



CUSTOMS AND FREIGHT FORWARDING GUIDE

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INTRODUCTION

About This Guide

The Customs and Freight Forwarding Guide is a reference document for the various stakeholders involved in the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games Milano Cortina 2026. It contains the necessary information on the customs regulations in force, as well as details of the procedures to be followed for the importation and exportation of goods necessary for the holding of the Games.

The main stakeholders of Milano Cortina 2026 are grouped into the following categories:

- Athletes, National Olympic Committees (NOCs), National Paralympic Committees (NPCs) and their staff;
- International Federations (IFs), National Federations (NFs) and their staff;
- Olympic and Paralympic families made up of executives from international and national sports institutions – International Olympic Committee (IOC), International Paralympic Committee (IPC);
- Marketing Partners (TOP Partners, Premium Partners, Official Partners, Official Supporters);
- Milano Cortina 2026 suppliers, as well as Olympic Broadcasting Services (OBS) and its service providers;
- Media: Media rights holders and accredited press.

The stakeholders of the Olympic and Paralympic Games Milano Cortina 2026 are responsible for the transport of their goods and the execution of all related customs formalities. They can choose whether to use the support of the official logistics services provider (LSP) or to arrange for the transport of their goods and the execution of all the required customs formalities themselves. The Logistics (LOG) functional area of Milano Cortina 2026 will provide support to ensure that goods move smoothly and are cleared through customs in accordance with deadlines and adhering to current regulations, in collaboration with the LSP.



This document is valid exclusively for the Olympic and Paralympic Games Milano Cortina 2026.

Milano Cortina 2026 Logistics

The Logistics functional area deals with the design and implementation of systems and processes for the planning, transport, reception, storage, distribution, recovery, disposal and reuse of materials necessary for the holding of Milano Cortina 2026.

The complexity of the road network, the difficulties of transfer between mountain and urban sites, the distances between the various competitive and non-competitive venues, the number of vehicles in circulation and the management of spectator flows are the main factors that make it challenging to manage the flows of material in the venues that will host the next Winter Olympics and Paralympics.

Customs and Monopolies Agency

The **Customs and Monopolies Agency** – (Agenzia delle Dogane, **ADM**) is one of the tax agencies that performs technical and operational functions at the service of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, in the field of Customs, Excise duties and Monopolies and interacts, *ratione materiae*, with other branches of the State.

ADM is a regulatory and supervisory authority, with the power of imposing sanctions in the sectors of customs, energy (mineral oils, electricity, natural gas, liquefied natural gas, coal), alcohol, tobacco products and public gaming. In such sectors, it assesses and collects duties and taxes. Moreover, it carries out judicial police functions.

ADM, with a workforce of about 10,000 employees, is organised with a headquarters in Roma – where the General Management is located – and Central Directorates, and develops its operations through Local Directorates and numerous offices distributed throughout the country, at ports, airports, freight terminals, main cities, border crossings and smaller islands.

Logistics Services Provider

The **POSTE ITALIANE Group** is the official logistics partner of the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games Milano Cortina 2026.

POSTE ITALIANE will put its experience at the service of all parties involved, taking care of the transport, customs formalities and logistics of all goods, equipment and materials necessary for the success of the event.

Moreover, **POSTE ITALIANE** is working with Milano Cortina 2026 to reduce the environmental and social impact of its operations.

Key data on POSTE ITALIANE Group:

- 256 million parcels shipped
- 5 automated sorting HUBs
- 91 distribution subsidiaries
- 186.000 sqm of warehouses integrated with the network
- 5 planes (serving 12 routes)
- 16 sorting centres

For more information, you can contact the following email addresses:

commercial.milanocortina2026@posteitaliane.it

customs.milanocortina2026@posteitaliane.it

Contacts

For questions concerning the content of this guide, Milano Cortina 2026 logistics activities and customs procedures, please contact the Milano Cortina 2026 Logistics team at the following address:

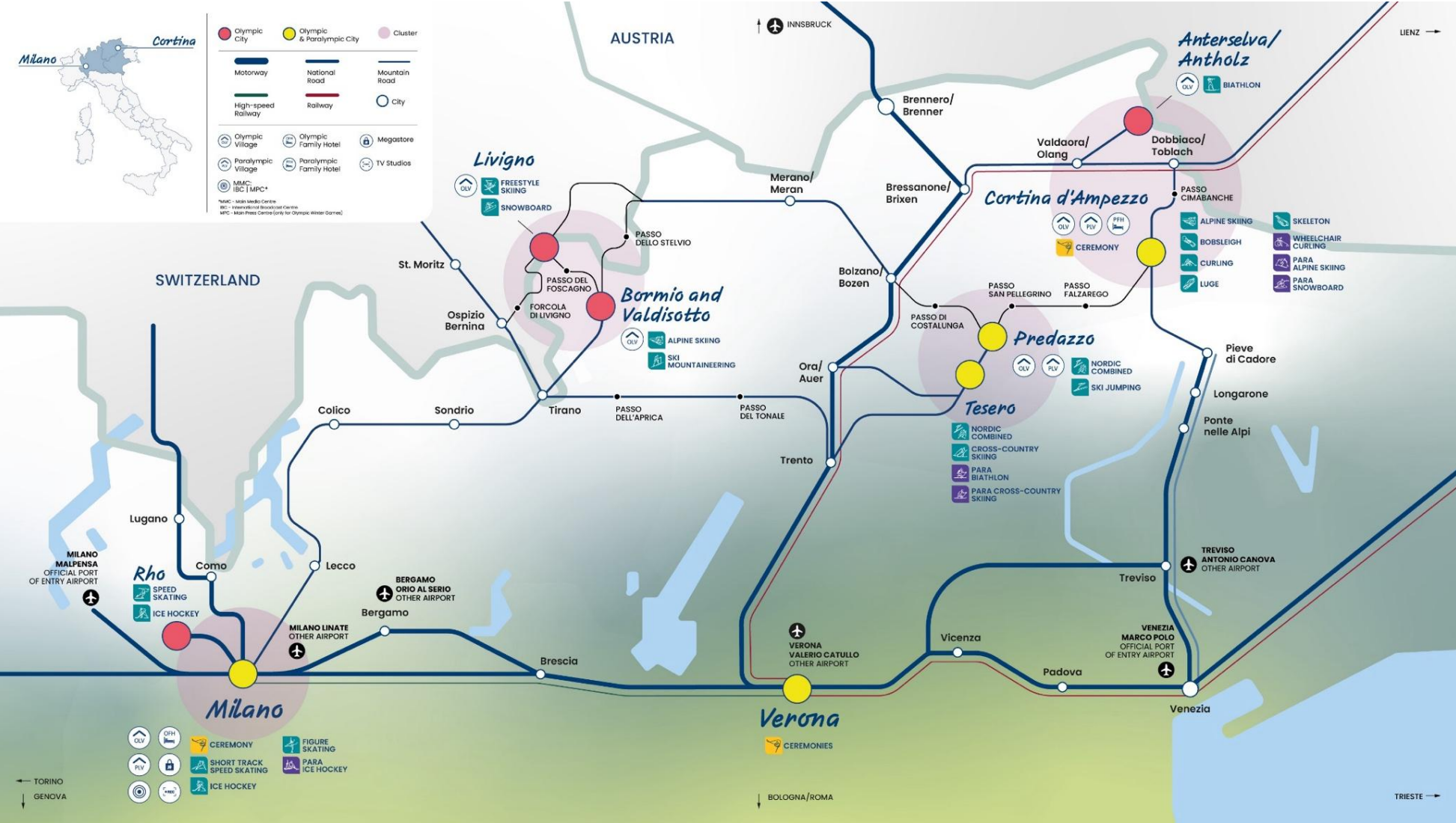
customs@milanocortina2026.org

log.customs.livigno@milanocortina2026.org

For general questions concerning Milano Cortina 2026 logistics, NOCs and NPCs can contact their Relations Representative at:

nocs-npcs.relations@milanocortina2026.org

Milano Cortina 2026 Masterplan



Venues					
Sport	Discipline / Event / Service	Sport / Discipline Code	Venue Name	Venue Code	Cluster
	Olympic Opening Ceremony		Milano San Siro Olympic Stadium	MOS	Milano
Ice Hockey	Ice Hockey	IHO	Milano Santagiulia Ice Hockey Arena	MH1	
Para Ice Hockey		IHO			
Ice Hockey	Ice Hockey	IHO	Milano Rho Ice Hockey Arena (Milano Ice Park)	MH2	
Skating	Short track	STK	Milano Ice Skating Arena	MSK	
	Figure skating	FSK			
Skating	Speed skating	SSK	Milano Speed Skating Stadium (Milano Ice Park)	MSS	
	Olympic Village		Milano Olympic Village	OVM	
	Paralympic Village		Milano Paralympic Village	PVM	
	Main Media Centre International Broadcast Centre (IBC) + Main Press Centre (MPC)		Main Media Centre	MMC	
Curling	Curling	CUR	Cortina Curling Olympic Stadium	CCU	Cortina
Wheelchair curling		CUR			
	Paralympic Closing Ceremony				
Bobsleigh	Bobsleigh	BOB	Cortina Sliding Centre	CSC	
	Skeleton	SKN			
Luge	Luge	LUG			
Skiing	Alpine skiing (women)	ALP	Tofane Alpine Skiing Centre	CAL	
Para Alpine Skiing		ALP			
Para Snowboard		SBD	Cortina Para Snowboard Park	CSB	
Biathlon	Biathlon	BTH	Anterselva Biathlon Arena	ABA	
	Olympic Village		Cortina Olympic Village	OVC	
	Paralympic Village		Cortina Paralympic Village	PVC	
	Olympic Village		Anterselva Olympic Village	OVA	
Skiing	Alpine skiing (men)	ALP	Stelvio Ski Centre	SSC	Valtellina
Ski mountaineering	Ski mountaineering	SMT			
Skiing	Freestyle skiing	FRS	Livigno Snow Park	LSP	
	Freestyle skiing	FRS	Livigno Aerials & Moguls Park	LAM	
	Olympic Village		Bormio Olympic Village	OVB	
	Olympic Village		Livigno Olympic Village	OVL	

Venues						
Sport	Discipline / Event / Service	Sport / Discipline Code	Venue Name	Venue Code	Cluster	
Skiing	Cross-country skiing	CCS	Tesero Cross-Country Skiing Stadium	TCC	Val di Fiemme	
	Nordic Combined	NCB				
Para Biathlon		BTH				
Para cross-country skiing		CCS				
Skiing	Ski jumping	SJP	Predazzo Ski Jumping Stadium	PSJ		Val di Fiemme
	Nordic Combined	NCB				
	Olympic Village		Predazzo Olympic Village	OVP		
	Paralympic Village		Predazzo Paralympic Village	PVP		
	Olympic Closing Ceremony		Verona Olympic Arena	VOA		
	Paralympic Opening Ceremony					



CUSTOMS GUIDELINES

1. PREMISE

The Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games Milano Cortina 2026 are of extraordinary international importance, involving the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, the participating National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and National Paralympic Committees (NPCs) and a very large number of athletes, technicians, spectators and tourists.

