



*Ministry for Universities and Research*

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

*Directorate general for internationalisation and communication*

**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF  
INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND THE RESPECTIVE  
RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
COURSES IN ITALY**

**VALID FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS  
AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
COURSES IN ITALY VALID FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

**SUMMARY**

INTRODUCTORY NOTE .....	3
SCOPE OF APPLICATION .....	4
Part I - PROCEDURES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS .....	5
1. Pre-enrolment.....	5
2. Pre-enrolment request .....	6
3. Evaluation and validation of the applications .....	6
4. Information and documentation .....	7
5. Courses with admission quotas .....	10
6. Linguistic knowledge.....	11
7. Holders of international protection .....	12
8. Enrolment.....	12
Part II - PROCEDURES THAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DIPLOMATIC- CONSULAR MISSIONS .....	14
1. Study visas .....	14
2. Requirements to obtain a visa .....	15
3. Information and documentation .....	16
Part III - PROCEDURES THAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.....	18
1. Request for the residency permit .....	18
2. Renewal of residency permit.....	18

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The 2024/2025 annual procedures are drawn up on the basis of the outcomes reached during the annual meeting of the working group organised by the Ministry for Universities and Research, in agreement with the Ministry of Education and Merit, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and the Ministry of the Interior. The purpose of these procedures is to coordinate and guide the policies of Italian higher education institutions, diplomatic-consular missions and police headquarters regarding entry, residence, enrolment and recognition of the qualifications of international students for higher education courses in Italy.

The final decision on the issue of a visa for study purposes is the exclusive jurisdiction of the diplomatic/consular mission. The approval of a pre-enrolment request for a study course and the relative documentation produced by higher education institutions is to be considered a support for the evaluation procedures for study visas of the diplomatic missions, and does not automatically imply the issue of the visa, inasmuch as the diplomatic-consular missions, in addition to verifying the possession of the requirements for the issue of a study/enrolment visa, are also obliged to assess the absence of the student's migration risk (D.I. 850/2011 art. 4 paragraph 2 ).

The evaluation of foreign qualifications presented for enrolment at Italian higher education courses of study is the exclusive jurisdiction of higher education institutions, as established by Art. 2 of Law 148/2002. The documentation referring to a qualification, including the one produced by the diplomatic-consular missions and/or other bodies or Institutions, is not mandatory and is not binding for the evaluation decisions of the individual higher education institutions in relation to admission to the chosen course.

The administrative procedure in place for the release and renewal of residency permits is the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior and is regulated by the Consolidated Law of the dispositions concerning immigration regulations and norms on the treatment of foreigners (Legislative Decree n. 286 of 25 July 1998), by the relative Rules of implementation (Republic Presidential Decree n. 394 of 31 August 1999) and Law n. 68 of 28 May 2007, relative to the regulations concerning short-term stays of foreigners for visits, business, tourism and study.

For the 2024/2025 academic year, visa applications must be submitted to the competent diplomatic-consular missions **by and no later than November 29<sup>th</sup>, 2024**. In the event of an extension of the terms, the higher education institutions will be able to continue their procedures for the recruitment of international students and the relative evaluation of the eligibility of the foreign qualifications they hold, and the diplomatic-consular missions will also be able to proceed with the processing of visa applications, until all pre-enrolment applications are terminated, provided they are received by the dates set out in this circular and subsequent updates. Furthermore, with reference to the deadline of November 29<sup>th</sup>, 2024, the higher education institutions may, on the basis of their autonomy and with reference to the individual courses of study included in their education offer, indicate on their portals a prior date to the one indicated for each individual course, based on the specific needs associated with the beginning of the teaching activities.

The pre-enrolment request for the issuance of visas for candidates for study courses at Italian higher education institutions must be exclusively submitted using the UNIVERSITALY<sup>1</sup> portal, the only free and official access portal of the Ministry for Universities and Research.

The Ministry for Universities and Research reserves the right to issue subsequent additions or modifications to these Procedures following consultation with the other Ministries involved.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.universitaly.it>



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS  
AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
COURSES IN ITALY VALID FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

## **SCOPE OF APPLICATION**

These procedures **are applied:**

- a) for the part relating to enrolment and qualification recognition procedures, to all students and course candidates who have obtained a final or partial foreign qualification and who intend to enrol at Italian higher education institutions.
- b) for the part relating to the formalities to be carried out at the diplomatic-consular missions, to foreign candidates who need an entry visa to Italy for long-term stays<sup>2</sup> for the purpose of enrolment at higher education institutions;
- c) for the part relating to the administrative procedure aimed at issuing and renewing the residence permit, for students who need to obtain and/or renew the residence permit.

As regards the procedures exclusively relating to the issue of the entry visa and the relative residence permit, these **procedures do not apply:**

- d) to citizens belonging to European Union countries, as well as those from Norway, Iceland, Lichtenstein and the Swiss Confederation, the Republic of San Marino and the Holy See;
- e) to foreigners already legally present in Italy as expressly indicated in article 39, paragraph 5, of Legislative Decree no. 286 of 25 July 1998<sup>3</sup>;
- f) to students already present in the Schengen Area and beneficiaries of scholarships under European Union education, training and research programmes, to whom, similarly, the instructions given for the “Erasmus Mundus”, extended to the “Erasmus Plus” programme, as well as any further instructions on entry visas provided by the Visa Unit of the DGIT of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, will be applied.

In the cases mentioned above, for the purposes of regularising the student, it will be sufficient to make the declaration of presence pursuant to art. 39, paragraph 4 bis, of the Consolidated Law on Immigration, as it is not necessary to request any entry visa.

Limited to the procedures and documentation necessary for the evaluation of the qualifications, to students attending courses organised jointly between two or more Italian and foreign institutions, reference should be made to the relevant conventions (Art. 3, comma 10 of Ministerial Decree 270/2004 and Art. 3, comma 8 of Presidential Decree 212/2005), endorsed by higher education institutions for the creation of such courses.

The residency permit for study purposes, issued for the attendance of single courses and/or foundation courses, can be renewed, in light of the provision contained in the Presidential Decree n. 394/1999 and subsequent amendments, the last part of paragraph 4 of article 46, for access to the various training courses, provided it is functional to these courses.

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<sup>2</sup> In the case of dual citizenship, where one of which is Italian or of another EU country, it is the Italian or other EU citizenship which takes precedence as regards this circular (Art. 19, para. 2 of Law n. 218 of 31 May 1995).

<sup>3</sup> “Access to higher technical education courses or higher education courses and to university specialisation schools, on equal terms with Italian students, is however guaranteed to foreigners with EU residency permits for long-term stay, with residency permits for subordinate work, for self-employment, for family reasons, for asylum, for subsidiary protection, for religious reasons, for the reasons referred to in articles 18, 18-bis, 20-bis, 22, paragraph 12 (c), and 42-bis, as well as holders of residency permits issued pursuant to Article 32, paragraph 3, of Legislative Decree 28 January 2008, n. 25, or foreigners legally resident for at least one year in possession of an upper secondary school qualification obtained in Italy, as well as to foreigners, wherever resident, who are holders of final secondary school diplomas of Italian schools abroad or of foreign or international schools, operating in Italy or abroad, subject to bilateral agreements or special regulations for the recognition of educational qualifications and who meet the general conditions required for entry for study purposes”.



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS  
AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
COURSES IN ITALY VALID FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

## **Part I - PROCEDURES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS**

### **1. Pre-enrolment**

The application for admission to *Laurea* and *Laurea Magistrale* degree courses and for *Diploma Accademico di primo livello* e *Diploma Accademico di secondo livello* AFAM courses for international students applying for visas and residing abroad, must take place through a prior “pre-enrolment” procedure, which precedes the subsequent enrolment phases, exclusively using the UNIVERSITALY portal.

This procedure is also carried out by international students requesting visas and residing abroad, via the UNIVERSITALY portal, in order to access: *diplomi di specializzazione*, *diplomi accademici di specializzazione*, research doctorates, *corsi di perfezionamento*, *master universitari di primo e di secondo livello*, *diplomi di perfezionamento* or masters, single courses (*corsi singoli*), Italian language and culture courses at the universities of Roma Tre, for foreigners of Perugia, Siena and Reggio Calabria “Dante Alighieri”, and foundation courses.

For admission to the official courses organised by the High Schools for Linguistic Mediators, (*Scuole Superiori per Mediatori Linguistici - SSML*), by the Institutes of Specialisation in Psychotherapy (*Istituti di Specializzazione in Psicoterapia*) and by the Institutions authorised to issue qualifications of Higher Artistic and Musical Education and Dance Education (*Alta Formazione Artistica, Musicale e Coreutica*) according to art. 11 of Presidential Decree 08/07/2005, n. 212, the same procedures apply as for enrolment in courses of the same level and nature as the University and AFAM sector.

The deadlines for the procedures relating to pre-enrolment in study courses, with the exception of those with admission quotas, are defined by each higher education institution and published on their respective websites.

Registration for admission tests to *Laurea Magistrale* degree courses in: Medicine and Surgery, Medicine and Surgery in the English language where offered by universities, Dentistry and Dental Prostheses, Veterinary Medicine, and for courses dedicated to the training of an Architect, follows the procedures outlined in the UNIVERSITALY portal. The registration for the test is carried out online by the student who is not exempted from requesting an entry visa at the diplomatic-consular missions. This procedure must be initiated and formalised, in the manner foreseen, by and no later than the deadlines established by the calendar relating to the procedures for enrolment in nationally planned *Laurea* and *Laurea Magistrale* Degree courses.

Higher education institutions publish the list of places reserved for international students applying for a visa for each individual course (defined as “quota” - ref. Article 39 of Legislative Decree no. 286 of 25 July 1998), in order to allow interested parties to submit the pre-enrolment request.

Once the pre-enrolment application has been completed and validation by the institution of higher education of interest has been obtained, all candidates must apply for a university study/enrolment visa at the Italian consular diplomatic mission of the country of residence.



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS  
AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
COURSES IN ITALY VALID FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

## **2. Pre-enrolment request**

Higher education institutions inform students interested in study courses offered by them that they must:

- a) access the UNIVERSITALY portal and fill in the related “pre-enrolment request” which must be submitted subsequently to the Italian diplomatic mission of the place of residence once validated digitally by the academic institution in question;
- b) if they possess one of the academic qualifications in Attachment 1 of these dispositions, they choose only one of the study courses indicated in the database to be found inside the pre-enrolment request of the UNIVERSITALY portal. For those study courses where a unique national admission test is necessary, that is Medicine and Surgery, Dentistry and Dental Prostheses, Veterinary Medicine and specific courses to become an Architect, the pre-enrolment request is to be considered automatically presented to all the other Universities chosen by the candidate as indicated at the time of enrolment for the test as alternatives to the first choice;
- c) if they possess a qualification contained in Attachment 2 of these dispositions, they can choose a course irrespective of the number of reserved places;

If the student is in the last year of secondary school and is about to take the final exam and/or the special academic competence exams where provided for, or if the higher education institution has indicated in the pre-enrolment request of the candidate that admissibility to the course is subject to further obligations, the application must be considered as accepted conditionally by the respective higher education institution, pending validation by the latter on the UNIVERSITALY portal.

With reference to the abolition of the ban on double enrolment in higher education study courses pursuant to Law no. 33 and subsequent indications reported in MUR Decree n. 930 of 29 July 2022 and MUR Decree n. 933 of 02/08/2022, it is emphasised that this rule has no effect with reference to these Procedures, which remain unchanged with reference to the visa application and relative residence permit referring to a single course.

## **3. Evaluation and validation of the applications**

The higher education institutions will carry out their own preliminary assessment of the individual applications by requesting from the student a copy of the academic qualifications and any other document deemed useful for the purpose of this preliminary assessment. The institution will validate the pre-enrolment application by entering the relevant data on the UNIVERSITALY portal, indicating whether and for which documents the authenticity has been verified, as well as indicating which documentation is necessary for its own evaluation purposes.

