

Traveller's customs charter

Useful tips for travellers



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1. Introduction

Useful for arrivals and precious for departures

Customs are an old institution performing ever-changing tasks. Today, the customs policy carried out within the EU countries is no longer exclusive competence of the national authorities, but still lives through them pursuing targets of importance: such as making sure that customs duties assessment becomes efficient and harmonized in all M.S, guaranteeing security and environmental compatibility of products, fighting against products' counterfeiting (an authentic threat, in our country, for the growth of those companies leaders in the made in Italy) and fighting against the traffic of protected species and illegal substances.

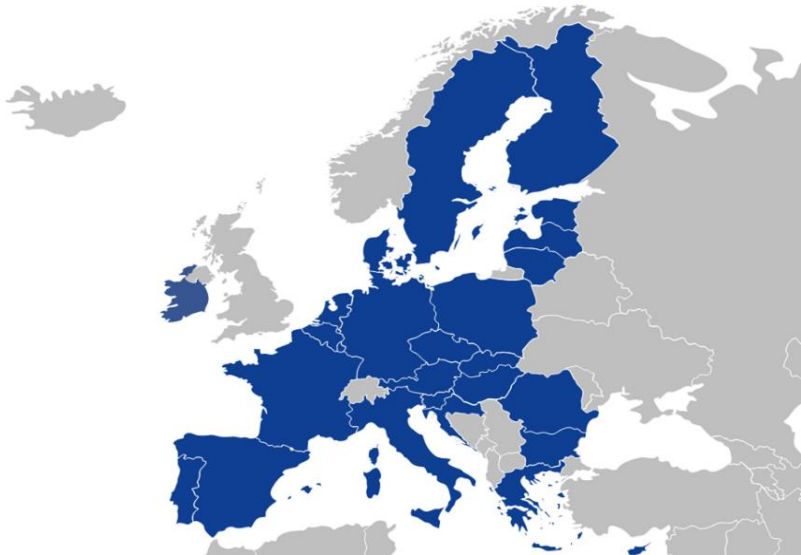
The above-mentioned tasks impact on the control activity carried out on travellers coming from and leaving for foreign countries. The "travellers' customs charter" is primarily addressed to them, it contains useful information as to main current provisions and their implementing procedures. The Charter intends to offer to all those who move within customs areas an easy-to-use tool of immediate consultation.

Divided into two parts - travelling from/to non-EU countries and travelling within the European Union - the Charter contains all the information needed for goods clearance, especially relating to products more frequently carried by travellers.



European Union Countries

 Austria	 Estonia	 Italy	 Portugal
 Belgium	 Finland	 Latvia	 Romania
 Bulgaria	 France	 Lithuania	 Slovakia
 Croatia	 Germany	 Luxembourg	 Slovenia
 Cyprus	 Greece	 Malta	 Spain
 Czech Republic	 Hungary	 Netherlands	 Sweden
 Denmark	 Ireland	 Poland	



2. Travelling within the European Union

2.1 Products and consumer goods



As of the 1st of January 1993, EU MS represent a free trade area for free circulation of people, goods and capitals.

Hence, passengers moving within the European Union are allowed to carry the goods purchased in any EU business without limitation and without having to fulfil customs formalities.

The only exception being some categories of products, such as manufactured tobacco, alcohol, and alcoholic beverages for which approximate thresholds are indicated here below, referring to purchases carried out by private persons.

Furthermore, taking into account additional criteria as, for example, methods of transport or commercial activity carried out by the owner of the goods, the above-mentioned products could be considered as purchased for business purposes.

In such circumstances, their circulation shall be possible only under cover of accompanying administrative documents.



Manufactured tobacco	
Cigarettes	800 pieces*
or	
Cigarillos (max. 3 gr. each)	400 pieces
or	
Cigars	200 pieces
or	
Smoking tobacco	1 kg
Alcohol and alcoholic beverages	
Alcohol and alcoholic beverages of an actual strength by volume exceeding 22%	10 litres
Alcohol and alcoholic beverages of an actual strength by volume lower than 22%	20 litres
Wine (60 of which sparkling wine)	90 litres
Beer	110 litres

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2.2 Currency



The transport of cash or other securities is allowed for amounts lower than 10,000 euros. For amounts equal to or exceeding 10,000 euros a form shall be filled in, signed and lodged at the customs offices upon arrival into the country or upon departure from it. The rule is applied to movements from and to EU countries. Not producing such a declaration implies infringing the monetary rules and entails the following:

- as to transport of cash equal to or lower than 10,000 euros the administrative seizure, within 30 percent of the exceeding amount and the application of a fine ranging from 10 percent to 30 percent of the exceeding amount;
- as to transport of cash exceeding 10,000 euros the administrative seizure, within 50 percent of the amount exceeding 10,000 euros and the application of a fine ranging from 30 percent to 50 percent of the exceeding amount.

The minimum amount of the fine, imposed by the Ministry of Economy and Finance based on the assessment and seizure records drawn up at the premises of the Control Customs Office, corresponds to 300 euros.

