



University of Naples  
Federico II



calendar  
2009



University of Naples  
Federico II



calendar  
2009



This book is published by COINOR  
Communication and Organizational  
Innovation Centre

University of Naples Federico II  
Corso Umberto I, 40  
80138 Naples  
[www.coinor.unina.it](http://www.coinor.unina.it)

*Graphics project*  
Stefania Elia

*Thanks to*  
Raffaele Paciello and Marta Maciocia

ISBN 978-88-7893-011-7

# contents

## **5 A message of welcome from the Rector**

## **7 About us**

- History
- Federico II today
- Statistics
- Organizational chart

## **19 Facilities**

- Campuses
- Adresses
- Libraries
- Museums
- Centres
- Sports facilities
- Administrative staff

## **33 Education**

- Schools and courses
- Post-Graduate Education

## **43 Research**

- Divisions, schools and  
departments

## **51 International activities**

- International cooperations

## **55 Living in Naples**

- Before you leave home
- Health-care information
- Travelling to Naples
- Weather
- City and transport





# A message of welcome from the Rector

Dear Reader,

On behalf of the entire community of the University of Naples Federico II, one of the oldest and largest universities in the world, I am pleased to welcome you.

This booklet aims at providing you with an attractive insight into who we are and what we can offer in terms of higher education and research training. I sincerely hope that you will find reading the following pages, both informative and pleasant; particularly, if you consider joining our university as the place where you will have part or all of your training.

We are making every effort to combine teaching and research excellence with the warm and friendly atmosphere of the Neapolitan character. We are convinced that achieving such integration makes the university a much nicer place to learn and work.

Proud of the nearly eight-century history of our Institution, we are striving to keep pace with the ever-faster changes of the modern world as we look to the future. We accept the challenge of training competent, open-minded professionals, aware of the rapidly changing needs of a collecti-



ve human society, for we are all but convinced that knowledge is the most rewarding achievement for mankind.

In allegiance to these principles, we are pursuing excellence, making every effort to improve our academic and research standards. We are tirelessly reassessing our current standings pushing changes through, whenever needed. It isn't easy! But, we feel that the greater the challenge, the greater the reward.

We work hard to create a vibrant intellectual environment as the appropriate milieu for world class research and training. This, combined with the many attractions of our very special city, will make the time spent in Naples and at our university a most rewarding one.

We hope to have the privilege of assisting you and helping you to enjoy what we can offer.

**Guido Trombetti**  
Rector

About us



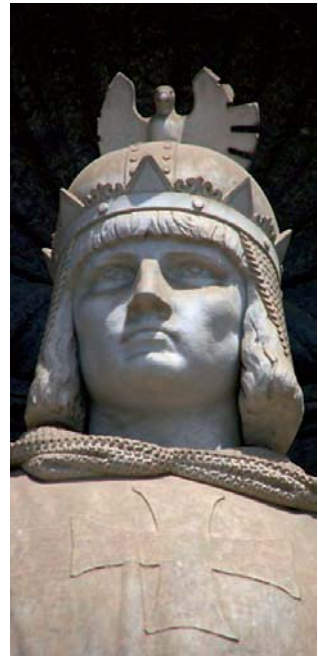


# History

Frederick II of Hohenstaufen, King of Sicily and Holy Roman Emperor established the University of Naples as the Studium with an Imperial Charter, on 5 June 1224. In recognition of its founder, the university was named Federico II in 1987.

## The origins

It is one of the oldest universities to be founded by a head of State; this was at variance with other educational institutions, which were, by and large, the product of corporate initiatives. The King's objective was to create an institution of higher learning that would put an end to the predominance of the universities of Northern Italy, most notably Bologna and Padua, which were considered either too independent or under the strong influence of the Pope. The independence was granted by the Charter, which gave the Emperor the highest authority. He hired professors, who would become royal employees paid through royal funds. Moreover, the Emperor himself examined candidates and conferred degrees. Consistent with this rather rigid, centralized establishment, students and academic personnel were not allowed to travel and study elsewhere. Graduates took a vow to stay loyal to the King and to lecture at the Studium for a minimum of sixteen months.



The foundation of the university was carried out within the framework of an administrative reform pursued by the Emperor with the objective of training bureaucrats loyal to him and capable of keeping under check local nobles whom he distrusted. Thus, a strong motivation was to create a political tool for the Emperor to pursue his policy and counteract papal influence. However, Frederick's love for learning was an equally strong motivation. Nevertheless, during the Emperor's reign, the university closed down and had to be re-founded twice, in 1234 and in 1239. After Frederick's death the university lost most of its splendor and faced a period of severe instability being shut and re-founded by the successive rulers.

### **The Angevins**

The Angevins, who took control of Southern Italy in 1254, maintained the centralized structure established by Frederick, but the motivations changed somewhat. Indeed, the Angevins held the Kingdom of Naples as the Pope's vicars, while papal influence had become strong in ruling Italy as a whole. The strict rules of Frederick II were upheld; thus, no Neapolitan scholar could teach outside Naples for at least a year after graduation. A stiff fine was imposed upon those who broke this rule.

Graduates from other universities had to undergo a qualifying examination by a royal commission or by the King himself, before being allowed to teach. However, the practice of re-examining foreign graduates, before granting teaching privileges, was not unique to Naples. Reciprocity was most unusual even with the highly respected British universities such as Oxford and Cambridge. What made Naples unique was that qualification to teach had to be granted by royal decree.

Under the Angevins the primary remit of the university did not change. It remained primarily the training of royal administrators; but lawyers were trained to write anti-imperial acts rather than edicts to counteract papal influence. But the Angevins fostered interaction with the existing (mainly religious) schools and the creation of new ones. A new school was established in the Dominican convent of 'San Domenico Maggiore' where, towards the end of the 13th century, Thomas Aquinas, one of most illustrious alumni of the university of Naples, studied and subsequently taught before moving to Paris.

During the Aragonese domination of the 15th century (1442-1501) the humanities became the primary focus of higher education in Naples, when the religious establishment dominated the university. The university was closed and reopened in 1465 following an agreement between King Ferrante and pope Paul II. But troubles were not over yet and the university was closed again in 1490. After several years, characterised by war and political turmoil, in 1507 the university opened again in the Convent of 'San Domenico Maggiore'.

This became the venue of the university for more than a century. In 1616 was moved again to the 'Palazzo degli Studi' (the building that, today, hosts the National Archeological Museum) until 1777.

During the 17th century the University of Naples suffered the general decadence of European universities, failing the attempt to enforce the Statute of the University of Salamanca. Educationally, Naples became dominated by mediocre private and religious organizations.

### **The Eighteenth century**

The short Austrian period (1707-1734), particularly during the last phase of the viceroy, was characterised by an upsurge in academic activity that continued during the ensuing Bourbon domination, started with Charles III. The university regained its role as the only centre of higher education in the peninsular South (Sicily had its own Universities). It is worth remembering that in those years Giovanbattista Vico taught at the University of Naples.

