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# EWP CONVENTION 2026

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Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II



16-17 GIUGNO 2026

UNIVERSITY OF NAPLES FEDERICO II, NAPLES,  
Complesso dei SS. Marcellino e Festo, Largo S. Marcellino 10 - Naples, Italy

# EWP Convention June 2026

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## EWP Convention June 2026

The EWP+ Consortium is pleased to invite you to a high-level conference bringing together international relations officers and Erasmus coordinators to shape the future of student mobility with the powerful support of Erasmus Without Paper (EWP).

**Date:** 16 / 17 June 2026 (full day)

**Venue:** Complesso dei SS. Marcellino e Festo, Largo S. Marcellino 10 - Napoli, Italy

The EWP Convention offers a unique opportunity to:

- Track and discuss our progress towards the target of 95% of Learning Agreements being digital
- Plan and prepare for the large-scale adoption of digital nominations
- Explore what the next 2-3 years of EWP will bring to the Erasmus+ community
- Take part in shaping the next generation of Erasmus+

With expert panels, interactive workshops, user forums and collaborative hackathons, the convention will be a key moment to share experiences, tackle challenges, and drive the digital transformation of Erasmus mobility.

The detailed programme, including the themes of the hackathons taking place during the event will be announced at a later stage.



## History of Naples

Naples is an ancient city: its origins date back to the 9th century B.C., when the city of Parthenope was founded on the site where Castel dell'Ovo now stands. In the 6th century B.C., this settlement was abandoned and renamed "Paleopolis" (old city), while a new city called "Neapolis" - literally meaning "new city"- was established nearby.

Under Roman rule, Naples flourished both economically and culturally. Its scenic coastline made it a sought-after destination for holidays, and luxury thermal spas gained fame across the empire, attracting distinguished figures like Cicero and Virgil.

After the fall of the Roman Empire, Naples became an independent Duchy under the Byzantine Empire in 763 A.D. It remained a vital stronghold of Byzantine influence in Italy for nearly four centuries, developing a vibrant economy and cultural life.

The Normans later integrated Naples into the Kingdom of Sicily. The following centuries saw alternating periods of conflict and peace, culminating with Emperor Frederick II's reign, which ignited a golden age of culture, highlighted by the founding of the University of Naples in 1224.

## History of University Federico II



It is one of the oldest universities to be founded by a head of State while other educational institutions by and large were a 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 those of 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 then gave the emperor the highest authority. He hired professors, who would become royal employees paid through royal funds. Moreover, the emperor himself examined the candidates and granted degrees. Consistent with this rather rigid and centralized establishment, students and academic personnel were not allowed to travel and study

elsewhere. Graduates took a vow to stay loyal to the king which meant that they were 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 in becoming loyal to him as well as becoming capable of monitoring local nobles whom he distrusted.

## Naples – From 1224 to the Present Day

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### 1224 – Foundation of the University of Naples Federico II

- On **June 5**, Emperor **Frederick II of Swabia** establishes the **University of Naples**, the first **public, non-religious university in Europe**.
- 

### 1266 – Angevin Conquest

- **Charles I of Anjou** defeats Manfred (son of Frederick II) and becomes king.
  - **Naples becomes the capital** of the Kingdom of Naples.
- 

### 1282 – Sicilian Vespers

- A revolt in Sicily splits the kingdom into two:
    - **Kingdom of Naples** (Angevin)
    - **Kingdom of Sicily** (Aragonese)
- 

### 1442 – Aragonese Rule

- **Alfonso V of Aragon** captures Naples, uniting it with Sicily.
  - Naples becomes part of the **Crown of Aragon** and enters a period of cultural revival.
- 

### 1504 – Spanish Rule

- Naples becomes part of the **Spanish Empire**, ruled by **viceroys**.
  - The city becomes one of the largest and richest in Europe.
- 



### 1647 – Masaniello's Revolt

- A **popular uprising** against Spanish taxation, led by **Masaniello**, briefly shakes the city.
  - The rebellion is crushed after his death.
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### 1707 – Austrian Habsburg Rule

- After the War of the Spanish Succession, Naples is ruled by the **Austrian Habsburgs**.
- 

### 1734 – Bourbon Dynasty Begins

- **Charles of Bourbon** takes the throne and makes Naples an **independent kingdom** again.
  - He starts major reforms and cultural projects (e.g. Royal Palace of Caserta).
- 