Higher education institutions must clearly include the following information in the instructions relating to the assessment of applications from international students applying for visas, as well as in communications with the candidates themselves:

1. the prior acceptance of a candidate by the higher education institution does not confer any right to obtain a visa, bearing in mind that this fulfilment is the exclusive jurisdiction of the individual diplomatic-consular mission;
2. obtaining a visa for study purposes issued by the competent diplomatic-consular mission does not confer any right to complete enrolment in a course of study, bearing in mind that this fulfilment is the exclusive jurisdiction of the individual higher education institution;



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS  
AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
COURSES IN ITALY VALID FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

3. the prior acceptance of a candidate by the higher education institution does not confer any right to complete the enrolment, even in the cases of:
  - a. obtaining the relevant visa;
  - b. physical presence in the national territory;
  - c. eligibility and/or effective disbursement of scholarships/contributions of any kind;
  - d. conditional acceptance of the candidate in order to be able to start learning activities;

taking into account that for the purposes of enrolment, universities will have to verify the actual eligibility of the foreign qualification and the authenticity of the documentation produced.

It should be noted that the eventuality outlined in point 3 is an extreme case since, as a rule, higher education institutions, depending on the characteristics of the study courses chosen by individual candidates, acquire the certificates necessary to evaluate the suitability of the foreign qualification and to verify its authenticity before submitting visa applications, in order to prevent a validly pre-registered candidate not being able to finalise registration once they arrive in Italy.

Finally, where the institution of higher education unable to complete the enrolment of the international student, it must promptly notify the diplomatic-consular mission for the purpose of the immediate cancellation of the entry visa by the latter.

#### **4. Information and documentation**

The information relating to the pre-enrolment procedures is provided by the higher education institutions directly to candidates for their courses via their websites and portals. This information must also contain details on the methods of evaluation and pre-acceptance of candidates, on the deadlines relating to the submission of pre-enrolment applications relating to each individual course, on the number of places available for each course, on the presence of any admission tests and/or initial evaluation and on the related documentation to be produced also in reference to the evaluation of foreign qualifications.

It should be remembered that Uni-Italia can offer guidance and assistance to foreign students through its centres abroad and also help with the procedures to follow on the UNIVERSITALY portal.

Candidates for study courses at higher education institutions are obliged to produce the documentation that the institution deems necessary to acquire for the purpose of assessing the suitability of individual applications, in reference to verifying the existence of the required academic entry requirements and of the foreign qualification.

Higher education institutions are autonomous in terms of the documentation to be requested from candidates for their courses<sup>4</sup>.

As regards international students who do not require visas, higher education institutions are invited not to request the Declaration of Value (*Dichiarazione di Valore*) of the qualifications they hold, taking into account that this category of students does not need to contact any diplomatic-consular mission for the purpose of entry into the national territory.

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<sup>4</sup> This autonomy is indicated in article 2 of Law 148/2002 and, respectively, in Ministerial Decree 270/2004 for university institutions and in Presidential Decree 212/2005 for AFAM institutions, therefore in such cases the provisions of paragraph 5 of the article 33 of Presidential Decree 445/2000 are applied.



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS  
AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
COURSES IN ITALY VALID FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

The documentation normally required by higher education institutions in reference to the possession of suitable qualifications for entry to a course of study is the following:

(i) For access to 1<sup>st</sup> cycle courses:

- a) final secondary education qualification<sup>5</sup> obtained after at least 12 scholastic study years<sup>6</sup>, or a fully legal substitute certificate; at the discretion of the individual higher education institution, the final qualification may alternatively be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Italian ENIC-NARIC centre (CIMEA), by certificates from foreign official bodies or by an eventual Declaration of Value (*Dichiarazione di Valore*);
- b) certificate declaring the pass grade of a special academic competence exam where required for entry to university in the country of origin;
- c) if necessary, the translation of the documents listed in points a) and b);
- d) if necessary, any other documentation required by the university, also with reference to verifying the authenticity of the foreign qualification.

(ii) For access to 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle courses:

- a) official foreign qualification<sup>7</sup> corresponding to the first cycle of the qualifications framework of the Bologna Process and level 6 according to the European Qualifications Framework (EQF), obtained at a higher education institution that allows the continuation of studies in the issuing country at academic institutions at the next level (second cycle of the Bologna Process/level 7 EQF) and that does not present any “substantial difference” according to the principles of the Lisbon Convention and the national methodology adopted by the Italian ENIC-NARIC centre (CIMEA)<sup>8</sup>; at the discretion of the single higher education institution, by a certificate from foreign official bodies or by an eventual Declaration of Value;
- b) certificate released by the university of reference stating the exams passed (transcript), as well as, for each subject, detailed programmes for the completion of said qualifications. The study programme can be certified by the Diploma Supplement, where it is adopted;
- c) eventual translations in Italian of the documents listed in points a) and b);  
other eventual documents requested by the university, including those relevant for the verification of the authenticity of the foreign qualification.

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<sup>5</sup> The educational qualification may be replaced by a provisional attestation/certification issued by the foreign authority with jurisdiction according to the rules of the country in which said qualification was obtained in cases where such attestation/certification is present within the foreign regulatory framework and is able to officially certify that the candidate has obtained the qualification in question. The aforementioned types of provisional attestations/certificates do not in any way include self-certifications carried out by the candidate and/or by unofficial bodies/institutions and/or not officially assigned to such tasks in the foreign system.

<sup>6</sup> If the qualification of secondary education has been obtained at the end of a period of less than 12 scholastic study years, please refer to what is indicated in Attachment 1.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. note 5.

<sup>8</sup> In line with the principles of the Lisbon Convention, with its application in the Italian system and with the practices shared at an international level by the centres belonging to the ENIC and NARIC networks, see the “Evaluation methodology used in the procedures for recognising foreign qualifications in Italy” published by the Italian ENIC-NARIC centre (CIMEA): <https://www.cimea.it/EN/pagina-procedure-riconoscimento-titoli>





**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS  
AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
COURSES IN ITALY VALID FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

(iii) For access to 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle courses:

- a) official foreign qualification<sup>9</sup> corresponding to the first cycle of the qualifications framework of the Bologna Process and level 6 according to the European Qualifications Framework (EQF) obtained at a higher education institution that allows the continuation of studies at academic institutions in the issuing Country at the next level (second cycle of the Bologna Process/level 7 EQF), and which does not present any “substantial difference” according to the principles of the Lisbon Convention and the national methodology adopted by the Italian ENIC-NARIC centre (CIMEA)<sup>10</sup>; the final qualification can be accompanied alternatively, and at the discretion of the individual higher education institution, by a statement issued by the Italian ENIC-NARIC centre (CIMEA), by a certificate from foreign official bodies or by a Declaration of Value;
- b) certificate released by the University of reference declaring the exam transcripts, as well as, for each subject, detailed programmes for the completion of said qualifications; the study programme can be certified by the Diploma Supplement, where in place;
- c) in the case of access to specialization courses (*Corsi di Specializzazione*) where a specific professional qualification is necessary, proof of having obtained this qualification in Italy before the academic activities begin;
- d) eventual translations of the documents listed in points a) and b);
- e) other eventual documents requested by the university, including those relevant for the verification of the authenticity of the foreign qualification.

In the event that the candidate for a study course presents a foreign qualification obtained after studies mainly carried out in Italy, the recognition, even partial, of this qualification is subject to the accreditation procedure of the institution operating in Italy, as established by Decree n. 214 of April 26 2004, “*Regulation containing criteria and procedures for foreign higher education institutions operating in Italy for the purpose of recognising their qualifications (implementation of Article 4 of Law No. 148 of 11 July 2002)*”, in implementation of Article VI.5 of the Lisbon Convention. Higher education institutions are therefore invited to indicate this requirement in the documentation relating to enrolment in degree programmes with a foreign qualification.

With reference to the recent Recommendation of the Council of Europe on countering education fraud (Recommendation CM/Rec(2022)18 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on countering education fraud)<sup>11</sup>, higher education institutions are invited to report to the competent authorities the cases of individual candidates who have presented false, counterfeit and/or altered academic documentation, also including the relevant diplomatic-consular missions in these communications. Higher education institutions are also invited to report such cases to the Italian ENIC-NARIC centre (CIMEA) for the purpose of monitoring this phenomenon, in line with article 16 of the aforementioned Recommendation.

Higher education institutions are also invited to put in place useful tools in order to facilitate the entry of candidates with foreign qualifications, in line with the provisions of the “*Recommendation on promoting automatic mutual recognition of higher education and upper secondary education and training qualifications and the outcomes of learning periods abroad*”<sup>12</sup>.

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<sup>9</sup> Cf. note 5.

<sup>10</sup> Cf. note 8.

<sup>11</sup> [https://search.coe.int/cm/pages/result\\_details.aspx?ObjectId=0900001680a73b90](https://search.coe.int/cm/pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectId=0900001680a73b90)

<sup>12</sup> [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32018H1210\(01\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32018H1210(01))



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS  
AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
COURSES IN ITALY VALID FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

## **5. Courses with admission quotas**

It is mandatory to sit an entry test for admission to national fixed quota university courses:

- *Laurea* degree and *Laurea Magistrale* degree courses directly intended for the qualification of Architect;
- *Laurea Magistrale* degree course in Medicine and Surgery and *Laurea Magistrale* degree course in Odontoiatrics and Dental Prostheses;
- *Laurea Magistrale* degree course in Veterinary Medicine;
- *Laurea* degree and *Laurea Magistrale* degree courses in Healthcare Professions;
- *Laurea Magistrale* degree course in Primary Education Sciences.

The dates relating to the admission tests for the study courses indicated above can be found on the institutional website of the Ministry for Universities and Research. The modalities of how the admission tests take place, and the registrations to these national exams, are to be found and take place exclusively through the UNIVERSITALY portal.

Admission exams are equally mandatory for courses identified by the universities, following the norms in place, the dates of sitting of which are fixed by the calls issued and posted in the registers of the individual universities.<sup>13</sup>

Following upon the admission tests for fixed quota courses or for other eventual tests autonomously organised by the individual universities, each university defines and publishes a merit ranking according to the rules established for the respective call relative to the quota reserved for the year in question. In order to define to which contingent a single candidate refers for entry to a course with a limited number, reference must be made to the provisions of paragraph 5 of art. 39 of Legislative Decree 25 July 1998, n. 286 and subsequent amendments and additions.

Students who do not classify in the ranking for admission with respect to the number of places reserved for them may, within the deadlines fixed in the timetables and after the publication of the places still available, present a single request for:

- a) admission to another university course in the same institution;
- b) redeployment, for the same university course, or another, to an alternative institution.

The requests outlined in b) must be presented by the candidates to the Rector of the chosen university, as well as to the Rector of the university where the admission exam was sat. Those candidates who have not passed the tests for the assignment of places, who have not gained admission either to another university course or a redeployment to another institution, must leave Italy within and no later than the expiration of the visa or of the study residency permit, unless they have another residency document which allows them to legally stay beyond that date.

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<sup>13</sup> According to the decision taken by the Council of State, Plenary Session n. 1/2015, passing an admission test for degree and master's degree courses in the healthcare area established by Art. 4, comma 1, of Law n. 264 of 2 August 1999, is not mandatory for students who arrive from foreign universities and request a transfer to years subsequent to the first year of the aforementioned courses. The transfer clearance is in any case subordinate to the respect of the unavoidable limit of the number of available places fixed by the chosen university for each year at the time of annual planning, and to the verification of the educational path completed by the student: to this end, the universities analytically specify in their calls both the criteria for the recognition of the acquired credits at the foreign university and for the evaluation of the comparability, and the number of available places for a transfer into each year subsequent to the first. Each university may equally determine, as allowed for within its own autonomy, the possibility of organising further evaluative admission tests for students who request a transfer into years subsequent to the first, with a view to verifying the knowledge, competences and ability, in accordance with the principles of the Lisbon Convention.



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS  
AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
COURSES IN ITALY VALID FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

For national study courses with limited quotas, each university arranges for the admission of candidates from non-EU countries residing abroad on the basis of a specific merit ranking, within the limit of the quota reserved for them. Any places not used within the aforementioned ranking are made available, for the same study courses, as part of the places intended for students from EU and non-EU countries residing in Italy as referred to in article 26 of law 189 of 2002, in time for the scrolling of the relative rankings and without prejudice, where possible, to any compensation between universities within the same quota reserved for students from non-EU countries not resident in Italy.

