

EUROPEAN  
JOB DAYS

# Work in Italy



Work in Italy for: **Non-EU nationals**



General information to enter/stay in Italy



**#EURESjobs**



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# Framework of entry

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# Framework of entry

## Entry Visa

A visa is the authorisation granted to a non-EU national (non communitarian) to enter the Italian Republic.

It will be affixed to the applicant's passport or other valid travel document. The visa is issued by Italian Embassies and Consulates in the non-EU national's country of origin or place of permanent residence.

The **visa** is issued by the Italian embassy or by the Italian consular offices of the country of residence of the foreign citizen; the **residence permit** is issued in Italy by the competent police headquarters depending on the province in which the foreigner is located.



# Framework of entry Entry Visa

**Issuance of Visas** The authority to issue visas is vested in the Italian **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** and its network of accredited diplomatic and consular offices abroad, which are in charge of ascertaining that applicants are in possession of the requirements needed to obtain a visa.

Entry visa applications shall therefore be filed to the Italian diplomatic or consular representation in the Country of origin or in the place of residence of the applicant, enclosing the necessary documents according to the type of visa required.



# Framework of entry

## Entry Visa

**A visa is not required** if you are a national of one of the countries whose citizens are exempt from any visa requirement for short-term stays **not exceeding 90 days** on the following grounds: tourism, mission, business, invitation or sporting events.

**A visa is required** if you are a national of one of the countries whose citizens are subject to a visa requirement.

### **Schengen uniform visa for short stays not exceeding 90 days**

The uniform visa issued by a Schengen State authorizes entry for short stay in or transit through the Schengen area **for a period not exceeding 90 days**.

If you hold a residence permit issued by a Schengen State you are entitled to enter Italy without a visa for a short stay not exceeding 3 months on grounds other than employment, self-employment and training. In this case too, you have to report on arrival.



# Framework of entry Entry Visa

## National long-stay visa

If you wish to stay in Italy **for a period exceeding 90 days**, you are subject to a visa requirement even if you are a citizen of a country exempt from any visa requirement for transit or short stay.

Long-stay visas are valid **for a period exceeding 90 days** and for one or multiple entries into Italy and may include transit through the territory of the Schengen States (the length of transit may not exceed 5 days).



# Framework of entry Entry Visa

## Types of visa

There are 20 types of entry visa: adoption, business, medical treatment, diplomatic, accompanying family member, sporting events, invitation, self-employment, employment, mission, religious grounds, re-entry, elective residence, family reunification, study, airport transit, transit, transport, tourism, and working holiday.

- Visa type A: Airport transit visa
- Visa type B: Transit visa
- Visa type C: Short-stay visa or travel visa valid for one or more entries and for a period not exceeding 90 days
- Visa type D: Long-stay visa valid for more than 90 days.





# Framework of entry Entry Visa

The documentation needed to obtain each type of visa is available in the Visa database of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

According to art. 5 of the regulation implementing the immigration Consolidated Law (Presidential Decree no. 394 of 31.8.1999, as subsequently amended), the visa application shall include – besides the passport or any equivalent traveling document and the necessary documents for the type of visa required – the documents concerning:

- the purpose of the journey;
- the indication of the means of transport used;
- the accommodation arrangements;
- the availability of the means of subsistence for the entire duration of the journey, for the stay and – unless in case of a visa for work reasons – for the return to the Country of origin.



# Framework of entry Entry Visa

The mere possession of a visa does not automatically confer right of entry: visa holders are asked to demonstrate that they fulfil the entry conditions at the external border of the Schengen Area.

The Interministerial Decree of 11th May 2011 defines the various types of entry visas, along with the eligibility requirements and conditions.



# Framework of entry Entry Visa

The citizens of some non-EU countries are not obliged to apply for an entry visa for the purposes of **tourism, mission, business, study, invitations and sports**, provided that the stay is no longer than 90 days. To find out more, visit the website: [www.esteri.it/visti](http://www.esteri.it/visti)

(it provides additional information in relation to entry visa requests).

A non-EU national already residing in a Schengen State, and already in possession of a residence permit, is exempt from needing a visa for a length of stay not exceeding three months, provided that the reason for entering Italy is not for work or an internship.



# Framework of entry Entry Visa

Foreigners in the process of entering are subject to border control, customs, and currency and health checks.