Decree-Law no. 16 of 11 March 2020, converted with amendments into Law no. 31 of 8 May 2020, laid down the urgent provisions for the organisation and conduct of these events.

With regard to the applicable tax provisions, Article 5, paragraph 5 of the aforementioned Decree-Law no. 16/2020 expressly provides that: "The importation into Italy of all goods, materials and equipment necessary for the holding of the Winter Games and for their use during the same may be carried out under a temporary admission regime exempt from customs duties or duty-free, where applicable. The Customs and Monopolies Agency, in order to facilitate the activities, may adopt measures to simplify the related customs procedures".

This Customs Guide is intended for the stakeholders involved in the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games Milano Cortina 2026: athletes, NOCs and NPCs of the participating nations (90-95 nations expected) and their staff, International Federations, National Federations and their staff, International Olympic Committee (IOC), International Paralympic Committee (IPC), related managers and sports institutions at international and national level; it is also aimed at the Commercial Partners of the Fondazione Milano Cortina 2026, the workers of logistics companies, service providers and suppliers of Milano Cortina 2026, as well as the Olympic Broadcasting Services (OBS) teams, the media (journalists, photographers, news agencies, television broadcasters and rights holders) and all the public (spectators and tourists, friends and relatives) who will come to Italy to follow the events and competitions, which will take place between the Municipalities of Milan and Cortina, the Regions of Lombardia (including as Livigno, a Lombard municipality and duty-free area on the border with Switzerland) and Veneto, and the autonomous province of Bolzano – Alto Adige/Bozen – Südtirol.

2. GLOSSARY

Air Waybill/Bill of Lading	Document accompanying the goods. Constitutes proof that a contract of carriage has been concluded and describes its content.
Authorised Economic Operator	Licensed traders who meet a set of reliability criteria in compliance with the customs authority.
Cargo Shipments	Shipment of small and large goods by means of transport by sea, by air, by land.
Carnet ATA (Admission Temporaire / Temporary Admission)	International Customs Document of Temporary Admission issued in accordance with the ATA Convention or the Istanbul Convention.
Combined Nomenclature/TARIC	The list of traded goods, based on the Harmonised System, which allows the Common Customs Tariff and other EU policies to be applied, as well as external trade statistics to be compiled.
Customs Declarant	The person who submits a customs declaration, a declaration for temporary storage, an entry summary declaration, an exit summary declaration, a re-export declaration or a re-export notification in his or her own name, or the person in whose name the submission of such declaration or notification is made.
Customs Representative	Any person appointed by another person to represent him or her before the customs authorities for the performance of acts and formalities required by customs legislation.
Duty	Tax levied on imports by a country's customs authority, such as a percentage of the value or at a specific rate.
Duty-Free Import	Entails an exemption from paying duties and taxes when goods are imported. The exemption is subject to specific conditions and rules.
Economic Operators' Registration and Identification (EORI)	Identification code of the subjects for customs purposes. The purpose of the EORI system is to have a single Customs Identification Number (EORI number) of the economic operator recognised by all EU customs authorities.

EU – European Union	The European Union is a unique economic and political union among the 27 EU countries that together cover much of the continent. The European Union (EU) consists of 27 countries (Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden).
Excise Duties	Tax on the quantity and not on the value of the goods, for example, N EUR per hectolitre of alcohol sold.
External Transit	A customs procedure allowing the movement of <u>non-Union goods</u> from one point to another in the customs territory of the Union without being subject to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) import duties; (b) other charges, as provided for in the other relevant provisions in force; (c) commercial policy measures, in so far as they do not prohibit the entry into or exit of goods into or from the customs territory of the Union.
Incoterms	International trade terms. Terms of sale accepted worldwide for the sharing of costs and responsibilities between the buyer and seller.
Internal Transit	A customs procedure which allows the movement of Union goods from one point to another in the customs territory of the Union, passing through a country or territory which is not part of that territory, without changing their customs status.
Manifest	Examples: Bill of Lading, Road Waybill (CMR), Air Waybill (AWB), Railway Waybill (CIM).
Origin of goods	Origin determines which duties, measures, equivalent taxes, quantitative restrictions and obligations apply. Not to be confused with “provenance”.
Permanent Import	Release for consumption of non-Union goods in the territory of the State which entails the payment of all duties on the goods (duty and internal taxation).
Prohibitions and Restrictions	There are restrictive measures for certain categories of goods on the introduction into the customs territory of the EU.
Regulation (EC) 1186/2009	Community system of reliefs from customs duties
Release for Free Circulation	Gives non-Union goods the customs status of Union goods through the collection of import duties.

Schengen

The Schengen area guarantees free movement for EU citizens, along with non-EU nationals living in the EU or visiting the EU as tourists, exchange students or for business purposes (anyone legally present in the EU).

The competent national authorities may, however, carry out police checks at internal borders and border areas (e.g. identity checks).

It includes 29 countries:

- 25 of the 27 EU Member States (with the exception of Cyprus and Ireland). Bulgaria and Romania joined the Schengen area as of 31 March 2024;
- all members of the European Free Trade Association (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland).

Andorra, Monaco and San Marino are special cases within the Schengen agreement. They have opened their borders but are not members of the visa-free zone.

Temporary Admission	Customs procedure that allows the temporary importation of non-Union goods for various uses, totally or partially exempt from customs duties (duty and VAT) and without the application of commercial policy measures. Goods under temporary admission must be re-exported without having undergone any modification other than normal depreciation due to the use that has been made of them.
Union Customs Code (UCC)	Regulation (EU) 952/2013
UCC Delegated Regulation (DR)	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446
UCC Implementing Regulation (IR)	Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447
Value Added Tax (VAT)	Indirect consumption tax on goods and services, paid at national level.

2.1. Identification of participants for Customs Purposes

Olympic and Paralympic family	As defined by Regulation (EC) no. 810/2009 establishing a Community Code on Visas – Article 49 and Annex XI
Responsible Organisations	The official organisations, in terms of the Olympic Charter, which are entitled to submit lists of members of the Olympic Family to the Organising Committee of the Member State hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games with a view to the issue of accreditation cards for the Games.
Member of the Olympic and Paralympic Family	Any person who is a member of the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, International Federations, the National Olympic and Paralympic Committees, the Organising Committees of the Olympic Games and the national associations, such as athletes, judges/referees, coaches and other sports technicians, medical personnel attached to teams or individual sportsmen/women, and media accredited journalists, senior executives, donors, Sponsors or other official invitees, who agree to be guided by the Olympic Charter, act under the control and supreme authority of the International Olympic Committee and International Paralympic Committee, are included on the lists of responsible organisations and are accredited by the Organising Committee of the Member State hosting the 2026 Olympic and Paralympic Games as a participant in the 2026 Olympic and/or Paralympic Games.
Olympic [or Paralympic] Accreditation Card	Issued by the Organising Committee of the Member State hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games in accordance with its national legislation: one of two safety documents, one for the Olympic Games and one for the Paralympic Games, each bearing a photograph of its holder, establishing the identity of the member of the Olympic [or Paralympic] family and authorising access to the facilities where competitions are held and to other events scheduled throughout the duration of the Games.

3. CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES

3.1. Customs Procedures

Goods receive different customs treatment depending on whether they are introduced into the Italian/EU territory:

- to stay permanently (duty-free or non-duty-free permanent import)
- to enter temporarily and then return to the country of origin (temporary admission and re-export)
- for transit (common/union transit)

3.2. Freight Transport Mode

Goods can be:

- shipped by **cargo** transport by sea, by air (by private plane, cargo plane, helicopter, etc.), by land (by train, car, truck, etc.); or
- carried in the **traveller's luggage**.

3.3. Import Prohibitions

Importation and exportation of certain goods are strictly prohibited due to their sensitive nature.

We invite you to consult the [EU Sanctions Map](#), which refers to import and export prohibitions and restrictions.

In case of doubts or questions about the applicable measures, you can contact the Italian customs authorities.

4. CONCESSIONS

4.1. Concessions

For all goods destined for the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, the following is insured:

- Priority in treatment in the port and airport cycle in Italy;
- Priority in carrying out “safety & security” customs controls and those under the responsibility of the other Administrations involved in the customs clearance process, benefiting from the simplifications offered by the Customs Single Window (one-stop-shop).

To access the above-mentioned benefits/concessions in Italy, it is necessary to insert in the customs declaration the national code **61YY¹** assigned for the identification of goods destined for the event.

Goods destined for Milano Cortina 2026 benefit from the above concessions only if formalities are carried out directly at the dedicated Italian Customs Offices, or if the goods are brought into a Customs Office in another member state of the Union and transferred under a **transit procedure** to Italy for the completion of subsequent formalities at an Italian Customs Office.

4.2. Identification of Dedicated Customs Offices for Cargo

The submission of cargo declarations for temporary admission is permitted at the dedicated first entry Customs Offices:

Region	Office	Contact
Lombardia	Ufficio delle Dogane di Milano 1	dogane.milano1.MICO2026@adm.gov.it
	Ufficio delle Dogane di Milano 2	dogane.milano2.MICO2026@adm.gov.it
	Ufficio delle Dogane di Milano 3	dogane.milano3.MICO2026@adm.gov.it

¹ Certificate Description: MC26 – Indication that the goods are declared for temporary admission or for release for free circulation for the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games Milano Cortina 2026.