## **6. Linguistic knowledge**

Higher education institutions are obliged to test the linguistic ability of students for admission to courses. Each institution must organize a test of proficiency in the Italian language and determine the requested level which must be at least B2; such test is obligatory for all *Laurea* degree and Single-cycle degree courses, except for those cases which are exempted as indicated as follows. This test is to be held preferably off-campus and before the visa application, thereby allowing for the certification of this proficiency during the request for a study visa, for an acceleration of such procedures and to lessen the pressure on the candidate.

The outcome of the evaluation of linguistic knowledge must be certified and included by the higher education institution in the pre-enrolment request, in order to exempt the diplomatic-consular missions from the aforementioned verification. Even in the case of courses held in other languages, this language element must always be certified and included in the pre-enrolment request. Considering that for such courses a test of Italian language knowledge is not required, students must still deliver satisfactory certification of an adequate knowledge of the foreign language in which the course is held. Nobody may be admitted to further competitive or aptitude tests - if any - who has not passed the language test.

The students exempted from the Italian language test, but subject to the limit of the specific number of places reserved for visa applicants and residents abroad are those who have obtained certificates of proficiency in the Italian language with a grade not inferior to B2 level of the Council of Europe, awarded as determined by the CLIQ (Italian Quality Language Certification) quality system, which unites in one group the current certification bodies (University for Foreigners of Perugia, University for Foreigners of Siena, Rome Tre University and the Dante Alighieri Society) as well as University for Foreigners "Dante Alighieri" of Reggio Calabria, including agreements with Italian Institutes of Culture abroad or other institutions. These certifications may be earned in the country of origin, in the approved exam centres found all over the world.

For enrolment in *Laurea*, *Diploma accademico di primo livello* and *Laurea Magistrale a ciclo unico* (single cycle) degree courses, exemption of the language test is granted to, irrespective of the number of reserved places:

- a) those students who hold the final 4- or 5-year senior secondary school diploma awarded by Italian State or State-recognised schools abroad;
- b) those students holding one of the final leaving qualifications from a secondary School as listed in Attachment 2;
- c) the holders of certificates subsidiary to the Lower Secondary School final qualification obtained in Argentina, which certify the attendance of a study course which includes the teaching, for at least 5 years, of the Italian language, according to Law no. 210 of 7.6.1999 (*Gazzetta Ufficiale* no. 152 of 1.7.1999);
- d) those students who have earned the Diploma in Italian Language and Culture at the Universities for Foreigners of Perugia and Siena;
- e) those students who have earned the certification in Italian language proficiency, with a grade of C1 or C2 of the Council of Europe, awarded as determined by the CLIQ (Italian Quality Language Certification) quality system, which unites in one group the current certification bodies (Universities for Foreigners of



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS  
AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
COURSES IN ITALY VALID FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

Perugia and Siena, Roma Tre University and the Dante Alighieri Society), as well as those issued by the University for Foreigners “Dante Alighieri” of Reggio Calabria, including agreements with Italian Institutes of Culture abroad or other accredited institutions.

For enrolment in *Laurea Magistrale/Diploma accademico di secondo livello* or other study courses (should the University autonomously require the test), exemption is granted to those students holding the qualifications outlined in the previous letters d) and e).

### **7. Holders of international protection**

On the basis of the Lisbon Recognition Convention - ratified in Italy by Law n.148 of 11 July 2002 - and considering Article 26 of Legislative Decree 251/2007, as amended pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 18 of 21 February 2014 (introduction of paragraph 3 bis), higher education institutions are invited, taking into account their autonomy and in line with the possibility given by the current legislation to carry out controls “... of the cycles and periods of study carried out abroad and of foreign qualifications, for access purposes to higher education, the continuation of university studies and the achievement of Italian university degrees” (Article 2 of Law 148/2002), to put in place all the necessary efforts in order to prepare internal procedures and mechanisms for evaluating the qualifications of refugees and holders of subsidiary protection, even in cases where all or part of the relevant documents proving the qualifications are not present.

The higher education institutions, with a view to the recognition of such qualifications and for the implementation of the eventual evaluation procedures, can benefit from the experience and the certifications produced by the ENIC-NARIC centres of the European Qualifications Passport for Refugees - EQPR and from established best practices at an international level.

### **8. Enrolment**

Each higher education institution should provide precise information regarding enrolment in its courses. Should the foreign student not be in possession of the required residency permit also during the phase of enrolment, or in general not in possession of all the established requisites to finalise said enrolment, the registration for the requested study courses is conditionally accepted until the month of June of the year following that of the presentation of the request. In such circumstances, upon a request from the University in question, within and no later than said month of June, the Police Headquarters (*Questura*) will send a communication testifying to the actual issue of the residency permit, unless there is the eventual decision to reject the request.

The higher education institutions in order to finalise the enrolment of students, in addition to assessing the suitability of the qualification for the purpose of access to the chosen course, are responsible for verifying the authenticity of the academic documents presented<sup>14</sup>, using the methods they consider most adequate to carry out such checks in line with what was asked for in the pre-enrolment phase, such as requesting apostilled and legalised documents<sup>15</sup>, contacting the foreign institution directly, using online verification tools, using the Statement of Verification service offered by the Italian ENIC-NARIC centre (CIMEA), etc.

The evaluation of foreign qualifications presented for enrolment at Italian higher education courses is the exclusive competence of higher education institutions, as established by art. 2 of Law 148/2002. Universities have the right to request or not documentation from Italian diplomatic mission regarding the qualifications held by candidates for courses. In any case, this documentation is not binding for the evaluation decisions of the individual higher education institutions regarding foreign qualifications for entry to courses. During the procedures for assessing foreign qualifications aimed at enrolment, the documentation required of the student

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<sup>14</sup> It should be noted that, before issuing the Visa, the diplomatic missions might proceed with further checks on the veracity of the qualifications presented.

<sup>15</sup> Cf Note 4.



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS  
AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
COURSES IN ITALY VALID FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

is established by the individual higher education institutions. The results referring to the assessment of foreign qualifications for the purposes of enrolment in study courses in Italy and the information relating to the verification of the authenticity of the documents presented by individual candidates will be indicated by the university in question on the UNIVERSITALY portal.

The payment of university fees normally takes place before completing enrolment; therefore, this obligation cannot be carried out unless the relevant visa has been issued by the competent diplomatic-consular mission.

Following successful enrolment, the higher education institution will confirm the completion of this procedure on the UNIVERSITALY portal. If the institution of higher education is unable to complete the enrolment of the international student, it must promptly notify the diplomatic-consular mission in order for the latter to immediately revoke the entry visa.



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS  
AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
COURSES IN ITALY VALID FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

**Part II - PROCEDURES THAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DIPLOMATIC-CONSULAR MISSIONS**

**1. Study visas**

For candidates for higher education study courses who are regularly pre-enrolled and for whom the application by the institution of higher education received within the UNIVERSITALY portal has been validated, the diplomatic-consular missions will issue, having completed their checks, a “D” type STUDY visa for “University Enrolment”. Once the visa release has been authorised, the diplomatic-consular mission must confirm the completion of this procedure on the UNIVERSITALY portal.

Candidates for higher education study courses regularly registered within the UNIVERSITALY portal and who have received provisional confirmation from the University because not yet physically in possession of the relevant local qualification or because waiting to participate in the entrance or language exam, the diplomatic-consular missions will still issue a “D” type STUDY visa for “University Enrolment” with a nominal duration of 100 days in order to allow them to take the entrance exams to the university/AFAM institution and to proceed, in case of passing the selection, with the subsequent enrolment without having to return to the country of origin. If the admission tests or language exams take place before the final school diploma is obtained or in a time that does not allow the regular pre-enrolment to be completed, students must request a short-term entry visa (Schengen Uniform Visa for stays of less than 90 days)<sup>16</sup> of duration commensurate with the actual needs of the student, having ascertained the existence of the conditions and requirements for this type of visa. The diplomatic-consular mission of reference will issue the national entry visa for STUDY “University Enrolment”, with multiple entries, valid 365 days, only following the student’s admission to participate in the chosen course, once he/she has returned to the country of origin. The issue of a STUDY visa for “University Enrolment” can only be granted for enrolment in one course and in no case is the issue of such a visa foreseen for foreigners enrolled in academic years subsequent to that of enrolment.

Participants in the admission tests, including the Italian language test, which take place after the award of the final school diploma or the completion of pre-enrolment, must present themselves at the chosen university with a passport with the specific entry visa for reasons of STUDY (University Enrolment) or with an eventual residency permit, or the receipt issued by the Post Office certifying the filing of the permit request.

It should be remembered that Italian citizens with a foreign qualification, or from the European Union wherever resident or from outside the European Union but duly resident in Italy or in another European Union country, as per Art. 39, comma 5 of Legislative Decree n. 286 of 25.07.98, as modified by Art. 26 of Law n. 189 of 30 July 2002 “Modifications to the legislation on the subject of immigration and political asylum” gain access without a visa or quota contingents to university courses, if holding a qualification equivalent to the Italian one required and recognised as eligible according to the independent evaluation performed by the single higher education institution. Such candidates should present the enrolment request directly to the chosen higher education institution, according to the modality, terms and the requested documentation as established by each institution and by these procedures, and they proceed to an evaluation under the same conditions extended to Italian citizens. Citizens belonging to countries of the European Union should apply for registration at the registry office of the Municipality where they intend to reside following the conditions, modality and terms fixed by Legislative Decree n. 30 of 6 February 2007.

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<sup>16</sup> Countries whose citizens need a short-stay visa:  
[http://www.esteri.it/mae/it/ministero/servizi/stranieri/ingressosoggiornoinitalia/visto\\_ingresso/paesi\\_soggetti\\_visto.html](http://www.esteri.it/mae/it/ministero/servizi/stranieri/ingressosoggiornoinitalia/visto_ingresso/paesi_soggetti_visto.html)  
Requirements to obtain a short-stay visa: <http://esteri.it/visti/home.asp>





**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS  
AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
COURSES IN ITALY VALID FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

## **2. Requirements to obtain a visa**

To obtain a visa for STUDY purposes for University Enrolment (type D “national”) and, subsequently, of a residency permit, the foreign student must demonstrate being in possession of the following requisites:

- a) Economic means for subsistence during the planned stay. These means are quantified as €467.65 per month for each month of duration of the academic year, equal to €6079.45 per year<sup>17</sup>. The availability in Italy of such means of support must be proven through personal or parental economic guarantees or by Italian or foreign bodies or citizens legally residing in the territory of the State or provided by Italian institutions or authorities of proven liquidity, including universities, local government, foreign institutions or authorities deemed reliable by the Italian diplomatic mission<sup>18</sup>.
- b) The availability of the necessary sum for repatriation, which can also be demonstrated by showing a return ticket.
- c) Suitable lodgings in the national territory.
- d) Adequate insurance cover for medical expenses and hospital stays (Art. 39 paragraph 3 Consolidated Law n. 286/1998 and Ministry of the Interior Directive 01.03.2000), which the student must demonstrate being in possession of, at the time of the residency permit request. The following modalities are accepted:
  - consular declaration which demonstrates the right for health care cover due to an Agreement between Italy and the Country of origin;
  - foreign insurance policy, whose cover must be valid in Italy, and which should not include limitations or exceptions to the tariffs established for urgent hospital admittance for the length of the cover;
  - insurance policy with Authorities or national companies accompanied by a declaration from the insuring entity that specifies the absence of limitations or exceptions to the tariffs established for urgent hospital admittance for the length of the cover.

In cases in which a visa for STUDY reasons for University Enrolment (type D “national”) is issued to the individual candidate, the diplomatic-consular mission with jurisdiction must confirm the conclusion of this procedure on the UNIVERSITALY portal.

Even if the visa is denied (or the candidate renounces the visa), it is necessary for it to be indicated via the UNIVERSITALY portal.

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<sup>17</sup> The amount referred to is quoted in Circular n. 197, having as its object “Renewal of pensions, social security emoluments and emoluments in parallel with pensions for the year 2022”, issued by *Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale* (Italian State pension authority), on 23 December 2021, where the amount of the “minimum state pension” is communicated.