Non-EU nationals, who enter Italy legally and stay **longer than 90 days**, must apply for a residence permit within **eight working days** of arrival.



# Framework of entry Entry Visa

## Entry for employment, seasonal work or self-employment

**Employment** An employer intending to establish an employment arrangement of indefinite, short-term or seasonal nature with a non-EU national who is a resident abroad, must present a specific registered request authorised by the Sportello Unico per l'Immigrazione (Immigration Office) at the Regional **Government Office Prefecture** (Ufficio Territoriale Governativo) of the province where employment will take place.



# Framework of entry Entry Visa

## Entry for employment, seasonal work or self-employment

This must be done according to the prescriptions of the Immigration **Quota**.

It is possible, at any time, to apply for a work permit for a non-EU national residing abroad, for particular categories of work provided for by Art. 27 c.1 Legislative Decree 286/98, for workers in the field of scientific research (art. 27-ter of the Decree) and highly skilled workers (Art. 27-quater of the Decree).

For the latter, a simplified application is possible (circ. Min. of Interior and Labour of 05.05.2015).



# Framework of entry Entry Visa

## Entry for employment, seasonal work or self-employment

**Seasonal work** The same procedure applies as for employment.

The work permit for seasonal work, which is issued within the context of the Immigration **Quota**, has a minimum validity of twenty days and a maximum of nine months (Art. 24th c. 3 D. Lgs. 286/98).

Residence permit holders for seasonal work can convert the permit to a permit for ongoing employment under the non-seasonal Immigration Quota (circ. Min. 11/05/2013 Prot. 35/0006100 and circ. Min. of Interior and Labour 23.04.2015), even on the first occasion of entry for seasonal work.



# Framework of entry Entry Visa

## Entry for employment, seasonal work or self-employment

**Self-employment** Non-EU nationals residing abroad who intend to engage in non-freelance selfemployment in Italy must meet the same legal requirements as Italian citizens who undertake an individual business, and refer to the rules outlined by the Immigration **Quota** (Art. 26th Legislative Decree no. 286/98).

A request for a self-employment entry visa must be submitted to the relevant Diplomatic Representation based in the place of residence within the context of the Immigration Quota.





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# Framework of entry

## How to entry in Italy for work

**Citizens from non-EU countries can access the Italian labour market:**

-  either directly in Italy, if already have a regular residence permit and they satisfy some other requirements provided for by law;
-  or from abroad, within the framework of entry quotas established annually in accordance with the Flow Decrees (except in certain particular cases of entry outside the quotas).

# Framework of entry

## How to entry in Italy for work

### Recruitment of foreign workers resident abroad

Non-EU citizens are allowed to enter Italy for subordinate work (including seasonal) and self-employment only within the maximum amount of entry quotas established annually by specific **decrees on management of entry flows for work reasons**, with exception of some professional occupations that don't follow the quota system.

The main regulations on entry and stay in Italy for work reasons are currently provided by the **Legislative Decree of 25 July 1998, no. 286**, and subsequent amendments and additions "Consolidated Act of the provisions concerning immigration and the rules on the conditions of foreign nationals" (article 22 et seq.).

The implementation rules of the Consolidated Act are established by the D.P.R. no. 394/1999, modified and supplemented by the D.P.R. no. 334/2004.



# Framework of entry

## How to entry in Italy for work

### What procedure must be followed to get hired by an employer in Italy?

The request to obtain the authorisation (called nulla osta) for the recruitment of a non-EU worker, submitted by an Italian or foreign employer legally resident in Italy, represents the first step of the procedure.

**The request can be submitted only after the publication of the annual Flow Decree in the Official Journal of the Italian Republic,** according to the procedures indicated in specific ministerial circulars.



# Framework of entry

## How to entry in Italy for work

### Management of migratory flows

The Presidency of the Council of Ministers adopts annually decrees that establish the entry quotas for work reasons, taking into account the Italian labour market shortages and the related need of non-EU labour force, determined through a broad consultation involving the competent Ministries, the Regions, the professional associations and the main trade union organizations. The entry quotas established in the flow decrees are then assigned at regional level by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies.



# Framework of entry

## How to entry in Italy for work

### Management of migratory flows

The request to obtain the authorisation (called *nulla osta*) for the recruitment of a non-EU worker, **submitted by an Italian or foreign employer** legally resident in Italy, represents the first step of the procedure.

