Dual U.S.-Italian Citizenship Group
Reference Guide to Jure Matrimonii
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CHANGE LOG

Version 12 (January 2021): Updated the sections to reflect the new portal for submission of citizenship by marriage applications. Updated the time allowed to process the application. Minor formatting changes.

Version 11 (December 2020): Added Passport Renewal section; other minor updates and formatting changes based on user feedback.

Version 10 (July 2019): Updated contact information for the Italian Ministry of the Interior, updated the language of the progress stages; other minor updates and formatting changes based on user feedback.

Version 9 (May 2019): Updated the IBAN code for the wire transfer beneficiary; other minor updates and formatting changes based on user feedback.

Version 8 (April 2019): Updated information about application validity when B1 certificate is not immediately available; updated JM Stage verbiage; Updated Stage change verbiage; added oath ceremony process; added Change Log for easy reference; other minor updates and formatting changes based on user feedback.

Version 7 (February 2019): Updated information about new language requirements effective December 4, 2018; graphic enhancements; other minor updates and formatting changes based on user feedback.

Version 6 (January 2019): Update information about new language requirements proposed October 4, 2018; other minor updates and formatting changes based on user feedback.

Version 5 (December 2018): Minor updates and formatting changes based on user feedback.

Version 4 (November 2018): Minor updates and formatting changes based on user feedback.

Version 3 (October 2018): Graphic enhancements; Minor updates and formatting changes based on user feedback.

Version 2 (September 2018): JM Reference Guide, first version launched to group; Minor updates and formatting changes based on user feedback.

PREFACE

Congratulations on your marriage or civil union to an Italian citizen! Marrying an Italian citizen allows the possibility to become one also. The process is called “jure matrimonii” (citizenship by marriage) often referred to as JM by us.

Italian citizenship through marriage is regulated by Articles 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the law of Citizenship n. 91 of 1992.

Disclaimer: This guide focuses on applications lodged from the United States; it is current as of the Change Log. The application process is mostly conducted via an online system and processed in Rome. Your local Consulate serves as the induction point for physical documents and certifying translations. Consult the Consulate in your region to determine the specific requirements.

The authors of this guide do not practice law and do not work for the United States or Italian government. While the authors have attempted to verify all information, they shall not be held accountable for any errors, omissions, or contrary interpretations contained within this guide. It is the responsibility of the reader to check their consulate’s website for any updates or changes to JM applications.

Important: Before starting your JM application, understand the requirements and set realistic timelines. Effective December 2018, JM applicants are required to have an intermediate level Italian language skills. You will be required to take an exam and obtain a certificate from one of several testing facilities. Applicants may find this step the most time consuming and difficult to complete. This is an essential portion of your petition.
TWO PATHS OF JURE MATRIMONII

Path 1: Men: marriage / civil union* with an Italian citizen - Women: marriage / civil union* with an Italian citizen celebrated on or after April 27th, 1983.

Path 2: Women only: marriage with an Italian man celebrated before April 27th, 1983.

* To date, Italy recognizes marriages in other countries by people of the same gender as civil unions only. Same-sex marriages do not exist in Italy, but civil unions do.

PATH 1
PREREQUISITES

- Applicants married to an Italian citizen who presently reside in Italy can apply after two years of marriage. The term is reduced by half when children are born or legally adopted by the couple (please note that Italian consulates abroad do not process citizenship applications for people who reside in Italy).
- Foreign nationals (or stateless persons) that are residents outside of Italy are eligible to apply three years after the date of marriage / civil union to an Italian Citizen (not three years from recognition). The term is reduced by half when children are born or legally adopted by the couple.
- As of December 4th, 2018, applicants must prove they have an adequate grasp of the Italian language at the B1 level or higher, according to the common European framework of reference for language proficiency (CEFR), see details later in this guide.
- If the marriage / civil union was celebrated outside of Italy, an Italian Comune must have registered it prior to the application.
- The Italian spouse must be registered in the Registry of Italian citizens Resident Abroad (A.I.R.E.), if residing outside of Italy.
- The marriage / Civil Union must be current at the time of application and must remain so until citizenship is granted. In case of divorce / dissolution / annulment of marriage, legal or de-facto separation of the couple or death of the Italian spouse while the application is still being processed, the application will be closed and citizenship will not be granted;
• The existence of a serious criminal record may prevent the applicant from proceeding in the process. Specifically Italian citizenship law Legge n. 91 of 1992 can preclude citizenship and states:

→ The applicant must have not been convicted of a crime punishable in Italy with 3 years or more in prison;
→ The applicant must have not been convicted by a foreign judiciary authority for non-political crimes leading to the service of a sentence of 1 year or more in prison;
→ The applicant must have not been convicted for those crimes against the State listed in Book 2, Title I, items, I, II and III of the Italian Penal code; which relate to crimes against humanity and against the Republic
→ The applicant must not pose a known threat to the security and safety of Italy.

Please use this as reference material only. We suggest consulting an attorney about your unique personal situations and how this may impact your application.
SUBMITTING THE APPLICATION

Foreign citizens or stateless persons who reside outside of Italy and are married or have entered into a civil union with an Italian citizen must lodge their application electronically via the Internet.

The applicant must register through the portal “ALI” by creating his/her own account at this link: [https://portaleserviziapp.dlci.interno.it/AliCittadinanza/ali/home.htm](https://portaleserviziapp.dlci.interno.it/AliCittadinanza/ali/home.htm)

SPID (Sistema Pubblico di Identità Digitale/Public Digital Identity System) credentials are a single username and password that you can use to access Italian government services online, without having to go to an agency in person or show physical ID. SPID credentials are not required for applicants who are residing abroad. Register without SPID and create a traditional username and password.
Please note: You will be able to put your B1 language certificate to use… the website is written entirely in Italian with no translation provided in any other language. It is the applicant’s responsibility to make sure he/she fully understands the instructions and properly complete the form.
After the login, the applicant will find a “CITIZENSHIP” (CITTADINANZA) section at the top containing the following functions:

- LA MIA DOMANDA DI CITTADINANZA (My Application for Citizenship)
- ASSOCIA PRATICA (Associate Application)
- COMUNICAZIONI/STATO PRATICA (Communications/Application Status)

By choosing “My Application for Citizenship” the applicant will have the possibility to submit his/her application by completing the **AE form**.

The applicant must complete the form, and then upload the required documentation.

- When starting your own account, please make sure you use your full name as it is found on your birth certificate. Insert your last name in the area COGNOME and insert all your given names (first and middle names) in the area NOME. Please note that you will not be able to change or alter those details after you have set up your own account. According to Italian law the **maiden name** on your birth certificate is used for the application and on the future Italian passport.
- Complete all fields that are relevant to your case but do not fill in the fields that are not (For example, if an EU Residence Permit does not apply to you or you are not eligible for
a carta d'identità or don’t have any Italian criminal convictions, then leave those sections blank).

- For section “Dichiarazione Residenze”, applicants should remember not to include their current address in that list as that is asked for earlier sections. Residence history is for previous places lived since age 14 years old.
  - Generally, Italy declares you are resident based on multiple factors such as where you declare your regular physical presence, which must be regular and continuous, as opposed to occasional and sporadic. Factors such as where you maintain a home and center of family and social relationships and have your driver’s license. Payments of mortgage, rent, utility bills, use of a personal bank account for day to day expenses, where you vote, pay taxes, own a vehicle etc. all factor into the question thereby proving actual and real residency. We have not heard of someone being asked to prove any of this for a JM application, but always be prepared. Residency example cases:
    - You were away at school doing undergrad classes, generally lived with your parents, the dorm would not be considered residency.
    - You moved away to attend grad school in Leicester and obtained a residency permit/visa, this would probably count as residency on the application.

