

GUIDE TO THE SUBMISSION OF FINANCIAL STATUS (ISEE)

ACADEMIC YEAR 2024/2025

1. Legislation: ISEE for university services and doctorates

The financial situation of the household of a student seeking economic and financial concessions (reduction in university fees, scholarships, accommodation, meals, international mobility, 150 hrs of work at the university, etc.) is determined using the Equivalent Economic Status Indicator (Indicatore della Situazione Economica Equivalente or ISEE) as envisaged by article 8 of Presidential Decree 159/2013. There is a specific ISEE for doctorate students..

An ISEE is a form of certification every citizen is entitled to obtain for free:

- by themselves, following the instructions on the website of the Italian Social Security Authority (Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale – INPS).
- from an authorised centre (INPS offices, CAAF - Authorised Tax Assistance Centres, accountants, etc...)

The document is issued based on the information stated on the self-declaration form (Dichiarazione Sostitutiva Unica - **DSU**) signed in accordance with Presidential Decree 445/2000. Anyone who signs a DSU is civilly and criminally liable for the correctness and completeness of the information contained therein.

The processing time for this document is approximately 5-7 working days, although this might be longer for students who are not independent and not resident with their parents (see point 2 in Appendix 1).

Students wishing to claim the benefits of the right to university education must necessarily and compulsorily subscribe to a **full DSU** (subscribing only a DSU mini is not enough), making sure that in part C for the **university services** it is correctly indicated that the request is made for the benefits of the right to education **in favor of the student**.

For the academic year 2024/2025, the income to refer for ISEE declarations is the 2022 calendar year (2023 Single Tax Certification and 2023 Tax Returns), whilst the position of assets (tangible and intangible) is as at December 31 2022.

2. DEADLINES

Except for cases specified in this guide, in order to be eligible for the benefits, it is necessary to sign the DSU to obtain ISEE certification for university services study or doctorates (without omissions or mistakes), or follow the procedure explained in this guide (in case of students with household resident abroad), **between January 1 2024 and the deadline for the requested DSU benefit (see the DSU Benefits Call)**.

EVENT	DEADLINE
SCHOLARSHIPS	
Signing the DSU for the ISEE	By September 30 2024*
Upload of the ISEE documents for foreign students	By September 30 2024*
EXCEPTIONAL SUBSIDY	
Signing the DSU for the ISEE	By December 31 2024**
Upload of the ISEE documents for foreign students	By April 30 2025**
UNIVERSITY RESIDENCE	
Signing the DSU for the ISEE	By August 21 2024*
Upload of the ISEE documents for foreign students	By August 21 2024*
CANTEEN	
Signing the DSU for the ISEE	By December 31 2024
Upload of the ISEE documents for foreign students	By April 30 2025

* if the family household, the marital status and the independence requirements (see the ISEE guide) are unchanged after the deadline, it is possible to evaluate an acceptance of an ISEE calculated later, but the documents must be in any case submitted with proper advance before the final ranking.

** In consideration of the possible change of the ISEE after the event for which the exceptional Subsidy is requested, it is also possible to accept the current ISEE and the ISEE 2025 with the DSU signed after the event and before the application deadline (in any case in time for the evaluation before the publication of the final ranking).

3. DATA ACQUISITION

The University will automatically acquire the data of the ISEE certificates (provided the ISEE is correct, as indicated below) present in the INPS database. The student must not therefore provide a digital or paper copy of the ISEE or DSU: it will be sufficient to indicate the fiscal code on "sportello online" during the submission of the application.

The absence of a correct ISEE (submitted within the time period indicated in the announcement) in the INPS database will result in exclusion from the ranking.

The term **correct ISEE** shall mean:

- ISEE for facilitations for the right to university education for the student or, solely for cases where the student is a political refugee (see 6.5) or a foreign student resident in Italy, an ordinary ISEE, or, solely for Ph.D students ISEE for doctorate courses (see 4.3);
- in all cases the ISEE certification must not include the wording "omissioni/difformità" (missing or incorrect information): this note is automatically added to the certification when INPS finds any irregularities in the declaration of household assets on the DSU. In case of missing or incorrect information, the student must correct the ISEE within the deadlines established in this announcement for the ISEE submission.

