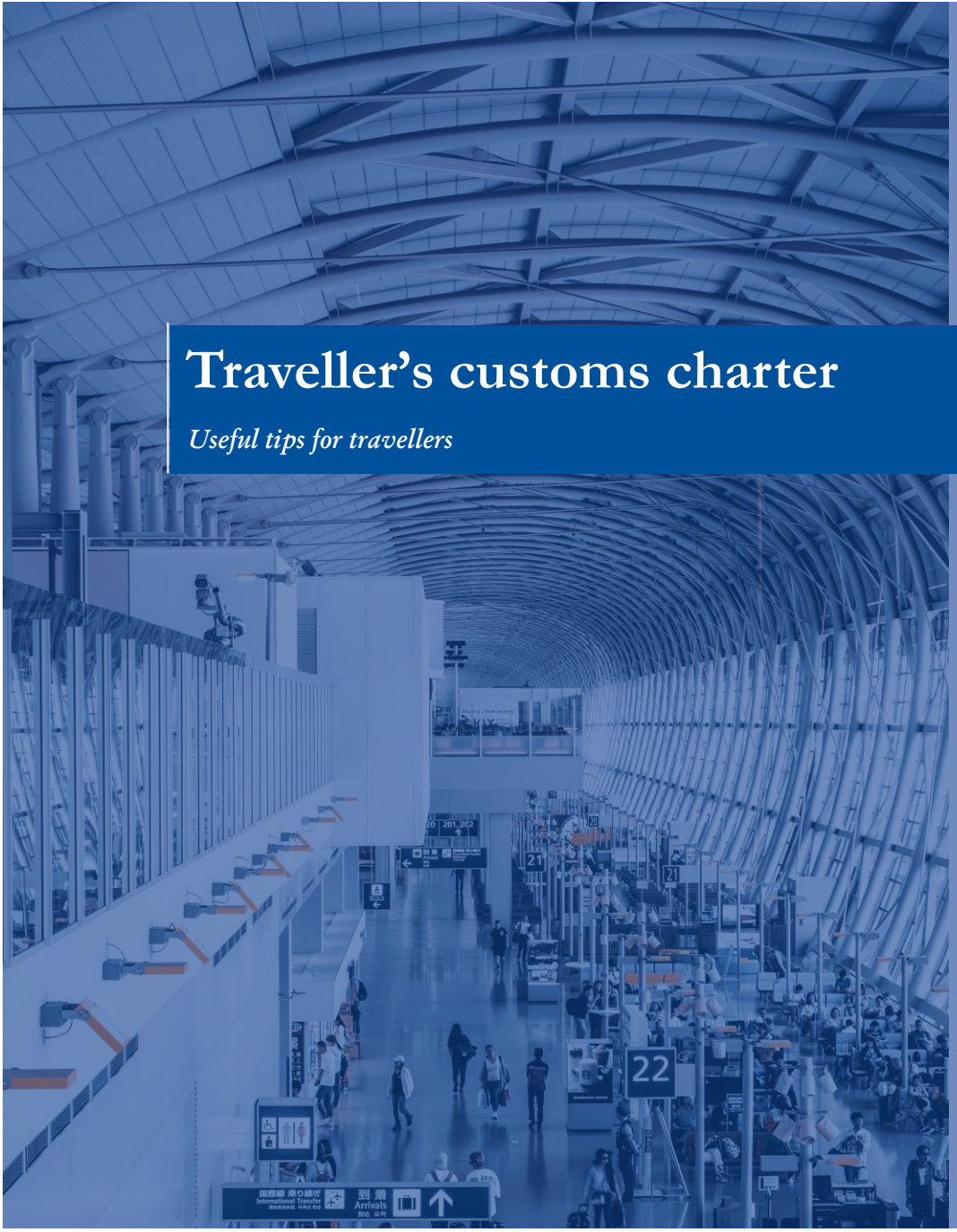
Traveller's customs charter

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.