<sup>18</sup> The mere application for an Italian government scholarship does not act as a document of economic cover. Students who, having requested but not yet obtained an Italian government scholarship, intend to present a request for enrolment also following the current norms must produce a document proving economic cover just like the other candidates.



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS  
AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
COURSES IN ITALY VALID FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

### **3. Information and documentation**

All information relating to the procedures for requesting a visa for STUDY purposes are publicized by the individual diplomatic-consular missions.

Please note that the *Associazione Uni-Italia* can support foreign candidates for courses by offering assistance to facilitate visa requests for study purposes through its centres abroad in collaboration with the diplomatic-consular missions.

The preparatory documentation to be presented to the diplomatic-consular mission when requesting an entry visa for *Laurea/Diploma accademico di primo livello* and for single-cycle *Laurea Magistrale* courses is the following:

- a) original copy of final secondary education qualification<sup>19</sup>, obtained after at least 12 scholastic study years, or a fully legal substitute certificate<sup>20</sup>, the final qualification may alternatively be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Italian ENIC-NARIC centre (CIMEA), by certificates from foreign official bodies or by an eventual Declaration of Value;
- b) certificate declaring the pass grade of a special academic competence exam where required for entry to university in the country of origin;
- c) eventual translations of the documents listed in points a) and b);
- d) any other documentation relating to the verification of the authenticity of the foreign qualification;
- e) a summary of the pre-enrolment request as validated by the university<sup>21</sup>.

The preparatory documentation to be presented to the diplomatic-consular missions when requesting an entry visa for *Laurea Magistrale/Diploma accademico di secondo livello* courses and, more generally, for second and third cycle courses is the following:

- a) official foreign qualification<sup>22</sup> corresponding to the first cycle of the qualifications framework of the Bologna Process and level 6 or 7 according to the European Qualifications Framework (EQF), obtained at a higher education institution that allows the continuation of studies in the issuing country at academic institutions at the next level (second cycle of the Bologna Process/level 7 or 8 EQF) and that does not present any “substantial difference” according to the principles of the Lisbon Convention and the national methodology adopted by the Italian ENIC-NARIC centre (CIMEA);
- b) the final qualification can alternatively be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Italian ENIC-NARIC centre (CIMEA), by a certificate from foreign official bodies or by an eventual Declaration of Value;

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<sup>19</sup> The educational qualification may be replaced by a provisional attestation/certification issued by the foreign authority with jurisdiction according to the rules of the country in which said qualification was obtained in cases where such attestation/certification is present within the foreign regulatory framework and is able to officially certify that the candidate has obtained the qualification in question. The aforementioned types of provisional attestations/certificates do not in any way include self-certifications carried out by the candidate and/or by unofficial bodies/institutions and/or not officially assigned to such tasks in the foreign system.

<sup>20</sup> If the qualification of secondary education has been obtained at the end of a period of less than 12 scholastic study years, please refer to what is indicated in Attachment 1.

<sup>21</sup> Failure by the university to validate the pre-enrolment request entails the automatic denial of the entry visa, if the visa application has already been received by the diplomatic-consular mission of reference.

<sup>22</sup> Cf. note 18.





**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS  
AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
COURSES IN ITALY VALID FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

- c) certificate released by the university of reference stating the exams passed, as well as, for each subject, detailed programmes for the completion of said qualifications. The student can check at the time of publication the number of places which each university reserves for each single degree course, and if and for which foreign languages the translation for said certificate has been exempted. Post-secondary studies (exams and credits) already gained can be certified by the Diploma Supplement, where in place;
- d) eventual translations of the documents listed in points a) and b);
- e) any other documentation relating to the verification of the authenticity of the foreign qualification;
- f) the summary of the pre-enrolment request as validated<sup>23</sup> by the University.

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<sup>23</sup> Cf. note 20.



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS  
AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
COURSES IN ITALY VALID FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

### **Part III - PROCEDURES THAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR**

#### **1. Request for the residency permit**

The administrative procedure in place for the release and renewal of residency permits is the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior and is regulated by the Consolidated Law of the dispositions concerning immigration regulations and norms on the treatment of foreigners (Legislative Decree n. 286 of 25 July 1998), by the relative Rules of implementation (Republic Presidential Decree n. 394 of 31 August 1999) and Law n. 68 of 28 May 2007, relative to the regulations concerning short-term stays of foreigners for visits, business, tourism and study.

Within eight working days of arrival in Italy on a type D “national” visa for STUDY (University Enrolment), the candidates must forward a request for a residency permit for STUDY to the police headquarters responsible for the city where they intend to establish their residence. The request may be presented to post offices, or by taking advantage of the eventual counter established at the university, using the appropriate kit available at the said offices.

At the moment of presentation of the request for a residency permit, the foreigner will be identified and must make the payment of the relative costs. At the time of presentation of the dossier at the post office window, the student will receive an invitation of summons which specifies the date when he/she must appear at the specific offices of the police headquarters, together with photographs, to undergo the photographic and fingerprinting procedures.

At the moment of the foreigner’s appearance at the police headquarters, in cases where the dossier must be integrated with further documentation, the student will receive, pursuant to art. 10 bis of Law 241/1990, adequate information directly from the Immigration Office desk.<sup>24</sup> This additional documentation does not refer to the presentation of the Declaration of Value, as this document is no longer required as a result of the sentence of the Council of State n. 4613 dated 4/9/07.

The post office produces a receipt of the delivery of a request for a residency permit which is equivalent to the receipt of the presentation of the dossier produced by the police headquarters and which, moreover, functions as proof of the authorised presence in Italy.<sup>25</sup>

Students who arrive on a short-term visa (Uniform Schengen Visa – USV) perform the previous procedures for residency according to the terms of Law n. 68 of 28/5/2007 following the indications of the Interior Ministry circular of 26.07.2007, called *Procedures for presentation of “Declaration of Presence” by foreigners for short-term stays (Modalità di presentazione della Dichiarazione di Presenza resa dagli stranieri per soggiorni di breve durata)*. Candidates, pending the verification of all the fixed requirements, are in all cases admitted to the tests, but “conditionally”.

#### **2. Renewal of residency permit**

Students, upon enrolment in a university course, must request from the chief of police (*Questore*) of the province in which they are located the renewal of the residency permit for the entire year, at least sixty days before it expires. When renewal is necessary, a foreign student who entered Italy on a type “D” national visa for STUDY University Enrolment purposes must demonstrate the possession of the same financial resources required for entry, not inferior to €467.95 per month, equal to €6079.45 annually, the certificate of University

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<sup>24</sup> In the preparation of a request for a residency permit the student may take advantage of the free and professional assistance of the aid offices and municipalities that have implemented such services.

<sup>25</sup> The post office employee also releases a letter containing all the information relative to the interview fixed at the relevant police headquarters: the date, the time and the place to report for the prosecution of the subsequent activities relative to the request are all indicated. Information on the procedure may be obtained from: [www.poliziadistato.it](http://www.poliziadistato.it); [www.portaleimmigrazione.it](http://www.portaleimmigrazione.it) and 800 number 803160.



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS  
AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
COURSES IN ITALY VALID FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

registration and all the conditions already required for the issue of the residency permit.

Residency permits for STUDY purposes (University) are renewed “[...] for those students who in the first year of the course have passed a progress review and in the following years at least two reviews [...]”, as determined by the university in terms of credits. Furthermore, “for serious health reasons or force majeure, with the relevant documentation, the residency permit may be renewed even for the student who has only passed a single progress review, subject to the total number of renewals. These may not in any case be issued for more than three years beyond the duration of the study course”.<sup>26</sup> The renewability of residency permits for study purposes is also contemplated for the continuation of studies with the registration for a degree course different from that which the foreign student entered Italy to study, provided the academic authorities give their approval for such change. In order to be able to obtain this renewal, the student must not have already withdrawn from studies.<sup>27</sup>

Please note that in cases in which a foreign student already enrolled at an Italian higher education institution has abandoned his/her studies and requests a new enrolment for a different course at the same or a different university, he/she cannot use the specific visa and residency permit which were granted for the first enrolment.

The decision to interrupt studies results in a shortcoming of the requisites stipulated for the stay in the national territory and, consequently, results in the withdrawal of the authorising permit<sup>28</sup>, as well as the obligation to leave the national territory, unless there are other conditions that guarantee the official presence in the territory.

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<sup>26</sup> Art. 46, comma 4 of Presidential Decree n. 394 of 31 August 1999.

<sup>27</sup> According to Art. 1, comma 1, lett. B) of Legislative Decree n. 154 of 10 August 2007. In this regard, clarifying that the opportunity to transfer to a study course different from that for which the visa was issued is allowed only for university courses, with the exclusion therefore of transfers to private courses, the relative applied rules have been outlined in Interior Ministry circular n. 400/C/2008/899/P/12.214.27BI dated 21 February 2008.

<sup>28</sup> Legislative Decree n. 286 of 25 July 1998, Art. 5, commas 3, 4 and 5: “Consolidated Law of decisions concerning the regulation of immigration and norms on the treatment of foreigners”, and later modifications.



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES IN ITALY FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

**ATTACHMENT 1**

**Valid foreign qualifications for enrolment at higher education institutions**

The Italian higher education institutions are invited to apply the criteria established by the Lisbon Convention, with the assistance of the guidelines produced by CIMEA, that is, the recognition of the same academic rights that a given final school qualification officially confers in the foreign reference system, unless proven substantial differences exist, including reference to the duration of the overall pre-university schooling required in Italy, which is confirmed to be twelve years.

**1. QUALIFICATIONS AWARDED AFTER A PERIOD OF SCHOOLING OF AT LEAST 12 YEARS**

These qualifications are valid for access to *Laurea* courses and single-cycle *Laurea Magistrale* degree courses at Italian universities and to *Diploma accademico di primo livello* courses at AFAM institutions, as long as they allow access to universities in the country where issued and to a course similar to that chosen in Italy. It is also necessary that there are no substantial differences, in line with what has been established by the Lisbon Convention, both in consideration of the elements of the foreign qualification and the corresponding Italian qualification, and considering the structural elements of the foreign reference system on the basis of the general approach of the regulations and of the Italian system of higher education.

The higher education institutions will carry out their own independent assessments by verifying the years of the foreign education undertaken, in order to ascertain the existence of the learning outcomes suitable for entry into higher education in Italy. For this purpose, for qualifications obtained in education systems of non-EU countries, the documentation relative to the last two years of successful attendance in the foreign education system as a qualifying element should be considered. It will be the responsibility of the higher education institutions to carry out these checks, taking into account the entire education path completed, in line with current national and international legislation and on the basis of their own autonomy.

Furthermore, it is specified that the detection of missing requirements deemed suitable for enrolment in first-cycle courses does not prevent individual universities from offering the possibility of allowing candidate students access to foundation courses, provided that the presence of a final foreign secondary school qualification is demonstrated.

**2. QUALIFICATIONS OBTAINED AT THE END OF A PERIOD OF SCHOOLING WHICH DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION**

**2.1 QUALIFICATIONS OBTAINED AT THE END OF A PERIOD OF SCHOOLING OF LESS THAN 12 YEARS**

In order to compensate for any missing years of schooling, where it is necessary to evaluate qualifications obtained at the end of a school education of less than 12 years, higher education institutions may alternatively request:

1. The academic transcripts certifying the passing of all the exams foreseen for the first year of university studies in the case of the eleven-year local school system, or the academic transcripts certifying the passing of all the exams scheduled for the first two academic years in the case of a ten-year local school system.
2. An official Italian or foreign post-secondary study qualification obtained in a non-university higher education institution in a subject related to the chosen course, lasting one year in the case of an eleven-year local school system, or two years in the case of a ten-year local school system, respectively.



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES IN ITALY FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

3. Certificates from other Italian universities regarding the completion of a foundation course which compensates for the years of missing education. These certificates may also be accepted in cases in which they are issued by foreign higher education institutions recognized and/or accredited in the foreign system in question and, at the same time, prove to be official qualifications belonging to the foreign system in question.
4. Certificates awarded in-house relating to the passing of foundation courses, including those of less than one academic year, which impart adequate knowledge, competences and skills to attend the chosen course of study within the same institution.

The aforementioned additional and complementary certifications to upper secondary school qualifications obtained with less than twelve years of schooling allow in Italy only enrolment in the first academic year and cannot be evaluated further for enrolments with a course abbreviation, in order to avoid a double assessment of the same qualifications.