Once the sanction procedure is concluded, the seized amount, if exceeding the sums paid for the fines applied by the Ministry of



Economy and Finance, is returned to the parties concerned if they submit a specific request within five years from the date of the seizure.

According to provisions, the infringer may benefit from a settlement allowing a discharge of the fine by paying a reduced amount:

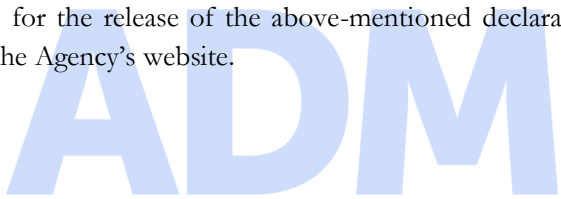
- Directly to the customs office: the amount shall correspond to 5 percent of the exceeding amount, if the latter does not exceed 10,000 euros and shall correspond to 15 percent of the exceeding amount if the latter ranges between 10,000 to 40,000 euros with a minimum of 200 euros;
- The payment may also be made to the Ministry of Economy and Finance within ten days as of the infringement.

Benefitting from the above-mentioned settlement, directly paying the due amount to the customs office, allows to avoid the administrative seizure.

Such a settlement is not possible whenever one of the following conditions occurs:

- Exceeding amount over 40,000 euros;
- the infringer took advantage of the benefit within the five years preceding the assessment of the violation.

The forms for the release of the above-mentioned declaration can be found on the Agency's website.



2.3 Animals



Pets (Dogs, cats and ferrets)

Pets are allowed to travel across national boundaries only if they have more than three months of age, except where otherwise provided for by the competent Authority. For the introduction into Italy following the traveller of such animals, provided that they number no more than 5, coming from the European Union countries, it is necessary that they are accompanied by a specific passport issued by a veterinarian authorized by the competent health authorities of the country of origin of such animals. The passport shall contain detailed information about the animal - tattoo or microchip - and the owner, certifying the validity of the rabies vaccination.

If the destination is ~~Malta, Ireland, Finland and United Kingdom~~, treatment against tapeworms (*echinococco multilocularis*) shall be necessary between 24 and 120 hours prior to the beginning of the journey.

If the animal does not meet the requirements, the competent Authority, upon consultation of the official veterinary, can decide whether or not the animal must be sent back to its country of origin or be placed in quarantine.



Other animals

For other animals (for example birds, fish, frogs, tortoises) without prejudice to CITES regulations, each MS lays down the conditions for entry of animals other than dogs, cats and ferrets. No certificate is required for the introduction of such animals into Italy from MS.

2.4 Protected species (Flora, fauna and derived products)



Animals

The animals listed in the Washington Convention (such as for example parrots, lizards, snakes, water turtles, ornamental fish, some species of birds) are “protected species”.

The traveller wanting to introduce such animals is requested to produce both the health certificate and proof that the species was legally purchased (export authorization or other documentation).

Introductions for commercial purposes of some seriously endangered species are absolutely forbidden. These are listed in Appendix I to the Washington Convention, such as, for example, animals with spotted fur (leopards, cheetahs and ocelots).

Plants

Also some species of plants are “protected species” (such as for example cactus and orchids). Hence, the introduction of such species is allowed only providing an authorization certificate, issued by the authorities of the country from which such species come from.

Furthermore, the Washington Convention strictly forbids the importation or exportation for commercial purposes of some particular species of plants, such as, for example, *Ariocarpus cactus* and *Papiotelinum Orchids*.

Ivory, furs, and coral

Without prejudice to the provisions of current health legislation, upon introduction, products deriving from species protected by the Washington Convention must also be accompanied by a CITES certificate, such as:

- some types of coral;
- leather goods made of reptile leather;
- packs made of luxury furs or textiles deriving from protected species;
- wood, coming, for example, from Amazonian rainforests.

Trade within the EU of raw or manufactured ivory objects is suspended except in particular cases (musical instruments and antiques from dated before 1947 of great cultural, artistic or historical value) for which it is mandatory to obtain the CITES certificate.

For complete consultation, please refer to the information available at the link: www.speciesplus.net.



Sanctions

Noncompliance with the provisions regarding CITES certifications entails the payment of fines ranging from 1,032 euros to 9,296 euros, when the species and products dealt with are intended for passengers' personal use.

Products illegally introduced in Italy are confiscated by the "Guardia di Finanza" (an Italian law enforcement Agency under the Authority of the Minister of Economy and Finance and part of the Italian armed forces), where confiscation has not been previously arranged by the Judicial Authority.

In order to know the formalities to be carried out for trade and personal use of plants, live or dead animals or parts of them, in order not to incur in the serious sanctions provided for by provisions in force, it is necessary to collect information at the competent Authorities: Ministry for Environment and Protection of Territory and Sea, Ministry for Development of Trade, Ministry for Agricultural, Food and Forestry policies, The Carabinieri (national military police of Italy) - Control Unit for forest environmental and agri-food protection, and The Guardia di Finanza.

