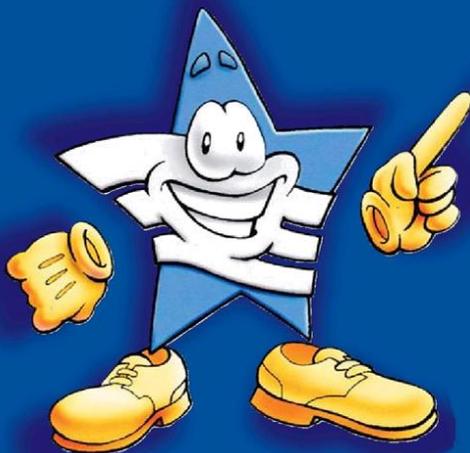




**AGENZIA  
DELLE  
DOGANE**

# Traveller's customs charter



**Useful tips for travellers**

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## Useful for arrivals and precious for departures.

Customs are an old institution performing ever-changing tasks.

Today, the customs policy carried out within the E.U. 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 travellers 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-E.U. 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		Germany		Netherlands
	Belgium		Greece		Poland
	Bulgaria		Hungary		Portugal
	Cyprus		Ireland		Romania
	Czech Republic		Italy		Slovakia
	Denmark		Latvia		Slovenia
	Estonia		Lithuania		Spain
	Finland		Luxembourg		Sweden
	France		Malta		United Kingdom





## Products and consumer goods

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### 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 E.U. 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-E.U. 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 € per traveller. This amount is increased to 430 € in case the traveller arrives by air or by sea.

If the value of the product exceeds the above-mentioned amounts, the traveller is bound to pay the customs duties pertaining to the entire value of the purchased product. For travellers under 15 years of age the threshold is cut down to 150 €, irrespective of the means of transport used. In the calculation of the total amount, the value of



the consumer goods indicated in the table below must not be considered, as far as the amounts admitted hereinafter allow.

**Table 1 Tobacco, alcohol e and alcoholic beverages**  
*Amounts admitted for purchases outside the European Union*

**MANUFACTURED TOBACCO :**

Cigarettes	200 pieces
<i>or</i>	
Cigarillos (maximum 3 gr. each)	100 pieces
<i>oppure</i>	
Cigars	50 pieces
<i>or</i>	
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
<i>or</i>	

Alcohol and alcoholic beverages having a strength by volume not exceeding 22%.	2 litres
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**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-E.U. country. However, there may be restrictions set forth by destination countries. Therefore it is suggested to contact the Foreign Service, before departure.

EU non-resident travellers may be granted VAT refund or relief for goods purchased in Italy, provided that:

- the overall value of the purchased goods exceeds 154.94 € (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 as well as the details of his passport or of any equivalent document;
- the goods leave the EU territory within three months, starting from the end of the month the product was purchased;
- the goods and the relevant invoice are showed at the customs of exit from the EU territory for the ENDORSEMENT proving that the goods have effectively left the Community territory;
- the invoice thus endorsed is returned to the Italian seller within four months as of the end of the month the goods were purchased.

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 E.U. 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 airway bill (AWB).

For VAT refund or relief, the exit customs office shall endorse the commercial document only 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 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, one for the first domestic or community flight and the other one for the following non E.U. final destination (**example: Bari – Rome - New York or Milan - Frankfurt- Tokyo**), may be granted the customs 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, (community) without the passengers having to return the invoice to the seller.

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.**



## Currency

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The transport of cash or other securities is allowed for amounts lower than 10,000 €.

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 E.U. 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% of the exceeding amount and the application of a fine ranging from 10% to 30% of the exceeding amount;
- as to transport of cash exceeding 10,000 Euros the administrative seizure, within 50% of the amount exceeding 10,000 Euros and the application of a fine ranging from 30% to 50% 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 €.

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% of the exceeding amount, if the latter does not exceed 10,000 Euros and shall correspond to 15% 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.agenziadogane.gov.it](http://www.agenziadogane.gov.it) .



## Animals

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### 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

Specimen of birds can be brought into the national territory carried by passengers, in any case not more than five, only through Customs Offices which also carry out certified veterinary functions



(BIP); their arrival must be notified at least 48 hours in advance and entering the national territory a veterinary visit is required.