- For section “Dati dei Familiari del Richiedente”, subsection “Dati del Coniuge/Parte Unita Civilmente”, “Il Coniuge/parte unita civilmente è cittadino italiano dalla nascita” [Spouse is an Italian citizen from birth]: answer YES if the spouse is a citizen by blood, as jure sanguinis citizens are considered citizens since birth. There is no “Domanda di Cittadinanza” for JS citizens.

- For applicants who are U.S. citizens, several fields ask for nationality. Look for “statunitense”, “Stati Uniti d'America” or similar.

The documents you upload to the portal must be in PDF format. Each file must contain all pages of all documents relevant to its category, including all translations into Italian and the corresponding apostille, if applicable. Make sure you downsize large files as those exceeding 4MB in size will be rejected by the system. Online file reducing programs are available to reduce file sizes.

This guide will go further into detail explaining how to acquire these commonly required document categories (for those applying from the US), in no particular order:

1. Certificato di nascita (Birth certificate)
2. Atto di matrimonio trascritto in Italia (Marriage extract from Italy)
3. Certificato penale (good conduct certificates / police certificates / background checks)
4. Ricevuta pagamento (Receipt for payment of application fee)
5. Documento di identità estero (passport)
6. Certificato di conoscenza della lingua Italiana (language certificate)

Specific Requirements for Each Document Category:

1. **Long form birth certificate** issued by the relevant authorities of the country of birth. The certificate must be legalized for International use with an apostille. A full translation into Italian must be attached. If born outside the U.S. the translation must be certified as “true to the original” by the Italian consular authorities in the country (please note: in some countries, i.e. Brazil, this certification is replaced by yet another apostille. You need to check this with the Italian Consular Authority of the place).

**Birth certificates and Police certificates from countries other than Italy:**

Certificates issued outside of Italy are required to be translated to Italian. Additionally, certificates issued outside of Italy must be Certified as “true to the original” by the Italian Consulate, or if available, Honorary Consulate in the same country the document was issued.

Italian Consulates in the U.S. cannot validate translations of documents issued in countries other than the United States. This rule ALSo applies to certificates written in English (i.e. from the United Kingdom). Double translations (original language into English then English into Italian) are also not permitted: the translation must be from the original language into Italian.

Starting 16 February 2019, certain documents including birth, marriage, death, certificates and certificates of no criminal record as well as some others issued in international format by a member state of the EU must be accepted by Italy without an apostille or translation. No changes to the U.S. process outlined in this guide. This will simplify citizenship applications that are presenting documentation originating from the EU. For more information, please see Regolamento UE 2016/1191 del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio del 6 luglio 2016, pubblicato sulla Gazzetta Ufficiale dell'Unione Europea L.200/1 in data 26 luglio 2016 e sulla G.U. della Repubblica Italiana in data 19 settembre 2016 – 2 Serie Speciale n. 71, che ha modificato il Regolamento (UE) n. 1024/2012.
2. **Marriage/civil union long form certificate** issued by the municipality/comune in Italy. The long form is called: “Estratto dell’Atto di Matrimonio” (or “Estratto del registro delle Unione civili” for same-sex-marriages). It is the applicant’s responsibility to get the correct form of the document from the city of registration. Date of issue of the certificate must not be over six months at the time of application. By law the Vital Statistics Office is required to issue abstracts and vital records needed for applications, related to the recognition within six months from the date the request is made.

3. **Good Conduct Certificates** (a.k.a. Criminal History Records/Background check) issued by the relevant authorities of:
   - (i) The country where the applicant was born, even if the applicant was only born but never actually lived in the country. If you were born or reside in the U.S., this check is requested through the Federal Bureau of Investigation (see below for details). The certificate must be legalized for International use with an apostille. A full translation into Italian must be attached.
   - (ii) Every U.S. State or country where the applicant resided during the course of his/her life - starting from 14 years of age. The certificate must be legalized for International use with an apostille. A full translation into Italian must be attached.
   - **Important:** The FBI and state criminal history checks are only valid for 6 months from the date they are issued for the purposes of this application. It is important to juggle the processing of these records, apostille and translation efforts in conjunction with your consulate process. This rule applies also to certificates regarding countries or U.S. states where the applicant has not been a resident for a long time. Applicants who changed their name at some point in their life (i.e. women who acquired their husband’s last name) shall apply for their background checks with all their names (AKA). Please note: if the applicant has been a resident of Italy, the Italian police certificate (certificato penale), is not required for this application.
OBTAINING POLICE CERTIFICATES (CRIMINAL HISTORY)

STATE CRIMINAL HISTORY CHECKS: Generally, there are two ways to request a state criminal history record check. You should research the state’s Department of Justice (a.k.a. Department of Public Safety) website for specific instructions and costs. The type of check is commonly referred for Immigration/Visa purposes or a self-initiated check.

Manual Submission: Some agencies request a manual fingerprint card (FD-258), submitted by mail, with your prints done professionally by local law enforcement or experienced technicians. There are many companies and agencies that will assist you for a small fee/donation.
**LiveScan (Automated fingerprint collection):** With advancements in technology, many agencies accept automated fingerprint scans, commonly referred to as LiveScan. During this process, the LiveScan operator checks the applicant’s identification, inputs the applicant’s personal descriptor information, captures the applicant’s fingerprints electronically, and transmits the data to the DOJ. At the conclusion of the session, the applicant should be provided an applicant transaction identifier (ATI) number, a number used to identify the transaction. Not all states accept self-initiated LiveScan, so check your DOJ website and service providers in your area.

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) BACKGROUND CHECK:** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation will issue the FBI certificate. You can request this check directly from the FBI (link below) by registering online and submitting a FD-258 Fingerprint Card, or using an automated system through a paid “Channeler” recommended by the Bureau.
DIRECT REQUEST: For a fee, the FBI can provide individuals with an Identity History Summary, often referred to as a criminal history record or a "rap sheet," listing certain information taken from fingerprint submissions kept by the FBI and related to arrests and, in some instances, federal employment, naturalization, or military service.

If the fingerprint submissions are related to an arrest, the Identity History Summary includes the name of the agency that submitted the fingerprints to the FBI, the date of the arrest, the arrest charge, and the disposition of the arrest, if known. All arrest information included in an Identity History Summary is obtained from fingerprint submissions, disposition reports, and other information submitted by authorized criminal justice agencies.

The U.S. Department of Justice Order 556-73, also known as Departmental Order, establishes rules and regulations for you to obtain a copy of your Identity History Summary for review or proof that one does not exist.

Only you may request a copy of your own Identity History Summary (or proof that one does not exist). You would typically make this request for personal review, to challenge the information on record, to meet a requirement for adopting a child, or to meet a requirement to live, work, or travel in a foreign country.

An e-mail address must be provided in order to initiate the application process. A secure link, along with a personal identification number, will be sent to the specified address and will be used to complete the online application. The same secure link and personal identification number will be used to check the status of your application and to access your results. You may optionally elect to have your results sent to you by First-Class Mail via the U.S. Postal Service.

- The FBI will process your request upon receipt of your completed fingerprint card in the date order it was received.
- Your fingerprints should be placed on a standard FD-258 fingerprint form commonly used for applicant or law enforcement purposes. The FBI will accept FD-258 fingerprint cards on standard white paper stock.
- You must provide a current fingerprint card. Previously processed cards or copies will not be accepted.
- Your name and date of birth must be provided on the fingerprint card.
- You must include rolled impressions of all 10 fingerprints and impressions of all 10 fingerprints taken at the same time (these are sometimes referred to as plain or flat impressions). If possible, have your fingerprints taken by a fingerprinting technician. This service may be available at a law enforcement agency.
• Fingerprints taken with ink or via live scan are acceptable. If your fingerprints are taken via a live scan device, a hard-copy must be generated so the fingerprint card can be mailed to the FBI.
• If fingerprints are not legible, the fingerprint card will be rejected. This could cause delays in processing and could also result in additional fees.
• The name on your response letter will match the name that you entered on your electronic request.
• If the last four digits of your Social Security number are needed on your response letter, then please ensure the full nine-digit or last four digits of your Social Security number is on the fingerprint card when submitting your request.