4. THE HOUSEHOLD

4.1 Composition of the household

The "family nucleus" (i.e. the household) is defined under article 3 of Prime Ministerial Decree 159/2013. In particular, on the date on which a person signs the DSU, i.e. the self-declaration form affirming the identity of the members of the family, the household shall comprise:

- a. the student;
- b. all the persons included in the student's household, even if they are not related by blood, marriage or kinship. The foregoing group of persons in the household does not, however, include unmarried and childless adults who are 100% financially dependent* on their parents. These latter persons are deemed to be external to the household of the student;
- c. unmarried and childless adult brothers/sisters of the student, who do not form part of the household of the student but are 100% financially dependent* on their parents;

NB: Financial dependency is determined with reference to the year in which household income was generated rather than the year in which the declaration (DSU) was made. In other words, the fiscal year for determining financial dependency is 2022 (see point 1).

- d. any minors (even if not included in the student's household) who, on the date on which the ISEE is made, are being fostered by household members pending adoption;

Further, unless already included under the foregoing definitions, and provided the student is not classified as "independent" (see point 4.2), the family household shall comprise:

- e. both parents of the applicant, if they are married to one another, even if one or both has a residential address different from the student's;
- f. both parents of the applicant, if they are married to one another, even if one or both has a residential address different from the student's in the manner indicated in point 4.4.

4.2 Independent student

A student who does not reside with either of his parents can declare himself/herself independent of his/her original household and present an ISEE certificate in which his/her parents are not included (the ISEE must in any case be filled out in compliance with the relevant laws), only if both of the following requirements are met:

- a. that, at the time of submitting the application, the student shall have been living for at least two years outside the original family home in a property that is not owned by a member of his/her original family, and that his or her residence outside the family home is duly registered in the public records;

- b. that over the two calendar years before the submission of the application, his or her declared taxable income deriving from work as a salaried or similar employee is at least € 9.000,00 for each of the two years

Absent one or both of the foregoing conditions, the student shall be deemed to form part of the household comprising his/her parents (or, in the case of their legal separation or divorce, comprising the parent indicated in point 4.6.1) and the other persons identified in point 4.1.

NB: Married student: the status of independent student is available also to a student who is married, only if the student meets the above-mentioned residence requirement. In this case, the earnings of the spouse shall be counted towards the minimum income of € 9.000,00.

Procedure to obtain the cumulative ISEE: for technical reasons relating to the INPS computer system, a student who, despite not living with his or her parents, is not independent and therefore needs to include himself/herself in the parents' household, must make sure when submitting a request for a cumulative ISEE certificate that his/her parents already have a currently valid ISEE certificate declaring their family status. Unless the parents have an ISEE certificate, a cumulative ISEE certificate cannot be issued. Once their ISEE is produced, the parents must communicate the protocol number of their ISEE to the student and the student must have it entered in the appropriate field of part D of their DSU. In this way, INPS will integrate the student's ISEE with the ISEE of the parents for the purpose of university ISEE only.

4.3 Students enrolled in Ph.D programs

Pursuant to article 8, paragraph 4 of Prime Ministerial Decree 159/2013, the household of a student enrolled in a doctorate program shall comprise exclusively:

- the applicant himself/herself;
- his/her spouse;
- his/her children under the age of majority;
- his/her adult children, in accordance with the ordinary rules for determining the make-up of a household (point 4.1).

A doctorate student retains the right to apply the ordinary rules for declaring a household, which may therefore also comprise any other persons as permitted by these rules.

4.4 Students whose parents never married

The never-married parents of a non-independent student both form part of the student's household, but different considerations from those outlined above shall apply.

Unless one of the circumstances listed below obtains, 100% of the income and wealth of both parents is counted towards the total financial position of the household.