Importation of other animals (not more than five) such as fish, frogs and tortoises - other than those protected by CITES (*Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species*) - is allowed if they are accompanied by a health certificate issued by the Authorities of the country the animal is coming from. Such a certificate shall give indication of the veterinary check carried out on the animal, declaring that it does not show symptoms of any disease typical of that species and that it is fit for the journey. If animals' destination is a non E.U. country it is recommended to ask the Embassy of the destination country the measures to comply with and the vaccinations to be done

## **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 vet 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 Croatia, 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 Croatia, 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. For caviar no certification must be produced, if the imported product



does not exceed **125 gr.** per passenger. Beyond this limit, importation is admitted under cover of the foreign **CITES** certificate (*CITES: Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species*) to be produced at CITES Service at the moment of import, together with other CITES certificates intended 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.

## Protected species

(Flora, fauna and by-products)



### Animals

Animals listed in the Washington Convention (as, for example, parrots, lizards, snakes, water turtles, aquarium fish, monkeys and given species of birds) are "protected species". The passenger wanting to import such animals must produce, together with the



health certificate, the CITES certificate, issued by the Authorities of the country animals come from and authorizing their importation.

Imports of animal species which are seriously endangered are absolutely forbidden and listed in Appendix 1 to the Convention, as for example animals having a spotted fur (leopards, cheetahs and ocelots).

## **Plants**

Some species (e.g. cactus and orchids) are considered “protected species”. Therefore, their importation shall be allowed only against production of a certificate issued by the Authorities of the country plants come from.

The Washington Convention declares that it is absolutely forbidden to import and export given plant species as for example, Ariocarpus cactus and Papiotelinum orchids.

## **Ivory, furs and coral**

### **Imports**

With the exception of what established by health provisions in force, at the moment of import, the CITES certificate must also accompany by-products of the species protected by the Convention of Washington, as for example:

- elephant tusks and ivory objects;
- coral;
- products made out of reptile skin;
- garments made with valuable fabrics and furs;
- wood coming from Amazonian forests.



## Animals products

### Exports

The Italian passenger wanting to go abroad with furs or other products made out of protected animal skin, shall have to address the State Forestry Body 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 € to 9,296 €, when the species and products dealt with are intended for passengers' personal use. Products illegally introduced in Italy are confiscated by the State Forestry Body, 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 and Ministry for Agricultural, Food and Forestry policies).

Further information can be found in CITES guide book (available on [www.agenziadogane.gov.it](http://www.agenziadogane.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.



## Cultural goods

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### Imports

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 of Cultural Heritage and Activities. The Administration for Cultural Heritage and Activities 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 Cultural Heritage and Activities 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 Cultural Heritage and Activities, 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 Cultural Heritage and Activities, territorially competent.

## Weapons



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Within the meaning of public security provisions, the introduction in the national territory of fire-arms, 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.

## Medicines

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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.

## Counterfeited goods

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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).



## Flight luggage control

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### 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 E.U. destination. In case of transshipment on other aircraft, before leaving the E.U. 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.



## Products and consumer goods

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As of the 1st of January 1993 E.U. 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 E.U. 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
<i>or</i>	
Cigarillos (max. 3 gr. each)	400 pieces
<i>or</i>	
Cigars	200 pieces
<i>or</i>	
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	90 litres
60 of which sparkling wine	
Beer	110 litres

**Currency**



The transport of cash or other securities is allowed for amounts lower than 10,000 €.

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 E.U. 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% of the exceeding amount and the application of a fine ranging from 10% to 30% of the exceeding amount;
- as to transport of cash exceeding 10,000 Euros the administrative seizure, within 50% of the amount exceeding 10,000 Euros and the application of a fine ranging from 30% to 50% 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 €.

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% of the exceeding amount, if the latter does not exceed 10,000 Euros and shall correspond to 15% 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.agenziadogane.gov.it](http://www.agenziadogane.gov.it) .

## Animals

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### 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 E.U. countries: upon arrival to Italy, as well as to other E.U. 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 the above-mentioned animals have to enter the territory of Malta, Ireland, Sweden and United Kingdom, they shall have to undergo a test providing the titration of the antibodies against rabies.

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**

Importation of other animals - such as birds, fish, frogs and turtles – is allowed provided they are accompanied by a health certificate issued by the country the animal comes from. Such certificate shall contain details related to the check carried out on the animal declaring that it does not show symptoms of any disease typical of that species and that it is fit for the journey.