**The request can be submitted only after the publication of the annual Flow Decree** in the Official Journal of the Italian Republic, according to the procedures indicated in specific ministerial circulars.

Once the worker has the *nulla osta*, issued by the One-Stop-Shop for Immigration (Sportello Unico Immigrazione), s/he can request an entry visa for subordinate work reasons to the competent diplomatic or consular Authority.



# Framework of entry

## How to entry in Italy for work

The One-Stop-Shop for Immigration issues the nulla osta if:

- *the request submitted by the employer falls within the annual quota established by the Flows Decree;*
- *no Italian, EU or non-EU worker registered in the employment lists or as unemployed is willing to accept that specific job (in case of availability, however, the employer has the possibility to confirm his/her request);*
- *there are no reasons for objection raised by the police headquarters.*

Also the entry into Italy of non-EU workers for **seasonal work reasons** is only possible within the framework of the quotas established annually by the specific programmatic decree concerning entry flows for seasonal work reasons.



# Framework of entry

## How to entry in Italy for work

### The One-Stop-Shop for Immigration issues the nulla osta if:

It is possible to establish seasonal employment relationships only in the **agriculture** and **tourism-hospitality sectors**. They must be sectors following the rules set by the collective labour agreements that appear in the application form for seasonal work on the website of the Ministry of the Interior.

It is also possible to hire a seasonal worker on a part-time basis, as long as the average weekly working time is not less than 20 hours. The worker must be paid a gross monthly wage no less than that established by the current national collective labour agreement.

For the recruitment of seasonal or non-seasonal employees, separate flow decrees can be adopted, but in the last years a single one has been issued with entry quotas for both non-seasonal and seasonal workers.

With the **Legislative Decree 29 October 2016, no. 203**, the Directive 2014/36/EU on the conditions of entry and stay of third-country nationals for the purpose of employment as seasonal workers has been transposed in Italy (OJ General Series no. 262 of 9-11-2016).





# Framework of entry

## How to entry in Italy for work

### What happens after submitting the application? How long does it take?

Applications are processed according to the chronological order of submission.

The One-stop shop, after acquiring from Territorial Labor Inspectorate the opinion on applicable contract conditions and on the credit worthiness of the company, and after hearing the opinion of the Police Headquarters – invites the employer for the filing of the documents indicated in the application, the issuance of the permit and the signing of the residence contract.

Once the worker has the nulla osta, issued by the One-Stop-Shop for Immigration (Sportello Unico Immigrazione), he can request an entry visa for subordinate work reasons to the competent diplomatic or consular Authority of his country of origin.

The nulla osta will be valid for a period not exceeding 6 months as from the date of issuance. The Consulate notifies to the foreign national the draft residence contract for work reasons and issues within 30 days as from the application the entry visa and the tax code. Once the visa is obtained, workers can enter Italy.



# Framework of entry

## How to entry in Italy for work

### Entry outside the quota system

Among the provisions of the Consolidated Act on Immigration (Legislative Decree no. 286/98) on the entry and stay of foreign nationals for work reasons, the articles 27 et seq. provide categories of workers that don't have to apply for the nulla osta or, if requested, it can be issued in any case outside the quotas periodically established with the Flows Decree.

These are the so-called "Entries outside the quotas", i.e. **entries for work reasons possible throughout the year and without numerical limit** (with the exception of entrances for traineeships, for professional and amateur sports and for voluntary work). A simplified procedure is usually provided for the issue of the nulla osta. In some cases (seconded managers, university professors, specialized workers posted to Italy, seafarers, trainees and journalists) the procedure foresees, directly or after a simple communication to the One-Stop-Shop for Immigration, the visa request to the Italian diplomatic or consular representations abroad.



# Framework of entry

## How to entry in Italy for work

### What should I do once I enter Italy?

Within 8 working days as from their entry to Italy, foreign workers shall go to the competent One-stop shop that verifies the documentation and delivers to the worker the tax code certificate.

Foreign workers sign the residence contract for work purposes without making any changes to it, and it is kept at the One-Stop Shop.

The One-stop shop also asks foreign workers to sign the form for the application to receive the residence permit, which is then sent to the competent Police Headquarters through a suitable kit available at the post office.