In 1777, after the dissolution of the Jesuits, the university was moved to the 'Collegio del Salvatore', the former house of the ousted congregation, which is still owned and in use by the university nowadays. Throughout the second half of the 18th century the University of Naples had a considerable role in the remarkable cultural development of the Kingdom. Some of the teachers, among whom Antonio Genovesi, were active in the Enlightenment movement and a new class of intellectuals and civil servants was formed. Many academics contributed to the Jacobin revolution

of 1799 and were instrumental in organising the administrative structure of the short-lived Neapolitan Republic.

### **The Bourbons**

During the Bourbon restoration the university lost momentum again and private schools became dominant as provider of higher education in Southern Italy. By 1860 the university included six schools (Theology, Law, Arts, Medicine, Mathematics and Natural Sciences). However, the pace of its development cannot be compared with British, French and German universities. But 1860 became a turning point since the return from exile of Francesco De Sanctis and his appointment as director general for education and as minister the following year. He revolutionised entirely the statute and the staff of the university, bringing its level up to modern European standards. At this time the Schools of Theology was closed.

During the subsequent years, the ambition of De Sanctis pushed the university towards excellence in Europe; he introduced rules that made the University of Naples different from other Italian universities. However, following the unification of Italy of 1861, these differences were doomed to disappear and the law of 1877, introduced by minister Coppino, conforms the University of Naples to the general structure of Italian universities, as laid out by the Casati law of 1859.

Following the cholera epidemic of 1884 new town-planning initiatives extended the university compound from the 'Cortile del Salvatore' southward, towards corso Umberto I. Many buildings (such as the convent of San Marcellino, adjacent to the 'Cortile del Salvatore', the old Jesuits' seat) were converted to university facilities. The central university building, that dominates corso Umberto I, between piazza della Borsa and piazza Nicola Amore was completed in 1912 and today it hosts the Senate House and part of the School of Law.

### **The Twentieth century**

The University of Naples survived the years of World War II. Though often

bombarded, it did not undergo severe damage; however, after the armistice of 8th september 1943 and the guerilla warfare put up by the insurgent Neapolitans, retreating German troops set some university buildings on fire. Following this disastrous period, other university facilities were taken over for some time by the occupying Anglo-American forces.

The Fifties and Sixties saw an expansion of the university and entire schools were moved into newly developing areas such as Fuorigrotta, on the North-Western periphery of the city, where the School of Engineering was located in a dedicated new building, and on the hill of Camaldoli where the Medical School occupies a very large area. Since the year 2000 a new, very large compound, named the Monte Sant'Angelo Complex, located in the area of Fuorigrotta, has hosted the Schools of Mathematics, Physics and Natural Sciences, Biotechnological Sciences and Economics.

Although new universities have been established in Southern Italy and in the Campania region, student enrollment in Naples increased steadily in the Seventies and the early Eighties to over 100,000 making the University of Naples one of the largest in the country. Nowadays the university is made up of thirteen schools, eightytwo departments, an academic staff of more than 3,000 individuals and an administrative staff of more than 4,500. Current student enrollment is still about 100,000.



## Federico II today

The University of Naples Federico II was established in 1224 through an Imperial Charter of Frederick II Hohenstaufen, King of Sicily and Holy Roman Emperor. It was the first publicly funded university in Europe.

Nowadays the university offers courses in essentially all academic disciplines, leading to one hundred fifty five graduate level degrees. Research facilities provide support to all these courses. Students are given the opportunity to pursue intellectual development as well as the acquisition of professional skills. Current student enrollment nears 97,000 and the academic personnel, at this time, is 3,121.

The university is made up of three divisions (Poli), which operate as semi-independent bodies for the teaching and research management of thirteen schools and eighty two departments grouped, within each division, according to academic and research profiles. Thus, the Division of Science and Technology includes: the School of Sciences (which, in turn, includes the Schools of Mathematics, Physics and Natural Sciences), the School of Engineering, and the School of Architecture. The Division of Life Sciences includes: the School of Medicine and Surgery, the School of Pharmacy, the School of Veterinary Medicine, the School of Agricultural Sciences and the recently established School of Biotechnological Sciences. The Division of Social and Human Sciences includes: the School of Economics, The School of Law, the School of Liberal Arts, the School of Political Sciences and the School of Sociology.

Many more organisations also form part of the Federico II University. These include a cluster of fourteen highly specialised Museums, covering a wide range of fields, and two botanical gardens hosting unique species.

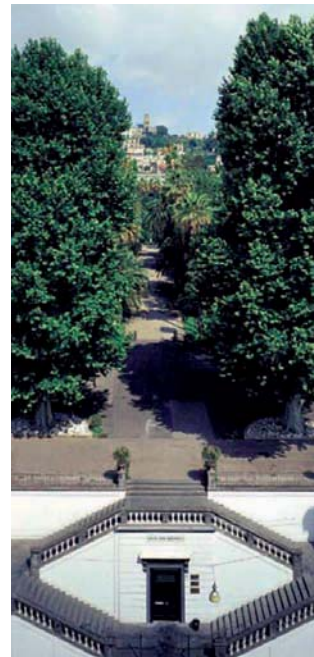
The central library facility is linked to the division and school libraries; it runs many digital programmes designed to provide free access and the widest possible dissemination of published material to the academic staff. There are seventeen inter-departmental research centres (see organisational chart on page 18) open to scholars of all departments and schools and twentyone service and study centres.

The University Federico II has a tradition of promoting and supporting student associations. There are more than fifty student associations currently active, which bring together students, of widely varied cultural and social background. These associations give rise to initiatives and activities of different nature, including sporting events, arts, social and political forums.

The venue of the university has changed many times, over the many centuries of its history (see History). Nowadays, the size of the university is such that its venues are spread throughout the city of Naples and its immediate surroundings. The three major campuses are located in the centre of town, its Northern and Western outskirts. The Senate House and the main administrative offices, along with the Schools of Law and Liberal Art are in central Naples; the much newer campuses on the hill of Camaldoli (North) and the Fuorigrotta (West) areas, host the Schools of Medicine and Pharmacy and the Schools of Sciences and Economics, respectively.

The School of Medicine includes a large University Hospital, as part of a much larger hospital system, which includes the multi-speciality 'Cardarelli' Hospital, the largest hospital of Southern Italy, the Cancer Institute and the Hospital for Infectious diseases.

The University Federico II is striving to become a





world university and, to this end, places the highest priority in nurturing relationships, both within Italy and internationally. Our students are relentlessly encouraged in the pursuit of excellence, at home and abroad. Our staff and students take part in a variety of exchange programmes, within Europe, the Americas and Asia. While promoting cooperation with the more scientifically advanced research institutions of the affluent world, we are making every effort to help the less fortunate. Citizens of Northern Uganda have one doctor out of each 40,000 people: 'Gulunap' is the inter-university cooperative project undertaken by the University of Naples Federico II and the School of Medicine of the city of Gulu in Northern Uganda. The project, started in 2004, aims at training doctors for the specific needs of the local communities, first call treatments, promotion of preventive medicine and an integrated therapeutic approach. Four years down the road, the school has nearly twohundred students coming from all over Uganda but also from Kenya, Sudan and Congo.