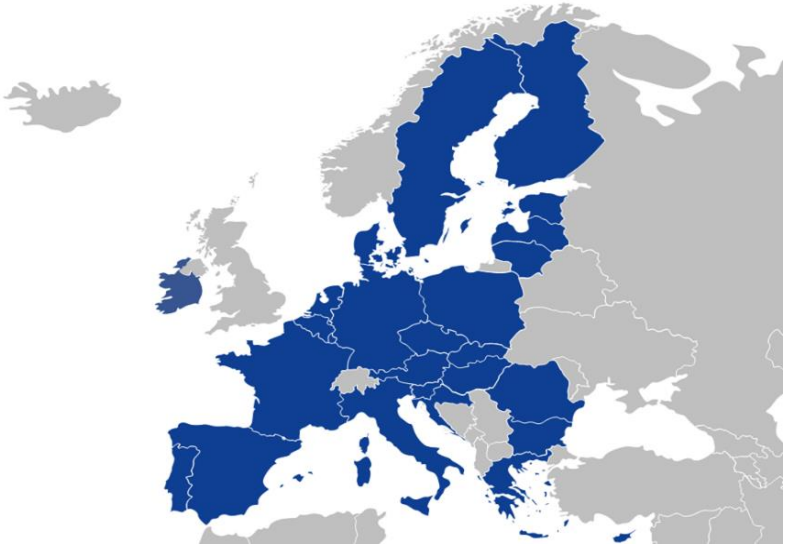
Today, the customs policy carried out within the EU countries is no longer exclusive competence of the national authorities, but still lives through them pursuing targets of importance: such as making sure that customs duties assessment becomes efficient and harmonised in all M.S, guaranteeing security 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 travelers coming from and leaving for foreign countries. The "travellers' customs charter" is primarily addressed to them, in that 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
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden



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 fulfill 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
Cigarillos (max. 3 gr. each)	400 pieces
Cigars	200 pieces
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 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 infringement 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.

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.

If coming from EU countries: upon arrival to Italy, as well as to other EU countries, pets must be provided with a special passport issued by a veterinary authorized to do so by the competent Health Authorities of the country pets are coming from. The passport shall contain detailed information about the animal - tattoo or microchip - and the owner, certifying the validity of the rabies vaccination.

If destination is Malta, Ireland, Finland and United Kingdom, treatment against tapeworms (*echinococco multiocularis*) 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 in Italy from MS.

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

Animals

The animals listed in the Washington Convention (such as for example parrots, lizards, snakes, water tortoises, ornamental fish, some species of birds and monkeys) are "protected species".

The traveler wanting to introduce such animals is requested to produce both the health certificate proving the species was legally purchased and (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 against production of an authorizing 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 what is provided for in the health regulations in force, at the moment of introduction CITES certificate must also accompany those products deriving from the species protected by the Washington Convention, such as for example:

- elephant tusks and ivory objects;
- 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.

Sanctions

Non compliance 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.

Further information can be found in CITES guide book (available on www.adm.gov.it), containing all the provisions regulating the subject, the most frequently used customs and CITES wordings, the list of certified customs offices, clear and complete indications as to the formalities to be fulfilled and the different forms to be filled in according to procedures.

2.5 Cultural goods

Introduction in Italy

The passenger arriving from a EU country must address the competent customs office of the departure country which shall issue a consignment note, against presentation of the documents certifying the origin of the goods.

On the contrary, no certification is needed to import in Italy works of art having less than 50 years of age or which have been performed by living artists. The passenger concerned can forward a request to the exportation office of the Ministry for Culture and Heritage, for the issue of a certificate certifying consignment took place.

Transport or consignment (temporary or definitive)

In order to export cultural goods that are considered part of the national heritage having an historical, artistic, archeological, ethno-anthropological, archival and bibliographical interest, the passenger shall have to address the Exportation office of the Ministry for Culture and Heritage granting the national authorization for export, the so-called certificate for free circulation or certificate for temporary circulation.

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 two photographs enabling the owner to declare that the work of art is not subject to national protection.

Any further information can be required to the Exportation office of the Ministry for Culture and Heritage, territorially competent.