Region	Office	Contact
Lombardia	Ufficio delle Dogane di Malpensa	dogane.malpensa.MICO2026@adm.gov.it
	Ufficio delle Dogane di Tirano	dogane.tirano.MICO2026@adm.gov.it

Region	Office	Contact
Liguria	Ufficio delle Dogane di Genova 1	dogane.genova1.MICO2026@adm.gov.it
	Ufficio delle Dogane di Genova 2	dogane.genova2.MICO2026@adm.gov.it
	Ufficio delle Dogane La Spezia	dogane.laspezia.MICO2026@adm.gov.it
Trentino-Alto Adige	Ufficio delle Dogane di Trento	dogane.trento.MICO2026@adm.gov.it
	Ufficio delle Dogane di Bolzano	dogane.bolzano.MICO2026@adm.gov.it
Veneto	Ufficio delle Dogane di Venezia	dogane.venezia.MICO2026@adm.gov.it
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Ufficio delle Dogane di Trieste	dogane.trieste.MICO2026@adm.gov.it

The email addresses of the offices listed above will become operational in September 2025.

4.3. Identification of Dedicated Customs Offices for Accompanied Baggage

An Olympic and Paralympic lane for oral declarations management will be available at the following airports to facilitate arrivals and departures:

Region	Office	Contact
Lombardia	Milano Malpensa Airport	dogane.malpensa.verifiche.viaggiatori@adm.gov.it
	Linate Airport	dogane.milano3@adm.gov.it
Veneto	Venezia Marco Polo Airport	dogane.venezia.aeroporto@adm.gov.it

The corresponding contact email addresses will become operational from September 2025.

4.4. Identification of the Customs Office of Passo del Foscagno

The declarations referred to in section 7 of this guide must be sent to the following email address: dogane.tirano.passofoscagno@adm.gov.it

5. CARGO SHIPMENTS

5.1. Documents to be Prepared for Customs Operations

Before shipping goods with cargo transport, it is important to prepare all the **documentation** necessary for the **introduction of the goods into Italy/EU**, because the transporter/carrier/shipper is required to fulfil certain obligations before the arrival of the goods at the first point of entry into the EU (e.g. **entry summary declaration** or **ENS**).

Depending on the type of goods, the following must be provided to the transporter and/or freight forwarder and/or carrier:

- transport documents;
- packing list;
- ATA Carnet;
- documentation relating to the origin of the goods;
- sanitary, veterinary or phytosanitary certificates;
- goods invoice/proforma invoice/enhanced list (template attached);
- import licences;
- other certificates required for the type of goods.

Customs declarations for goods shipped by cargo are made by electronic means, through your customs representative, i.e. a person designated to carry out the acts and formalities required by customs legislation.

For goods destined for the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games Milano Cortina 2026, the **code 61YY** must be included in customs declarations, air/sea transport documents and consequently in the ENS and in the Incoming Goods Manifest (IGM).

Even if the goods arrive in Italy by road, accompanied by a transit document, the code 61YY must be indicated in the transport document so that it can also be reported in the customs declaration.

5.2. Issuing of an EORI Number

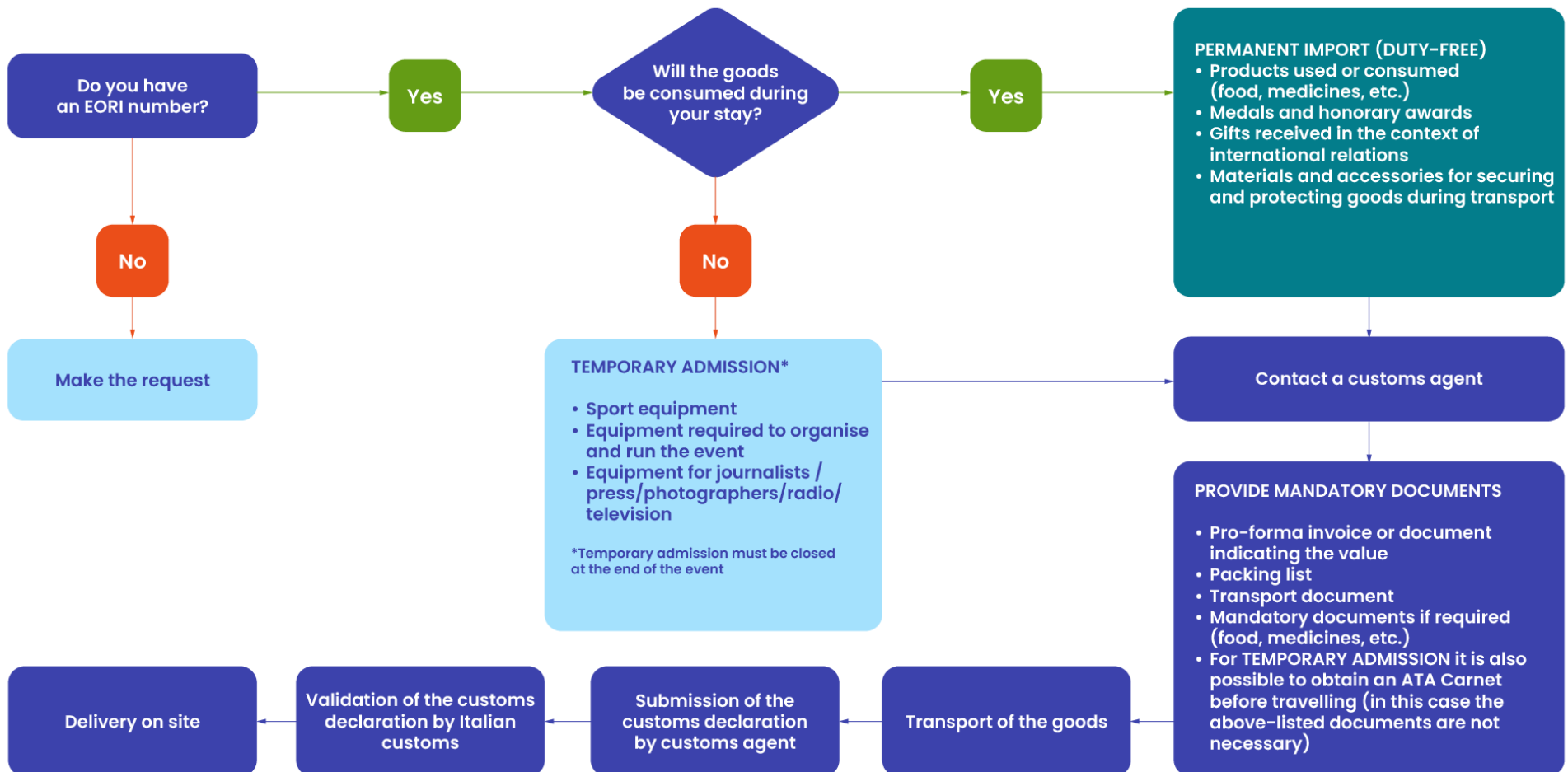
For customs purposes an EORI number must be issued.

An **EORI number** can be obtained by filling in the [form](#) available on the ADM website and sending it to the Customs Office of Milano 2.

dogane.milano2.MICO2026@adm.gov.it (E-mail address operational from September 2025)

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

Stages in the import process of cargo for non-EU countries



5.3. Importing Goods from Non-EU Countries Duty-Free Imports

This section includes various categories of goods that can be permanently imported into Italy, without the payment of import duties² and with exemption from VAT³, via cargo shipments.

The duty-free import customs declaration must be submitted to the competent Customs Office at the place of arrival of the goods.

The customs exemptions mentioned below are applicable as far as goods are not intended for sale and their quantity is appropriate to the size of the event.

Products used or consumed during a trade fair or similar event

C19: Medicines and pharmaceutical products used at international sport events, intended for use by persons coming from third countries to participate in the event, within the limits necessary to meet their requirements throughout their stay to take part in the sport event.

C 32: Small representative samples of goods manufactured outside the customs territory of the Community intended for a trade fair or similar event.

Example: samples of goods of negligible value imported free of charge and intended for free distribution at the event. These samples shall be identifiable as free samples and their packaging shall not be suitable for sale.

Food and beverages shall be consumed during the event. The amount and value of samples that can be imported free of customs duties shall be proportional to the nature of the event, the number of visitors, and the importance of the exhibitor's participation; alcohol products, tobacco and tobacco products, combustibles and fuels **are excluded from duty-free importation.**

C57: Imported goods of little value such as paints, varnishes, wallpaper, etc., used in the building, fitting-out and decoration of temporary stands occupied by representatives of third countries at a trade fair or similar event, which are destroyed by being used.

Such goods must also be consumed at the exhibition and their quantity must be appropriate to the exhibition itself.

This category includes, for instance: t-shirts, uniforms, bibs, hats and similar identifying items to be used during the event.

C58: Various materials of little value such as paints, varnishes, wallpaper, etc., used in the building, fitting-out and decoration of temporary stands occupied by representatives of third countries at a trade fair or similar event, which are destroyed by being used.

C59: Printed matter, catalogues, prospectuses, price lists, advertising posters, calendars, whether or not illustrated, unframed photographs and other articles supplied free of charge in

² The EU procedure for reliefs from customs duties is governed by Regulation (EC) no. 1186/2009.

³ Ministerial Decree no. 489 of 5 December 1997 and subsequent amendments, and Directive 2009/132/CE.

order to advertise goods manufactured outside the customs territory of the Community and displayed at a trade fair or similar event.

Honorary Decorations or Awards

C52: Cups, medals and similar articles of an essentially symbolic nature which are given free of charge by authorities or persons established in a third country to be presented in the customs territory of the Community.

C53: awards, trophies and souvenirs of a symbolic nature and of limited value intended for distribution free of charge to persons normally resident in third countries at business conferences or similar international events.

Goods Received in the Context of International Relations

C54: Goods imported into the customs territory of the Community by persons coming to pay an official visit in the customs territory of the Community and who intend to offer them on that occasion as gifts to the host authorities.

C55: Goods sent as gifts, in token of friendship or goodwill, by an official body, public authority or group, carrying on an activity in the public interest which is located in a third country, to an official body, public authority or group carrying on an activity in the public interest which is located in the customs territory of the Community and approved by the competent authorities to receive such articles free of duty.