Cognizant of the changing needs of education and research, the Federico II University of Naples is making every effort to raise its international standards and to become more attractive for international students. Its educational network is being geared towards the establishment of life-long, high level professional training programmes, while maintaining excellence in all fields of education and research.

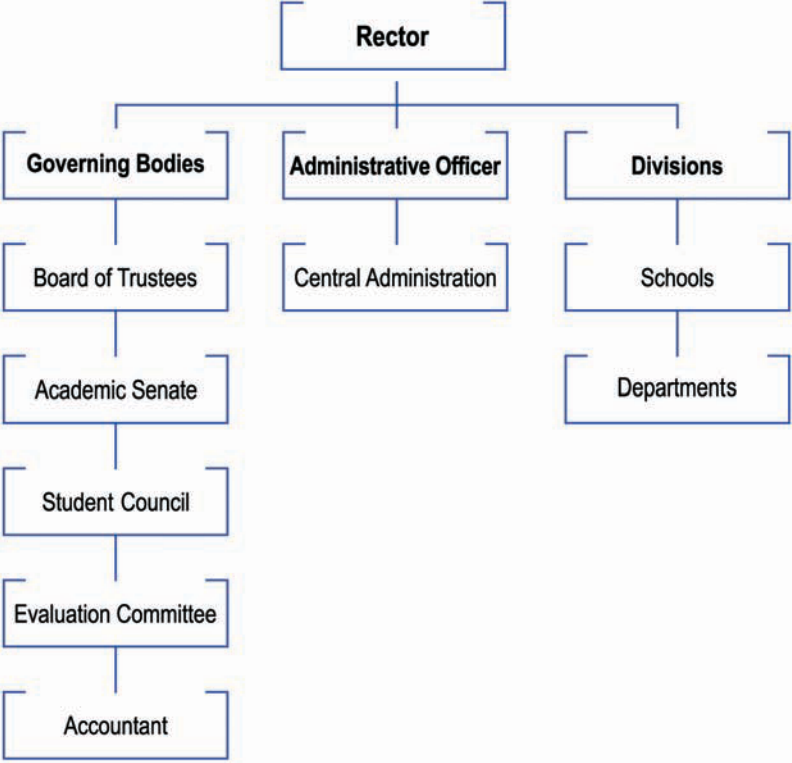
# Statistics

<b>Students</b>	<b>99,784</b>
<b>Divisions</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Departments</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Schools</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Degrees courses</b>	<b>155</b>
<b>Museums</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Botanical gardens</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Inter-departmental research centres</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Service centres</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Study centres</b>	<b>5</b>

<b>Academic personnel</b>	<b>3,124</b>
Full Professors	967
Associate Professors	836
Assistant Professors	1,321

<b>Technical and Administrative staff</b>	<b>4,301</b>
General hospital staff	2,152

# Organizational chart



## Facilities

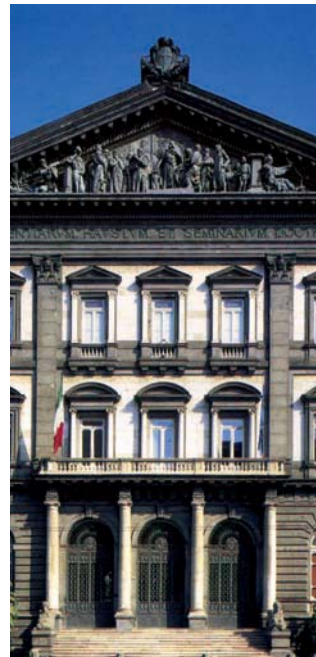


# Campuses

The University Federico II includes several campuses within the boundaries of the city of Naples and its immediate surroundings.

The Senate House and the central administrative building is located in central Naples, in the historical buildings at the intersection of via Mezzocannone and corso Umberto I.

The School of Agricultural Sciences is located in the adjacent city of Portici; the Medical School and the University Hospital occupies a large campus on the hill of Camaldoli and the modern campus of Monte Sant'Angelo, at the Northwestern end of the city, is the location for the Schools of Mathematics, Physics, Natural Sciences and Economics.



# Adresses

## Schools

### Agricultural Sciences

Portici 80055  
via G. Garibaldi, 343  
Palazzo Mascabruno

Portici 80055  
via Università, 100  
Reggia di Portici and  
Parco Gussone

Avellino 83100  
via Tuoro Cappuccini, 1  
Istituto Tecnico Agrario  
Francesco De Santis

