UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA LA SAPIENZA

CODICE CONCORSO 2023 POE 016

PROCEDURA SELETTIVA DI CHIAMATA PER LA COPERTURA DI N. 1 POSTO DI PROFESSORE UNIVERSITARIO DI RUOLO DI I FASCIA AI SENSI DELL'ART. 18, COMMA 4, DELLA LEGGE N.240/2010 PER IL SETTORE CONCORSUALE 12/D1 SETTORE SCIENTIFICO DISCIPLINARE IUS10 PRESSO IL DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE GIURIDICHE – FACOLTÀ DI GIURISPRUDENZA BANDITA CON D.R. N. 108/2024 DEL 16.1.2024

VERBALE N. 4

Quarta Riunione per l'accertamento delle competenze linguistico-scientifiche

La Commissione giudicatrice della procedura selettiva nominata D.R. n. 1079/2024 del 10.05.2024 pubblicato sul sito web di Ateneo in data 10.05.2024, composta:

Prof. GIUSEPPE CAIA dell'Università degli Studi di BOLOGNA (Presidente);

Prof. MARCO DUGATO dell'Università degli Studi di BOLOGNA;

Prof.ssa MARGHERITA MARIA RAMAJOLI dell'Università degli Studi di MILANO-STATALE (Segretario);

si riunisce al completo il giorno 6.9.2024 alle ore 9:30 in modalità telematica mediante la piattaforma Microsoft Teams con la presenza in collegamento di tutti i componenti, come da dichiarazioni allegate, per lo svolgimento dei colloqui per l'accertamento delle competenze linguistico-scientifiche.

A riguardo si rammenta che, in sede di determinazione dei criteri di massima, la commissione aveva stabilito che: "*per la prova diretta all'accertamento delle competenze linguistico scientifiche del/della candidato/a: sarà sottoposto al/alla candidato/a un testo normativo relativa al diritto amministrativo in lingua inglese da tradurre e commentare (inquadrandolo nel sistema giuridico con riguardo ai principi del diritto amministrativo) con la Commissione*".

La commissione ha individuato le proposizioni normative dal seguente atto normativo: "REGULATION (EU) 2024/1689 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 June 2024, laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 (Artificial Intelligence Act)".

Le proposizioni sono state scelte per la loro lunghezza contenuta e sono qui di seguito riportate:

PROPOSIZIONE N. 1

Whereas no. 6

Given the major impact that AI can have on society and the need to build trust, it is vital for AI and its regulatory framework to be developed in accordance with Union values as enshrined in Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), the fundamental rights and freedoms enshrined in the Treaties and, pursuant to Article 6 TEU, the Charter. As a prerequisite, AI should be a human-centric technology. It should serve as a tool for people, with the ultimate aim of increasing human well-being.

PROPOSIZIONE N. 2

Whereas no. 25

This Regulation should support innovation, should respect freedom of science, and should not undermine research and development activity. It is therefore necessary to exclude from its scope AI systems and models specifically developed and put into service for the sole purpose of scientific research and development. Moreover, it is necessary to ensure that this Regulation does not otherwise affect scientific research and development activity on AI systems or models prior to being placed on the market or put into service.

PROPOSIZIONE N. 3

Whereas no. 28

Aside from the many beneficial uses of AI, it can also be misused and provide novel and powerful tools for manipulative, exploitative and social control practices. Such practices are particularly harmful and abusive and should be prohibited because they contradict Union values of respect for human dignity, freedom, equality, democracy and the rule of law and fundamental rights enshrined in the Charter, including the right to non-discrimination, to data protection and to privacy and the rights of the child.

PROPOSIZIONE N. 4

Whereas no. 69

The right to privacy and to protection of personal data must be guaranteed throughout the entire lifecycle of the AI system. In this regard, the principles of data minimisation and data protection by design and by default, as set out in Union data protection law, are applicable when personal data are processed. Measures taken by providers to ensure compliance with those principles may include not only anonymisation and encryption, but also the use of technology that permits algorithms to be brought to the data and allows training of AI systems without the transmission between parties or copying of the raw or structured data themselves, without prejudice to the requirements on data governance provided for in this Regulation.

PROPOSIZIONE N. 5

Whereas no. 142

To ensure that AI leads to socially and environmentally beneficial outcomes, Member States are encouraged to support and promote research and development of AI solutions in support of socially and environmentally beneficial outcomes, such as AI-based solutions to increase accessibility for persons with disabilities, tackle socio-economic inequalities, or meet environmental targets, by allocating sufficient resources, including public and Union funding, and, where appropriate and provided that the eligibility and selection criteria are fulfilled, considering in particular projects which pursue such objectives. Such projects should be based on the principle of interdisciplinary cooperation between AI developers, experts on inequality and non-discrimination, accessibility, consumer, environmental, and digital rights, as well as academics.