If, however, one or both of the following cases applies:

- the parent does not live with the applicant student and is married to someone other than the second parent;
- the parent does not live with the applicant student and has children by someone other than the second parent;

then the parent not living with the student shall be counted as an "additional component" as specified in Annex 2, paragraph 2 of Prime Ministerial Decree 159/2013, and the calculation of family income for the purposes of ISEE shall be as follows:

- a. pursuant to article 2, paragraph 3, the indicator of financial position (ISE) shall refer to the non-cohabiting parent only, irrespective of the income and wealth of the other members of this parent's household;
- b. the indicator of financial position referred to in a) above is divided by the benchmark equivalence value for the household to which the parent belongs and multiplied by 0.3;
- c. the value referred to in b) above is multiplied proportionally - by a factor of 1 in the case of a single non-cohabiting child. The factor is increased by 0.5 for every other non-cohabiting child. Non-cohabiting children who do not form part of the beneficiary's household are not relevant for the purposes of calculating the multiplier
- d. the additional component is obtained by dividing the amount referred to in c) above by the benchmark equivalence value for the beneficiary's household.

Calculated thus, the additional component is included in the applicant's ISEE

4.5 Students whose parents are legally separated or divorced

A non-independent student whose parents are legally separated or divorced belongs to the household of the parent with whom he or she shares an address, except as specified in point 4.6.1.

4.6 Special cases

The category of non-independent students may include special cases:

4.6.1 Students whose parents are legally separated or divorced and are each registered in the public record as resident at a different address

If a student lives at an address different from that of his or her legally separated or divorced parents, and each parent lives at a separate address, then the student's household shall be deemed to comprise:

- the parent on whom the student is 100% dependent for tax purposes in the fiscal year used for the declaration (along with any other persons who make up the household of the parent;

or

- a parent chosen by the student, for cases in which the financial dependency for tax purposes is shared by both parents for the fiscal year in question (along with any other persons who make up the household of the chosen parent);

or

- if no financial dependency for tax purposes has been declared, whichever parent is entitled to receive maintenance allowances for the student. If none of the above conditions is relevant, then Sections 433 and 441 of the Civil Code shall apply.

4.6.2 Orphaned students with no parents

The orphan student's household shall comprise the student's household as registered in the public record.

4.6.3 Individuals living together

A person registered as cohabiting with others (i.e. sharing an address with other people for reasons of religion, care, assistance, military service, penitentiary detention and the like) is considered a household in and of himself/herself unless, by virtue of being married, he or she may be deemed a member of the spouse's household.

Students who consider themselves as belonging to a household not provided for by the above rules are invited to contact dsu@unimib.it to seek clarification of how to define their household for ISEE purposes.

4.6.4 Households with members with disabilities

Article 2-sexies of Law 89/2016 introduced a significant change into ISEE rules for members of the household with moderate or severe disabilities or lacking self-sufficiency (Annex 3 Prime Ministerial Decree 159/2013). In such instances, applicants are no longer required to declare any healthcare allowances, social security benefits and other indemnities of any sort, including debit cards, received from the government, provided the payments are not included in personal income tax (IRPEF) declarations. The deductions and deductibles previously used in calculations are no longer applicable. In place of the previous method, a return has been made to the equivalence system, according to which the benchmark is increased by 0.5 for every disabled member of a household, as per the provisions of Prime Ministerial Decree 159/2013.