### Architecture

Napoli 80135  
via Tarsia, 31

Napoli 80134  
via Toledo, 402

Napoli 80134  
piazzetta Teodoro  
Monticelli, 31

Napoli 80134  
via Monteoliveto, 3  
Palazzo Gravina

Napoli 80134  
via Forno Vecchio, 36

### Economics

Napoli 80126  
via Cintia, 26  
Complesso Universitario  
Monte S. Angelo

### Pharmacy

Napoli 80131  
via Montesano, 49

### Law

Napoli 80133  
via Porta di Massa, 32

Napoli 80133  
via Nuova Marina, 37

Napoli 80138  
corso Umberto I, 40

### Engineering

Napoli 80125  
piazzale Tecchio, 80

Napoli 80125  
via Claudio, 21

Napoli 80125  
via Nuova Agnano

### Liberal Arts

Napoli 80141  
via Don Bosco, 8

Napoli 80133  
via Lanzieri, 13/20

Napoli 80133  
via Nuova Marina, 37

Napoli 80133  
via G. C. Cortese, 29

### Medicine and Surgery

Napoli 80131  
via S. Pansini, 5

### Veterinary Medicine

80137 Napoli  
via S. Maria degli Angeli  
alle Croci, 28

Napoli 80126  
via Cintia, 26  
Complesso Universitario  
Monte S. Angelo

80141 Napoli  
via Don Bosco, 8  
Ed. E. Menchini

Napoli 80137  
via F. Delpino, 1  
Napoli 80137  
via della Veterinaria, 5

### **Biotechnological Sciences**

Napoli 80126  
via Cintia, 26  
Complesso Universitario  
Monte S. Angelo

Napoli 80134  
via Mezzocannone, 16

Napoli 80131  
via Montesano, 49

Napoli 80131  
via Pansini, 5

Portici 80055  
via Università, 100  
Reggia di Portici e  
Parco Gussone

### **Mathematics, Physics, Natural Sciences, Biological Sciences**

80126 Napoli  
via Cintia, 26  
Complesso Universitario  
Monte S. Angelo

Napoli 80134  
via Mezzocannone, 16

Napoli 80138  
largo San Marcellino

Torre del Greco 80059  
via Calastro, 10

### **Political Sciences**

Napoli 80138  
via L. Rodinò, 22

Napoli 80134  
via Mezzocannone, 4

### **Sociology**

Napoli 80134  
via Mezzocannone, 8

Napoli 80133  
via Cesare Cortese

Napoli 80138  
vico Monte di Pietà, 1

### **Congress Centres**

Napoli 80138  
corso Umberto I, 40  
Aula Magna

Napoli 80138  
largo S. Marcellino, 10  
Complesso SS. Marcellino  
e Festo

Napoli 80121  
via Partenope, 36  
Centro Partenope

Napoli 80133  
via G.C. Cortese, 29  
Sala del Palazzo  
degli Uffici

Napoli 80126  
via Cintia, 26  
Complesso Universitario  
Monte S. Angelo

Anacapri 80071  
Capri - zona Centro

### **University Sport Centre (CUS)**

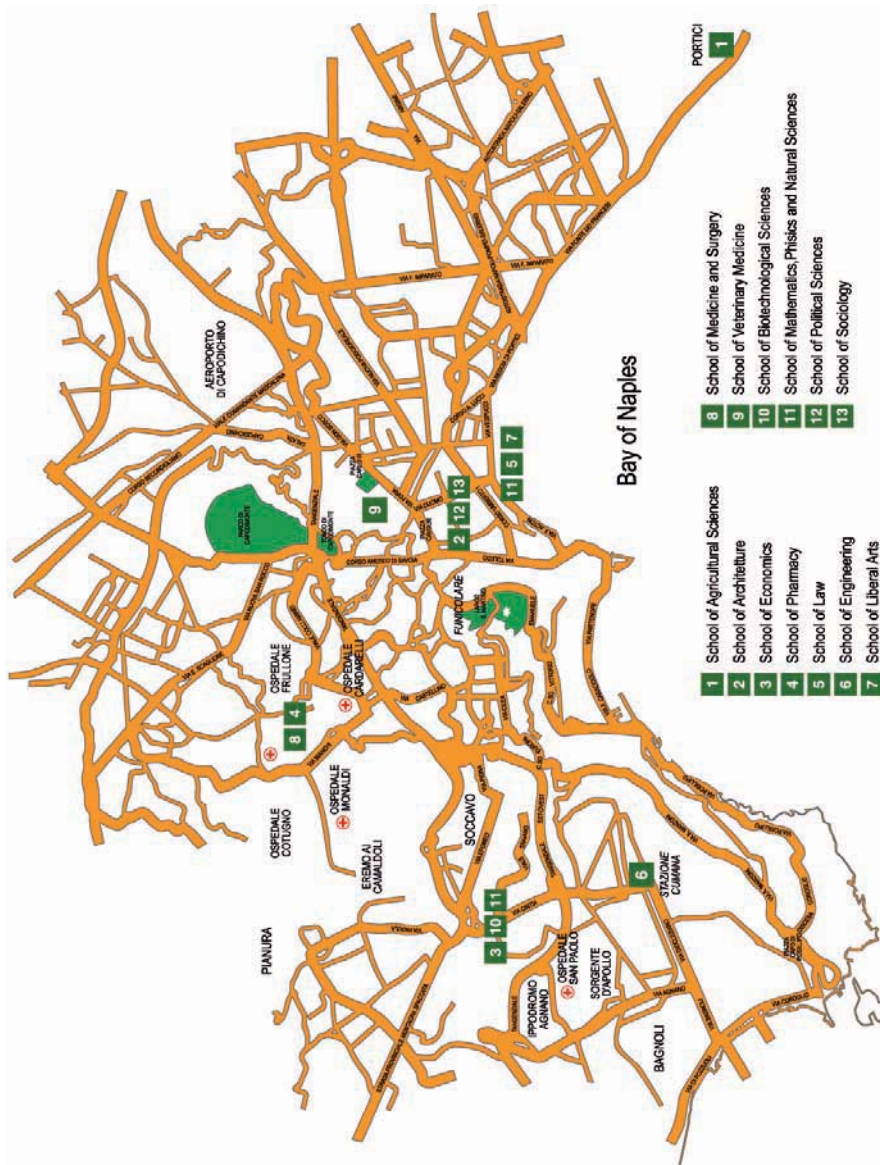
Napoli 80124  
via Cupa del Poligono

### **Central Administrative Building**

**Office of the Rector**  
80138 Napoli  
corso Umberto I, 40  
(2nd floor)

**Administrative Officer**  
80138 Napoli  
corso Umberto I, 40  
(2nd floor)





# Libraries

The library system includes about onehundredsixty facilities, distributed throughout the city centre and nearby areas, from Portici (South) to Fuorigrotta (North). More than 1,200,000 books and about 18,000 periodicals are available for consultation.

Through the library web site ([www.biblio.unina.it](http://www.biblio.unina.it)) a wealth of information can be accessed, including location of the libraries, catalogues, services and data archives in various formats using Aleph 500.

Since 2002, the University Federico II has subscribed to the digital versions of many scientific journals and magazines. Most of the university's personnel and students can access the digital library using their e-mail account and password.

In order to improve access to digital and printed publications, a system of integrated (and simultaneous) searches of the various resources will soon be available through the use of descriptive metadata compatible with the SFX/Metalib platform of Atlantis.



# Museums

## **Natural Sciences Museum Centre**

The museum was established in 1992, in order to display the many objects of great scientific and cultural interest to students and academics and their guests, as well as the general public. It includes sections on Mineralogy, Zoology, Anthropology and Palaeontology and is located in the historical buildings adjacent to the old church of Saints Marcellino and Festo, not far from the central university facilities.

## **‘Filippo Silvestri’ Museum of Entomology**

The museum, located in the Bourbon Royal Palace of Portici, is rated as one of the richest and most important Entomology museums in Italy.

## **Veterinary Anatomy Museum**

Located on the third floor of the building of the Schools of Veterinary Medicine, the museum displays a large number of items of special interest for the Anatomy of Animals.

## **Physics Museum**

Located in via Mezzocannone, 8, the Physics Museum hosts about seven hundred antique instruments from the 19th and 20th centuries.

## **‘Tito Manlio Bettini’ Museum for Animal and Food Technologies**

The museum, located in via Università, 133 - Portici, displays models and procedures in animal breeding and food quality control.

## **Comes Museum of Plant Sciences**

Located within the School of Agricultural Sciences in Portici, displays a very large collection of objects of agricultural interest gathered during more than onehundredthirty years of life of the School of Higher Education in Agronomy.

## **Departmental Museums**

Collection of Geophysical instruments

Mathematical models and instruments

Herbarium Neapolitanum

Agronomic Museum

Carlo La Rotonda Museum for Plant Chemistry

Carlo Santini Museum of Agricultural Engineering

Antonio Parascandola Museum of Vesuvius Mineralogy and Petrology

Living Museum of Plant Pathology

## **Botanical Gardens**

University botanical gardens are, indeed, research centres aimed at the investigation and conservation of various plant species and open for the general public to be introduced to the fascinating world of plant diversity and biology. They enjoy administrative independence and function as academic research centres.

There are two botanical gardens located in Naples and Portici.

