

*From the origin*



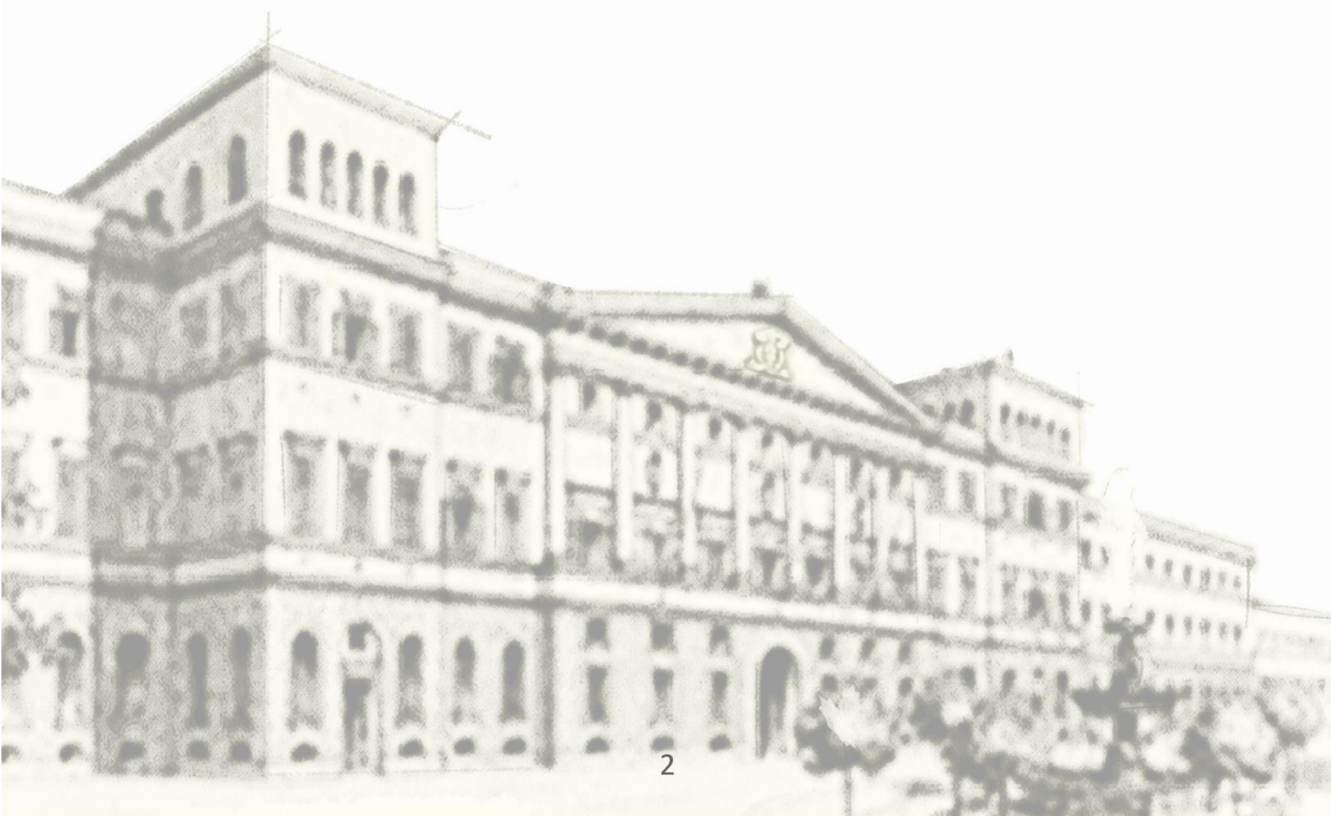
AGENZIA

**ADM**

*to the present*

# The Customs and Monopolies Agency

*Historical and juridical profiles*

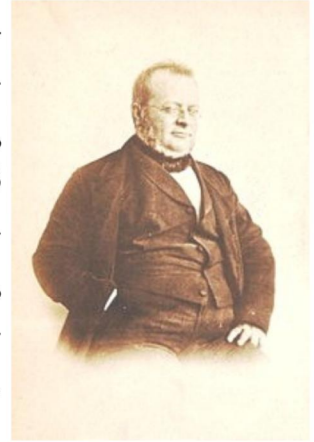


In the context of the Italian legal system, the Customs and Monopolies Agency – ADM - stems directly from the State apparatus having inherited, directly or through intermediate takeovers, its current functionalities: customs, tax, currency and judicial police inspections in the energy field (mineral oils, electricity, natural gas, LNG, carbon), alcohol, tobacco and similar products, customs and gambling, and, as regulatory and supervisory authority with sanctioning powers, functions of assessment and tax collection.

