



**UNIVERSITY CENTER OF TIPAZA**

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OFFICE**

**WELCOME GUIDE**

# UNIVERSITY CENTER OF TIPAZA

## Welcome to the University Center of Tipaza

Hello, and first of all we would like to thank you for your interest in performing an exchange study period at the University Center of Tipaza. We have compiled this guide to provide you with essential information and resources. From visa requirements and campus facilities to cultural integration and support services, this guide is designed to assist you in navigating your new environment.

Hope that this guide will help you to make your stay at the University Center of Tipaza and familiarize yourself with the university's policies, academic programs, and campus life opportunities. If you need any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Wish you a wonderful stay and exchange period in Tipaza, Algeria

International Relations Office

# Algeria in Brief

**Area:** 2,381,741 km<sup>2</sup>

**Populataion:** 44,700,000

**Currency:** Algerian Dinar (DZD)

**Capital City:** Algiers

**Language:** Arabic

**Political System:** Unitary semi-presidential republic

**Religion:** Islam

**Time Zone:** UTC +1

**Climate:** North parts Mediterranean Climate, South parts desert climate

**Calling Code:** +213

**Country Code:** DZ

**Borders with:** Tunisia, Libya, Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Western Sahara, Morocco, and the Mediterranean Sea



# Tipaza

The region of Tipaza, along with most of the country, has witnessed civilizations whose remnants stand as historical and cultural monuments, particularly in the regions of Cherchell and Tipaza.

Archaeological research conducted in the interests of the Tipaza region has led to the discovery of distinguished tombs comparable to those found in the Carthage region, even after the fall of Carthage in the 2nd century BC.

The city of Tipaza became part of the Mauritanian kingdom, where the city of Cherchell became one of the capitals of the King of the Moors. Under the reign of King Yober II, Yul (Tipaza) became one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the Mediterranean region, as evidenced by archaeology to this day.

In 39 AD, the kingdom of Mauretania was integrated into the empire. After the assassination of King Ptolemy, son of Yobe II, Caesarea became the sole regional capital.

During this period, construction was focused on expanding the amphitheater (theater), replacing the orchestra's playing area at the Accelerator Arena, and restoring major structures.

Between 145 and 150 AD, Tipasa became COLONIA AELIA TIPASA SIS, and all the privileges of Roman citizenship were granted there.

In the 5th century, the Roman Empire collapsed in Fondal, and the majority of the population fled to Spain. In the late 6th and early 7th centuries, after the destruction of Fondal, the Byzantine Empire was established, with Bezance Cesare naming it as his headquarters and the headquarters of the military command.

The fall of the Byzantines and the arrival of the Muslims, with signs and evidence indicating that the 10th and 11th centuries confirm the presence of the Fatimids in this region.

With the arrival of the Andalusians, the region became the center of human

activities until it fell into the hands of the Turks, with the identification of the small Kasbah of Cherchell (Al-Qasabih) and the historic center of the castle, where it became the nucleus of all cities.

As for Turkish control, it was limited to a specific center, while the rest was under the control of the Berber tribe of Bani Manasir in the 18th century. The area was controlled by two families, the Barakana who were present in Ras Jebel Bou Maed, and the Al-Ghabrini family in the Bani Hawa, Zatima, and Bani Milk areas, particularly in the Cherchell area where other antiquities are found.

After the fall of the Turkish kingdom, the western region became part of Emir Abdelkader's state until 1840, but actual control was established in 1843, the year of the final battle against the Bani Manasir.

Now, the Tipaza Province is located north of the central hill and is geographically bordered by the Mediterranean Sea to the north, Chlef Province to the west, Ain Defla Province to the southwest, Blida Province to the south, and the Algerian state to the east.

The city of Tipaza is located 61 km west of Algiers and 80 km (1 hour) from Houari Boumediene International Airport (the largest airport in Algeria).

### **How to reach the city of Tipaza?**

1. By Car: You can drive to Tipaza from Algiers. Take the highway westward and follow the signs for Tipaza. The distance is approximately 61 km, and the journey takes about 1 hour, depending on traffic conditions.
2. By Bus: There are regular bus services that operate between Algiers and Tipaza. You can find bus stations in Algiers (Tafoura, Kharrouba,...)that offer trips to Tipaza.
3. By Taxi: Taxis are another convenient option for traveling to Tipaza. You can find taxis in Algiers (Taxi station of Kharrouba directly from the airport) that offer trips to Tipaza.
4. Organized Tours: Many travel agencies and tour operators offer

organized day trips or tours to Tipaza. These tours usually include transportation from Algiers and a guided visit to the archaeological site and other attractions in Tipaza. Check with local travel agencies for available options.