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

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### Animals

Animals listed in the Washington Convention (as, for example, parrots, lizards, snakes, water turtles aquarium fish, some species of birds and monkeys) are "protected species".

The passenger wanting to import such animals must produce, together with the health certificate, the **CITES certificate** (Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species) issued by the Authorities of the country animals come from and authorizing their exportation.

Imports of animal species which are seriously endangered are absolutely forbidden and listed in Appendix 1 to the Convention, as for example animals having a spotted fur (leopards, cheetahs and ocelots).

### Plants

Some species (e.g. cactus and orchids) are considered "protected species". Therefore, their importation shall be allowed only against production of a certificate issued by the Authorities of the country plants come from.

The Washington Convention declares that it is absolutely forbidden to import and export given plant species as for example, Ariocarpus cactus and Papiotelinum orchids.

## Ivory, furs and coral

With the exception of what established by health provisions in force, at the moment of import, the CITES certificate must also accompany by-products of the species protected by the Washington Convention, as for example:

- elephant tusks and ivory objects;
- coral;
- products made out of reptile skin;
- garments made with valuable fabrics and furs;
- wood coming from Amazonian forests.

## Sanctions

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

Products illegally introduced in Italy are confiscated by the State Forestry Body, 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 and Ministry for agricultural, food and forestry policies).



Further information can be found in CITES guide book (available on [www.agenziadogane.gov.it](http://www.agenziadogane.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.

## Cultural goods

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### Introduction in Italy

The passenger arriving from a E.U. 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 cultural Heritage and Activities 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 Cultural Heritage and Activities 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 Cultural Heritage and Activities, territorially competent.

## Weapons

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Within the meaning of public security provisions, the introduction in the national territory of fire-arms, 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.



## Means of transport

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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:

- a) 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;
- b) 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;
- c) 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 other equivalent provision;



registers or any other 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 E.U. 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.



## Customs offices for passengers' traffic in the main airports

Ancona - R. Sanzio	NOC	BIP	(+39) 071.200157
Bergamo - Orio al Serio		BIP	(+39) 035.326379
Bologna - G. Marconi	NOC	BIP	(+39) 051.6479348
Caselle (TO) - S. Pertini	NOC		(+39) 011.5676874/886
Catania - Fontanarossa	NOC		(+39) 095.348625
Firenze – A. Vespucci	NOC		(+39) 055.3061629
Fiumicino (Roma) - L. Da Vinci	NOC	BIP	(+39) 06.65954343
Genova - C. Colombo		BIP	(+39) 010.6015339
Somma Lombardo (VA) - Malpensa	NOC	BIP	(+39) 02.58586300
Milano - Linate	NOC	BIP	(+39) 02.70003340
Napoli - Capodichino	NOC	BIP	(+39) 081.7896268
Palermo – Falcone e Borsellino		BIP	(+39) 091.7020216/329
Pisa - G. Galilei	NOC		(+39) 050.849494
Reggio Calabria – dello Stretto		BIP	(+39) 0965.645274
Rimini - Miramare		BIP	(+39) 0541.370261
Venezia - Marco Polo	NOC	BIP	(+39) 041.2605838/6
Verona – Catullo	NOC	BIP	(+39) 045.8095774



## **Customs offices for passengers' traffic in the main ports**

Civitavecchia		BIP	(+39) 0766.5081201
Genova	NOC	BIP	(+39) 010.2751208
Napoli	NOC	BIP	(+39) 081.5523857
Venezia		BIP	(+39) 041.5334690

NOC: CITES Operational Unit

PIF: Border Inspection Post ( Veterinary control office)