We recommend you have the FBI include your date of birth on the response letter and mail a hard-copy response. Both of these requests are part of their online system.

Use the following link to proceed this a direct request: https://www.edo.cjis.gov

USING A CHANNELER: An authorized LiveScan “Channeler” may be used and typically, for a fee, provides records within two weeks. “FBI-approved Channeler receive the fingerprint submission and relevant data, collect the associated fee(s), electronically forward the fingerprint submission with the necessary information to the CJIS Division for a national Identity History Summary check. A letter containing any results will be mailed to the address provided (see example below), and receive the electronic summary check result for dissemination to the individual. An FBI-approved Channeler simply helps expedite the submission delivery of your request to Identity History Summary information on behalf of the FBI.”


FEDERAL APOSTILLE (for FBI Check): The Apostille for the FBI certificate must be issued by the U.S. Department of State in Washington D.C. The Apostille must legalize the signature of the FBI official that signed the certificate.


STATE APOSTILLE: The apostille is obtained by the Secretary of State from the state where the document was issued.

See section Apostille / Legalization for more details.
FBI ID Summary History Check Section 1

FBI ID Summary History Check Section 2
FBI ID Summary History Check Section 3
**Example: FBI FD-258 Fingerprint Card**
The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation has completed the following
fingerprint submission:

Subject Name

Search Completed Result

A SEARCH OF THE FINGERPRINTS PROVIDED BY
THIS INDIVIDUAL HAS REVEALED NO PRIOR
ARREST DATA AT THE FBI. THIS DOES NOT
PRECLUDE FURTHER CRIMINAL HISTORY AT
THE STATE OR LOCAL LEVEL.

Social Security number: [Redacted]

The result of the above response is only effective for the date the
submission was originally completed. For more updated information,
please submit new fingerprints of the subject.

In order to protect Personally Identifiable Information, as of
August 17, 2009, FBI policy has changed to no longer return the
fingerprint cards. This form will serve as the FBI’s official
response.

This Identity History Summary (IdHS) is provided pursuant
to 28 CFR 16.30-16.34 solely for you to conduct a personal review
and/or obtain a change, correction, or updating of your record.
This IdHS is not provided for the purpose of licensing or
employment or any other purpose enumerated in 28 CFR 20.33.

Any questions may be addressed to the Customer Service Group at
(304) 625-5590. You may also visit the Web site at www.fbi.gov for
further instructions.

William G. McKinsey
Section Chief
Biometric Services Section
Criminal Justice Information
Services Division

Example: FBI Criminal History Letter
APOSTILLE
(Convocation de La Haye du 5 octobre 1961)

1. Country: United States of America
This public document has been signed by William G. McKinsey

3. acting in the capacity of Section Chief, Biometric Services Section

4. bears the seal/stamp of Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice

5. at Washington, D.C.

6. the twenty-sixth of February.

7. by Assistant Authentication Officer, United States Department of State

8. No.

9. seal/Stamp: Certified

10. Signature: Fernesia T. Crawford

Example: U.S. Department of State Apostille
CALIFORNIA: Detailed information about background checks is available on the DOJ website: https://oag.ca.gov/fingerprints/visaimmigration

When you receive the results from CA DOJ, you will need to contact the California Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis by email (immigration@doj.ca.gov), to request a letter bearing the state seal and letter for apostille.

NEW YORK: Detailed information about background checks is available on the NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services website:

http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/ojis/recordreview.htm

When you receive the results from NY DCJS, you will need to contact the Office of Criminal Justice Records by email (recordreview@dcjs.ny.gov), to request a letter bearing the signature of the Director/Assistant Director of DCJS, verifying the fingerprint results.

Important: Do not get the apostille legalizing the signature of the notary public who signs this letter, instead you will get the apostille legalizing the signature of the employee who signs the letter. The New York State Department will have their signature on file.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis
P.O. Box 903417
Sacramento, CA 94203-4170

DATE:

MAIDEN Name
Address

RE: DOJ APPLICANT FINGERPRINT RESPONSE

APP ORI:
APP NAME:
APP TYPE:
APP TITLE:
APP SERVICE REQUESTED:
OCA:
SID:
DOB:
SSN:
CDL:
ATI:
OAI:
DATE SUBMITTED:
SCN #:

APP ADDRESS:

****

Based upon a fingerprint search of records contained in the Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis files, there is no information meeting dissemination criteria pursuant to California law on the above-named individual.

This transaction has not been recorded by DOJ Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis; therefore, no subsequent arrest information will be provided.

California Initial results returned by mail.
RE: California Criminal History Information

Dear Applicant:

This is in response to your Visa/Immigration record check concerning the existence of a California criminal history record maintained in the files of the Department of Justice's Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis. As of the date of this letter, your fingerprints did not identify with any criminal history record maintained by this Bureau.

Pursuant to California Penal Code section 11105 (c) (9), the purpose of a Visa/Immigration record check is to provide an individual with a copy of their record if needed in conjunction with an application to enter the United States or any foreign nation.

Sincerely,

ANTHONY MOLINA, Criminal Identification Specialist I
Applicant Processing Program
Bureau of Criminal Information & Analysis

For KAMALA D. HARRIS
Attorney General

BCII 8372a (Rev. 01/07)

California results returned after requesting a letter for apostille.
California apostille example.
4. Receipt of payment of the application fee of Euro 250€

Payment of the application FEE WITHIN THE U.S.

The fee of **250.00€ (euros)** must be paid in advance, by International Money Transfer or otherwise, into the following account owned by the Italian Ministry of Internal Affairs:

Name of Bank: Poste Italiane, S.P.A.
Name of Account/Beneficiary: Conto Corrente Postale “Ministero dell’Interno”
D.L.C.I.-Cittadinanza
Address of Beneficiary: Piazzale Viminale 1, 00184 Roma (Italia)
Name of Bank: Poste Italiane, S.P.A.
Address of Bank: Viale Europa 175, 00144 Roma (Italia)
Reference/Memo: Name & Last Name of Applicant “Istanza di cittadinanza per matrimonio”
IBAN Code: IT54D076010320000000809020
BIC/SWIFT: B-(BIC)/SWIFT BPPIITRRXXX
SWIFT code for Poste Italiane (Eurogiro): PIBPITRA

**IMPORTANT:** Using your Consulate’s current website, verify the beneficiary name/address/IBAN and SWIFT code and other information is accurate. Make sure the fee is paid in full, i.e. no U.S. bank expenses or charges must be paid by the beneficiary.
5. **Scan of valid passport (ID page only).** All other photo IDs (i.e. U.S. Driver License) are not accepted for this application. Applicants with dual/multiple citizenship must attach the copy of the passport that matches the citizenship they declared in the application and include a copy of additional passports for reference only. Example: If you are in the Philadelphia Consulate jurisdiction and declared the U.S. as the primary citizenship, use the U.S. Passport information for the application and upload copies of other passports in the "documento di riconoscimento" tab.

6. **Language Certificate:** Applicants are required to prove they have an adequate grasp of the Italian language at the B1 level or higher*, according to the common European framework of reference for language proficiency (CEFR), see chart below. This requirement can be satisfied by submitting a certificate issued by a public or private educational institute approved by the Ministry of Education. Some approved institutions are Università per stranieri di Siena, Università per stranieri di Perugia, Università Roma Tre, and Società Dante Alighieri. It is recommended to consult the website of the institute or your consulate for testing center locations, dates, and fees. This requirement will not apply to pending applications submitted prior to December 4, 2018.

*In lieu of the language certificate, one may submit “a diploma issued by an Italian public educational institution or equivalent institution” according to the website of the Boston consulate. Other exemptions may be possible for long-term residents in Italy, but it is not covered in this guide as the focus is for those applying from the United States.


