



## STATUTE

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## TITLE I – GENERAL PRINCIPLES

### Article 1 – University nature and goals

1. The University of Trieste, hereinafter referred to as 'University', is a secular, pluralist, public higher education institution independent of any ideological, religious, political or economic orientation. It adheres to the principles of the Constitution of the Italian Republic and to the international commitments Italy has agreed to in the fields of scientific research and university education.
2. The University's main objectives are research and higher education with the aim of promoting cultural, civil, social and economic development in the Italian Republic. The University acknowledges that teaching and research are inseparable and that, where applicable, teaching and research are equally inseparable from healthcare services.
3. In accordance with Article 33 of the Italian Constitution, the University has been granted legal status and powers to: establish its own regulations; define its own teaching and research activities; manage its own administration, finances and accounting within the limits set by Italian laws.
4. The University acknowledges its inclusion within the European Research and Higher Education Area and incorporates its principles and tools. The University promotes internationalisation, fostering integration and cooperation between university structures and research groups, with particular attention to neighbouring regions. The University supports the mobility of all its members, facilitating the participation of foreign students, researchers and teachers in its research and educational activities. To this end, it supports the creation of individual taught courses and entire degree courses in languages other than Italian, the awarding and mutual recognition of academic qualifications, and the design of educational activities offered in collaboration with foreign universities.
5. In accordance with articles 3 and 34 of the Italian Constitution, the University promotes conditions which allow students to exercise their right to study. To this end, also in association with other institutions, the University offers scholarships and study awards for capable and deserving students and provides financial incentives and waivers for students who collaborate in service activities. The University organises and provides study rooms, libraries, laboratories and any other facilities necessary. The University pursues policies which facilitate student and staff accommodation including through the establishment of university colleges.
6. The University provides student support, tutoring and career services aimed at facilitating the integration of its students and graduates into the world of work. It promotes the creation of alumni associations which serve to continue a relationship between former students and the University and support its institutional activities.
7. The University promotes a high quality of academic life for students and staff. Special attention is paid to study and working conditions, with particular reference to health and safety, the functionality of university spaces, welfare at work, work-life balance, inclusion of disabled people and the promotion of cultural, sports and recreational activities. Some of these elements may be managed through organisational bodies created and funded specifically for these purposes.
8. The University keeps, develops, enhances and manages its collections of books and documents along with other archival assets, collections and museums. The University facilitates access to online information, in particular, through the University library system, the University museum system, and services ensuring knowledge transfer.
9. The University has the power to do anything required to fulfil any functions inherent to its own purposes as a higher education institution, unless such action is expressly assigned to another subject by law.

## Article 2 – Basic principles and guarantees

1. The University is a place for education and the transmission of critical knowledge. Freedom of thought, pluralism of ideas and interaction between cultures are respected.
2. The University is a community made up of students, teachers, researchers and technical and administrative staff. Each of its members contributes to the pursuit of the institutional purposes of the University with equal dignity, in the exercise of their respective functions and in respect of their duties. The University aims to achieve its goals in compliance with the guiding principles of the Code of Ethics, attributing the highest value to the centrality of the person.
3. The University guarantees the safeguarding of the dignity, fundamental rights and equal opportunities of individuals to the best of its ability. It seeks to celebrate differences, promote a culture of peace and strives to prevent and fight all forms of discrimination. To this end, the University created the Equal Opportunities and Staff Welfare Committee (CUG), a committee dedicated to ensuring equal opportunities, enhancing employees' wellbeing and fighting discrimination.
4. The University guarantees each professor and researcher the freedom and autonomy to organise the subjects and methods of their research. The University guarantees freedom of teaching, ensuring that teachers may freely choose what to teach, in compliance with the rules on educational systems. To this end, the University guarantees organisational autonomy to the structures in charge of research and education, in compliance with the national laws and with the University's statutes and regulations.
5. The University guarantees: scientific independence in the organisation of research, the quality of research results, the acknowledgement of individual merit, the integration of different types of knowledge and the internationalisation of research. The University recognises the importance of open access to scientific literature, promotes the recording of research results in its institutional archives and the accessibility, circulation and dissemination of research in accordance with regulations on intellectual property, confidentiality and the protection of personal data. The University is committed to reconciling the principles of open access to scientific literature and dissemination of results with intellectual property. On the basis of research results, the University promotes knowledge transfer, including for the benefit of enterprises.
6. The University assesses the quality of research and evaluates its results according to certified evaluation criteria and in line with its transparency principles. The University ensures that resources are distributed according to established and merit-based criteria, in line with its strategies and with the achieved results.
7. The University recognises the value of student representation and guarantees its protection, ensuring student representatives access to documents, information and data necessary for the performance of their tasks, in compliance with the law.
8. The University recognises and values free association and volunteering which contributes to the realisation of its institutional goals, in accordance with University regulations.
9. The University acknowledges that information is fundamental to ensure that all of its members participate effectively in University life. The University provides for the organisation of information and data, including through the use of IT tools, to facilitate the access, use and circulation of data, in accordance with the procedures defined by the University regulations. The University protects and guarantees equal access to IT services for people with disabilities.
10. The University recognises the value of employees' union representation as established by law and collective bargaining, and is committed to creating a system of trade union relations dedicated to ensuring transparent behaviour and mutual collaboration, and preventing conflict.
11. The University regulations on the election and appointment of members within the collegial bodies define the rules which ensure equal opportunities for women and men in accessing academic positions.

### Article 3 – General principles

1. The University believes in planning the allocation of its resources and in management control. To this end, it evaluates the costs, efficiency and quality of its services and activities in relation to the established goals. The assessment and evaluation of organisational and individual results are used for social reporting and in the allocation of resources (including rewards) according to merit.
2. The administrative activity of the University is also inspired by the following principles:
  - impartiality, good performance, transparency, publicity of official acts and access to documents and information;
  - simplification of procedures, in accordance with the rules on administrative procedures;
  - individual responsibility for the acts adopted and the results achieved.
3. The University regulates the functions of staff members in charge of administrative procedures and access to administrative documents, in accordance with law.

### Article 4 – Organisational principles

1. Administrative and technical units are fundamental to the achievement of the University's institutional goals.
2. To this end, University organisation is inspired by the following principles:
  - a) the functions of the governing bodies are distinguished from those of the Director General, managers and heads of administrative structures, in accordance with University regulations. Governing bodies formulate policies, establish programmes and verify their implementation. Management implements policies and organises administrative activity. Governing bodies, the Director General, managers and, in certain cases, also the head of an administrative structure are required to fulfil any functions assigned to them by national laws and/or University regulations.
  - b) the functions of single and collegial bodies may be delegated, unless this function is expressly reserved for them by the present Statute;
  - c) organisational structures and structures of responsibility must be simple and management flexible;
  - d) departmental and service structures are articulated into centres of responsibility with their own resources;
  - e) University bodies assess the organisational, financial and environmental sustainability of all proposals submitted to them by the structures in charge of research, education and services;
  - f) the University collaborates with other public and private institutions;
  - g) The University values and promotes the professional competences of managers and technical and administrative staff in relation to its organisational needs. To this end, professional training and continuous education are both the duty and a right of staff.
3. The general organisation of service structures and the assigning of staff members in charge of them are defined by specific organisational acts, in compliance with the relevant laws and in accordance with the principle of enhancement of professional resources.
4. Healthcare activities, when complementary to research and education, may be regulated by specific rules in line with the principles of the present Statute and are organised to ensure maximum efficiency.
5. University funds are composed of: public funding from the European Union, the State, the Region and local bodies; its own assets, including student fees, capital income, private contributions, donations and bequests. To pursue its institutional goals, the University can participate in national and international projects, sign conventions and contracts, adopt agreements with public and private bodies, participate in any calls for tenders and provide external services.

6. To pursue its institutional goals, the University may constitute or participate in foundations, associations, consortia, commercial companies or other public and private associations within the limits set by law and with the guarantees established by its regulations. In any case the University cannot take on unlimited liability for the obligations assumed by such bodies. The Director General keeps a complete and updated list of all the public and private bodies in which the University participates and of the representatives appointed by the University within them. The list is published on the University's website.
7. To pursue its institutional goals, the University can concede the use of its image, patents and user licenses, even for self-promotion purposes.
8. To pursue its institutional goals, the University can carry out printing, editorial and advertising activities.