5. CURRENT ISEE

Who can request it	All the students who have already calculated a "normal" ISEE during the calendar year 2024
What are the requirements to request it	One of the following situations must have occurred from for at least one member of the ISEE household: <ol style="list-style-type: none">employee on an open-ended contract, whose employment relationship was terminated, suspended or reduced;employee on a fixed-term or flexible contract, whose was not employed at the time of the DSU declaration and who can prove, as per the means indicated herein, employment of at least 120 days in the twelve months prior to the conclusion of the most recent employment relationship;self-employed worker, whose was unemployed at the time of the DSU declaration, who has ceased to be a self-employed worker, after having held that position continuously for at least

	<p>twelve months;</p> <p>d. interruption of healthcare allowances, social security benefits and other indemnities of any sort, including debit cards, received from the government that are not already included in the income;</p> <p>or alternatively if there has been a change in the overall income situation of the household of <u>more than 25%</u> compared to the income situation in the ordinary ISEE.</p> <p>or alternatively if there has been a change in the overall assets situation of the household of <u>more than 20%</u> compared to the income situation in the ordinary ISEE.</p>
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Ask to a CAAF or any other authorized center for further explanations and clarifications.

6. ISEE OF FOREIGN AND ITALIAN STUDENTS RESIDENT ABROAD

The following table summarizes the information relating to the ISEE calculation with family members resident abroad, but it is necessary to also read all the specifications after the table.

Case	Countries in Appendix 1	Countries <u>not</u> in Appendix 1
Household entirely resident abroad	<p>Assignment of the first bracket ISEE value</p> <p>No documents for the members of the household resident abroad are required.</p>	The student must upload the documents listed at point 6.6 on "sportello online", translated and authenticated
Household partly resident abroad	<p>The student must request an ISEE calculation for the members of the household resident in Italy.</p> <p>No documents for the members of the household resident abroad are required.</p>	<p>The student must request an ISEE calculation for the members of the household resident in Italy</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>The student must upload the documents listed at point 6.6 on "sportello online", translated and authenticated</p>
Political refugees	<p>The student must request an ISEE calculation for the members of the household resident in Italy</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>The student must upload on "sportello online" a copy of the certification of political refugee status</p>	

6.1 Assessment of the financial position

As the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies has confirmed, the present ISEE computer system does not allow a calculation to be made of the financial position of the members of a household to which an Italian or foreign student living abroad belongs. As a result, the provisions set forth in article 8, paragraph 5 of Prime Ministerial Decree 159/2013 cannot be applied in such cases.

Consequently, the university has determined that, for the academic year 2024/2025, it will carry out the economic assessment of EU and non-EU foreign students, and of Italian students living abroad as follows:

- a. **foreign or Italian students in a household residing in one of the countries listed in Appendix 1**: the assessment of the financial position of the student's family will be based on IMF-sourced data on the relevant country's gross domestic product (GDP) measured by per capita purchasing power parity (PPP) in 2022 (the reference year for ISEE certifications for the 2024/2025 academic year), integrated with World Bank and Central Intelligence Agency data.
- b. **foreign or Italian students with a household residing in one of the countries NOT listed in Appendix 1**: the assessment of the financial position of the student's family will be based on an examination of the documents indicated in point 6.6, which need to have been legally authenticated and translated into Italian.

During the presentation of the application, the student will be asked to self-certify if his household resides entirely or partly abroad and in which country.

The economic and financial position of Italian students residing abroad or foreigner students from countries with a non-euro currency will be calculated with reference to the average exchange rates for 2022.

NB: In no case may the income of non-EU foreign students be less than € 5.983,64, which is the minimum subsistence level that must be proven by anyone seeking a study visa to enter Italy (Interministerial Decree of 20 November 2001, published in the Official Journal no. 283 of 5 December 2001, as successively amended). The amount reported will therefore constitute the minimum financial position indicator (ISR).

The following are the procedures that the university will adopt for the specific cases.

6.2 Students from particularly poor countries

For the 2024/2025 academic year this case is not considered, since in Appendix 2 there are no countries indicated by the MUR as particularly poor and for countries of Appendix 1 the student must refer to points 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5.

6.3 Italian or foreign students whose household is entirely resident abroad

6.3.1 Countries listed in Appendix 1

For Italian or foreign students, whose household resides entirely abroad in one of the countries indicated in Appendix 1, the presumed ISEE value (first income bracket) indicated in [Appendix 1](#) for the country of origin will be automatically applied for the 2024/2025 academic year.