Here is the relevant language from the new adopted law:

“Art. 9.1. – 1. The granting of Italian Citizenship pursuant to articles 5 and 9 of the law is now subject to the applicant proving that they have an adequate grasp of the Italian language not inferior to the B1 level of the common European framework of reference for language proficiency (CEFR). To this end, only applicants, who have not already signed the integration agreement discussed in article 4-bis of the testo unico (single text) laid out by the Legislative Decree N. 286 of July 25, 1998, and those who are not presently in possession of an EU stay permit for long-term residents as detailed in article 9 of the same testo unico (single text), will be required at the time of presentation of their citizenship application, to prove their level of Italian knowledge by submitting a certificate of Italian language study Issued by a public educational institute or its equivalent recognized by the Ministry of Education (full name, Ministry of Education, Universities and Research), and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International cooperation or just by the Ministry of Education, or rather the applicant can produce a
special certificate issued by a recognized certifying body of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and international cooperation or just by the Ministry of Education.”

B1 is an intermediate understanding of the Italian language.

- Can understand the main points of clear standard input on familiar matters regularly encountered in work, school, leisure, etc.
- Can deal with most situations likely to arise while travelling in an area where the language is spoken.
- Can produce simple connected text on topics that are familiar or of personal interest.
- Can describe experiences and events, dreams, hopes and ambitions and briefly give reasons and explanations for opinions and plans.

### Common European Framework of Reference for Languages - Self-assessment grid

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AFTER APPLICATION IS SUBMITTED

The applicant may save, change, cancel or submit the completed application. It is recommended to keep the receipt the Portal generates for submitting the application and bring a copy of that and the AE form to the consulate meeting.

In most cases, Consulates screen the application online before the applicant is invited in to submit physical documents. (In Los Angeles, the Consulate requires a pre-screen prior to online portal submission and will certify your translations during the review.)

Once submitted online, there are three possibilities: application accepted, application accepted on condition that something be changed or added, and rejection. Once rejected, the applicant has to start the online application over. If accepted on condition, the consulate allows the applicant to go into the online portal and change things. Sometimes the only communication about an acceptance on condition or rejection are inside the Portal itself. Do not always trust that your email will alert you.

If the applicant moves, they should notify the consulate in their former jurisdiction and they will transfer the application to the consulate in the new jurisdiction. It is recommended to send an email to the citizenship office at the original consulate to do this. Of course, the Italian spouse should have already updated their AIRE prior to making this request.

The Ministry of Interior reserves the right to require additional documents of the applicant at any point during the process.

Keep in mind as the spouse of a recognized Italian citizen, you are free to move, live or work in Italy and any EU country - forever if you choose to do so.

CONSULATE REVIEW

Once the application has been accepted, an appointment will be scheduled with the Italian Consulate. The consulate will contact the spouse by email or through the online portal. Both applicant and Italian spouse may be required to attend the appointment. The consulate should indicate in their communication which kind of proof of residency is acceptable along with any other forms they may want printed and signed in advance. The Consulate will collect and file the original documents submitted online on the appointment day. Consular fees will be payable in USD at the exchange rate established by the consulate for that trimester as follows: 14.00€ for certification of signature of the applicant of the application form. 13.00€ for certification of translations of U.S. certificates (this fee is intended per each page of translation). The current schedule of “Fees” can be found on the Consulate website.
After the appointment, the application becomes the responsibility of the Italian Ministry of Internal Affairs. The process for jure matrimonii is currently permitted to take up to forty-eight months from the date of the application being received and accepted by the consulate.

**UPDATE:** On 21 October 2020 the Italian government passed a decree law n. 130/2020, which was then converted into law n. 173/2020 on 18 December 2020. The law makes the processing time for new JM applications twenty-four months, but this can be extended to a maximum of thirty-six months from the date of submission. For applications submitted prior to the conversion of the law, the maximum forty-eight month processing time is still in effect.
**K NUMBER**

The K Number is like a tracking number for the application. It should be provided to the applicant once their application is marked as complete (all documents are submitted online). Using the K Number, one can review the status of their application. Go to the Portal, scroll to “CITTADINANZA” and click on “COMUNICAZIONI/STATO PRATICA” (Communications/Application Status). Progress is measured in 7 stages.

![Portal screenshot](image.png)
APPLICATION STAGES

As of July 2019, the following stage updates are provided by the system:

Stage 1 & 2*: Sono in corso verifiche istruttorie sugli elementi acquisiti relativi a chiarimenti e integrazioni con altri uffici coinvolti nel procedimento.

*Prior to July 2019, the Ministry used two separate stages to document paperwork moving between offices. These are now bundled for purposes of reporting.

Stage 3: Sono stati acquisiti elementi istruttori e cognitivi, oggetto di necessari accertamenti utili alla definizione del procedimento.

Stage 4: Sono stati acquisiti tutti gli elementi informativi necessari, la pratica è in fase di valutazione.

This stage represents a huge leap forward. All of the required information and checks are complete and your case is in final review. Once you are out of the examination phase you move into the phase for the creation of the citizenship concession decree. At this point the officer has decided that all is well and that the Ministry can write up your citizenship
decrees. Historically this phase moves quickly (under 30 days), so things are finally moving at a fast pace.

Stage 5: La procedura relativa alla pratica in questione è conclusa ed il relativo provvedimento è stato inviato agli Organi competenti per i conseguenti adempimenti e determinazioni.

Your request is approved. Breathe a sigh of relief and everything is smooth sailing from here provided no office told them to deny you as you’re secretly a terrorist. The decree needs to be signed and typically this will take around 3-4 weeks but at this point you’re so close that it's worth the wait.

Stage 6: L’istruttoria si è conclusa favorevolmente; è in corso di trasmissione il provvedimento di concessione alla Prefettura che ne curerà la notifica. Se risiede all’estero, il decreto sarà inviato all’Autorità Consolare.

Your decree has been drafted and signed. It is ready to be sent to the Consulate (or Comune).

Stage 7: Pratica definita riceverà una comunicazione dalla prefettura/consolato.

The Consulate (or Comune) where you reside has the decree. You will be contacted to take the oath. The move from stage 6 to 7 sometimes happens within days.

NOTIFICATION MESSAGE

Oggetto: Decreto di concessione di Cittadinanza Italiana n. K10/XXXXXXXX

10/04/2019 - Convocazione Consolare per Notifica.

Gentile Sig.ra LAST/FIRST/MIDDLE NAME,, ai sensi dell’art. 4 del D.P.R. n. 362/1994 Le comunichiamo che e’ stato emesso il provvedimento sopra distinto che Le conferisce la cittadinanza italiana.

La S.V. e’ pregata di mettersi immediatamente in contatto, con l’Ufficio Cittadinanza di questo Consolato Generale d’Italia in CITY, all’indirizzo di posta elettronica EMAIL@esteri.it, per concordare un appuntamento, per Lei e il Suo coniuge, al fine della consegna e notifica formale del Decreto stesso che dovrà essere effettuata entro 15 giorni dalla ricezione della presente.
Il giorno dell’appuntamento Lei dovrà altresì produrre la documentazione prevista dalla normativa al fine dell’accertamento della sussistenza dell’effettivo rapporto coniugale, come previsto dalla Circolare del Ministero dell’Interno n. 3074 del 07/10/2009 e che le sarà indicata con apposita e mail, insieme alla data dell’appuntamento.

Lo stesso giorno Le verranno indicate le date disponibili previste per la cerimonia del Giuramento di fedelta’ da effettuarsi entro 6 mesi dalla data della notifica del Decreto, presso gli Uffici di questo Consolato Generale, pagando la corrispondente tassa governativa. (Euro 16,00).

Soltanto il giorno dopo aver prestato il Giuramento Lei diverrà cittadina italiana. Distinti saluti,

Ufficio Cittadinanza.