#### Article 5 – Sources of law

1. The Statute represents the constitutionally guaranteed autonomy of the University and regulates its organisation and functioning.
2. For the implementation of the Statute and of national laws on universities, the following regulations are adopted:
  - the General Regulation of the University, which regulates its organisation as well as the creation and functioning of its bodies;
  - the University Regulation on Educational Activities, which regulates the organisation of entire degree courses, individual taught courses and training activities;
  - the University Regulation on Administration, Finance and Accounting, which regulates its management, its administrative, financial and accounting procedures and all related responsibilities;
  - the University Regulation on the Appointment of Permanent Professors;
  - the University Regulation on Public Selection Procedures for Temporary Researchers;
  - the Student Regulation, which regulates the elections of student representatives and the activities directly carried out by student associations;
  - other regulations necessary for the organisation and functioning of the University.
3. University regulations and their subsequent amendments are adopted by the competent bodies, as provided for in Articles 10, 12 and 14 of this Statute and are issued by rectoral decree. Decisions to approve a motion or express an official opinion require an absolute majority from the members.
4. The General Regulation of the University, the University Regulation on Educational Activities, the University Regulation on Administration, Finance and Accounting are adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 6(9) and (10) of Italian Law No 168 of 9 May 1989.
5. Research and teaching structures must adopt regulations on their organisation and functioning, in accordance with this Statute and with the principles defined by the University governing bodies. These regulations, adopted by the structure's council, are approved by the Academic Senate after the Board of Directors has expressed its favourable opinion. Regulations are issued by rectoral decree.
6. All regulations referred to in this article and their subsequent amendments are published in the University Register.
7. All regulations enter into force on the fifteenth day following the date of publication of the relevant rectoral decree, unless specified otherwise by the regulation itself.

#### Article 6 – Code of Ethics

1. The University adopts the University community's Code of Ethics.

2. The Code of Ethics establishes the fundamental values of the University community, promotes the respect of individual rights and the acceptance of obligations and responsibilities towards the institution, and establishes the rules of conduct within the University community. The rules of the Code of Ethics aim to eliminate all forms of discrimination and abuse, and to regulate cases of conflict of interest and intellectual property.
3. In the case of a breach in the Code of Ethics, proportional penalties shall be applied. Penalties will also be progressive and escalated as necessary. They may range from a written reprimand published in the Academic Senate's resolution on the University website to the suspension from official academic positions for one to three years.
4. In cases where breaches of the Code of Ethics do not fall under the responsibility of the Disciplinary Board, the Rector shall propose a response which the Academic Senate shall subsequently decide upon.
5. The procedure for establishing infringements of the Code of Ethics is established by a relevant regulation.

#### Article 7 – University seal

1. The University seal is a circle, with the turreted city of Trieste in the middle and with writing around the edge reading 'Universitas Studiorum – Tergestum MCMXXIV'. The seal is depicted in Annex A, which forms an integral part of this Statute.

### TITLE II – GOVERNING BODIES

#### Article 8 – Rector

1. The Rector is the legal representative of the University.
2. The Rector ensures that the Academic Senate and Board of Directors work together towards a common vision. The Rector has power of initiative and powers over coordination of research and educational activities and guarantees their autonomy. The Rector ensures that the University pursues its institutional goals according to quality and social accountability criteria and in compliance with the principles of effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and meritocracy.
3. The Rector, in particular, performs the following functions:
  - a) convening and presiding over the Academic Senate and the Board of Directors and promoting the implementation of their decisions;
  - b) proposing the University Three-Year Strategic Plan;
  - c) proposing the annual and multiannual budget and presenting the final financial statement alongside a report on the results of research and educational activities, and a report on the funding obtained from public and private bodies;
  - d) proposing the appointment of the Director General to the Board of Directors, after obtaining the opinion of the Academic Senate;
  - e) appointing by decree the members of the Academic Senate and of the Board of Directors resulting from the elective procedures referred to in Articles 11 and 13;
  - f) proposing a short list of candidates for the University Evaluation Unit to the Academic Senate. The number of candidates must be at least one third higher than the number of members to be appointed. The Rector appoints by decree the members designated by the Academic Senate;
  - g) appointing the President of the Board of Auditors after obtaining the opinion of the Academic Senate. The Rector also appoints by decree the members designated by the Ministry of Economy and Finance and by the Ministry of Education, University and Research;



- h) proposing a candidate for the position of University Ombudsman to the Academic Senate and, once they have been designated by the Senate, appointing the Ombudsman by decree;
  - i) appointing by decree the members of the Disciplinary Board designated by the Academic Senate;
  - j) issuing the Statute, University regulations and all regulations on research and education structures;
  - k) supervising University structures and ensuring compliance with the laws on the university system, the Statute and the University regulations;
  - l) stipulating conventions, contracts and agreements in the field of research, education and cultural activities that do not fall within the competence of other research and education structures, in accordance with University regulations;
  - m) exercising the disciplinary authority conferred by law, in accordance with Article 23;
  - n) performing any other function not expressly assigned to other bodies by the Statute.
4. In case of necessity and urgency and under their own responsibility, the Rector may adopt measures for matters falling within the competence of the Academic Senate and/or the Board of Directors. Such measures must be ratified by the competent body at its first subsequent meeting.
  5. The Rector performs all other functions conferred by national laws on universities or by the University Statute and regulations.
  6. The Rector appoints by decree the Vice-Rector, who will be chosen from among full professors. If the Rector is absent or unable to assist, the Vice-Rector shall act on the Rector's behalf. The Vice-Rector also acts as Rector if the latter must step down from office prematurely and will do so until a new Rector has been officially appointed. In the event that the Rector leaves office prematurely, elections must start within sixty days.
  7. In the exercise of their duties, the Rector may seek the collaboration of professors and researchers specifically delegated to given areas of competence and thus appointed by decree.
  8. In union collective bargaining, the Rector and the Director General constitute the public party. To this end, the Director General may appoint a delegate by decree.

#### Article 9 – Election of the Rector

1. The Rector is elected from among full professors by an electoral body composed as follows: all permanent professors and researchers; all student representatives from the Academic Senate, Board of Directors, University Sport Committee, ARDISS Student Committee and department councils; all research assistant representatives from the Academic Senate and department councils; permanent and fixed-term technical and administrative staff. Voting for technical and administrative staff is weighted in proportion to the number of permanent professors and researchers entitled to vote. Votes cast by technical and administrative staff can have a maximum value of twenty percent of the number of permanent professors and researchers entitled to vote.
2. Candidates must be finalised no later than the 30th day before the date of voting. Later applications shall not be considered.
3. The Rector is elected by an absolute majority of the people entitled to vote. If no candidate wins a majority in the first round, after an interval laid down in the General University Regulation, a ballot shall be held between the two candidates who received the most votes in the first round. In the second round of voting, the candidate who receives the most votes will be elected. In the event of a tie, priority is given to the candidate with longer service. Should both candidates have the same length of service, the younger candidate prevails.
4. The Rector shall hold office for a single, non-renewable term of six years.
5. After two years in office, the Academic Senate may propose a motion of no confidence in the Rector pursuant to article 10(2)(z). The no-confidence vote, like the Rector's election, may only be passed if there is an absolute majority. If the Rector is dismissed, a new election shall be conducted.

## Article 10 – Academic Senate

1. The Academic Senate formulates proposals and gives mandatory opinions on research, teaching and related services. Where such relationships are established, the Senate also coordinates and liaises with departments and interdepartmental schools.
2. The Academic Senate, in particular, has the following functions:
  - a) formulating proposals and expressing its opinion on the Three-Year Strategic Plan proposed by the Rector and on the Three-Year Recruitment Plan for teachers and researchers;
  - b) formulating proposals and expressing its opinion on the University's educational planning and on the creation, modification and withdrawal or closure of degree courses, University departments, interdepartmental schools and University campuses. To this end, in line with each department's initial research and education plan, the Academic Senate carries out a periodical survey of its teaching staff and researchers and of their academic areas and disciplines;
  - c) formulating proposals and expressing its opinion on the need for new teachers and/or researchers and on the allocation of resources to departments, in accordance with the University's plans;
  - d) expressing its opinion on request of a department for recruiting new teachers and/or researchers, in accordance with the University Recruitment Plan. At the end of the relevant selection procedures, the Senate gives opinions on recruitment proposals from departments;
  - e) expressing its opinion on the mobility of teachers and researchers, after consulting the relevant departments, in accordance with Article 25(3);
  - f) formulating proposals and expressing its opinion on teaching and research evaluation;
  - g) expressing its opinion on the appointment of the Director General proposed by the Rector;
  - h) formulating proposals and expressing its opinion on the criteria for the allocation of administrative and technical staff, financial resources and spaces amongst the various service structures supporting teaching and research;
  - i) expressing its opinion on the annual and multiannual budget, the final financial statement and reports presented by the Rector on the results of research and educational activities, and on the funds obtained by public and private institutions;
  - j) formulating proposals and expressing its opinion on measures aimed at ensuring students' right to study;
  - k) expressing its opinion on student fees;
  - l) approving or rejecting the recognition of educational qualifications;
  - m) approving the General Regulation of the University, after having obtained the opinion of the Board of Directors;
  - n) approving the University's Regulation on Educational Activities, after consulting all departments and interdepartmental schools (if any) and after obtaining the favourable opinion of the Board of Directors;
  - o) approving the regulations of education and research structures and the regulations on teaching and research, after consulting all departments and interdepartmental schools (if any) and after having obtained the favourable opinion of the Board of Directors;
  - p) approving the Code of Ethics and applying its sanctions as necessary;
  - q) expressing its opinion on the University Regulation on Administration, Finance and Accounting;
  - r) expressing its opinion, in compliance with the relevant regulations, on the acceptance of donations and bequests, on the signing of conventions, contracts and agreements, as well as on the University's participation in national and international projects, in public tender procedures for the provision of services to third parties, and on issues related to University intellectual property, start-ups and spin-offs;