*Naples Botanical Garden*

Napoli 80139

via Foria, 223

*Portici Botanical Garden*

Portici 80055

via Università, 100



# Centres

## **Inter-departmental Research Centres (RC)**

- Centre for the Records and Understanding of the Contemporary Architectural and Urban Design
- Centre for Clinical Immunology Studies (CISI)
- 'Alberto Calza Bini' Urban Research
- Centre for Pre-Clinical and Clinical Research in Sexual Medicine (C.I.R.M.S.)
- Drug Economy and Usage RC
- 'Luigi Pisciotto' RC for Urban Planning and Analysis
- Analysis and Signal Synthesis RC
- 'Iconography of the European City' RC
- Aquaculture RC
- Tourism RC
- Magnetic Resonance Centre for Environment Food Agriculture and New Materials (CERMANU)
- Environment RC
- Traditional Techniques of the Mediterranean Area RC
- Biomaterials RC
- Laboratory of Urban and Territorial Studies
- Comparative History of Modern and Contemporary Rural Societies
- Urban / Eco

## **Service Centres**

- Centre for Informatics Services (C.S.I.)
- Academic Centre for Innovation and Development of Food Industry (CAISIAL)
- European Laboratory for the Study of Food Related Diseases

- University Language Centre
- University Quality Control Centre
- Veterinary Service Centre
- Communication and Organisational Innovation Centre (COINOR)
- Orientation, Training and Distance Learning Service (SOFTTEL)
- School for Higher Education in Human and Social Studies Federico II
- Instrumental Analysis
- Veterinary Radiology
- Physical Chemistry Techniques
- Radioprotection and Health Physics
- Geology and Mineralogy Analysis
- Cultural Heritage in Engineering
- Electron Microscopy

### **Study Centres**

- 'Vincenzo Arangio-Ruiz' Centre for Historic and Judicial Studies of the Ancient World
- Audio-visual Centre for the Study of Popular Culture
- Centre for Italian Spanish Studies
- Centre for Studies on the Greater Greece
- Centre for the Study of Human Genetic Diseases and Related Cellular and Animal Models



# Sports facilities

They are available at the University Sport Centre (CUS) for academic and administrative staff and students. Enrollment is required and users are insured for sport activity related accidents.

The following sports can be practised at the central multi-sport facility of via Campegna, 267:

## **Athletics**

Most specialties, including preparatory training courses, in a six lanes, 400 meters track provided with artificial illumination for evening practice

## **Mini-football**

Two fields of 38x18 meters with astro-turf

## **Football / Rugby**

100x60 metres field with real grass

## **Fitness Gym**

Body Building - Spinning - Step - Spring Energy - Fit Box - Life Pump  
Pilates - Aerobics - Funk - Total Body - Aero tone - GAB

## **Golf**

practice field, with thirty-eight hitting posts, two bunkers, pitching green - putting green - three holes within the field and three rings for competition. Equipment is available

## **Martial Arts**

Judo and Takewondo hall

## **Swimming / Aqua gym / Hydro spinning**

25 metres indoor swimming pool with eight lanes

## **Open swimming pool and two solariums**

### **Basket**

### **Volley**

### **Fencing**

### **Tennis**

Four courts on heart and two courts on astro-turf all provided with artificial illumination

### **Yoga**

#### *Also available*

Winter sports in the Alps at the facilities of Fai della Paganella, Bardonecchia, Frejus and Folgaria with weekly courses for Alpine Ski and Snowboard.

Summer Sailing and Windsurfing at Muravera (Sardinia), Terrasini (Sicily), Lago di Caldonazzo (Trentino), Sciacca (Sicily).

#### *For information contact:*

Sport Facilities Secretariat (CUS)

Napoli 80124

via Campegna, 267

telephone +39 081.762.12.95

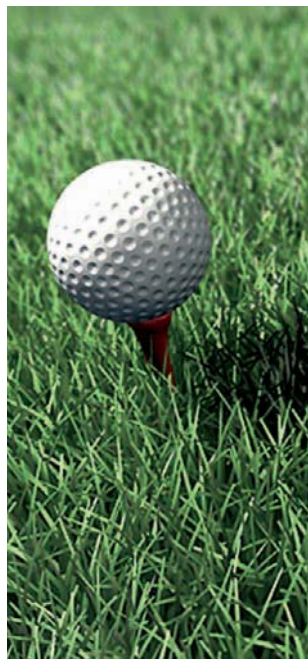
fax +39 081.19.36.22.77

[www.cusnapoli.org](http://www.cusnapoli.org)

[cusnapoli@cusnapoli.org](mailto:cusnapoli@cusnapoli.org)

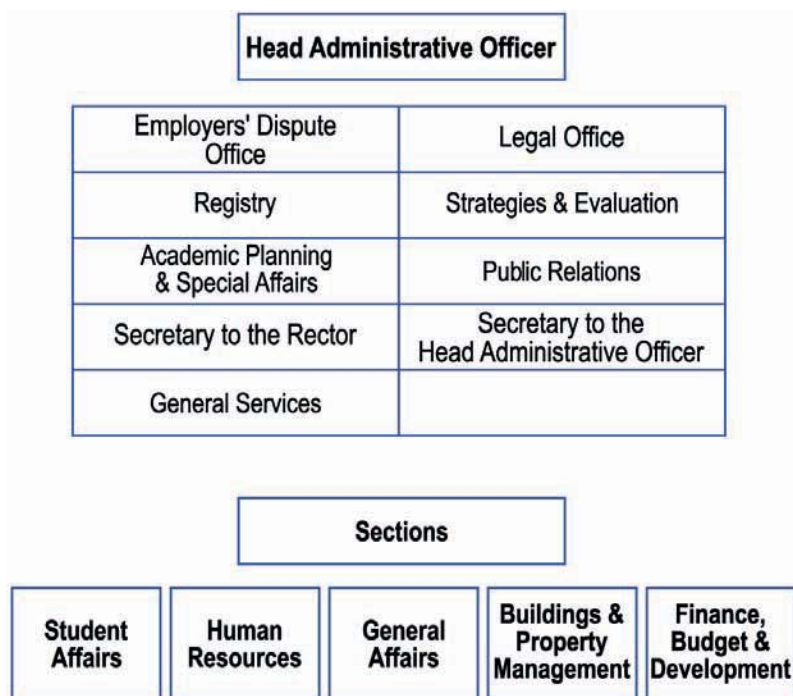
Monday / Friday 9 am / 11 pm

Saturday 8 am / 7 pm





## Administrative staff



## Education



# Schools and Courses

There are three types of courses:

**1st cycle** (basic);

**2nd cycle** (advanced);

**One long cycle** (specialistic).

Basic courses are based on a three years curriculum, advanced courses are for students holding a basic course degree and last for two additional years.

A specialistic course is equivalent to a basic + advanced course; however, it is organized in a single cycle lasting five or six years.

To enroll in a basic or specialistic course the student must have a secondary school diploma or equivalent qualification.