# Framework of entry

## How to entry in Italy for work

### Residence permit for foreigner who has lost his job

In the case of dismissal or resignation (which the employer must communicate within 5 days to the One-Stop Shop and the Job Centre) a foreigner has the right to be entered on the mobility lists (with the payment of the relevant allowance) or the population lists kept by Job Centres for the remaining period of their residence permit and in any case, except in the case of residence permits for seasonal work, for a period of not less than one year or the entire period covered by income support (unemployment benefit e.g. mobility allowance) received by the foreign worker, where this is higher.






# Framework of entry

## How to entry in Italy for work

### Foreign workers' rights

All legal foreign workers enjoy equal treatment and full equality of rights with respect to Italian workers.

Pursuant to Article 5 paragraph 9 bis of the Consolidated Immigration Act (Legislative Decree no. 286/98), pending the issuing or renewal of a residence permit, the worker can still work, with full social security rights provided that:





-  he/she has requested a residence permit at the One-Stop Shop within 8 days from entry or, in the case of renewal, the request has been submitted before the expiry of the permit;
-  he/she has signed a Residence Contract
-  he/she is in possession of a receipt certifying the successful presentation of the request for the issuing or renewal of a residence permit issued by the competent office.

# Framework of entry

## How to entry in Italy for work

### Foreign workers' rights

In general, the holder of a residence permit for employment:




-  is entered automatically in the NHS (Servizio Sanitario Nazionale, SSN);
-  can access the social housing system and the intermediary services for access to rented accommodation and subsidized credit in relation to a first home on equal terms with Italian citizens if he/she is in possession of a residence permit lasting at least two years and is engaged in regular employment or in a self-employed activity (art. 40, paragraph 6 of the Consolidated Act);
-  can access study courses on a par with Italian citizens (except for the recognition of qualifications for the purposes of pursuing studies) including training and retraining courses;
-  may apply for family reunification and the subsequent entry of family members if in possession of a permit lasting more than one year ([link to the information on the site of the Ministry of the Interior on reunification](#));

# Framework of entry

## How to entry in Italy for work

### Foreign workers' rights

In general, the holder of a residence permit for employment:

-  can carry out work under contract different from the one originally authorized (art. 6, parag. 1 Consolidated Act). In this case, the parties will need to sign a new residence contract for employment;
-  can carry out activities of autonomous work, after acquisition of a qualification or authorization and fulfilment of other requirements with a corresponding conversion of the residence permit on expiry;
-  can access the social services (art. 22, parag. 14, Consolidated Act)

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# Framework of entry FOR STUDY

## **The right to education is intrinsic to human dignity.**

According to article 34 of the **Constitution**, education is open to all.

The right to education is guaranteed to Italians and foreign nationals in Italy, without any discrimination whatsoever based on citizenship or on the regularity of stay in Italy, including when individuals do not have the necessary financial resources.

Some distinctions are made according to whether referring to the education of minors or the training of adults, for which – as provided for by the main international provisions – higher education **may not be necessarily guaranteed to all**.

However, **the Italian Constitution states** that capable and deserving persons may reach the highest levels of education, although not endowed with any financial resources, through education grants, family allowances and other benefits (article 34, paragraph 3).



# Framework of entry FOR STUDY

## The right to education is intrinsic to human dignity.

Both foreign minors and adults are supported in their educational pathway by the activation by the State, by Regional Governments and Local Authorities, of services and courses destined to the **learning of the Italian language**.

The regulations on the right to education for foreign minors also devotes particular attention to **intercultural education** by the school community, which welcomes language and cultural differences as a value at the basis of mutual respect and exchanges between cultures, therefore promoting initiatives aimed to the acceptance, the protection of the culture and the language of origin, and the implementation of common intercultural activities (article 38, paragraph 3, of the Consolidated Law on Immigration).



# Framework of entry FOR STUDY

## Right to education for foreign children living in Italy

In Italy, education is both a **right and a duty**, namely the right to study and the duty to attend school until the age of 16.

Foreign nationals with a valid residence permit in Italy are granted education on the same conditions as applied to Italians.



# Framework of entry FOR STUDY

## Right to education for foreign children living in Italy

### Foreign children:

- **Are eligible for education** on the same conditions as applied to Italians independently of their legal or illegal status;
- **Are obliged to attend school** according to the relevant laws in force;
- **May apply for admission** during any school term.