6.3.2 Countries not listed in Appendix 1

Italian or foreign students, whose household resides entirely abroad in one of the countries **not** included in [Appendix 1](#), must provide the University with the documents mentioned in point 6.6 for these family members, **within and no later than September 30 2024 (no later than August 21 2024 for students applying for the benefit of the housing service)** under penalty of exclusion from the ranking.

6.4 Italian or foreign students whose household is partly resident abroad

6.4.1 Countries listed in Appendix 1

For Italian or foreign students, whose household resides partly abroad in one of the countries indicated in [Appendix 1](#) must, **within and no later than September 30 2024 (no later than August 21 2024 for students applying for the benefit of the housing service)**:

- indicate in the application the number of family members who live abroad and the number of adult family members in 2022;
- request an **ISEE calculation for the family members residing in Italy**. This ISEE certificate will be received autonomously by the University, without the need for paper production.

Failure to calculate the ISEE as indicated above will result in the forfeiture of the requested benefits.

For every adult family member living abroad, the estimated average income value indicated in Appendix 1 will be automatically applied and added by the University to the values deriving from the ISEE.

6.4.2 Countries not listed in Appendix 1

For Italian or foreign students, whose household resides partly abroad in one of the countries **not** included in [Appendix 1](#) must, **within and no later than September 30 2024 (no later than August 21 2024 for students applying for the benefit of the housing service)**:

- request an ISEE calculation for the family members residing in Italy. This ISEE certificate will be received autonomously by the University, without the need for paper production;
- upload on "sportello online" the documents mentioned in point 6.6 for the family members residing abroad, within the above-mentioned deadlines.

The lack of even a single element among the required documents will result in the forfeiture of the requested benefits.

The University will calculate the ISEE value integrated with the documents of the foreign income and assets.

6.5 Political refugees

Students who have been granted political refugee status need only an ordinary ISEE certificate relating to any income they have received or assets they own in Italy, **within and no later than September 30 2024 (no later than August 21 2024 for students applying for the benefit of the housing service)**. Points 6.3 and 6.4 do not apply to these students, but they must attach to the scholarship application a copy of the certification of political refugee status by uploading it on "sportello online".

6.6 Documentation

6.6.1 Documents to be provided if the household of the student is partly or entirely resident in countries that are not included in Appendix 1

- document attesting to the make-up of the household resident abroad and, in the case of divorced parents, the relative divorce order or certification;
- the income for the 2022 calendar year of each member of the family (the document must clearly state that the income refers to the calendar year 2022). If one or more family members aged 18 or over in 2022 received no earnings in 2022, the applicant must still present a statement to that effect. In the case of married or never-married parents, the incomes of both must be presented, even if one or other does not appear in the document certifying the make-up of the household;
- properties owned by the family on December 31 2022 (the document must be issued by a public authority that can provide a national-level assessment), including the square meterage of the properties, or else a certificate for each family member attesting non-ownership of any property;
- an attestation of movable assets (securities, dividends, equity interests, fractions of the share capital of any companies owned, bank balances, investments, securities, etc.) owned by the family on December 31 2022);
- any income earned in Italy during 2022 and/or properties and movable assets owned in Italy on December 31 2022 by the members of the household resident abroad (a self-certification can be delivered for this information).

The documentation listed above must:

- be issued by the competent authorities of the country where the incomes were generated and where the assets are held;
- be translated into Italian and authenticated in the manner indicated in point 6.6.2;
- have been issued after January 1 2023 if consisting of documents relating to movable assets, properties and earnings in 2022, and after January 1 2024 if consisting of documents relating to family status;
- be produced exclusively by uploading on "sportello online".

NB: Self-certification relating to foreign income and/or property cannot be presented.

6.6.2 Authentication of documents

The legal authentication of the documents, if prescribed by points 6.3.2 and 6.4.2, varies from country to country. The regulations fall into four broad categories:

A – Countries for which no legal authentication is required.