The certifications for passing foundation courses can also be used in order to fill those additional requirements required for entry to the courses, which are different from the years of schooling, but in no case can they remedy the absence of a “Diploma of upper secondary school or other qualification obtained abroad, recognised as eligible” (Ministerial Decree 270/2004 and Presidential Decree 212/2005).

**2.2 MISSING DOCUMENTATION REFERRING TO THE PASSING OF ACADEMIC COMPETENCE EXAMS**

In the event that there are tests of academic competence in foreign school and higher education systems, which are mandatory or normally required for admission to courses at universities of the respective countries of origin, these certificates must necessarily be presented in order to guarantee entry to Italy for the same academic courses. It should be remembered that the requirement indicated in point 2 of this document, referring to the total schooling of 12 years, must in all cases always be respected, even in the presence of a certificate of successful completion of any academic competence tests.

In the absence of this certification, higher education institutions may alternatively request:

1. Proof of enrolment in a university course in another country and/or foreign system different from that of origin with reference to the final secondary school qualification, as well as the relative certification of passing all the exams required for the first year of university studies carried out in the aforementioned academic path. In the event that a final secondary school qualification of 11 years of overall schooling is presented, the relative certification of passing all the required exams must be attached with reference to the first two years of university studies carried out in the foreign country.
2. An official Italian or foreign post-secondary study qualification obtained in a non-university higher education institution and in a subject similar to the chosen course, with a minimum duration of one year. In the event that a final secondary school qualification of 11 years of overall schooling is presented, the relative official Italian or foreign post-secondary study qualification must have a minimum duration of two years.
3. Certifications by Italian universities relating to the successful completion of foundation courses. These certificates may also be accepted in cases in which they are issued by foreign higher education institutions recognized and/or accredited in the foreign system in question and, at the same time, prove to be official qualifications belonging to the foreign system in question.

The aforementioned additional and complementary certifications to upper secondary school qualifications obtained in the absence of documentation proving the passing of the academic competence tests, only allow enrolment in



## **PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES IN ITALY FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

the first academic year in Italy and cannot be further evaluated for enrolments with course abbreviation, in order to avoid a double evaluation of the same qualifications.

It should be remembered that the certifications for passing foundation courses cannot in any way remedy the absence of a “Diploma of upper secondary school or other qualification obtained abroad, recognised as eligible” (Ministerial Decree 270/2004 and Presidential Decree 212/2005).

As already indicated in point 1 of this Attachment, Italian higher education institutions will also take into account the admission requirements requested in the foreign systems of reference, including any thresholds and/or minimum grade requirements, the level of education achieved and the presence of curricular components relating to specific subjects/disciplines, in consideration of their number, their nature and content, all this without prejudice to the following points of this Attachment. In order to remedy the absence and/or failure to achieve these additional requirements, the higher education institutions may follow the suggestions set out in the present point.

### **2.3 FINAL SECONDARY SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS WHICH BY THEIR NATURE DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION**

In the event that in the foreign system in question there are different types of final upper secondary school qualifications which allow local access to different higher education courses and/or institutions, or do not always allow direct access to university institutions, for the purpose of their acceptance for entry to first-cycle courses of university education in Italy, higher education institutions may request one of the following elements in addition to these final qualifications:

1. Proof of enrolment in a university course in another country and/or foreign system different from that of origin with reference to the final secondary school qualification, as well as the relative certification of passing all the exams required for the first year of university studies carried out in the aforementioned academic path. In the event that a final secondary school qualification of 11 years of overall schooling is presented, the relative certification of passing all the required exams must be attached with reference to the first two years of university studies carried out in the foreign country.
2. An official Italian or foreign post-secondary study qualification obtained in a non-university higher education institution and in a subject similar to the chosen course, with a minimum duration of one year. In the event that a final secondary school qualification of 11 years of overall schooling is presented, the relative official Italian or foreign post-secondary study qualification must have a minimum duration of two years.
3. Certifications by Italian universities relating to the successful completion of foundation courses. These certificates may also be accepted in cases in which they are issued by foreign higher education institutions recognized and/or accredited in the foreign system in question and, at the same time, prove to be official qualifications belonging to the foreign system in question.

The aforementioned additional and complementary certifications to secondary school qualifications which by their nature do not allow direct access to higher education, only allow enrolment in the first academic year in Italy and cannot be further evaluated for enrolments with course abbreviation, in order to avoid a double evaluation of the same qualifications.

In the case of a request for access to first-cycle courses organized by institutions belonging to the Higher Artistic, Musical and Dance (AFAM) system, foreign upper secondary school final qualifications may be accepted which, while not allowing direct access to university courses, allow local access to the same courses in institutions corresponding to those of the AFAM sector, in consideration of their nature and specific disciplinary contents.





**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES IN ITALY FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

It should be remembered that the certifications for passing foundation courses cannot in any way remedy the absence of a “Diploma of upper secondary school or other qualification obtained abroad, recognised as eligible” (Ministerial Decree 270/2004 and Presidential Decree 212/2005).

As already indicated in point 1 of this Attachment, Italian higher education institutions will also take into account the admission requirements requested in the foreign systems of reference, including any thresholds and/or minimum grade requirements, the level of education achieved and the presence of curricular components relating to specific subjects/disciplines, in consideration of their number, their nature and content, all this without prejudice to the following points of this Attachment. In order to remedy the absence and/or failure to achieve these additional requirements, the higher education institutions may follow the suggestions set out in the present point.

**3. QUALIFICATIONS AWARDED BY UNIVERSITY INSTITUTES OF ECCLESIASTICAL STUDIES LOCATED IN ITALY AND APPROVED BY THE HOLY SEE**

Pending implementation of the recent “Agreement between the Italian Republic and the Holy See for the Application of the Lisbon Convention on the recognition of qualifications relating to higher education in the European Region” of 13 February 2019, and awaiting further indications in this regard, these titles must be endorsed by the competent ecclesiastical authorities. Candidates with such authenticated qualifications only need to present a copy of the qualification to the University in question and produce the original after the admission tests, at the time of a consequent actual enrolment.

**4. UNITED STATES HIGH SCHOOL QUALIFICATION**

Students holding a *High School Diploma* (HSD) who have passed at least three US “*Advanced Placements*” (APs) with a score from 3 to 5, in three different subjects and related to the university course selected can be enrolled in the first academic year. The holding of an “AP” in Italian will be a mandatory requirement only for students with foreign citizenship. An “AP” in Italian will not be acceptable in the case of students with Italian citizenship or in the case of enrolment in courses taught entirely in English. These qualifications allow the continuation of studies in Italian higher education institutions if they have been awarded on the basis of at least the last two years of attendance, with a positive outcome, in the foreign education system.

It will nevertheless be the responsibility of the higher education institutions to verify the authenticity of the qualifications, and the eventual admission of the candidates, taking into account the entire education path followed, in line with the national and international regulations in force, and on the basis of their autonomy.

Students in possession of a *High School Diploma* which is followed and supplemented by a complete year of subsequent academic study can also be enrolled. This enrolment will be possible even if the attendance of the course following the award of the *High School Diploma* qualification takes place in university institutions of a third country. In this case, the competent academic bodies of the Italian higher education institutions evaluate the overall adequacy of the study path itself, which cannot in any case last less than one year. It is understood that, in such cases, the year of university studies evaluated for enrolment purposes cannot be further evaluated for enrolments with course abbreviation, in order to avoid a double evaluation of the same qualifications.

**5. UNITED KINGDOM QUALIFICATIONS**

The final qualifications called *General Certificate of Education* (GCE) and *International General Certificate of Education* (IGCE), issued by official certification bodies of the United Kingdom, allow enrolment if they certify that at least three subjects have been passed at an advanced level (*A level*) relevant to the course of study requested, with at least a minimum grade (*passing grade*). The presence of an *A level* in Italian will be required only for students with foreign citizenship, therefore it cannot be counted as part of the three *A levels* required in the case of students with Italian citizenship or in the case of enrolment in courses taught entirely in English.



## PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES IN ITALY FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025

A combination of 3 different subjects can also be evaluated between *A level* and *Cambridge Pre-U Principal Subjects*. The *Cambridge Pre-U Diploma*, composed of 3 *Principal Subjects* + *Global Perspective and Research*, can be evaluated by institutions of higher education as an alternative to the 3 *A levels* for access to first cycle degrees. It is understood that the presence of an *A level* or a *Pre-U Principal Subject* in Italian will be requested only for students with foreign citizenship, so it cannot be counted as part of those required in the case of students with Italian citizenship or in the case of enrolment in courses taught entirely in English.

The final Diplomas awarded by the British schools listed in Attachment 2 - Paragraph 3, are valid for enrolment at Italian universities in accordance with and following the specific conditions set by the agreements signed between Italy and Great Britain.

Scottish qualifications can be accepted for enrolment if they certify the passing of at least three *Advanced Highers* or, alternatively, 2 *Advanced Highers* and at least 4 *Highers*.

### 6. INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE (IB) QUALIFICATIONS

The *Diploma of the International Baccalaureate* allows access to higher education in Italy as long as the final qualification, issued by an educational institution recognised by the International Baccalaureate Organization (IBO), meets the following general requirements:

- at least 24 points in six subjects of choice, 12 of which must be obtained at “Higher Level”;
- pass awarded in the three principal subjects: *Theory of Knowledge (TOK)*, *Creativity, Action, Service (CAS)* e *Extended Essay (EE)*.

IB courses alone, held at educational institutions accredited for the award of the *Diploma of the International Baccalaureate*, before an IB Diploma Programme Course Results certification, a Migration Certificate, or other certification issued independently by the educational institution which does not belong to the national reference system, are not final qualifications and therefore must not be considered suitable for access to higher education.

The diplomas issued by these educational institutions are valid for enrolment in Italian universities provided that the students in possession of the diploma in question have been admitted to the International Baccalaureate course after having obtained the promotion or the eligibility for the penultimate year of the upper secondary school in accordance with the school system of origin (i.e. the 11<sup>th</sup> class or 12<sup>th</sup> class of overall schooling depending on whether, respectively, the school system of origin is organised over 12 years or 13 years of total schooling). In the event that the *International Baccalaureate Diploma* has been awarded after 11 years of overall schooling, higher education institutions must request a compensation for the missing year as indicated in Attachment 1, Paragraph 2.

Please refer to Attachment 2 for information on exemption from the Italian language test and for the complete list of IB schools registered in the list of the Minister of Education pursuant to Art. 2, Law 738/86 and that, under the conditions provided for by the Ministerial Decree of 18/10/2010, in application of Presidential Decree n. 164 of 2 August 2010, issue qualifications equivalent to the qualifications of “Diploma for passing the final State examination of the upper secondary school education course of study”, in compliance with the provisions of the aforementioned reference legislation.

For the purposes of certifying the elements of the *Diploma of the International Baccalaureate* qualification referring to the listed schools present in the aforementioned list and to the others officially recognised by the International Baccalaureate Organization (IBO), higher education institutions may request candidates in first-cycle courses in Italy in possession of this qualification to submit the Statement of Comparability issued by the Italian ENIC-NARIC centre (CIMEA), instead of an eventual Declaration of Value, taking into account the fact that these recognised schools operate in different countries globally.





**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES IN ITALY FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

**7. QUALIFICATIONS ISSUED BY THE EUROPEAN SCHOOLS**

The European Baccalaureate qualifications obtained at the European Schools referred to in Law n. 151 of 6 March 1996: “*Ratification and execution of the convention containing the statute of European schools, with attachments, made in Luxembourg on 21 June 1994*” and Law n. 400 of June 1978: “*Ratification and execution of the additional protocol to the protocol of 13 April 1962 concerning the creation of European schools, signed in Luxembourg on 15 December 1975*”, and awarded by accredited European Schools, allow access to higher education in Italy.

For the list of European schools and accredited European schools, and for information on exemption from the Italian language test, see Attachment 2.

