

The reduction for "First House"

Note II-bis of Article 1 of the Tariff, Part I, attached single registration tax text (DPR 131/1986) shows the requirements to be eligible for reduced registration tax application to 2% instead of the 9 % (requirements which also includes the potential to apply VAT reduced to 4% according to the reference required by item 21 of Table a part II attached to the DPR 633/1972):

- The property being purchased, on which you ask the benefits "first home", should not be luxurious, so it must be stacked in different category from A / 1, A / 8 and A / 9;
- The property purchased is located in the Municipality in which the purchaser has, or establish, within 18 months of purchase, his residence;
- In the act of purchase the buyer must declare not to be sole owner, or with their spouse, property rights, usufruct, use and habitation of other houses in the Municipality in which the property is located to buy;
- It is necessary that the taxpayer is not the holder, in any part of the national territory, not even partial or joint estate, the other house by him or by the spouse acquired in ownership, usufruct, use or habitation advantage of Facility "first house".

Combating money laundering: news from EU Commission

The European Commission has adopted a proposal for a Directive - COM (2016) 450 final - to change the Anti-Money Laundering Directive IV. The proposal is the first step to implement the Plan of Action to combat terrorist financing activities in February 2016 and is also part of a set of interventions aimed at promoting fiscal transparency and to fight the elusive phenomena and abuse. The proposed measures to counter the financing of terrorism are as follows:

- The strengthening of the powers of the European Financial Intelligence Units to enhance effective cooperation;
- The introduction of measures to counteract the risk of terrorist financing related to the cd. virtual currencies;
- The introduction of provisions against risks associated with pre-paid anonymous instruments (for example, pre-paid cards);
- More and more intensive controls relating to operations with third SO-CALLED risky.

As far as changes to the Anti-Money Laundering Directive IV to the cd. III Anti-Money Laundering Directive, we learn that:

- Lowering the threshold to 10,000 euro for cash regulation of the sale of goods;

- The application of the law to "providers of gambling services";
- The compulsory implementation of customer due diligence by imposing the adoption of measures proportionate to the risk, without providing for exemptions for certain categories of customers or transactions;
- The acquisition of further information on the actual beneficiary of an operation, transaction or relationship;
- The obligation to make reports to the Financial Intelligence Unit in case of suspicion that the money involved in the transaction, or the goods or the rendering constitute proceeds of a crime. Previously, the report had covered the transactions and services for which there was a suspicion of money laundering.