B – Countries for which the documents are exempt from a mandatory stamp from an Italian consulate, diplomatic mission or Embassy, but require an Apostille stamp. Under the Hague Convention of 1961, documents issued by the authorities of one of these countries are exempt from the need for legal authentication by the Italian embassy, but must be franked with an "Apostille" stamp, in accordance with Article 6 of The Hague Convention.

C – Students from particularly poor countries (see point 6.2).

D – All other countries not belonging to categories A, B or C. All students from countries not listed in the preceding paragraphs must have the documents issued in their country of origin legally authenticated by the Italian embassy or consulate.

Appendix 2 contains a list of countries categorized under the letters indicated above.

Countries not included in either of the two tables belong to category D.

6.6.2.1 Special cases

Sweden: separate legislation exists for Sweden, which is a signatory to the 1968 London Convention. Documents issued by diplomatic and consular authorities present on Italian territory are exempt from the requirement of legal authentication

7. CHECKS ON THE TRUTHFULNESS OF SELF-CERTIFICATION

7.1 Checks

The university checks the information in the DSU declaration using the options available under current laws, especially Presidential Decree no. 445 of December 28th 2000, and potentially requiring students, pursuant to article 4, paragraph 7 of Legislative Decree 109/98 and article 4, paragraph 10 of Prime Ministerial Decree of April 9th 2001, to submit all necessary documentation to verify the truthfulness of the declarations made.

The university works in conjunction with the Italian Revenue Agency (Agenzia delle Entrate), the Regional Directorate of the Lombardy Administration, and the Ministry of Finance to check the formal and substantive correctness of self-certifications by students. It does this using its direct links to the databases managed by the Revenue Agency, the Territorial Agency (Agenzia del Territorio) and the Public Record Offices maintained by municipalities and any other government bodies responsible for self-certification data.

The university can also request support from the financial police (Guardia di Finanza), reserving the right to notify situations that require additional information or investigation.

Pursuant to Section 2947 of the Civil Code, such checks can be conducted within 5 years from the most recent undue use connected and consequent to the untruthful self-certification.

7.2 Consequences for untruthful statements

Where declarations or statements are found to be untruthful, the penalties established by article 10, paragraph 3 of Legislative Decree 68/2012 shall be applied along with the additional penalty pursuant to article 38, paragraph 3 of Decree Law 78/2010.

7.2.1 Penalty pursuant to article 10, paragraph 3 of Legislative Decree 68/2012

Every declaration found to be untruthful shall result in the student paying triple the difference between what is owed following the check and what was paid on the basis of the untruthful declaration, as a fine pursuant to article 10, paragraph 3 of Legislative Decree 68/2012.

Furthermore, the student shall lose the right to receive further support for the entire duration of his/her studies.

This is without prejudice to the adoption of disciplinary measures and notifying the prosecuting authorities, should the case potentially be a crime (art. 331, code of criminal procedure).

7.2.2 Penalty pursuant to article 38, paragraph 3, Decree Law 78/2010

In cases where declarations are found to be untruthful, the fine pursuant to article 38, paragraph 3 of Decree Law 78/2010 shall be applied in addition to the fine indicated in the preceding point. This additional amount varies between €500.00 and €5,000.00. It is determined using the specific regulations in force and it is proportional to the undue benefit gained.

Appendix 1 - List of the countries exempt from producing foreign financial and economic documents

NB: the table below is valid for the DSU benefits only (for the university fees, please see the ISEE Guide for the Taxes).