If foreign children do not have any identity documents or if they have irregular or incomplete papers, one of the parents or the legal guardian of the children must take full responsibility for certifying each child's personal details.

In this case, foreign children are admitted on condition, without any detriment to final qualifications at the end of every level of education.



# Framework of entry FOR STUDY

## Right to education for foreign children living in Italy

### Italian schools are organised as follows:

The Italian school system In Italy, education is compulsory from 6 to 16 years of age.

During this period, children are entitled to free education.

During primary school, books are also free, but must be purchased after that time. It is possible to request the reimbursement of costs incurred by participating in regional competitive exams (for further information ask your local Municipality).

Foreign minors, even if illegally present, have the right to compulsory education.



# Framework of entry FOR STUDY

## Right to education for foreign children living in Italy

Italian schools are organised as follows:

**Kindergarden** (or preschool): duration of three years.

It is not mandatory and is intended for all children aged 3 to 5 years.

To enrol you must go to the City's Department of Academic Services (Dipartimento dei Servizi Scolastici).



# Framework of entry FOR STUDY

## Right to education for foreign children living in Italy

The first cycle of schooling is divided into:

- **Primary School** five years in duration,
- **Secondary School** the first cycle has a three-year duration (up to middle school). Attendance at primary school is compulsory for all Italian and foreign children who turn six years of age by 31st December.

Attendance of the first cycle of Secondary School is compulsory for all Italian and foreign children who have completed primary school.



# Framework of entry FOR STUDY

## Right to education for foreign children living in Italy

**Middle school** education culminates in a State examination, which, if passed, entitles the student to access to the second cycle of education.

The second cycle consists of the second level of secondary school and is divided into: high schools, technical schools, vocational schools and vocational training centres.

### How to enrol

Children who must attend the school are enrolled by their parents - or by the legal guardian - in a grade corresponding to their actual age, unless the teaching board decides otherwise, taking into account various elements (home country school regulations;

knowledge assessment, skills and educational level of the student; educational courses attended in their home countries; any educational qualification).





# Framework of entry FOR STUDY

## Right to education for foreign children living in Italy

Public schools and private schools It is possible to enrol your children in public or private schools. Private schools require fees

For information on the school system and enrolments: **Ufficio Scolastico Regionale**

[www.istruzione.it](http://www.istruzione.it) - Ministry of Education, Universities and Research (MIUR) See the “Intercultural” section under “Education”



# Framework of entry FOR STUDY

## Right to education for foreign adults living in Italy

Foreign adults are also entitled to receive education.

Their right to study allows them to learn Italian, which is their first need (literacy courses at various levels).

If you want to obtain a lower secondary school degree, you should apply to the school headmaster specifying your personal details and level of education.

Moreover, you have to prove that you have a good knowledge of the Italian language and a valid residence permit.

If you have already attended compulsory education and wish to carry on with your studies, you can directly enrol at a higher secondary school in order to get the relevant degree.



# Framework of entry FOR STUDY

## Right to education for foreign adults living in Italy

### Adult Education At CTP's

– Centri Territoriali Permanenti (Permanent Territorial Centres) for the education and training of adults, it is possible to achieve the first cycle of education. It is also possible to:

- attend Italian language courses;
- attend courses in computers, foreign languages, and general culture.

As from the moment in which foreign minors turn 16, those among them who did not fulfil their education obligations may attend the **Permanent Territorial Centres (CTP)** providing courses including Italian, but also cultural activities and training for adults, as well as basic notions in civics and on the rights and duties of citizens. CTPs allow users – half of which are foreign nationals – to attend integrated courses with school education, vocational training and evening classes, where obtaining educational titles and language skills and qualifications.



# Framework of entry FOR STUDY

## Education for foreign nationals living abroad

Foreign nationals living abroad may attend higher education courses or technical-vocational training courses by applying for a student visa to the competent Italian diplomatic or consular authorities in their country of origin.



# Framework of entry FOR STUDY

## Education for foreign nationals living abroad

### Requirements:

- ✓ Age over fourteen;
- ✓ Enrolment certificate on the chosen vocational or specialization training course issued by an Italian school or institute;
- ✓ Insurance policy for medical treatments and hospitalization, if not entitled to health care in Italy;
- ✓ Proof of sufficient financial resources not less than half of the Italian minimum annual social security allowance;
- ✓ Documents proving that the foreign national has money to return to his/her country at the end of study.



