

RELOCATING TO MILAN

Table of contents

1. Accommodation.....	3
• What accommodation is available for those moving to Milan for the first time?.....	3
• Is it possible to commute in from outside Milan?.....	3
• What is the best way to look for accommodation in Milan?	4
• What is the average cost of housing in Milan?	4
• What facilities are available for conferences and other large events?	5
2. Education	7
• Are there international schools or schools covering non-Italian curricula in Milan? What languages is teaching available in?	7
• What options are available for university-level studies?	8
3. Infrastructure and transport.....	8
• What connections are available between Milan and other major European destinations?	8
• How does the public transport system work?	9
• Is Milan well connected to the surrounding areas (Varese, Como, Monza, etc.) by public transport?.....	9
• Can I use my driving licence in Italy?	10
• Are broadband internet connections widely available?	10
• Can public administration services be accessed online?.....	10
4. Healthcare	10
• How does the Italian national healthcare system work? Can non-Italians use it? ..	10
• Is health insurance required?.....	11
• Is private healthcare available? Are there restrictions to using them? Do private institutions have partnerships with the national healthcare service?.....	11
• What are the most important medical institutions in and around Milan?.....	11
5. Quality of life	11
• Is Milan a safe city?	11
• Is Milan a safe and inclusive city for people of different faiths or non-religious people?	12
• Is Milan a safe and inclusive city for LGBTQI people?	12
• Is Milan a “green” city? What parks and other areas for outdoor activities does it have?	12
• What is air quality like in Milan?.....	13
• What cultural and leisure activities does Milan offer?.....	13

- What is the procedure for bringing pets into Italy?..... 14

1. Accommodation

- **What accommodation is available for those moving to Milan for the first time?**

In 2016, 102 new developments (either new builds or fully renovated existing buildings), comprising 4,184 apartments, were approaching completion or already on the market within the Cerchia dei Bastioni, Milan's inner ring road. 34% of these apartments are part of the City Life, Parco Vittoria and Porta Nuova developments, while the rest are concentrated in 99 smaller blocks, generally consisting of fewer than 50 apartments. They have proved enormously popular among buyers: 67% of them were sold by 2016, leaving 1,400 still unsold. There is a focus on energy efficiency, with 68% of the new developments in class A or A+ and 23% in class B.

The most important developments on the outskirts of the city are in Cascina Merlata, adjacent to the former Expo 2015 site, where 700 apartments have already been completed and where an area of 155,000Sq m is due to be developed between now and 2025, and Milano Santa Giulia, with 1,400 apartments already built and more due to be built between now and 2025.

A recent study on the housing available in the Milan area (both new-build and second-hand) showed that two-room flats (not counting kitchen and bathroom), were the most common type of accommodation, accounting for 38.4% of the total, followed by three-room flats (34.1%), four-room flats (13.3%), studio flats (8.2%) and five-room flats (6%).

For second-hand properties in good condition prices average €7.2k/Sq m in the historic centre, €6.05k/Sq m within the Cerchia dei Bastioni, €4k/Sq m within the Cerchia della Convallazione and €2.1k/Sq m in the outskirts.

Older flats or those requiring renovation average €5.7k/Sq m in the centre, €4.1k/Sq m within the Cerchia dei Bastioni, €2.90k/Sq m within the Circonvallazione and €1,7k/Sq m in the outskirts. (Source: Milan Chamber of Commerce in collaboration with FIMAA Milano Monza & Brianza).

- **Is it possible to commute in from outside Milan?**

There is a wide range of accommodation options within commuting distance of Milan, including apartments, houses, etc., at competitive prices. The average price in the Province of Milan (excluding the city of Milan) is between €1,120 and €2,100 per Sq m for new builds. Prices are even lower on the outskirts of the city, such as in the Province of Monza and Brianza, where average prices are between €900 and €1,900 per Sq m.

At higher prices but still competitive is the city of Monza, where prices range from €1,300/Sq m for older properties to €2,900/Sq m for new ones. (Source: Milan Chamber of Commerce in collaboration with FIMAA Milano Monza & Brianza) The highly developed and integrated road systems and public transport, which have been significantly developed for Expo 2015, make it possible to reach the city of Milan in reasonable times; for example, Rho, 18km from the central station, a major residential area on the outskirts and the location of the main trade fair venue of Milan, can be reached from the city centre in just 20 minutes by metro, for €2.50. And for those who want to live further out, for example in Como (50km from the central station), there are many feasible options: from Como Nord Lago station, trains run every 30 minutes, reaching Milan Cadorna station, one of the main transport hubs, in just an hour for €4.80. Or from Monza, 15km from Milan's central station, you can reach Milan Greco-Pirelli (Bocconi University) with trains leaving every 30 minutes for €2.20. Also from Monza there are seven trains an hour for Milan Porta

Garibaldi, another major hub, also for €2.20. Clearly, the prices of public transport are significantly lower if season tickets are purchased.