Additional information

To find out the formalities to be completed for the trade and personal use of plants, live or dead animals or their parts and to avoid the serious sanctions provided for by the legislation, it is necessary to inquire with the competent authorities (Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Forestry, Carabinieri - Unit Command for Forestry, Environmental and Agri-Food Protection - and Guardia di Finanza).

2.5 Cultural goods



Introduction into Italy

The passenger arriving from a EU country must address the competent customs office of the departure country and the necessary documents in order to export cultural goods. It is mandatory to inquire about the rules and documents necessary for the movement of a cultural good.

In case of suitable documentation, the passenger concerned can forward a request to the exportation office of the Ministry for Culture and Heritage, usually located at the Superintendencies, for the possible issue of the certificate of shipment. However, no certification is required for the introduction into Italy of works of art that are less than 50 years old or that were created by living artists.

Transport or consignment (temporary or definitive)

In order to export cultural goods that are considered part of the national heritage having an historical, artistic, archaeological, ethno-anthropological, archival and bibliographical interest, the passenger shall have to address the Exportation office of the Ministry for Culture granting the national authorization for export, the so-called certificate for free circulation, which constitutes a qualification for definitive export



from the country, or the temporary circulation certificate, which entails the obligation to return the cultural good to the same country.

As to cultural goods having less than 50 years of age or which have been performed by living artists a self-certification is requested accompanied by photographs and bearing the stamp of the aforementioned Ministry, so the owner has the obligation to prove the existence of such conditions.

Any further information can be requested to the Exportation office of the Ministry for Culture.

2.6 Weapons



Within the meaning of public security provisions, the introduction into the national territory of firearms, knives or improper weapons is forbidden, unless they are accompanied by a regular authorization issued by the competent Body headquartered in the passenger's place of residence.

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2.7 Means of transport



In purchasing new means of transport VAT must be paid in the destination country even if the seller, the purchaser or both subjects are private individuals.

From a fiscal point of view a means of transport is considered as new when it meets at least one of the following requirements:

- in case of a vehicle provided with an engine greater than 48cc and having a power exceeding 7.2 Kw
 - it should have travelled over less than six thousand Km;
 - it should have been delivered within a six-months deadline as of the date of its first registration or its registration in public registers or any other equivalent provision;
- in case of a boat exceeding the length of 7.5 meters
 - it should have sailed less than a hundred hours;
 - it should have been delivered within a three-months deadline as of the date of its first registration or its registration in public registers or any other equivalent provision;
- in case of an aircraft having a total weight exceeding 1,555 Kg
 - it should have flown less than 40 hours;



- it should have been delivered within a three-months deadline as of the date of its first registration or its registration in public registers or any equivalent provision.

In purchasing second-hand means of transport, from a fiscal point of view, the private individual shall have to pay VAT of the seller's country, when the latter is identified with a VAT ID number within his EU country, on the contrary, no tax must be paid, both in the purchasing country and in Italy, when also the seller is a private individual.

If means of transport both new or second-hand are purchased by subjects who carry on a business, trade or profession, they are required to fulfill what is provided for by intra-community provisions, without prejudice to the possible application by the community transferor of the particular margin scheme, in the case of second-hand means of transport.

Attention: for fulfillment of formalities concerning means of transport registration, we suggest addressing the competent Ministry of Transport.

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3. Travelling from and to non-EU countries

3.1 Products and consumer goods



Passenger's personal belongings

Valuable personal belongings (for example, photographic equipment, video-cameras, personal computers, watches), carried by travellers in their personal luggage when leaving for a non-EU country, have to be accompanied by documentation (proof of purchase, certificate of guarantee or import declaration) proving their regular purchase or importation into Italy, in the event of a control carried upon return. In default of such documentation, the traveller is recommended to produce, at the premises of the departure customs office, an ownership declaration to be shown upon return.

Import

Customs duty exemption is granted for products and consumer goods carried by travellers in their personal luggage when coming from a non-EU country, provided that such imports are incidental and that the goods are intended for the personal and family use of the traveller and provided that their value does not exceed altogether 300 euros per traveller. This



amount is increased to 430 euros in case the traveller arrives by air or by sea.

If the value of the product exceeds the above-mentioned amounts, the traveller is required to pay the customs duties on the entire value of the purchased product. For travellers under 15 years of age the threshold is cut down to 150 euros, irrespective of the means of transport used. In the calculation of the total amount should not be considered the value of the consumer goods indicated in the table below, within the limits therein specified.

While awaiting compliance with all customs formalities, the traveller may store at the customs premises - for 90 days - products or consumer goods beyond the “allowance” permitted (these products shall be entered by the customs office in Register A/3 Bis). Failure to collect the products within the above time-limit determines a state of neglect declaration of the products which are then acquired by Tax Authorities.