# Framework of entry FOR STUDY

## Education for foreign nationals living abroad

Furthermore, it shall be determined:

- Conformity between education attained in their home country and courses in Italy;
- Correspondence between school programmes in Italy and a foreign national's real educational and cultural requirements.

As regards minors, restrictions and protective measures are to be taken.

## What to do after having received a student visa

Having obtained a student visa, you must go to the *Questura* (Provincial Police Headquarters) in the place where you want to live and apply for a residence permit for study purposes within 8 days of your arrival.

If foreign students are under age, their parents or the legal guardian should apply on their behalf: the residence permit has the same duration as the entry visa.



# Framework of entry FOR STUDY

## UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT

University After completing the second cycle, it is possible to enrol in a university.

In Italy there is a wide range of university courses.

University is currently divided into two levels:

- **Bachelor's Degree:** at the end of this first cycle, you obtain a degree that can be used to enter into employment, access a first level masters, commence specialisation courses, or a specialised degree;
- **Specialised Degree:** second-tier and of two-year duration, issuing the highest qualification in a specific field. Following this degree, it is possible to continue onto a second level masters, graduate school or doctoral research.



# Framework of entry FOR STUDY

## UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT

Every year by 31st December, universities fix the number of places reserved for foreign students wishing to enrol on university courses for the following academic year.

However, the admission of foreign nationals is subject to the availability of accommodation facilities at universities and the result of the entry examinations.

As to university enrolment, the competent Italian diplomatic or consular representation in the foreign national's country validate secondary school diplomas issued in the home country and give all information about the local evaluation system and scale of grades, which determined the grade or the evaluation indicated in his/her diploma.

Recognition of previous qualifications In general, certification of validity should be requested from the Italian Consulate in the country of origin or from the Consulate of the place where the qualification was awarded.





# Framework of entry FOR STUDY

## UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT

### Where and how to apply for a study visa

You (and any of your relatives coming to Italy) can apply for your entry visa to the Italian diplomatic or consular representation in your home country.

### Application shall state:

- ✓ All your personal details and those of your relatives;
- ✓ Essential data contained in passport or any other travel document;
- ✓ Destination country;
- ✓ Purpose of stay and its length.



# Framework of entry FOR STUDY

## UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT

**When applying, you shall produce the following documents:**

- ✓ Passport or any other equivalent travel document;
- ✓ Documents concerning travel purposes;
- ✓ Accommodation availability;
- ✓ Documents proving that you have enough funds to come to and stay in Italy;
- ✓ Certificate of validity in Italy of your secondary school diploma issued by the competent Italian diplomatic or consular representation in your home country.



# Framework of entry FOR STUDY

## UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT

### When and how to renew residence permits

Residence permits for study purposes are renewed:

- If in the course of **the first year** you have passed an examination;
- If in **the following years** you have passed at least two exams (however, residence permits cannot be renewed for more than three years beyond the legal length of the degree course concerned).

Moreover, residence permits can be further renewed to obtain a PhD or post-graduate qualification for the whole length of the course, and at the end of the course for one more year.



# Framework of entry FOR STUDY

## UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT

### Study and work

By previous agreement with schools, residence permits for study purposes entitle foreign nationals to have subordinate work for no more than 20 hours a week and for a maximum of 1.040 hours a year.

As regards minors, restrictions and protective measures are envisaged by the Italian child labour law and regulations.



# Framework of entry FOR STUDY

## UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT

### Foreign students living in Italy

**You are admitted to university** on the same conditions as applied to Italians if:

- You live in Italy and have a Long-Term Residence Permit or a residence permit issued for subordinate work, self-employment, family, political asylum or humanitarian protection and religious reasons;
- You have lived in Italy with a regular residence permit for at least one year and have high education qualifications issued in Italy;
- You hold final diplomas awarded by Italian schools abroad or by foreign/international schools operating in/outside Italy, recognized through bilateral agreements or specific legal provisions, irrespective of your place of residence.



# Framework of entry FOR STUDY

## UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT

### How to change a residence permit for study purposes into a residence permit for work purposes

If you have graduated, you can change your **residence permit for study purposes into a residence permit for work** purposes independently of fixed migrant quota (their number will be deducted from the fixed migrant quota of the following year).

