

MAZZESCHI

ITALIAN IMMIGRATION & CITIZENSHIP

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NEWS, UPDATES AND CURIOSITIES ON ITALIAN
IMMIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP



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WWW.MAZZESCHI.IT

NEW

**WE HAVE LAUNCHED
OUR NEW WEBSITE!**



**WE HAVE LAUNCHED
OUR NEW WEBSITE!**



**INVESTOR VISA
FOR ITALY**

MAZZESCHI SRL
TUSCANY - MILAN - TOKYO - TAIPEI

Visit:

<https://www.investorvisaitaly.it>



Latest updates

Find out the latest news about
Investor visa for Italy



Strategy

Our Lawyers and
Consultants will
address you with the
best strategy.



Fast response

We guarantee our
clients a feedback
within 24h (working
days)

CAN I TRAVEL TO ITALY WITH MY PET?



The answer is YES, but under certain conditions. Traveling with pets may not be a simple step, especially if it is the first time.



PRELIMINARY REQUIREMENTS



1 You can travel to Italy with your pet only if he/she is a dog, a cat, or a ferret. This means that not all pets can travel to Italy under the rules specified in this article. (It may be possible to travel with other animals, however in such case, other rules may apply)

2 Your pet shall travel with his/her owner or with an authorized person designated by the pet owner.



Attention!

Even though there are no legal impediments, some airlines do not accept some specific breeds to be on board. This is because, during air travel, it could become difficult for these dogs to breathe, and be dangerous to their health. (such breeds can be, for example, Affenpinscher, Bulldogs, Shih-Tzu, Pug, Pekingese, etc.)





If you are traveling with an animal to be sold or transferred to another owner, including adoptions, the rules indicated in this article will not apply. For such cases, please refer to the procedures relating to commercial movements.



TRAVELING TO ITALY WITH YOUR PET



THE GENERAL CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR ALL DOGS, CATS, AND FERRETS

1 WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (DEPARTURE)

- They must have a microchip (or tattoo when applied before 3 July 2011) that identifies them.
- Your pet shall be more than 12 weeks old
- Your pet shall be vaccinated against rabies, and he/she shall complete the period of vaccination protocol (the min. period is 21 days after vaccination)
- You should travel within the validity of the period of protective immunity of the vaccine.
- You can travel to Italy with your pets. However, the maximum number of pets allowed is five.

2

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS WHEN TRAVELING WITH YOUR PET TO ITALY FROM A MEMBER STATE.

- Your pet must have a European Passport: To obtain a European Passport for your pet, you should contact your local/regional competent authorities and/or Veterinary Services
- A written and duly signed declaration of the pet owner: In case your pet is traveling with an authorized person



The above requirements apply for animals coming also from Andorra, Switzerland, Faeroe Islands, Gibraltar, Greenland, Island, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, and the Vatican City State.

3

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS WHEN TRAVELING WITH YOUR PET TO ITALY FROM A THIRD COUNTRY

In addition to the general requirements, different rules may apply depending on the specific third country. The requirements are often updated, so it is important to check the latest information.





TIPS WHEN TRAVELING WITH YOUR PET TO ITALY



MAKE YOUR RESEARCH IN ADVANCE

The applicable rules to your specific case may vary, as it will depend on, for example, the country of origin, the countries you will transit to, and the type and age of your pet. In some cases, the required procedures can take even months.



DON'T FOCUS ONLY ON EU AND NATIONAL REGULATIONS

It is highly important to also check the rules that the airlines apply.



ASK A VETERINARIAN

Check your dog's health: Traveling by airline can be a traumatic experience for your pet. It is advisable to ask a professional whether your pet is in good health to travel (including possible anxiety issues).



CONTACT THE ITALIAN EMBASSY OR CONSULATE TO ASK FOR MORE INFORMATION

They might help providing specific information that applies to your case.





IMPORTANT THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT THE ITALIAN DIGITAL NOMAD VISA

The digital nomad visa is still on hold and there are no updates regarding its implementation. Let's find out other visa categories that allow you to work and establish your residency in Italy.

On March 28, Italy has introduced in its law — with great resonance — a specific visa for digital nomads and remote workers. This was announced as revolutionary reform, but there is a caveat because !

The law provides, in fact, that the requirements and conditions for the issuance of these visas should be established with a further Decree that was to be issued within 30 days, i.e. end of April 2022, but

The new law has only established some general principles, Digital Nomads:

- shall not need to apply for a work permit in Italy before applying for the visa at the Consulate; but
- shall need to submit a comprehensive health insurance, covering all risks in Italy; and





- shall most likely need to prove to have done their job for a significant amount of time as well as to prove a minimum income requirement and submit (as it is requested for self employment visas) their latest tax returns;
- last, shall need comply with Italian tax and social security obligations.

In other words, similar to what happens for the self-employment visa — almost total discretion on the issuance of the visas shall be left to Italian Consulates. This will most likely create confusion, because each Consulate shall use different criteria to assess the applications and grant/deny the visa.

CAN YOU WORK REMOTELY FROM ITALY WITHOUT A WORK VISA?



Italy does not have any specific provision regarding 'remote working' carried out by foreign visitors. The only reference to remote working that can be applied by analogy to this scenario, is in the guidelines for obtaining the Elective Residence Visa (ERV — a kind of retirement visa) issued by the Italian Consulates of San Francisco and Los Angeles.





The Los Angeles Consulate specifies that holders of an ERV cannot do any kind of work 'whether as dependent employees, as self-employed employees or employees working remotely online', while the San Francisco Consulate states that 'Applicants are not permitted to work from home, blog for payment, offer consulting services to their previous employers, or otherwise dodge this restriction'.