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Tobacco, alcohol e and alcoholic beverages Amounts admitted for purchases outside the European Union	
Manufactured tobacco	
Cigarettes	200 pieces
or	
Cigarillos (maximum 3 gr. each)	100 pieces
or	
Cigars	50 pieces
or	
Smoking tobacco	250 gr.
Alcohol and alcoholic beverages	
Alcohol and alcoholic beverages of an actual strength by volume exceeding 22% or undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume equivalent to or exceeding 80%	1 litre
or	
Alcohol and alcoholic beverages having a strength by volume not exceeding 22%	2 litres

Each quantity indicated above represents 100% of the total quantity of products admitted for exemption; for each traveller the exemption can also be applied to any combination of the aforementioned products as long as the sum of the respective percentages does not exceed 100%.



Other alcoholic beverages	
Still wine	4 litres
Beer	16 litres

Travellers under 17 years of age are excluded from the exemption pertaining to the goods mentioned in this table

Export

No restriction is applied as to value and quantity with regards to exports of products carried by travellers leaving for a non-EU country. However, there may be restrictions set forth by destination countries. Therefore, it is suggested to contact the Foreign Service, before departure.

Travellers resident or domiciled outside the European Union can obtain direct relief or refund of VAT charged on goods purchased on the national territory.

VAT refund is granted provided that:

- the value of purchased goods, (for each invoice) exceeds 70 euros (VAT included);
- the goods are intended for personal or familiar use and are carried in the personal luggage;
- the purchase is certified by an invoice containing the description of goods, the personal data of the traveller, the details of his passport or of any equivalent document proving that the traveller is resident or domiciled outside the EU;
- the goods leave the EU territory within three months following the date of issue of the invoice proved by the “customs endorsement”;

- the invoice containing the customs endorsement is returned to the Italian seller within the four months following the purchase, when the traveller leaves the EU from a Member State other than Italy.

Tax free invoices in Italy must be electronically issued and their validation at the Italian exit points is carried out using OTELLO information system.

To this connection it should be noted that the traveller, at the moment of purchase, must make sure that on the copy of the invoice issued by the retailer there is the request code proving that the invoice was entered in the OTELLO information system and that all the information indicated in the invoice is correct, especially the passport or of any other equivalent document nationality and number.

On the web portal of the customs Agency, in OTELLO section (OTELLO → online invoice consultation), it is possible to verify through the request code the status of electronic endorsement.

For VAT refund or relief, included in the selling price, the purchased goods must always be shown at the customs office, whenever it is requested to do so.

This benefit may be also granted to goods which are not brought outside the EU customs territory in the personal luggage of travellers but which are forwarded to the foreign residence of the owner, as “not accompanied luggage”.

In this case the goods are shipped to destination by airline and are subject to an air-freight agreement becoming effective as of the issue by the air carrier of the so-called Air Way Bill (AWB).



For VAT refund or relief, the exit customs office shall electronically issue the customs endorsement provided that:

- the description of the goods in the AWB corresponds to the invoice issued by the seller;
- the name of the consignor of the goods corresponds to that of the consignee;
- the identification papers (passport or any equivalent document) of the foreign traveller indicated in the AWB match those reported in the invoice issued by the Italian seller.

Passengers provided with only one air ticket and having two boarding cards (so-called “through check-in”), one for the first domestic or Union flight and the other one for the following non-EU final destination (ex. Bari - Rome - New York or Milan - Frankfurt - Tokyo), may be granted the customs electronic endorsement needed to obtain VAT refund or relief, at the premises of the domestic customs office in the departure Airport (in the above-mentioned example Bari or Milan).

There are currently, some tax-free companies that can grant immediate VAT cash refund, when goods leave the Italian territory (or union territory). Such a service involves the payment of a sum that is deducted by the companies from the amount of VAT refunded to the foreign traveller.

VAT refund is never carried out by the customs offices.

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3.2 Currency



The transport of cash or other securities (bearer negotiable instruments, assets used as highly liquid stores of value) is allowed for amounts lower than 10,000 euros. For amounts equal to or exceeding 10,000 euros, a form shall be filled in, signed and lodged at the customs offices upon arrival into the country or upon departure from it. The rule is applied to movements from and to non-EU countries. Not producing such a declaration implies infringing the monetary rules and entails the following:

- as to transport of cash equal to or lower than 10,000 euros the administrative seizure, within 30 percent of the exceeding amount and the application of a fine ranging from 10 percent to 30 percent of the exceeding amount;
- as to transport of cash exceeding 10,000 euros the administrative seizure, within 50 percent of the amount exceeding 10,000 euros and the application of a fine ranging from 30 percent to 50 percent of the exceeding amount.

The minimum amount of the fine, imposed by the Ministry of Economy and Finance on the basis of the assessment and seizure records drawn



up at the premises of the Control Customs Office, corresponds to 300 euros.

Once the sanction procedure is concluded, the seized amount, if exceeding the sums paid for the fines applied by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, is returned to the parties concerned if they submit a specific request within five years from the date of the seizure.

