



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

The largest university in Europe
The oldest university in Rome



Sapienza University of Rome - A BRIEF HISTORY

- Sapienza University of Rome was founded on April 20, **1303** by Pope Boniface VIII as the “Studium Urbis”.
- In **1431**, Pope Eugene IV reorganized the university into four faculties (Law, Medicine, Philosophy and Theology) and purchased the building, which would later house the Sant'Ivo alla Sapienza church, a baroque masterpiece built by Francesco Borromini
- In **1808**, the Faculties were **Sacred Sciences, Law, Philosophy, Medicine** and **Surgery, Philology**.
- In **1904**, the Umberto I General Hospital was inaugurated next to the Termini Railway Station, as a university hospital and headquarters of the Faculty of Medicine and Surgery.
- In **1935**, the new university campus designed by Marcello Piacentini was inaugurated in the same area as the Termini Railway Station and the Umberto I General Hospital





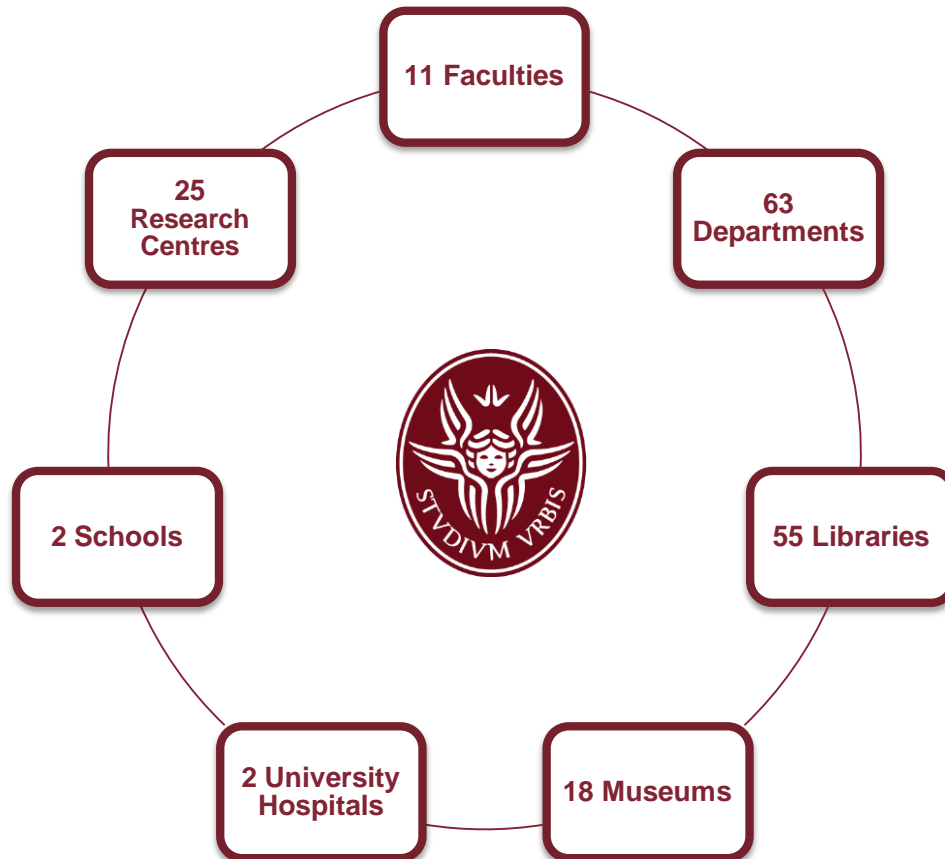
Sapienza University of Rome - SOME FIGURES

- **111.602+** Enrolled students 2015/16
- **6.574** International students 2015/16
- **4.002** Academics
- **2.243** Administrative Staff
- **1.919** Staff at University Hospitals
- **152** First Cycle (Bachelor) 2015/16
- **102** Second Cycle (Master) 2015/16
- **13** Single Cycle University Degrees 2015/16
- **25** International Programmes
- **78** PhD Courses 2015/16
- **88** Specialization Schools 2015/16
- **55** Courses with double degree
- **241** Professional Master Degrees 2015/16





Sapienza University of Rome - STRUCTURES



SAPIENZA IS ORGANISED INTO 11 FACULTIES:

- Architecture
- Arts and Humanities
- Civil and Industrial Engineering
- Economics
- Information Engineering, Informatics Statistics
- Law
- Mathematics, Physics, and Natural Sciences
- Medicine and Dentistry
- Medicine and Psychology
- Pharmacy and Medicine
- Political Science, Sociology, and Communication Science

and 2 Schools:

- Advanced Studies
- Aerospace Engineering

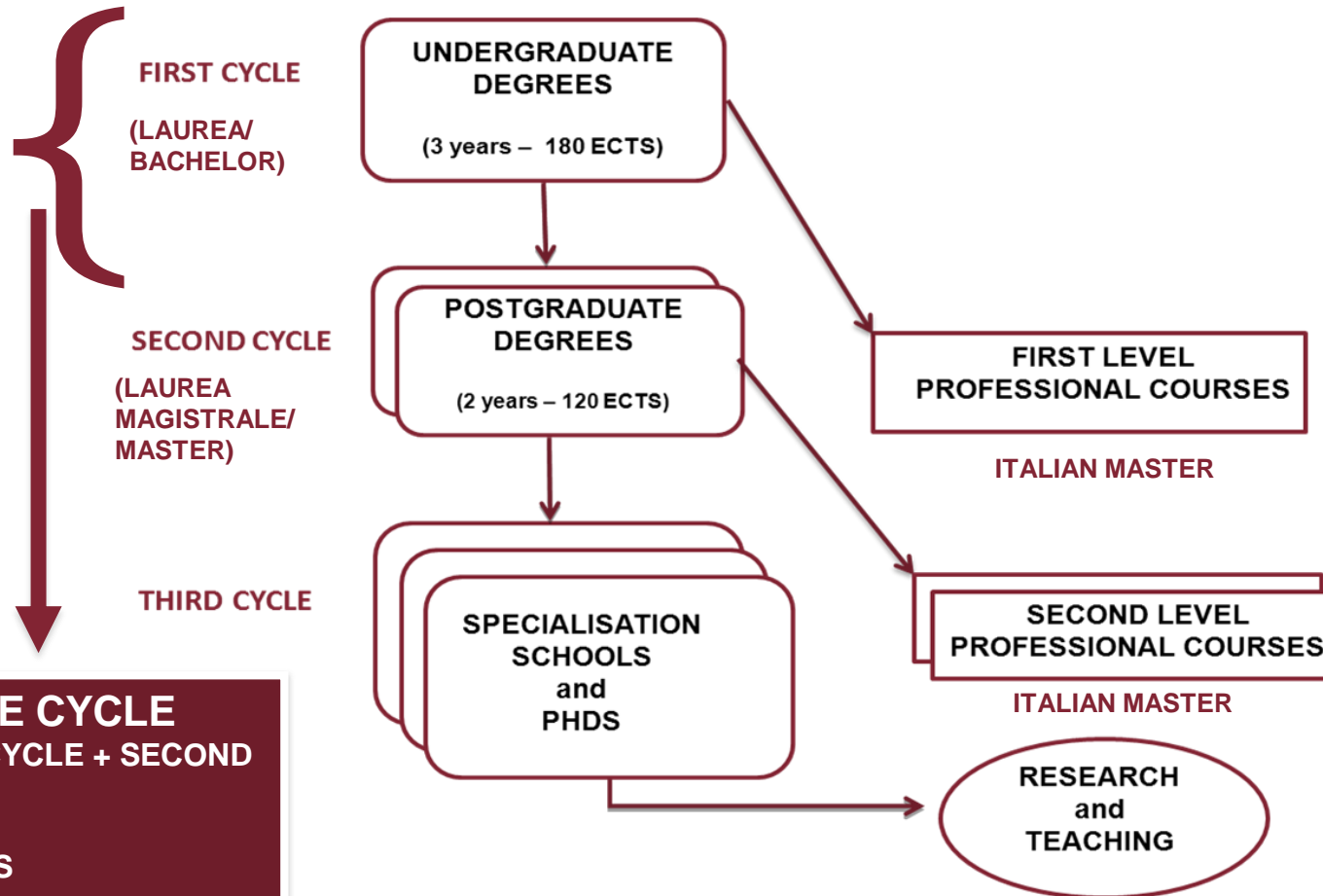


Higher Education in Italy

- The Italian Constitution, adopted in **1947**, contains the main principles at the basis of the Italian educational system and, in particular, higher education. Article 33 of the constitution states that “... *art and science are free and the teaching thereof shall be free.*” In defence of academic freedom, the article also states that all higher education institutions “*have the right to establish their own regulations **autonomously**, within the limits set by national legislation.*”
- A significant reform process, which began in **1989 (Bill n.168)**, led to the creation of the Ministry for Universities and Research, as a separate entity from the Ministry of National Education. It asserted the principle of **university autonomy** in management, financial and budgetary issues, teaching (organisation of degree courses along with all related teaching/learning services) and research.
- An even more substantial reform was approved in **1999**. The main purpose of the reform was to grant full autonomy to universities for management and finance as well as for teaching and didactic planning. The reform took into account the principles of the **Sorbonne Declaration** and the **Bologna Declaration**, promoting the creation of a European Higher Education Area through the harmonization of the different European educational systems. As a consequence, universities implemented a reorganization of their degree programmes and a redefinition of the relative degrees and qualifications.



Italian Higher Education System



SINGLE CYCLE
(FIRST CYCLE + SECOND CYCLE)