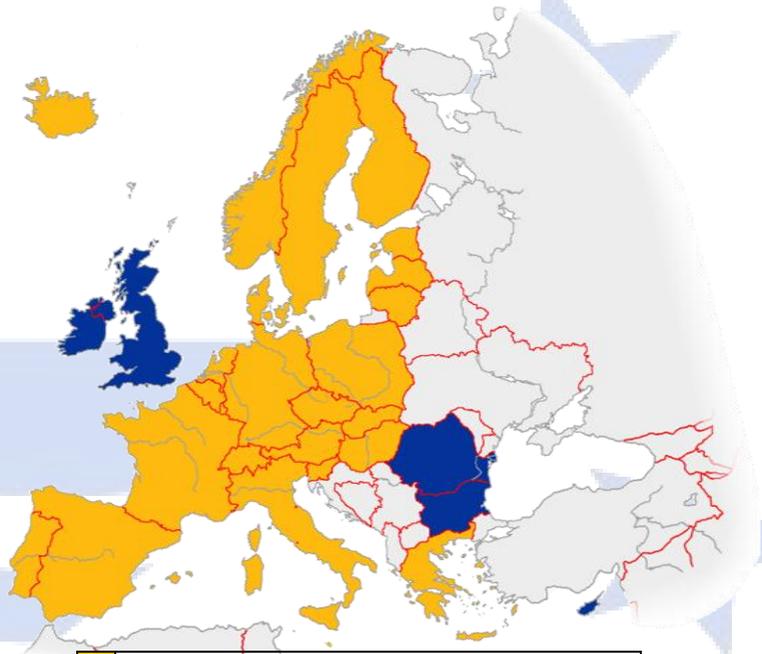


## Schengen Area countries

Schengen agreement put an end to border controls, allowing the free circulation of people and enhancing domestic market development.

Schengen area countries include 22 E.U. MS - Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia – and three extra E.U. associated countries: Norway, Iceland and Switzerland.

Every signatory country is entitled to suspend the Treaty for a limited given period of time and for special reasons.



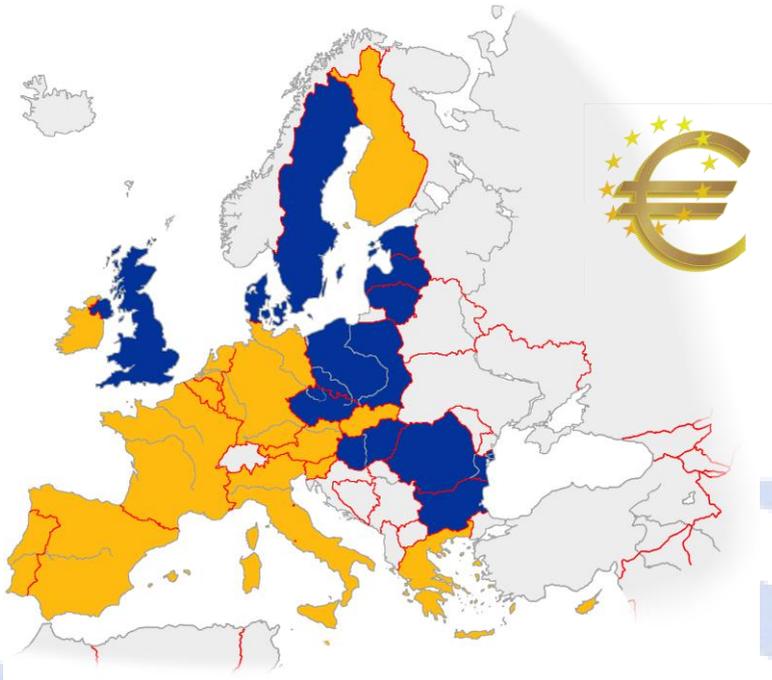
	Schengen countries
	non Schengen E.U. countries



## Eurozone countries

The Euro was adopted by the following 17 E.U. countries:

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



	Euro Countries
	Non- euro Countries

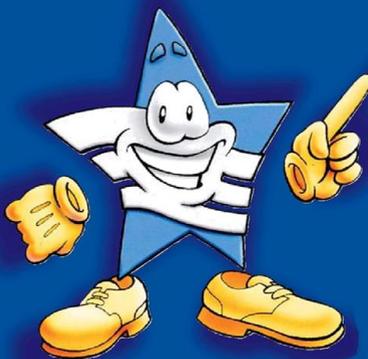


A large, light blue decorative graphic on the left side of the page, featuring a stylized American flag with stars and stripes. The graphic is partially cut off by the left edge of the page. The stars are arranged in a pattern that suggests the top left corner of the flag, and the stripes are curved and flowing downwards.

Below the graphic, the page contains ten horizontal black lines for writing notes.

*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.*

# Traveller's Customs Charter



*Edition March 2012*

*By the*

*Communications and External Affairs Office*

*For further details please consult the Agency's website:  
[www.agenziadogane.gov.it](http://www.agenziadogane.gov.it)*