

I Am Here: obtaining your identification and vital documents

Italy

Table of contents

National Identification Cards	4
What type of document can youth seek which will allow them to move around the country?	4
What is the process for getting a National ID card?	4
Where can I find information online about getting a National ID?	4
Where can I find information online about getting a Tax Identification Number (codice fiscale)?	4
What documents do I have to have to get a National ID? Is there any document that I must have to get an ID?	4
What if my documents do not have my correct name/address?	5
What if I only have foreign documents?	5
What happens if my documents are not accepted to get a National ID card?	6
Do I have to be a resident of the country to get a National ID card?	6
What does it mean to be a resident of this country? How do I prove residency?	6
What can I do if I do not have residency in this country?	6
Will I need a mailing address? What can I do if I am homeless?	6
What is the application process? Can I complete it online?	6
Is there an application fee? Is there a waiver option if I cannot afford to pay it?	7
How old do I have to be to apply for a National ID card by myself?	7
What can I do if I do not have a parent or guardian who can go with me (and the application says I have to have one)?	7
At what age can I get a National ID card by myself?	7
Are there any special provisions for foster youth (children in custody of the government)?	7
Are there any special provisions for homeless youth?	7
Will I have to take a test?	7
If applicable, do I have to make an appointment to take the test?	8
Driver's License	9
What organization issues a driver's license in this country?	9
What is the process for getting a driver's license?	9
Where can I find information online about getting a driver's license?	9
What if my documents do not have my correct name/address?	9
What if I only have foreign documents?	9

What happens if my documents are not accepted to get a driver's license?	9
Do I have to be a resident of the country to get a driver's license?	9
What does it mean to be a resident of this country? How do I prove residency?	10
What can I do if I do not have residency in this country?	10
Will I need a mailing address? What can I do if I am homeless?	10
What is the application process? Can I complete it online?	10
Is there an application fee? Is there a waiver option if I cannot afford to pay it?	10
How old do I have to be to apply for a state driver's license by myself?	11
What can I do if I do not have a parent or guardian who can go with me (and the application says I have to have one)?	11
At what age can I get a driver's license card by myself?	11
Are there any special provisions for foster youth (children in custody of the government)?	11
Are there any special provisions for homeless youth?	11
Will I have to take a test?	11
If applicable, do I have to make an appointment to take the test?	11
Where can I take the driving test? What can I do if I cannot get to a testing location?	11
Do I need to get a permit or authorization to practice driving before I get my driver's license?	12
Birth Certificate	13
What is the document detailing a person's birth called in this country?	13
I'm not sure I have a birth certificate, what can I do to find out if I have one and where to get it?	13
How do I get a copy of my birth certificate?	13
Can I order my birth certificate online?	13
What documents will I need to get my birth certificate?	13
What happens if I don't have some or all of the documents that are required?	13
How old do I have to be to get a copy of my birth certificate by myself?	13
What can I do if I do not have a parent or guardian who can go with me to get a birth certificate (and the application says I have to have one)?	14
What is the cost to get a birth certificate?	14
Is there a waiver if I cannot afford the fee?	14
Are there any special laws or provisions that can help get a birth certificate if I have been in the foster care system (children in custody of the government)?	14

Are there any special laws or provisions that can help get a birth certificate if I am homeless?	14
Where do I get my birth certificate if I was born in another country?	14
Is there a way to get my birth certificate without going somewhere in person?	15
Where can I find information online about getting a birth certificate?	15
Making Changes to Government ID Documents	16
What vital doc should I start with to change my name? Is the process easier for one of the IDs?	16
How do I change my name on my birth certificate?	16
How do I change my name on my National ID?	16
How do I change my name on my driver's license?	17
At what age can I change my name by myself?	17
What can I do if I do not have a parent or guardian with me to change my gender marker and do not have anyone else who can help me?	17
What vital doc should I start with to change my gender marker? Is the process easier for one of the IDs?	17
How do I change my gender marker on my birth certificate?	18
How do I change my gender marker on my National ID?	18
At what age can I change my gender marker by myself?	18
What can I do if I do not have a parent or guardian with me to change my gender marker and do not have anyone else who can help me?	19

National Identification Cards

What type of document can youth seek which will allow them to move around the country?

In Italy, individuals can obtain two key forms of identification:

- Carta d'Identità Elettronica (CIE) – This is the national electronic identity card used for identification and travel within the EU. It is issued by the local municipality (Comune) and is valid for both citizens and residents. More information is available at [Roma Capitale – CIE](#).
- Codice Fiscale – This is a personal tax identification number used for a wide range of services, including opening a bank account, signing a lease, getting a job, or accessing healthcare. It is issued by the Agenzia delle Entrate (Italian Revenue Agency).

What is the process for getting a National ID card?

To apply for a CIE, follow these steps:

1. Gather required documents: proof of identity (e.g., passport) and proof of residence (e.g., utility bill).
2. Book an appointment at your local municipality office (Comune) using the national booking platform: prenotazionicie.interno.gov.it.
3. Attend the appointment and present your documents.
4. Have your digital photo taken at the office.
5. Pay the applicable fee (usually around €16.79 plus administrative costs).
6. Wait for processing, which may take several weeks.
7. Receive your card by mail or collect it from the municipality.

More details are available at [Developers Italia – CIE](#).

What is the process for getting a Tax Identification Number (Codice Fiscale)?

The codice fiscale is free and issued by the Agenzia delle Entrate.

- If you are Italian: You are assigned a codice fiscale at birth. If you don't know your number, you can request it from the Agenzia delle Entrate.
- If you are a foreign national:
 - Non-EU citizens must present a valid passport with visa (if applicable), a residence permit, or an Italian-issued ID card.
 - EU citizens must present a valid ID or passport.

- Minors do not need to prove legal residence to obtain a codice fiscale.

Avoid unofficial online generators, as they are not valid for legal or administrative use.