Ancillary Materials for the Stowage and Protection of Goods During Their Transport

C37: Ancillary materials for the stowage and protection of goods during their transport.

Litter, Fodder and Feedingstuffs for Animals During Their Transport

C38: Litter, fodder and feedingstuffs for animals during their transport.

5.4. Imports of Goods not Covered by the Exemption

If the goods presented for import do not meet the requirements to qualify for the exemptions applicable to the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games Milano Cortina 2026 (this is, if the goods are intended to be commercialised or the quantity imported is not proportional to size of the event), they will be subject to normal import procedures.

5.5. Goods in Temporary Admission

Temporary admission allows for the introduction of non-Union goods intended to be re-exported without processing into the customs territory of the Union for occasional events (fairs, exhibitions, packaging, execution of works, tests and experiments, etc.).

The temporary admission is subject to the possibility of identifying the goods being temporarily imported through trademarks, serial numbers, registration numbers, photographs.

Goods in temporary admission which are not re-exported must be permanently imported and the payment of the relevant customs duties is due.

5.5.1. Temporary Admission with ATA Carnet

The ATA Carnet (from the French and English expression "Admission Temporaire/Temporary Admission") is an international **customs document** established by the Brussels Convention of 6 December 1961, ratified in Italy with Presidential Decree no. 2070 of 18 March 1963.

The purpose of the Convention is to facilitate and encourage the international movement of certain goods, simplifying customs formalities by replacing the documents adopted by each country for **temporary import, export and transit**, as well as to guarantee to the customs authorities of the importing State the collection of customs duties due as a result of the non-re-export of goods.

The goods covered by the concession established by the ATA Convention are intended to be presented and used at exhibitions, fairs, congresses and similar events, and can be grouped as follows:

- professional materials;
- goods for exhibitions;
- pedagogical and scientific material;
- samples;
- films.

The temporary admission is subject to the possibility of identifying the goods being temporarily imported through trademarks, serial numbers, registration numbers, photographs.

5.5.2. Closing of the Temporary Admission with ATA Carnet

The re-export of goods must take place **by the date of validity** of the Carnet and can also be carried out at a Customs Office other than the one where the temporary import operation was initiated.

5.5.3. Temporary Admission without ATA Carnet

For goods shipped by cargo and without the presentation of the ATA Carnet, the request for temporary admission (constraint to the procedure) must be made by means of a **customs declaration to be submitted to the competent customs authority at the place of first use of the goods** or to one of the dedicated offices identified in section 4.1, "Identification of Dedicated Customs Offices for Cargo".

For temporary admission, a **detailed list of goods must be attached** with an indication of the means of identification to be used (registration numbers, serial numbers, photos, etc.) to allow their recognition at the time of re-export.

Temporary admission shall be subject to the provision of a guarantee for customs duties levied on the goods.

Exemption from the provision of the guarantee may be granted for goods placed under the temporary admission procedure with a customs declaration and intended **for members of the**

Olympic and Paralympic Family, through the use of a special code and provided that the subjects belonging to the Olympic and Paralympic Family have already been identified in a list made available to ADM by the Organising Committee of the Games.

In general, the following are included in the temporary admission with total exemption:

- goods needed to carry out sports competitions⁴
- goods intended to be displayed or used during the sporting event.⁵

The maximum period for which goods may remain placed under the temporary admission procedure shall be **twenty-four months**, and only **one extension shall be granted** for a reasonable period of time, at the justified request of the authorisation holder.

5.5.4. Closure of the Temporary Admission Scheme without ATA Carnet

After the Olympic and Paralympic event, goods brought into temporary admission may:

- be **re-exported** from the customs territory of the Union, by submitting a customs declaration, to be carried out through the customs representative;
- be permanently imported – the payment of the relevant customs charges is due by submitting a customs declaration through the customs representative;
- be **totally destroyed** – in this event, the owner, or his/her representative, prior to the destruction operations, must obtain an authorisation from the Customs Office where the temporary admission customs declaration was submitted, detailing the place where the destruction is to be carried out and the date;
- be **surrendered to the State**⁶, with prior permission from customs authorities.

In addition, consumption, destruction or free distribution to the public during the event are also considered a re-export, with total or partial discharge.⁷

To this end, the attached declaration “Declaration Comm Section Officer for TA” must be completed and submitted to the Customs Office where the temporary admission customs declaration was registered.

IMPORTANT: Once the temporary admission procedure has been correctly closed, any guarantee provided will be returned.

Failure to correctly close the temporary admission procedure will result in the obligation to pay customs duties. It is also possible to close a temporary admission with a permanent duty-free importation linked to a donation. For donations, see chapter 8.

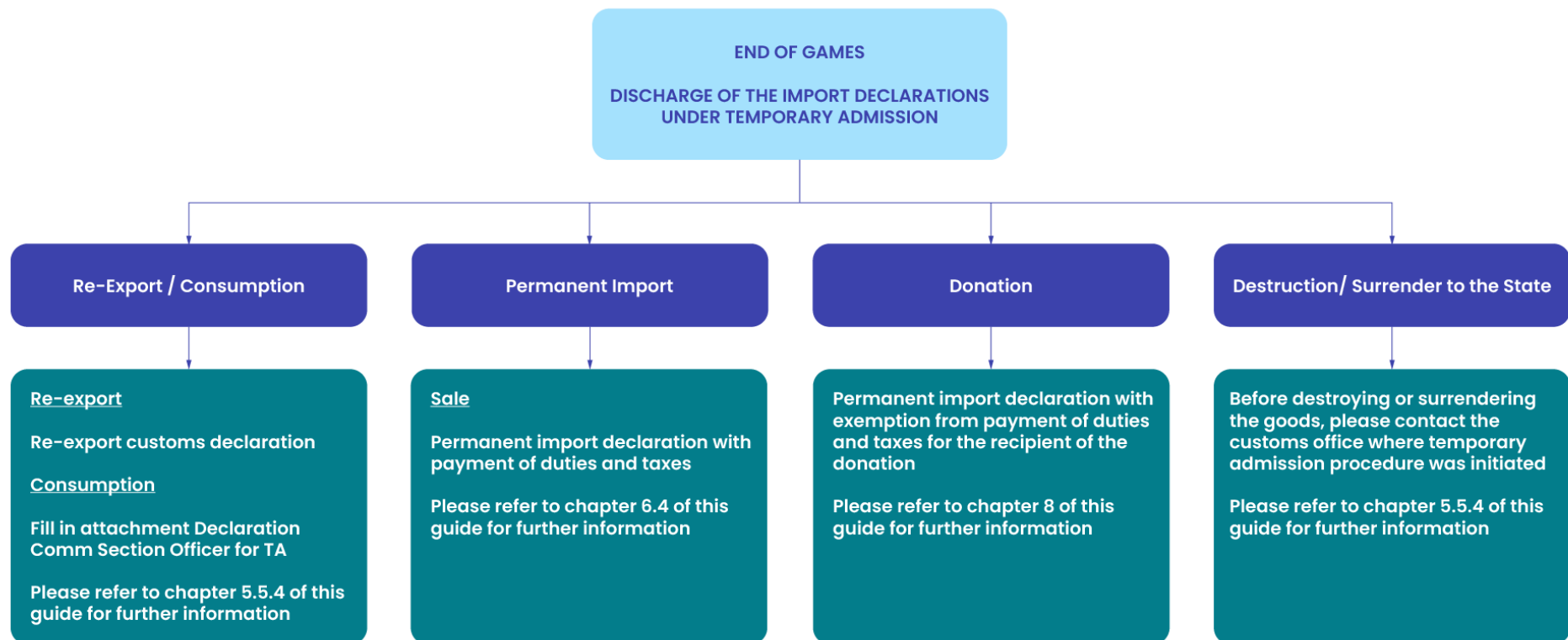
⁴ Article 219 DR

⁵ Article 234 DR

⁶ Article 199 CDU

⁷ Article 323 of Regulation (EU) 2015/2447

Discharge of Temporary Admission



5.6. Restricted Goods or Specific Procedures

Particular attention must be paid to the following types of cargo/goods, as special rules apply and there are also criminal penalties for violations: weapons, medicines, foodstuffs, cultural goods, wooden packaging, means of transport, counterfeit goods.

5.6.1. Common Sporting Firearms⁸

The temporary admission of common firearms intended for Olympic athletes for sporting purposes is subject to the prior acquisition of the relevant permits issued by the competent public security authorities.

In the event that the weapon does not have this permit, it can be deposited at customs, pending the issuance of the authorisation by the Police Headquarters.

Further information for the importation of firearms in the passenger's luggage is available in chapter 7.4.2.

5.6.2. Medicines, Narcotics and Psychotropic Drugs Used for Human Consumption⁹

The definition of medicines, including narcotic and psychotropic categories according to Italian law can be found in this [link](#). Please, consult this [link](#) for updates on the list.

IMPORTATION OF MEDICINES BY TEAMS VIA CARGO

Imports of medicines, narcotics and psychotropic drugs by teams are subject to obtaining authorisation from the competent Ministry of Health and the Italian Medicines Agency (AIFA).

Milano Cortina 2026 has prepared a form that must be completed by the NOC's and NPC's Chief Medical Officers (CMO). The form contains all the necessary information to initiate the medication importation process and will be distributed by NCS.

Once completed, the form must be signed by the CMO and sent via email to the dedicated e-mail address that will be communicated in the Medical Guide. The Italian Authorities responsible for these regulations will contact the NOC or NPC directly if additional documentation is required or if the importation of a specific medication is prohibited.

If the NOC or NPC does not hear back from the Authorities by around 30 days, then they can proceed to import the medicines. for more specific information about the timing please, consult the Medical Guide.

⁸ Reference legislation: Law 18 April 1975, No. 110 – Ministerial Decree of 5 June 1978 – EEC Directive No 477/91 (transposed by Legislative Decree 527/92) – EU Directive 853/2017 (transposed by Legislative Decree 104/2018)

⁹ This section has been drafted with the contribution of the Medical Functional Area of Fondazione Milano Cortina 2026, which operates in collaboration with the Ministry of Health.