PROPOSIZIONE N. 6

Whereas no. 151

To support the implementation and enforcement of this Regulation, in particular the monitoring activities of the AI Office as regards general-purpose AI models, a scientific panel of independent experts should be established. The independent experts constituting the scientific panel should be selected on the basis of up-to-date scientific or technical expertise in the field of AI and should perform their tasks with impartiality, objectivity and ensure the confidentiality of information and data obtained in carrying out their tasks and activities. To allow the reinforcement of national capacities necessary for the effective enforcement of this

Regulation, Member States should be able to request support from the pool of experts constituting the scientific panel for their enforcement activities.

PROPOSIZIONE N. 7

Article 20 - Corrective actions and duty of information

1. Providers of high-risk AI systems which consider or have reason to consider that a high-risk AI system that they have placed on the market or put into service is not in conformity with this Regulation shall immediately take the necessary corrective actions to bring that system into conformity, to withdraw it, to disable it, or to recall it, as appropriate. They shall inform the distributors of the high-risk AI system concerned and, where applicable, the deployers, the authorised representative and importers accordingly.

PROPOSIZIONE N. 8

Article 27 - Fundamental rights impact assessment for high-risk AI systems

1. Prior to deploying a high-risk AI system referred to in Article 6(2), with the exception of high-risk AI systems intended to be used in the area listed in point 2 of Annex III, deployers that are bodies governed by public law, or are private entities providing public services, and deployers of high-risk AI systems referred to in points 5 (b) and (c) of Annex III, shall perform an assessment of the impact on fundamental rights that the use of such system may produce.

PROPOSIZIONE N. 9

Article 52 - Procedure

1. Where a general-purpose AI model meets the condition referred to in Article 51(1), point (a), the relevant provider shall notify the Commission without delay and in any event within two weeks after that requirement is met or it becomes known that it will be met. That notification shall include the information necessary to demonstrate that the relevant requirement has been met. If the Commission becomes aware of a general-purpose AI model presenting systemic risks of which it has not been notified, it may decide to designate it as a model with systemic risk.

PROPOSIZIONE N. 10

Article 65 - Establishment and structure of the European Artificial Intelligence Board

1. A European Artificial Intelligence Board (the 'Board') is hereby established.

2. The Board shall be composed of one representative per Member State. The European Data Protection Supervisor shall participate as observer. The AI Office shall also attend the Board's meetings, without taking part in the votes. Other national and Union authorities, bodies or experts may be invited to the meetings by the Board on a case by case basis, where the issues discussed are of relevance for them.

PROPOSIZIONE N. 11

Article 91 - Power to request documentation and information

1. The Commission may request the provider of the general-purpose AI model concerned to provide the documentation drawn up by the provider in accordance with Articles 53 and 55, or any additional information that is necessary for the purpose of assessing compliance of the provider with this Regulation.

2. Before sending the request for information, the AI Office may initiate a structured dialogue with the provider of the general-purpose AI model.

Alle ore 9:37 è pervenuta la comunicazione di rinuncia di – *OMISSIS* – rivolta ai tre commissari che hanno provveduto ad inviarla agli uffici con mail delle ore 9:46.

La Commissione prende quindi atto che, all'orario prestabilito, sono presenti i proff.:

- Stefano Battini
- Stefano Civitarese Matteucci
- Elisa D'Alterio
- Luca De Lucia
- Fabio Francario
- Matteo Gnes
- Paolo Lazzara
- Biancamaria Raganelli
- Elisa Scotti
- Giulio Vesperini

Il Presidente, a nome della Commissione, comunica ai candidati che sarà seguito l'ordine alfabetico per lo svolgimento dell'accertamento linguistico scientifico e chiede ai candidati se hanno qualche obiezione al riguardo. Tutti confermano la propria adesione.

I candidati sono tutti noti componenti della Comunità scientifica e come tali sono noti alla Commissione. Viene comunque chiesto il documento nella chat. Pertanto, i candidati sono identificati come segue:

- Stefano Battini, patente n. U1J506688U, rilasciata il 16.4.2015
- Stefano Civitarese Matteucci, C.I. n. CA61368MU, rilasciata il 31.8.2022, scadenza il 20.4.2033
- Elisa D'Alterio, C.I. n. AX0093036, rilasciata il 15.6.2015
- Luca De Lucia, C.I. n. CA31435AG, rilasciata il 22.6.2017, scadenza il 22.10.2027
- Fabio Francario, patente. n. U135R4302K, scadenza il 7.6.2028
- Matteo Gnes, C.I. n. CA36270NW, rilasciata il 13.1.2023
- Paolo Lazzara, C.I. n. CA84696TB, emessa il 30.7.2024, scadenza il 16.8.2033
- Biancamaria Raganelli, C.I. n. CA05674GO, rilasciata il 6.7.2020, scadenza il 11.3.2031
- Elisa Scotti Patente PAT. n. U123G6355J, rilasciata il 15.3.2022, scadenza il 11.1.2028
- Giulio Vesperini, Patente n. U182R0968U, rilasciata il 28.6.2023, scadenza il 19.8.2028