5 years
300 ECTS

MEDICINE AND SURGERY
6 years
360 ECTS



Higher Education in Italy

- In **2001**, the former Ministry for Universities and Scientific and Technological Research (MURST) was merged with the Ministry for Education (MPI) to establish the **Ministry for Education, University and Research (MIUR)**. MIUR promotes scientific and technological research as well as the development of both universities and other equivalent higher education institutions. It plans and coordinates developments and changes in the university system. It allocates funds to individual universities and coordinates Italian participation in EU and international programmes related to higher education and scientific and technological research.

Other main institutional bodies include:

- **National University Council (CUN)** - an independent, elected body, composed of representatives from Italian universities. It carries out advisory functions on matters such as university development planning, funding issues, policies, approval of university teaching regulations, definition of main subject areas, recruitment of teaching and research staff.
- **Italian University Rectors' Conference (CRUI)** – composed of Rectors from both state and non-state universities, its role is to investigate and analyse issues regarding the university system, to represent university needs to government and parliament, to express opinions on development plans for universities, and to promote and sustain university initiatives at the national and international level.
- **National Committee for University System Assessment** - composed of 9 qualified experts in university quality assessment appointed by the Ministry. Their main tasks are to set the general criteria for the assessment of university activity, to revise the information universities are required to submit annually, and implement Ministry requests and activities related to quality assurance such as further advisory roles, definition of standards, parameters and regulations, etc.