Dealing with excise duties, customs and monopolies, the Agency succeeded and took over on a universal basis in the ownership of all active and passive legal relationships, including procedural ones, in the competences, rights, obligations, powers and actions previously referable and pertaining to the public administrations referred to in article 103, paragraph 4, of Decree-Law No. 104 of 14 August 2020, as well as to the other administrations of which the latter have absorbed the functions and powers.

For historical continuity, the Customs and Monopolies Agency has its roots in the date of 23 October 1853 when, in the context of the pre-unification order of the Kingdom of Sardinia, the Royal Decree No. 1611 was published while as for juridical and institutional continuity with the competences devolved to the Italian tax administration, on 17 March 1861, the day of proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy.

Therefore, from a historical perspective, the Agency was established by Royal Decree No. 1611 of 23 October 1853, which, in implementation of Law No. 1483 of 23 March 1853, on the reorganisation commissioned by Camillo Benso Count of Cavour, set up the Direction of Gabelle of the Ministry of Finance of the Kingdom of Sardinia.



This Royal Decree, together with the Gabelle Regulations adopted by Royal Decree No. 1492 of 5 April 1853, regulating customs duties, manufacturing and consumption taxes and monopoly regimes, complemented, from a fiscal point of view, the control over the territory, defined with the institution of the Police, pursuant to Law No. 1404 of 11 July 1852.

1853

In order for the personnel to be recognised in the exercise of their duties and distinguished according to their rank, Royal Decrees laid down specific prescriptions: the service uniform adopted in 1853 complied with the provisions of the Royal Patent of 23 August 1819, as amended by Royal Decrees 03 September 1850, No. 1078 and 10 March 1851, No. 1154.



On 9 July 1859, Prince Eugene of Savoy-Carignano, Lieutenant-General of His Majesty Victor Emmanuel II, signed the decree by which the new Tariff of the Kingdom of Sardinia was issued.

The Tariff of the Kingdom of Sardinia was applied to the Italian provinces that were gradually annexed between 1859 and 1860 and became, with the proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy, the first Italian Customs Tariff with the achievement of political unity and customs unity.

1859-1860

*Decreto e Tariffa doganale de' 9 luglio 1859.*

## EUGENIO

PRINCIPE DI SAVOIA-CARIGNANO

LUOGOTENENTE GENERALE DI S. M.

NE' REGII STATI.

In virtù dell' autorità a Noi delegata, e de' poteri straordinarii conferiti al Governo del Re colla legge del 25 aprile 1859;

Sulla relazione del Ministro di finanze;

Sentito il Consiglio de' Ministri;

Abbiamo *decretato e decretiamo.*

**ARTICOLO UNICO.** La tariffa doganale unita al presente decreto, firmata d' ordine nostro dal Ministro di finanze, sarà osservata tanto per ciò che riguarda a' dritti, quanto rispetto alle disposizioni preliminari, alle assimilazioni, alle note spiegative ed alle tare.

Ordiniamo che questo decreto, munito del sigillo dello Stato, sia inserito nella Raccolta degli atti del Governo, mandando a chiunque spetti d' osservarlo e farlo osservare.

Dato a Torino il 9 Luglio 1859.

EUGENIO DI SAVOIA.

*Registrato al controllo generale  
il 14 luglio 1859  
Registrato 45 Atti del Governo a n. 299  
WREHLIN*

C. CAVOUR.  
G. LANZA.

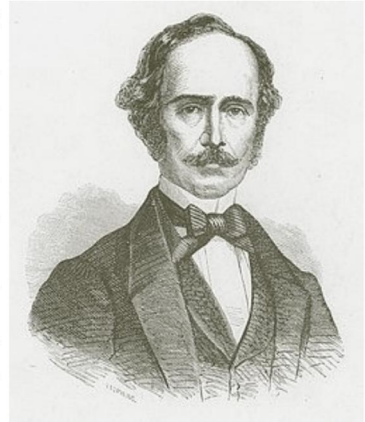
(Luogo del Sigillo.)  
V. Il Guardasigilli  
DE FORSTÄ.

DI-

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N. B. Con decreto del 18 agosto 1860 da Torino sono stati modificati i dritti di entrata nelle categorie VIII, IX, X e XI.  
I dritti indicati nella seguente tariffa generale sono questi nuovi e non gli antichi.

From the legal point of view, the Agency stems from the Gabellaria Administration, formed on the initiative of Minister Bastogi. Following the proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy on 17 March 1861, the Gabellaria Administration replaced the Directorate of the Gabelle of the Ministry of Finance of Kingdom of Sardinia.



1861-1862

A new customs regulation was approved with Royal Decree No. 304 of 29 October 1861.

Therefore, the necessary measures were issued for the functioning of Customs, Consumer Duty Administrations, Production Taxes, Monopolies (Tobacco and Salts) and the Customs Guards Corps, as per the Official Bulletin of 1862 issued by the Gabellaria Administration.