The Decreto (Sample)
ASSOCIATE PENDING APPLICATION FROM FORMER PORTAL TO NEW

On 18 January 2021, the Italian Ministry of the Interior launched a new portal for those applying for Italian citizenship by marriage. It is no longer possible to review the status of a pending application in the old portal- here are a few simple steps to review your application in the new portal:

1) After creating an account in the new system (https://portaleserviziapp.dlci.interno.it/AliCittadinanza/ali/home.htm), verify your email and log in

2) Click on "Cittadinanza"

3) Click on "Associa Pratica"

4) Click on the second option also called "Associa Pratica"

5) Fill out with the exact same details as they appear in your JM application, but PLEASE NOTE that the "Identificativo Domanda" is NOT the K10/C/ code, but a separate and unique code that appears on your “Submission Receipt” viewable when the application was originally submitted. For US applicants, the number likely starts with “USA”.

See below for visuals.
Gentile

La informiamo che il modulo informatico è stato ricevuto correttamente.

Identificativo domanda: USAI
Codice verifica:

I dati inerenti la domanda da Lei inoltrata sono i seguenti:

DATI
Cognome e Nome del richiedente:

Data e ora di ricezione domanda: 02-2018
Tipo domanda presentata:
Modello AE - Cittadini Stranieri residenti all’Estero - Art.5 - richiesta per matrimonio o unione civile con cittadino italiano
THE OATH CEREMONY

If citizenship is granted the applicant will be required to pledge his/her allegiance to the Republic of Italy by taking an oath (giuramento) during a public ceremony which takes place at the Consulate; this must be done within six (6) months of approval. The officer administering your oath will give you a copy of it, which must be recited in Italian.

The Italian citizenship is legally effective the following midnight after the oath is taken. Then the spouse will have all the rights, privileges, and obligations associated with Italian citizenship, such as acquiring an Italian passport.

If the spouse has non-Italian minor children and wishes them to have Italian citizenship, they must live in the same residence and must still be minors (under age 18) before and while the spouse takes the oath (the only exception is if the Italian spouse adopts the adult children, but then they still have a 5 year residency requirement in Italy). Make sure the consulate or comune includes their birth certificates and other details in the naturalization.

The applicant must remain married and legally residing together with Italian spouse through the entire process including the giuramento. Divorce, death (of either spouse), or legal separation terminates the jure matrimonii citizenship acquisition process.

Naturalization as an Italian citizen may or may not impact the spouse’s other citizenship(s).

After acquiring the Italian citizenship using this method, the applicant has an obligation to report their oath (made to a foreign country) to the US State Department when they renew their US passport. (See the topic “Passport Renewal” later in this guide.)

Prior to taking the Italian Oath, the Consulate will review your current passport and the passports of your citizen spouse (U.S. and Italian); collect the “Imposta di bollo” tax, about $20 (the current conversion rate will be in the email); and require a current utility bill to verify you reside in their jurisdiction.

During the Oath Ceremony you will need to pronounce, in front of the Consul, the following sentence:
“Giuro di essere fedele alla Repubblica Italiana e di osservare la Costituzione e le Leggi dello Stato” (in Italian).

You are allowed to read the statement, however we strongly advise you to practice in advance of the ceremony and listen to a recording from a native speaker. The number of applicants reciting the oath will vary by Consulate. Be prepared to recite the oath one-on-one with the Consul General or in a larger group setting. Be prepared to take photos during the ceremony, but respectful of the Consulate’s photo/video policy. The whole process takes about two hours from check-in to departure.

Your Italian citizenship is official the day following the Oath ceremony - congratulations.

Four new Italian Citizens swore the oath to the Italian Republic today April 25th, on Italian Liberation Day 🇮🇹 What a moving ceremony 📚👏
Francesco Genuardi, Consul General of New York Italian Consulate, performing JM Ceremony
FOLLOWING THE OATH

Once citizenship becomes effective the day following your oath, the Decreto and vital records will be recorded in the home comune of your spouse. The Decreto and Italian birth certificate will be transcribed in the second part of the comune registry. The new citizen is also entered into the Anagrafe degli Italiani Residenti all’Estero (AIRED) system and like the spouse, must report any change of address. Once the process to obtain Italian citizenship jure matrimonii is complete, you may consider obtaining an Italian passport. Instructions for obtaining your passport are available on your consulate’s website and/or our website.
U.S. PASSPORT RENEWAL

After taking the Oath, acquiring the Italian citizenship through JM, the new Italian citizen applicant has an obligation to report their oath (made to a foreign country) to the US State Department when renewing their US passport.

ACTS OR CONDITIONS

(IIf any of the below-mentioned acts or conditions have been performed by or apply to the applicant, the portion which applies should be lined out, and a supplementary explanatory statement under oath (or affirmation) by the applicant should be attached and made a part of this application.)

I have not, since acquiring United States citizenship/nationality, been naturalized as a citizen of a foreign state; taken an oath or made an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state; entered or served in the armed forces of a foreign state; accepted or performed the duties of any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof; made a formal renunciation of nationality either in the United States, or before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state; or been convicted by a court or court martial of competent jurisdiction of committing any act of treason against, or attempting by force to overthrow, or bearing arms against the United States, or conspiring to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force, the government of the United States.

Furthermore, I have not been convicted of a federal or state drug offense or convicted of a "sex tourism" crime, and I am not the subject of an outstanding federal, state, or local warrant of arrest for a felony; a criminal court order forbidding my departure from the United States; or a subpoena received from the United States in a matter involving federal prosecution for, or grand jury investigation of, a felony.

Follow the instructions on the renewal form by attaching a supplemental statement stating there was no intention to relinquish US citizenship upon taking the Italian citizenship oath. Some applicants will go a step further and write up an affidavit and sign it before a notary public stating that they do not intend to relinquish their US citizenship by swearing an oath of allegiance to Italy and sign it before taking the oath.
HOW TO CONTACT THE ITALIAN MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

The Ministry of the Interior's Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration handles the processing of all citizenship by marriage or residency applications.

To contact them about any concerns you have with your application you can send a Posta Electronica Certificata (PEC) message. The PEC service (Certified Email in Italian Posta Elettronica Certificata) is a system which allows users to send emails with legal value equivalent to a registered letter with return receipt. You may use your own PEC address or hire someone to send a message on your behalf.

The PEC address is:

comunicazione.cittadinanza@pecdlci.interno.it

When sending the PEC, always put only the K number in the subject field and attach a copy of your passport otherwise the PEC will not be processed.

For questions concerning the Portal, a message can be sent to the Help Desk at the following link:

http://selfhdext.dlci.interno.it/shdticket/form.htm?referer=ALI

According to the Portal website, it is also possible to contact the Ministry to request information and clarifications by calling the following telephone numbers on the days indicated alongside, from 10am to 12pm (Italian time):

06/46539955 - Monday / Wednesday
3346909996 - Wednesday
3346909859 - Friday
Ministero dell’Interno
Istruzioni per la compilazione
Modello AE

The next 18 pages plus cover are the instructions made by the Italian Ministry of the Interior for the purpose of completing Modello AE. They were not written by Dual US-Italian Citizenship and are provided for convenience and informational purposes only.
ISTRUZIONI PER LA COMPILAZIONE
Modello AE – Cittadini stranieri residenti all’estero – Art. 5
Richiesta per matrimonio o unione civile con cittadino italiano
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1. Chi può presentare il modello AE

L’utilizzo di questo modello è riservato al coniuge/unito civilmente, straniero o apolide, di cittadino italiano che può richiedere la cittadinanza italiana, se residente all’estero, quando siano trascorsi tre anni dalla data del matrimonio, e non sia intervenuto lo scioglimento, l’annullamento o la cessazione degli effetti civil di matrimonio, non sussista la separazione personale dei coniugi e non sia stata manifestata la volontà allo scioglimento dell’unione. Il termine di due anni è ridotto alla metà in presenza di figli nati o adottati dei coniugi.

La compilazione del modulo è divisa in sezioni. Per procedere con l’invio della domanda è necessario fornire tutte le informazioni richieste; il sistema segnalerà con opportuni messaggi esplicativi i campi obbligatori e i campi compilati con caratteri o formati che non rispettano i requisiti richiesti.