**8. QUALIFICATIONS AWARDED BY BRITISH, FRENCH, SPANISH, SWISS AND GERMAN SCHOOLS OPERATING IN ITALY**

The final diplomas of the British schools (“*St. George's British International School*”, “*The New School*” of Rome and “*Sir James Henderson School*” of Milan), of the French high schools (“*Chateaubriand*” of Rome, “*Stendhal*” of Milan and “*Jean Giono*” of Turin), of the Spanish high school (“*Cervantes*”), of the Swiss schools (Swiss School of Rome and Swiss School of Milan) and of the German schools (“*Deutsche Schulen*” of Milan, Genoa and Rome) are valid for enrolment in Italian universities pursuant to and under the specific conditions set out in the agreements concluded by Italy, respectively, with Great Britain, France, Spain, Switzerland and the Federal Republic of Germany.

For the list of the schools and for information on exemption from the Italian language test, see Attachment 2.

**9. FINAL QUALIFICATIONS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO**

The final diplomas of secondary education institutions in the Republic of San Marino are equivalent for all legal purposes to the corresponding upper secondary education qualifications of the Italian school system, pursuant to Art. 1 of the Intergovernmental Agreement signed in San Marino on February 28th, 1983 (Law of ratification and execution n. 760 of 18.10.1984) and relative integration introduced by the exchange. Possession of these qualifications allows exemption from the Italian language test.

**10. QUALIFICATIONS ISSUED BY THE “INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF TRIESTE” (Art. 393 of Legislative Decree n. 297/1994)**

The qualifications issued by the International School of Trieste are equivalent to the final upper secondary education qualifications of the Italian school system and allow access to higher education in Italy. For information on exemption from the Italian language test, please refer to Attachment 2.



PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND  
THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS, FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES IN  
ITALY FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025

**ATTACHMENT 2**

**Italian upper secondary school diplomas, qualifications from foreign or international schools**

1. five-year upper secondary school diploma
2. upper secondary school diploma lasting four years only if awarded by Italian state and state-recognised schools abroad.

**QUALIFICATIONS AWARDED BY “BORDER SCHOOLS”**

The qualifications obtained at publicly-run “border schools” where teaching is conducted in Italian (see list below) must be valid in the country to which they refer for the same courses for which enrolment at university is requested in Italy.

CROATIA

Under the jurisdiction of **Consolato Generale d'Italia in Fiume:**

- Scuola Media Superiore Italiana " Srednja Talijanska Skola", Via E.Baracic, 6 - 51000 Fiume;
- Scuola Media Superiore Italiana " Srednja Talijanska Skola", Madulinska 3 - 52000 Pola;
- Scuola Media Superiore Italiana " Srednja Talijanska Skola", Via G. Carducci - 52210 Rovigno;
- Scuola Media "L. da Vinci", Colle delle Scuole, 1 - 51460 Buie.

SLOVENIA

Under the jurisdiction of **Consolato Generale d'Italia in Capodistria:**

- Ginnasio "G. R. Carli", Piazzale del Ginnasio, 7 - Capodistria;
- Ginnasio "Antonio Sema"- Pirano-Via tra gli Orti,8 -Portorose;
- Scuola Media " Pietro Coppo", Via Zustovic, sn - Isola.

SWITZERLAND

Under the jurisdiction of **Consolato Generale d'Italia in Lugano:**

- All upper secondary schools that award the federal secondary school leaving qualification;
- Cantonal secondary schools of Bellinzona, Locarno, Lugano I, Lugano II and Mendrisio that award secondary school leaving qualifications A,B,C,D and E;
- Scuola Cantonale di Maturità Commerciale di Bellinzona (valid for all faculties EXCEPT courses in Medicine and Surgery, Veterinary Science, Dentistry and Pharmacology).

Under the jurisdiction of **Consolato d'Italia in Coira:**

- Liceo Cantonale di Coira;
- Private school “Lyceum alpinum” in Zuoz.



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS, FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES IN ITALY FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

**TITLES AWARDED BY THE EUROPEAN SCHOOLS REFERRED TO IN LAW n. 151 OF MARCH 6 1996 “Ratification and execution of the convention on the statute of the European schools, with annexes, made in Luxembourg on 21 June 1994” and in Law n. 400 OF 20 JUNE 1978 “Ratification and execution of the additional protocol to the protocol of 13 April 1962 concerning the creation of European schools, signed in Luxembourg on 15 December 1975”.**

Candidates in possession of a *European Baccalaureate* qualification issued by one of these schools, can enrol at university in Italy with exemption from the test of knowledge of the Italian language if this appears as a language among the subjects of study, and the related exams have been successful.

Below is the list of European schools. Accredited European schools have been added since 2009. For Italy, both the European school and the two accredited European schools are listed. For the complete list of accredited European schools, see the European schools’ website ([www.eursc.eu](http://www.eursc.eu)).

**BELGIUM:**

- Brussels I (Av. du Vert Chasseur, 46 B-1180 Bruxelles)
- Brussels II (Av. Oscar Jespers, 75 B-1200 Bruxelles)
- Brussels III (Boulevard du Triomphe, 151 B-1050 Bruxelles)
- Brussels IV (Drève Sainte-Anne, 86 B-1020 Bruxelles)
- Mol (Europawijk, 100 B-K 2400 Mol)

**GERMANY:**

- Frankfurt (Praunheimer Weg 126 D-60439 Frankfurt am Main)
- Karlsruhe (Albert Schweitzer Str. 1, D-76139 Karlsruhe)
- Munich (Elise Aulinger Str. 21, D-81739 Munchen)

**ITALY:**

- Varese (Via Montello, 118 – 21100 Varese)
- “Scuola per l’Europa” di Parma – accredited European school (Strada Aurelio Saffi, 8 – 43121 Parma)
- “Liceo Fermi Monticelli - European High School Brindisi” - accredited European school (Via Nicola Nardi, 14-22 – 72100 Brindisi)

**LUXEMBOURG:**

- Luxembourg I (Boulevard Konrad Adenauer, 23 L-1115 Luxembourg Kirchberg)
- Luxembourg II (6, Rue de Gaston Thorn L-8268 Bertrange-Mamer)

**NETHERLANDS:**

- Bergen (Molenweidtje 5 – 1862 BC Bergen N-H)



PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND  
THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS, FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES IN  
ITALY FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025

UNITED KINGDOM:

- Culham (Thame Lane – Culham - Abingdon, Oxfordshire OX14 3DZ)

SPAIN:

- Alicante (Avenida Locutor Vicente Hipolito, s/n 03540, San Juan Plaja – Alicante).

**QUALIFICATIONS AWARDED BY BRITISH, FRENCH, SPANISH, SWISS AND GERMAN SCHOOLS  
OPERATING IN ITALY**

The final diplomas of the British schools (“**St. George's British International School**”, “**The New School**” of Rome and “**Sir James Henderson School**” of Milan), of the French high schools (“**Chateaubriand**” of Rome, “**Stendhal**” of Milan and “**Jean Giono**” of Turin), of the Spanish High School (“**Cervantes**”), of the Swiss schools (**Swiss School of Rome** and **Swiss School of Milan**) and of the German schools (“**Deutsche Schulen**” of Milan, Genoa and Rome) are valid for enrolment in Italian universities pursuant to and under the specific conditions provided for in the agreements concluded between Italy and Great Britain, France, Spain, Switzerland and the Federal Republic of Germany respectively.

**Candidates holding a qualification issued by one of these schools can enrol at University with the exemption from the Italian language proficiency test, where Italian appears as a foreign language among the subjects of study of the secondary school, and the relative exams have been passed.**

**INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE (IB)**

The *Diploma of the International Baccalaureate* awarded at the following listed schools to pupils who have followed the study plans referred to in Attachment “A” connected to the Ministerial Decrees (M.P.I.) is equivalent to a Diploma for passing the final State exam of the Upper Level Secondary Education study course (Law n.738 of 30 October 1986: Recognition of the international baccalaureate diploma) and gives the right to enrolment in *Laurea* or single-cycle *Laurea Magistrale* degree courses at Italian universities with exemption from the preliminary examination of Italian language proficiency and outside the specific quota of places reserved for non-EU candidates residing abroad, provided that a study plan which includes the Italian language and the general requirements described in Attachment A of the Decree of the Ministry of Education of 18 October 2010 “Application of the Decree of the President of the Republic n. 164 of 2 August 2010, concerning the registration of institutions suitable for issuing the International Baccalaureate diploma” are met.

The diplomas issued by these educational institutions are valid for enrolment in Italian universities provided that the students in possession of the diploma in question have been admitted to the International Baccalaureate course after having obtained the promotion or the eligibility for the penultimate year of the upper secondary school in accordance with the school system of origin (i.e. the 11th class or 12th class of overall schooling depending on whether, respectively, the school system of origin is organised over 12 years or 13 years of total schooling). In the event that the *International Baccalaureate Diploma* has been awarded after 11 years of overall schooling, higher education institutions must request an integration for the missing year as indicated in Attachment 1.

1. Aloha College - Malaga (Spain) (D.M. 19.10.2004);
2. Abu Dhabi International Private School – United Arab Emirates (D.D. 05.08.2011);



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS, FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES IN ITALY FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

3. American British Academy - Muscat (Oman) (D.M. 21.10.94);
4. American Community School, Hillingdon (G.B.) (D.M. 20.5.96);
5. American Community Schools of Athens (D. M. 26.02.99);
6. American Cooperative School of Tunis – (Tunisia) (D.M. 17.10.2006);
7. American International School - Riyadh (Saudi Arabia) (24.06.2004);
8. American International School – Lusaka (Zambia) (D.D. 22.07.2009);
9. American International School of Budapest (Hungary) (D. M. 26.02.99);
10. American Overseas School of Rome, Rome (Italy) (D.M.8.4.1994)(D.D.20.03.2014);
11. American School of Milan, Noverasco di Opera (MI-Italy) (D.M. 23.10.92);
12. American School of Paris, Saint Cloud- Paris (France) (D.M. 27.12.95);
13. Amman Bacculaureate School – Sweileh (Jordan) (D. M. 26.02.99);
14. Anatolia College – Thessaloniki (Greece) (D.M. 08.05.2002);
15. Anglican International School – Jerusalem (Israel) (D.D. 27.01.2014);
16. Asociación Educacional Williamson Newton College – Lima (Peru) (D.M. 05.05.2004) (D.M. 31.10.2006);
17. Asociación Escuelas Lincoln, La Lucila, Buenos Aires (Argentina) (D. M. 22.04.98);
18. Associacao Escola Graduada de Sao Paulo- Graded School – Sao Paulo (Brazil) (D.M. 06.02.2007);
19. Atlanta International School, Atlanta (Georgia - USA) (D.M. 2.10.94);
20. Atlantic Community High School, Delray Beach, (Florida – U.S.A.) (D.M. 16.4.99);
21. Bavarian International School – Haimhausen (Germany) (D.M. 03.04.2006);
22. Bonn International School – Bonn (Germany) (D.M. 15.03.2007);
23. Beijing Biss International School - Beijing (China) (D.M. 24.06.2004);
24. Beijing World Youth Academy – Beijing (China) (D.M. 24.04.2007);
25. Berg Videregaende Skole, Oslo (Norway) (D.M. 29.7.97);
26. Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School – Bethesda, Maryland (USA) (D.M. 05.12.2006);
27. Bilkent University Preparatory School – Bilkent (Ankara – Turkey) (D.M. 17.02.2004);
28. Bishop Mackenzie International School – Lilongwe (Malawi) (D.M. 24.02.2005);
29. Brentwood School – Brentwood Essex (UK) (D.D. 24.06.2008);
30. British International School of Oslo, Oslo (Norway) (D.M. 27.12.95);
31. British School of Washington – Washington (USA) (D.D. 27.01.2014);
32. Cairo American College – Cairo (Egypt) (D. M. 26.02.99);
33. Champion School – Athens (Greece) (D.M. 24.06.2004);
34. Canadian Academy – Higashinada-ku – Kobe (Japan) (D.M. 08.11.99);



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS, FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES IN ITALY FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