With Law No. 710 of 13 July 1862, the Italian State took over the production and distribution of salts and tobacco under a monopoly regime, with the aim of maximizing the profits from the exploitation of the related economic activities in favor of the State. In this sense, the salt exclusive rights and the quinine monopoly, exercised on a non-profit basis for purposes of social medicine, were key for the community.



Il Chinino

During the 18th century, the use of quinine as a febrifuge and, in general, against pernicious fevers was widespread and remained as such during the following century. It was imported to Europe around 1640 and used as a therapeutic against fever and malaria. Extracted from the bark of a Peruvian tree, it was obtained by finely grinding the bark of the plant to obtain a powder, whose febrifugal properties were already widely used by the Amerindians. Its high processing cost made it difficult for malaria patients to purchase.

At the beginning of the 20th century, about 15.000 deaths per year in Italy were due to malaria. For this reason, low cost selling of quinine was introduced by the Italian State, and distribution to workers in “malarial areas” was made compulsory. Starting from 1901, the selling of quinine had been introduced also in tobacco shops. The headquarters of “State Quinine” were originally set in Turin, as well as the production laboratory.



On the other hand, the development of the tobacco monopoly took place along with the advancing social costumes and the consumption of luxury goods, giving an extraordinary contribution to the revenue of the Italian state. At first used



for ornamental purposes, tobacco was then used for medical purposes. Several states fought tobacco smoke by passing restrictive laws, but many governments were soon to introduce monopolies, in order to gain fiscal advantages. In Rome, the fist Pontifical Factory of tobacco was established by Pope Benedict XIV by the half of the 18th

century, and set at Via Garibaldi to exploit the massive flow of water coming down from the Acqua Paola fountain, located higher on the Gianicolo hill.



Minister Quintino Sella set out the regulations for the Directorates, Inspectorates, and Under-Inspectorates of the Tax Administration (Royal Decrees 9th and 30th October 1862 – Official Bulletin of the Gabelle Administration).



The Gabelle Directorate of the Ministry of Finance was in charge of the services related to customs, tobacco manufacturing, salt mines, consumption and production taxes, and of the Customs Guard, which was responsible for customs supervision.

1862





Modifications were notified to the personnel through the Circular No. 59 of October 8, 1862, including a single button line on chest garments of all land Guards, and the statement “Guardie doganali” on the waistband tabs replacing the former “Dogane nazionali”.

1862



In 1869, always under the leadership of Minister Sella, a further reorganisation of the Customs Administration took place, with the establishment of Intendancies of Finance and the approval of the related Regulation (Royal Decrees 26 September 1869, No. 5286, and 18 December 1869, No. 5397).

The Intendancies were conferred the powers related to the Compartmental Directorates, which existed in the various branches of the financial administration, including the Gabelle Offices. Article 3 of Royal Decree 5286/1869 established the dependence of the customs service on the Intendancy of Finance, but made it actually dependent on the Customs Directors, with the conferral of all the powers granted by the Regulations and the Customs Tariff.

1869-1872

The Customs Guard was divided into Commands placed under the direction of a Chief Inspector, who was part of the staff of the Intendancies of Finance; such position did not last long, as the inspectors of the Customs Guard were removed from the personnel of the Intendancies.

The Customs Guard Corps was reorganised in 1872 and, for certain qualifications, analogous operations were carried out by civilian employees, who were provided special uniforms.

This preliminary reorganization was functional to the subsequent reorganization, which delegated the customs supervision to the civilian employees of the Gabellaria Administration who kept uniform and qualifications, while the Customs Guard Corps took on the name of Corps of the Royal Finance Police, acquiring police functions, which today we would define as economic-financial functions, by virtue of which it contributed to the defense of public order and security, while remaining incardinated in the Gabellaria Administration (Law No. 149 of 8 April 1881).

1881



In order to settle the disputes that arose between importers and the State for the imposition of duties, the Financial Administration needed to resort to the work of experts. Based on the nature and composition of the goods, these experts provided the necessary elements to establish the legality and fairness of the duties themselves, with irrefutable scientific criteria.

This work of accurate scientific investigation, entrusted to experts chosen from time to time according to the case at issue, was time-consuming and expensive.