According to provisions, the infringer may benefit from a settlement allowing a discharge of the fine by paying a reduced amount:

- directly to the customs office: the amount shall correspond to 5 percent of the exceeding amount, if the latter does not exceed 10,000 euros and shall correspond to 15 percent of the exceeding amount if the latter ranges between 10,000 to 40,000 euros, with a minimum of 200 euros;
- the payment may also be made to the Ministry of Economy and Finance within ten days as of the infringement.

Benefitting from the above-mentioned settlement, directly paying the due amount to the customs office, allows to avoid the administrative seizure.

Such a settlement is not possible whenever one of the following conditions occur:

- exceeding amount over 40,000 euros;
- the infringer took advantage of the benefit within the five years preceding the assessment of the violation.

The forms for the release of the above-mentioned declaration can be found on the Agency's website (www.adm.gov.it).

3.3 Animals



Pets (Dogs, cats and ferrets)

Pets are allowed to travel across national boundaries only if they have more than three months of age, except where otherwise provided for by the competent Authority. If pets are to be brought into Italy carried by the passenger, provided they are not more than five, a health certificate must be produced issued by the competent Health Authorities of the country pets are coming from. Such a certificate shall contain detailed information about the animal and the owner, certifying the good health of the animal and valid rabies vaccination and, for several third countries, the certificate shall indicate the titration of antibodies against rabies, carried out at least three months before leaving. If the animal is at its first inoculation of vaccine, the rabies vaccination must be inoculated at least 21 days before leaving.

If the animal does not meet the requirements, the competent Authority, after consulting the official veterinary, can decide whether or not the animal must be sent back to its country of origin or be placed in quarantine.



Other animals

The species of birds accompanying passengers and provided with a specific health certificate, not exceeding five in number, can be introduced only through customs offices which are also empowered to carry out authorized veterinary services (Border Inspection Post BIP); before the arrival a 48 hour advance notification is required as well as an entry veterinary health control.

The importation of other animals - for example, fish, frogs, tortoises, provided they are not those protected by CITES (Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species) - is allowed if animals are accompanied by a health certificate issued by the authorities of the country from which animals arrive. The certificate should give indication of the veterinary control carried out on the animal, confirming that those pets do not show symptoms of diseases which are typical of that species and that they can travel. If animals, instead, are intended to reach an extra EU country it is recommended to ask the Embassy of the destination country the required health standards.

Animal and vegetable products (Import)

For purposes aiming at safeguarding public health it is forbidden to import personal meat supplies from third countries, (with the exception of Andorra, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, San Marino and Switzerland) as well as meat-based products, milk, dairy products, game and preparations containing milk or meat (for example stuffed pastry and food for pets) - irrespective of their total quantity - unless they are accompanied by a health certificate issued by the origin country. The passenger provided with the aforesaid certificate, before going to the customs office shall have to address the veterinary control Office, called

BIP (Border Inspection Post) of the Ministry of Health, for the necessary controls.

On the basis of EC Regulation 2019/2122, dispensations may be granted in the following cases of importation:

- small quantities of meat, milk and dairy products (other than the ones indicated in the following point), up to a maximum of 10 Kg. coming from Færøer Islands and Greenland;
- powdered milk for babies, food for children and special food needed for medical purposes (or personal supplies of pet food necessary for health reasons of the animal accompanying the passenger), provided that such food does not need to be refrigerated before opening, provided that it is brand packaged food intended for the end- consumer. The packaging must be unbroken, except if the product is being used, and its quantity must not exceed the weight of 10 Kg. if coming from Færøer Islands and Greenland, and of 2 Kg. if coming from other countries;
- small quantities of fishery products intended for personal use, provided that the fish is disembowelled, prepared or processed fishery products that do not exceed the weight of 20 Kg, or, the weight of a fish, if it exceeds the said limit (restrictions not applicable to fishery products from the Færøer Islands or Greenland);
- small quantities of other products of animal origin for personal human consumption, such as honey, live oysters, live mussels or snails, provided that their quantity does not exceed the weight of 10 kg per person if they come from the Færøer Islands or Greenland, or 2 kg if they come from different countries



- some products subject to exemption, such as, for example, bread, biscuits, chocolate, confectionery products, pasta and noodles, provided they are not mixed with meat products nor stuffed with meat, or dietary supplements packaged for the end-consumer.

For further detailed information, it is suggested to consult the aforementioned Regulation (EU) 2019/2122.

Health Authorities may nonetheless carry out further controls in the above-mentioned cases.

Passengers who during controls shall be discovered holding products not correctly certified and controlled, will have to pay for the destruction of such products which shall be confiscated.

No supporting document is needed for caviar if the imported product does not exceed 125 gr. for traveller. Exceeding this limit import is possible only if caviar is accompanied by a CITES certificate to be shown to the Guardia di Finanza Control Office at the moment of importation, together with other CITES certificates for touristic use issued by foreign offices.