Commuting is facilitated by the excellent transport connections. (See the section on Infrastructure and Transport below.)

- **What is the best way to look for accommodation in Milan?**

House-hunting in Milan is best done through estate agents, who have the skills and contacts to help their clients choose a home suited to their needs. Estate agents can be independent or part of a chain; in either case, it is highly advisable to choose one that is a member of a trade association such as FIMAA Milano Monza & Brianza, FIAIP Milano, ANAMA Milano or FIABCI Italia, whose members are bound by codes of ethics and professionalism.

New builds are sometimes sold or rented by the developers themselves, which should also be members of a trade association, such as Assimpredil ANCE, Confedilizia Milano, Assoimmobiliare or ASPESI.

- **What is the average cost of housing in Milan?**

House prices in Milan vary widely depending on the type of accommodation, the age of the building and the location. The average price is approximately €3,900 per Sq m, with a range covering around €8,000 per Sq m in the centre, €5,900 within the inner ring road (which is also known as the “Cerchia dei Bastioni”), €4,000 within the outer ring road and €2,400 outside the outer ring road. The average residential rent within the city is around €145 per Sq m per year, with a range covering around €200 in the centre, €160 within the inner ring road, €120 within the outer ring road and €95 outside it. These figures, provided by the Milan Chamber of Commerce, are in line with the KPMG analysis EMA Europe location assessment, which notes that rent prices in Milan are lower than in Paris, Vienna, Amsterdam, Munich, Dublin, Copenhagen, Rome, Stockholm, Madrid and Barcelona.

Map of the Municipality of Milan, indicating the ring roads.

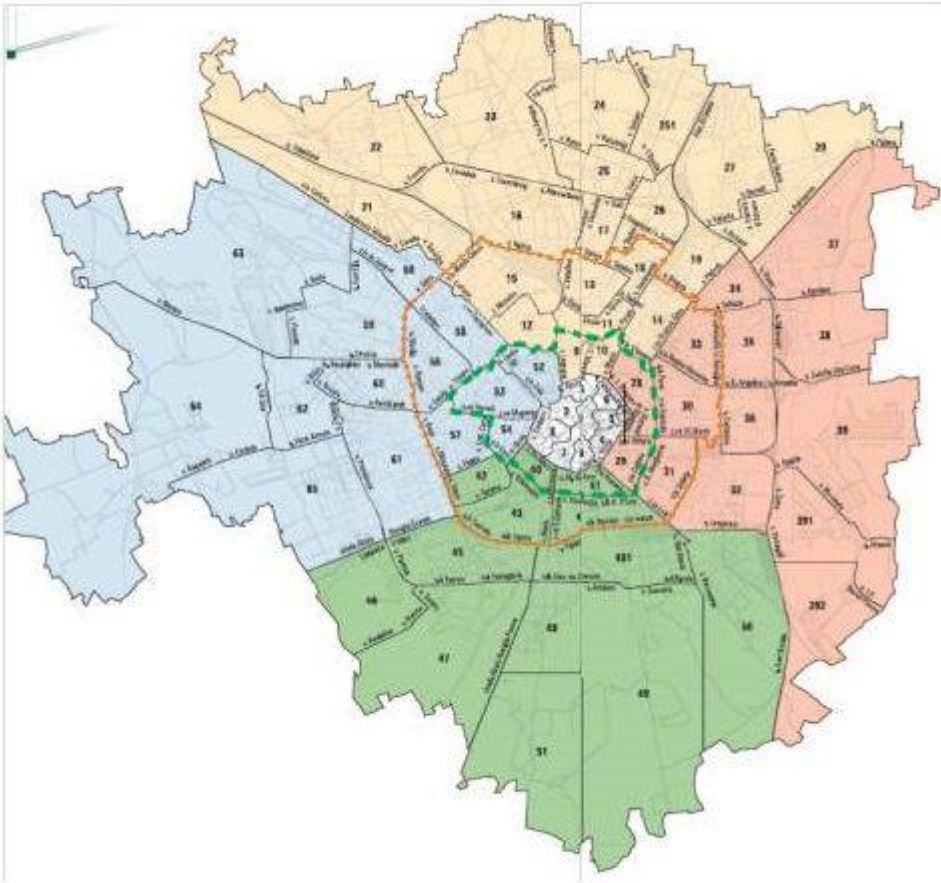
KEY

White: historic centre

Dotted green line: inner ring road (Cerchia dei Bastioni)