1886



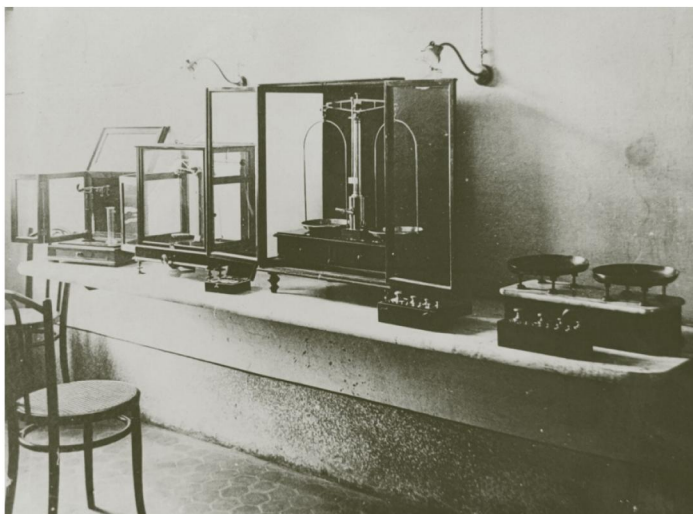
The Royal Decree No. 3929, 7th June 1886, established the first Chemical Laboratory in Rome managed by the Gabelle Directorate General, following Minister Magliani's proposal.

The Laboratory was divided into two sections: the first one carried out research, analyses, examinations of products and procedures relating to the handling and production of salts and tobaccos, the second one was in charge of quality controls on exported sugars and analyses for the exact application of the Customs Tariff and manufacturing taxes. In relation to the preponderance of the activity of the first section over the second, the Laboratory was placed in the Monopolies Sector instead of the Customs Sector.

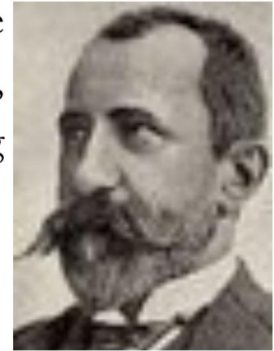


1886-1887

In the immediately following year, the Chemical Laboratory of Gabelle, established in the capital, was joined by the Laboratory di Genoa, founded by Royal Decree No. 3991 of 25 July 1886, and began its activities in July 1887.



Under Minister Colombo's guidance, the Royal Decree No. 725, 24th December 1891, introduced the new customs system, redefining the establishment plant.



1891-1893



Subsequently, the Chemical Laboratory became part of the Customs Administration following Minister Gagliardo's 1893 reform of the Gabelle Directorate General.

Senator Stanislao Cannizzaro, renowned scientist, was entrusted with the first organisation of the Chemical Laboratories of the Gabelle.

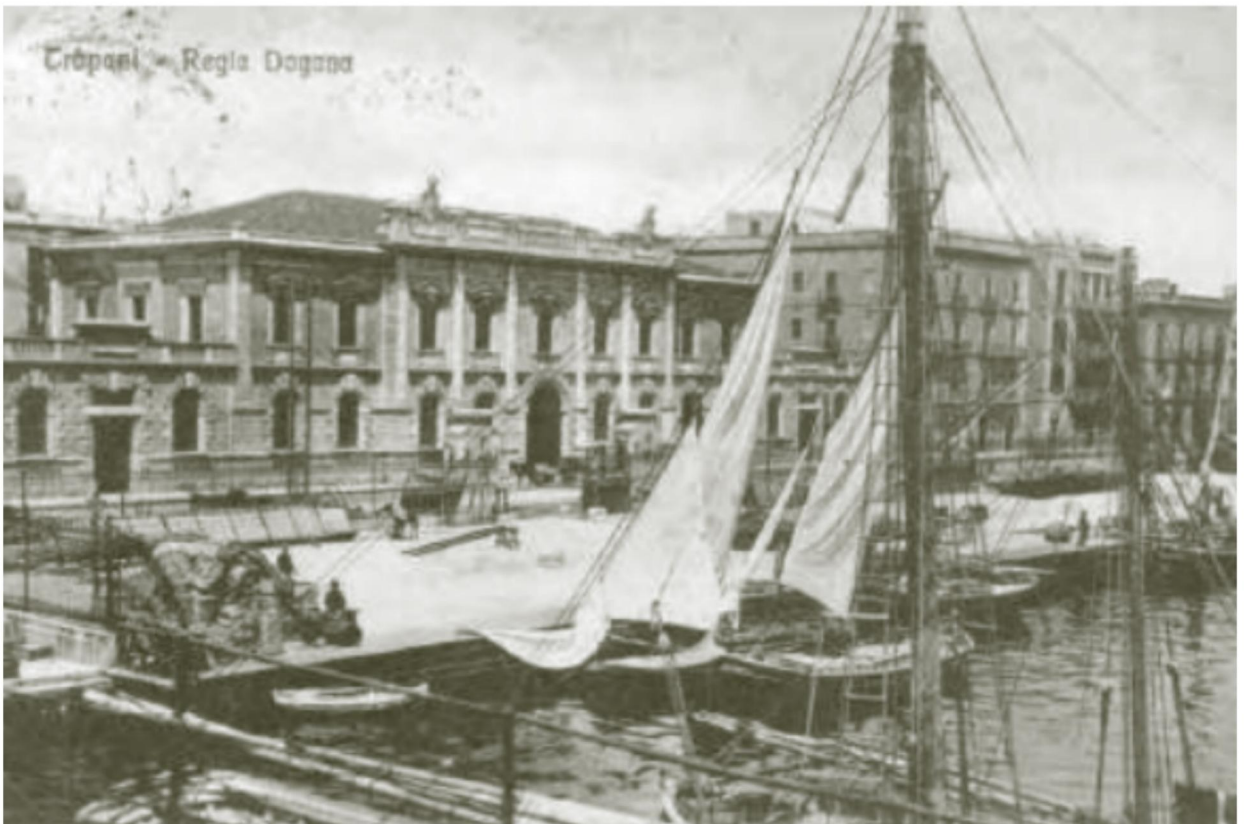
The Minister reorganised the Gabelle Administration once again, establishing two different Directorates General, in charge of supervising customs, consumption and production taxes (Gabelle Directorate), and services related to salt mines, tobaccos, lottery (Monopolies Directorate).