As far as salmon eggs are concerned, no supporting documentation is needed if salmon is packed in tins containing paté or paste to be spread, provided the quantity does not exceed the limit envisaged for fish products, e.g. 20 kg.

For plant foods or plant feed transported for personal purposes, in general, the permitted net weight limit is 5 kg for fresh products or 2 kg for dry products.

Even the introduction of small quantities of plants, given the danger of spreading harmful organisms, is not permitted in the absence of the required phytosanitary certificates from the country of origin.

3.4 Protected species (Flora, fauna and by-products)



Animals

The animals listed in the Washington Convention (such as, for example, parrots, lizards, snakes, water turtles, ornamental fish, some species of birds and monkeys) are “protected species”. The traveller wanting to import any of the listed animals is requested to produce, in addition to the health certificate, the CITES certificate authorizing the exportation, issued by the authorities of the country from which the mentioned animals come from.

Importation for business purposes of species which are seriously endangered, and which are listed in Appendix I to Washington Convention, is absolutely forbidden, such as for example animals having a spotted fur (leopards, cheetahs and ocelots).



Plants

Also some species of plants are “protected species” (such as for example cactus and orchids). Hence, the importation of such species is allowed only against production of a certificate authorizing import, issued by the authorities of the country from which such species come from.

Furthermore, the Washington Convention strictly forbids the importation or exportation for commercial purposes of some particular species of plants, such as, for example, *Ariocarpus cactus* and *Papiotelinum Orchids*.

Ivory, furs and coral

Import

Without prejudice to what is provided for in the health regulations in force, at the moment of import CITES certificate must also accompany those products deriving from the species protected by the Washington Convention, such as for example:

- different types of coral;
- leather goods made of reptile leather;
- packs made of luxury furs or textiles deriving from protected species;
- wood coming, for example, from Amazonian rainforests.

The import of raw ivory objects is suspended. The import of manufactured ivory, however, is prohibited in some cases, while in others it is suspended except in particular cases (musical instruments - for which it is mandatory to obtain the CITES certificate - and antiques sold to museums - for which it is mandatory to obtain the CITES license).

For complete consultation, please refer to the information available at the link: www.speciesplus.net.

Animals products

Export

The Italian passenger wanting to go abroad with furs or other products made out of protected animal fur, shall have to address the “Guardia di Finanza” (an Italian law enforcement Agency under the Authority of the Minister of Economy and Finance and part of the Italian armed forces) asking for a temporary admission certificate before departing from the national territory.

Sanctions

Noncompliance with provisions regarding CITES certifications entails the payment of fines ranging from 1,032 euros to 9,296 euros, when the species and products dealt with are intended for passengers’ personal use. Products illegally introduced into Italy are confiscated by the Guardia di Finanza, where confiscation has not been previously arranged by the Judicial Authority.

Additional information

In order to know the formalities to be carried out for trade and personal use of plants, live or dead animals or parts of them, in order to avoid incurring in the serious sanctions provided for by provisions in force, it is necessary to collect information at the competent Authorities (Ministry for Environment Energetic Security, Ministry for Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Forestry, The Carabinieri (national military police of Italy) - Control Unit for forest environmental and agri-food protection, and The Guardia di Finanza.



3.5 Cultural goods



Import

The passenger wanting to import cultural goods must lodge a declaration to the customs office which applies the corresponding duties to be paid: in order to assess the value of the goods it is necessary to produce the purchase invoice.

Once the passenger has gone through the customs formalities, he can ask for an import certificate, issued by the Export Office of the Ministry for Culture. The Administration for Culture is responsible for assessing whether cultural goods are or not works of art.

Export (temporary and definitive admission)

As to the exportation of cultural goods listed in the Annex to the EC Regulation n. 116/2009 (e.g. objects of historical or artistic interest, paintings, antiques having more than fifty years of age or finds having more than a hundred years) the passenger shall have to produce, at the customs office, a definitive or temporary export license issued by the Exportation Office of the Ministry for Culture on EU forms together with the certificate of free or temporary circulation.

As to the exportation of cultural goods not included in the Annex to the EC Regulation n. 116/2009 and which are part of the National Heritage of works having an artistic, historical, archaeological, ethno-anthropological, archival and bibliographical interest, the passenger shall have to address to the competent Exportation Office of the Ministry for Culture, granting the national authorization for export - the so-called certificate for free circulation or certificate for temporary circulation - to be produced at the customs office. Otherwise, the interested party is required to certify that the goods he intends to transfer abroad fall into the categories for which there is no obligation to issue a free circulation certificate.

The definitive exit from the national territory of artistic works and art objects by living authors or whose execution does not date back more than fifty years is free. The interested party has the obligation of proving to the competent Export Office of the Ministry of Culture the existence of these conditions, by issuing a specific self-certification which, bearing the stamp of the said Office as a sign of successful presentation, will be submitted to the Customs Office upon exit from the national territory.

Any further information can be required to the Exportation office of the Ministry for Culture.