Dotted orange line: outer ring road (Cerchia della Circonvallazione)

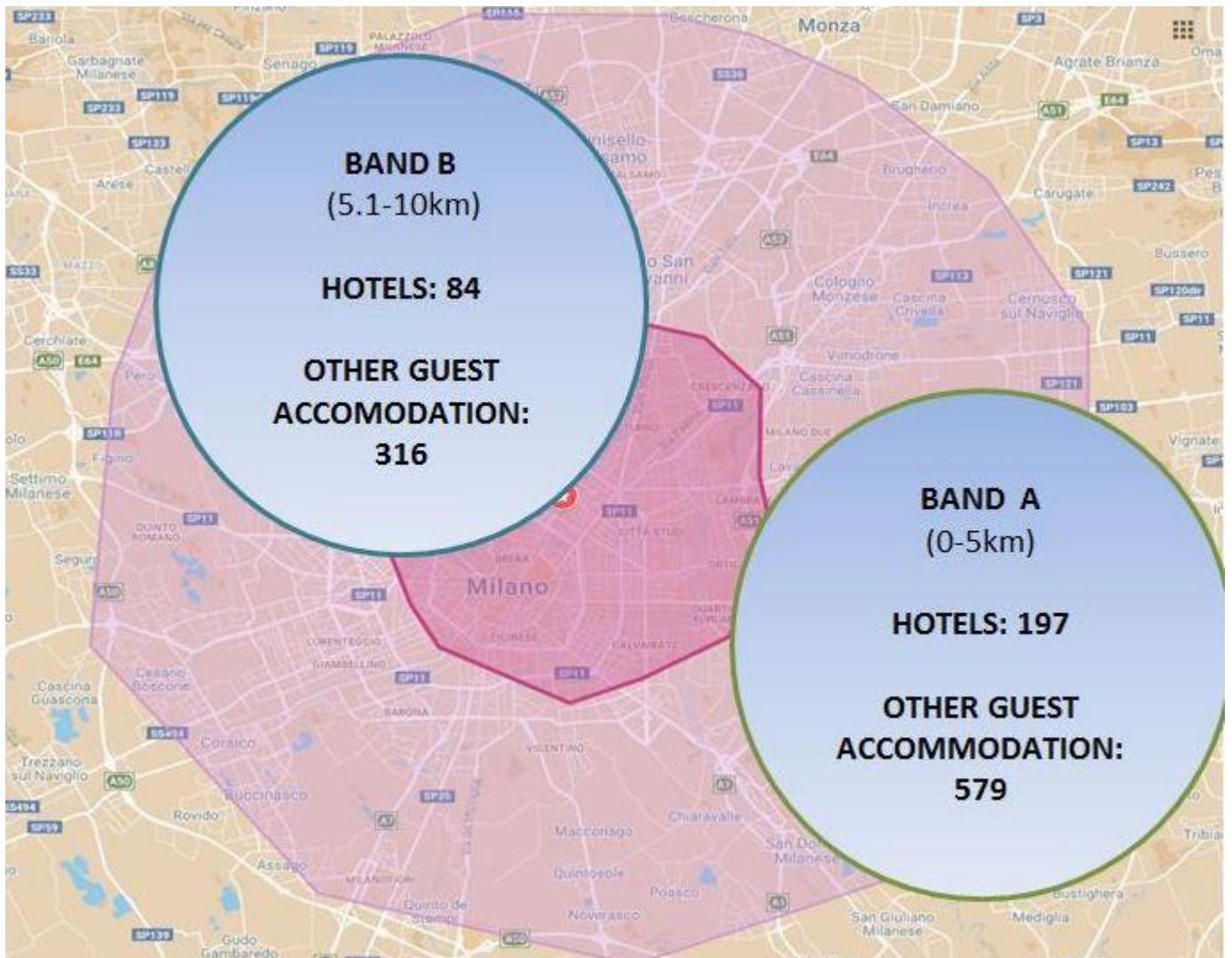
Area outside orange line: outskirts



Source: *TeMA e FIMAA Milano Monza & Brianza*

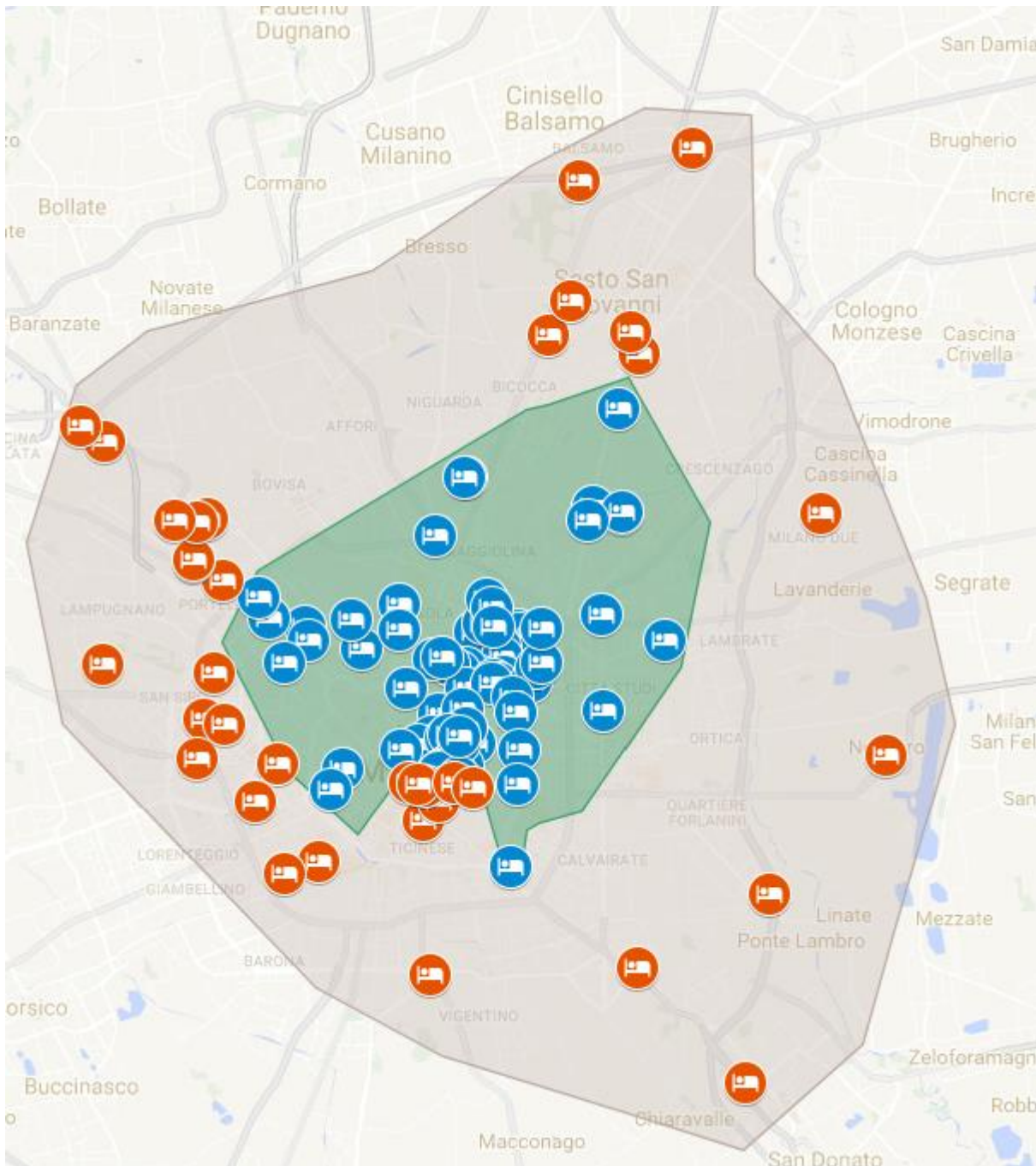
- **What facilities are available for conferences and other large events?**

The map below shows the hotels (3 stars and above) and other guest accommodation (holiday rental flats and B&Bs) in Milan, divided into two bands: band A, within 5km of the Pirelli Building, and band B, between 5 and 10km from the Pirelli Building. Milan has 285 hotels of three stars or more. 197 of these are in Band A (92 three-star hotels, 87 four-star hotels, six five-star hotels and 12 five-star luxury hotels) and 84 of them are in Band B (34 of them three-star, 47 four-star and three five-star). There are 922 holiday rental flats or B&Bs in the city. 579 of these are in band A (132 B&B and 447 holiday rental flats) and 316 in band B (81 B&Bs and 235 rental flats).



Location of hotels and other guest accommodation in Band A (<5km from the Pirelli Building) and Band B (5-10km from the Pirelli Building)

During the study the Milan Chamber of Commerce collected data, including the rate of daily occupation throughout the year and the average room price, on a daily basis from a sample of 134 medium-high-range hotels. This sample was once again divided into Band A and Band B (<5km and 5-10km from the Pirelli Building respectively). 78 of the sample hotels fell within Band A and 37 within Band B, while 19 were more than 10km from the Pirelli Building.