In 1894 Minister Boselli carried out a major revision of the system, separating the customs structure from the Intendencies of Finance, which, however, was kept within the Gabellaria Administration.



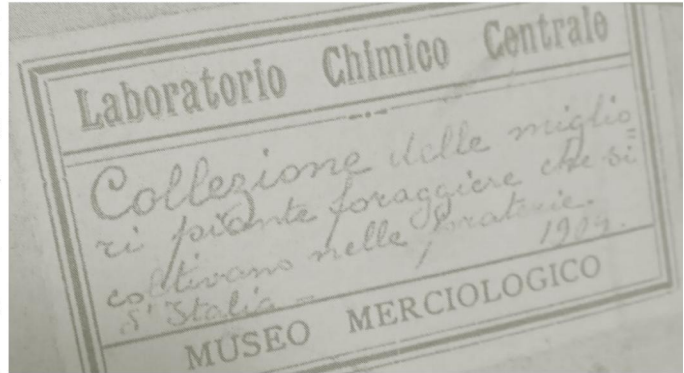
From 1895 onwards, further Laboratories were established in other cities in Italy, entailing the birth of a true national goods analysis system, coordinated by the Central Chemical Laboratory.

1894-1895





Indeed, with Royal Decree No. 93 of 21 March 1895, the Chemical Laboratory of Livorno was established following the ones of Rome and Genoa.



This laboratory was located in a geographical position that made it the most important Tyrrhenian port of access to central Italy.

Shortly thereafter, in 1896, the Regulation for the implementation of the consolidated text of customs laws was enacted, issued with Royal Decree No. 65 of 13 February 1896.

In the same year, with Royal Decree No. 500 of 11 November 1896, the Venice Laboratory was established, which was installed above the general warehouses of St. Marta, overlooking the Giudecca canal, thus becoming part of the very life of the port of Venice at the time.



1895-1896

New chemical laboratories were established in the first years of the 20th century.

In 1901, the Royal Decree No. 53, 24th February 1901, established a chemical laboratory in Naples, which remained the sole laboratory in Southern Italy and Sicily for a long period. Since the beginning, its activity had been intense due to the strong flow of exports of pasta, flours, fats and oils, especially used for soap-making, as well as a steady traffic of various products and canners.

1901

In April of the same year, the Milan Chemical Laboratory was established, which, being located in the most industrialised area of Italy, immediately acquired paramount importance due to the variety of the examined products and the complexity of customs classifications for the various imported goods.



In implementation of Royal Decree No. 239 of 2 July 1902, Chemical Laboratories were established in Turin and Verona. The activity of the laboratory in Turin originally concerned the analysis of confectionery products, whereas the activity of the laboratory in Verona also covered the analysis of sugars.



1902

In the following year, the laboratory in Bologna was established as the 'Sugar Chemistry Laboratory', which almost exclusively carried out analyses of sugars and similar products coming from the numerous sugar refineries operating in the region.



In order to safeguard the particular specialization of the technical professionalism of the personnel assigned to the chemical laboratories, in 1902 Minister Carcano established a special role (Law 176/1902).



It can be assumed that the modern commodity industry was born in the customs administration. The historian of science Antonio Di Meo, referring to the Chemical Laboratories, which were already in operation in 1904, coordinated by the central one in Rome, stated: *"In these laboratories, an intense work of re-elaboration of the foundations themselves and of the methods of commodity chemistry was carried out, which will take on a new face, since it was connected both to the most advanced results of analytical chemistry of the time and to the needs of the production and trade of completely new goods as well"*.

1902-1904



In 1917, during the mandate of Minister Meda, a new service regulation for Customs personnel was approved, with Decree No. 773.