### 1806–1815 – Napoleonic Period

- Napoleon installs:
    - **Joseph Bonaparte** (1806–1808)
    - **Joachim Murat** (1808–1815)
  - Reforms modernize the legal and social systems.
- 



### 1815 – Return of the Bourbons

- After Napoleon's fall, **King Ferdinand I** restores the Bourbon monarchy.
  - The **Kingdom of the Two Sicilies** is created in 1816 (Naples + Sicily united).
- 



### 1860 – Unification of Italy

- **Garibaldi captures Naples** during the Expedition of the Thousand.
  - The city joins the **Kingdom of Italy** under the House of Savoy.
- 

### 1943 – WWII: The Four Days of Naples

- After the Italian Armistice, **Nazi forces occupy Naples**.
  - From **September 27 to 30**, citizens **revolt and liberate the city** on their own — a rare case in occupied Europe.
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### 1946 – Italian Republic

- After a **referendum**, Italy becomes a **republic**, and Naples remains one of its major cities.
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### 20th Century – Social Challenges and Cultural Growth

- Naples faces problems like **poverty, earthquakes, and organized crime**.
  - At the same time, it becomes a cultural center with influence in **music, cinema, and the arts**.
- 

### 21st Century – Modern Naples



- Naples undergoes **urban redevelopment**, promotes tourism, and celebrates its **rich historical and cultural heritage**.
- In **2023**, **Napoli's football team (SSC Napoli)** won the **Serie A championship (scudetto)** for the **third time in its history**, after a wait of over 30 years — a historic and emotional triumph for the city.
- In **2024**, the city celebrates **800 years of the University of Naples Federico II**.

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### Practical Information *How to get to Naples?*

#### From the Airport to the City Centre

- a. Alibus is the fast and convenient connecting bus line between Naples Airport and the City Centre. The service provides direct, rapid and efficient connections between the Airport, the Central Station and the Port. ANM vehicles move quickly out of the vehicular traffic congestion using the dedicated port road system.



Journey time Airport - Central Station and vice versa: 15 min approx.

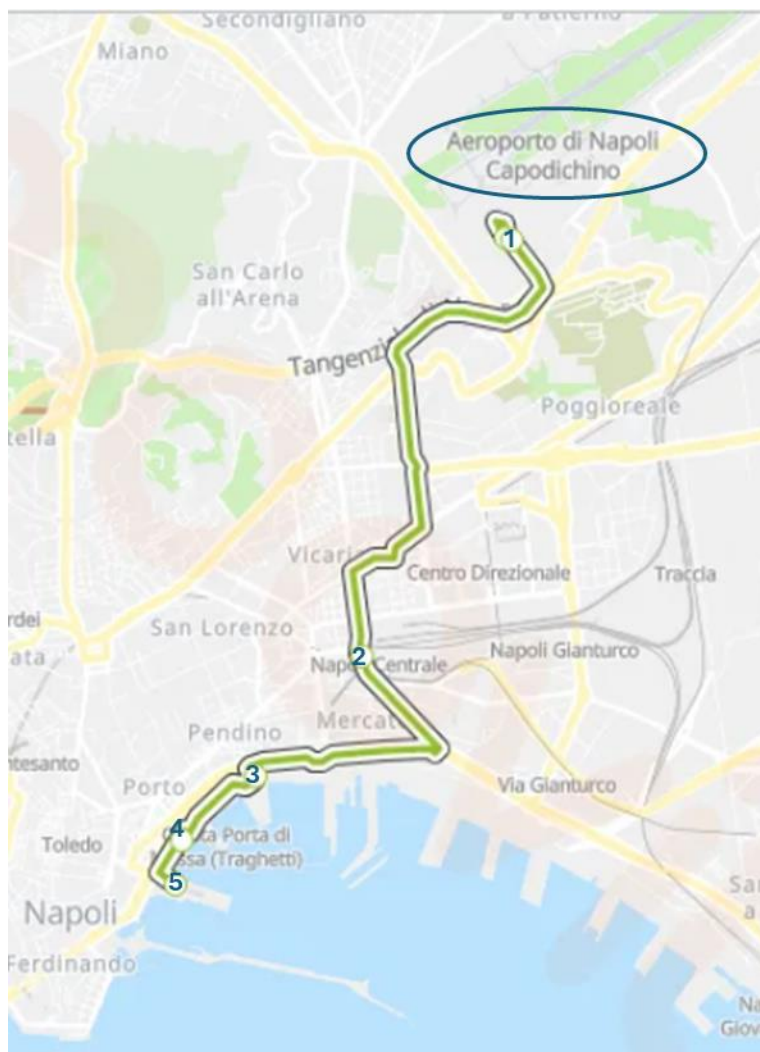
Journey time Airport - Port and vice versa: approx. 35 min

