

## Legalisation of documents

The requirements for the legalisation of documents differ from country to country. There are four main country groups:

<b>A</b>	Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey.
<b>B</b>	Andorra, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bermuda, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, British Antarctic Territory, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Bulgaria, Cayman Islands, China (Hong Kong and Macau only), Colombia, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland, Fiji, Georgia, Gibraltar, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guernsey, Iceland, India, Israel, Japan, Jersey, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Montserrat, Namibia, Netherlands Antilles, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Principality of Monaco, Republic of Korea (formerly South Korea), Réunion, Romania, Russia, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Serbia-Montenegro, Seychelles, South Africa, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United States of America, Venezuela, Wallis and Futuna.
<b>C</b>	Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, East Timor, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
<b>D</b>	All countries not included in group A, B or C.

- A.** Documents from countries in this group do not require legalisation.
- B.** Documents from countries in this group do not need a consular/diplomatic stamp from the Italian Embassy, but require an Apostille stamp: in accordance with the Hague Convention of 1961, documents issued by local authorities in these countries are exempt from the need to be legalised at the Italian Embassy, but must have an Apostille as specified by article 6 of the 1961 Hague Convention.
- C.** Particularly poor countries: for foreign students from particularly poor countries, the evaluation of financial situation is declared by a statement from the Italian Representative Authority in their Country of origin attesting that the student does not belong to a well-known high-income family of high social status. This statement may also be issued by the University where the student is enrolled if it has agreements or conventions with Italian Universities, or by Italian authorities that are legally authorised to provide guarantees of financial cover for foreign student enrolments in Italian universities. In the latter case, the certifying authority is responsible for reimbursing the scholarship on behalf of the student in case of its forfeiture.
- D.** All countries not included in group A, B or C: all students from countries not included in the above lists must have their official documents legalised by the Italian Embassy or Consulate in their country of origin.

### Political refugees

Students with recognised political refugee status do not need to provide any foreign documentation from their country of origin. However, these students must obtain an ISEE statement for the purpose of University welfare services and benefits (ISEE-U) with respect to their family unit registered in Italy. A copy of the student's certificate of political refugee status must also be attached to the application.