To this end, you must submit the relevant application to the *Sportello Unico per l'Immigrazione* (Front Desk for Immigration) and produce your university diploma.



# Family reunification

What are the requirements for obtaining a visa for family reunification with a spouse abroad?

What is the minimum income required to reunify a family member?

For which family members can a foreigner already in Italy request reunification?

What is it and how to apply for an entry visa for accompanying family members?



# Family reunification

Family unity is a fundamental right recognized and protected by the Italian legal system and which is also fully recognized for foreigners who wish to reunite with their families.

Family reunification is an essential tool for enabling family life, as it contributes to the creation of a socio-cultural stability that facilitates integration in the State, thus promoting economic and social cohesion.





# Family reunification

**What are the requirements for obtaining a visa for family reunification with a spouse abroad?**

In order to obtain an entry visa, it is necessary for the spouse residing legally in Italy to submit an application for a “nulla osta” (authorization) for reunification at the “Sportello Unico” (Unified Immigration Desk), using the specific computerized procedure available on the website of the Ministry of the Interior.

Once the competent Sportello Unico has received the application, it will convene the applicant, by means of a special appointment for the presentation and validation of documentation relating to the availability of accommodation and minimum income requirements.



# Family reunification

**What are the requirements for obtaining a visa for family reunification with a spouse abroad?**

If the applicant is a beneficiary of international protection, he/she does not have to prove possession of the income and accommodation requirements.

**Attention:** the nulla osta is not necessary for foreign family members of Italian citizens, citizens of the European Union, or of a State party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway).



# Family reunification

## What is the minimum income required to reunify a family member?

Income parameters are updated annually. The required income increases according to the number of family members to be reunited. The necessary income is calculated on the basis of the annual amount of the social allowance increased by half for each family member to be reunited. For example, for 2021 the social allowance is €5,983.64 and to reunite one family member it is necessary to have an income of €8,975.46; to reunite two family members it is necessary to have an income of €11,967.28, and so on.

For the reunification of two or more children under 14 years of age or two or more family members of holders of international protection, it is always necessary to have an income not less than twice the annual social allowance.



# Family reunification

**For which family members can a foreigner already in Italy request reunification?**

It is possible to request reunification for the following family members:

- the spouse who is not legally separated and is not less than 18 years old;
- minor children, including those of the spouse or born outside of marriage, who are not married, provided that the other parent, if any, has given his/her consent. The child must be under 18 years of age at the time the application is submitted;
- dependent children of age if, for objective reasons, they are unable to provide for their own indispensable living needs due to their state of health resulting in total disability;
- dependent parents, if they have no other children in the country of origin or provenance, or parents over 65 years old, if the other children are unable to support them for documented, serious health reasons.

# Family reunification

## For which family members can a foreigner already in Italy request reunification?

Therefore, family reunification with a brother or sister is not possible.

Family reunification is not allowed if the applicant is already married to another spouse residing in Italy.

The entry for reunification is also allowed to the natural parent of the child regularly residing in Italy with the other parent. In this case, the application for the nulla osta can be submitted on behalf of the minor by the legally residing parent. For the purpose of meeting the income and housing requirements, the possession of these by the other parent is taken into account.

How long does it take to obtain the nulla osta for family reunification?

The nulla osta for family reunification must be issued within 180 days of the request. The nulla osta is transmitted electronically by the Sportello Unico directly to the Consular Offices and must be used, for the purpose of issuing a visa for family reasons, within six months from the date of issue.



# Family reunification

## What is it and how to apply for an entry visa for accompanying family members?

The entry visa for accompanying family members promotes family cohesion, through the possibility for the family members of a foreigner holding an entry visa for subordinate work related to a contract lasting at least one year, or for non-occasional self-employment, or for study or religious reasons, to enter Italy directly together with their relative.

Only family members with whom reunification would be possible in any case and on condition that the requirements regarding the availability of accommodation and income are met may enter together with their family member.

More information: on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, available at <https://vistoperitalia.esteri.it/home.aspx>, it is possible to consult the different types of visas and the procedures to apply for them.



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# Residence Permit - Permesso di Soggiorno

The residence permit is an authorisation issued by the Questura (Police headquarters) that gives Non-EU nationals the right to reside in Italian territory.

Those who arrive in Italy for the first time have 8 working days from their entry into the territory of the State to apply for a residence permit which must be requested from the Police Commissioner of the province in which the foreigner intends to stay, in certain cases, also through the authorized post offices.