### **Places to see in Tipaza:**

1. **Tipaza Archaeological Park:** This UNESCO World Heritage Site is a must-visit attraction. Explore the ruins of the ancient Roman city of Tipaza, including the Roman theater, basilicas, temples, and the impressive Mausoleum of Mauritania.

2. **Royal Mausoleum of Mauretania:** Located within the archaeological park, this grand mausoleum is an architectural marvel. It was built during the reign of Juba II and Cleopatra Selene II and served as their burial site.

3. **Tipaza Museum:** Situated near the archaeological park, the museum houses a collection of artifacts and exhibits that provide insights into the history and culture of Tipaza and its ancient civilizations.

4. **Tipaza Port:** Take a stroll along the picturesque port area, where you can enjoy beautiful coastal views, fishing boats, and a lively atmosphere. It's a great spot for seafood enthusiasts to savor local delicacies.

5. **Basilica of St. Salsa:** Visit this ancient Christian basilica, which dates back to the 4th century. The basilica features impressive mosaics and architectural elements, offering a glimpse into the early Christian history of the region.

6. **Sandy Beaches:** are known for their clear waters and are a popular spot for sunbathing, swimming, and picnicking.



# University Center of Tipaza

The University Center of Tipaza is a public institution of a scientific, cultural and professional nature, with legal personality and financial independence. The University Center of Tipaza was established by Executive Decree No. 11-302 dated 22 Ramadan 1432 corresponding to August 22, 2011.

The University Center Morsli Abdellah of Tipaza provides a high quality education to more than 18.000 students within Bachelor, Master and PhD levels, taught and supervised by 520 teachers. The University Center Morsli Abdellah of Tipaza is located in the upper part of the city of Tipaza and occupies an area of 28 hectares.

The university center currently includes 5 institutes:

1. **Institute of Sciences:** divided in 4 departments
  1. Department of civil engineering,
  2. Department of process engineering,
  3. Department of electronics,
  4. Department of Nature and life sciences
2. **Institute of Economic, Commercial and Management Sciences**
  1. Department of Management Sciences
  2. Department of Commercial Sciences
  3. Department of Economic Sciences
  4. Department of Finance and Accounting
3. **Institute of Social and Human Sciences,**
  1. Department of human sciences
  2. Department of Social sciences
4. **Institute of Law and Political Science,**
  1. Department of Law
  2. Department of political sciences
5. **Institute of Languages and Arabic Literature**
  1. Department of Arabic literature
  2. Department of Arabic language



## Vision and Mission of the University Center of Tipaza

Within the framework of the tasks of the public service of higher education, the university guarantees the tasks of higher training and the tasks of scientific research and technological development.

In the field of higher training, the main tasks of the university are:

- Creating the necessary frameworks for the economic, social and cultural development of the country.
- Bringing students closer to research methods and methods and promoting training through research and for research.
- Contribute to the production, dissemination, acquisition and development of science and knowledge.
- Contribute to continuing education.

In the field of scientific research and technological development, the basic tasks of the university are:

- Contribute to the national effort for scientific research and technological development.
- Promotion and dissemination of national culture.
- Participation in supporting national scientific capabilities.
- Valuing the results of scientific research and dissemination of scientific and technical information.
- Participation within the international scientific and cultural group in the exchange and enrichment of knowledge.





# Grading System at the University Center of Tipaza

In the University Center of Tipaza, the grading system is typically based on a 20-point scale. Here is a breakdown of the grading scale:

Grade A (Excellent): 17-20

Grade B (Very Good): 14-16.99

Grade C (Good): 12-13.99

Grade D (Pass): 10-11.99

Grade E (Fail): 0-9.99

Grades are usually given for individual courses or modules, and the final grade for a program is often calculated based on the weighted average of the grades obtained in each course or module, taking into account the credit hours assigned to each course.