The ALIBUS ticket costs €5,00.



From the Airport Alibus stops at:

1. Airport Capodichino
2. **Garibaldi (Central Station)**
3. Pisacane
4. Port Immacolatella/  
Porta di Massa
5. Port Molo Angioino/  
Beverello (Stazione Marittima)



- b. Taxi is a comfortable option to get the City Center. The journey will take about 20 minutes and costs about 20,00€. Ask for the fixed rate at the start of the journey.

### From the Train Station

If you are traveling by train, upon your arrival, you will reach the central station of Naples. From the central station, you can choose the most suitable public transport for your needs. Available options include: urban trains, suburban trains, city buses, intercity buses, and taxis.

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### *How to get to EWP Convention in Naples?*

The San Marcellino and Festus complex, which includes a church and a former monastery, was transformed into a museum complex to preserve and promote its important historical, artistic, and archaeological heritage. Today, it is part of the University of Naples Federico II, and it is used for educational, exhibition, and cultural activities.



Inside the complex, you can find:

- The Church of Saints Marcellinus and Festus, with beautiful Baroque decorations.
- The Museum of Paleontology, which displays fossils and scientific specimens.
- Archaeological remains from the Roman and medieval periods.



It is now a place where history, science, and art come together, serving as a cultural center open to the public and students.

To reach the *Complesso dei SS. Marcellino e Festo*, you've got a few smooth options using public transport:

- The Naples Metro Line 1, is one of the main subway lines serving the city of Naples, Italy. It connects the northern districts of the city with the historic center and the central station area. Often referred to as the "Metro dell'Arte" (Art Metro), Line 1 is famous for its beautifully designed stations, featuring contemporary art and architecture by internationally renowned artists and architects. The line plays a key role in easing urban mobility and enhancing public transportation in Naples.  
The most convenient stop to reach the EXP Convention is **UNIVERSITÀ** station.