In case of musical instruments, CITES provisions shall apply to products listed in The Washington Convention or to products containing species included in the Convention itself.



3.6 Weapons



Within the meaning of public security provisions, the introduction in the national territory of firearms, knives or improper weapons is forbidden, unless they are accompanied by a regular authorization issued by the competent Body headquartered in the passenger's place of residence.

In default, weapons can be freely deposited at the Customs Office until the authorization needed is issued by the Office responsible for police force and public order.

3.7 Medicines



Medicines can be imported with the passenger if the quantity is compatible with the intended stay in Italy and there is, at least in English, a regular medical prescription, where required by law, which preferably

indicates the dosage, to be shown to the authorities health and customs in case of request.

3.8 Counterfeited goods



Passengers cannot introduce into or export from the national territory counterfeited goods. Such a behaviour is punished according to the rules laid down in the criminal code.

Therefore, passengers are bound to make sure that the goods introduced into the National territory or brought abroad do not infringe intellectual property rights (IPR).

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3.9 Flight luggage control



Departure

Controls and customs formalities are carried out in the departure country also in case the flight stops over in a EU country before reaching its final non-EU destination. In case of transshipment on other aircraft, before leaving the EU territory, control on the hand luggage is carried out at the transit airport.

Arrival

Customs controls are carried out in the arrival EU country. If passengers need to change aircraft in order to reach an intra- community arrival country, checked luggage control is performed at the arrival airport of the last flight, whereas the controls of the hand luggage are carried out at the first community arrival airport, where duties are paid on goods purchased for a value exceeding the exemption granted.

Customs payments

A tax collecting service is available at every Customs Office, allowing to carry out customs payments using an electronic card (Pago Bancomat, Maestro, Visa and MasterCard).

This type of payment does not entail bank charges up to an amount of euros 5,164.00, exceeding this threshold charges are due as follows: 0.61 percent for payments carried out with Pago Bancomat, 0.81 percent for cards belonging to the Maestro circuit, 1.22 percent for Visa/Mastercard Retail and 1.73 percent for Visa/MasterCard business.

It is also possible to use the payment tool called OPERA (Electronic Payment Operations and Automatic Reporting) which allows to make tax payments via the PagoPA platform.





4. Contacts

Customs offices for passengers' traffic in the main airports		
Ancona - R. Sanzio		(+39) 071 9944111
Bari - Palese		(+39) 080 9180236 (+39) 080 9180240
Bergamo - Orio al Serio	BIP	(+39) 0350 862289
Bologna - G. Marconi	BIP	(+39) 051 3783387
Cagliari-Elmas - M. Mameli		(+39) 070 7591273
Caselle (TO) - S. Pertini	BIP	(+39) 335 1828274 (+39) 011 3484752 (+39) 011 3484776 (+39) 011 3484779
Catania - Fontanarossa		(+39) 095 7239336 (+39) 091 7653383 (+39) 091 7653387
Ciampino (Roma) - G. B. Pastine		(+39) 06 79494544
Firenze - A. Vespucci		(+39) 055 7366251 (+39) 055 7366264
Fiumicino (Roma) - L. Da Vinci	BIP	(+39) 06 65954343
Genova - C. Colombo	BIP	(+39) 010 8541581
Lamezia Terme – Sant'Eufemia		(+39) 0961 508090 (+39) 0961 508097
Malpensa - Aeroporto Malpensa	BIP	(+39) 03321822111
Milano - Linate	BIP	(+39) 02 45389111
Napoli - Capodichino		(+39) 081 7896268
Palermo - Falcone e Borsellino		(+39) 091 7020249

Customs offices for passengers' traffic in the main airports		
Pisa - G. Galilei		(+39) 055 7366707
Reggio Calabria - Aeroporto dello Stretto		(+39) 0965 332022
Rimini - Miramare		(+39) 051 3783577 (+39) 051 3783583
Venezia - Marco Polo	BIP	(+39) 041 2605838 (+39) 041 8773594
Verona - Catullo		(+39) 045 8624371 (+39) 045 8624375 (+39) 045 8624376

Last update January 2024

BIP: Border Inspection Post (Veterinary control office)

Customs offices for passengers' traffic in the main ports		
Ancona	BIP	(+39) 071 9944627 (+39) 071 9944628 (+39) 071 9944630 (+39) 071 9944111
Bari	BIP	(+39) 080 9180250 (+39) 080 9180337
Cagliari	BIP	(+39) 070 7591898
Civitavecchia	BIP	(+39) 07665081201 (+39) 0766 508111
Genova	BIP	(+39) 010 8541647
Napoli	BIP	(+39) 08119334673



Palermo	BIP	(+39) 091 7653107
Venezia	BIP	(+39) 041 8773695 (+39) 041 8773701

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BIP: Border Inspection Post (Veterinary control office)



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Schengen Area Countries

Schengen agreement put an end to border controls, allowing the free circulation of people and enhancing domestic market development. Every signatory country is entitled to suspend the Treaty for a limited given period of time and for special reasons. Schengen area countries include **23 EU Member States and 4 non-EU associated Countries:**

Member States of the European Union				Associated non – EU Countries
Austria	Finland	Malta	Slovakia	Iceland
Belgium	Germany	Poland	Slovenia	Liechtenstein
Bulgaria*	Greece	Netherlands	Spain	Norway
Croatia	Italy	Portugal	Sweden	Switzerland
Denmark	Latvia	Czech Republic	Hungary	
Estonia	Lithuania	Romania*		

*From 31 March 2024, controls at internal air and sea borders will be abolished, while controls at internal land borders will remain.