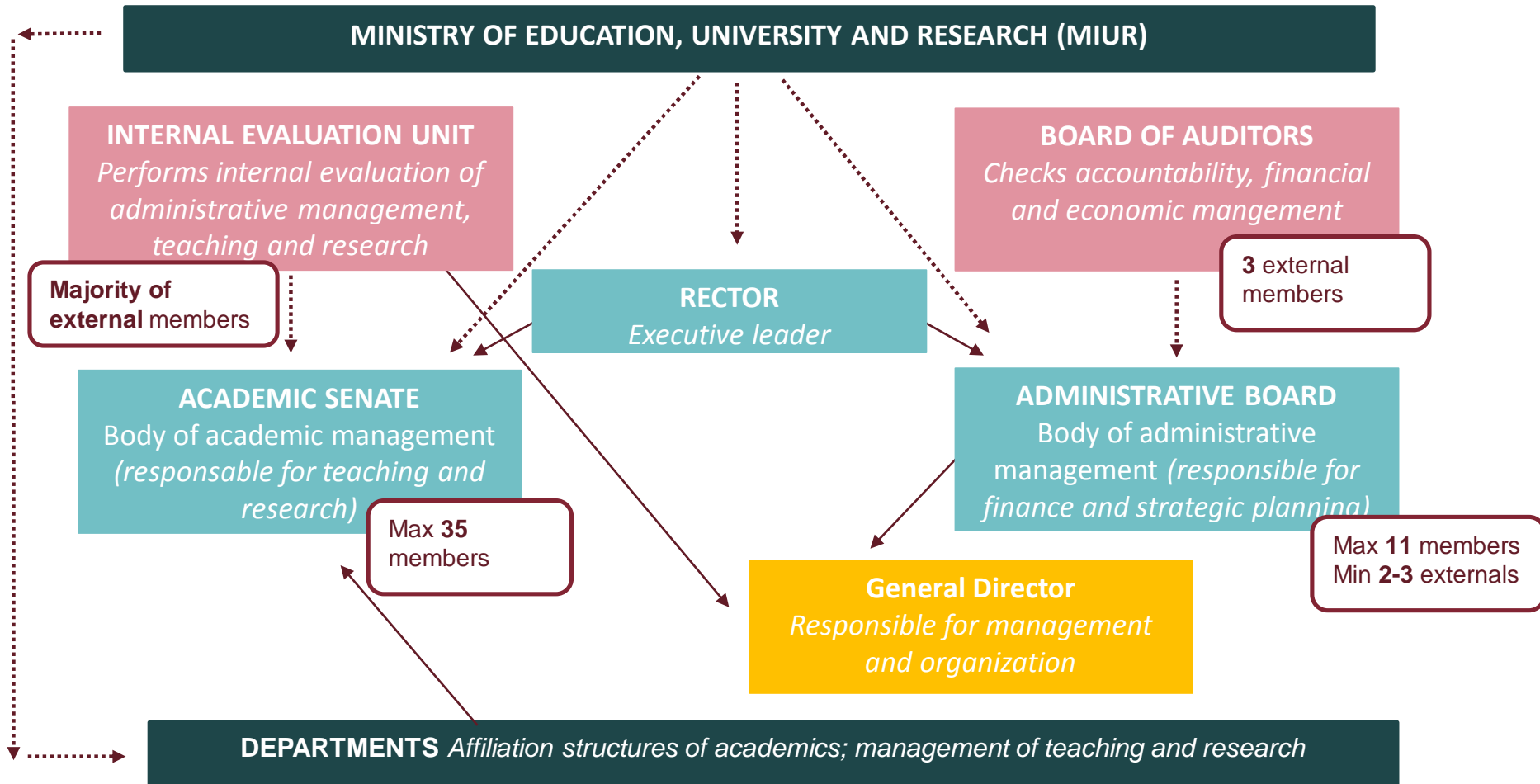


Higher Education in Italy

- In **2010**, Italian public university governance underwent a comprehensive reform. The reform introduced a '**standardized**' framework for institutional governance made of six central bodies: three governing bodies (**Rector, Academic Senate and Administrative Board**), two auxiliary, evaluative and controlling bodies (**Internal Evaluation Unit and Board of Auditors**), and one managerial body (**General Director**)



Higher Education in Italy





Sapienza University of Rome - GOVERNANCE

RECTOR

DEPUTY RECTOR

Deputy Rectors and Delegates

The **Rector** represents “Sapienza” in all legal purposes and guarantees its autonomy and unity. The Rector is elected from tenured full-time professors and has a single, non-renewable, six-year term. The Rector nominates a **Deputy Rector** to act on his behalf when he is absent or unavailable; moreover, he empowers a board of **Deputy Rectors** and **Delegates** to perform duties in specific fields.

ACADEMIC SENATE

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD

The **Academic Senate** is responsible for directing, programming, coordinating, and evaluating university curricular and research activities. The **Administrative Board** is in charge of financial and administrative issues, including personnel organisation, financial sustainability and proprietary management.

The **Academic Senate** and the **Administrative Board** determine the strategic goals in cultural, scientific, and teaching policies, each to the extent of its respective competence.

GENERAL DIRECTOR

The Administrative Structure is headed by the **General Director**, to whom the University statute attributes direct responsibility for the implementation of all activities required by central governing organs, as well as the coordination of all university management and administration. Administrative Offices are organized on the basis of specific competences and homogenous areas of expertise.



Sapienza University of Rome - GOVERNANCE

THE UNIVERSITY EVALUATION UNIT

The **Evaluation Unit** is a committee which verifies research activities and assesses the quality and efficiency of the programmes provided by the university, as well as the performance level of the administration and its services.