La commissione procede alla valutazione dei candidati seguendo l'ordine alfabetico. Si procede quindi all'estrazione della proposizione per ciascun candidato. Il Presidente fa procedere all'estrazione della proposizione il dott. Giuseppe Lentini, responsabile informatico del CRIFSP dell'Università di Bologna, e alla condivisione della proposizione la dott.ssa Alessandra Carrozzo, responsabile della didattica del CRIFSP dell'Università di Bologna.

Viene quindi chiesto al candidato di leggere e tradurre le seguenti proposizioni:

• Stefano Battini – proposizione n. 5 - Whereas no. 142 "To ensure that AI leads to socially and environmentally beneficial outcomes, Member States are encouraged to support and promote research and development of AI solutions in support of socially and environmentally beneficial outcomes, such as AI-based solutions to increase accessibility for persons with disabilities, tackle socio-economic inequalities, or meet environmental targets, by allocating sufficient resources, including public and Union funding, and, where appropriate and provided that the eligibility and selection criteria are fulfilled, considering in particular

projects which pursue such objectives. Such projects should be based on the principle of interdisciplinary cooperation between AI developers, experts on inequality and non-discrimination, accessibility, consumer, environmental, and digital rights, as well as academics."

• Stefano Civitarese Matteucci – proposizione n. 8 - Article 27 - Fundamental rights impact assessment for high-risk AI systems "1. Prior to deploying a high-risk AI system referred to in Article 6(2), with the exception of high-risk AI systems intended to be used in the area listed in point 2 of Annex III, deployers that are bodies governed by public law, or are private entities providing public services, and deployers of high-risk AI systems referred to in points 5 (b) and (c) of Annex III, shall perform an assessment of the impact on fundamental rights that the use of such system may produce."

• Elisa D'Alterio – proposizione n. 4 - Whereas no. 69 "The right to privacy and to protection of personal data must be guaranteed throughout the entire lifecycle of the AI system. In this regard, the principles of data minimisation and data protection by design and by default, as set out in Union data protection law, are applicable when personal data are processed. Measures taken by providers to ensure compliance with those principles may include not only anonymisation and encryption, but also the use of technology that permits algorithms to be brought to the data and allows training of AI systems without the transmission between parties or copying of the raw or structured data themselves, without prejudice to the requirements on data governance provided for in this Regulation."

• Luca De Lucia – proposizione n. 9 - Article 52 - Procedure "1. Where a general-purpose AI model meets the condition referred to in Article 51(1), point (a), the relevant provider shall notify the Commission without delay and in any event within two weeks after that requirement is met or it becomes known that it will be met. That notification shall include the information necessary to demonstrate that the relevant requirement has been met. If the Commission becomes aware of a general-purpose AI model presenting systemic risks of which it has not been notified, it may decide to designate it as a model with systemic risk."

• Fabio Francario – proposizione n. 7 - Article 20 - Corrective actions and duty of information "1. Providers of high-risk AI systems which consider or have reason to consider that a high-risk AI system that they have placed on the market or put into service is not in conformity with this Regulation shall immediately take the necessary corrective actions to bring that system into conformity, to withdraw it, to disable it, or to recall it, as appropriate. They shall inform the distributors of the high-risk AI system concerned and, where applicable, the deployers, the authorised representative and importers accordingly."

• Matteo Gnes – proposizione n. 6 - Whereas no. 151 "To support the implementation and enforcement of this Regulation, in particular the monitoring activities of the AI Office as regards general-purpose AI models, a scientific panel of independent experts should be established. The independent experts constituting the scientific panel should be selected on the basis of up-to-date scientific or technical expertise in the field of AI and should perform their tasks with impartiality, objectivity and ensure the confidentiality of information and data obtained in carrying out their tasks and activities. To allow the reinforcement of national capacities necessary for the effective enforcement of this Regulation, Member States should be able to request support from the pool of experts constituting the scientific panel for their enforcement activities."

• Paolo Lazzara – propoisizione n. 3 - Whereas no. 28 "Aside from the many beneficial uses of AI, it can also be misused and provide novel and powerful tools for manipulative, exploitative and social control practices. Such practices are particularly harmful and abusive and should be prohibited because they contradict Union values of respect for human dignity, freedom, equality, democracy and the rule of law and fundamental rights enshrined in the Charter, including the right to non-discrimination, to data protection and to privacy and the rights of the child."