From a strict legal point of view — even though the individual would be working for clients outside Italy — they would still work and if they have entered Italy without a work visa (for tourism or business), they would violate the scope of their visa/scope of entry (if they are a non-visa national).



The website of Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has an online questionnaire to be used by foreigners willing to enter Italy. If you select 'work' as reasons of stay (and there is no difference if the work is for local or foreign clients) the answer is always that a work visa is required.



WHAT OTHER VISAS ARE AVAILABLE IF YOU WANT TO WORK IN ITALY?

(I) COMPANY-SPONSORED WORK VISAS

Non-EU citizens who wish to live and work in Italy for more than 90 days must obtain a long-term visa.

Yearly quotas: in general, the hiring of non-EU workers by Italian companies is subject to the specific quotas released annually by the government.

But some work visas are not subject to quota limitations. For example:



Blue card permit: allows Italian companies to hire directly 'highly skilled workers', ie those who (i) have a three-year University diploma, (ii) are offered a minimum one-year contract, and (iii) a salary of not less than €25,000/year.



Intra-company permits: a work visa can be obtained for employees (not for contractors) of a foreign company that has a subsidiary or an affiliate (a company part of the same Group) in Italy. These permits are for a maximum duration of three of five years and during the assignment, the workers must remain hired by the sending company. The application for obtaining the work permit must be filed by the Italian company but the workers remain hired by the foreign company.

Assignment pursuant to a service agreement: a work visa can be obtained also when a foreign company and an Italian company have executed a service agreement that requires some employees (not contractors) of the foreign company to be posted in Italy for carrying out some specialised works or quality controls. The application for obtaining the work permit must be filed by the Italian company but the workers remain hired by the foreign company.



Self employment visa as company director: an individual who is appointed as Member of the Board of a Spa or Srl company can obtain a self-employment visa if: (i) the company is in activity since at least 3 years and is in good standing; (ii) is given a compensation of not less than 8,000 year (but Consulates require a higher income, 3-4 times the minimum); (iii) prove to have a suitable accomodation.(**)



II) NON-SPONSORED INDIVIDUALS

Self-employee visas: this visa can be applied for by individuals who are freelancers. This visa is extremely difficult to obtain, only few hundred quotas every year are issued for freelancers and the applicant will need to prove a consistent professional experience as consultant and a substantial income. (**)



Investors' Visa: the Investors' Visa can be obtained by: (i) purchasing €2m in Italian Government bonds (to be kept for a period of at least two years), (ii) investing € 500,000 buying shares of a Spa or Srl company (generally investment is done purchasing shares of publicly listed companies) or €250,000 in an 'innovative startup', or (iii) donating €1m in philanthropic projects of public interest.



Create your own 'start-up' company: this visa is for non-EU nationals intending to set up an innovative start-up business. The applicant must prove the availability of at least €50,000 to be used for the sole purpose of establishing and operating the start-up, and (ii) submit a detailed business plan.(**)



SOCIAL SECURITY

APPLICATION FORM

1 PERSONAL INFORMATION

Surname: Name:
Postal address: Postal Code:
Telephone:
Relationship to proposed insured:

2 PERSONAL DETAILS

Surname: Name:
Date of birth: Place of birth:
Postal address: Postal code:
Email address:
Telephone:
Name and address of employer:

3 THE POLICY

Type of Policy:
Sum Assured: Term:
Premium payable:
Mode of payment: Monthly ☐ Quarterly ☐ Semi-annual ☐ Annual ☐
Method of payment: Banker's Order ☐ Cash ☐ Salary Order ☐ Direct Debit ☐ M-Post ☐ Other (specify)
Signature: Date:

KNOW YOUR SOCIAL
SECURITY RIGHTS

Individuals legally residing in the EU relocating to another member State have the right to maintain their social security rights, transferring these to the new country of residency. The underlying principles regulating this system are as follows:



- You are covered by the legislation of one country at a time, so you only pay contributions in one country. It is up to the social security institution to decide which Country's regulations apply.

- You have the same rights and obligations as the nationals of the country where you are covered.

- You may receive a benefit to which you are entitled, even if living in a different member state.

- When claiming a benefit, your previous periods of insurance, work or residence in other countries may be considered

THESE RIGHTS CAN BE EXERCISED BY USING SOCIAL SECURITY MOBILITY FORMS TO BE REQUESTED IN THE HOME COUNTRY (OR COUNTRY OF RESIDENCY). FOR EXAMPLE:

A1 FORM

This provides evidence that social contributions are paid in another EU country - applicable to posted worker or work in several countries at the same time.

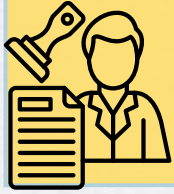


Issuing authority: social security institution in your home country.



S1 FORM

Useful to exercise the right to healthcare when not living in the country where insured. It can be used to register with the new country of residency. Applicable to posted workers, cross-border workers, pensioners and civil servants and their dependants.



Issuing authority: social security institution in your home country.

S3 FORM

Certificate of entitlement to healthcare in your former country of employment. Retired cross-border workers who are no longer insured in their former country of employment.



Issuing authority: health insurance authority (National Health service or equivalent) of the former country of employment.



EACH COUNTRY HAS ITS OWN SOCIAL SECURITY INSTITUTION AND HEALTH SYSTEMS IN CHARGE OF ISSUING SUCH FORMS, IT IS IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND WITH THESE AUTHORITIES WHICH IS THE RIGHT FORM FOR YOU.



European Social Security Pass (ESSPASS) – this is a pilot project launched in March 2021 aiming to improve the portability of social security rights across borders via digital verification of citizens' social security coverage. The Project is exploring how a digital solution may improve social security verification between the EU States allowing for a more efficient cross-country coordination of Social Security Institutions.

This would greatly simplify the requirements for cross border citizens to request and carry specific forms depending on their situation.

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