Sources:

[Individuals - Tax identification number for foreign citizens - Agenzia delle Entrate \(agenziaentrate.gov.it\)](#)

[508bcffa-3b75-96c5-b83e-345d68cfccce \(agenziaentrate.gov.it\)](https://508bcffa-3b75-96c5-b83e-345d68cfccce.agenziaentrate.gov.it)

Where can I find information online about getting a National ID?

The Italian Ministry of Interior: <https://www.interno.gov.it/>

The official website of the Italian government: <https://www.governo.it/>

Where can I find information online about getting a Tax Identification Number (codice fiscale)?

The Italian Revenue Agency - [Schede - Tessera sanitaria/Codice fiscale \(modello AA4/8\) - Che cos'è - Agenzia delle Entrate \(agenziaentrate.gov.it\)](#)

What documents do I have to have to get a National ID? Is there any document that I must have to get an ID?

National ID Card (Carta d'Identità Elettronica – CIE)

To apply for a national ID card in Italy, you typically need the following documents:

- A recent passport-style photo (on a light background)
- A valid form of identification (e.g., expired ID card, passport, or driver's license)
- Health insurance card (Tessera Sanitaria) – optional but helps speed up registration
- Proof of residence (e.g., utility bill)
- Payment method (Bancomat or credit card, excluding American Express)

If you do not have valid ID, you may:

- Provide a declaration of identity signed by two witnesses (who must present their own valid ID)
- In case of theft or loss, bring the original police report and a copy

For foreign nationals, additional documents are required:

- Non-EU citizens: valid passport and residence permit (permesso di soggiorno)
- EU citizens: valid passport or national ID and proof of residence (attestazione di soggiorno)

More detailed instructions are available in the official Comune di Roma guide (PDF).

Tax Identification Number (Codice Fiscale)

To obtain a Codice Fiscale, visit the [Agenzia delle Entrate](#). The required documents vary by nationality:

- Italian citizens: The codice fiscale is assigned at birth. If you don't know your number, you can request it from the Revenue Agency.
- EU citizens: Valid passport or national ID
- Non-EU citizens: Valid passport with visa (if applicable), residence permit, or Italian-issued ID

For minors, legal residence is not required, and a parent or guardian can apply on their behalf.

Avoid unofficial online generators, as they are not valid for legal or administrative use.

What if my documents do not have my correct name/address?

To apply for a Carta d'Identità Elettronica (CIE) in Italy, your documents must match the personal information (name and address) that will appear on the ID card. If your name or address has changed, you should:

1. Update your official records with the municipality (Comune) where you reside. This includes registering your new address or name change in the Anagrafe Nazionale della Popolazione Residente (ANPR), the national registry used to issue ID cards.
2. Provide supporting documents such as:
 - A marriage certificate, divorce decree, or court order for name changes
 - A utility bill, rental agreement, or residency certificate for address updates
3. If you do not have valid ID, you may submit a declaration of identity signed by two witnesses who can vouch for your identity. Each witness must present valid identification.

If your address is only partially incorrect (e.g., missing apartment or floor number), the municipality may still accept it, as the national system may not register such details. According to [Forum Italia](#), minor discrepancies like missing floor numbers typically do not affect the validity of the ID card.

For more information, you can consult your local [Comune](#) or the [national CIE portal](#).

What if I only have foreign documents?

National ID Card (Carta d'Identità Elettronica – CIE)

If you only have foreign documents, you must first obtain a residence permit (permesso di soggiorno) before applying for a national ID card. Here's how:

1. Apply for a residence permit within 8 days of arriving in Italy. You can get the application kit at a post office (Sportello Amico), police station (Questura), or some municipal offices.
2. The application kit includes two forms:
 - Form 1 is mandatory for everyone.
 - Form 2 is required if you are applying for a permit that allows you to work.
3. Submit the completed forms at a post office offering the Sportello Amico service.
4. You will receive a receipt with a date to report to the Questura (central police station), where you must bring:
 - 4 passport-sized photos
 - Your passport with visa
 - You will also be fingerprinted
5. The residence permit costs approximately €15.

More information is available from the [Polizia di Stato – Foreign Nationals](#).

Once you have your residence permit, you can apply for a national ID card at your local [Comune](#).

Tax Identification Number (Codice Fiscale)

To obtain a Codice Fiscale, visit the [Agenzia delle Entrate](#). The required documents depend on your nationality:

- Non-EU citizens must present:
 - A valid passport with visa (if applicable)
 - A valid residence permit (permesso di soggiorno)
 - Or an ID card issued by the municipality of residence in Italy
 - Proof of legal stay (e.g., visa)
- EU citizens must present:
 - A valid passport or national ID card

Minors do not need to prove legal residence to obtain a codice fiscale, and a parent or guardian can apply on their behalf.

What happens if my documents are not accepted to get a National ID card?

National ID

If your application for a [Carta d'Identità Elettronica \(CIE\)](#) is denied due to missing or incorrect documents, you may be unable to access certain services that require official identification. In such cases, you can:

- Reapply with corrected or additional documentation.
- Request clarification from your local [Comune](#).
- Seek legal assistance or support from a local patronato (social assistance office) if needed.

Tax ID

If your documents are not accepted when applying for a Codice Fiscale, the Italian Revenue Agency (Agenzia delle Entrate) will not be able to issue the tax code. This may prevent you from accessing essential services such as opening a bank account, signing a lease, or registering for healthcare.

To resolve the issue, you should:

- Verify the documentation requirements. Non-EU citizens must present at least one of the following:
 - A valid passport with visa (if required)
 - A valid residence permit (permesso di soggiorno)
 - An ID card issued by the municipality of residence in Italy
 - A certificate of identity issued by the Italian consulate in your country of nationality (with photo)
- Ensure documents are current and legible
- Visit a local Agenzia delle Entrate office to clarify what was missing or incorrect
- Request assistance from a consular office or legal aid service if needed

More information is available from the [Agenzia delle Entrate – Tax Identification Number for Foreign Citizens](#)

Do I have to be a resident of the country to get a National ID card?