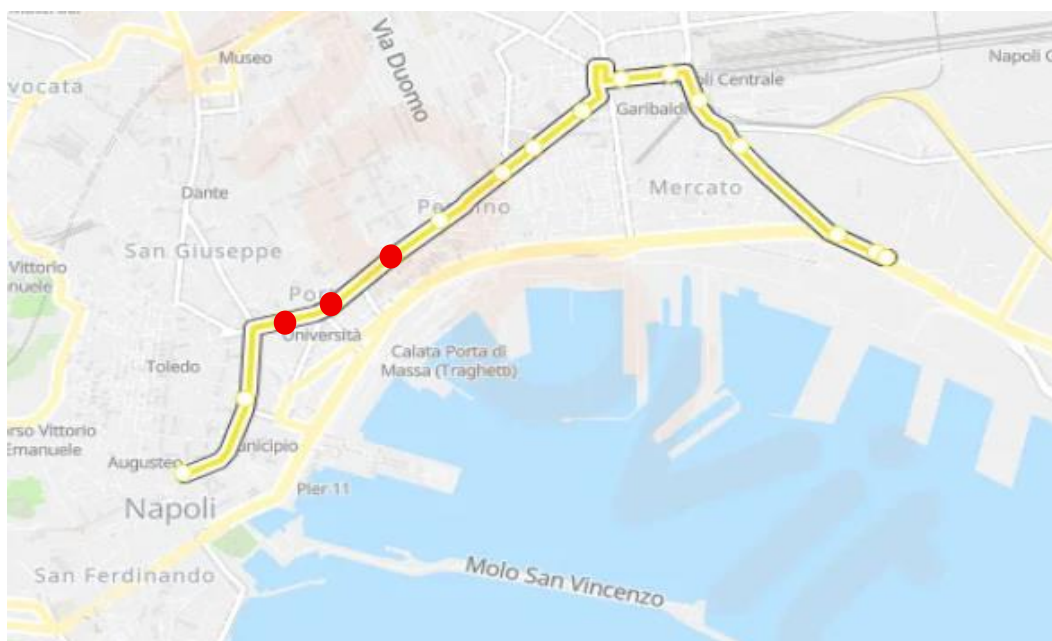


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- The R2 Bus, operated by ANM (Azienda Napoletana Mobilità), is one of Naples' main urban bus lines. It runs through the city center, connecting key areas such as Piazza Garibaldi (Central Station) with Piazza Municipio, Via Toledo, and Piazza Trieste e Trento near the waterfront. Known for its frequent service, the R2 line is especially useful for tourists and commuters who need fast access to the historic center, major shopping streets, and transport hubs.  
The most convenient stops to reach the EXP Convention are **UMBERTO I (THIRD-FOURTH)** and **BOVIO**.

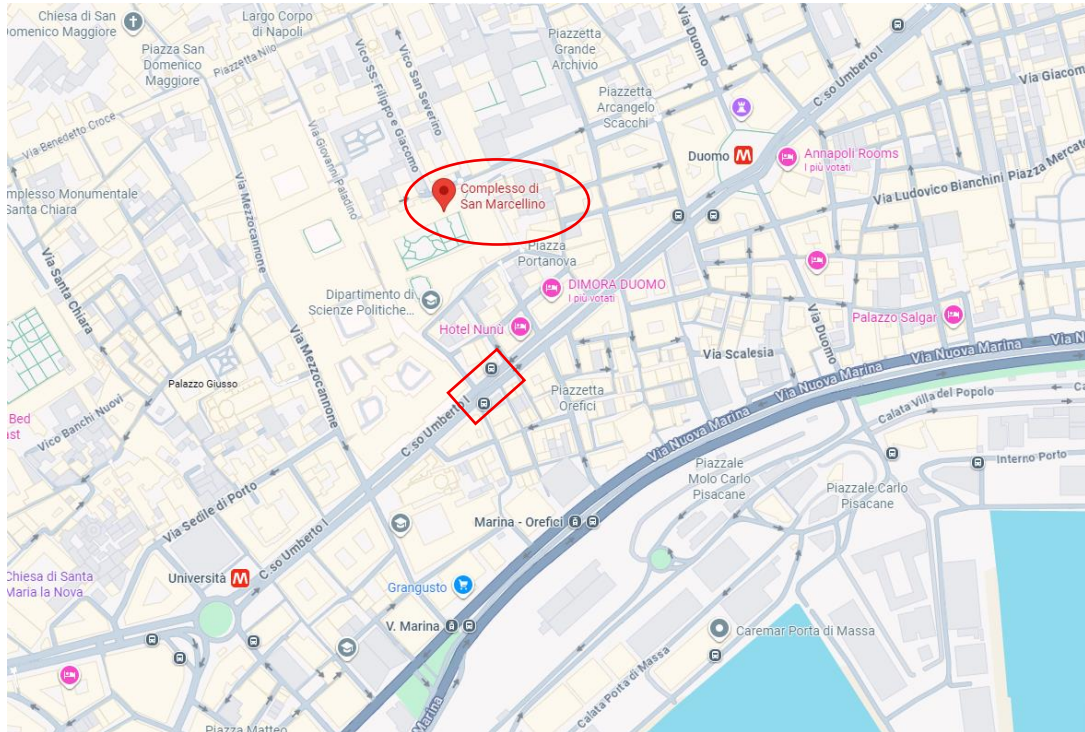
### ANM R2 Bus Stops:

1. Volta – Brin
2. Volta (first instance)
3. Volta (second instance)
4. Lucci (first instance)
5. Lucci (second instance)
6. Garibaldi (first instance)
7. Garibaldi (second instance)
8. Umberto
9. Umberto I (first)
10. Umberto I (second)
- 11. Umberto I (third)**
- 12. Umberto I (fourth)**
- 13. Bovio**
14. Guglielmo Sanfelice
15. Medina
16. San Carlo – Trieste e Trento



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Once you arrive at the "Corso Umberto" autobus stop, follow the directions on Google Maps using the address: **Complesso dei SS. Marcellino e Festo, Largo S. Marcellino 10 - Napoli, Italy**



<https://maps.app.goo.gl/YeB9K4j4uEeJCg3v9>



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### Local Transportation Fee

#### ANM ALIBUS TICKET

It is possible to buy Alibus ticket online or at the airport, at the vending machines, located on the ground floor of the arrivals area.