- s) expressing its opinion on the establishment and participation in foundations, associations, consortia, commercial companies and other forms of association governed by public and private law, within its area of responsibility;
  - t) [repealed];
  - u) appointing the external members of the Board of Directors;
  - v) expressing its opinion on the Rector's proposal for the position of Chair of the Board of Auditors;
  - w) designating the members of the University Evaluation Unit from the candidates proposed by the Rector;
  - x) designating the University Ombudsman, upon proposal of the Rector;
  - y) designating teaching staff and researchers who are members of the Disciplinary Board referred to in Article 23;
  - z) proposing a motion of no confidence in the Rector to the electoral body. The decision must be made by at least two thirds of its members and, in any case, only after the Rector has been in office for two years.
3. The Academic Senate shall exercise all other functions conferred by the laws concerning the university system, the University Statute and regulations.
  4. The opinions referred to in paragraph 2 shall be deemed to have been obtained if not expressed within thirty days of the request.
  5. The Academic Senate is convened on an ordinary basis by the Rector and, on an extraordinary basis, when requested by at least a quarter of its members.

#### Article 11 – Composition of the Academic Senate

1. The Academic Senate is composed of: the Rector (chair); thirteen area representatives with at least one representative from each of the academic areas referred to in Annex B, which forms an integral part of this Statute, and including at least five heads of department; three student representatives; a representative of research assistants and research grant holders; two representatives of technical and administrative staff.
2. For the election of area representatives, eligibility to stand for election and right to vote are given to all researchers and permanent professors.
3. The election procedures for area representatives are set by a regulation, which defines the criteria for the identification of the five members to be elected from among the heads of department who receive the most votes. This regulation also defines the criteria for the election of the residual members in order to ensure that there is one representative from each of the thirteen academic areas referred to in Annex B within the Academic Senate. Representatives of academic areas are defined on the basis of the academic discipline of candidates.
4. For the election of representatives of technical and administrative staff, eligibility to stand for election and right to vote are given to permanent and fixed-term technical and administrative staff.
5. For the election of student representatives, eligibility to stand for election is given to all students enrolled to any bachelor's, master's or doctorate degree for the first time. Students who have finished attending taught courses and who have not been aligned with the exam schedule (*fuori corso*) for more than a year are not eligible. Right to vote is afforded to all students enrolled to any bachelor's, master's or doctorate degree.
6. Once the results of the electoral procedure have been finalised, the members of the Academic Senate are appointed by rectoral decree.
7. The regulation governing the election of members of the Academic Senate ensures equal opportunities in the composition of the panel.
8. Members of the Academic Senate cannot: hold other academic roles, with the exception of the Rector (who is also a member of the Board of Directors) and heads of department if they are elected as members of the Academic Senate; be members of other academic bodies, except for

department councils; be head of any specialisation school or member of its board of directors; have any political role; be the Rector or a member of the Board of Directors, Academic Senate, Evaluation Unit, Board of Auditors at any other Italian University; have a role in the planning, funding or evaluation of universities within the Ministry of University and Research or the Italian National Agency for the Evaluation of the University and Research Systems (ANVUR); have directive or administrative roles in university start-ups or spin-offs.

9. The Academic Senate holds office for three years. The term of office for its members (other than the Rector and the student representatives) lasts for three years and is renewable only once. The term of office for student representatives lasts for two years and is renewable only once.
10. In the event that one or more members steps down from office or is dismissed prematurely, the panel shall be renewed for the vacant role only.
11. The Vice-Rector attends the meetings of the Academic Senate without the right to vote.

## Article 12 – Board of Directors

1. The Board of Directors is responsible for the University's strategic planning, for annual and multiannual financial and recruitment planning as well as for the supervision of the financial sustainability of all activities.
2. The Board of Directors, in particular, performs the following functions:
  - a) approving the Three-Year Strategic Plan proposed by the Rector and the Three-year Recruitment Plan for teachers, researchers and technical and administrative staff, after obtaining the opinion of the Academic Senate;
  - b) approving the creation, modification and withdrawal or closure of departments, interdepartmental schools and University campuses, after obtaining the opinion of the Academic Senate and the Student Council. The latter is only called to express opinions on education issues;
  - c) approving the educational planning as well as the activation, modification and withdrawal of degree courses, after having heard the University departments and interdepartmental schools (if any) and after having obtained the opinion of the Academic Senate. In accordance with Article 31, after having obtained the opinion the Academic Senate and the University Evaluation Unit, it identifies the managing department of any given degree course; for interdepartmental courses, it identifies the department in charge as well as the partner departments;
  - d) deciding on the need for new teachers and/or researchers and on the allocation of resources to departments in accordance with the University's plans, after obtaining the opinion of the Academic Senate;
  - e) deciding on departmental requests for recruiting new teachers and/or researchers, in accordance with the University Recruitment Plan. At the end of the relevant selection procedures, it decides on recruitment proposals, after obtaining the opinion of the Academic Senate;
  - f) deciding on the mobility of professors and researchers after obtaining the opinion of the Academic Senate, in accordance with Article 25(3);
  - g) deciding, within its area of responsibility, on the evaluation of research, education and service activities, after obtaining the opinion of the Academic Senate and in accordance with the indications of the University Evaluation Unit;
  - h) appointing the Director General, on the basis of the Rector's proposal, after obtaining the opinion of the Academic Senate and subsequently establishing the DG's goals and evaluating their results;
  - i) approving the key tracts of University organisation, the main structures providing administrative and technical services, and the methods for identifying the staff members in charge of them;

- j) determining the criteria for the allocation of spaces as well as human and financial resources to structures providing administrative and technical services, after obtaining the opinion of the Academic Senate;
  - k) approving the annual and multiannual budget, the final financial statement, the report on the results of research and educational activities and the report on the funding obtained from public and private bodies that are presented by the Rector, after obtaining the opinion of the Academic Senate;
  - l) sending the annual and multiannual forecast budget as well as the final financial statement to the Italian Ministry of Education, University and Research and to the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance;
  - m) adopting all measures relating to the right to study and student fees after obtaining the opinions of the Academic Senate and the Student Council;
  - n) expressing its opinion on the University General Regulation, on the University Regulation on Educational Activities and on all regulations concerning teaching and research which must be approved by the Academic Senate;
  - o) approving the University Regulation on Administration, Finance and Accounting after obtaining the opinion of the Academic Senate and approving other regulations that are not within the competence of the Academic Senate;
  - p) authorising the acceptance of donations and bequests, the signing of conventions, contracts and agreements on research, education and cultural activities which do not fall under the remit of a teaching and research structure. It also authorises the signing of conventions, contracts and agreements for the acquisition of goods, supplies and services, as provided for by the University Regulations, after obtaining the opinion of the Academic Senate;
  - q) authorising the University's participation in national and international projects, as provided for by the University regulations, as well as in public tender procedures for the provision of services to third parties, after obtaining the opinion of the Academic Senate;
  - r) deciding on issues related to University intellectual property, start-ups and spin-offs, after obtaining the opinion of the Academic Senate, as provided for by the University regulations;
  - s) deciding on the establishment and participation in foundations, associations, consortia, commercial companies and other forms of association governed by public and private law, after obtaining the opinion of the Academic Senate;
  - t) defining and implementing the University campus development plan;
  - u) deciding on any legal action by or against the University, and authorising the settlement of any dispute;
  - v) determining allowances for special positions and participation in academic bodies;
  - w) deciding on disciplinary proceedings in accordance with Article 23.
3. The Board of Directors decides on disciplinary proceedings without the representation of students.
  4. The Board of Directors performs any other functions conferred by the laws regulating the university system and by the University Statute and regulations. It performs any function related to the planning, direction, control and evaluation of the administrative, financial and economic management of the University.
  5. The Board of Directors is convened on a regular basis by the Rector and, on an extraordinary basis, when requested by at least a quarter of its members.