2.6 Weapons

Within the meaning of public security provisions, the introduction in the national territory of firearms, knives or improper arms 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 a 48cc engine 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 provided for by intra-community provisions (legislative decree n. 331/93) and by Intrastat provisions (legislative decree n. 16/93), on the understanding that who sells may apply the margin scheme, in case of second-hand means of transport.

Attention: for fulfillment of formalities concerning means of transport registration, we suggest to address 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 given documentation (proof of purchase, certificate of guarantee or import declaration) proving their regular purchase or importation into Italy, in case a control be carried out when travelling back. 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 when coming back.

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 traveler 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
Cigarillos (maximum 3 gr. each)	100 pieces
Cigars	50 pieces
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
Alcohol and alcoholic beverages having a strength by volume not exceeding 22%	2 litres
Altre bevande alcoliche	
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

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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.

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Travelers 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 154,94 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 traveler, the details of his passport or of any equivalent document proving that the traveler 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 "endorsement of customs authorities";
- the invoice thus endorsed is returned to the Italian seller within the four months following the purchase, when the traveler 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 traveler, 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 entered OTELLO information system and that all the information indicated in the invoice is correct, especially the passport or 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, the purchased goods must always be shown at the customs office.

This benefit may be also granted to goods which are not brought outside the EU customs territory in the personal luggage of travelers 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 endorse the commercial document provided that:

- the description of the goods in the AWB corresponds to that of 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 traveler 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 (for the purposes of the Consolidated Banking Code) 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 traveler.

VAT refund is never carried out by the customs offices.

3.2 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 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 infringement 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, 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.

The health certificate adopted by Italy can be found on the related section of the Ministry of Health website.

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, 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 produce the certificate to the veterinary control Office, called BIP (Border Inspection Post), for goods to be checked and for the health certificate to be validated.

On the basis of the recent modifications of EC Regulation 206 / 2009, dispensations may be granted in the following cases:

- small quantities of meat, milk and dairy products, up to a maximum of 10 Kg. coming from Færøer Islands, Greenland and Iceland;
- powdered milk for babies, food for children and special food (also intended for pets) needed for medical purposes, 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, Greenland and Iceland, and of 2 Kg. if coming from other countries;

- small quantities of fish products intended for personal use, provided fish is disembowelled and does not exceed the weight of 20 Kg, or, the weight of a fish, if it exceeds the said limit;
- 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.

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

Passengers who during checks shall be discovered holding products not correctly certified and controlled, will have to pay for the destruction of such products which shall be confiscated. Animal produce other than meat, meat-based products, milk and dairy products are allowed, provided they are authorized products, without having to undergo a veterinary check, in the limited quantity of 1 kilo.

No supporting document is needed for caviar if the imported product does not exceed 125 gr. for traveler. Exceeding this limit import is possible only if caviar is accompanied by a CITES certificate to be shown to CITES control authority 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 to be spread, provided the quantity does not exceed the limit envisaged for fish products, e.g. 20 kg.

For fresh and dried vegetable products, if there is no spreading danger of harmful organisms, lacking the required health certificates issued by the country of origin and in default of the registration to the Register of producers, provisions in force allow imports of small quantities of vegetables, foodstuffs or animal food, provided they are used by the owner or the consignee for purposes other than industrial, agricultural or commercial or consumed during transport.

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 tortoises, ornamental fish, some species of birds and monkeys) are "protected species". The traveler wanting to import anyone of the listed animals is requested to produce, in addition to the health certificate, CITES certificate authorizing 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 plant 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:

- elephant tusks and ivory objects;
- diversi tipi di corallo;
- leather goods made of reptile leather;
- packs made of luxury furs or textiles deriving from protected species;
- wood coming, for example, from Amazonian rainforests.

Animals products

Export

The Italian passenger wanting to go abroad with furs or other products made out of protected animal skin, 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

Non compliance with provisions regarding CITES certifications entail 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, 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 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 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.

Further information can be found in CITES guidebook (available on www.adm.gov.it), containing all the provisions regulating the subject, the most frequently used customs and CITES wordings, the list of

certified customs offices, clear and complete indications as to the formalities to be fulfilled as well as all the forms to be filled in according to procedures.