Country	PIL PPA in Euros	Average assumed ISEE with 4 members, of which 2 receiving incomes and adjusted for the housing rate
Afghanistan	1.998,62	1.202,17
Albania	17.139,30	10.631,05
Algeria	13.953,76	8.393,24
American Samoa	10.577,01	6.362,11
Angola	6.551,97	3.941,03
Armenia	16.790,38	10.368,70
Azerbaijan	16.950,89	10.489,39
Bangladesh	7.521,06	4.523,95
Barbados	17.008,82	10.532,95
Belize	9.683,75	5.824,81
Benin	3.823,42	2.299,80
Bhutan	13.279,22	7.987,50
Bolivia	9.387,80	5.646,80
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17.493,31	10.897,23
Botswana	17.288,76	10.743,43
Brazil	17.811,93	11.136,79
Burkina Faso	2.394,11	1.440,07
Burundi	807,52	485,72
Cabo Verde	8.552,72	5.144,49
Cambodia	6.755,94	4.063,72
Cameroon	4.173,90	2.510,62
Central African Republic	1.020,18	613,64
Chad	2.297,52	1.381,97
China	20.196,06	12.929,37
Colombia	17.647,63	11.013,25
Comoros	3.170,20	1.906,89
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1.324,95	796,96
Republic of Congo	4.101,76	2.467,22
Cook Islands	14.732,27	8.861,52
Côte d'Ivoire	5.709,00	3.433,98
Cuba	11.615,83	6.986,96
Djibouti	6.176,54	3.715,21
Dominica	12.535,75	7.540,30
Ecuador	12.945,53	7.786,78
Egypt	15.260,90	9.218,72
El Salvador	10.557,07	6.350,12
Equatorial Guinea	18.366,77	11.553,97

Country	PIL PPA in Euros	Average assumed ISEE with 4 members, of which 2 receiving incomes and adjusted for the housing rate
Eritrea	1.729,82	1.040,50
Eswatini	10.535,00	6.336,84
Ethiopia	3.241,00	1.949,48
Fiji	14.074,34	8.465,77
French Polynesia	17.565,40	10.951,43
Gabon	17.179,00	10.660,90
The Gambia	2.519,69	1.515,60
Georgia	19.955,45	12.748,46
Ghana	6.370,97	3.832,16
Grenada	17.941,02	11.233,85
Guatemala	9.506,92	5.718,45
Guinea	2.860,12	1.720,38
Guinea-Bissau	2.746,91	1.652,28
Haiti	2.982,87	1.794,21
Honduras	6.446,15	3.877,38
India	7.955,76	4.785,42
Indonesia	13.857,94	8.335,60
Islamic Republic of Iran	17.800,38	11.128,10
Iraq	11.273,39	6.780,98
Jamaica	11.607,63	6.982,03
Jordan	10.573,64	6.360,08
Kenya	5.803,63	3.490,90
Kiribati	3.008,48	1.809,61
Korea del Nord	1.605,44	965,68
Kosovo	13.933,13	8.380,83
Kyrgyz Republic	5.781,65	3.477,68
Lao P.D.R.	8.687,60	5.225,63
Lebanon	11.128,23	6.693,67
Lesotho	2.820,00	1.696,24
Liberia	1.594,54	959,12
Libya	20.214,25	12.943,05
Madagascar	1.714,88	1.031,51
Malawi	1.535,95	923,88
Mali	2.367,24	1.423,91
Marshall Islands	5.379,43	3.235,75
Mauritania	6.484,01	3.900,15
Micronesia	4.088,49	2.459,24
Moldova	14.822,51	8.915,79
Mongolia	13.220,66	7.952,28
Morocco	9.340,97	5.618,63
Mozambique	1.393,50	838,19
Myanmar	4.498,22	2.705,70