After the First World War, once again during the mandate of Minister Meda, Decree No. 23 of 3rd of February 1918 defined a further organizational structure, through the establishment, instead of the General Direction of Gabellaria Administration, of the "General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Taxes" and "General Directorate of Monopolies". Nothing was innovated about the attributions and organization of the individual General Management and employee offices.

1917-1918



The General Directorate of Customs and indirect taxation was also in charge of Chemical Laboratories, Customs Offices and Technical Offices of Finance.

Customs offices were spread on the national territory, including border, internal and international customs. The international customs were located at border railway stations and included both national personnel units and staff from the neighbouring state.

1918



Control by the General Directorate on Technical Offices of Finance was limited to the activities concerning excise duties and checks on industrial plants of taxable products; the remaining activities were carried out by the Technical Offices of Finance under the supervision by the General Directorate of the Real Estate Registry.

During the fascist period, the organization of the Gabel-laria Administration was increased, in line with the growing presence of State intervention in the economy and with the strengthening of production and transformation activities in the manufacturing sector.

The organizational and functional rationalization foreseen by the Royal Decree No. 2960 of 30 December 1923 provides, among other things, the possibility for the Administration to equip itself with service uniforms, updated with subsequent measures, which included: jacket with front pockets, belt with shoulder strap and wide trousers tucked under the knees.

1923



The birth of the special State Monopolies Administration was initiated by Minister Volpi, pursuant to Royal Decree No. 2258 of 8 December 1927: an ahead-of-its-time agency, which, by providing 'the Monopoly services of production, import and sale of salts and tobacco, as well as the production and sale of State quinine', would have profoundly affected the social and economic fabric of the Nation.



1927

It contributed to the emergence of new production plants (including saltworks and tobacco manufacturing industries), which modified the urban configuration of several areas in Italy, leading to their increasing industrialisation.





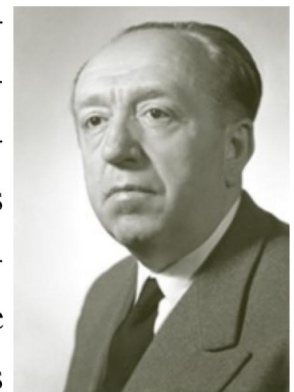
A separation of competences on excise duties also began to emerge: Customs were in charge of those relating to energy products and alcohol, whereas The Autonomous Administration of State Monopolies those relating to tobacco.



In the wake of this structural reform, contributing in a very significant way to changing the socio-economic fabric of the Country, Minister Thaon di Revel promoted the emanation of the Royal Decree No. 1132, 22nd May 1941, whose art. 19 states “*Customs personnel shall wear the uniform while on duty, in compliance with the related provisions*” thus becoming the first civilian body with police functions equipped with a uniform.

1941-1949

After World War II, Minister Ezio Vanoni carried out an effort to reorganise the Financial Administration, introducing some reforms that exclusively put under the State’s control the organisation and realisation of games of skill and betting competitions (Decree-Law No. 496, 14th April 1948), and reforms that changed the distribution of the local offices (Ministerial Decree 1st September 1949).



Subsequently, pursuant to Law No. 1436 of 1 December 1956, the new uniforms for Customs personnel were introduced.

A step forward in reorganising the Italian Customs Administration was taken under the Ministry of Mr Andreotti with Law No. 1436 of December 1, 1956, introducing a service uniform. This Law partly modified the 1923 Royal Decree, leaving to specific regulations the setting of “rules concerning group and rank badges, the design and attire of uniforms and tabs, and the period of usage and replacement of each piece of garment”.



1956-1961



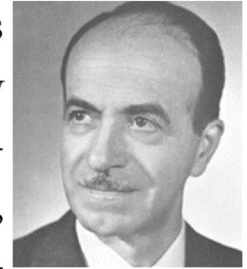
Special regulations concerning service uniforms were introduced during the Ministry of Mr. Trabucchi, by passing the Decree No. 1188 of the President of the Republic of August 16, 1961. These regulations defined attire, features, qualification tabs, period and mandate of usage for the enrolled personnel, also referring to different roles served in the customs administration.

Specifically, rose-shaped insignia was chosen as opposed to the stars used by other military corps. Moreover, caps showed the seal of the Republic since the Customs Administration and its personnel represent the first national authority facing anyone entering the territory of the Republic. Finally, specific insignia (e.g. decorations on sleeves, caps, chinstraps, chevrons) allowed to distinguish personnel by rank.

1961



In 1971, Minister Preti revised the offices (Presidential Decree No 18 of 18 February 1971), for their better rationalisation and territorial distribution, which were subsequently implemented by Minister Pella (pursuant to Presidential Decree No 424 of 12 June 1972).