The committee proposes specific investigation methods for its own activities. University structures provide the committee with all requested information.

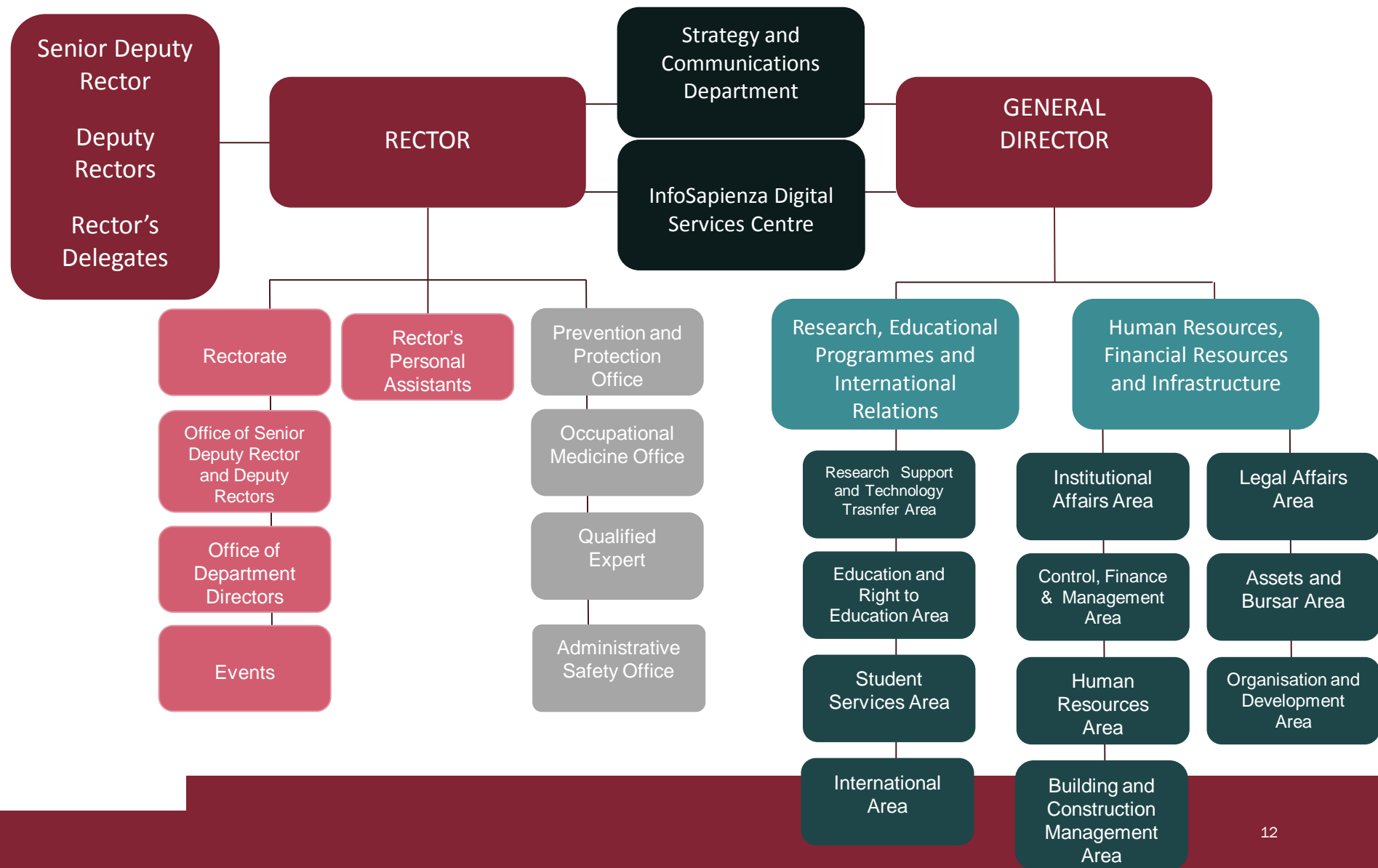
THE BOARD OF AUDITORS

The **Board of Auditors** ensures that accounts are kept correctly and that the university's economic, financial and equity management operates regularly.

The Board is composed of three standing auditors and two alternate auditors nominated by the Rector upon approval of the Administrative Board.