#### Article 13 – Composition of the Board of Directors

1. The Board of Directors is composed of: the Rector (chair); two student representatives; four University members, three of them elected from among teachers and researchers independent of their role and one from among technical and administrative staff; four external members, one of which is chosen by the Friuli Venezia Giulia Region.

2. University members are elected. Eligibility to stand for election and right to vote are afforded to all researchers and permanent teachers. For the election of the representative of technical and administrative staff, eligibility to stand for election and right to vote are afforded to permanent and fixed-term technical and administrative staff. For the election of student representatives, eligibility to stand for election is given to all students enrolled to any bachelor's, master's or doctorate degree for the first time. Students who have finished attending taught courses and who have not been aligned with the exam schedule (*fuori corso*) for more than a year are not eligible. Right to vote is afforded to all students enrolled to any bachelor's, master's or doctorate degree.
3. External members are selected through a public call and are designated by the Academic Senate. They must not have held any position in the University, nor can they hold any position during their term.
4. All members of the Board of Directors, with the exception of the Rector and the student representatives, are chosen among individuals with proven management skills and a high-level of professional experience, paying special attention to their academic professional qualifications. The professional and academic requirements are specified in the General Regulation of the University.
5. University candidates and applications to the public selection for external members are initially examined by a committee composed of the Rector (chair), the Chair of the University Evaluation Unit, and the Chair of the College of Auditors. The committee assesses whether the professional and academic profiles of the candidates meet the requirements set out in the preceding paragraph, in accordance with the principles of impartiality and transparency. The list of eligible candidates is published on the University website.
6. When the results of the electoral procedure are finalised and upon the approval of the Academic Senate, members of the panel are appointed by rectoral decree.
7. The election and designation of members of the Board of Directors are governed by a regulation ensuring equal opportunities in the composition of the panel.
8. Members of the Board of Directors cannot: have other academic roles, with the exception of the Rector (who is also a member of the Academic Senate); be a University manager; be members of other academic bodies (except for department councils); be head of any specialisation school or a member of its board of directors; have any political role; be the Rector or a member of the Board of Directors, Academic Senate, Evaluation Unit or Board of Auditors at any other Italian University; have a role in the planning, funding or evaluation of universities within the Ministry of University and Research or the Italian National Agency for the Evaluation of the University and Research Systems (ANVUR); have directive or administrative roles in university start-ups or spin-offs.
9. The following people cannot be members of the Board:
  - a) any manager, representative or coordinator of a public or private body that is a direct or indirect University contractor or service provider; any manager, representative or coordinator of a public or private body in which the University is a stakeholder;
  - b) anyone with a pending legal (civil or administrative) action against the University. Any legal action following a conviction only causes incompatibility in the event of liability judgement. The filing of an appearance as a civil claimant in a criminal proceeding is not considered cause for incompatibility;
  - c) anyone who has been judged liable by the University for actions while they were employed by the University;
  - d) anyone who has been legally put in default for having a liquid and payable debt to the University;
  - e) anyone who does not meet the general requirements of integrity, in accordance with the law.

10. The Board of Directors is in office for three years. The term of office for its members, other than the Rector and the student representatives, lasts for three years and is renewable only once. The term of office for student representatives lasts for two years and is renewable only once.
11. In the event that one or more members steps down from office or is dismissed prematurely, the panel shall be renewed for the vacant role only.
12. The Vice-Rector attends the meetings of the Board of Directors without the right to vote.

#### Article 14 – Student Council

1. The Student Council formulates proposals and expresses opinions for other bodies and structures of the University. It must be asked to express its opinion on:
  - a) Student Regulation;
  - b) University regulations on educational activities;
  - c) organisation of services supporting study and learning;
  - d) implementation of measures for international mobility;
  - e) organisation of student support and tutoring activities;
  - f) implementation of measures for the right to study;
  - g) student fees and taxes;
  - h) promotion and management of national and international relations with student representatives of other universities;
  - i) integration measures with other universities;
  - j) use of resources allocated to activities managed directly by students;
  - k) Code of Ethics.
2. The Student Council is also responsible for any other issue attributed to it by law or by the University Statute and regulations.
3. The Student Council may formulate proposals on the above subjects and submit them to the competent bodies and offices. The opinions referred to in paragraph 1 shall be deemed to have been obtained if not expressed within twenty days of the request.
4. The Student Council is composed of student representatives within the Academic Senate, Board of Directors, University Sports Committee and ARDISS Student Committee. One-quarter (rounded up) of the student representatives in each department council are also members of the Student Council. The Council elects its President from its members. The election procedure for student representatives in the various bodies and in the Student Council itself are governed by the Student Regulation.
5. The Student Council adopts its rules of procedure by an absolute majority of its members.
6. The University guarantees the Student Council the financial, logistical and instrumental resources necessary to carry out its institutional tasks.

### TITLE III – OTHER BODIES

#### Article 15 – Director General

1. The Director General is in charge of the overall management and organisation of the University's activities and services. They are responsible for the use of University resources (administrative and technical staff, and University equipment and funds) and for the results achieved, in line with the strategic plan set out by the Board of Directors. They also ensure the legitimacy of all administrative acts and procedures in accordance with the principles of effectiveness, efficiency, economy, simplification, transparency, merit and equal opportunities.
2. The Director General, in particular, performs the following functions:
  - a) supporting academic bodies in defining the University's strategic planning;

- b) supporting academic bodies in drafting: the annual and multiannual budget, the final financial statement, the report on the results of research and educational activities, the report on the funds obtained by public and private institutions;
  - c) supporting academic bodies in drawing up the Three-Year Recruitment Plan for managers and technical and administrative staff, formulating proposals on the number of staff units, their professional profiles and their distribution across service structures;
  - d) supporting academic bodies in defining the University organisation in compliance with the regulations on public administration employment;
  - e) ensuring the implementation of the Board of Director's plans and guidelines.
3. The Director General also performs the following functions:
- a) signing of all documents concerning the organisation of service structures, managers and technical and administrative staff, unless they have been delegated to or are the responsibility of managers or unless the national law or the University Statute or regulations expressly attribute this responsibility to other academic bodies;
  - b) defining the roles and goals of managers and of technical and administrative staff, allocating the professional and financial resources necessary as well as any instruments required to achieve the desired results and evaluating eventual results;
  - c) leading, coordinating and supervising the activities of managers and heads of service structures; in the event of inertia, the DG can also act in their stead. The Director General also formulates proposals on managerial responsibility;
  - d) settling hierarchical claims against non-final administrative documents of managers;
  - e) verifying staff compliance with the requirements of impartiality, transparency, access and publication of data, documents and information, and simplification of procedures;
  - f) enforcing disciplinary measures according to law and contributing to the definition of appropriate measures and actions to prevent and fight corruption;
  - g) signing of all documents which render the University liable towards other persons or bodies, unless they have been delegated to or are the responsibility of managers or unless the national law or the University Statute or regulations expressly attributes this responsibility to other academic bodies;
  - h) managing expenditures and revenues;
  - i) accepting donations and bequests, signing conventions, contracts and agreements for the acquisition of goods, supplies and services, notwithstanding the need for the authorisation of the Board of Directors in the cases provided for by the University Statute and regulations; signing of conventions, contracts and agreements, however they may be named, which do not fall within the competence of the Rector or other academic bodies;
  - j) formulating proposals for the Board of Directors on legal actions by or against the University;
  - k) preparing an annual report on the activities carried out and the results achieved in relation to scheduled goals, also in view to the payment of performance-related pay.
4. In union collective bargaining, the Rector and the Director General constitute the public party. To this end, the Director General may appoint a delegate by decree.
5. The Director General is also responsible for any other issue attributed to them by law or by the University Statute and regulations.
6. The Director General attends the meetings of the Academic Senate and Board of Directors without the right to vote.

#### Article 16 – Director General's position

1. The Director General's position is regulated by a private-law employment contract. Candidates are selected through a public call addressed to managers with excellent professional qualifications and consolidated experience. The Rector proposes the most suitable candidate to the Board of Directors, which subsequently assigns the position after consulting the Academic Senate.



2. The role of Director General is a fixed-term position. The office lasts three years and is renewable only once, unless the University decides to publish a new public call for candidates.
3. The nature of the assignment and the remuneration must meet the ministerial rules, criteria and parameters.
4. Civil servants selected as Director General are granted unpaid leave for the entire duration of the assignment, according to the law.
5. The dismissal of the Director General may only be called for following serious irregularities or inefficiency in the performance of their duties. The decision lies with the Board of Directors, after consulting the Academic Senate. Before dismissal, the Director General has the right to appeal, in accordance with law and the national collective agreements.