A remarkable event was represented by the adoption of the Consolidated Text of Legislative Provisions on Customs Matters (Presidential Decree No. 43 of 23 January 1973 – in Italian TULD), which repealed several legislative provisions following the unification of 1861, including Royal Decree-Law No. 1453 of 18 December 1913, converted into Law No. 473 of 17 April 1925, that approved the text of the provisions on temporary imports and exports, as well as Customs Law No. 1424 of 25 September 1940.

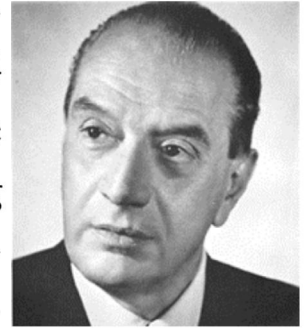
1971-1973



DECRETO DEL PRESIDENTE DELLA REPUBBLICA 23 gennaio 1973, n. 43.

**Approvazione del testo unico delle disposizioni legislative in materia doganale.**

After a series of partial attempts to define a more efficient customs structure, in 1984 Minister Visentini firmly approached the issue through a series of measures, also establishing the "Anelli Commission", named after its President, with the aim of translating the principles identified for the modernization of the Administration into concrete legislative acts.



1984-1988

In parallel, between the 80s and 90s, basis were laid down for the evolution that will entail a radical transformation of the activities of the Autonomous Administration of State Monopolies, in a perspective of rationalization of the sectors of interest.

In particular, in 1988, the Autonomous Administration of State Monopolies took over the management of national lotteries (Presidential Decree No. 562 of 16 December 1988) and, gradually, in the 90s, that of lotto and instant lotteries



The Autonomous Administration was then appointed to manage all types of gaming controlled by the ADM Agency, including lotteries and bets.

The Enabling Law No. 349 of October 10, 1989, signed by Minister Formica set a reorganization of the entire Italian customs, introducing changes in regulations, structure, competences and management. The new resulting body was endowed with an organizational and functional autonomy to better suit and tackle customs services



1988-1989

and their complexity, meeting the needs of trade and production. The constitution of the Department of Customs and indirect taxation included even a higher level of autonomy, also due to the special role played at the European Union level. A strategic interconnection was also confirmed, by leaving the Agency in charge of both regulation and checks over customs activities and excise duties.

In 1991, within the Central Customs Services Directorate of the Customs and Indirect Taxes Department, when Michele del Giudice was the Director General, Division XII was established. It included, among its competences, the prevention and repression of fraud in customs and anti-counterfeiting matters. This structure, over time, developed into the current Anti-Fraud and controls Directorate.

In 1992, the first Customs Anti-Fraud Surveillance Services were set up in the various districts, both at local (CASS) and compartmental level; during that year, a changeover from Michele del Giudice to Carmelo Sapienza as Director general took place.

In this historical period, of particular importance was the approval of the Consolidated Text of Legislative Provisions on Taxes on Production and Consumption and the related criminal and administrative sanctions, known as the 'Testo Unico Accise' (TUA) (Italian Consolidated Text of Excise Duties), issued by Legislative Decree No. 504 of 26 October 1995. It led to the repeal of several legislative provisions following the unification of Italy, including the Consolidated Texts of the legislative provisions concerning the manufacturing tax on spirits and beer and the consumption tax on electricity, approved by Decree of the Minister of Finance of 8 July 1924.

The same Consolidated Law likewise repealed the following provisions: the Royal Decree No. 33, 2nd February 1933, converted into Law No. 353, 3rd April 1933, including measures to limit alcohol smuggling; the Royal Decree No. 635, 27th April 1936, converted into Law No. 594, 8th April 1937, including changes to the tax regime of spirits and new provisions regarding their production and usage; the Royal Decree No. 334, 28th February 1939, converted into Law No. 739, 2nd June 1939, establishing excise duties on energetic products and by-products; the lieutenantancy Legislative Decree No. 223, 26th

April 1945, making changes to the tax regime of spirits and to the consumption tax on electricity.



N. 143

DECRETO LEGISLATIVO 26 ottobre 1995, n. 504.

**Testo unico delle disposizioni legislative concernenti le imposte sulla produzione e sui consumi e relative sanzioni penali e amministrative.**



The need for improving services to economic operators in terms of customs, excise duties, product analysis led – during Mr Vincenzo Visco’s term as Minister of Finance - to the Law No. 59, 15th March 1997, and to the Legislative Decree



No. 300, 30th July 1999. These Acts gave the Customs Administration a new juridical and organisational identity, inspired by the Anglo-American experience, and in particular, by the “Government Agency” model.

1997-1999

The aforementioned decree No. 300/1999 identified the statute as the basis for the Agency’s operations, whereas a specific regulation defined its central and local structure, consisting of various local offices as multifunctional entities.