Yes, for the National ID card, you must be a resident of Italy. This means you must be registered in the Anagrafe (residents registry) of your local municipality. Foreign nationals must first obtain a residence permit (permesso di soggiorno) before registering as residents and applying for an ID card. More information is available from the [Polizia di Stato](#).

For the **Tax Identification Number (Codice Fiscale)**, you do **not** need to be a resident, but you must have a valid reason to be in Italy (e.g., work, study, or family reunification). Non-EU citizens must present a valid passport with visa, a residence permit, or an ID card issued by an Italian municipality. EU citizens can apply with a valid passport or national ID. More details are available from the [Agenzia delle Entrate](#).

What does it mean to be a resident of this country? How do I prove residency?

To prove residency in Italy, you may need to provide proof of your address, such as a utility bill, a rental contract, or a tax return. You may also be required to provide other documents, such as a passport, a national ID card, or a certificate of residency, depending on the requirements of the local municipality office (Comune).

What can I do if I do not have residency in this country?

If you do not have residency in Italy, you are generally not eligible for a national ID card. However, you may still be able to obtain:

- A residence permit (permesso di soggiorno) if you are staying for work, study, or family reasons. This is the first step toward becoming a resident. Learn more from the [Polizia di Stato](#)
- A Codice Fiscale for tax-related purposes, even without full residency, if you have a valid reason to be in Italy. Apply through the [Agenzia delle Entrate](#)

For further assistance, contact your local Questura (police headquarters) or the Italian consulate in your home country.

Will I need a mailing address? What can I do if I am homeless?

Yes, a mailing address is typically required to receive your Carta d'Identità Elettronica (CIE), as the card is usually mailed to your registered residence. If you are homeless or do not have a permanent address, you may still be able to apply by registering a temporary address through a shelter, social service organization, or municipal assistance program.

You can contact your local [Comune](#) or social services office to ask about options for registering a temporary residence or using a care-of address (domicilio fittizio) for official correspondence.

What is the application process? Can I complete it online?

The application for a CIE must be completed in person at your local municipality office. However, many municipalities allow you to book your appointment online using the national platform or the Agenda CIE app, which helps reduce wait times and manage the process via smartphone.

You can book your appointment at: <https://www.prenotazionicie.interno.gov.it/>

More information is available on the [CIE official portal](#).

Is there an application fee? Is there a waiver option if I cannot afford to pay it?

As of May 2025, the total cost for issuing a Carta d'Identità Elettronica (CIE) in Italy is:

- €16.79 for the issuance fee (set by the Ministry of the Interior)
- €5.42 in administrative and secretarial fees (including €5.16 fixed fee and €0.26 secretarial fee)

This brings the total standard fee to €22.21 for a first-time issuance or renewal

You can find this information on the [Comune di Roma official site](#).

There is currently no national waiver policy for individuals who cannot afford the fee. However, some municipalities may offer support or reduced fees in cases of financial hardship. It's best to contact your local Comune to inquire about any available assistance.

How old do I have to be to apply for a National ID card by myself?

In Italy, individuals must be 18 years old to apply for a national ID card independently. For minors under 18, the application must be submitted in person by the minor and accompanied by at least one parent or legal guardian. See [Comune di Roma's official guidance](#).

What can I do if I do not have a parent or guardian who can go with me (and the application says I have to have one)?

If you are under 18 and do not have a parent or guardian available, the municipality may accept:

- A **legal guardian** or another adult with legal authority
- A **notarized letter of consent** from a parent or guardian, depending on the municipality's policy
- A **witness** who can confirm your identity, if you lack documentation

You should contact your local Comune to confirm what alternative arrangements are accepted in your area.

At what age can I get a National ID card by myself?

You can apply for and receive a national ID card on your own starting at **age 18**. Before that, parental or guardian consent is required.

Are there any special provisions for foster youth (children in custody of the government)?

There are no nationally published special provisions for foster youth applying for a national ID card. However, foster youth are typically supported by municipal social services, who may assist with documentation and consent. Contact your local Comune or social services office for support.

Are there any special provisions for homeless youth?

In Italy, individuals without a fixed address—including youth experiencing homelessness—can still register for residency and access essential services, including national ID cards, through a legal framework that applies nationwide.

While Milan's Residenza-Mi program is a well-known example, similar services exist across the country. Italian law allows municipalities to register persons without fixed abode using a virtual or care-of address, enabling them to access public services, receive mail, and obtain identification documents.

For example, in Rome, individuals in precarious housing situations can register at a virtual address known as Via Modesta Valenti. This address is used for residency registration by people who are unhoused, living in shelters, or in unsafe housing situations. Once registered, individuals can receive mail at the municipal office, access welfare services, and apply for a national ID card. Details are available on the [Comune di Roma's official page](#).

This practice is supported by the Anagrafe Nazionale della Popolazione Residente (ANPR), Italy's centralized national registry, which ensures that all residents—including those without a permanent home—can be included in the population registry. More about ANPR is available at [developers.italia.it](#).

To access this service:

- Contact your local Comune's anagrafe office and ask about registering as a person without fixed abode.
- You may need a referral from a social worker, shelter, or nonprofit organization.
- Once registered, you can apply for a Carta d'Identità Elettronica (CIE) and receive official correspondence through the municipality.

Will I have to take a test?

No, there is no test required to obtain a Carta d'Identità Elettronica (CIE) in Italy. The process involves verifying your identity and residence, submitting the required documents, and attending an in-person appointment at your local municipality office. There is no written, oral, or practical test involved in the issuance of the ID card. You can find more information on the official [CIE portal](#).

If applicable, do I have to make an appointment to take the test?

Not applicable. Since no test is required, there is no need to schedule an appointment for one. However, you do need to book an appointment to apply for the ID card itself. This can be done through the national booking platform at prenotazioni.interno.gov.it.

Driver's License

What organization issues a driver's license in this country?

In Italy, driver's licenses are issued by the [Motorizzazione Civile](#), the national authority responsible for civil motor vehicle administration. It oversees the issuance of licenses, driving tests, and compliance with transportation regulations. You can find more information on the official [Motorist's Portal](#).