The duration of the residence permit is the one provided for by the entry visa.

The residence permit is issued by the Police Headquarters where the foreigner lives, subject to verification of his/her personal identity, and contains, in addition to the personal data and the image of the face, also the fingerprints of the holder.





# Residence Permit - Permesso di Soggiorno

The document consists of a smart card and contains:

- the personal details of the data controller;
- the owner's photo;
- the document number;
- the type of document;
- the date of issue and validity of the same;
- and personal details of the children;
- the tax code;
- the reason for the stay.

The minor child is issued with an individual electronic residence permit.



# Residence Permit - Permesso di Soggiorno

**To obtain a residence permit, it is necessary to submit:**

- the application form;
- a valid passport or other equivalent travel document with the relevant entry visa, if required;
- a photocopy of the document itself;
- 4 passport-size photos, identical and recent;
- the documentation necessary for the type of residence permit requested
- the payment of a contribution as specified below.



# Residence Permit - Permesso di Soggiorno

## Validity Period

The validity of the residence permit is the same as that of the entry visa:

- up to six months for seasonal work and up to nine months for seasonal work in sectors requiring such an extension;
- up to one year, for the attendance of a course for study or professional training obviously documented;
- up to three years for self-employment, open-ended employment and family reunification.

Foreigners who come to Italy for visits, business, tourism and study for periods not exceeding three months, do not need to apply for a residence permit. (declaration of presence)



# EU residence permit for long-term residents.

Foreigners may apply to the police commissioner of the place where they reside for the issuance, for themselves and their family members, of the EU long-term residence permit, provided that the requirements are documented.

With this type of residence permit, the specific status is conferred on the person concerned.

This residence permit can only be applied for by those who have held a residence permit that has been valid for at least 5 years. It must also be demonstrated that there is a minimum income not less than the annual amount of the social allowance and that the foreign national is not a danger to public order or state security.

The application must be submitted at the post offices or, without using the kit, you can go to the municipalities that offer this service or to the Patronati.



# EU residence permit for long-term residents.

Since 9 December 2010, the IT system for managing applications for participation in the Italian language proficiency test has been in operation for foreigners who intend to apply for the EU residence permit for long-term residents.

Information on this is available on the website of the Ministry of the Interior at the following link: <https://www.interno.gov.it/it/temi/immigrazione-e-asilo/modalita-dingresso/test-conoscenza-lingua-italiana>



# EU residence permit for long-term residents.

With the EU residence permit you can:

- enter Italy without a visa;
- move freely within the territory of the Schengen Area for 90 days, for tourism;
- carry out a subordinate or self-employed work activity, except for those that the law expressly reserves to Italian citizens or prohibits foreigners;
- stay, also for work reasons, in another Schengen State, even for a period of more than 90 days, in compliance with the law in force in the other Member State;
- benefit, provided that the foreigner's actual residence in the national territory is demonstrated, of social assistance, social security, health, education and social benefits, and those relating to access to goods and services available to the public, including access to the procedure for obtaining public housing, unless otherwise provided;
- participate in local public life.



# EU residence permit for long-term residents.

Foreigners holding an EU residence permit, issued by another Member State, can stay in Italy for more than 3 months, for:

- carry out an economic activity as a regular worker;
- attend courses of study or vocational training;
- stay, proving that they have sufficient means of subsistence (income greater than twice the minimum amount provided for the exemption of health expenses) and taking out health insurance for the entire period of stay.

In this case, the foreign holder obtains a residence permit that can be renewed upon expiry, while family members will be issued a residence permit for family reasons





**EURES PORTAL:** [https://eures.europa.eu/index\\_it](https://eures.europa.eu/index_it)

**EURES in Italy:** <https://www.lavoro.gov.it/temi-e-priorita/europa-e-fondi-europei/focus/pagine/eures>



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**CHAT EURES: EURES Advisers can be contacted through EURES portal**

**[https://eures.europa.eu/index\\_it](https://eures.europa.eu/index_it)** by accessing to the CHAT service.

For Italy, the service is available every Friday (except public holidays) from 10:30 to 12:30 (CET).

**[https://eures.europa.eu/eures-services/chat-eures-advisers\\_it](https://eures.europa.eu/eures-services/chat-eures-advisers_it)**

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