Location of hotels in the sample monitored, in Band A and Band B, <5km and 5-10km respectively from the Pirelli Building

2. Education

- **Are there international schools or schools covering non-Italian curricula in Milan? What languages is teaching available in?**

Milan has a number of international schools. These include two bilingual Italian/German schools (Deutsche Schule Mailand and the Swiss School of Milan), nine international schools where classes are taught in English (the Bilingual European School, Bloom International College, the British School of Milan, the Canadian School of Milan, Collegio San Carlo, the International School of Milan, Ludum School, St. Louis School and the British American

Preschool) and the European School in Varese, where teaching is available in Italian, English, French, German and Dutch.

These schools offer teaching at all levels, except for the Ludum School and St Louis School (which offer only preschool, primary school and middle school), Collegio San Carlo (which offers only the International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme), the Montessori Bilingual School of Milan (preschool and primary school) and the British American Preschool.

Bilingual preschool classes, following an international curriculum, are offered by KC School (admission from 6 months), Mile Kids (from 12 months), Follador Nursery School (12 months), the Montessori Bilingual School of Milan and, as mentioned above, the British American Preschool (24 months; part of the Bilingual European School).

A survey conducted by the Italian Ministry of Education and the City of Milano in June 2017 found out that a total of over 4,500 places will be available for the 2018/19 academic year and nearly 2,300 for the 2019/20 academic year¹ in the above-mentioned foreign and international schools. As agreed with most international schools, if EMA relocates to Milano, arrangements will be made to create additional capacity in these schools.

For EMA staff who want their children to attend Italian school, there are over 900 public and private schools in Milan, including 309 preschools, 233 primary schools (for ages 6 to 11), 199 middle schools (ages 11 to 14), eight high schools focusing on art and design, 24 focusing on classical studies (including Latin and Ancient Greek language), 51 focusing on science and 23 focusing on languages, as well as two conservatoires and over 90 technical institutes.

- **What options are available for university-level studies?**

Milan has numerous world-class universities, many of which offer courses taught entirely or partly in English. Among the top universities offering degree courses taught entirely in English are the University of Milan (with English-language teaching for Political Sciences and International Relations, Economics and International Medical School, among others); Milan Bicocca University (International Economics and Marine Sciences); the Sacro Cuore Catholic University, the largest private university in Europe, particularly in the fields of economics, management and medicine; Luigi Bocconi University (International Economics and Management, International Economics and Finance, Economics and Management of Government and International Organisations); and Milan Polytechnic, which specialises in architecture and engineering and offers almost all of its specialist courses in English.

Degree-level qualifications in the fields of fashion, design, graphic design and art are also offered by specialist schools such as the Brera Academy of Fine Arts, the New Academy of Fine Arts (NABA), the Istituto Europeo di Design (IED) and the Istituto Marangoni, the Scala Theatre Academy, the Giuseppe Verdi conservatoire, and the Fondazione Milano schools of theatre, music, cinema and interpreting.

3. Infrastructure and transport

- **What connections are available between Milan and other major European destinations?**

Milan is served by three international airports.

Milan Malpensa operates international and intercontinental routes and is the main transit hub in the north of Italy. It is the top airport in Italy, and one of the most used in Europe, for goods shipping. The airport is located 48km from the city centre and has bus

connections to the central station, Linate airport, Orio al Serio airport and the Fiera di Milano trade-fair grounds and train connections to the central station and Cadorna. There are also direct connections from the airport to Rome, Turin, Genoa, Varese and Lugano. Malpensa can also be reached by car or by taxi.

Milan Linate airport is just 7km from the city centre and can be reached by bus or car. It serves a wide range of short- and medium-haul domestic and international destinations. Metro line 4, once completed in 2021, will link the airport to the city centre in just 14 minutes.

Bergamo-Orio al Serio airport is used mainly by budget airlines. It is located in the municipality of Orio al Serio, 5km from Bergamo and 50km from Milan city centre. It can be reached by car or by shuttle bus from Bergamo, Milan, Monza, Brescia and Turin.

Milan is a major rail hub, serving important domestic and international train routes. High-speed rail network connects Milan to major cities in Italy (including Rome in three hours) and to other European cities, such as Paris, Lyon, Geneva and Munich.

Improvements are being carried out on the connections to Bologna, Florence and Rome, which will decrease journey times (e.g. Milan-Rome in 2h30). Milan's stations are: Milan Central, Porta Garibaldi, Cadorna, Porta Genova, Rogoredo, Lambrate and Greco Pirelli.