What is the process for getting a driver's license?

To apply for a Category B driver's license in Italy, you must:

- Be at least 18 years old
- Have a Codice Fiscale
- Be legally resident in Italy

Once these conditions are met, you can begin the application process, which includes:

- Submitting the TT 2112 form to your local [Ufficio Provinciale della Motorizzazione Civile](#)
- Completing a medical exam with an authorized doctor
- Taking a theory test (written)
- Completing driving lessons with a certified instructor
- Passing a practical driving test

More details are available at: <https://www.motorizzazioneroma.eu/>.

Where can I find information online about getting a driver's license?

You can find official guidance and services related to driving licenses at:

- [ACI – Automobile Club d'Italia](#)
- [Il Portale dell'Automobilista](#)

What if my documents do not have my correct name/address?

Italian Immigration authorities tend to be strict on the matter, and in the presence of a name discrepancy, they will ask the subject to provide official clarifications on the matter. **They will**

not accept an informal explanation and will require official evidence to disentangle the issue.

Scrupulous checks of all certificates before planned arrival are very important to assess whether additional documentation should be prepared upfront. A notarised and apostilled/legalised affidavit, prepared in the country of origin, is usually accepted as a clarificatory document and avoids applications being rejected over a name identification issue. Name Discrepancies when applying for an Italian Visa and/or Permit of Stay.

What if I only have foreign documents?

If you hold a foreign driver's license, you may be eligible to exchange it for an Italian license if your country has a reciprocal agreement with Italy. A list of eligible countries and exchange rules is available from the [ACI – Exchanging Your Foreign Driving Licence](#).

If your license is not eligible for exchange, you will need to:

- Apply for a new Italian license
- Pass both the theory and practical driving tests
- Submit a certified translation of your foreign license (if required)

What happens if my documents are not accepted to get a driver's license?

If your documents are incomplete, inconsistent, or invalid, your application will be **rejected**. You will need to:

- Correct the documentation
- Provide certified translations or legalizations if required
- Reapply with the complete set of documents

You can contact your local [Motorizzazione Civile](#) office for clarification or assistance.

Do I have to be a resident of the country to get a driver's license?

Yes, to obtain an Italian driver's license, you must be legally resident in Italy. This means you must be registered in the Anagrafe (residents registry) of your local municipality. Non-EU citizens must also hold a valid residence permit. EU citizens must declare their presence and register with the local municipality if staying longer than 90 days. More information is available from the [Ministry of the Interior](#).

What does it mean to be a resident of this country? How do I prove residency?

A person is considered to be resident in Italy for income tax purposes if, for the majority of the year (at least 183 days a year, 184 for leap years): they are entered in the National Registry of the Resident Population in Italy; or. they have their place of residence or habitual residence in Italy.

[Individuals - Personal Income Tax - Irpef - Residence for tax purposes - Agenzia delle Entrate \(agenziaentrate.gov.it\)](#)

You can prove it with a residence certificate. The residence certificate (certificato di residenza) is a document attesting to the residential status of an individual in Italy containing information including name, surname, date of birth, place of birth, residential address, and the town of residence.

What can I do if I do not have residency in this country?

If you are an EU citizen: You can have only one EU driving licence at any one time. If you move to another EU country, you don't usually have to exchange your driving licence for a local one. However, you can voluntarily exchange it for an equivalent one in your new country of residence if you wish.

[Driving licence exchange and recognition in the EU - Your Europe \(europa.eu\)](#)

Foreign citizens residing in Italy can circulate with their driving license for 1 year if non-EU citizens and for 2 years if European citizens. After this deadline they must convert the foreign driving license into an Italian driving license.

[Microsoft PowerPoint - Driving Licence NON-EU.pptx \(europeanjobdays.eu\)](#)

If you are a non-EU citizen (US citizens): If you have a driver's license from your country, you can make use of it together with an international driver's permit. The term 'International Driving Permit' (IDP) is often used interchangeably with 'International Driver's License,' but it is important to note that the IDP is not a license. Your IDP does not attest to your driving skill or ability.

Will I need a mailing address? What can I do if I am homeless?

Yes, registering a residence address is mandatory to obtain a driver's license in Italy. If you are homeless, you can:

- Use the address of a friend or relative as your domicilio (mailing address)
- Register through a charity or shelter that provides address services for unhoused individuals
- In some cities, register at a municipal social services address specifically designated for people without fixed housing

This allows you to receive official correspondence and meet the residency requirement for obtaining a license. For example, in Milan, the Residenza-Mi program supports this process. Other municipalities offer similar services through their anagrafe or social services offices. You can learn more about residency registration at [Il Portale dell'Automobilista](#).

What is the application process? Can I complete it online?

The application for a driver's license in Italy must be completed in person at the Ufficio Provinciale della Motorizzazione Civile (Provincial Office of Civil Motorization). While some services—such as booking appointments or checking application status—can be managed online through the [Motorist's Portal](#), the actual submission of documents and testing must be done in person.

To apply, you must submit the following:

- A completed TT 2112 application form
- Two passport-sized photos
- Photocopy of a valid ID (identity card or passport)
- Proof of payment for the required fees (typically via postal payment slips)
- Medical certificate issued by an authorized doctor, with a revenue stamp
- Codice Fiscale (tax code card or health card)
- Certificate of residence
- For non-EU citizens: a valid residence permit or proof of application for renewal

You can find more information and manage preliminary steps through the Motorist's Portal or book services via [ACI's online booking system](#). Additional information is available at: [The Motorist's Portal - All practices \(ilportaledellautomobilista.it\)](#).

Is there an application fee? Is there a waiver option if I cannot afford to pay it?

Yes, there is an application fee to obtain a driver's license in Italy. As of 2025, the standard costs include:

- €9.00 paid into postal account No. 9001
- €29.24 paid into postal account No. 4028

These payments are required for the issuance of the license and are made using pre-printed payment slips available at post offices or motorization offices. Additional costs may apply for medical certificates, driving lessons, and exams depending on the driving school or doctor you use. More details are available on the [ACI – Exchanging Your Foreign Driving Licence](#).