On arrival, in Italy, Border Authorities will inspect the goods and will subsequently issue the inspection report. The same form and the same procedures must be repeated when departing from Italy.

This authorisation must be attached to the import customs declaration done by the customs broker.

IMPORTATION OF MEDICINES BY OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

For the rest of the stakeholders, the importation of medicinal products needs to follow the regulation in accordance with the applicable national and international laws.

In this case, the importer needs to get the necessary authorisations from the competent Italian Authorities, which needs to be attached to the customs declaration made by a customs broker.

Before initiating any importation process of medicines, we strongly advise consulting the Medical Guide to identify the correct contacts and obtain all necessary authorisations since all this information may be subject to changes if the Ministry of Health considers any necessary amendment.

For up-to-date legal and procedural requirements, please refer directly to the official website of the Ministry: www.aifa.gov.it/en/importare-i-far+maci.

IMPORTATION OF CBD OR CANNABIS PRODUCTS FOMEDICAL USE

Regarding the importation of Cannabis or CBD, the same process for narcotics and psychotropics must be followed.

For further information, please, consult the Medical Guide and the link [Ministero della Salute - Importazione di sostanze attive di origine vegetale a base di cannabis](#).

5.6.3. Food Products of Animal and Plant Origin from Non-EU Countries

In addition to the main transport documents, goods must always be accompanied by the required veterinary, sanitary and phytosanitary certificates.

In particular, live animals, products of animal origin and products of non-animal origin must be subjected to specific health checks, which are the responsibility of the authorised Border Control Posts (in Italian, Posti di Controllo Frontalieri – PCFs)¹⁰.

For the list of PCFs, please refer to the website of the Italian Ministry of Health:

[List of Border Control Posts and Control Points.](#)

¹⁰ Article 47(1)(a), (b), (d), (e) and (f) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 and Control Points (Article 53(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625)

5.6.4. Cultural Heritage¹¹

The European Union defines by its own regulations¹² the conditions for the introduction of cultural goods and the conditions and procedures for their importation in order to safeguard the cultural heritage of humanity and to prevent illicit trade in cultural goods, in particular where such illicit trade may contribute to the financing of terrorism.

Similar measures apply to the exit and export of cultural products.¹³

5.6.5. Packaging and Labelling

It is important to provide the carrier with all the necessary documentation for health and customs control, including packaging, before the departure of the goods.

5.6.5.1. Wooden Packaging

As of 20 January 2024, EU Implementing Regulation no. 2024/288 of 18 January 2024 entered into force, laying down new requirements for the introduction into the Union territory of wooden packaging material, for the transport of certain products originating in certain third countries and for phytosanitary controls carried out on such material.

The control in question, as well as the controls aimed at protecting plants from harmful organisms, will be carried out, prior to the registration of the customs declaration, by the Regional Phytosanitary Services (RPS) at the following points of entry:

- Airport: Bologna, Catania, **Milano Malpensa**, **Genova**, Napoli, Pisa, Roma Fiumicino, **Venezia Marco Polo**, Verona;
- Port: Ancona, Bari, Cagliari, Catania, Corigliano Calabro, **Genova**, Gioia Tauro, **La Spezia**, Livorno, Napoli, Oristano, Ortona, Palermo, Pozzallo, Ravenna, Salerno, Savona, Torre Annunziata, Trapani, **Trieste**, **Venezia**.

5.6.5.2. Labelling

Certain product categories must comply with EU labelling requirements, which aim to ensure that consumers get all the essential information to make an informed choice when buying.

5.6.6. Counterfeit Goods

Counterfeiting is one of the economic crimes that profoundly damages the world economy, as well as seriously endangering the health and safety of the consumer.

Counterfeiting now affects all production sectors: pharmaceuticals, food products, cosmetics, car components and spare parts, toys, clothing, electronic and IT products.

¹¹ Legislative Decree n° 42 of 22 January 2004 - Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code.

¹² Regulation (EU) 2019/880 of 17 April 2019 and Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1079 of 24 June 2021 which lays down the rules for implementing certain provisions of Regulation (EU) 2019/880.

¹³ Regulation (EU) 2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the introduction and the import of cultural goods

Counterfeiting infringes intellectual property (divided into the categories of industrial property and copyright), such as inventions, literary and artistic works, symbols, names, images and designs used in trade related to economic exploitation.

Penalties are provided for violations of the relevant provisions.

It is possible to request an intervention from the customs authority to protect your intellectual property right, as per the [ADM website](#).

6. GOODS IN THE PASSENGER'S BAGGAGE

For information on all the provisions dedicated to travellers, please refer to the website of ADM – Customs and Monopolies Agency: [Traveller's Customs Charter](#).

6.1. Checks on Goods Accompanying Passengers

6.1.1. Incoming

Customs checks are usually carried out in the EU country of arrival. Travellers arriving at an EU airport that need to change aircraft to a different EU destination on an intra-Community flight will go through checks on baggage at the airport of arrival of the latter flight. Checks on hand luggage instead, are carried out at the first EU airport of arrival, where customs clearance of items purchased for the value exceeding the exemption also takes place.

6.1.2. Outgoing

Customs controls and formalities are carried out in the country of departure even if the aircraft makes a stopover in an EU country before continuing to its non-EU destination. In the case of transfer to another aircraft before leaving the EU, hand baggage checks are carried out at the transit airport.

6.2. Temporary Admission

Temporary admission allows for the introduction of non-Union goods intended to be re-exported without processing into the customs territory of the Union for occasional events (trade fairs, exhibitions, packaging, execution of works, tests and experiments, etc.).

The authorisation is subject to the possibility of identifying the goods being temporarily imported through trademarks, serial numbers, registration numbers, photographs.

6.2.1. Temporary Admission with Oral Declaration – Form 71-01 RD

ORAL DECLARATION FOR NOCs AND NPCs

No guarantee is required for goods for temporary admission accompanied by members of National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and National Paralympic Committees (NPCs) participating in the event in the cases provided for by EU legislation (Art. 81(1)(a) of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2446/2015).

However, **a declaration of all sport equipment must be submitted in accordance with the oral declaration form 71-01 RD. Such declaration must be presented** to the competent customs authority at the place where the goods are presented and declared for temporary admission.

For arrivals by air, at the **“dedicated” Customs Offices of Milano Malpensa and Venezia Marco Polo airports**, members of the NOCs and NPCs participating in the event who carry sport equipment with them **must send in advance** to the dedicated email addresses, which will be provided:

- a **single oral statement** in accordance with Annex 71-01 RD;
- a **“cumulative” oral declaration** in accordance with Annex 71-01, if several persons belonging to the NOCs and NPCs participating in the event arrive together and it is possible to identify the goods belonging to each individual person. In this case the NOC/NPC designated representative accompanying the sport teams should be in charge of submitting the declaration.

The **declaration** must indicate:

- a **description of the goods** to be placed under the temporary admission procedure and, if a cumulative declaration, a distinction between the goods for each individual person.
- details of the **identity document** (passport or ID card) of each subject.

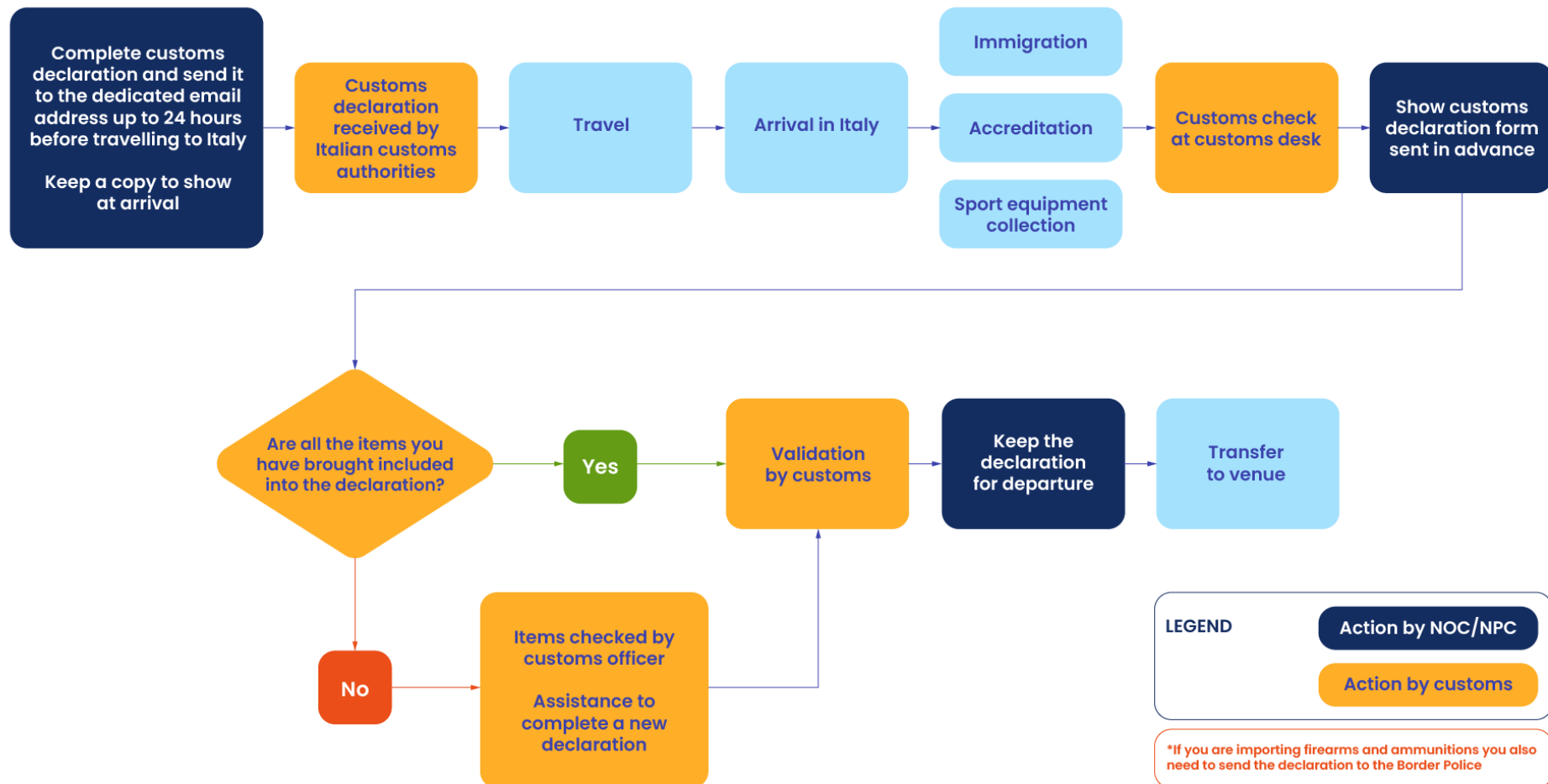
NOCs and NPCs can use the attached document “Oral Declaration” for single or cumulative declarations of sport equipment.