- **How does the public transport system work?**

Milan has an excellent **public transport network**, serving both the city centre and the outskirts, consisting of 12 suburban train lines, 117 urban bus routes, 17 tram routes, four trolleybus routes, an urban train network, four metro lines with a fifth under construction to link the city centre with Linate airport, 33 intercity bus routes and various regional train lines. Parking is widely available near train stations.

The metro runs every day from 5:45am to 00:30am. Some of the lines offer 24-hour service, with rail-replacement buses during the night. The above-ground transport network generally begins running about an hour before the metro and closes about half an hour after it. There are also a number of night buses, which begin running at 00:30am. The outskirts are served by a "radiobus" service, a hybrid bus/taxi service that allows users to call the bus on demand to take them between any two designated stops.

The city has a fleet of approximately 4,700 taxis, over half of them hybrid.

Car- and bike-sharing facilities are also widely available, with docking stations located at strategic points around the city.

The city has 140km of cycle lanes, 80% of them on the road and 20% in green areas.

A project is also being developed to introduce public water-based transport to take advantage of the waterways running through Milan.

- **Is Milan well connected to the surrounding areas (Varese, Como, Monza, etc.) by public transport?**

Greater Milan encompasses part or all of the provinces of Monza e Brianza, Varese, Bergamo, Como, Lecco, Brescia, Cremona, Lodi, Pavia, Novara, Alessandria and Piacenza. An extensive rail network connects these areas to the city of Milan, with trains serving three stations in the city: the central station, Porta Garibaldi and Cadorna.

Greater Milan, within a radius of 30km from Milan city centre, is also served by a suburban rail network, the Passante. Trains run every 30 minutes, between 6am and midnight, seven days a week. The Lombardy region is served by a network of 36 lines that run between 6am and 9pm.

- **Can I use my driving licence in Italy?**

Yes. European citizens can use driving licences issued by member states without having to convert them or obtain an Italian licence. However, it is advisable to convert the licence within a year of arrival, otherwise if it is lost, stolen or damaged, a certificate confirming the licence details will have to be applied for in the country of issue so that a replacement licence can be issued in Italy.

All procedures relating to driving licences are managed by the [Automobile Club Italia \(ACI\)](#).

- **What is the process for registering vehicles in Italy?**

All vehicles brought in from outside Italy and used in the country for more than 12 months must be registered. This is done by contacting the local branch of the Civil Motoring Department (Ufficio di Motorizzazione Civile), which will check that the vehicle's documentation is in order and all necessary tax has been paid. The Department will then issue a vehicle registration certificate (carta di circolazione), following which the vehicle must be registered on the Public Automobile Register (pubblico registro automobilistico [PRA]) within 60 days. For vehicles brought in from an EU member state, Lichtenstein, Norway or Iceland, the application for registration can be submitted online through the [Sportello Telematico dell'Automobilista](#), a page on the website of the Automobile Club Italia.

- **Are broadband internet connections widely available?**

Yes. Milan is fully served by fibre-optic broadband. In addition, many public areas, such as public buildings, squares and roads, have free wi-fi, provided by the [Milanese Public Network](#).

- **Can public administration services be accessed online?**

Yes. The [website of the municipality of Milan](#) has a page where individuals and businesses can book appointments, apply for certificates, submit applications, access legal documents and publications, pay taxes, fines, nursery fees, etc. The page also gives information on mobility, cultural activities, etc. Each registered user is assigned a digital dossier containing information on family services, registration for school and other educational services, tax documents and mobility services.

Other online platforms are also available, such as the [website of the Lombardy regional authorities](#) and the regional health service.

4. Healthcare

- **How does the Italian national healthcare system work? Can non-Italians use it?**

Access to healthcare is a fundamental right protected by the Italian constitution and is available to everyone, whether Italian citizens or not. The national healthcare system (*Servizio Sanitario Nazionale* [SSN]) provides two categories of service: (1) primary or basic care (the user's first point of contact, such as a GP, a paediatrician or an emergency doctor) and (2) secondary and tertiary assistance (services accessed through a GP, such as diagnostic exams or referrals to specialists).

Healthcare services are managed by local hospital authorities (*aziende ospedaliere*) and local healthcare authorities (*aziende sanitarie locali* [ASL or AUSL]), which provide their services through accredited private or public institutions. The services provided by the

SSN are generally free, although in certain cases the patient is required to purchase a *ticket sanitario*, a form of tax on certain medical services. Certain people (e.g. those on low income, the elderly) are exempt from this tax.