There is currently no national waiver policy for individuals who cannot afford the fee. However, you may inquire at your local Motorizzazione Civile or Comune to see if any local assistance or reduced-cost options are available, especially for individuals in financial hardship or under social care.

How old do I have to be to apply for a state driver's license by myself?

In Italy, you must be at least 18 years old to apply for a Category B driver's license (standard car license) independently. This is the legal minimum age set by the Italian Highway Code and enforced by the Motorizzazione Civile, the national authority responsible for issuing driving licenses.

Additional information is available at:

- ACI – Automobile Club d'Italia:
<https://www.aci.it/i-servizi/guide-utili/come-conseguire-la-patente-di-guida.html>
- Il Portale dell'Automobilista (Motorist's Portal):
<https://www.ilportaledellautomobilista.it/web/portale-automobilista/home>

What can I do if I do not have a parent or guardian who can go with me (and the application says I have to have one)?

In Italy, individuals must be at least 18 years old to apply for a driver's license independently. For minors, the application process typically requires the presence or written consent of a parent or legal guardian. If you do not have a parent or guardian available, you may need to be represented by a court-appointed guardian or social services representative, especially if you are under state care. You should contact your local Motorizzazione Civile office or municipal social services for guidance on how to proceed in such cases.

Il Portale dell'Automobilista (Motorist's Portal):
<https://www.ilportaledellautomobilista.it/web/portale-automobilista/home>

At what age can I get a driver's license card by myself?

You must be 18 years old to apply for and receive a Category B driver's license (standard car license) in Italy. This is the minimum legal age for independent application and testing.

Additional information is available at: <https://www.aci.it/i-servizi/guide-utili/come-conseguire-la-patente-di-guida.html>

Are there any special provisions for foster youth (children in custody of the government)?

There are no specific national provisions published for foster youth applying for a driver's license in Italy. However, foster youth may receive support through municipal social services or the Sistema di Accoglienza e Integrazione (SAI), which coordinates care for minors, including unaccompanied foreign minors. These services may assist with documentation, consent, and access to training or exams. You can review the [Ministry of the Interior's operational guide for minors](#) for more information.

Are there any special provisions for homeless youth?

There are no national policies specifically targeting homeless youth in the context of driver's license applications. However, as with other services, homeless individuals may register a domicile address through a shelter, charity, or municipal social services office. This allows them to meet the residency requirement necessary for applying for a license. Local municipalities may also offer additional support through social programs.

Will I have to take a test?

Yes, to obtain a Category B driver's license in Italy, you must pass both a theory test and a practical driving test.

- The theory test is a computer-based multiple-choice quiz consisting of 30 questions. You have 20 minutes to complete it and can make a maximum of 3 errors to pass. If you fail, you are allowed two attempts within six months of your application. There must be at least 30 days between attempts. More details are available from [ACI – L'Automobile](#).
- Once you pass the theory test, you receive a “foglio rosa” (learner's permit), which allows you to practice driving under supervision. You then have 11 months to pass the practical test, with a maximum of three attempts.
- To take the practical test, you must:
 - Present proof of payment for the test fee via PagoPA (tariffa N019 – €16.00)
 - Submit a certificate confirming completion of at least 6 hours of driving lessons with a certified instructor. These lessons must include driving in daylight, at night, on local roads, and on highways.

More information is available on the [Motorist's Portal](#).

If applicable, do I have to make an appointment to take the test?

Yes, you must book an appointment for both the theory and practical driving tests. This is done through the Motorizzazione Civile or via a certified driving school, which can manage the booking on your behalf.

Where can I take the driving test? What can I do if I cannot get to a testing location?

You can take the driving test at your local Motorizzazione Civile office. Alternatively, if you are enrolled in a driving school, they may arrange the test for you at their affiliated testing center. If you have difficulty reaching a testing location, you should contact your local driving school or Motorizzazione office to discuss possible accommodations.

Do I need to get a permit or authorization to practice driving before I get my driver's license?

Yes. After passing the theory test, you will receive a **foglio rosa** (learner's permit), which authorizes you to practice driving under supervision. This permit is valid for **11 months** and is required before you can take the practical driving test.

Birth Certificate

What is the document detailing a person's birth called in this country?

In Italy, the official document that records a person's birth is called the **Certificato di Nascita**. It includes key details such as the person's full name, date and place of birth, and registration number. This certificate is issued by the **Ufficio dello Stato Civile** (Civil Registry Office) of the **Comune** (municipality) where the birth was registered.

I'm not sure I have a birth certificate, what can I do to find out if I have one and where to get it?

To find out if you have a birth certificate, you must contact the Comune where you were born. Requests must be made in Italian and should include:

- Full name
- Date and place of birth
- Names of parents (if known)

Requests can be submitted in writing or in person. Many municipalities now allow you to request certificates online through the Anagrafe Nazionale della Popolazione Residente (ANPR) system. You can access the national portal at <https://www.anpr.interno.it/> and download certificates for yourself or family members using your digital ID (SPID, CIE, or CNS). See also <https://www.vademecumitalia.com/>.

How do I get a copy of my birth certificate?

You need to go to the civil registry office in the townhall of the town where you were born. Under Italian law, vital records are maintained by the civil registry office (*ufficio anagrafe e stato civile*) in the town hall (*comune*).

Also see: [Certificato Estratto e Copia Integrale Atto di Nascita: ottienili ora \(visureitalia.com\)](#) and [Certificato di Nascita: come richiedere online \(comune-italia.it\)](#).

Can I order my birth certificate online?

Yes, it is possible to download birth certificates online through the ANPR portal if the Ufficio dello Stato Civile in the Comune where you were born participates. This service is free and available to anyone with a valid digital identity (SPID, CIE, or CNS). You can access the portal at <https://www.anpr.interno.it/> and download certificates in PDF format or request them by email.

This service includes:

- Birth certificates
- Marriage certificates
- Residence certificates
- Family status certificates

More information is available from the [Ministry of the Interior](#).

