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**THE PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF TERTIARY EDUCATION
(FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT)
REGULATIONS 1990 AND 2002**
(English translation and consolidation)

**Office of the Law Commissioner
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NOTE FOR THE READER

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However useful the English translation of the consolidated Regulations is in practice, it does not replace the original texts of the Regulations since only the texts published in the Official Gazette of the Republic are authentic.

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THE INSTITUTIONS OF TERTIARY EDUCATION LAWS, 1987 TO 1990

Regulations made by virtue of section 34

1 of 1987*
44 of 1990
93 of 1990.

In exercise of the powers vested in it by section 34 of the Institutions of Tertiary Education Laws, 1987 to 1990, the Council of Ministers hereby makes the following Regulations:

PART I

INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Short title.
Official
Gazette,
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1. These Regulations may be cited as the Private Institutions of Tertiary Education (Facilities and Equipment) Regulations, 1990 and 2002.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations:

“institution of tertiary education” or “institution” means an educational institution in which the persons admitted are only those who have graduated from a six-year school of secondary education or who possess another equivalent qualification and in which the programmes of study include full-time attendance of a duration of at least one academic year or an equivalent duration on a part-time basis and leading to academic or professional qualifications higher than those awarded by the schools of secondary education;

“private institution” means a non-public institution, which is not regulated by a specific law.

PART II

BUILDING FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT OF THE PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF TERTIARY EDUCATION

Facilities and
equipment.
Official
Gazette,
Suppl. III(I):

3.-(1)(a) The building facilities of any private institutions must-
(i) comply with the provisions of the Streets and Buildings Regulation

* Law 1/1987, as amended was repealed and replaced by the Institutions of Tertiary Education Law, 1996 (L.67(I)/1996 as amended). Regulations issued under the law hereby repealed shall be deemed to have been made under Law 67(I)/1996 and shall continue in force until revoked by this Law. (i.e P.I 54/90, Official Gazette, Suppl. III, dated 23.3.1990).

11.3.2002.

Law in force for the time being, relating to public buildings, and the Town and Country Planning Law and the Regulations made thereunder as well as the provisions of the development plan as are in force for the time being,

(ii) have been granted a certificate of final approval and a permit of using them as an institution of tertiary education which had been issued by the appropriate authority under the law.

(b) The documents mentioned in paragraph (a)(ii) of this subsection shall be evidence that the building facilities of a private institution comply with the provisions of the law and shall be submitted to the Ministry of Education and Culture together with-

(i) its declaration in regard to its establishment and operation as a private institution of tertiary education,

(ii) the declaration for the registration of a new programme of study to be offered by a private institution of tertiary education which is already registered,

(iii) the application for educational evaluation–accreditation of a programme of study which is offered by a registered private institution of tertiary education:

Provided that the existence and remaining in force of the above evidence shall be necessary for the legal function of a private institution of tertiary education at all times.

(2) For the registration of an institution in the Register and the issue pursuant to subsection (3) of section 19 of the Institutions of Tertiary Education Law, of a certificate for the establishment and operation of a private institution the institution must have:

I. Offices:

Director's office, with an area of at least 15 m², teaching staff office with an area of 2 m² per teacher and certainly not less than 20 m² and secretary's and archive office with an area of at least 15 m².

II. Classrooms:

(a) Dimensions: Required surface of at least 1.60 m² per student

who uses the same. Net height to the ceiling longer than or equal to 3.00 m. Distance between the first row of seats and the board longer than or equal to 2.50 m. and less than 9.00 m.

- (b) Illumination and ventilation: The windows should cover $\frac{1}{5}$ up to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the surface area of the floor.

Where evening courses take place there should be provided artificial illumination of intensity of at least 250 Lux in the workplaces.

III. Amphitheatres:

Dimensions: Required surface of at least 1.00 m^2 , per student who uses the amphitheatres. Net height to the roof higher than or equal to 3.50m. Distance between the first row of seats and the board equal to or longer than 2.50m but less than 9.00m.

IV. Library:

For the library, the area required should be analogous at least to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the exploitable area of the building and shall include a reading room of accommodating capacity of at least $\frac{1}{10}$ of the students. Required surface for the reading room should be 1.20m^2 per student who uses the same.

The library should offer at least 25 units per student who uses the same (books, scientific magazines relevant to the programmes of study offered) out of which fifteen units per student should be books.

If the number of students of the private institution is below 100, the library should offer so many units as it would have offered for 100 students.

In cases of special institutions the necessity or the capacity of the library will depend on the particularity of the institution and the type of programmes of study offered.

- V. Special rooms – laboratories (physics, chemistry, foreign languages, typing, information technology, mechanics and other subjects).

In case the private institution offers specialized education it should have special rooms – laboratories.

For special rooms – laboratories, the dimensions required shall be 2.00 m² per student who uses the same. For the illumination and ventilation of special rooms the conditions referring to the classrooms shall apply, except where the use of special instruments or equipment requires a larger area or unless the Minister approves otherwise for specific reasons.

In special rooms – laboratories, there should be connection with the water supply network, electricity and gas supply, depending on the requirements of the course.

The equipment of the special rooms should be appropriate and sufficient, so that it contributes as much as possible to the process of learning.

VI. Lavatories:

Requirements: 1 toilet basin, 2 urinals (1.00m. of the continuous type) to 40 male students;
1 toilet basin to 25 female students;
1 toilet basin, 2 urinals up to 20 male teachers;
1 toilet basin up to 10 female teachers;
Proportional number of wash basins should be available. A supply of drinking water in the building should be provided.

VII. Refectory - Lounge:

A special place for refectory and lounge is required for the purpose of serving the students and the staff of the institution.

The covered space required should be 0.75m² per person who uses the same.

VIII. Free spaces:

(a) Waiting room:

A covered waiting room for students, of 0.50m² per student is required.

(b) Courtyard:

Free space for movement and break is required, between

the buildings, according to the type of the institution and the number of students.

(c) Car parking places:

A car parking area is required according to the “Standards for the Provision of Parking Facilities”, prescribed in the development plan in force for the time being.

Official
Gazette,
Suppl. III(I):
11.3.2002.

Transitional
provision.
Official
Gazette,
Suppl. III(I):
11.3.2002.

4. *Repealed.*