#### Article 17 – Board of Auditors

1. The Board of Auditors is composed of three members and two alternates, appointed by rectoral decree. At least two members must be in the Italian Auditor Register.
2. The Chair of the Board of Auditors is chosen by the Rector from among the Court of Accounts and Administrative Court judges or from among the State legal advisers. The Rector officially designates the Chair after consulting the Academic Senate. A member and an alternate are designated by the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance, while the second member and alternate are designated by the Italian Ministry of Universities and Research. University staff cannot be appointed as a member of the Board.
3. The Board of Directors is in office for three years. The term of office for Board members is renewable only once.
4. The members of the Board of Auditors may attend the meetings of the Board of Directors without the right to vote.
5. Each Board member's curriculum vitae is published on the University website.

#### Article 18 – University Evaluation Unit

1. The University uses a transparent internal system for the evaluation of research, teaching, management and measures put in place for the support of students' right to education. This evaluation system verifies the correct use of resources, the quality and effectiveness of teaching, the quality of research by departments and the impartiality and performance of University administration. A comparative analysis of costs and results is also used in this evaluation.
2. This evaluation is carried out by the University Evaluation Unit, which is composed of five to nine members chosen from highly qualified professionals with specific experience in the field of evaluation. Most of these members do not hold another role or office within the University. The Evaluation Unit also includes one to two student representatives for the evaluation of teaching, who are elected from among and by student representatives within the Academic Senate, the Board of Directors, the University Sports Committee, the Student Committee at ARDISS and the Department Councils.
3. The Evaluation Unit verifies, in particular, the following aspects:
  - a) quality and effectiveness of teaching, also through the indicators identified by the teacher-student committees pursuant to article 30;
  - b) research carried out by departments;
  - c) compliance with law on academic and/or professional curriculums of teaching fellows.
4. The Evaluation Unit, in collaboration with the Italian National Agency for the Evaluation of the University and Research Systems (ANVUR), is also responsible for the evaluation of technical, administrative and staff structures, to ensure the promotion of merit and the improvement of organisational and individual performance, in accordance with University regulations and with

the national rules on the optimisation of productivity and on the efficiency and transparency of public administration.

5. The Evaluation Unit is also responsible for any other issue attributed to it by law or by the University Statute and regulations.
6. Evaluation Unit members are designated by the Academic Senate from a list of candidates proposed by the Rector. The number of candidates must be at least one third higher than the number of members to be designated. The members are officially appointed by rectoral decree. The Evaluation Unit elects its Chair from among its members who do not hold another role or office within the University. The Chair is officially appointed by rectoral decree.
7. For University staff, membership to the Evaluation Unit is incompatible with representation or positions of responsibility within bodies and structures of the University and of any public and private companies of which the University is a shareholder.
8. The Evaluation Unit holds office for three years. The term of office for its members, other than the student representatives, lasts for three years and is renewable only once. The term of office for student representatives lasts for two years and is renewable only once.
9. The University guarantees that the Evaluation Unit has operational autonomy and full access to the necessary documents, data and information. The University also ensures that the Unit's operations are well publicised while complying with laws on confidentiality and protection of personal data.
10. Each member of the Evaluation Unit's curriculum vitae is published on the University website.

#### Article 18 bis – Quality Assurance Authority

1. The Quality Assurance Authority helps the University to ensure that the quality of its system remains high. Its members are appointed by the Rector according to criteria set by the Board of Directors in agreement with the Academic Senate. These criteria aim to ensure that the composition and organisation of this body are proportionate to the number and complexity of the activities the University carries out across education, research and knowledge dissemination.
2. The Authority is in charge of quality assurance procedures in order to promote and improve the quality of teaching, research and knowledge dissemination. The Quality Assurance Authority is also responsible for any other issue attributed to it by law, by the University Statute and regulations or by the University Quality Assurance System, in accordance with the University quality policy, with Italian National Agency for the Evaluation of the University and Research Systems (ANVUR) guidelines and with University governance guidelines.
3. The Quality Assurance Authority is composed of highly skilled teachers and technical and administrative staff with proven experience in assuring the quality of teaching, research and/or knowledge dissemination. Student representatives designated by the Student Council are also present for all aspects related to the quality of teaching. Members are selected with the aim of ensuring gender equality.
4. The Quality Assurance Authority is coordinated by a President appointed by rectoral decree. The President must be a permanent professor at the University with skills and proven experience in the field of quality assurance systems. The President represents and leads the Quality Assurance Authority.
5. Quality Assurance Authority members cannot also be members of the University Evaluation Unit.
6. The term of office for its members, with the exception of student representatives, lasts for three years and is renewable. The term of office for student representatives lasts for two years and is renewable.
7. The University guarantees that the Quality Assurance Authority has operational autonomy and full access to the necessary documents, data and information. The University also ensures that the Unit's operations are well publicised while complying with laws on confidentiality and protection of personal data.

8. Each member of the Quality Assurance Authority's curriculum vitae is published on the University website.
9. The Quality Assurance Authority operates pursuant to the relevant University regulation.

#### Article 19 – University Ombudsman

1. The University Ombudsman examines complaints related to the behaviour, action or inaction of University bodies, structures or members.
2. The Ombudsman gives their statement to the plaintiff and, if appropriate, also to the relevant body or structure.
3. The Ombudsman is chosen from among persons of suitable qualification outside the University, with no previous service relationship with the University;
4. The Ombudsman is proposed by the Rector, designated by the Academic Senate and finally appointed by rectoral decree. The term of office lasts for three years and is renewable only once.
5. The University guarantees that the Ombudsman has operational autonomy and full access to the necessary documents, data and information.
6. The Ombudsman's curriculum vitae is published on the University website.

#### Article 20 – Equal Opportunities and Staff Welfare Committee

1. The Equal Opportunities and Staff Welfare Committee promotes, guarantees and ensures the equality and integration of all University members, enhances staff welfare and fights discrimination.
2. The composition of the Equal Opportunities Committee as well as its responsibilities and functions are defined by the relevant University regulation.
3. Membership is unpaid. Similarly, no fees, allowances or expenses shall be paid to members.

#### Article 21 – University Ethics Committee

1. The University Ethics Committee supports research and technical structures in ethical issues related to health and biology. It has an advisory function and provides relevant information.
2. The composition of the University Ethics Committee as well as its responsibilities and functions are defined by the relevant University regulation.

#### Article 22 – University Sports Committee

1. The University Sports Committee oversees programmes for the development of sports activities and the management of facilities.
2. The University Sports Committee's composition, responsibilities and function are defined by the relevant University regulation.
3. The implementation of programmes defined by the Committee and the management of sports facilities may be entrusted through public tenders to legally recognised university sports bodies.
4. Membership is unpaid. Similarly, no fees, allowances or expenses shall be paid to members.

#### Article 23 – Disciplinary Board

1. The Disciplinary Board conducts investigations which inform disciplinary proceedings and suggest the most appropriate action in response to the infraction. The Board operates in accordance with the principle of peer judgement and always ensures the right to defence.

2. The Board is composed of nine members and three alternates, chosen in equal number from among full professors, associate professors and researchers. All members must be full-time teaching staff. Two full professors, two associate professors and two permanent researchers are chosen from among staff from other universities. They are designated by the Academic Senate and appointed by rectoral decree. The remaining members and alternates are elected and then appointed by rectoral decree. In accordance with the principle of peer representation, all University full professors, associate professors and permanent researchers have the right to vote. Eligibility to stand for election is only given to full-time teaching staff.  
The chair of each section is chosen, where possible, from members who do not hold a post within the University.
3. The Board operates in sections. The first section is composed of full professors and is responsible for disciplinary proceedings against full professors. The second section is composed of associate professors and is responsible for disciplinary proceedings against associate professors. The third section is composed of permanent researchers and is responsible for disciplinary proceedings against researchers. Every section elects its Chair from its members.
4. The term of office for Board members lasts three years and is renewable only once. In the event that one or more members steps down from office or is dismissed prematurely, the panel shall be renewed for the vacant role only. Membership to the Disciplinary Board is incompatible with any representative roles or positions of responsibility within bodies and structures of the University.
5. Disciplinary proceedings may be only initiated by the Rector. For all cases which may give rise to a more serious penalty than the censure provided for in Article 87 of the Consolidation Act on Higher Education and referred to in Royal Decree No 1592 of 31 August 1933, the Rector must forward all relevant documents to the Disciplinary Board within 30 days of knowing the facts and also propose and justify an outcome.
6. The competent section of the Board will hear both the Rector or their delegate as well as the employee, who can also be assisted by a trusted lawyer. Within thirty days of receiving the case, the Board expresses its opinion on the Rector's proposal, both on the relevance of the facts in relation to disciplinary action, and on the type of sanction to be imposed. The Disciplinary Board shall transmit all documents to the Board of Directors, which shall decide on the final action. Decision are made by majority of voters. In case of a tie, the President's vote shall prevail.
7. Within thirty days of receiving the case and Disciplinary Board's opinion, the Board of Directors shall decide on the penalty or on the closure of the proceedings; the opinion expressed by the Disciplinary Board is binding. Student representatives are excluded from the meeting.
8. If the decision referred to in paragraph 7 is not reached within one hundred and eighty days from initiating the procedure, the procedure shall be terminated. In the event that the Disciplinary Board or the Board of Directors is under election and are prevented from functioning properly, the deadline shall be suspended until the Board has been reformed. The deadline shall also be suspended if the Disciplinary Board deems it necessary to acquire further information or documents for the investigation in progress. A suspension can only occur twice and each suspension can last a maximum of sixty days. The Rector cannot refuse the Board's requests.
9. The Disciplinary Board's functioning is defined by the relevant University regulation.
10. Participation in the Board is on a volunteer basis and shall be unpaid. Similarly, no fees, allowances or expenses shall be paid.
11. If the disciplinary proceedings concern the Rector, the power of initiative and the other Rector's functions referred to in the preceding paragraphs are passed to the longest serving full professor in the University.