ORAL DECLARATION FOR OTHER PASSENGERS

For persons other than those mentioned above, the normal procedure must be followed by filling in the following form and no guarantee is required in the cases specified by EU legislation (Article 81(1)(a) of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2446/2015).

Link to document: [Annex 71-01](#).

Sport Equipment Declaration (only for NOCs/NPCs)



6.2.2. Closure of Temporary Admission

Customs declarations for re-export may always be submitted orally for goods for which temporary admission has been submitted orally, referring to the form presented at the time of entry. Goods in temporary admission which are not re-exported must be permanently imported and the payment of the relevant customs duties is due.

Before departure, the sports NOC/NPC designated representative must send an email to the dedicated Customs Office with the list of goods that will be re-exported and of the subjects, and the indication of the departure flight. This declaration allows the closure of temporary admission.

NOCs and NPCs can find an example of the email to be sent for the closure of the declaration in the "Oral Declaration Closure" attachment.

Closure of Sport Equipment Declaration (only for NOCs/NPCs)



LEGEND

Action by NOC/NPC

Action by customs

* Form attached

6.2.3. Temporary Admission with ATA Carnet

Travellers with goods accompanied by an ATA Carnet **must present themselves** to the customs authorities both at the time of entry into Italy and at the time of exit, presenting the ATA Carnet and the goods.

The ATA Carnet (from the French and English expression "Admission Temporaire/Temporary Admission") is an international customs document established by the Brussels Convention of 6 December 1961, ratified in Italy with Presidential Decree no. 2070 of 18 March 1963. The purpose of the Convention is to facilitate and encourage the international movement of certain goods, simplifying customs formalities by replacing the documents adopted by each country for temporary import, export and transit, as well as to guarantee to the customs authorities of the importing State the collection of customs duties due as a result of the non-re-export of goods, which is a circumstance made possible by the existence of an international chain of assurance managed by the World Chambers Federation.

The goods covered by the concession established by the ATA Convention are intended to be presented and used at exhibitions, fairs, congresses and similar events, and can be grouped together as follows: professional materials, goods for exhibitions, pedagogical and scientific material, samples, films.

The authorisation is subject to the possibility of identifying the goods being temporarily imported through trademarks, serial numbers, registration numbers, photographs.

The re-export of the goods must take place by the date of validity of the Carnet and can also be carried out at a Customs Office other than the one where the temporary import operation was initiated.

6.2.4. Professional Material Accompanying "Accredited" Journalists

Journalists accredited to the event from non-EU countries can take advantage of the temporary admission regime for professional material brought with them, by making an oral declaration at the Customs Office of arrival.

In order to facilitate the operations, **accredited journalists will be able to communicate in advance the list of equipment they will carry with them to the dedicated e-mail address of the point of arrival**, the means of identification of the same (registration number, serial number, etc.), the date and place of arrival.

Link to document: [Annex 71-01](#).

6.3. Allowances for Travellers from Non-EU Countries

6.3.1. Goods in Checked Baggage

Goods carried by travellers arriving from a country outside the European Union in their personal baggage are exempt from customs duties (duty and VAT¹⁴), provided that such imports are of an occasional nature and the goods are intended for the personal or family use of the traveller, and provided that their value does not exceed a total of €300 per traveller.

This amount is increased to €430 in the case of arrival by air and sea, while it is reduced to €150 for travellers under 15 years of age, regardless of the means of transport used.

For more information and for tobacco and alcohol, see the dedicated section in the [Traveller's Customs Charter](#).

6.4. Restricted Goods or Specific Procedures

As already indicated in the dedicated Introduction (point 5), all the general information for travellers is given in detail on the website of ADM – Customs and Monopolies Agency:

[Traveller's Customs Charter](#).

In particular, close attention must be paid to the following types of goods, as special rules apply and penalties including criminal penalties are provided for violations:

- currency
- weapons
- medicines
- foodstuffs
- animals
- protected species
- alcohol and tobacco products
- cultural goods
- means of transport
- counterfeit goods

6.4.1. Transportation of Cash (Currency) or Similar Valuables

Please pay particular attention to the provisions, detailed on the ADM website, relating to the transport of cash or similar values, which is only free for total amounts of less than €10,000.

On the other hand, it is necessary to fill out a declaration, to be signed and deposited exclusively at the Customs Offices at the time of entry into the State or leaving it, when transporting sums equal to or greater than €10,000.

The forms for the issuance of the declaration in question are available on the Agency's website: [Cash Declaration](#).

For further information about Transportation of Cash, please refer to the [Traveller's Customs Charter](#).

¹⁴ For internal taxation see MEF Decree 6 March 2009, n. 32

6.4.2. Common Sporting Firearms¹⁵¹⁶

For the temporary admission of accompanied common firearms (in the baggage) for sporting purposes, athletes from non-EU countries must:

- acquire the relevant permits from the public security authorities in their country of origin;
- submit an invitation issued by FISU and sent by the Organising Committee indicating the competitions in which the athlete will participate (Article 12(2) of Directive (EU) 2017/853 amending Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons).
- in the event that the firearm does not have this permit, it can be deposited at customs, pending the issuance of an authorisation by the Police Headquarters.

It is strictly required that individuals in possession of firearms originating from non-European Union countries or from countries subject to embargoes report to a police station upon both entering and leaving Italian territory with the firearm.

For para biathlon competitions, it is not necessary to acquire any specific documentation for the non-EU weapon or to stop at any police station, so it would only be necessary to carry out the temporary admission of the weapon as normal sport equipment.

For athletes coming from other member states of the European Union, a temporary admission procedure is not necessary; however, controls must take place, during which the following must be presented:

- European firearms card with an indication of the weapons carried
- invitation issued by FISU and sent by the Organising Committee indicating the competitions in which the athlete will participate (Article 12(2) of Directive (EU) 2017/853 amending Directive 91/477/EEC on the control of the acquisition and possession of weapons).

Firearm holders from European Union countries who possess the appropriate and valid documentation are authorized to circulate freely within the territory of the European Union. However, they must ensure full compliance with all relevant regulations, as any violation may lead to legal penalties.

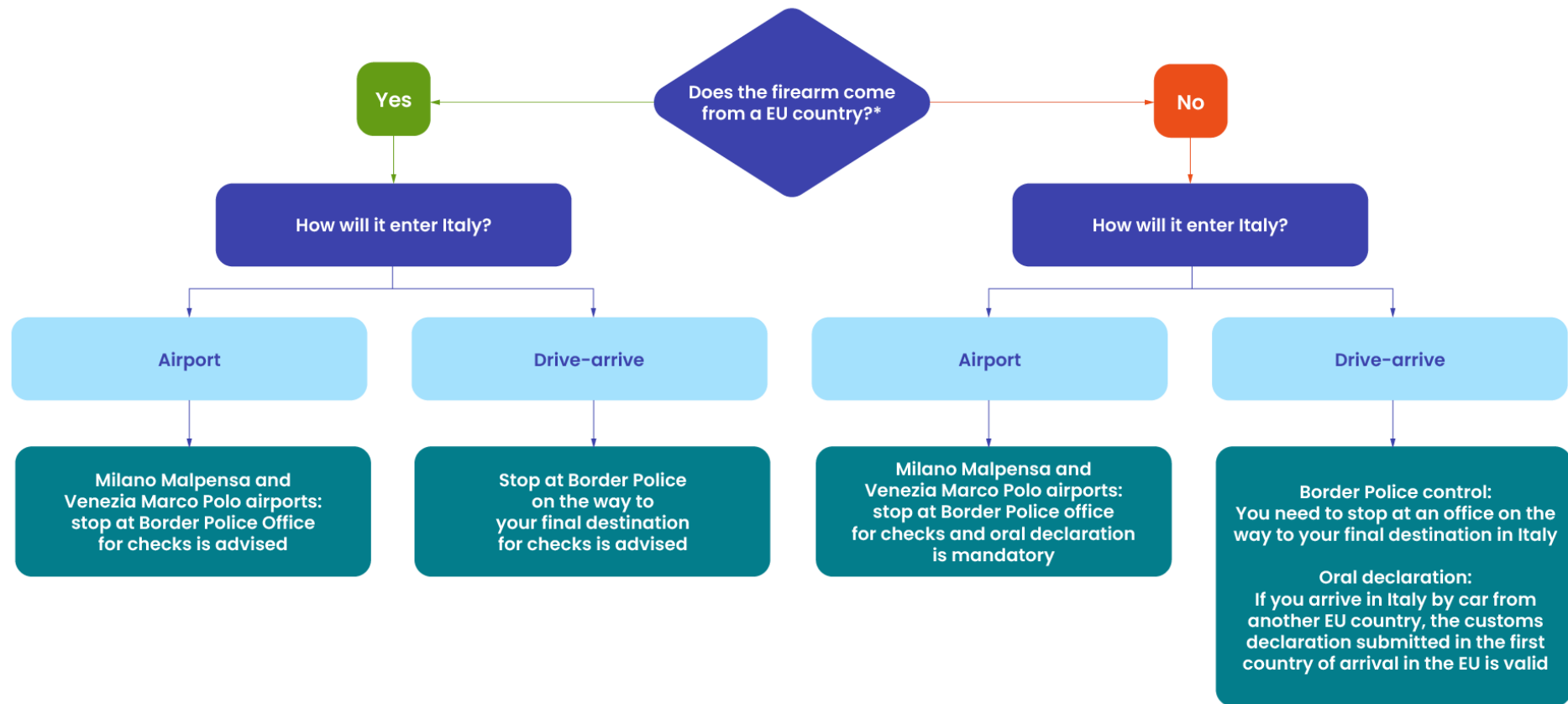
For para-biathlon competitions, it is not necessary to obtain any specific documentation for European weapons, so they will be considered as the rest of the European sport equipment, and no customs procedure needs to be followed.