The ALIBUS ticket cost €5,00 and it can be used ONLY for the Alibus. This hourly ticket is valid for 90 minutes from the time the ticket is validated.

- Link to purchase online Alibus ticket from/to Airport:  
<https://eshop.aeroportodinapoli.it/pbpwebapp/it/showParkings?serviceType=ANM>  
(This site is only in Italian)
- UNICO CAMPANIA APP to purchase online Alibus ticket from/to Airport:  
<https://www.unicocampania.it/app-unico-campania>  
(The registration is mandatory and it is available in English)

#### ANM URBANO NAPOLI TICKET

It can be used to reach any destination located in Naples using ANM bus and ANM subway (Linea 1).

It is possible to buy ANM ticket online or at the station, at the vending machines, located on the ground floor.

There are a few option based on your preferences:

- Biglietto Orario (hourly): €1.50 (valid for 90 minutes from the time the ticket is validated)
- Biglietto Giornaliero (daily): €4.50 (valid until midnight on the day the ticket is validated)
- Biglietto Settimanale (weekly): €13.50 (valid until midnight on the last day of the week of validity)
- UNICO CAMPANIA APP to purchase online Alibus ticket from/to Airport:  
<https://www.unicocampania.it/app-unico-campania>  
(The registration is mandatory and it is available in English)



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Guidelines for purchasing tickets on the Unico Campania App:

The image displays four sequential screenshots of the Unico Campania app interface:

- Screenshot 1:** The main menu for the city of Napoli. The 'Public transport' icon is circled in red. The bottom navigation bar has the 'Buy' icon circled in red.
- Screenshot 2:** The 'Best-selling tickets in your town' section. The 'URB. NAPOLI - ORARIO INTEGRATO' ticket is highlighted with a red box. Below it, the 'Companies in Napoli' list has 'ANM - Napoli' circled in red.
- Screenshot 3:** The 'ANM - Napoli' screen. The 'Fixed-fare tickets' option is circled in red.
- Screenshot 4:** The 'Fixed-fare tickets' selection screen. The 'Choose ticket' button is circled in red. Three ticket options are listed: 'ANM - UNA B Metro L1 e L6, Bus extraurbani - corsa singola' (1,50 €), 'ANM - U NA GIORNALIERO AZIENDALE' (4,50 €), and 'URB. NAPOLI - 7 GIORNI AZIENDALE' (13,50 €).



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### Accommodation suggestions

Naples offers a wide range of accommodation options, so it shouldn't be difficult to find one that suits your stay. Unfortunately, the University does not provide specific recommendations, as there are no official accommodation partnerships.

Our suggestion is to stay approximately near the conference venue. The main avenue, where the University is located, is *Corso Umberto I, 80132, Napoli*.

For this reason, we have selected some options for you. Feel free to take note of them or choose your accommodation independently!

#### **HOTELNAPLES**

Corso Umberto I, 55, 80132, Napoli  
<https://www.hotelnaples.it/>

#### **HOTEL NUNÙ**

Corso Umberto I, 58, 80138, Napoli  
<https://www.hotelnunu.it/>

#### **HOTEL LE ORCHIDEE**

Corso Umberto I, 7, 80138, Napoli  
<https://www.hotelleorchidee.it/>



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Useful links

## Travel

Naples Airport

<http://www.aeroportodinapoli.it/en>

Naples underground railways map

<http://www.unicocampania.it/files/mappe/Ferro2016.pdf>

Naples buses and trams

Please visit [ANM website](#) for more information (Italian only).

Italian railways

<https://www.italiarail.com/>

## Visit Naples

Naples

<http://www.comune.napoli.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/EN/IDPagina/1345>

University of Federico II

<http://www.international.unina.it/>

## Taxi Naples

Consortaxi

+39 0812222

Consorzio Taxi Napoli

+39 081 8888

Radio Taxi Napoli

+39 081 5564444

Radio Taxi La Partenope

+39 081 0101