## Agricultural Sciences

1st cycle	Agricultural Technologies
	Environmental and Forest Sciences
	Food Technologies
	Viticultural and Oenology
2nd cycle	Agricultural Sciences and Technologies
	Environmental and Forest Sciences
	Food Science and Nutrition
	Food Sciences and Technologies
	Planning and Management of the Rural Territory
	Sciences and Technologies of Agricultural Productions

## Architecture

One long cycle	Architecture
1st cycle	Sciences of Architecture
	Urban Studies, Environment and the Territory
2nd cycle	Architectural Planning
	Architecture - Interior Design
	Architecture - Restoration
	Architecture and the city. Evaluation and projects
	Architecture Maintenance and Management
	Territorial Planning, city planning and countryside and the environment

## Biotechnological Sciences

1st cycle	Health Biotechnologies
	Molecular and Industrial Biotechnologies
2nd cycle	Agricultural Biotechnologies
	Medical Biotechnologies
	Molecular and Industrial Biotechnologies
	Pharmaceutical Biotechnologies

## Economics

### 1st cycle

Company Economics
Economics and Commerce
Economics of Financial Enterprises
Statistics
Tourism Sciences: Management

### 2nd cycle

Company economics
Economics and Commerce
Finance
Planning and Management of Tourism

## Engineering

### One long cycle Architectural Construction Engineering

### 1st cycle

Air and Space Engineering
Automation Engineering
Biomedical Engineering
Chemical Engineering
Civil Engineering
Construction Engineering
Electrical Engineering
Electron Engineering
Environmental and territorial Engineering
Informatics Engineering
Management, Planning and Infrastructures Engineering
Managerial Engineering of Logistics and Production
Material Science and Engineering
Mechanic Engineering
Naval Engineering
Telecommunication Engineering

### 2nd cycle

Air and Space Engineering and Astronautics
Automation Engineering

Biomedical Engineering
Chemical Engineering
Construction Engineering
Electrical Engineering
Electron Engineering
Environmental and Territorial Engineering
Hydraulic Systems and Transport Engineering
Informatics Engineering
Management Engineering
Materials Engineering
Mechanical Engineering for Energy and the Environment
Mechanical Engineering for Planning and Production
Naval Engineering
Structural and Geotechnic Engineering
Telecommunication Engineering

## Law

One long cycle Law

## Liberal Arts

1st cycle

Archaeology and History of Art
Classical Studies
Culture and Administration of Cultural Heritage
European Modern Languages, Culture and Literature
History
Modern Studies
Philosophy
Psychological Sciences and Technologies
Social Service

2nd cycle

Archaeology and History of Art
Dynamical Clinical and Community Psychology
European Modern Languages and Literature

Historical Sciences
Modern Philology
Organisation and Management of the Cultural and Environmental Heritage
Philology, Literature and Ancient Civilisations
Philosophy
Social Service and Social Politics

## Mathematics, Physics and Natural Sciences

<b>1st cycle</b>	Biological Sciences
	Biology of Marine Species
	Chemistry
	General and Applied Biology
	Geological Sciences
	Industrial Chemistry
	Informatics
	Mathematics
	Nature and the Environment Sciences and Technologies
Physics	

<b>2nd cycle</b>	Astrophysics and Space Sciences
	Biological Sciences
	Biology
	Biology of Marine Species
	Chemical Sciences
	Geology and Applied Geology
	Geophysics and Applied Geophysics
	Industrial Chemistry Sciences and Technologies
	Informatics
	Mathematics
	Natural Sciences
Physics	



## Medicine and Surgery

### One long cycle Medicine and Surgery

Ortodontics and Prosthetics

### 1st cycle

Audioprosthetic Techniques

Audiometrical Techniques

Biomedical lab. Technologies

Circulatory Physiopathology and Heart Perfusion Technologies

Dental Hygiene

Dietetics

Logopedics

Medical Imaging and Radiotherapeutic Technologies

Neurophysiological Technologies

Nursing

Obstetrics

Orthotics and Ophthalmological Nursing

Orthopaedic Technologies

Paediatric Nursing

Physiotherapy

Technology of Prevention in the Working Environment

### 2nd cycle

Health Sciences (Care Technology)

Health Sciences (Diagnostic Technology)

Health Sciences and Prevention

Health Sciences and Rehabilitation

Human Nutrition

Nursing and Obstetrics Sciences

## Pharmacy

### One long cycle Chemistry and Pharmaceutical Technologies

Pharmacy

### 1st cycle

Herbal Sciences

Quality Control

Scientific Information on Drugs and Diagnostic Products

## Political Sciences

1st cycle	Aeronautical Sciences
	Euro-Mediterranean Cooperation and Development
	Political Sciences
	Political Sciences of the Administration
2nd cycle	Aeronautical Sciences
	European Studies
	International Relations
	Public Administration Sciences
	Statistics for Decision-Making

## Sociology

1st cycle	Digital and Communication Culture
	Sociology
2nd cycle	Cultural Anthropology and Ethnology
	Public, Social and Political Communication
	Social and Territorial Politics

## Veterinary Medicine

One long cycle	Veterinary Medicine
1st cycle	Animal Production Technologies
2nd cycle	Animal Production Sciences and Technologies

# Post-Graduate Education

There are a number of post-graduate courses that the university offers; these are either Master (offered as First or Second level courses) or “Dottorato di Ricerca” (PhD equivalent). Both Masters and Research Doctorates are offered on different subjects within the general focus of each individual School. Current operating Schools are as follows:

Agriculture and Food Sciences	Judicial, Historical and Philosophical Sciences
Antiquities and Liberal Arts	Mathematics and Informatics Sciences
Architecture	Molecular Medicine
Biological Sciences	Pharmaceutical Sciences
Biotechnology	Philosophical Sciences
Chemical Sciences	Physical Sciences
Civil Engineering	Political Sciences
Clinical and Experimental Medicine	Preventive Medicine and Public Health
Economic-Judicial Sciences	Psychology and Pedagogy Sciences
Heart Sciences	Social Sciences
Historical and Archaeological Sciences	Statistical and Economical Sciences
Industrial Engineering	Surgical and Morphological Sciences
Information Engineering	Veterinary Sciences

Admission to post-graduate courses is strongly competitive and the positions available change every year; accordingly, enrollment rules are frequently updated. Information can be found at: **[www.international.unina.it](http://www.international.unina.it)**

## Research



## Divisions, schools and departments

The university includes three divisions (Poli), which oversee and promote activities of schools and departments sharing common teaching and research objectives. Each division has a president and a council, which includes representatives at every academic level such as school deans, head of departments, professors and students.

The divisions have their own budget and provide financial support for the academic activities of affiliated institutions.