Further information regarding the introduction of firearms and ammunition in Italy will be shared in the Arrival and Departures section of the Chef de Mission Guide.

¹⁵ This section has been drafted with the contribution of the Security Functional Area of Fondazione Milano Cortina 2026, which operates in collaboration with the Ministry of the Interior.

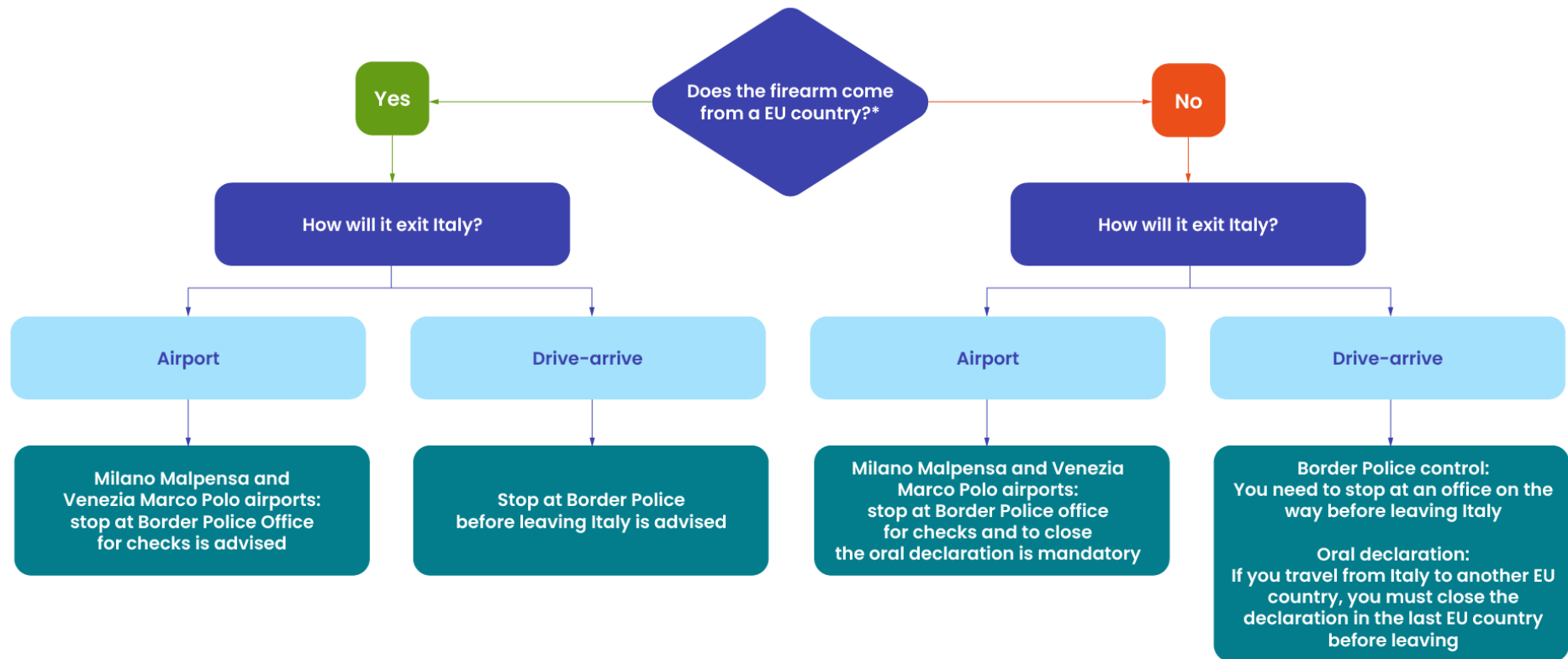
¹⁶ Law of 18 April 1975, No. 110 – Ministerial Decree of 5 June 1978 – EEC Directive No 477/91 (transposed by Legislative Decree 527/92) – EU Directive 853/2017 (transposed by Legislative Decree 104/2018)

Introduction of Firearms in Italy



*If the firearms comes from a non-authorized country make sure to get the necessary licenses

Exit of Firearms from Italy



6.4.3. Medicines, Narcotics and Psychotropic Drugs Used for Human Consumption¹⁷

The definition of medicines, including narcotic and psychotropic categories according to Italian law can be found in this [link](#). Please, consult this [link](#) for updates on the list.

IMPORTATION OF MEDICINES BY THE TEAMS' CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THEIR PERSONAL LUGGAGE

When importing a large quantity of medicines, narcotics and psychotropics, the same process outlined for cargo must be followed. Further information in chapter 5.6.2.

IMPORTATION OF MEDICINES FOR PERSONAL USE BY ATHLETES OR OTHER PASSENGERS IN THEIR PERSONAL LUGGAGE

As indicated in the Traveller's Customs Charter, 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, preferably indicating the dosage, to be shown to the health and customs authorities in case of request.

For all categories of drugs that are carried in the traveller's luggage, with the exception of narcotics, psychotropic substances and doping substances, there are no regulatory requirements; however, it is customary, for quantities that exceed a presumable personal consumption of 30 days of therapy, for the health and border customs authorities to require the passenger to show a medical prescription, which must indicate the dosage.

When the quantity of medicinal products exceeds the personal therapy, the rules on wholesale imports apply and the import is prohibited without the appropriate pharmaceutical authorisation.

Therefore, for individuals carrying narcotic or psychotropic medicines for personal use to Italy, the following applies:

The person must carry:

1. A valid medical prescription issued by a medical practitioner
2. A doctor's certificate endorsed by the health authorities of the country of residence

The person must only carry a maximum of 30 days' supply of either a narcotic or psychotropic medication.

The medicines should be accompanied and carried in hand or checked-in luggage.

For other prescription, or non-prescription medicines, no documentation is required to be carried.

¹⁷ This section has been drafted with the contribution of the Medical Functional Area of the Fondazione Milano Cortina 2026, which operates in collaboration with the Ministry of Health.

For more information on the import of drugs and medicines, see the website of the Ministry of Health and AIFA, which are responsible for the matter.

- Medicines: [Import medicines](#)
- Narcotics: [Authorisation for the import of narcotic-based medicines not registered in Italy](#) (document in Italian)
- [Traveller's Customs Charter](#)

IMPORTATION OF CBD OR CANNABIS PRODUCTS FOR MEDICAL USE

For further information, please, consult the Medical Guide and the link [Ministero della Salute - Importazione di sostanze attive di origine vegetale a base di cannabis](#).

6.4.4. Food Products of Animal and Plant Origin from Non-EU Countries

Goods must always be accompanied by the required veterinary, sanitary and phytosanitary certificates.

In particular, live animals, products of animal origin and products of non-animal origin must be subjected to specific health checks, which are the responsibility of the authorised Border Control Posts (in Italian, Posti di Controllo Frontalieri - PCFs)¹⁸.

For the list of PCFs, please refer to the website of the Italian Ministry of Health: [List of Border Control Posts and Control Points](#).

For further information about food products of animal and plant origin, please refer to the [Traveller's Customs Charter](#).

6.4.5. Pets (Dogs, Cats, Ferrets)

From Non-EU Countries

They may cross national borders only if they are over three months old, unless an exception is granted by the competent authority to take account of specific cases. For the introduction of these animals into Italy following the traveller, as long as the number does not exceed five, a health certificate issued by the competent health authorities of the country of origin must be presented. The certificate must contain the identification data of the animal and the owner and must certify that the animal has been recognised as healthy and has undergone a valid rabies vaccination and, for several third countries, that it has undergone rabies antibody titration three months before travel.

The rabies vaccination, if performed for the first time, must be carried out at least 21 days before departure. If it appears that the animal's situation does not meet the requirements, the competent authority, in consultation with the official veterinarian, may decide to send the animal back to its country of origin or order its isolation in quarantine.

¹⁸ Article 47(1)(a), (b), (d), (e) and (f) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 and Control Points (Article 53(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625)

From EU Countries

They may cross national borders only if they are over three months old, unless an exception is granted by the competent authority to take account of specific cases. For the introduction into Italy of these animals, as long as they are no more than five in number, coming from the countries of the European Union, it is necessary that they are accompanied by a specific passport issued by a veterinarian authorised by the competent health authorities of the country of origin. The passport, in addition to the identification data of the animal – tattoo or microchip – and of the owner, must contain the certificate of valid rabies vaccination. If you are heading to Malta, Ireland, Finland and the United Kingdom, treatment for *echinococcus multilocularis* will be needed between 24 and 120 hours before your trip. If checks show that the animal's situation does not meet the requirements, the competent authority, in consultation with the official veterinarian, may decide to send the animal back to its country of origin or order its isolation in quarantine.

Guide dogs are pets and therefore must meet the same obligations.

For further information about pets, please refer to the [Traveller's Customs Charter](#).

6.4.6. Protected Species (Flora, Fauna and Derived Products)

For further information about protected species, please refer to the [Traveller's Customs Charter](#).

6.4.7. Alcohol and Tobacco Products

For further information about tobacco and alcohol, please refer to the [Traveller's Customs Charter](#)

6.4.8. Cultural Heritage

The European Union defines with its own regulations¹⁹ the conditions for the introduction of cultural goods and the conditions and procedures for their import in order to safeguard the cultural heritage of humanity and to prevent illicit trade in cultural goods, in particular where such illicit trade may contribute to the financing of terrorism.

Similar measures are in place for the exit and export of cultural goods.²⁰

6.4.9. Means of Transport (Cars, Motorcycles, etc.) in Temporary Admission

In the case of means of road transport for private use, the period for discharge of the temporary admission procedure is six months from the time of entry into the temporary admission procedure. The temporary admission regime can be enforced simply by crossing the border (Art. 141 Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2446/2015).

¹⁹ Il Regolamento n. (UE) 2019/880 del 17 aprile 2019 e Il regolamento di esecuzione (UE) 2021/1079 del 24 giugno 2021 reca le modalità di applicazione di alcune disposizioni del regolamento (UE) 2019/880.