EU citizens who spend more than three months in Italy and employees of international organisations headquartered in Italy can register, for themselves and for their immediate family members, with the regional healthcare service (*servizio sanitaria regionale* [SSR]) by applying to the local healthcare authority (ASL) with a declaration of residence and proof of identity. Additional documentation, e.g. proof of employment with an international organisation, may also be requested.

- **Is health insurance required?**

Health insurance is optional. However, if a non-Italian citizen is eligible to register with the regional healthcare service (SSR) but chooses not to, then they will need health insurance to access medical services. First-aid services are always provided, regardless of whether or not the patient holds health insurance.

- **Is private healthcare available? Are there restrictions to using them? Do private institutions have partnerships with the national healthcare service?**

A number of private doctors and healthcare institutions are available and can be used without any restrictions. The national healthcare service (SSN) also has partnerships with a number of accredited private institutions, which provide healthcare services of the same quality as public institutions on behalf of the SSN.

- **What are the most important medical institutions in and around Milan?**

The Lombardy region has over 200 hospitals, both public and private, with a total of 37,000 beds.

Public hospitals can be research hospitals (*istituti di ricovero e cura a carattere scientifico* [IRCCS]) or local social healthcare trusts (*aziende socio sanitarie territoriali* [ASST]). Private hospitals can be private IRCCSs, classified hospitals or care homes.

IRCCSs are top-level hospitals that carry out research in the fields of biomedicine and healthcare management and organisation. They offer specialist medical care and collaborate with other medical centres around the country.

Some of the most advanced medical centres in Italy are located in Lombardy. Among these are the Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori di Milano (specialising in oncology), the Fondazione IRCCS Policlinico San Matteo di Pavia (transplants and high-complexity internal medicine), the Fondazione Istituto Neurologico Carlo Besta di Milano (neurology), the Istituto Clinico Humanitas di Milano (neurodegenerative diseases), the IRCCS Istituto scientifico universitario San Raffaele di Milano, the ASST Grande Ospedale Metropolitano Niguarda di Milano, and the ASST Spedali Civili di Brescia.

5. Quality of life

- **Is Milan a safe city?**

Safety in Milan is excellent, especially in the central areas. In its report “**Cities of opportunity 2016**”, PricewaterhouseCoopers ranked Milan fourth in Europe in terms of safety, ahead of Paris and Berlin. (The same report ranks Milan 18th in terms of overall quality of life.) In 2016 the police recorded a fall of 5.9% in the number of criminal incidents reported in Milan and a fall of 7% in the province.

- **Is Milan a safe and inclusive city for people of different faiths or non-religious people?**

Milan is a cosmopolitan, multicultural city and the Milanese pride themselves on their respect for and inclusiveness of people of all faiths and none. Although it has an ancient Catholic tradition, the city has also embraced the religious multiculturalism that has been brought by its many immigrant communities. Apart from the Catholic community, the largest religious communities are Orthodox and Reform Christian, Muslim, Jewish, Hindu, Buddhist and Sikh. The main non-Catholic places of worship are the Central Synagogue (as well as numerous other synagogues), All Saints' Anglican Church, the Protestant Church, the Waldensian Temple, the Orthodox churches of various Christian denominations (including Russian, Greek, Serbian and Romanian). There are numerous Buddhist centres in the city, including Il Cerchio Institute for the Dissemination of Zen Buddhism, the Ghe Pel Ling Institute of Tibetan Buddhist Studies, the Kupa Lama Gangchen Association and the Daisaku Ikeda Buddhist Cultural Centre for Peace. There is no mosque in Milan itself but the Al-Rahman Mosque is located in Segrate on the outskirts of the city. There is an Islamic cultural centre in Via Padova, a Muslim centre is currently under construction, and many cultural associations organise daily or weekly prayer sessions and celebrations for Muslims. There are numerous initiatives promoting inter-faith dialogue, such as that held during Expo 2015 and the "IoSonoLaPace" festival run by the Soka Gakkai Italian Buddhist Institute. There are currently 56 religious associations and organisations listed on the register set up by the municipality to promote dialogue with the various religious communities in Milan. The register illustrates the varied, cosmopolitan nature of the city's population and the harmony in which the various communities coexist. The municipality has organised interventions in schools, in collaboration with 15 religious organisations, to raise awareness of the five major religions - Christianity, Buddhism, Islam, Hinduism and Judaism.

- **Is Milan a safe and inclusive city for LGBTQI people?**

Milan is very open and inclusive for people of all genders and sexual orientations.