## TITLE IV – TEACHING AND RESEARCH STRUCTURES

### Article 24 – Departments

1. The departments plan, organise and coordinate the research and educational activities necessary for the awarding of various academic qualifications in accordance with the regulations on course outlines. This is to be achieved while ensuring freedom and autonomy of research and teaching. Departments also carry out external activities related to or in support of research and education. They are also in charge of higher education, research and consultancy provided for by contracts and conventions within their competences.
2. Departments are management centres and as such they are given autonomy and a separate budget which respects the principles of the University's single budget. They may sign documents with external individuals or institutions and thus bind the University within the scope of their competences and financial resources, unless those documents are explicitly attributed to other University bodies.
3. Departments are allocated technical and administrative staff, financial resources and spaces to fulfil their duties.
4. Departmental bodies are: the head of department, the council, the executive panel, the teacher-student committee. Department councils may decide on the establishment of committees without power of decision and regulate their composition and tasks.

### Article 25 – Establishment of departments

1. The establishment of a department is based on a research and education project shared by University professors and researchers belonging to academic disciplines with similar methodologies or research purposes (including multidisciplinary methodologies and research aims) which must be consistent with the project objectives. When a department is established, its academic areas and disciplines are also defined, in accordance with Article 10(2)(b).
2. All teaching staff must belong to a department. When professors and researchers begin working at the University, they belong to the department that proposed hiring them.
3. Subsequently, teaching staff have the right to move to another department. They may choose between two or more departments within the limits provided by law. The request for moving to a different department must be duly justified. In order to move from one department to another, the teaching staff member's current department must express its favourable opinion and the chosen department must accept the request. If one of the two departments do not agree, the decision lies with the Board of Directors, after consulting the Academic Senate.
4. For a department to be established, at least forty people, be they professors or researchers, must belong to it.
5. If the number of professors and researchers in an existing department drops below forty, the Board of Directors must first hear the Academic Senate and then either increase staff to meet the minimum threshold or close the department.
6. If the number of professors and researchers in an existing department drops below thirty-five, the Board of Directors must first hear the Academic Senate and then close the department.
7. A department may be divided into sections with greater disciplinary affinity, without need for further management costs or personnel.

### Article 26 – Head of department

1. Heads of department represent their department.
2. Heads of department also have the following responsibilities:

- a) convening and presiding over their department council and executive panel and promoting the implementation of their decisions;
  - b) promoting and coordinating research and teaching activities in full respect of the autonomy of individuals and their right to direct access to research funding;
  - c) presenting the annual report on research and teaching activities to their department council;
  - d) being responsible for the administrative, financial and accounting management of their department in accordance with the University regulations;
  - e) promoting relations with academic bodies;
  - f) representing their department outside the University and stipulating conventions, contracts and agreements in the field of research, education and cultural activities within the limits of the competences assigned to departments by law or by the University Statute and regulations;
  - g) ensuring compliance with the law, the University Statute and regulations within their department.
3. Heads of department are also responsible for any other issue attributed to them by law or by the University Statute and regulations.
  4. If a department provides not only research and education, but also healthcare services, its head of department shall perform all tasks conferred by the relevant legal provisions.
  5. In case of necessity or urgency and under their own responsibility, heads of department may adopt measures for matters which fall within the remit of their department council or executive panel. Such measures must be ratified by the competent body at its first subsequent meeting.
  6. Heads of department each designate a deputy head of department, chosen from among their department's permanent professors and researchers. The deputy is then appointed by rectoral decree. In the event that a head of department steps down from office or is dismissed prematurely, the relevant deputy head of department shall carry out all their functions.
  7. In the exercise of their duties, heads of department may seek the collaboration of professors and researchers specifically delegated to given areas.
  8. For all management, administrative and financial requirements, heads of department shall be assisted by the relevant head of department secretariat. The head of department secretariat attends the meetings of their department council and executive panel as an assistant and minute-taker without the right to vote. Heads of department secretariats have right to vote for the election of their head of department and the approval of their department regulation.
  9. The position of head of department is incompatible with the following positions: Rector, head of a degree course, member of the Board of Directors, any representative role or positions of responsibility within University start-ups and spin-offs.

#### Article 27 – Election of the head of department

1. Heads of department are elected by their respective department councils from among the permanent professors and researchers of their department and then appointed by rectoral decree.
2. Candidates must be finalised before the date of voting within the deadline established by the relevant regulation. Later applications shall not be considered.
3. Heads of department are elected by an absolute majority of their department council members. If no candidate wins a majority in the first round, a ballot shall be held between the two candidates who received the most votes in the first round. In this second ballot, the candidate who receives the most votes cast is elected. In the event of a tie, priority is given to the candidate with longer service at the University. Should both candidates have the same length of service, the younger candidate prevails.
4. The term of office for heads of department lasts for three years and is renewable only once.

## Article 28 – Department Council

1. The council decides on the department's activities.
2. The council is composed of all the permanent professors and researchers belonging to the department, and of representatives of technical and administrative staff, students, research assistants and research grant recipients who work in the department. If the department is also in charge of specialisation degree courses in health science, student representatives from these courses are also members of the Council.
3. For the election of student representatives, all students enrolled to any bachelor's, master's, doctorate or specialisation degree for the first time are eligible to stand for election. Students who have finished attending taught courses and who have not been aligned with the exam schedule (*fuori corso*) for more than a year are not eligible. Student representatives make up fifteen percent of the council members. The department regulation may provide for the election of representatives of students enrolled in doctorate and specialisation degrees with which the department is associated. These representatives are not members of the Student Council. The term of office for student representatives lasts for two years and is renewable only once.
4. Representatives contribute to the quorum only if present.
5. Heads of official department courses who belong to another department may participate in the department council's meetings only when the discussion centres around their teaching activity and only if the relevant degree course does not have a course council. Their vote is merely consultative.
6. The functions of the department Council, its composition and the election of its members are defined by the department regulation in all aspects not provided for by the Statute. Rules are set in accordance with the principles laid down by the governing bodies of the University.
7. The department council has the following responsibilities:
  - a) adopting the department regulation by an absolute majority of its members;
  - b) defining the criteria for the organisation and management of financial, logistical, instrumental and professional resources allocated for research and teaching purposes;
  - c) approving the annual report by the head of department on the department's research and teaching activities;
  - d) approving the research plan of permanent professors and researchers at the beginning of each academic year, in line with the monitoring and evaluation of the University's research results;
  - e) approving the programme of symposiums, conferences, seminars and other research-related initiatives organised by the department at the beginning of each academic year;
  - f) authorising the signing of contracts and agreements on research, education and cultural activities in the cases provided for by the University Regulation. It also authorises participation in national and international projects and calls for research funding;
  - g) proposing the activation, modification and withdrawal of degree courses;
  - h) deciding on the maximum number of applicants to be accepted for specific degree courses, in accordance with law;
  - i) deciding on the activation of taught courses within the department degree courses;
  - j) assigning teaching tasks and approving teachers' educational plans and schedules;
  - k) deciding on appointing chairs, substitute professors and teaching fellows;
  - l) approving the academic calendar;
  - m) organising and coordinating study programmes and educational activities of degree courses;
  - n) deciding on the recognition of educational activities that students undertook at other Italian and/or foreign universities in the framework of student mobility programmes. It also decides on the recognition of academic qualifications obtained at other Italian and/or foreign universities;

