

GUIDE TO THE TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENTS FOR THE EQUIVALENT ISEE

All documents relating to income and assets drawn up in a foreign language **must be accompanied by an official translation into Italian (only exception bank account documents if they're in english)**

Under Italian law and for the processing of applications by authorised CAFs, **a simple translation is not sufficient, and 'certified translations' issued independently by agencies or private translators without public legal validity are strictly excluded.**

To be considered valid, the translation must be carried out exclusively in accordance with one of the two methods described below.

1. The only two permitted methods of translation:

Option A — Sworn (Asseverata) Translation in Italy

- **Where it is carried out:** In Italy.
- **How it works:** The document is translated and examined at the Registry of a Court, by a Justice of the Peace or by a Notary. The translator signs a sworn statement (asseveration) in which they assume civil and criminal liability for the accuracy of the text.
- **Who to contact:** A translator registered with the Register of Experts and Specialists of the Chamber of Commerce (CCIAA) or with the Court Register in Italy.

Option B — Consular/Diplomatic Translation Abroad

- **Where it is carried out:** In the country of origin where the document was issued.
- **How it works:** The translation is carried out by a local authorised translator and subsequently validated by the Italian diplomatic or consular mission in that country, by affixing a 'certificate of translation conformity' stamp.

2. Important: The Difference Between Legalisation and Translation



Please do not confuse legalisation with translation!

- Legalisation (or Apostille) serves to confirm that the original document is authentic.
- An official translation serves to give legal validity to the text translated into Italian.

Any exemption from legalisation or an Apostille granted to the country of origin (under international agreements) **NEVER exempts the document from the requirement for an official translation.** Therefore, even if your original document does not require an Apostille or legalisation, its translation into Italian must still be sworn before a court or certified by the consulate.

3. Exception: Documents on Multilingual Forms

Only documents issued directly by foreign authorities on a multilingual form (as provided for by the 1976 Vienna Convention or EU Regulation 2016/1191 for Member States of the European Union) do not require any translation.

✗ Summary: What is NOT accepted

To avoid your ISEE Parificato application being rejected, please note that the following **WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED:**

- Translations carried out by the student themselves or by family members with AI help (Google translator and similiar)
- Informal translations or those without official stamps from a court or consulate.
- So-called 'certified' translations (certified translations based solely on a declaration by the agency or translator, without having been sworn before a public official).