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 and Heritage. The Administration for Culture and Heritage 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, pictures, pieces of furniture 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 and Heritage on community forms especially conceived for the purpose 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, archeological, ethno-anthropological, archival and bibliographical interest, the passenger shall have to address to the competent Exportation Office of the Ministry for Culture and Heritage, 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.

Instead, in case of cultural goods having less than 50 years of age or which have been carried out by living artists, a self-certification, accompanied by two photographs, is sufficient and enables the owner to declare that the work of art is not subject to national protection.

Any further information can be required to the Exportation office of the Ministry for Culture and Heritage, territorially competent.

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 Appendix.

3.6 Weapons

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

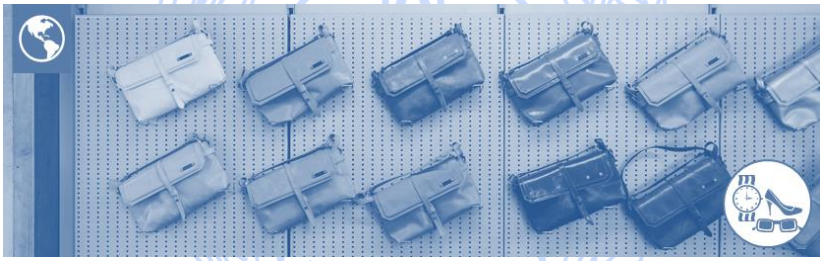
In default, weapons can be freely deposited at the Customs Office until the authorization needed is issued by the Office responsible for police force and public order.

3.7 Medicines

The current regulation does not provide for special provisions as to the importation of medicines, carried by passengers, except for drugs, psychotropic and doping substances. Nonetheless, it is common

practice, for a quantity exceeding that of a personal use of 30 days of therapy, that Health and Customs border Authorities ask the passenger to produce the medical prescription, providing indications as to the given dosage.

3.8 Counterfeited goods



Passengers cannot introduce into or bring out from the national territory counterfeited goods. Such a behavior 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 community 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 community country. If passengers need to change aircraft in order to reach an intra-community arrival country, flight luggage control is performed at the arrival airport of the last flight, whereas the checks 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

D Since the six of May 2015 a tax collecting service is operational: it allows to carry out customs payments using an electronic card (Pago Bancomat, Maestro, Visa and MasterCard). As of the 1st of January 2016, the service is guaranteed in all customs offices. 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".

4. Contacts

Customs offices for passengers' traffic in the main airports		
Ancona - R. Sanzio		(+39) 071 200157
Bari - Palese		(+39) 080 9180236
Bergamo - Orio al Serio	BIP	(+39) 0350 862289
Bologna - G. Marconi	BIP	(+39) 051 3783387 (+39) 051 3783390
Cagliari-Elmas - M. Mameli		(+39) 070 7591273
Caselle (TO) - S. Pertini	BIP	(+39) 335 1828274
Catania - Fontanarossa		(+39) 091 7653382 (+39) 091 7653384 (+39) 091 7653387
Ciampino (Roma) - G. B. Pastine		(+39) 06 79494544
Firenze - A. Vespucci		(+39) 055 7366604
Fiumicino (Roma) - L. Da Vinci	BIP	(+39) 06 65954343
Genova - C. Colombo	BIP	(+39) 010 6015248
Lamezia Terme – Sant'Eufemia		(+39) 0961 508090 (+39) 0961 508097
Malpensa - Aeroporto Malpensa	BIP	(+39) 033 21822111
Milano - Linate	BIP	(+39) 02 45389111
Napoli - Capodichino		(+39) 081 7896268
Palermo - Falcone e Borsellino		(+39) 091 7020249
Pisa - G. Galilei		(+39) 055 7366707
Reggio Calabria - Aeroporto dello Stretto		(+39) 0965 644538
Rimini - Miramare		(+39) 051 3783577