What documents will I need to get my birth certificate?

To request a birth certificate (Certificato di Nascita) in Italy, you typically need to provide:

- A valid identity document (such as a national ID card or passport)
- Your full name, date and place of birth, and parents' names (if available)
- The Comune where the birth was registered

Requests can be made in person at the Ufficio dello Stato Civile of the municipality where the birth occurred, or online through the Anagrafe Nazionale della Popolazione Residente (ANPR) portal if you have a digital ID (SPID, CIE, or CNS).

You can access the ANPR portal here: <https://www.anpr.interno.it/>

What happens if I don't have some or all of the documents that are required?

If you are missing key documents, such as a valid ID or exact birth details, the municipality may not be able to issue the certificate. In such cases, you should:

- Contact the Comune where you believe the birth was registered
- Provide as much information as possible
- Request assistance from a consular office if you are abroad

Some municipalities may accept a self-declaration or allow you to provide alternative documentation, but this varies by location.

How old do I have to be to get a copy of my birth certificate by myself?

You must be 18 years old to independently request your own birth certificate. If you are under 18, a parent or legal guardian must make the request on your behalf.

What can I do if I do not have a parent or guardian who can go with me to get a birth certificate (and the application says I have to have one)?

If you are under 18 and do not have a parent or guardian available to assist you, you may still be able to request a birth certificate through a legal guardian, a court-appointed representative, or a social services official if you are in state care.

According to the [Comune di Roma](#), civil status certificates—including birth certificates—can be requested by individuals for themselves or for members of their registered family unit. For minors or individuals under guardianship, requests must be made by someone legally authorized to act on their behalf.

If you are in foster care or under the protection of social services, your assigned guardian or caseworker can typically request the certificate through the Ufficio dello Stato Civile of the municipality where your birth was registered.

For further assistance, you can also consult the ANPR portal or contact your local Comune directly to confirm the process in your area.

What is the cost to get a birth certificate?

Birth certificates in Italy are free of charge when requested through the Anagrafe Nazionale della Popolazione Residente (ANPR). This includes both digital and printed versions of the Certificato di Nascita, as well as other civil status documents such as marriage, residence, and family status certificates.

You can request and download these certificates online using your digital ID (SPID, CIE, or CNS) through the official ANPR portal: <https://www.anpr.interno.it>

This service is available to all residents of Italy and citizens registered with AIRE (the registry of Italians living abroad), and it is explicitly stated by the Ministry of the Interior that these certificates are issued free of charge.

Is there a waiver if I cannot afford the fee?

No waiver is necessary, as the certificate is already provided **free of charge** through the ANPR system.

Are there any special laws or provisions that can help get a birth certificate if I have been in the foster care system (children in custody of the government)?

While there are no specific national laws in Italy that single out foster youth for a separate process to obtain a birth certificate, the general legal framework ensures that minors under

guardianship or in state care can access civil status documents through their legal guardian, court-appointed representative, or social services.

According to the [Comune di Roma](#), civil status certificates—including birth certificates—can be requested by individuals for themselves or for members of their registered family unit. For minors or individuals under guardianship, requests must be made by someone legally authorized to act on their behalf.

If a child is in foster care or under the protection of social services, the assigned guardian or caseworker can request the certificate through the Ufficio dello Stato Civile of the municipality where the birth was registered.

Are there any special laws or provisions that can help get a birth certificate if I am homeless?

Yes, there are. In Italy, the right to have a domicile is protected under national and EU regulations, and this right extends to individuals experiencing homelessness. A registered domicile is required to access many public services, including obtaining a birth certificate.

If you are homeless, you can request a domicile address through your local Comune. Municipalities are authorized to assign a fictitious or care-of address (domicilio fittizio) for individuals without a fixed residence. This allows you to:

- Register in the Anagrafe Nazionale della Popolazione Residente (ANPR)
- Receive official correspondence
- Access services such as ID documents, healthcare, and civil status certificates

The [Ministry of the Interior](#) has issued guidelines confirming that municipalities must facilitate access to residency registration for vulnerable populations, including those without stable housing.

In practice, many cities—such as Milan and Rome—allow individuals to register at a municipal social services address or through recognized NGOs. For example, the organization *Avvocato di Strada* provides legal assistance to homeless individuals and can help with residency registration and access to civil documents.

If you are in this situation, you should:

- Contact your local Comune's Ufficio Anagrafe
- Request assistance from social services or a local shelter
- Ask about registering a domicile address for administrative purposes

Additional information is available at: <https://www.avvocatodistrada.it/>

Where do I get my birth certificate if I was born in another country?

If you were born outside of Italy, you must request your birth certificate from the **civil registry authority** in the country where your birth was registered. This is typically done through the **embassy or consulate** of your country of birth in Italy.

If you are an Italian citizen born abroad, your birth certificate must be **registered in Italy** through the **AIRE (Anagrafe degli Italiani Residenti all'Estero)** system. This is managed by the **Italian consulate** responsible for your place of residence abroad. The consulate will forward your birth certificate to the **Comune** in Italy where you or your Italian parent is registered.

For example, the [Consulate General of Italy in Los Angeles](#) outlines the process for registering a foreign birth certificate in Italy. The certificate must be a **certified copy**, translated into Italian, and legalized (or apostilled) according to international standards.

If you are not an Italian citizen, you should contact the **embassy or consulate of your country of origin** in Italy to request a copy of your birth certificate or to inquire about the registration process.

Is there a way to get my birth certificate without going somewhere in person?

Yes, in Italy you can request and download your birth certificate online through the [Anagrafe Nazionale della Popolazione Residente \(ANPR\) portal](#). This service is available to all residents and citizens registered with AIRE (the registry of Italians living abroad).

To access the service, you must log in using a digital identity such as:

- SPID (Sistema Pubblico di Identità Digitale): <https://www.spid.gov.it/en/>
- CIE (Electronic Identity Card): <https://www.cartaidentita.interno.gov.it/en/>
- CNS (National Services Card): <https://www.agid.gov.it/en/intervention-areas/digital-identity>

Once logged in, you can request and download your certificate in PDF format. The service is free and available at:
<https://www.anpr.interno.it>

Where can I find information online about getting a birth certificate?