Si precisa che ogni dichiarazione omessa o non veritiera, nonché qualsiasi formazione o utilizzo di dati falsi, comporterà conseguenze penali e/o amministrative nella sfera giuridica del richiedente.

2. Sezione: Dichiarazione – Domanda di Cittadinanza

Il richiedente, dopo aver dato conferma della dichiarazione di Cittadinanza, può proseguire con la compilazione delle varie sezioni. Per la corretta compilazione si specifica quanto segue.

#### DICHiarAZIONE - DOMANDA DI CITTADINANZA

**ATTENZIONE**

Ogni dichiarazione omessa o non veritiera, nonché qualsiasi formazione o utilizzo di dati falsi, comporterà conseguenze penali e/o amministrative nella sfera giuridica del richiedente.


Dichiaro

[CONFERMA]

3. Sezione: Dati del Richiedente

In questa sezione vengono richiesti i dati del richiedente suddivisi in cinque sottosezioni:
In caso di discordanze tra le generalità contenute in maschera nelle varie sottosezioni (ad es. Cognome, Nome, Stato di Nascita, Luogo di Nascita, Nato il, Cittadinanza), segnalate dal sistema tramite un messaggio informativo, si aprirà automaticamente una sezione nella quale sarà possibile inserire l'atto di matrimonio/unione civile o l'attestazione di esatte generalità rilasciata dall'Ambasciata del Paese di origine o Certificato di nascita con attestazione marginale.

Se tali atti non verranno inseriti e le generalità citate non corrisponderanno, il sistema impedirà la prosecuzione della compilazione della domanda.

È possibile allegare i documenti, esclusivamente in formato pdf, solo dopo aver salvato la domanda. Questi potranno avere una dimensione massima di 4MB.

In tutte e cinque le anagrafiche, precedentemente elencate, la scelta di uno stato di nascita diverso dall'Italia comporterà la compilazione obbligatoria del campo "Luogo di Nascita"; di conseguenza la scelta dello stato italiano, comporterà la compilazione obbligatoria dei campi "Provincia di Nascita" e "Comune di Nascita".

Si precisa che per le sezioni "Carta di Identità rilasciata dalle Autorità Italiane" e "Titolo di Soggiorno" la compilazione non è obbligatoria ma facoltativa.

### 3.1 Sottosezione: Dati Anagrafici

La compilazione di tutti i campi presenti in maschera è obbligatoria fatta eccezione del campo "Riconosciuto apolido con" che è riservato ai cittadini apolidi.
Si precisa che i campi “Cognome”, “Nome”, “Nato il” ed “E-mail” saranno ereditati da SPID o dal form precedentemente compilato in fase di registrazione. Pertanto, sarà impossibile modificarli.

3.2 **SOTTOSEZIONE: DATI DEL CERTIFICATO DI NASCITA**

La compilazione di tutti i campi presenti in maschera è obbligatoria.

3.3 **SOTTOSEZIONE: CARTA DI IDENTITÀ RILASCIATA DALLE AUTORITÀ ITALIANE**

La compilazione di tale maschera non è obbligatoria per i richiedenti residenti all’estero.
3.4 **Sottosezione: Documento di Identità Estero**

La compilazione di tutti i campi presenti in maschera è obbligatoria.

3.5 **Sottosezione: Titolo di Soggiorno**

La compilazione di tale maschera non è obbligatoria per i richiedenti residenti all’estero.
### 3.6 Sottosezione: Dati del Certificato Penale

La compilazione di tutti i campi presenti in maschera è obbligatoria ad eccezione dell’opzione in testa alla maschera che è riservata ai richiedenti nati in Italia o che hanno effettuato l’ingresso prima dei 14 anni.

Si precisa che nei documenti da caricare nel campo “CERTIFICATO PENALE DEL PAESE DI ORIGINE E DI PAESI TERZI/DOCUMENTO SOSTITUTIVO PER I RIFUGIATI/APOLIDI” è obbligatorio inserire anche il certificato penale di un paese terzo qualora la permanenza in quel paese sia stata superiore ai sei mesi.
La selezione del check “Dichiara di essere nato in Italia o di averne effettuato l’ingresso prima degli anni 14” implica la non obbligatorietà della compilazione della predetta sezione.

### 3.7 Sottosezione: Dati Residenza del Richiedente

La compilazione di tutti i campi presenti in maschera è obbligatoria ad eccezione del campo TELEFONO.

### DATI RESIDENZA DEL RICHIEDENTE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATO DI RESIDENZA</th>
<th>--Seleziona--</th>
<th>UFFICIO DI COMPETENZA</th>
<th>--Seleziona--</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOCALITA’</td>
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<td>INDIRIZZO</td>
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<tr>
<td>PERIODO DA</td>
<td>gg/mm/aaaa</td>
<td>TELEFONO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIGRAMMA</td>
<td></td>
<td>E-MAIL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.8 Sottosezione: Attività lavorativa

La compilazione di tutti i campi presenti in maschera è obbligatoria.
3.9 **Sottosezione: Matrimonio – Unione Civile**

La compilazione di tutti i campi presenti in maschera è obbligatoria fatta eccezione del caricamento del documento "Atto di matrimonio trascritto in Italia".

**MARRIAGE – CIVIL UNION**

**CONSIGLIO/UNITO CIVILE/FILIALE**

**ATTO DI MATRIMONIO E UNIONE CIVILE**

**PROVINCIA**

**CITTÀ**

**TIPO DI MATRIMONIO**

**ENGAGED IN ITALY**

**4. Sezione: Posizione Giudiziaria del Richiedente**

**4.1 Sottosezione: Posizione Giudiziaria del Richiedente in Italia**

La compilazione dei campi inizialmente oscurati diventerà obbligatoria alla scelta della voce “SI” nei campi:

1. **DICHIARA DI AVER RIPORTATO CONDANNE CON SENTENZA O DECRETO PENALE DI CONDANNA O SENTENZA DI APPLICAZIONE DELLA PENA SU RICHIESTA DELLE PARTI AI SENSI DELL’ARTICOLO 444 E 445 DEL CODICE DI PROCEDURA PENALE;**
2. **SENTEZZA DI RIABILITAZIONE;**
3. **È SOTTOPOSTO A PROCEDIMENTI PENALI.**

Si precisa che è facoltativo allegare i documenti "Sentenza di Condanna" e "Sentenza di Riabilitazione".
4.2 **Sottosezione: Posizione Giudiziaria del Richiedente all’Estero**

La compilazione dei campi inizialmente oscurati diventerà obbligatoria alla scelta della voce “Sì” nel campo **DICHIARA DI AVER RIPORTATO CONDANNE ALL’ESTERO**.
5. Sezione: Precedenti Domande di Cittadinanza

In questa sezione il richiedente dichiara o meno, di aver effettuato precedenti domande di cittadinanza, e in caso affermativo inserisce il relativo codice.

6. Sezione: Dati dei Familiari del Richiedente

In questa sezione vengono richiesti i dati riguardanti i familiari del richiedente.

6.1 Sottosezione: Dati del Coniuge/Parte Unità Civilmente

La compilazione di tutti i campi presenti in maschera è obbligatoria. La scelta di uno stato di nascita diverso dall’Italia comporterà la compilazione obbligatoria del campo “Luogo di Nascita”; di conseguenza la scelta dello stato Italia, comporterà la compilazione obbligatoria del campo “Provincia di Nascita” e “Comune di Nascita”.

Se scegliendo “Sì” nel campo DOMANDA DI CITTADINANZA diventerà obbligatorio indicare il codice pratica della stessa. Analogamente, se il coniuge/parti unità civilmente non è cittadino italiano dalla nascita diventerà obbligatorio compilare i campi:

- IL CONIUGE / PARTE UNITÀ CIVILMENTE Ý CITTADINO ITALIANO DAL;
- DATA.