Venezia - Marco Polo	BIP	(+39) 041 2605838 (+39) 041 8773594
Verona - Catullo		(+39) 045 8624371 (+39) 045 8624375 (+39) 045 8624376

Last update January 2022
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
Bari		(+39) 080 9180250
Cagliari	BIP	(+39) 070 7591898
Civitavecchia	BIP	(+39) 0766 5081201
Genova	BIP	(+39) 010 8541638
Napoli	BIP	(+39) 081 19334673
Palermo	BIP	(+39) 091 7653107
Venezia	BIP	(+39) 041 8773695 (+39) 041 8773701

Last update January 2022
BIP: Border Inspection Post (Veterinary control office)

Schengen Area Countries

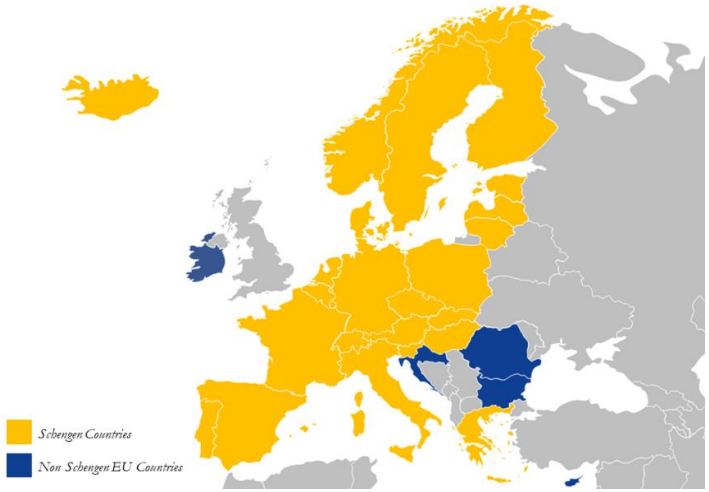
Schengen agreement put an end to border controls, allowing the free circulation of people and enhancing domestic market development. Every signatory country is entitled to suspend the Treaty for a limited given period of time and for special reasons. Schengen area countries include 22 EU Member States and 4 non-EU associated Countries: Norway, Liechtenstein, Iceland and Switzerland

EU Countries

- Austria
- Belgium
- Czech Republic
- Estonia
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden

Non-EU Countries

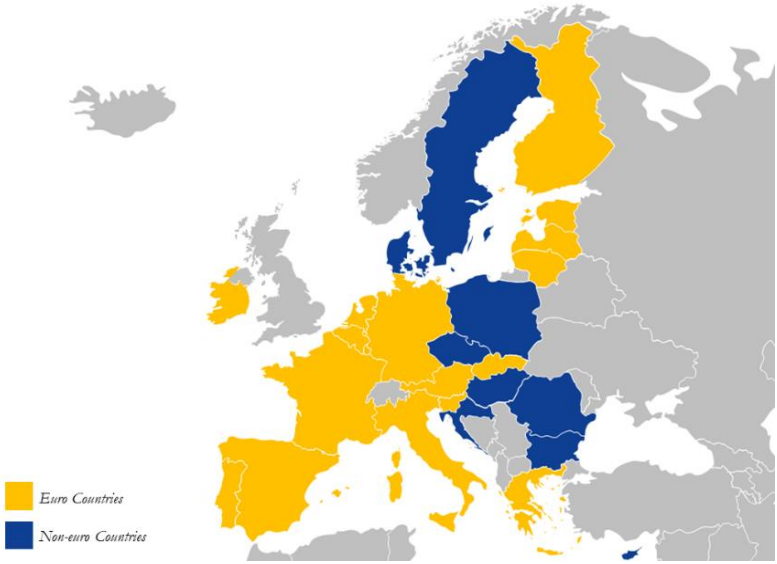
- Iceland
- Liechtenstein
- Norway
- Switzerland



Eurozone Countries

The Euro was adopted by the following 19 EU Countries:

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



The traveller's customs Charter is a simple and easy-to-use tool intended to inform as to main customs provisions as well as a useful help for those who need to prepare the necessary documentation in advance

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

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