- o) deciding on the creation and closure of course councils. It designates a coordinator for any degree course without a course council;
  - p) if a department only has one degree course, the department council also acts as course council;
  - q) evaluating the educational activities offered by the department and its services. This is done in collaboration with the teacher-student committee, in line with the monitoring and evaluation of the University's teaching quality;
  - r) proposing the activation of and participation in doctorate courses as well as the creation of and participation in doctoral and specialisation schools, also with other University departments or with departments of other universities, promoting and organising related activities;
  - s) proposing the creation of interdepartmental schools and deciding on whether to participate in them;
  - t) organising support and tutoring services and activities in collaboration with the competent University services;
  - u) supporting activities managed directly by students;
  - v) proposing the Three-Year Recruitment Plan and defining the department's need for new teachers and/or researchers, also in accordance with the survey carried out pursuant to Article 10(2)(b);
  - w) requesting the filling of full and associate professors positions in line with the University's recruitment plan. The request is duly motivated and approved by the absolute majority of full professors for full professorships, and the absolute majority of full and associate professors for associate professorships;
  - x) proposing the hiring of permanent professors and researchers. The decision is approved with an absolute majority of full professors for the recruitment of full professors, and with an absolute majority of full and associate professors for the recruitment of associate professors and researchers;
  - y) deciding on the mobility of professors and researchers, in accordance with Article 25(3);
  - z) authorising transfers and leave, both paid and unpaid;
  - aa) making requests to the Board of Directors for technical and administrative staff, spaces and financial resources. Requests will be evaluated taking into account the research and teaching activities planned and carried out as well as the support services provided by the department, in line with the University's three-year plan;
  - bb) promoting relations with other bodies and institutions, at national and international level, for the development of research and teaching activities.
8. The department council shall exercise all other functions conferred by the laws concerning the university system, the University Statute and regulations.
  9. If the department provides not only research and education, but also healthcare services, the department council shall perform all tasks conferred by the relevant legal provisions in order to ensure the inseparability of healthcare from research and teaching.

#### Article 29 – Department Executive Panel

1. Each department has an executive panel.
2. The executive panel supports the head of department in the performance of their duties.
3. The executive panel is elected. The term of office for executive members lasts three years and is renewable.
4. The composition and functioning of the executive panel are defined by the department regulation, in accordance with the laws concerning the university system and the principles laid down by the governing bodies of the University.



#### Article 30 – Teacher-student committee

1. Each department has a teacher-student committee, which must ensure the quality of teaching.
2. On the basis of fixed and predetermined criteria, the committee performs the following tasks:
  - a) monitoring the educational activities and the teaching quality, as well as the teachers' support of students;
  - b) defining indicators for the evaluation of teaching and student support;
  - c) expressing its opinion on the activation, modification and withdrawal of degree courses and on the assignment of taught courses;
  - d) expressing its opinion on the regulation of educational activities of all activated degree courses.
3. The committee is made up of equal numbers of teachers and students. Its composition and functioning are defined by the relevant regulation.
4. Participation in the committee is on a volunteer basis and shall be unpaid. Similarly, no fees, allowances or expenses shall be paid.

#### Article 31 – Degree courses

1. Departments participating in a degree course may act as the main unit or as a partner unit.
2. When the Board of Directors approves the activation of a degree course, it must also identify its main unit. The decision is made after consulting the Academic Senate and the University Evaluation Unit and is based on which department provides more educational activities as well as on the requirements for the activation of the relevant degree course. The Board also identifies any partner departments, that will provide the remaining educational activities, and the departments involved in the relevant academic areas and disciplines, in accordance with Article 10(2)(b).
3. The Board of Directors periodically verifies which department should be the main unit of a degree course (at least every three years). Any changes will be decided after hearing the Academic Senate.
4. The main department of a given degree course may propose modifications to the course or the withdrawal of the course. After consulting the partner departments, it decides on the course's educational plan and organisation and is responsible for it. In accordance with Article 10(2)(b), departments involved in the course's academic areas and disciplines must also express their opinion.
5. In the event that two or more departments equally contribute to a given degree course's educational activities, the Board of Directors activates the course as an interdepartmental course. The proposal for the activation, modification and withdrawal of interdepartmental degree courses is formulated jointly by the participating departments. Each partner department decides on the planning and organisation of the educational activities it provides. Partner departments within an interdepartmental degree course may agree on attributing the planning and organisation of all educational activities exclusively to one department.
6. When the Board of Directors approves the activation of an interdepartmental degree course, it must also identify which department will manage the course. The decision is made after consulting the Academic Senate and the relevant departments. The managing department is in charge of the course's resources, the administrative procedures for hiring alternate teachers and the organisation of the course's services.
7. The election of student representatives in interdepartmental courses is defined by the Student Regulation.
8. For the purposes of teaching evaluation and allocation of resources, each department is considered in proportion to the educational activities it provides.
9. The activation and management of interuniversity degree courses are established in the relevant regulation.

## Article 32 – Degree Course Council

1. The relevant department councils may create a council for each degree course. The same course council may operate for a variety of degree courses. The creation, composition and duration of managing bodies of interuniversity degree courses are established by the conventions allowing such courses to be created.
2. The course council is composed of all the course's official chairs and of student representatives. The number of representatives, the rules for their election and the duration of their term of offices is established by the department regulation or by the course council's founding document.
3. Each course council elects a degree course coordinator from among permanent professors and researchers, in accordance with the department regulation or with the course council's founding document. The term of office for the degree course coordinator lasts for three years and is renewable only once.
4. The coordinator oversees the activities of the degree course, takes care of relations with the department, convenes and presides over the course council and promotes the execution of its decisions.
5. The degree course council, in particular, has the following responsibilities:
  - a) defining the policy lines and coordination of degree courses' educational activities and proposing the activation of taught courses and their relevant chairs to the department council;
  - b) examining and approving student study programmes for the achievement of relevant degrees;
  - c) formulating proposals on the recognition of educational activities carried out by students at other Italian and foreign universities in the framework of student mobility programmes, and also on the recognition of qualifications obtained at other Italian and foreign universities;
  - d) organising student support and tutoring services in coordination with the department and the relevant University administrative services;
  - e) verifying the quality of teaching, also on the basis of the indicators provided for by the teacher-student joint committee, and adopting measures to improve the service offered to students;
  - f) carrying out any other tasks delegated to it by the department council.

## Article 33 – Interdepartmental schools

1. Two or more departments responsible for particularly complex educational plans can propose the creation of an interdepartmental school by proposing a joint educational project. The creation of an interdepartmental school, under the same conditions, can be also proposed by the Academic Senate, after consulting the relevant departments. Interdepartmental schools are created upon the ruling of the Board of Directors.
2. The complexity of the educational plan is assessed according to the requirements for the activation of degree courses and according to the system for the accreditation of the plan, both of which are defined by current legislation and the relevant ministerial guidelines.
3. The interdepartmental school monitors, coordinates and rationalises educational activities and manages the related services. The school proposes the planning and organisation of educational activities to the associated departments.
4. If the interdepartmental school provides not only research and education, but also healthcare services, the school is exclusively in charge of these services, in accordance with the relevant legal provisions and in order to ensure the inseparability of healthcare from research and teaching.
5. Each department may be associated with one or more interdepartmental school, operating in each school as the main or partner unit of at least one degree course. There may only be six interdepartmental schools at one time.

6. The school bodies are the school coordinator and the school council.
7. The school makes use of human and instrumental resources made available to it.
8. The closure of a school is decided by the Board of Directors, after consulting the Academic Senate and the associated departments, when the requirements for its creation are no longer met.

#### Article 34 – Interdepartmental School Coordinator

1. The coordinator is elected by the interdepartmental school council from among the full professors belonging to one of its departments and is appointed by rectoral decree.
2. The term of office for the coordinator lasts for three years and is renewable only once.
3. The position of interdepartmental school coordinator is not compatible with the positions of Rector or degree course coordinator, nor with membership of Academic Senate or Board of Directors.
4. The interdepartmental school coordinator designates, among the permanent professors and researchers of the school departments, a deputy coordinator, who is appointed by rectoral decree. In the event that the interdepartmental school coordinator steps down from office or is dismissed prematurely, the deputy coordinator shall take over their responsibilities.
5. The interdepartmental school coordinator convenes and presides over the Interdepartmental School Council and promotes the implementation of its decisions.
6. If the interdepartmental school also provides healthcare services, the interdepartmental school coordinator is exclusively in charge of the tasks conferred by the relevant legal provisions.

#### Article 35 – Interdepartmental School Council

1. The council is the decision-making body for the school.
2. The interdepartmental school council is composed of: the heads of participating departments; school student representatives elected by the student representatives of the councils of participating departments (up to fifteen percent of the members of the interdepartmental school council); permanent professors and researchers designated by the councils of the involved departments from among the degree course coordinators and from among anyone in charge of healthcare activities falling within the competence of the school (up to five per cent of the members of the department councils themselves).
3. The composition and functioning of the interdepartmental school council are established by the relevant regulation.
4. Participation in the interdepartmental school council is on a volunteer basis and shall be unpaid. Similarly, no fees, allowances or expenses shall be paid.