## Division of Science and Technology

<b>main office</b>	Napoli 80126 - via Cintia, 26 Complesso Universitario Monte S. Angelo
<b>president</b>	Prof. Massimo D'Apuzzo
<b>director</b>	Dott. Carlo Ferraro
<b>website</b>	<a href="http://www.polost.unina.it">www.polost.unina.it</a>
<b>telephone</b>	+ 39 081.67.66.08
<b>mailing address</b>	Napoli 80126 - via Cintia, 26 Complesso Universitario Monte S. Angelo

## Schools

Architecture  
Engineering  
Mathematics, Physics and Natural Sciences

## Departments

- Aerospace Engineering
- Architectural and Environmental design
- Architectural configuration
- Chemical Engineering
- Chemistry 'Paolo Corradini'
- Civil Engineering
- Computer and Systems Engineering
- Conservation of Architectural Heritage and Environment
- Electrical Engineering
- Electronics Engineering and Telecommunication
- Energetics and Applied Fluid Thermodynamics and Environmental Conditioning
- Geotechnical Engineering
- Earth Sciences
- History of Architecture and Restoration
- Hydraulics and Environmental Engineering 'Girolamo Ippolito'
- Industrial Design and Management
- Life Sciences

- Management Engineering
- Material's Engineering and Production
- Mathematical Methods and Construction in Architecture
- Mathematics and Applications 'R.Caccioppoli'
- Mechanic Engineering for Energetics
- Naval Engineering
- Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry
- Physical Sciences
- Structural and Functional Biology
- Structural Engineering
- Transportation Engineering 'Luigi Tocchetti'
- Urban and Regional Planning
- Urban Studies and Design

### Division of Human and Social Science

<b>main office</b>	Napoli 80133 - via Guglielmo Sanfelice, 8
<b>president</b>	Prof. Massimo Marrelli
<b>director</b>	Dott. Antonino Calogero
<b>website</b>	<a href="http://www.polosus.unina.it">www.polosus.unina.it</a>
<b>telephone</b>	+ 39 081.253.48.21
<b>mailing address</b>	Napoli 80133 - via Guglielmo Sanfelice, 8

### Schools

Economics

Law

Liberal Arts

Political Sciences

Sociology

### Departments

- Administration Science
- Analysis of Local and Environmental Dynamics
- Classic Philology 'Francesco Arnaldi'
- Common Property Legislation



- Corporate Economics
- Criminal and Penitentiary Sciences
- Economic Theory and applications
- Economics
- Economic Legislation
- Historical Sciences 'Ettore Lepore'
- History of Ancient Rome Legislation and Romanist Science 'F. De Martino'
- International Sciences and Studies of the Political and Institutional European System
- Italian and Comparative Constitutional Legislation
- Legislation of Civil, Economical and Social Relations
- Modern Philology 'Salvatore Battaglia'
- Philosophy 'Antonio Aliotta'
- Sciences of Relationships 'Gustavo Iacono'
- Social and Economic Analysis
- Sociology
- State Sciences
- Statistical Mathematics
- Statistical Sciences

### Division of Life Science and Technology

<b>main office</b>	Napoli 80133 - via Guglielmo Sanfelice, 8
<b>president</b>	Prof. Luciano Mayol
<b>director</b>	Dott. Guido Luise
<b>website</b>	<a href="http://www.polovita.unina.it">www.polovita.unina.it</a>
<b>telephone</b>	+ 39 081.253.40.49
<b>mailing address</b>	Napoli 80134 - via Guglielmo Sanfelice, 47

### Schools

Plant Sciences

Pharmacy

Medicine

Veterinary Medicine

Biological Sciences

## Departments

- Agricultural Engineering and Agronomy
- Agricultural Entomology and Zoology 'Filippo Silvestri'
- Agricultural Politics and Economics
- Animal Health and Pathology
- Biochemistry and Medical Biotechnology
- Biologic Morphology and Functional Sciences
- Cellular and Molecular Biology and Pathology 'Luigi Califano'
- Chemistry of Natural Substances
- Clinical and Experimental Medicine
- Clinical Medicine, Cardio-vascular and Immunological Sciences
- Experimental Pharmacology
- Food Sciences
- General Surgery, Geriatric, Oncology and Advanced Technologies
- Health and Human Services
- Molecular and Clinical Endocrinology and Oncology
- Neurosciences
- Orthopaedic and Trauma Surgery and Emergency
- Paediatrics
- Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Toxicology
- Surgery, Anaesthesiology, Intensive Care and Emergency
- Systematic Pathology
- Tree Growing, Botanic and Plant Pathology



## International activities



# International Cooperation

As a global institution, the University Federico II is focused on international cooperation, promoting and sustaining interactions with universities and research centres throughout the world. Partnerships, primarily finalised to the mutual exchange of students, have been established with the universities of: Nablus, in Palestine; Delft, in the Neederland; Warsaw and Danzig, in Poland; Kènitra, in Morocco; Ghana, in Ghana, Africa; Nagasaki in Japan; Beijing and Xi'an, in China; Belem, in Brazil; Santiago, in Chile; Montreal, in Canada; Tucuman, in Argentina; Mexico City, in Mexico.

A consortium has been established with Johns Hopkins University, the Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiwa University and the National Institutes of Health in the U.S.A.; the Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, and the Centro de Investigaciones Oncologicas, in Spain; the Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, in Brazil and the Université Paris XI, in France, for the organisation of an International Doctorate Programme, with the aim of providing quality research training in medical sciences for either pre-doctoral or post-graduate students. The organisation has been instrumental in creating a network of students and teachers from laboratories and institutes of excellence, which promotes inter-institutional research and collaboration.

Within the terms of the European exchange programmes SOCRATES/ERASMUS, the University



Federico II has signed fivehundredsix cooperation agreements with more than threehundred universities and colleges throughout Europe. These agreements have allowed, so far, nearly 3,500 students to have stages abroad, primarily in the areas of Engineering and Technology, Languages and Philological Sciences, and Medical Sciences. In the mean time, the University Federico II has hosted approximately 1,600 foreign students from all over the world.

Currently, the university is actively engaged in the Lifelong Learning Programme (LLP); accordingly, a call has been launched for the selection of students to be offered training stages at enterprises and research and training centres.

For the incoming Erasmus students all the information are available through the university web site **[www.international.unina.it](http://www.international.unina.it)** (click Erasmus on the side bar). Courses are spread over two semesters: 1<sup>st</sup> semester from september to february, 2<sup>nd</sup> semester from february to july.

The University's International Office (URI) is located in the main university compound (Corso Umberto I, ground floor, inner courtyard). The office plays a central role in the coordination and organization of students and teaching staff mobility to and from abroad and through the welcome centre International House Federico II provides assistance for most of the visitors' needs. The Office is open Monday - Wednesday - Friday 9:00 am / 12:00 am; Tuesday - Thursday 9:00 am / 12:00 am and 2:30 pm / 4:30 pm  
e-mail address **[international@unina.it](mailto:international@unina.it)**  
phone number **+39 081.253.71.00 / 101 / 108 / 320 / 418**

In order for non-Italian speaking foreign students to learn and to become proficient in the Italian language several courses of Italian, from entry to advanced level, are being offered by the University Language Centre (Centro Linguistico di Ateneo - CLA).

For information and registration, please contact the CLA at:  
**[centrolinguistico.ateneo@unina.it](mailto:centrolinguistico.ateneo@unina.it)**, or visit **[www.centrolinguistico.unina.it](http://www.centrolinguistico.unina.it)**

# Living in Naples





# Before you leave home

Before travelling to Italy, you must have the following documents:

## **Identity card or passport**

European Union citizens need only the identity card to enter Italy. Citizen from Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway and all non-EU citizens need to have a valid passport.