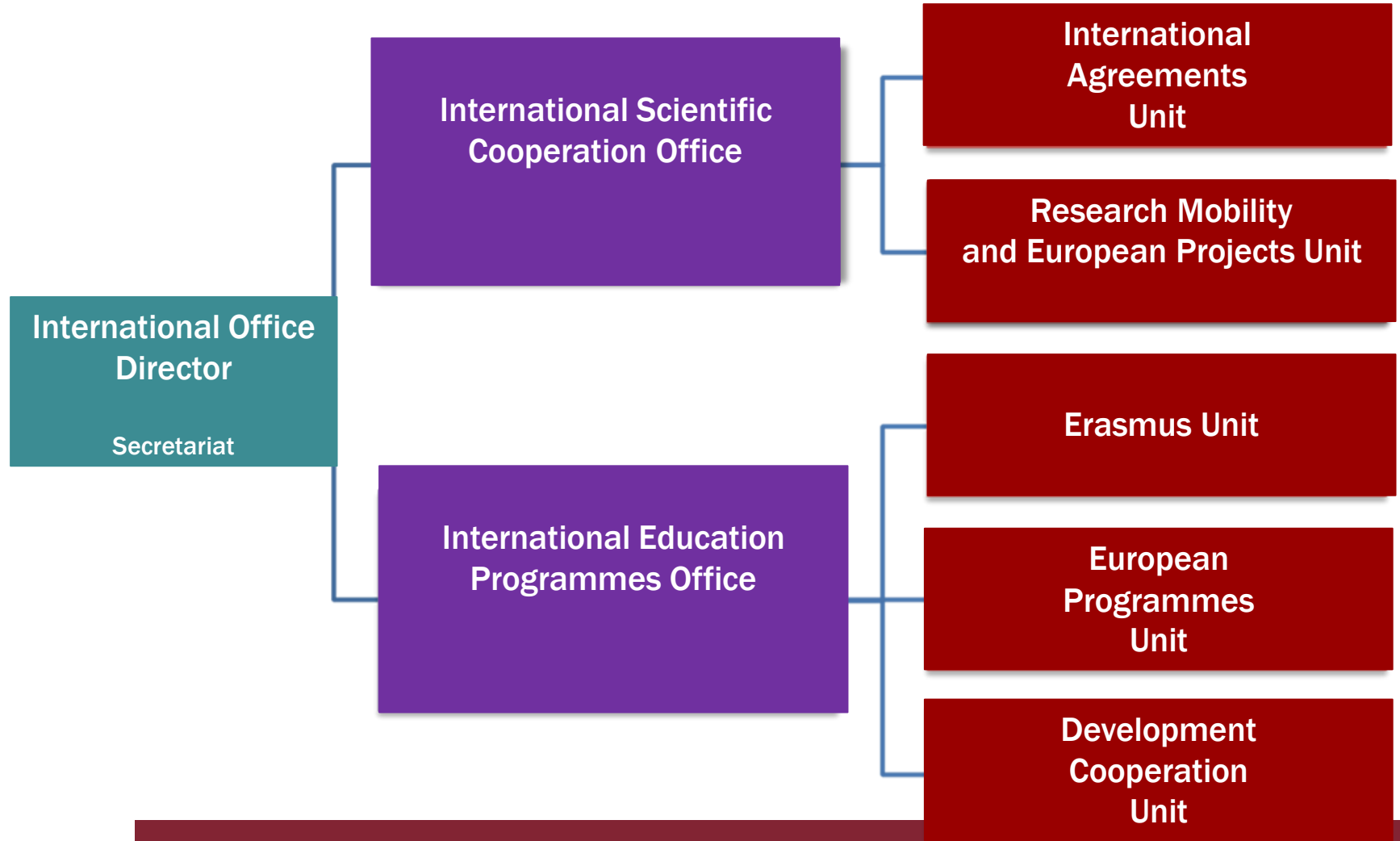


Sapienza University of Rome - STRUCTURE



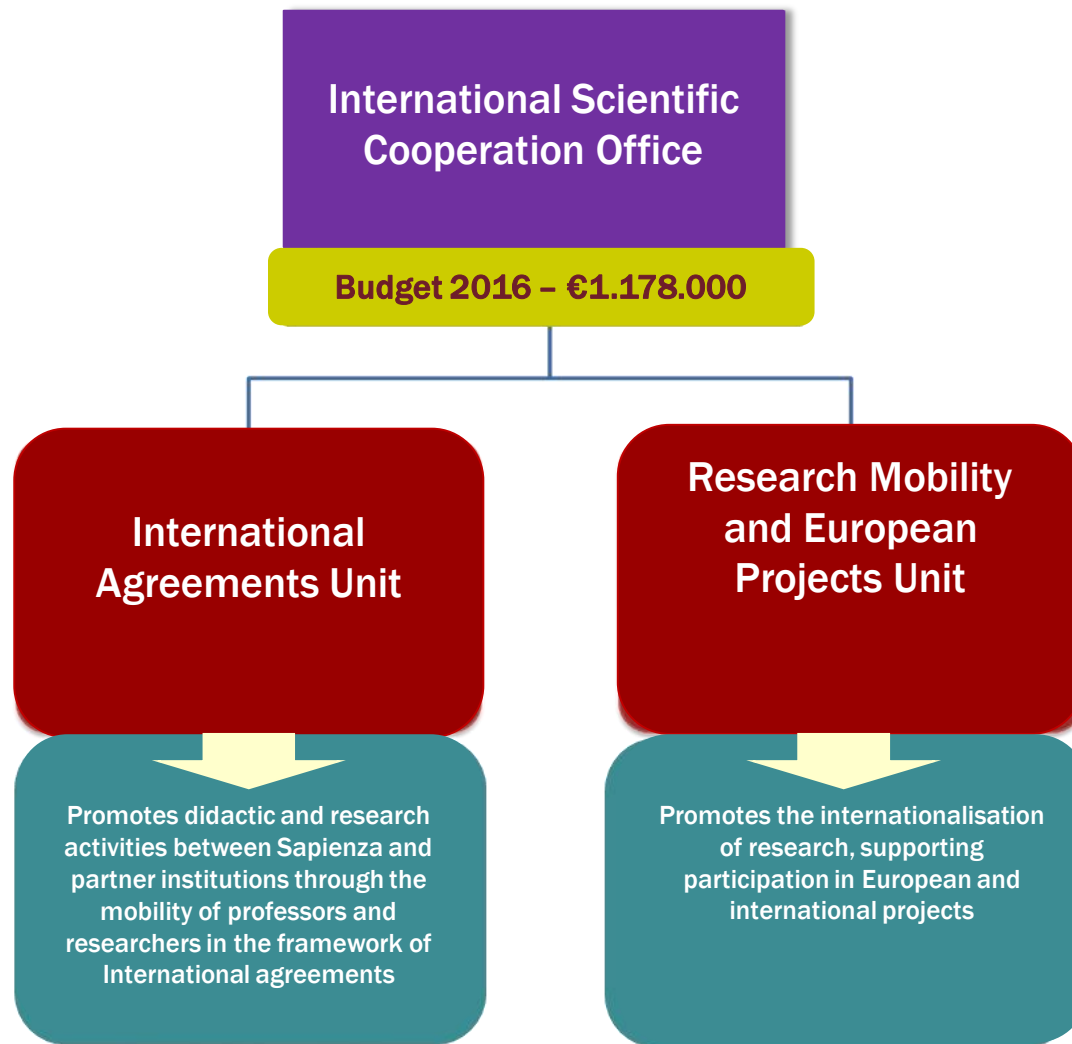


International Office - STRUCTURE





International Scientific Cooperation Office - Structure





International Scientific Cooperation Office

International
Agreements Unit

Staff - 3 units

Contacts: giovannimaria.vianello@uniroma1.it

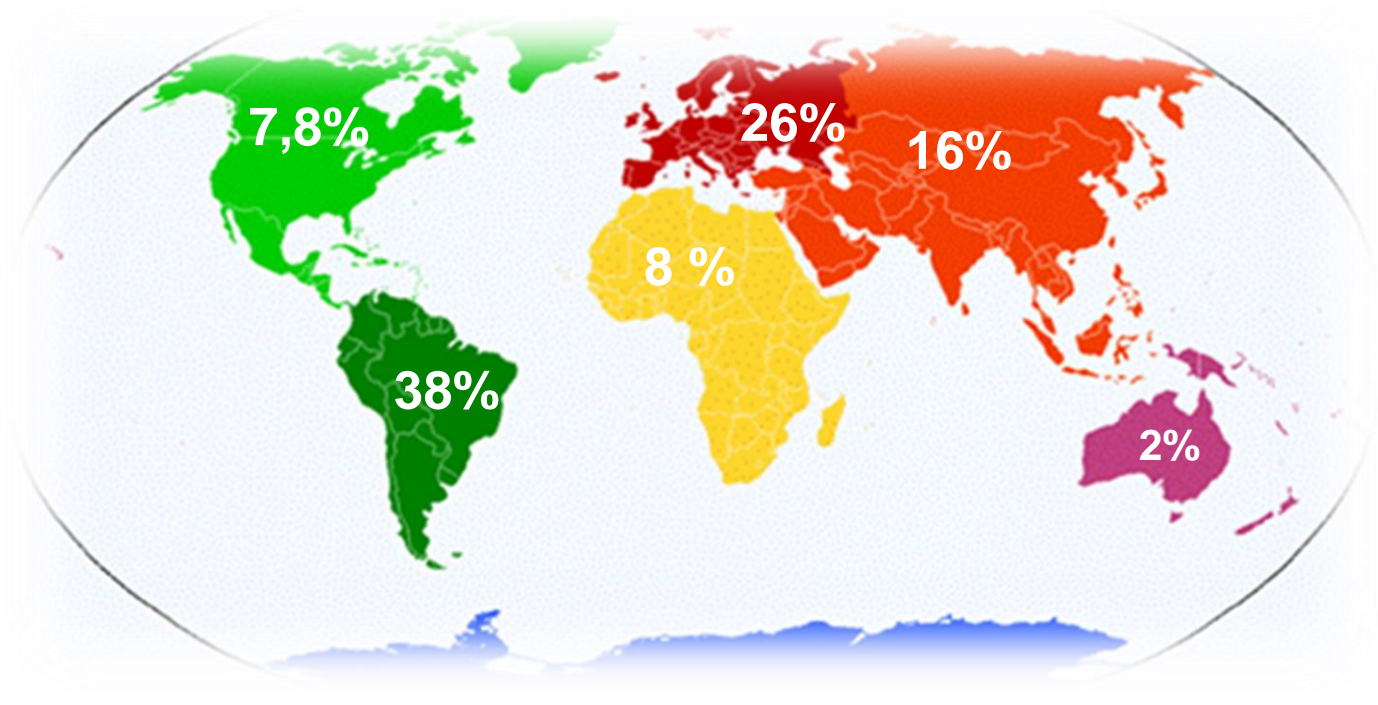
- ☐ Administrative support for the management of **framework agreements for scientific and cultural collaboration, executive protocols of framework agreements** with international universities and public organizations;
- ☐ Management of an **annual Call** for financing exchanges of professors and researchers in the framework of **scientific projects** included in executive protocols;
- ☐ Data processing, editing and publishing of **reports of the scientific results of international activities** financed by Sapienza;
- ☐ **Dissemination of information** about initiatives which support the internationalization of the university system, promoted by the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, national and international organizations.



International Scientific Cooperation Office

International Bilateral Agreements

- 710 Framework Agreements + more than 370 Executive Protocols
- 162 International Agreements for Student Mobility (non-EU)





International Scientific Cooperation Office

**Research Mobility
and European Projects
Unit**

Staff : 3 Units

Contacts: ricercainternazionale@uniroma1.it

- ☐ **Support to European Projects** – Promoting and supporting participation in European and international research projects with a focus on Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions, the ERC Programme and European programmes for social and cultural cooperation (Justice; Creative Europe, etc.);
- ☐ **Promotion of International Research Mobility** - through support and dissemination of related initiatives and calls, including the activation of strategies and measures to encourage the presence of international researchers at Sapienza;
- ☐ **Visiting Professor Programme** – Promoting and supporting the financing of international visiting professors for joint research activities.

Thank you!

Anna Gambogi
INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION OFFICE
anna.gambogi@uniroma1.it

www.uniroma1.it/internazionale