A number of LGBTQI events are held in Milan, including Milano Pride, Pride Week, and the Mix Festival of Gay, Lesbian and Queer Cinema, which marked its 30th anniversary last year.

Milan prides itself on promoting legal protection for all couples. In July 2012 the municipality ruled in favour of setting up a register of de facto couples over the age of 18, of the same or different genders and of any nationality, who are resident in Milan. Local authorities offer institutional support to LGBTQI people. Discrimination based on sexual orientation can be reported to the [Spazio LGBT department of the municipality of Milan](#), which also offers free counselling, practical assistance, legal assistance and information on local LGBTQI associations. The local authorities also run the Casa dei Diritti, a platform set up to promote equal opportunities and fight prejudice and discrimination of all types by providing information and organising events.

- **Is Milan a "green" city? What parks and other areas for outdoor activities does it have?**

Milan is an extremely green city. With a total of nearly 18 million Sq m of green areas in the form of 54 parks, 21 public gardens and other green spaces (and over 23 million Sq m if you count school gardens, cemeteries, etc.), the city offers countless opportunities for contact with nature. Among the most famous parks are Sempione Park next to Sforzesco Castle, the Indro Montanelli Gardens at Porta Venezia, and the Forlanini, Lambro and

Monte Stella parks as well as the parks created as part of urban redevelopment projects, such as City Life, Porta Nuova, etc. There are also countless small gardens dotted around the city, as well as numerous **public areas for outdoor sports** such as basketball and rugby, outdoor gyms and skate parks.

Milan is also famous for its waterways (*navigli*), which once connected the city to Lake Maggiore, Lake Como and the lower part of the Ticino river. They run in three directions - Naviglio Grande towards the south-east, Naviglio Pavese towards the south and Martesana towards the north-east - with paths for pedestrians and cyclists running along much of them.

- **What is air quality like in Milan?**

Although Greater Milan is a major European industrial centre, the city is less polluted than many comparable cities, such as Paris and Barcelona and policies have been implemented to improve the air quality even further. In 2012 a congestion zone (known as Area C) was introduced to restrict traffic in the city centre. The numerous green areas and widely used bike- and car-sharing services are also helping improve air quality, as are incentives to encourage citizens to use public transport.

- **What cultural and leisure activities does Milan offer?**

Milan's world-class cultural offerings in the fields of art, history, fashion, music and sport make it one of the most exciting cities in Europe, with a compelling mix of the historic and the modern. Its numerous attractions include historic and artistic sites (the cathedral, Sforzesco Castle, the Columns of San Lorenzo, the church of Santa Maria delle Grazie, the basilica of Sant'Ambrogio) and 60 museums and exhibition venues (Sforzesco Castle, the Museum of the 20th Century, the Gallery of Modern Art, the Museum of Cultures, the Pavilian of Contemporary Art, the Museum of Science and Technology, the Brera art gallery, the Design Museum, the Prada Foundation, Armani Silos). The city also boasts 48 theatres, including the Piccolo Teatro and the Teatro d'Europa, with about 100 production companies and nine theatre and dance festivals. Music venues include the Scala opera house, six classical concert halls, including the Teatro Dal Verme (which hosts the Primi Pomeriggi Musicali orchestra) and the Auditorium di Milano (which hosts the Verdi orchestra) and two international festivals, MITO Settembre and Milano Musica. The city offers a network of public libraries, with a modern collection of books, magazines and digital publications, including in foreign languages, multimedia equipment, internet access, reading areas and children's areas. Regular festivals and other cultural events are held, including Bookcity, La Prima della Scala, Museocity and Pianocity, and dedicated "weeks" such as Photo Week, Movie Week, Art Week and Music Week.

The Municipality of Milan invests widely in sports and offers over 135 high-quality sports facilities (stadiums, athletics tracks, swimming pools etc.) which are available to everyone. Some are managed directly the Municipality's in-house company, Milano Sport, while others are managed by private companies or associations (the San Siro Meazza stadium, for example, is managed by AC Milan and Inter FC). In recent years the administration has renovated a number of major public facilities, including the Vigorelli Velodrome.

Numerous major sporting events are held in the city, for football (Milan is the only European city with two teams that have won the Champions League), basketball, volleyball, rugby and athletics.

- **What is the procedure for bringing pets into Italy?**

The rules governing bringing pets into the country vary depending on whether they are being brought in from EU countries or non-EU countries. Pets brought in from the EU must have an EU pet passport, in accordance with Commission Decision 2003/803/EC of 26 November 2003. They must also be microchipped (or have a legible tattoo if registered before 03/07/2011) and must be vaccinated against rabies.