You can find official information about obtaining a birth certificate in Italy through your local Comune (municipality) website.

Additionally, you can request and download birth certificates online through the Anagrafe Nazionale della Popolazione Residente (ANPR) portal. This national platform allows residents to access civil status certificates for themselves or family members, free of charge, without visiting an office. You can access the service at:

- <https://www.anpr.interno.it>
- <https://www.interno.gov.it/it/notizie/anpr-certificati-anagrafici-online-e-gratuiti-i-cittadini>

- <https://www.interno.gov.it/it/notizie/anagrafe-nazionale-popolazione-residente-certificati-anagrafici-online-e-gratuiti>

To use the ANPR portal, you'll need a digital identity such as SPID, CIE, or CNS.

- SPID (Sistema Pubblico di Identità Digitale): <https://www.spid.gov.it/en/>
- CIE (Electronic Identity Card): <https://www.cartaidentita.interno.gov.it/en/>
- CNS (National Services Card): <https://www.agid.gov.it/en/intervention-areas/digital-identity>

Making Changes to Government ID Documents

What vital doc should I start with to change my name? Is the process easier for one of the IDs?

To change your name in Italy, you should start with obtaining the necessary documentation for the change. The specific documentation required will depend on the reason for the name change, but in general, you will need to provide a legally valid reason such as:

1. Marriage certificate: If you are changing your name due to marriage, you will need to provide a copy of your marriage certificate.
2. Court order: If you are changing your name due to a court order, you will need to provide a copy of the court order.
3. Other legal reasons: If you are changing your name for other legal reasons, you will need to provide documentation to support your request, such as a deed poll or a change of name certificate.

Once you have the necessary documentation, you can proceed to update your name on your national ID card, birth certificate, and driver's license, in that order.

How do I change my name on my birth certificate?

To change your name on your **birth certificate in Italy**, you must follow a formal legal process that involves obtaining authorization from the **Prefect** of your province of residence or birth. This process is governed by Italian civil status law and is managed through your local **Comune**.

1. Obtain legal authorization:
You must submit a formal request to the Prefettura (Prefecture) explaining the reason for the name change. Acceptable reasons include:
 - The name is considered ridiculous, shameful, or causes embarrassment
 - You wish to add or remove a name or surname
 - You are correcting a clerical error

Once approved, the Prefect issues a decree authorizing the change.

2. Register the decree:
The decree must be transcribed into the civil registry (Stato Civile) of the Comune where your birth was registered. This updates your birth certificate and other civil records.

More information is available from the [Comune di Roma – Annotazione sui Registri di Stato Civile](#).

3. Submit supporting documents:
You will need to provide:
 - A valid ID
 - A copy of the Prefect's decree
 - Any other documents required by your local Ufficio dello Stato Civile
4. Pay applicable fees:
There may be administrative fees for processing the request and issuing updated certificates.
5. Collect your updated birth certificate:
Once the change is registered, you can request a new Certificato di Nascita reflecting your updated name.

For more information or to begin the process, contact your local Comune or visit the Ministry of the Interior's ANPR portal.

How do I change my name on my National ID?

To change your name on your CIE (Electronic Identity Card) in Italy, you must first ensure that your name has been legally updated in the Anagrafe (civil registry) of your local Comune. This typically follows a name change due to marriage, a court order, or a decree issued by the Prefettura.

Steps to update your name on your CIE:

1. Obtain legal documentation:
You must have a valid legal reason for the name change, such as:
 - A marriage certificate
 - A court order
 - A Prefectural decree authorizing the name change
2. Update your name in the Anagrafe:
Visit the Ufficio Anagrafe of your local Comune and submit the documentation. Once your name is updated in the Anagrafe Nazionale della Popolazione Residente (ANPR), you can proceed to request a new ID card.
3. Request a new CIE:
Book an appointment through the Agenda CIE system or directly at your municipality. You can find more information on the [Comune di Roma's CIE page](#).

4. Pay the applicable fee:
The standard fee for issuing a new CIE is approximately €22.21, which includes administrative and secretarial costs.
5. Collect your updated ID:
After processing, your new CIE will be mailed to your registered address or made available for pickup at the Comune.

For more details, visit the official [CIE portal](#).

How do I change my name on my driver's license?

To change your name on your Italian driver's license, you must first ensure that your name has been legally updated in the Anagrafe (civil registry) and reflected on your Carta d'Identità Elettronica (CIE). The name on your driver's license must match the name on your national ID.

1. Obtain legal documentation
You must have a valid legal reason for the name change, such as a marriage certificate, court order, or Prefectural decree.
2. Update your national ID
Visit your local Comune to update your name in the Anagrafe Nazionale della Popolazione Residente (ANPR) and request a new CIE. This step is required before updating your driver's license.
3. Submit your request to the Motorizzazione Civile
Go to your local Ufficio della Motorizzazione Civile and submit:
 - Your updated CIE
 - A completed TT 2112 form
 - Proof of payment: €9.00 to account No. 9001 and €29.24 to account No. 4028
 - A medical certificate (if required)
 - Two passport-sized photos
4. Pay the applicable fees
Payments must be made using pre-printed postal slips available at post offices or motorization offices.
5. Wait for processing and collect your updated license
Once processed, your updated license will be issued. You may need to collect it in person or receive it by mail, depending on the office.

For more information, visit the official ACI page on [exchanging or updating your driving license](#).

At what age can I change my name by myself?

In Italy, you must be at least 18 years old to independently apply for a legal change of your gender marker on official documents. This includes your birth certificate, national ID card (CIE), and driver's license.

The process requires a court ruling from the Tribunale Civile (Civil Court), which authorizes the change of gender in your civil status records. Once the court order is issued, it must be registered with the Comune where your birth was recorded, after which you can update your identity documents.