1 full academic semester : 60 credits

1 semester : 30 credits

# Useful Information

## 1. Visa

Obtaining a student visa before departing your home country is a requirement for formal registration as a student at an Algerian university. Student visas must be obtained from diplomatic and consular posts., generally the one nearest your place of residence in the country of your nationality. Student visas CANNOT be issued within Algeria. The request for a study visa must be justified by a certificate of registration in a public or private educational establishment approved by the Algerian State, a scholarship certificate issued by the Algerian authorities or the authorities of his country, or proof of the means to pay for his studies and his stay. Consulate staff can provide you with an application form upon request. Please note that it generally takes around four weeks from the time you submit your application until you receive your visa. The student visa will be stamped in your passport.

Visa application forms can be downloaded from the websites of the diplomatic and consular posts. They must be completed in duplicate and accompanied by:

- a passport, valid for at least of six months, passport's photocopy,
- two (02) recent identity photos, identical identity documents,
- a travel insurance and repatriation assistance certificate.

They must be submitted to the Embassy or Consulate of the applicant's usual place of residence, accompanied by the additional documents indicated according to the type of visa requested.

For more visa information, please visit Ministry of Foreign Affairs' official website: <https://www.mfa.gov.dz/en/services-for-foreigners/entry-visa-to-algeria>

## 2. Health Insurance

All international students can take the advantage of "general health insurance" coverage in Algeria. If you have the "general health insurance", you can use all state hospitals without a fee. For benefiting from the General Health Insurance System in Algeria, you should go to the Social Security Institution with necessary documents to apply it personally (given signed certification which shows your being student).

### 3. Cost of Living in Tipaza, Algeria

Algerian Dinar (DZD) is the currency of Algeria

- 1 EURO is approximately 148.1 DZD
- 1 DOLAR is approximately 135.6 DZD

Minimum amount of money a student can spend is 70 € while it is 200 € maximum. We should state that the exact amount you will spend depends on your lifestyle.

If you would like to stay at a private appart, you can spend 100-200 Euros per month. If you wish to stay at a state dormitory, you can spend 30-40 Euros per month; however, state dormitories generally are available for all international students with symbolic price (around 3Euro/ year).

Feeding is also provided in state dormitory (1.2DZD/meal) and the central restaurant in the main campus

Food and drink is about 100 Euros. Here are some prices for food and drink:

- White Bread: 10DZD
- 1,5 liters of Water: 40DZD
- 1 kg of Tomatoes: 50-200DZD
- 1 kg of Potatoes: 50-100DZD
- 1 kg of Bananas: 350-700DZD
- 1 liters of Milk: 25-140DZD
- 1 liters of Coke:110DZD
- 1 liters of Juice: 140DZD
- A pack of Pasta: 80DZD
- 1Kg of Chicken: 400-500DA
- 1kg red meat: 2000DZD

#### 4. Leisure Time Activities & Entertainment

The University Center of Tipaza promotes sports activities; thus, students will certainly find here a number of sport facilities. It offers various sports ranging from traditional sports like, swimming, volleyball, basketball,

Furthermore, to maintain and develop the physical and mental health of students and staff and to contribute to the socialization of students, several sports events are organized. Each year, during the Spring Festivals, tournaments of football, basketball, volleyball, ... are organized.

#### Major Holidays in Algeria

**Jan 1:** New Year's Day

**Jan 12:** Amazigh New year's Day

**May 1:** Labour and Solidarity Day (since from 2009)

**July 05:** Indecence Day

**November01:** Revolution Day

#### *Religious Holidays*

**1st Muharram:** First day of the Islamic year (Hijri)

**10th Muharram:** Ashura 10th day of Muharram.

**12th Rabi:** Eid al-Fitr End of Ramadan

**10th Dhu al-Hijjah:** Eid al-Adha "The Feast of Sacrifice,"

The dates of these religious festivals change according to the Islamic calendar and thus occur 10-11 days (exact difference between Gregorian and Lunar calendars is 10 days and 21 hrs) earlier each year.



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**ADDRESS:**

**Oued Merzoug, 42000, Tipaza**  
**ALGERIA**

<https://cu-tipaza.dz/en/>

**E-MAIL: [international@cu-tipaza.dz](mailto:international@cu-tipaza.dz)**

**TEL: + 213 24371003**

**FAX: + +213 24371006**