²⁰ REGOLAMENTO (UE) 2019/880 DEL PARLAMENTO EUROPEO E DEL CONSIGLIO del 17 aprile 2019 relativo all'introduzione e all'importazione di beni culturali.

6.4.10. Counterfeit Goods

Counterfeit goods should not be brought in and out of Italy. Penalties are provided for violations of the relevant provisions.

For further information about counterfeit goods, please refer to the [Traveller's Customs Charter](#).

6.5. Tax-free Shopping

Travellers residing or domiciled outside the European Union can obtain direct relief or subsequent refund of VAT on goods purchased on the national territory (Article 38-quarter of Presidential Decree no. 633/72).

This benefit may be granted provided that:

- the value of the goods purchased, for each invoice, is greater than €70;
- the goods are intended for personal or family use and are carried in personal baggage;
- the invoice contains the description of the goods, the personal data of the traveller himself, the details of the passport or other equivalent document to prove that the traveller is resident or domiciled outside the EU;
- the exit of the goods from the EU territory takes place within the third month following the date of issue of the invoice and is proven by the "customs visa";
- The invoice validated in this way is returned to the Italian seller within four months following the month of purchase.

As of 1 September 2018, the OTELLO service has been active at national exit points, a procedure that digitises the visa to be affixed to tax-free invoices, issued electronically.

The traveller, at the time of purchase, must take care to verify that on the copy of the invoice received from the shopkeeper there is the request code proving that the invoice was entered in the OTELLO information system.

In this new operating context, the "OTELLO Intermediaries" are an important element; these are the "Tax Free" companies that are entitled to refund VAT to travellers, at the same time as they are leaving the customs territory of the European Union, and that transmit the data of the Tax Free invoices to OTELLO 2.0 on behalf of the transferor, using their own certificate of authentication and qualified electronic signature. The service provided by those intermediaries entails the payment of a fee which those companies deduct directly from the amount of VAT refunded to the foreign traveller.

In any case, VAT refunds are never made by the Customs Offices.

On the Agency's portal, in the section dedicated to OTELLO (OTELLO -> [Online Invoice Consultation](#)), it is possible to check the status of the digital visa through the request code.

In order to obtain the benefit of the remission or refund of the VAT included in the sale price of the goods purchased, the Customs Office of exit may require the production of the goods purchased.

However, goods that are not transported outside the customs territory of the EU directly in the passenger's baggage, but that are forwarded to the owner's foreign domicile as "unaccompanied" baggage, can also take advantage of the benefit.

In this case, the goods are entrusted to the airline for shipment to their destination and are the subject of an air transport contract that is finalised with the issuance, by the carrier, of the Air Waybill (AWB).

For the purposes of VAT refund or relief, the Customs Office of exit will affix the required digital visa only on condition that:

- there is identity between the goods described on the Air Waybill (AWB) and those indicated on the invoice issued by the seller;
- the name of the sender and that of the recipient of the goods shipped coincide;
- the Air Waybill (AWB) contains the details of the foreign traveller's identification document (passport or other document of the same value) that are indicated on the sales invoice issued by the Italian seller.

Travellers with a single air ticket and in possession of a double boarding pass (known as "through check-in"), one for the first national or EU flight and the other for the subsequent final destination outside the EU, can obtain the customs visa, necessary for the relief or refund of VAT, at the national Customs Office located at the airport of departure.

The VAT refund can be asked at any point of exit in the European Union territory.

7. GOODS DESTINED FOR THE DUTY-FREE TERRITORY OF LIVIGNO

Livigno is an Italian municipality in the province of Sondrio in Lombardia and part of the Comunità montana Alta Valtellina, but, although politically part of the Italian territory, it is considered a non-EU territory (Article 4 Regulation (EU) no. 952/2013).

Historically, the Municipality of Livigno enjoys a **special legal and tax regime**, justified by its peculiar geographical position and altitude, on the edge of the Italian territory and close to the Swiss territory. It is the second highest permanent settlement in Europe (after Juf, in Switzerland) and extends up to 2,250 metres above sea level.

Livigno can be reached from the rest of the national territory only from Valtellina through the Foscagno Pass (normally kept open all year round) or from Switzerland, through the Forcola di Livigno (passable only in summer) and from the Engadine through a road tunnel (Passo del Gallo) of about 3.5km in length, with a single lane (alternating one-way) and toll.

The extraterritoriality of Livigno requires compliance with customs formalities on entry and exit, according to the procedures described below.

7.1. Goods Temporarily Destined for Livigno from EU Countries (Including Italy)

For goods temporarily destined for the Olympic Games at Livigno, **a request must be made to the Customs Office of Tirano to make a declaration of temporary export**, which must be followed, at the same Office, by a declaration of re-importation.

Alternatively, it is possible **to submit via email, well in advance, a detailed list of the goods** that will be appropriately endorsed by the Customs Office of Tirano. Upon leaving the territory of Livigno, this list will represent a valid document for re-entry into the Italian/EU territory.

An example of this declaration is available in the Annex "Livigno Value List".

7.2. Goods From Non-EU Countries Temporarily Destined for Livigno

The same declaration of temporary admission or duty-free import presented at the time of introduction of the goods into the EU territory is considered valid for entry into Livigno.

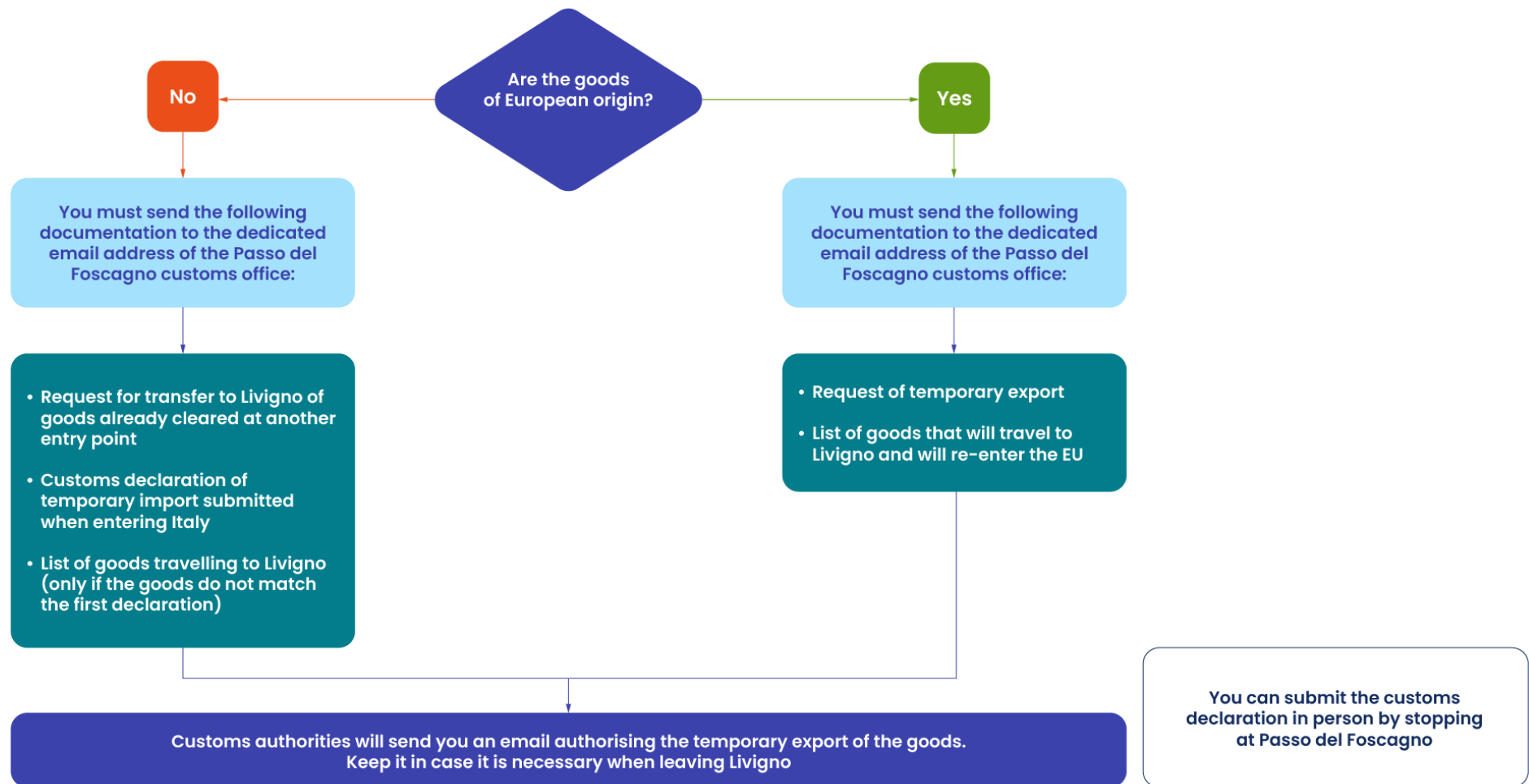
However, it will not be possible to use the above procedure, in the event that the goods leave the territory of Livigno towards Switzerland. In this case, however, it will be necessary to close the declaration of temporary admission by re-export to be submitted to the Customs Office of Tirano.

In the event that goods enter the duty-free territory of Livigno directly from Switzerland, they must return to Switzerland or, in the case of entry into the Union territory through the Foscagno Pass, it will be necessary to carry out the customs formalities indicated in chapters 5 and 6 of this Guide.

7.3. Purchases in the Duty-Free Territory of Livigno

Goods within the limits indicated in the chapter 3 of the [Traveler's Customs Charter may](#) be brought into the EU territory without paying customs duties.

Temporary Export for Goods destined for Livigno



8. DONATIONS

The information in this section is intended exclusively for completing customs formalities in the context of donations.

8.1. Donations following a temporary admission

Donation of goods admitted under the temporary admission regime will need to be cleared through customs with a permanent import procedure that may be exempt in the cases provided for by the legislation²¹.

In any case, it is necessary to obtain authorisation from the Customs Office where the temporary admission regime was opened by submitting an application containing the list of goods subject to the donation and the deed of donation.

²¹ Council Regulation (EC) No 1186/2009



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