

**1**

Il candidato illustri un progetto di lavoro a cui ha partecipato che ritiene di particolare rilevanza

Il candidato illustri cosa è una VLAN e quali vantaggi offre rispetto a una rete senza segmentazione

Il candidato illustri composizione e funzionalità del Consiglio di Amministrazione

*[Handwritten signatures]*

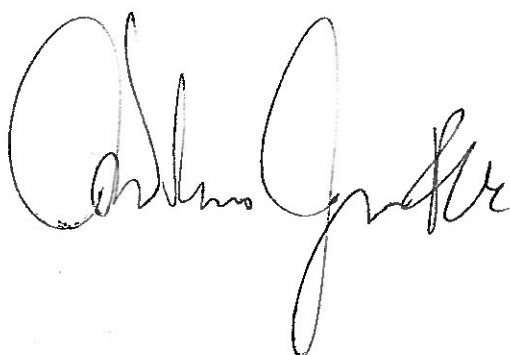


2

Il candidato illustri un progetto di lavoro a cui ha partecipato che ritiene di particolare rilevanza

Il candidato si trova in una situazione dove un utente segnala di non riuscire a raggiungere un server remoto. Quali controlli si possono eseguire per individuare il problema?

Il candidato illustri composizione e funzionalità del Senato Accademico

A large, cursive handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Antonio J. ...'.A small, stylized handwritten mark or signature in black ink, consisting of a few overlapping loops.

# 3

Il candidato illustri un progetto di lavoro a cui ha partecipato che ritiene di particolare rilevanza

Il candidato illustri la differenza tra uno switch Layer 2 e uno switch Layer 3 e in quali scenari è opportuno scegliere quale utilizzare

Il candidato illustri la figura del Responsabile per la Transizione al Digitale

*Alberto Jona* *fu*

*[Signature]*



▼ Text



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**ALLEGATO 3**

2024/1689

12.7.2024

**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)**

**(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE  
EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European  
Union, and in particular Articles 16 and 114 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national  
parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social  
Committee <sup>(1)</sup>,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Central Bank <sup>(2)</sup>,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions <sup>(3)</sup>,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure <sup>(4)</sup>,

Whereas:

(1) The purpose of this Regulation is to improve the functioning of the internal market by laying down a uniform legal framework in particular for the development, the placing on the market, the putting into service and the use of artificial intelligence systems (AI systems) in the Union, in accordance with Union values, to promote the uptake of human centric and trustworthy artificial intelligence (AI) while ensuring a high level of protection of health, safety, fundamental rights as enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (the 'Charter'), including democracy, the rule of law and environmental protection, to protect against the harmful effects of AI systems in the Union, and to support innovation. This Regulation ensures the free movement, cross-border, of AI-based goods and services, thus preventing Member States from imposing restrictions on the development, marketing and use of AI systems, unless explicitly authorised by this Regulation.

(2) This Regulation should be applied in accordance with the values of the Union enshrined as in the Charter, facilitating the protection of natural persons, undertakings, democracy, the rule of law and environmental protection, while boosting innovation and employment and making the Union a leader in the uptake of trustworthy AI.

(3) AI systems can be easily deployed in a large variety of sectors of the economy and many parts of society, including across borders, and can easily circulate throughout the Union. Certain Member States have already explored the adoption of national rules to ensure that AI is trustworthy and safe and is developed and used in accordance with fundamental rights obligations. Diverging national rules may lead to the fragmentation of the internal market and may decrease legal certainty for operators that develop, import or use AI systems. A consistent and high level of protection throughout the Union should therefore be ensured in

order to achieve trustworthy AI, while divergences hampering the free circulation, innovation, deployment and the uptake of AI systems and related products and services within the internal market should be prevented by laying down uniform obligations for operators and guaranteeing the uniform protection of overriding reasons of public interest and of rights of persons throughout the internal market on the basis of Article 114 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). To the extent that this Regulation contains specific rules on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data concerning restrictions of the use of AI systems for remote biometric identification for the purpose of law enforcement, of the use of AI systems for risk assessments of natural persons for the purpose of law enforcement and of the use of AI systems of biometric categorisation for the purpose of law enforcement, it is appropriate to base this Regulation, in so far as those specific rules are concerned, on Article 16 TFEU. In light of those specific rules and the recourse to Article 16 TFEU, it is appropriate to consult the European Data Protection Board.

(4) AI is a fast evolving family of technologies that contributes to a wide array of economic, environmental and societal benefits across the entire spectrum of industries and social activities. By improving prediction, optimising operations and resource allocation, and personalising digital solutions available for individuals and organisations, the use of AI can provide key competitive advantages to undertakings and support socially and environmentally beneficial outcomes, for example in healthcare, agriculture, food safety, education and training, media, sports, culture, infrastructure management, energy, transport and logistics, public services, security, justice, resource and energy efficiency, environmental monitoring, the conservation and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

(5) At the same time, depending on the circumstances regarding its specific application, use, and level of technological development, AI may generate risks and cause harm to public interests and fundamental rights that are protected by Union law. Such harm