35. Cats College Canterbury – Canterbury (UK) (D.D.18.06.2013);
36. Colegio Internacional de Caracas, Las Minas de Baruta (Estado Miranda-Venezuela) (D.M. 21.10.94);
37. Collegio del Mondo Unito di Duino Aurisina, Trieste (Italy) (D.M. 2.8.1984 );
38. College del Mundo Costa Rica – Santa Ana – (Costa Rica) (D.D. 07.11.2008);
39. College du Lemman International School – Versoix-Geneve (Switzerland) (D.D. 21.09.2009);
40. Copenhagen International School - Hellerup (Denmark) (D.M. 29.11.2004);
41. Costeas Gitons School – Greece (D.M. 11.03.2002);
42. Dallam School – Milnthorpe (UK) (D.I. 28.12.2011);
43. Danube International School – Vienna (Austria) (D.M. 20.01.2003);
44. Deledda International School – Genoa (Italy) (D.M. 18.07.2002);
45. Doukas School – Athens (Greece) (D.M. 08.02.2005);
46. Druga Gimnazija Sarajevo – Bosnia Herzegovina (D.M. 21.04.2008);
47. Dulwich College Beijing – Beijing (China) (D.D. 08.08.2008);
48. Dwight School Seoul – Seoul – (South Korea) (D.D. 14.02.2014);
49. École Active Bilingue Jeannine Manuel, Paris (D.M. 23.4.1994);
50. École International Arc-en-Ciel – Lomè - Togo (Africa) (D.M. 16.06.2006);
51. École Nouvelle de la Suisse Romande - Lausanne (Switzerland) (D.M. 28.09.2007);
52. Escola Americana do Rio de Janeiro – Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) (D.M. 18.03.2003);
53. Escola Maria Imaculada Chapel School – San Paolo (Brazil) (D.D. 26.11.2011);
54. Escuela Campo Alegre – Caracas (Venezuela) (D.M. 05.04.2004);
55. Frankfurt International School – Oberursel (Germany) (D.M. 02.08.2002);
56. Geitona School, Athens (Greece) (D.M. 26.2.98);
57. George School, Newton (PA - USA) (D.M. 21.10.94);
58. Gimnazija Bezigrad – Lubijna (Slovenia) (D.M. 18.04.2002);
59. Gimnazija Kranj – Kranj – (Slovenia) (D.D. 13.06.2012);
60. Helsingin Suomalainen Yhteiskoulu, Helsinki (Finland) (D.M. 24.03.2003);
61. Het Rijnlands Lyceum, Oegstgeest – Netherlands (D.M. 05.10.99);
62. Hirschi Math-Science Magnet High School – Texas (USA) (D.M. 09.10.2007);
63. Hockerill Anglo-European College, Bishop’s Stortford-Hertfordshire (UK) (D.M.27.03.00)
64. ICARDA International School of Aleppo, Aleppo (Syria) (D.M. 26.2.98);
65. I.M. Panagiotopoulos School – Athens (Greece) (D.M. 12.12.2004)
66. Impington Village College, Cambridge (UK) (D.M. 18.12.97);





**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS, FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES IN ITALY FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

67. Institut Le Rosey – Chateau du Rosey – 1180 Rolle (Switzerland) (11.12.00);
68. Institut Montana – Zugerberg (Switzerland) (D.M. 17.07.2003);
69. International Academy- Bloomfield Hills-Michigan (USA) (D.M. 12.05.2006);
70. International Bilingual School of Provence – Luynes-Aix en Provence (France) (D.M. 15.02.2006);
71. International College Spain, La Moraleja - Madrid (Spain) (D.M. 20.5.96);
72. International Community College-International School of London, London (UK) (D.M. 27.12.95);
73. International High School of F.A.I.S. – San Francisco (USA) (D.M. 23.06.2006);
74. International School Basel – Reinach (Switzerland) (D.D. 07.10.2009);
75. International School Hannover Region - Hannover (Germany) (D.M. 31.03.2003);
76. International School Lausanne – Pully (Switzerland) (D.M. 29.01.2003);
77. International School of Athens (formerly Tasis Hellenic International School) – P.O. Box 51051, 145 10 Kifissia (Greece) (D.M. 14.02.2001 – D.D. 27.02.2009);
78. International School of Berne – Gumligen (Switzerland) (D.M. 04.12.2006);
79. International School of Bratislava – Bratislava (Slovakia) (D.M. 07.04.2005);
80. International School of Geneva (Geneva) (D. M. 26.02.99);
81. International School of Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) (D.M. 27.12.95 e 26.02.99);
82. International School of Luxembourg (Luxembourg) (D.D. 19.12.2011);
83. International School of Milan, Milan (Italy) (D.M. 23.10.92);
84. International School of Nice, Nice (France) (D.M. 26.2.98);
85. International School of Panama – El Dorado (Panama) (D.M. 12.05.2003);
86. International School of Paris, Paris (France) (D.M. 17.02.2004);
87. International School of Prague – Prague (Czech Republic) (D.M. 09.06.2003);
88. International School of Rheintal – Buchs (Switzerland) (D.D. 15.09.2009);
89. International School of Sophia Antipolis Centre International de Valbonne, Valbonne (France) (D.M. 20.5.96);
90. International School of Sotogrande – Sotogrande (Spain) (D.M. 06.06.2007);
91. International School of Stavanger, Hafersfjord (Norway) (D.M. 29.7.97);
92. International School of Stuttgart – Sigmaringer Strasse 257-70597 Stuttgart – Germany (D.M. 18.12.00);
93. International School of Tanganyika – Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) (D.M. 19.05.2005);
94. International School of Turin - Chieri (Turin) (D.M. 23.10.92 – D.M. 03.12.2012 );
95. International School Eindhoven – Eindhoven (Netherlands) (D.D. 07.02.2018);
96. International School of Modena located at Montale Rangona (D.M. 16.02.2017);
97. Islands International School, Buenos Aires (Argentina) (D.M. 23.4.1994 – (D.D. 07.05.2012);



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND  
THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS, FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES IN  
ITALY FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

98. Istituto “Haileybury” – Hertford (UK) (D.M. 20.01.2003);
99. Istituto “O.M.C. – Collegio Vescovile Pio X located in Treviso di Borgo Cavour n.40 (D.M. 23.03.2016);
100. Jeanne d’Arc College Maastricht, Maastricht (Netherlands) (D.M. 18.12.97);
101. Jakarta International School – Jakarta (Indonesia) (D.M. 26.08.2002);
102. Joensuu Lyseon Lukio-Koskikatu 8, FIN 80100 Joensuu (Finland) (D.M. 28.02.01);
103. Kent College Canterbury located in Canterbury, Kent CT2 9DT - UK (D.M. 19.06.2017)
104. Khartoum International Community School – Khartoum – Sudan (D.M. 07.04.2008);
105. Kingholmens Gymnasium, Stockholm (Sweden) (D.M. 21.10.92 );
106. King Edward’s School Witley – Godalming (UK) (D.D. 12.02.2013)
107. King’s College School – London – UK (D.D. 16.12.2009);
108. Kolegium Europejskie- Krakow (Poland) (D.M. 23.10.2006);
109. Kyiv International School – Kiev (Ukraine) (D.M. 08.03.2007);
110. Lester B. Pearson College of the Pacific, Victoria (British Columbia - Canada) (D.M. 21.10.94);
111. Leysin American School – Leysin (Switzerland) (D.M. 15.10.2003);
112. Li Po Chun United World College of Hong Kong, Hong Kong (D.M. 27.12.95);
113. Liceum Ogólnokształcące – Wrocław (Poland) (D.M. 29.07.2003);
114. Lyceum Alpinum Zuoz (Switzerland) (D.M. 23.9.99);
115. Malvern College – Malvern, Worcestershire (UK) (D.M. 1.7.99)
116. Markham College – Lima (Peru) (D. M. 26.02.99);
117. Marymount International School, London (UK) (D.M.03.03.2003);
118. Marymount International School, Rome (Italy) (D.M. 23.10.92 );
119. MEF International School Istanbul – Istanbul (Turkey) (D.M. 13.06.2011);
120. Munich International School, Starnberg (Germany) (D.M. 23.10.92);
121. Mutuelle D’Études Secondaires – Geneva (Switzerland) (D.M. 12.06.2003);
122. Nanjing International School-Chahaer Lu 90 – Nanjing 210003 China (D.M. 18.12.00);
123. Nelson Mandela State International School Berlin – Berlin (Germany) (D.M. 06.03.2006);
124. New International School of Thailand, Bangkok (Thailand) (D.M. 18.11.99);
125. Northern International School – Buenos Aires (Argentina) (D.M. 07.06.2005 – D.D. 07.05.2012);
126. Nyborg Gymnasium – Nyborg (Denmark) (D.D. 10.12.2012);
127. Oakham School - Rutland (UK) (D.M. 29.01.2003);
128. Oulun Lyseon Lukio, Oulu (Finland) (D.M. 08.11.99);
129. Overseas Family School – Singapore (D.M.06.04.2005);





**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS, FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES IN ITALY FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

130. Pinewood International School – Thessaloniki (Greece) (D.M.15.03.2005);
131. Psychico College – Athens (Greece) (D.M. 28.07.2005);
132. Princess Anne High School – Virginia, USA (D.D. 12.04.2011);
133. Prva Gimnazija Varazdin – Varazdin (Croatia) (D.D. 28.07.2009);
134. Rancho Buena Vista High School – Vista (California) (D.D. 26.09.2011);
135. Rome International School – (Italy) (D.D. 12.06.2009);
136. Rossal School – Lancashire (UK) (D.D. 03.12.2012);
137. Sagesse High School – Ain Saadeh - Metn (Lebanon) (D.M. 25.02.2004);
138. Saint Maur International School – Yokohama (Japan) (D.M. 19.02.2008);
139. Sandford International School - Addis Abeba (Ethiopia) (D.M. 15.09.2004)
140. San Silvestre School Lima (Peru) (D.M. 27.01.2003);
141. Schule Schloss Salem – Salem (Germany) (D.M. 11.01.2007);
142. Sekolah Ciputa – Surabaya (Indonesia) (D.D. 24.06.2008);
143. Seisen International School, Tokyo (Japan) (D.M. 21.10.94);
144. Seoul Foreign School – Seoul (South Korea) (D.M. 07.02.2003);
145. Sevenoaks School, Sevenoaks (Kent – UK) (D.M. 21.10.94);
146. Shekou International School – Shenzhen (China) (D.D. 12.02.2013)
147. Sir James Henderson School – Milan (D.M. 18.04.2008);
148. Southbank The American International School, London (UK) (D. M. 27.12.95);
149. Southern International School – Buenos Aires (Argentina) (D.M. 12.06.2003 – D.D. 07.05.2012);
150. Stockholm International School – Stockholm (Sweden) (D.D. 24.03.2009);
151. Stonyhurst College located in Clitheroe, Lancashire (UK) D.M. 23.03.2016
152. St. Andrew’s College, Dublin (Ireland) (D.M. 27.12.95);
153. St. Catherine’s School – Montevideo (Uruguay) (D.M. 27.02.02);
154. St. Clare’s Oxford, Oxford (UK) (D.M. 23.4.1994);
155. St. Dominic’s International School – Outeiro (Portugal) (D.M. 26.01.99);
156. St. Edward’s School – Oxford (UK) (D.D. 07.05.2013);
157. St. George’s British International School – Rome (Italy) (D.M. 11.6.97 modified, only for the school name, by D.M. 30.11.2005) (D.D.20.03.2014);
158. St. Julian’s School, Carcavelos (Portugal) (D.M. 02.03.00);
159. St. Louis School – Milan (Italy) (D.D. 04.09.2013) (D.D.15.04.2014);
160. St. Mary’s International School, Setagaya-Ku, Tokyo (Japan) (D.M. 06.04.00);
161. St. Paul’s School – San Paolo (Brazil) (D.D. 10.10.2011);



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS, FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES IN ITALY FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