In this framework, the tributary transactions previously managed by the Ministry of Finance are entrusted to an autonomous public body, operating according to management models that more closely replicate those of the private sector, in line with the peculiar rhythms of international exchanges as this is becoming more and more relevant in number and financial value.

From 1st January 2001, under Minister Del Turco, the Italian Customs Agency finally became operational. The Agency is a public body with its own legal personality and organisational, asset, and accounting autonomy. The legal relations, public authority, and competences previously held by the Customs and Excise Department of the Ministry of Finance have been transferred to the Agency.



2001-2003

One of the aspects worth mentioning of this evolutionary path is the 2003 antifraud activities boost, including the institution of the Agency's first intelligence room, under the Director General Mario Andrea Guaiana's supervision and Giuseppe Peleggi's momentum, who would then become Director General himself. In this perspective, radical interventions to rationalise and digitise the Customs Control Circuit were carried out.



In 2011, the Strategic Committee of the ADM Agency introduced modifications to service uniforms, with Mr Giuseppe Peleggi as the chairman and General Director. The main modification was the replacement of the double button line on jackets with a single button line, as in the update of uniforms carried out in 1862.



2011-2012

In 2012, Law No. 135 passed under the Ministry of Mr. Grilli marked an important turning point: starting from December 1, 2012, the Autonomous Administration of State Monopolies merged into the Italian Customs Agency, forming the Italian Customs and Monopolies Agency. Thus, the Italian customs administration gained back the original competences over excise duties, customs and monopolies.



The Ministry for Agriculture, Forests, and Food Policies 31st January 2013 Decree, in agreement with the Minister of Economy and Finance and in compliance with the provisions of the Decree-Law No. 95, 6th July 2012, retained the functions and resources once held by the Agency for horse racing industry development, whereas entrusting the management of horseracing betting to the Customs and Monopolies Agency.



This was the beginning of the reorganisation of offices, personnel and competences, as well as of the acquisition of specialised personnel, so as to make the osmosis between the two worlds that had travelled in parallel for a long period of time, although having the same historical roots and legal basis, increasingly harmonious and consonant.

In 2018, Director General Giovanni Kessler established the new operational uniform for the Agency's personnel, including the adoption of a new shield.



2018-2020



In 2020, under the Ministry of Mr Gualtieri, the long history of the ADM Agency came to an institutional settlement with the regulations included in the Decree Law No. 104, converted into Law No. 126 of 2020. The 4th paragraph of Article 103 stated that whenever reference is made to the various past denominations identifying bodies with functions, tasks and attributions that later came under



the competence of the Customs and Monopolies Agency, it is to this latter Agency that exclusive reference must be made.

Minister Gualtieri promoted greater cooperation between the Italian Customs Agency and the Autonomous Administration of State Monopolies, which had merged into ADM in the last decade. Judicial police powers were thus extended also to the personnel formerly belonging to the Autonomous Administration.

2020

In 2020, competences were also better outlined for the Agency to research, rescue and dispose of boats used by migrants to reach the Italian coastline, in Calabria, Sicily and on the islands in the Strait of Sicily. To reach this goal, an important coordination meeting was held by the Italian Presidency of the Council, involving Civil Protection, the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructures, the Ministry of Interior, Police forces and Port authorities.

Subsequently, the Agency started to carry out these activities, involving internal chemical labs, large engineering operations, and dedicated naval equipment.



2020-2022

These activities resulted into the disposal of more than 2500 boats, many of them with more than 30 metres in length and above 100 tons in mass. Some of these boats had been left lying on the beautiful Mediterranean sea bottom for more than ten years.

In order to fully implement regulations set by Decree Law No. 104 concerning the functioning of the ADM Agency, General Director Marcello Minenna adopted a series of regulatory measures, including the reorganization into 10 professional areas of the 13.000 employees resulting from the former subdivisions: Customs and indirect taxation offices, Technical Offices of Finance, and Autonomous Administration

of State Monopolies, with special decorations and insignia for service uniforms:



2022

In 2022, liveries for service cars have been established, in order to improve safety when entering customs areas. ADM designers realised them using the historical colours of the administration: white, blue and grey.





In 2022 the stylist Kiton was appointed to design the new service uniforms, relying on the guidelines set in 1961 and in 2011 by the Strategic Committee of the customs administration.



The graphical projects for producing the service uniforms were drawn by internal designers.





During the Ministry of Mr. Daniele Franco, a reorganization was started: the former Customs and indirect taxation offices, Technical Offices of Finance and Autonomous Administration of State Monopolies were unified into new single Offices for customs and monopolies. The merging process that had started in 2012 was then completed, taking back the Agency to the original status dating back to October 23, 1853.





*[adm.gov.it](http://adm.gov.it)*





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