• Biancamaria Raganelli – proposizione n. 1 - Whereas no. 6 "Given the major impact that AI can have on society and the need to build trust, it is vital for AI and its regulatory framework to be developed in

accordance with Union values as enshrined in Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), the fundamental rights and freedoms enshrined in the Treaties and, pursuant to Article 6 TEU, the Charter. As a prerequisite, AI should be a human-centric technology. It should serve as a tool for people, with the ultimate aim of increasing human well-being."

• Elisa Scotti – proposizione n. 10 - Article 65 - Establishment and structure of the European Artificial Intelligence Board "1. A European Artificial Intelligence Board (the 'Board') is hereby established. 2. The Board shall be composed of one representative per Member State. The European Data Protection Supervisor shall participate as observer. The AI Office shall also attend the Board's meetings, without taking part in the votes. Other national and Union authorities, bodies or experts may be invited to the meetings by the Board on a case by case basis, where the issues discussed are of relevance for them."

• Giulio Vesperini – proposizione n. 2 - Whereas no. 25 "This Regulation should support innovation, should respect freedom of science, and should not undermine research and development activity. It is therefore necessary to exclude from its scope AI systems and models specifically developed and put into service for the sole purpose of scientific research and development. Moreover, it is necessary to ensure that this Regulation does not otherwise affect scientific research and development activity on AI systems or models prior to being placed on the market or put into service."

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Al termine dei colloqui i commissari congedano i candidati e li ringraziano per la loro partecipazione. A questo punto i commissari si riuniscono in forma riservata tramite chat telefonica per assumere la valutazione espressa qui di seguito:

STEFANO BATTINI
Il candidato ha proceduto alla traduzione e breve commento e dimostra un'ottima conoscenza della lingua inglese, nonché la piena capacità di inquadrare il testo giuridico proposto nell'ambito dei principi e del sistema ordinamentale.

STEFANO CIVITARESE MATTEUCCI
Il candidato ha proceduto alla traduzione e breve commento e dimostra un'ottima conoscenza della lingua inglese, nonché la piena capacità di inquadrare il testo giuridico proposto nell'ambito dei principi e del sistema ordinamentale.

ELISA D'ALTERIO
Il candidato ha proceduto alla traduzione e breve commento e dimostra un'ottima conoscenza della lingua inglese, nonché la piena capacità di inquadrare il testo giuridico proposto nell'ambito dei principi e del sistema ordinamentale.

LUCA DE LUCIA
Il candidato ha proceduto alla traduzione e breve commento e dimostra un'ottima conoscenza della lingua inglese, nonché la piena capacità di inquadrare il testo giuridico proposto nell'ambito dei principi e del sistema ordinamentale.

FABIO FRANCARIO

Il candidato ha proceduto alla traduzione e breve commento e dimostra un'ottima conoscenza della lingua inglese, nonché la piena capacità di inquadrare il testo giuridico proposto nell'ambito dei principi e del sistema ordinamentale.

MATTEO GNES
Il candidato ha proceduto alla traduzione e breve commento e dimostra un'ottima conoscenza della lingua inglese, nonché la piena capacità di inquadrare il testo giuridico proposto nell'ambito dei principi e del sistema ordinamentale.

PAOLO LAZZARA
Il candidato ha proceduto alla traduzione e breve commento e dimostra un'ottima conoscenza della lingua inglese, nonché la piena capacità di inquadrare il testo giuridico proposto nell'ambito dei principi e del sistema ordinamentale.

BIANCAMARIA RAGANELLI
Il candidato ha proceduto alla traduzione e breve commento e dimostra un'ottima conoscenza della lingua inglese, nonché la piena capacità di inquadrare il testo giuridico proposto nell'ambito dei principi e del sistema ordinamentale.

ELISA SCOTTI
Il candidato ha proceduto alla traduzione e breve commento e dimostra un'ottima conoscenza della lingua inglese, nonché la piena capacità di inquadrare il testo giuridico proposto nell'ambito dei principi e del sistema ordinamentale.

GIULIO VESPERINI
Il candidato ha proceduto alla traduzione e breve commento e dimostra un'ottima conoscenza della lingua inglese, nonché la piena capacità di inquadrare il testo giuridico proposto nell'ambito dei principi e del sistema ordinamentale.

Tutte le valutazioni sopra riportate sono state assunte all'unanimità dei Commissari.

La Commissione si riconvoca per il 13.9.2024 alle ore 9:30 con la modalità da remoto, in relazione a sopravvenuti impegni dei commissari che impediscono lo svolgimento in presenza. La riunione avrà per oggetto la conclusione dei lavori secondo le regole della procedura concorsuale.

I lavori, iniziati come sopra indicato, sono proseguiti fino alle ore 11:15.

LA COMMISSIONE:

Prof. GIUSEPPE CAIA

Prof. MARCO DUGATO

Prof.ssa MARGHERITA MARIA RAMAJOLI

Bologna, Roma, Milano, 6 settembre 2024