Quest’ultima è l’evento a seguito del quale il coniuge/parti unità civilmente è diventato cittadino italiano.
### 6.2 SOTTOSEZIONE: DATI DEI GENITORI

In questa sottosezione vengono richiesti i dati paterni e materni del richiedente a seguito della scelta Sì nei campi PADRE/MADRE DEL RICHIEDENTE PRESENTE ALL’ATTO DI NASCITA.
6.3 Sottosezione: Nucleo Familiare

Con la selezione della check "Familiare 1", diventano obbligatori i campi presenti in maschera. Devono dunque essere inseriti i familiari conviventi con il richiedente e presenti nello stato di famiglia.

La scelta della voce "Contratto di Convivenza" nel campo PARENTELA comporterà la compilazione obbligatoria dei campi DATA DEL CONTRATTO e LUOGO DEL CONTRATTO.

Nucleo Familiare

Per mezzo di check, è possibile inserire fino a 6 familiari conviventi, in ordine di preferenza:

- VEDI 1
- VEDI 2
- VEDI 3
- VEDI 4
- VEDI 5
- VEDI 6
Alla scelta della voce “Sì” nel campo DOMANDA DI CITTADINANZA diventerà obbligatorio scegliere e conseguentemente compilare i campi tra IN CORSO DI PRESENTAZIONE e CODICE PRATICA.

Il richiedente può selezionare un massimo di 10 famigliari.

6.4 Sottosezione: Figli non conviventi dei genitori

Con la selezione della check “Figlio 1” diventano obbligatori i campi presenti in maschera. Devono dunque essere inseriti i figli non conviventi con il richiedente.


FIGLI NON CONVIVENTI DEI CONIUGI

Il richiedente può selezionare un massimo di 5 figli.

7. Sezione: Tutore/Amministratore di sostegno

Se scegliendo “Sì” nel campo TUTORE/AMM. DI SOSTEGNO, vengono abilitati, diventando obbligatori, i seguenti campi:
8. Sezione: Dichiarazione Residenze

In questa sezione devono essere inserite le residenze che il richiedente ha avuto nel paese di origine e/o in qualsiasi altro paese diverse da quella attuale. Per gli indirizzi all’estero, considerare quelli a partire dall’età di 14 anni del richiedente.

In seguito alla scelta SI nel campo Indirizzi all’Estero, verranno abilitati, diventando obbligatori, i seguenti campi:

**RESIDENZE IN ITALIA E/O NEL PAESE DI ORIGINE E/O IN QUALSIASI ALTRO PAESE DIVERSE DA QUELLA ATTUALE**

- **INDIRIZZO ALL’ESTERO**: SI
- **PA**: gg/mm/yyyy
- **STA**: gg/mm/yyyy
- **CITT**: gg/mm/yyyy

Il richiedente può inserire fino ad un massimo di 10 indirizzi.

9. Sezione: Conoscenza Lingua Italiana

In questa sezione è obbligatorio selezionare almeno una opzione tra quelle presenti e compilare la sottosezione corrispondente in ogni punto.
8.1 SOTTOSEZIONE: ACCORDO INTEGRAZIONE

ACCORDO INTEGRAZIONE

[Seleziona...]

DATA DELLA SOTTOSEZIONE: [DD/MM/AAAA]

8.2 SOTTOSEZIONE: TITOLO PERMESSO DI SOGGIORNO UE PER SOGGIORNANTI DI LUNGO PERIODO

TITOLO PERMESSO DI SOGGIORNO UE PER SOGGIORNANTI DI LUNGO PERIODO

[Seleziona...]

DATA DEL TITOLI DI PERMESSO DI SOGGIORNO: [DD/MM/AAAA]

8.3 SOTTOSEZIONE: TITOLO DI STUDIO

TITOLO DI STUDIO

[Seleziona...]

DATA DI INIZIO: [DD/MM/YYYY]

DATA DI CHIUSURA: [DD/MM/YYYY]

TITOLO DI STUDIO

[Seleziona...]

[Upload]
8.4 **Sottosezione: Certificato Di Conoscenza Della Lingua Italiana (Ente Pubblico/Parificato)**

**CERTIFICATO DI CONOSCENZA DELLA LINGUA ITALIANA (ENTE PUBBLICO/PARIFICATO)**

- [ ] CERTIFICATO DI CONOSCENZA DELLA LINGUA ITALIANA (ENTE PUBBLICO/PARIFICATO)
- [ ] CERTIFICATO DI CONOSCENZA DELLA LINGUA ITALIANA (ENTE PUBBLICO/PARIFICATO) [Scaricare]
- [ ] CERTIFICATO DI CONOSCENZA DELLA LINGUA ITALIANA (ENTE PUBBLICO/PARIFICATO) [Upload]

8.5 **Sottosezione: Certificato Di Conoscenza Della Lingua Italiana (Ente Privato)**

**CERTIFICATO DI CONOSCENZA DELLA LINGUA ITALIANA (ENTE PRIVATO)**

- [ ] CERTIFICATO DI CONOSCENZA DELLA LINGUA ITALIANA (ENTE PRIVATO)
- [ ] CERTIFICATO DI CONOSCENZA DELLA LINGUA ITALIANA (ENTE PRIVATO) [Scaricare]
- [ ] CERTIFICATO DI CONOSCENZA DELLA LINGUA ITALIANA (ENTE PRIVATO) [Upload]

10. **Sezione: Upload Documenti**

Le pagine che compongono gli originali dei documenti da allegare non devono essere disgiunte, devono essere visibili in tutte le loro parti compresi i bolli di congiunzione, i sigilli, le firme, i timbri di legalizzazione e le apostille aggiunte. Per i documenti costituiti da più pagine è necessario creare ed allegare un unico file multi-pagina. Tutti gli scanner hanno la funzionalità che consente la scansione e creazione del file in questa modalità. L’allegato “documento generico” è facoltativo. Verificare sul sito della prefettura di competenza eventuali documenti utili alla presentazione. Si precisa che l’unico formato consentito è pdf con una dimensione massima di 4MB.

11. **Sezione: Trattamento Dati**

In questa sezione è obbligatorio selezionare tutte le check, fatta eccezione dei documenti non caricati.
12. **Sezione: Imposta di Bollo**

In questa sezione, il richiedente ha modo di comunicare i dati della marca da bollo quale titolo di pagamento. A tal fine dovrà inserire gli estremi della marca da bollo telematica e comunicare la data di pagamento negli appositi campi.

**IMPOSTA DI BOLLO**

- **IMPOSTA DI BOLLO (EURO 14.00)**
- **ESTREMI DELLA MARCA DA BOLLO TELEMATICA**
- **DATA PAGAMENTO: DD/MM/AAAA**
PATH 2
Women only: marriage with an Italian man celebrated before April 27th, 1983

***It is best to contact your consulate for verification of requirements, as these cases can be complicated by the death of the Italian husband or divorce and consulates will differ in how they proceed with these kinds of cases ***

Automatic Italian citizenship through marriage ended (Law no. 123). Prior to 27 April 1983, foreign women who married Italian men automatically and instantly became Italian citizens. Starting on this date, foreign women and foreign men are treated equally when marrying their Italian spouses: they do not receive automatic and immediate Italian citizenship

PREREQUISITES

- Marriage with an Italian citizen man, celebrated before April 27th, 1983
- If there was a divorce, it was after the above date, and the former husband is willing to provide his own vital records if needed. The Italian government views that the wife loses Italian citizenship with divorce prior to the law change
- Italian husband should already be recognized as an Italian citizen or have a jure sanguinis application pending. It may also be possible to apply at the same time as the husband’s JS appointment. Ask the consulate if a separate appointment is necessary
- If the husband has died before being recognized as an Italian citizen, it may be impossible for the wife to be recognized herself since the husband cannot be registered any longer