Country	PIL PPA in Euros	Average assumed ISEE with 4 members, of which 2 receiving incomes and adjusted for the housing rate
Namibia	10.454,96	6.288,70
Nauru	9.795,97	5.892,31
Nepal	4.458,33	2.681,70
Nicaragua	6.821,41	4.103,10
Niger	1.432,38	861,58
Nigeria	5.575,27	3.353,55
Niue	10.482,58	6.305,31
Pakistan	6.321,41	3.802,35
Palau	13.639,00	8.203,91
Palestine	5.382,94	3.237,86
Papua New Guinea	3.053,47	1.836,67
Paraguay	13.728,15	8.257,53
Peru	14.801,97	8.903,44
Philippines	9.903,05	5.956,72
Rwanda	2.740,29	1.648,29
Saint Martin	18.580,88	11.714,94
Samoa	5.423,79	3.262,43
São Tomé and Príncipe	3.837,67	2.308,38
Senegal	3.884,78	2.336,71
Sierra Leone	1.886,13	1.134,52
Solomon Islands	2.405,49	1.446,91
Somalia	1.818,80	1.094,02
South Africa	14.840,83	8.926,81
South Sudan	406,32	244,40
Sri Lanka	13.462,05	8.097,47
St. Lucia	16.832,98	10.400,74
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	15.300,93	9.248,82
Sudan	4.119,94	2.478,16
Suriname	16.506,40	10.155,19
Syria	2.752,41	1.655,59
Tajikistan	4.663,64	2.805,20
Tanzania	3.189,98	1.918,79
Thailand	19.953,83	12.747,24
Timor-Leste	4.471,13	2.689,40
Togo	2.447,53	1.472,20
Tokelau	5.670,03	3.410,55
Tonga	6.282,44	3.778,91
Tunisia	12.067,65	7.258,74
Turkmenistan	17.268,34	10.728,08
Tuvalu	5.051,49	3.038,49
Uganda	2.866,42	1.724,16
Ukraine	12.093,24	7.274,13

Country	PIL PPA in Euros	Average assumed ISEE with 4 members, of which 2 receiving incomes and adjusted for the housing rate
Uzbekistan	9.090,91	5.468,22
Vanuatu	2.657,90	1.598,74
Venezuela	6.861,42	4.127,17
Vietnam	12.545,30	7.546,04
West Bank and Gaza	6.013,70	3.617,26
Yemen	1.913,60	1.151,04
Zambia	3.749,95	2.255,61
Zimbabwe	2.537,97	1.526,60

NB: Countries not included in either of the two tables belong to category D.

Appendix 2 - List of the countries where authentication of documents is required

NB: the table below is valid for the DSU benefits only (for the university fees, please see the ISEE Guide for the Taxes).

Andorra	B
Anguilla	B
Antartico Britannico	B
Antigua and Barbuda	B
Antille Olandesi	A
Argentina	B
Aruba	A
Australia	B
Austria	A
The Bahamas	B
Bahrain	B
Belarus	B
Belgium	A
Bermuda	B
Bonaire	B
British Virgin Islands	B
Brunei Darussalam	B
Bulgaria	B
Chile	B
Costa Rica	B
Croatia	A
Curacao	B
Cyprus	A
Czech Republic	A
Denmark	A
Dominican Republic	B
Estonia	A
Falkland	B
Finland	A
France	A
French Guyana	B
Germany	A
Gibilterra	B
Gran Bretagna	A
Greece	A
Guadalupe	B
Guernesey	B
Guyana	B
Hong Kong SAR	B
Hungary	A
Iceland	B
Ireland	A
Isola di Man	A
Isola Cayman	B
Israel	B
Japan	B
Jersey	B
Kazakhstan	B
Korea	B
Latvia	A
Liechtenstein	A
Lithuania	A
Luxembourg	A
Macao SAR	B
Malta	A
Martinica	B
Mauritius	B
Mayotte	B
Mexico	B
Montenegro	B
Montserrat	B
Netherlands	A
New Caledonia	B
New Zealand	B
North Macedonia	A
Norway	A
Oman	B
Panama	B
Poland	A
Portugal	A
Principato di Monaco	B
Riunione	B
Romania	B
Russia	B
Saba	B
Saint-Barthélemy	B
Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha	B
Saint-Pierre e Miquelon	B
San Marino	A
Serbia	B
Seychelles	B
Singapore	B

Sint Eustatius	B
Sint Maarten	B
Slovak Republic	A
Slovenia	A
Spain	A
St. Kitts and Nevis	B
Sweden	B

Switzerland	A
Trinidad and Tobago	B
Türkiye	A
Turks and Caicos Islands	B
United States	B
Uruguay	B
Wallis and Futuna	B

NB: Countries not included in either of the two tables belong to category D.