## **Visa for study purposes**

If you are a non-EU citizen, you must obtain an appropriate visa from the Italian Embassy in your country. The visa must be a Study-Visa Type D (= 'long duration', that is valid for more than ninety days, also called 'National Visa', VN). If at all possible, try to obtain a multi-entry Visa, as this will give you more flexibility.

## **Health insurance**

European Union citizens must carry the European Health Insurance Card, issued by their National Health Service.

All non-EU citizens can choose one of the following:

- obtain a consular statement confirming that they are entitled to medical care within the terms of an agreement between Italy and their home country;
- buy a private health insurance policy in their home country;
- subscribe a health insurance policy with an Italian company.

### **Documents for enrolling in the PhD Programme**

To finalise your enrollment in the PhD Programme, to which you were admitted, you must provide the original transcript of your academic degree, which must be equivalent to the Italian 'laurea specialistica' or a four year degree.

### **Fiscal code (Codice fiscale)**

This is a personal identification number, indispensable for many activities in Italy (opening a bank account, registering with the Italian National Health Service...). It is strongly recommended that you ask the Italian Embassy or the Italian Consulate General in your home country to issue a 'Codice Fiscale' before you travel to Italy.

For more information you can look at the International Students Handbook of Federico II University **[www.international.unina.it](http://www.international.unina.it)**.

## Health-care information

In Italy, health-care through the National Health Service (SSN) is available also for foreign citizens who are temporary residents. EU citizens must have the European Health Insurance Card, while non-EU citizens must show proof of coverage by health insurance. Health care is provided by local health enterprises (ASL - Azienda Sanitaria Locale), which releases a card necessary to access health needs (general and specialised practice, hospitalisation etc.).

For detailed information visit  
**[www.aslna1.napoli.it/servizi.asp](http://www.aslna1.napoli.it/servizi.asp)**



## Travelling to Naples

Naples can be reached directly by air or land. There are direct flights connecting Naples with most major European cities; in addition, there are connections with the entire world through the hub of either Rome or Milan. Information on direct flights to and from Naples can be obtained at: **[www.gesac.it](http://www.gesac.it)**. The airport of Napoli Capodichino is very close to the centre of town and is connected by regular city buses. Please note that there is a bus stop of Alibus (Airport-City Centre Services) in via Marina in the neighbourhood of corso Umberto (where the Erasmus Office and the International House are located).

# Weather

In Napoli you can enjoy the wonderful Mediterranean weather. The sun shines twohundredfifty days per year. Even in the hot August days a light wind coming from the sea will accompany your stay. Anyway in those days it would be useful to stay in the shadow between 1:00 pm and 3:00 pm. The average temperatures are between 25° C (77° F) and 31° C (88° F) in the summer. The autumn is sometimes damp with some rainy days. In the winter there are fewer rainy days and the temperatures are between 4° C (40° F) and 11° C (52° F), but you should not be surprised if you get a sunny day with 16° C (61° F) in the middle of January.



## City and transport

Public transport in Naples includes six underground 'metro' lines, about one hundred surface lines (bus, tram, electric bus) and four cable cars (funiculars).

There is a single fare ticket for any destination, which can be used on any kind of transport within ninety minutes of its first use. The ticket must be bought before boarding and validated, as soon as possible, after boarding a bus and before boarding a train.

Tickets are available at several locations such as newsstands, tobacco stores, metro stations and ticket machines. There are also, various kinds of passes for daily, weekly, monthly or annual use.

Please find more information on:

Azienda Napoletana di Mobilità **[www.anm.it](http://www.anm.it)**

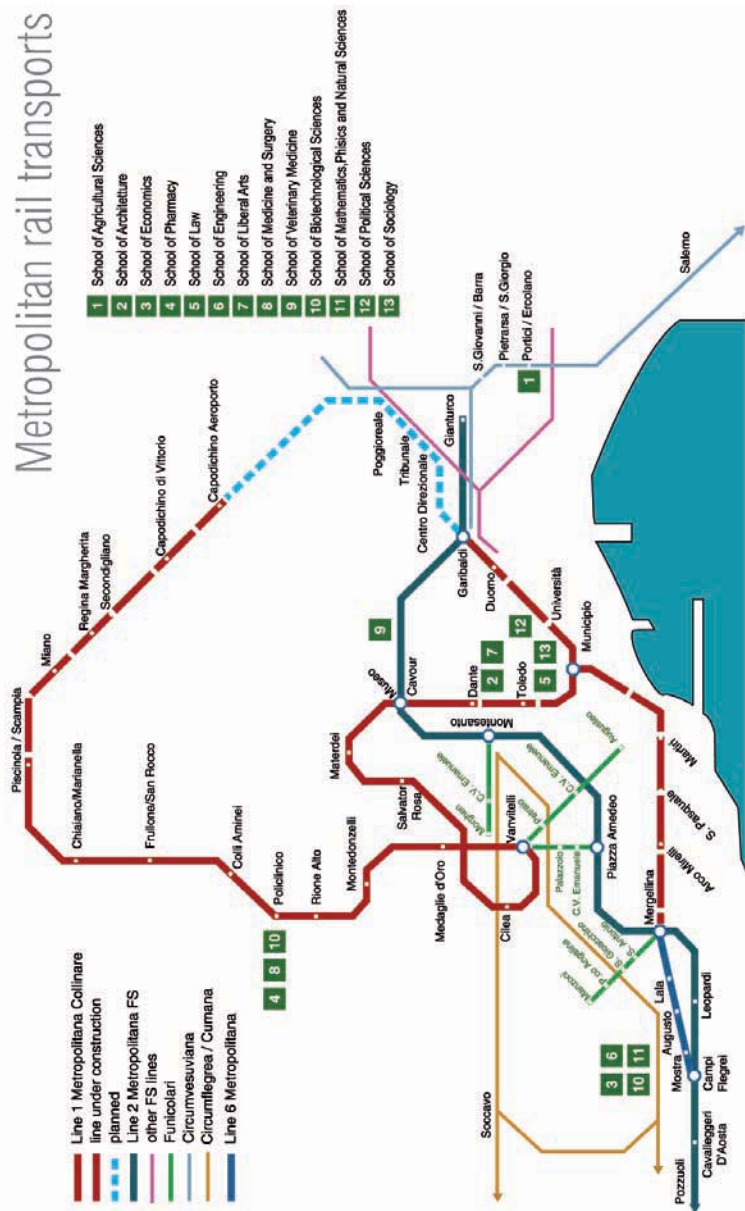
Metronapoli **[www.metro.na.it](http://www.metro.na.it)**

S.E.P.S.A. **[www.sepsa.it](http://www.sepsa.it)**

Circumvesuviana di Napoli **[www.vesuviana.it](http://www.vesuviana.it)**

Compagnia Trasporti Pubblici Napoli **[www.ctpn.it](http://www.ctpn.it)**

# Metropolitan rail transports





printed in  
july 2008