#### Article 36 – Postgraduate courses

1. Doctoral courses and schools, specialisation degree schools, first and second level master degrees, as well as further education courses, are proposed by the involved departments and officially created by rectoral decree. The decision is adopted by the Board of Directors after consulting the relevant interdepartmental schools and the Academic Senate.
2. Doctoral courses and schools, specialisation degree schools, first and second level master degrees, as well as further education courses, are governed by University regulations, unless they are subject to different legal provisions on the matter.

## TITLE V – TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

### Article 37 – Formation of statutory bodies

1. Within thirty days of the date of publication of the Statute in the Italian Official Journal, the procedures for the formation of the new statutory bodies shall begin. In the same period the procedure for the election of heads of department shall also start.
2. The Academic Senate, the Board of Directors, the University Evaluation Unit, the Board of Auditors and the other elective bodies in office when the Statute enters into force (be they panels or individuals) shall expire when new statutory bodies are established, pursuant to Article 2(9) of Law No 240 of 30 December 2010 and subsequent amendments and additions.
3. As regards terms of elective offices, the periods already completed in the University when the Statute enters into force shall also be considered.
4. If the terms of elective offices begin after the start of the academic year when this Statute becomes effective, the residual part of the academic year shall be added to their ordinary duration.
5. Within sixty days of the date of publication of the Statute in the Italian Official Journal, the function of main and partner unit for each degree course shall be attributed to departments, in accordance with Article 31, on the basis of the University's education plan approved for the academic year during which this Statute enters into force. The Board of Directors shall carry out a survey of the departments acting as main or partner units and shall identify the department managing each interdepartmental degree course, after consulting the Academic Senate and the relevant departments.
6. For two academic years following this Statute's entry into force, the departments will provide each degree course with the same amount of educational activities scheduled for the academic year during which this Statute entered into force. Any changes to the amount of educational activities to be provided must be approved by the Board of Directors, after consulting the Academic Senate and the relevant departments.
7. Until new regulations enter into force, the existing regulations shall apply, as far as they are compatible.
8. For the purposes of the provisions referred to in Article 17(3), the three-year term of office for the Board of Auditors applies to the members in office at the time of entry into force of this Statute.

### Article 38 – General provisions for panels

1. Failure to appoint or elect up to a third of members of a panel, shall not prevent the proper establishment of the panel. Until the missing members are appointed or elected, the composition of that panel corresponds, to all intents and purposes, to the number of members appointed or elected at the time of the establishment of the panel.
2. Elective members of a panel cannot be substituted by a delegate or surrogate, not even for single meetings or specific acts.
3. Meetings are valid with the presence of an absolute majority of their members minus the excused absentees. Excused absentees do not affect the number of members in meetings of the Academic Senate or the Board of Directors. Decision are made by simple majority of present members (abstaining members do not count), unless otherwise provided for in certain matters. In the event of a tie, the President's vote shall prevail.
4. Participants in meetings may not take part in a vote on matters concerning them personally or concerning their spouse or any fourth-degree relatives.
5. Unexcused absence to more than three meetings in a row or to the majority of the annual meetings of a body shall end the term of office for any elected or appointed member.

6. Body meetings may take place through video- or audioconferencing or with the help of other IT tools, in accordance with the procedures defined by University regulations.

#### Article 39 – General provisions on elections and incompatibilities

1. Only permanent professors and researchers who will continue to work for at least the length of the term of office for a given academic role before retirement are eligible to stand for election.
2. Unless otherwise provided, the electorate is called by the longest serving full professor.
3. Part-time professors and researchers cannot hold any academic positions.
4. When an individual is designated or elected to an office incompatible with their current position, they must opt for one position within twenty days of the proclamation of the election's results or of their designation. If no preference is expressed, the position held at the time of election or designation shall be chosen. The assessment and options in case of contingent incompatibilities are set by the relevant regulation.

#### Article 40 – Reduction of teaching duties

1. In compliance with the relevant laws, the following academic positions give right to a reduction of teaching duties for the duration of their term of office: Rector, Vice-Rector, head of department.

#### Article 41 – Statute review

1. The Statute may be amended if proposed by one of the following bodies:
  - Rector;
  - Academic Senate;
  - Board of Directors;
  - Student Council;
  - at least three department councils.
2. Any initiative for amending the Statute may also be undertaken by at least one hundred permanent administrative and technical staff units or by at least one hundred professors and researchers.
3. Proposals for amendments are submitted to the Rector, who verifies their eligibility and publishes them on the University official register. Opinions required by the following paragraph are collected by the Rector;
4. Amendments to the Statute are approved by the Academic Senate with the favourable vote of two thirds of its members, after obtaining the opinion of the Student Council and the favourable opinion of the Board of Directors. Both opinions are expressed by an absolute majority of members.
5. Proposals for amendments that have not been approved cannot be resubmitted after less than two years.

#### Article 42 – Language assistants (CEL)

1. For the purposes of this Statute, language assistants (*collaboratori ed esperti linguistici*) are considered as technical and administrative staff.

#### Article 43 – Defence of the University in court

1. The representation and defence of the University, its bodies and centres of imputation in ordinary, administrative and special courts are entrusted to an attorney general (*avvocato dello Stato*) or to the University Legal Services.
2. In cases of virtual or real conflict of interests, and when reasons of urgency or specialisation require it, the University may avail itself of free-lance lawyers, supporting this choice with adequate motivation.
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 44 of Royal Decree No 1611 of 30 October 1933, the University may only cover the costs for the legal defence in court of an employee in accordance with law, union collective bargaining, and general University regulations.

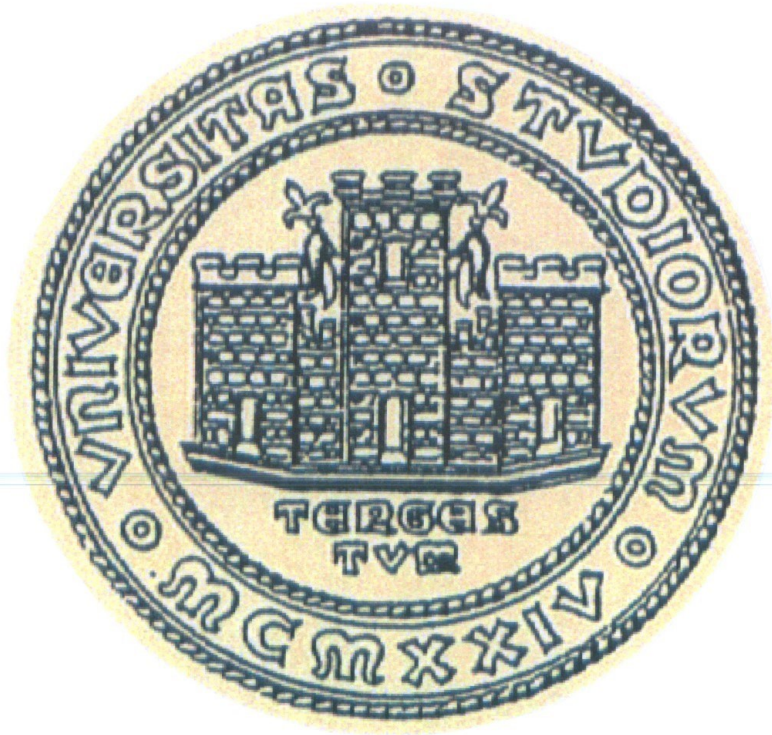
#### Article 44 – Entry into force

1. This Statute shall enter into force on the fifteenth day of the date of its publication in the Italian Official Journal.

Please remember that, even though an English translation of this document is available, only the Italian version is legally binding.

ANNEX A

Image of the University seal



## ANNEX B

Table of the thirteen academic areas referred to in Article 11

Area 1 – Mathematics and informatics (Italian National University Council - CUN area 01)

Area 2 – Physics (Italian National University Council - CUN area 02)

Area 3 – Chemistry (Italian National University Council - CUN area 03)

Area 4 – Earth sciences (Italian National University Council - CUN area 04)

Area 5 – Biology (Italian National University Council - CUN area 05)

Area 6 – Medicine (Italian National University Council - CUN area 06)

Area 7 – Civil Engineering and Architecture (Italian National University Council - CUN area 08)

Area 8 – Industrial and Information Engineering (Italian National University Council - CUN area 09)

Area 9 – Antiquities, philology, literary studies, art history (Italian National University Council - CUN area 10)

Area 10 – History, philosophy, pedagogy and psychology (Italian National University Council - CUN area 11)

Area 11 – Law (Italian National University Council - CUN area 12)

Area 12 – Economics and statistics; agricultural and veterinary sciences (Italian National University Council - CUN areas 13 and 07)

Area 13 – Political and Social Sciences (area CUN 14)