Minors cannot initiate this process on their own. If a minor seeks to change their gender marker, the application must be submitted by a parent, legal guardian, or court-appointed representative. This is confirmed by guidance from the [Consulate General of Italy in London](#) and the [Consulate of Italy in Manchester](#).

What can I do if I do not have a parent or guardian with me to change my gender marker and do not have anyone else who can help me?

If you are a minor in Italy and do not have a parent or guardian available to assist with a name change—including for updating your driver's license—you must be represented by someone legally authorized to act on your behalf, such as a court-appointed guardian or a social services official.

According to the [Prefettura di Prato](#), name changes for minors require a formal application submitted with:

- A completed application form (e.g., Modello D, E, F, or G depending on the case)
- A valid reason for the name change (e.g., to correct a name that is embarrassing or incorrect)
- A declaration signed by both parents or the legal guardian
- Supporting documentation and a valid ID

If both parents are unavailable, the application must be submitted by the legal guardian or authority responsible for the minor's care. This process is overseen by the Prefettura of the province where the minor resides.

For more information and access to the required forms, visit:
<https://prefettura.interno.gov.it/it/prefetture/prato/cambio-nome-e-cognome-minorenni>

What vital doc should I start with to change my gender marker? Is the process easier for one of the IDs?

In Italy, the process of changing your gender marker on official documents begins with obtaining a legal authorization from the Prefettura (Prefecture) of the province where you reside or where your birth was registered. This authorization is required before any updates can be made to your birth certificate, national ID card (CIE), or driver's license.

You should begin by submitting a formal application to the Prefect, requesting a change of gender in your civil status records. This application must include:

- A detailed explanation of your request
- Supporting documentation, such as a court order, medical reports, or statutory declarations
- A valid identity document

Once the Prefect approves your request, a decree is issued authorizing the change. This decree must then be registered with the Ufficio dello Stato Civile (Civil Registry Office) of your Comune.

Is the process easier for one of the IDs?

No. The process is not easier for one ID over another, because all official documents in Italy—such as the Carta d'Identità Elettronica (CIE) and driver's license—must reflect the information recorded in the Anagrafe Nazionale della Popolazione Residente (ANPR). Therefore, the gender marker must first be updated in the civil registry before any document can be reissued.

For more information, you can consult the official guidance from the [Consulate General of Italy in London](#) and the [Consulate of Italy in Manchester](#).

How do I change my gender marker on my birth certificate?

In Italy, changing your gender marker on your birth certificate requires a formal legal process that begins with a court ruling. This process is governed by Italian law and must be initiated through the Tribunale Civile (Civil Court) in the jurisdiction where you reside.

1. File a petition with the Civil Court
You must submit a formal request to the court asking for legal recognition of your gender identity. This request may include supporting documentation such as:
 - Medical or psychological evaluations
 - Personal statements
 - Evidence of social or physical transition (if applicable)
2. Obtain a court ruling
If the court approves your request, it will issue a judicial order authorizing the change of gender in your civil status records.
3. Register the court order with the Comune
The court ruling must be submitted to the Ufficio dello Stato Civile (Civil Registry Office) of the Comune where your birth was registered. The registry will then update your birth certificate and other civil records accordingly.
4. Request updated documents
Once the change is registered, you can request a new birth certificate and proceed to update your national ID card (CIE) and driver's license.

For more information, you can consult your local Comune or visit the [Comune di Roma's official civil registry services page](#), which outlines how to manage updates to civil status records.

How do I change my gender marker on my National ID?

To change your gender marker on your Carta d'Identità Elettronica (CIE) or driver's license in Italy, you must first complete a legal gender recognition process through the civil court system. This process is required before any updates can be made to your official documents.

1. Obtain a court ruling
You must file a petition with the Tribunale Civile (Civil Court) requesting legal recognition of your gender identity. The court may require supporting documentation such as psychological evaluations or medical reports, though surgery is no longer a legal requirement.
2. Register the court ruling
Once the court approves your request, the ruling must be registered with the Ufficio dello Stato Civile (Civil Registry Office) of the Comune where your birth was registered. This updates your gender marker in the Anagrafe Nazionale della Popolazione Residente (ANPR).
3. Update your National ID (CIE)
After your gender marker is updated in the ANPR, you can apply for a new CIE at your local Comune. The updated ID will reflect your new legal gender. More information is available on the [official CIE portal](#).
4. Update your Driver's License
Once your CIE is updated, you can request a new driver's license at your local Motorizzazione Civile office. You will need to present your updated CIE and complete the standard application process for reissuing a license.

At what age can I change my gender marker by myself?

In Italy, you must be at least 18 years old to independently apply for a legal change of your gender marker on official documents. This includes your birth certificate, national ID card (CIE), and driver's license.

The process requires a court ruling from the Tribunale Civile (Civil Court), which authorizes the change of gender in your civil status records. Once the court order is issued, it must be registered with the Comune where your birth was recorded, after which you can update your identity documents.

Minors cannot initiate this process on their own. If a minor seeks to change their gender marker, the application must be submitted by a parent, legal guardian, or court-appointed representative. This is confirmed by guidance from the [Consulate General of Italy in London](#) and the [Consulate of Italy in Manchester](#).

What can I do if I do not have a parent or guardian with me to change my gender marker and do not have anyone else who can help me?

In Italy, the legal process for changing your gender marker is currently available only to individuals who are 18 years or older. This means that if you are under 18, you cannot independently apply to change your gender marker on official documents, including your birth certificate, national ID, or driver's license.

If you are a minor and do not have a parent or guardian available to assist you, there are currently no specific national provisions that allow you to proceed with a gender marker change on your own. However, if you are in foster care or under the protection of social services, a court-appointed guardian or social worker may be able to act on your behalf.

The Italian legal framework for name and gender changes is managed by the Prefettura (Prefecture), and applications must be submitted with supporting documentation and a valid legal reason. According to the [Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Consulate General of Italy in London](#), name and surname changes following gender transition are considered a special case and must be submitted to the Prefect of the province where the applicant resides or was born.

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