162. St. Stephen's School, Rome (Italy) (D.M. 23.10.92) (D.M. 23.04.2013 updated All.A)
163. Tasis the American School in England – Surrey (UK) (D.D.10.12.2008);
164. Taunton School (UK) (05.08.2011);
165. The American Community School, Cobham, Surrey (UK) (D.M. 16.4.97);
166. The American International School – Vienna (Austria) (D.M. 27.01.2003);
167. The American School in Switzerland, Montagnola-Lugano (Switzerland) (D.M. 26.2.98);
168. The American School of The Hague – Wassenaar – Netherlands (D.M. 7.7.99);
169. The American International School of Johannesburg (South Africa) (D.D. 24.04.2009);
170. The American School of Doha (Qatar) (D.D. 19.12.2011)
171. The Armand Hammer United World College of the American West, Montezuma (New Mexico - USA) (D.M. 27.12.95);
172. The British School of Brussels – Tervuren (Belgium) (D.M. 30.03.2007);
173. The British International School, Moscow – Moscow (Russia) (D.M. 19.02.2008);
174. The British International School of Jeddah (The Continental School), Jeddah (Saudi Arabia) (D.M. 04.06.99);
175. The British International School – Budapest (Hungary) (D.D. 04.05.2010);
176. The British School – Warsaw (Poland) – D.M. 11.02.2003;
177. The British Schools Society - Montevideo (Uruguay) (D.M. 15.10.2003);
178. The Dwight School, New York (USA) (D.M. 23.7.96.);
179. The English International School of Padua – Padua (D.M. 18.11.2004);
180. The International School in Genoa – Genoa (D.D. 18.05.2010) previously “The American International School in Genoa” (D.M. 26.08.2002)
181. The International School of Amsterdam, Amstelveen (Netherlands) (D.M.24.06.98);
182. The International School of Beijing (D. M. 26.02.99);
183. The International School of Brussels – Brussels (Belgium) (D.M. 05.04.2004);
184. The International School of Florence, Bagno a Ripoli (FI-Italy) (D.M. 23.10.92) ;
185. The International School of Monaco – 12 Quai Antoine Premier, MC 98000 Monaco (D.M. 23 maggio 2017)
186. The International School of Latvia – Jurmala, Latvia (Latvia) (D.M. 17.10.2006);
187. The International School of The Hague, Den Haag (Netherlands) (D.M. 26.2.98);
188. The Mahindra United World College of India – Pune (D. M. 26.02.99);
189. The Moraitis School Athens (Greece) (D.D. 10.10.2012)
190. The New School, Rome (D. M. 26.02.99);
191. The Prague British School – Prague (Czech Republic) (D.M. 18.09.2007);



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND  
THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS, FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES IN  
ITALY FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

192. The Red Cross Nordic United World College, Fjaler (Norway) (D.M.11.6.97);
193. The Village School – Houston-Texas (USA) (D.D. 13.03.2012);
194. Trondheim Katedralskole, Trondheim (Norway) (D.M. 17.01.00);
195. Turun Normaalkoulu - Turku (Finland) (D.M. 15.11.2004);
196. United Nations International School, New York (N.Y.- USA) (D.M. 27.12.95);
197. United World College Mostar – Mostar (Bosnia Herzegovina) (D.D. 15.04.2014);
198. United World College of S.E. Asia, Singapore (D.M. 21.10.94);
199. United World College of Southern Africa, Mbabane (Swaziland – South Africa) (D.M. 21.10.94);
200. United World College of the Atlantic, Major South Glamorgan (UK) (D.M. 21.10.94);
201. Verdala International School – Fort Pembroke St Andrews – Malta (D.M. 23.9. 99);
202. Vicenza International School - Contrada S.Marcello 9 36100 Vicenza (Italy) (D.M. 11.1.92-  
D.M.16.3.94 –D.M.28.2.01);
203. Vienna International School, Vienna (Austria) (D.M. 21.10.94);
204. Vittoria International School – Turin – (Italy) (D.D. 25.02.2010);
205. Warminster School – Wiltshire (UK) (D.D. 27.01.2014);
206. Washington International School – Washington (USA) (D. M. 26.02.99);
207. West African College of the Atlantic - Ouakam-Dakar (Senegal) (19.10.2004);
208. Xaverian High School Brooklyn – New York (D.M. 22.6.99);
209. XV Gimnazija – Zagabria (Croatia) (D.M. 29.05.2007);
210. Yew Chung International School of Beijing – Beijing (China) (D.M. 27.06.2006);
211. Yokohama International School, Yokohama (Japan) (D.M. 26.02.98);
212. Windhoek International School – Namibia – (D.M. 29.3.2002);
213. “Zurich International School” Kilchberg (Switzerland) (D.M. 17.02.2004).

It is understood that, as indicated in Attachment 1, the *International Baccalaureate Diploma* must meet the following general requirements:

- at least 24 points in six subjects of choice, 12 of which must be obtained at “Higher Level”;
- pass awarded in the three principal subjects: *Theory of Knowledge (TOK)*, *Creativity, Action, Service (CAS)* e *Extended Essay (EE)*.

IB courses alone, held at educational institutions accredited for the award of the *Diploma of the International Baccalaureate*, before an IB Diploma Programme Course Results certification, a Migration Certificate, or other certification issued independently by the educational institution which does not belong to the national reference system are issued, are not final qualifications and therefore must not be considered suitable for access to higher education.



PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND  
THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS, FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES IN  
ITALY FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025

## QUALIFICATIONS OBTAINED AT “ITALIAN SECTIONS” OF FOREIGN SCHOOLS

These qualifications must be valid locally for access to courses similar to those for which university registration is requested in Italy.

### ALBANIA

The diplomas valid for enrolment with exemption from the Italian language test are those issued by the following schools, up to the school year 2012/2013:

#### **Tirana**

Liceo “Asim Vokshi”;

#### **Scutari**

Liceo”Shejnaze Juka”;

#### **Korca**

Liceo “Faik Konica”.

For the same purposes, the diplomas issued from the academic year 2013/2014 will be valid from the following schools:

#### **Tirana**

Scuola media superiore “Ismail Qemali”

#### **Korca**

Scuola media superiore “Themistokli Germenji”

#### **Scutari**

Scuola media superiore “28 Nentori”

Memorandum of understanding between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic and the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Albania, signed on 14 January 2011, replacing the Memorandum of 26 April 2002 - Article 6: “The Diploma and *Matures Shtetërore*, together with the *Dichiarazione di valore*, issued by the Embassy or Consulate of Italy in Albania, is valid for enrolment in Italian universities, with exemption from the Italian language test, without prejudice to the obligation to pass any admission tests for limited quota degree courses.”

Addendum to the Memorandum of 14 January 2011, signed on 7 July 2011: modification of Attachment E “Schools, offices of the Italian-Albanian Bilingual Sections”.

### BULGARIA

#### **Sofia**

Liceo bilingue di Gorna Banja

(Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Italian Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria signed in Sofia on 26 June 1996);



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND  
THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS, FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES IN  
ITALY FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

Scuola Media Superiore n.105 “A.Dalcev” in Sofia;

Liceo “G.S. Rakovski” in Burgas

Scuola “Ivan Vazov” in Plovdiv

Scuola n.8 “A.Pushkin” in Varna

Agreement between the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic signed in Sofia on 30 October 2006. First release of final academic qualifications school year 2010/2011.

### RUSSIAN FEDERATION

#### **Moscow**

Following the annexation of the 136 Moscow School to the 1950 Moscow School, from the 2015-2016 school year diplomas valid for enrolment with exemption from the language test will be issued by the 1950 Moscow School.

#### **Moscow**

School 1950

Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Italian Republic and the Government of the Russian Federation signed in Rome on 5 November 2003. Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Memorandum of Understanding reads: “Graduated students of the bilingual sections in Russia, in the case of the introduction of the twelve-year course of study in the Russian Federation, and graduate students of the bilingual sections in Italy, referred to in the previous articles, may also enrol in universities in the other country without attending special language courses or taking language proficiency tests of that country as well as outside any quotas set for foreign students. Graduated students of these bilingual sections operating in Russian secondary education schools with eleven-year courses of study, at the end of the first year of university studies at Russian universities can enrol in Italian universities in the first year of the course with exemption from Italian language proficiency test and outside the quotas normally in place for foreign students.” Currently in the Russian Federation the diploma is obtained at the end of an 11-year course of study.

### FRANCE

Qualification: “*Baccalauréat a Option Internationale*” – O.I.B (Option Internationale du Baccalauréat)

(Protocol of the XIX Session of the Mixed Cultural Commission between the Italian Republic and the French Republic, signed in Paris on 24 June 24 1992).

#### **Ferney Voltaire**

Lycée International - Ferney Voltaire

#### **Grenoble**

Lycée cité scolaire internationale Europole - Grenoble

#### **Lyon**

Lycée cité scolaire internationale – Lyon

#### **Marseille**



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND  
THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS, FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES IN  
ITALY FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

Lycée cité scolaire Marseille Veyre Marseille

**Nice**

Lycée International Sophia Antipolis – Valbonne

**Paris**

Lycée International Honoré de Balzac - Paris

**Saint-Germain-en-Laye**

Lycée International-Saint-Germain-en-Laye

**Strasbourg**

Lycée des Pontonniers - Strasbourg

GERMANY

Agreement stipulated through the Exchange of Letters between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Italian Republic relating to the establishment of bilingual school sections in the two countries – 26 July 2004 and 14 October 2004. In particular, this Agreement establishes that “The Final diplomas issued by the international sections established under this Agreement allow access to universities both in the Italian Republic and in the Federal Republic of Germany, with exemption from the language tests of the host country and outside the quotas that may be set for foreign students”.

**Berlin**

Liceo “Albert Einstein”

**Frankfurt**

Liceo “Freiherr-Vom-Stein”

**Munich**

Liceo “Rupprecht”

**Stuttgart**

Liceo “Konigin Katharina Stift”

**Wolfsburg**

Liceo “Kreuzheide”

CZECH REPUBLIC

**Prague**

Liceo bilingue “USTAVNI”

Executive programme of the Italo-Czechoslovak cultural agreement, signed in Rome on 29 November 1990; Administrative arrangements between the Italian Ministries of Education and Foreign Affairs and the Czech Ministry of Education, signed in Prague on 5 February 1991. The agreement was renewed as an annex to the Executive Program 1994-97 signed on 8 December 1994.



**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND  
THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS, FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES IN  
ITALY FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

**SLOVAK REPUBLIC**

**Bratislava**

Liceo bilingue “LADISLAV SARU”

Executive programme of the Italo-Czechoslovak cultural agreement, signed in Rome on 29 November 1990; Administrative arrangements between the Italian Ministries of Education and Foreign Affairs and the Slovak Ministry of Education, signed in Bratislava on 7 February 1991.

The agreement was renewed in Bratislava on 24 April 2008.

**ROMANIA**

**Bucarest**

Liceo “Dante Alighieri” Liceo “Ion Neculce”

**Cluj Napoca**

Liceo “Gheorghe Baritiu”

**Deva**

Liceo “Gruppo Scolastico Transilvania”

Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Italian Republic and the Government of the Republic of Romania of 17 April 2002 - First release of final school diplomas school year 2005/2006. This Memorandum was amended with the exchange of Verbal Notes between the Romanian Minister of Education – 6 November 2007 - and the Italian Embassy in Bucharest – 26 March 2008.

**SWITZERLAND**

**Zurich**

Liceo artistico svizzero-italiano "Freudenberg"

XIV Session of the Italian-Swiss Consultative Cultural Commission - Bellinzona, September 1992. Agreement between the Government of the Italian Republic and the Swiss Federal Council, signed in Zurich on 13 January 2006.

**HUNGARY**

**Budapest**

Liceo bilingue □SZENT LASZLO□

Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Italian Republic and the Government of the Hungarian Republic, signed in Budapest on 14.4.1997.

**Pécs**

Liceo bilingue □KODALY ZOLTAN□





**PROCEDURES FOR ENTRY, RESIDENCY AND ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND  
THE RESPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS, FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES IN  
ITALY FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

**USA**

**New York**

Liceo UNIS international

**GEORGIA**

**Tbilisi**

Liceo Tsiskari

**SERBIA**

**Belgrade**

Liceo Terzo Liceo

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**QUALIFICATIONS AWARDED BY “INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF TRIESTE” (Art. 393 of Legislative Decree n. 297/1994)**

The qualifications issued by the International School of Trieste are recognised for all legal purposes, pursuant to Art. 393 of Legislative Decree n. 297/1994. The recognition of qualifications is subject to the verification of the knowledge of the Italian language by the candidates through an examination; these exams refer exclusively to those who have not passed the Italian exam provided by the school itself.