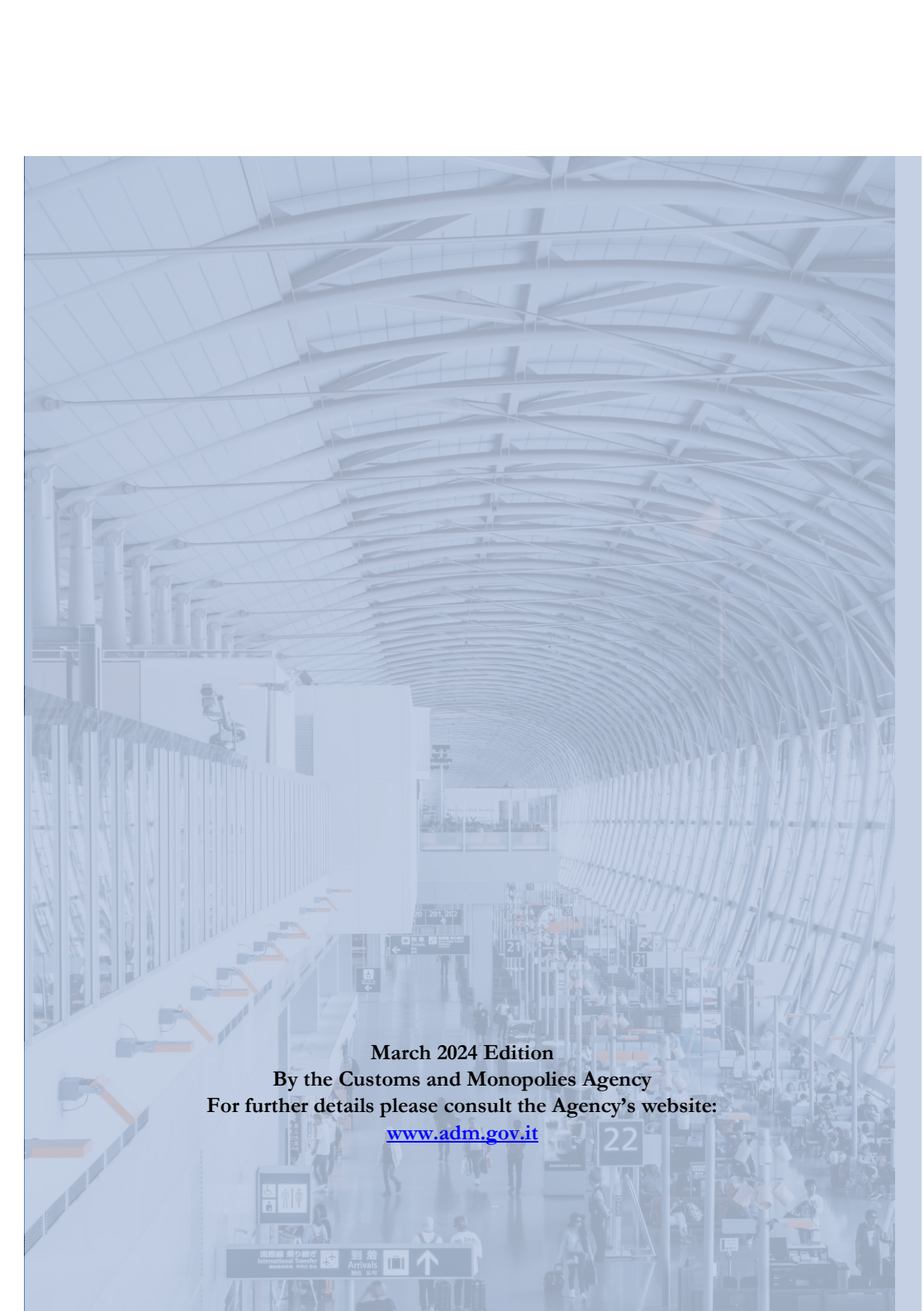
Eurozone Countries

The Euro was adopted by the following **20 EU Countries**:

Austria	Finland	Italy	Netherlands
Belgium	France	Latvia	Portugal
Cyprus	Germany	Lithuania	Slovakia
Croatia	Greece	Luxembourg	Slovenia
Estonia	Ireland	Malta	Spain

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For further details please consult the Agency's website:
www.adm.gov.it