PROCESS

The applicant submits her jure matrimonii request to the consulate. She schedules a citizenship appointment through her resident consulate Prenota scheduling system. Remember all dates in Prenota are European format: day/month/year. This includes birthdays and appointment dates. It is recommended to make an appointment first, before gathering documents as some consulate wait times exceed several years. Collect and prepare the documentation while waiting for the appointment date. Both wife and Italian husband should attend the appointment, unless the latter is deceased or divorced from the wife. With this specific kind of case, the oath of allegiance to Italy is not required, criminal record reports are not required, nor is B1 language proficiency.
For the appointment, bring the following documentation:

a. CURRENT PASSPORTS of both applicant and Italian spouse

b. PROOF OF RESIDENCY a utility bill or bank statement. Applicants of nationalities other than the United States must also provide proof of legal residence in the United States (Permanent Resident Card/Green Card, Visa or other).

c. ORIGINAL BIRTH CERTIFICATE – Applicants born in the USA must submit the long form with apostille and translation into Italian. Applicants born in countries other than the USA must comply with the local regulations on the legalization of documents. The certificate must be translated into Italian and certified by the Italian Consulate / Embassy in the Country where the document was issued.

d. APPLICATION FEE 300.00€ – equivalent in USD to be paid in cash or money order. Check your consulate website (i tarffii consolari) for the current quarterly conversion rate.

e. ORIGINAL MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE - Marriages in the USA must be in long form with apostille and translation into Italian. Marriages in countries other than the USA must comply with the local regulations on the legalization of documents. The certificate must be translated into Italian and certified by the Italian Consulate / Embassy in the Country where the document was issued.

Note: If the husband is sharing a JS appointment with the wife, then only 1 marriage certificate is required. Additionally, if the husband applied previously at the same consulate, it is not required to get another copy for the wife for her appointment.

g. CERTIFIED DIVORCE JUDGEMENT WITH CONA (if applicable) - Divorce judgement & certificate of no appeal must both be certified and both have the apostille and “legalized translations” into Italian, which means that the translations are sworn to be accurate in front of a notary public by the translator, and separately have their own apostille.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

TRANSLATIONS

Before jure matrimonii applicants submit their final documents online or in person, they are required to have them translated into the Italian language. Italian documents and European documents issued in international format do not apply.

In summary, anyone (including the applicant if skilled enough) may translate the documents. Online translators such as Google are not recommended as the translations must be accurate. The applicant may find a professional translator either in person or online.

Here is a list of translators that members of the Facebook group have used:


For more general information on the translations of documents, please visit our website:

https://dualusitalian.com/welcome/units/%f0%9f%87%ae%f0%9f%87%b9-translations-%f0%9f%87%ae%f0%9f%87%b9/

Below is an example of a birth certificate, with the translation. Note, the translations are not required to be typed in the same format as the original. It is perfectly fine if they are like the example or if they are in the same format.
DIPARTIMENTO PER LA SANITÀ DELLO STATO DI NEW YORK
UFFICIO ANAGRAFE
CERTIFICATO DI NASCITA

Numero di documento:
Numero del distretto:
(Deve essere registrato dall’Ufficiale di Stato Civile)
Numero di registrazione:

Luogo di nascita:
Stato:
Contea:
Cittadina:
Città:
Nome dell’ospedale o istituto:
Residenza usuale della madre:
Stato:
Contea:
Cittadina:
Città:
Entro i limiti civici:
Indirizzo:
La residenza si trova in una fattoria:
Nome e cognome del neonato:
Sesso:
Tipo di nascita:
Data di nascita:
Nome del padre:
Età:
Luogo di nascita:
Professione:
Ditta:
Nome e cognome da nobile della madre:
Età:
Luogo di nascita:
Altri figli viventi della madre:
Figli nati vivi ma poi morti:
Quanti figli sono nati (nati dopo 20 settimane di gravidanza): 0
Durata della gravidanza:
Peso del neonato al momento della nascita:
Indirizzo della madre per la notifica della registrazione: Lo stesso di quello dichiarato qui sopra
Con la presente certifico che ho assistito alla nascita di questo bambino, nato vivo, il giorno menzionato qui sopra alle ore 136 am.
Firma di chi ha assistito al parto:
Indirizzo della persona che ha assistito al parto:
Data della firma:
Data di registrazione presso l’Ufficiale di Stato Civile locale:
Firma dell’Ufficiale di Stato Civile: W. H. Ryan Jr.
APOSTILLE / LEGALIZATION

For the purposes of this guide, apostille & legalization are used interchangeably. The consulates use both terms, but they mean the same thing. Before jure matrimonii applicants submit their final documents online or in person, they are required to have them affixed with the apostille.

An apostille is an authentication of an official document that allows it to be used in a different country, provided both countries have signed the Hague convention on apostilles (technically, the Hague Convention Abolishing the Requirement for Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents). What is actually being authenticated by the apostille is the signature of the official who signed the underlying document.

The apostille is a separate piece of paper that is added to the document (see example), usually with a staple or grommet. On this piece of paper is written the country for which the document will be used (Italy) and the name of the person whose signature is being verified. The signatures of local officials are kept on file at the department that issues the apostille.

In the US, each state issues its own apostilles for documents from that state, the apostilles being issued by the Secretary of State's Office for that state. The U.S. Department of State issues apostilles for federal documents. At the state level, the signatures of only some public officials, such as county clerks, the state registrar, or Superior Court judges, and notaries public are kept on file by the Secretary of State, so a document issued by a municipality would need to first be certified by a county clerk or state registrar (depending on the state) before it could then be apostilled.

Apostilles are required for vital records issued by the Hague convention countries (such as the US, but not Canada), except for some documents from select European countries that have an agreement with Italy obviating apostilles.

Apostilles can be obtained for documents by walking them into the proper office, without an appointment, and getting them back the same day or by mailing them to the proper office and having them mailed back, generally in a few weeks. The cost is typically several dollars per document (For example in California the fee is $20 per document and New York is $10 per document.)

DO NOT REMOVE THE STAPLE OR GROMMET, or your apostille is invalid. If you have a document amended, you should obtain a new apostille for it, so it is probably a good idea to make sure all corrections are completed before obtaining apostilles. When a document has to be
authenticated by the consulate, the apostille will have to be done beforehand, since one of the things they will be verifying is the apostille.

Since an apostille is an authentication of a signature, some offices will not apostille documents more than a few years old, or those signed by someone no longer in office. Exactly where the cut-off may vary by state or country, but if you have a decades-old copy of a document, it is usually necessary to order a new one. Also keep in mind that since it is the county clerk's signature that in most cases (in the US) is being authenticated, even an older document that was issued locally could theoretically be certified now by a county clerk and then apostilled with no difficulty.

If a country, such as Canada, Brazil, or most African countries, does not issue apostilles, there still may be some sort of governmental legalization process required for a document in order for it to be used in another country. In general, when using a document from a foreign country (other than Italy of course) for your application, ask the consulate in the issuing country, which will have to authenticate the document, what sort of legalization will be required from that country's government.

For a full description and background of the Apostille, the Hague Conference on Private International Law has a comprehensive history: https://assets.hcch.net/upload/abc12e.pdf
CLOSING REMARKS

Generally, while you are waiting for your JM application to be approved or if you decide to hold off on the JM process, you are free to live, work, and play in Italy (and many other European Union countries) full time. To view your rights as the spouse of an EU citizen, this website will be very helpful: https://europa.eu/european-union/index_en

As a final reminder the authors of this guide shall not be held accountable for any errors or omissions within this guide. It is vital to check your consulate’s website for any updates or changes to JM applications.

We wish you buona fortuna (best of luck) with your pursuit of Italian Citizenship and don’t forget to keep the Admins/Group informed about any changes you encounter along the way.

Grazie Mille!

Signed, The Admins
Dual U.S.-Italian Citizenship Group

https://www.facebook.com/groups/dualusitaliancitizenship/
DualUSItalian.com