

USE OF AN ATA CARNET IN DELIVERIES TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION (26.1.2018)

The Russian Federation became a member of the ATA Carnet system on the 15th May 2000. The system is valid throughout the entire customs territory of the Russian Federation, except the external borders of the Eurasian Customs Union (Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia and Armenia). There is no border crossing point inside the Eurasian Customs Union area. The problem of stamping the documents and checking the goods inside the area should be solved by the end of the year 2017.

The Federal Customs Service of Russia requires that all rules of the ATA Convention are strictly followed. Identification of the goods must be carried out in an extremely accurate way.

<http://bit.ly/2rmxpeQ>

The Russian Customs only accepts ATA Carnets if the following rules are fulfilled.

Fulfilling the ATA Carnet

An ATA Carnet must be fulfilled electronically printing or using a typewriter. Hand-written ATA Carnets are not accepted.

ATA Carnet has to be completed in English or French, but lists of goods must be translated into Russian. The holder/representative must have several copies of the translated lists with him/her when crossing the border.

Stamping the documents: stamp where there is a place for stamping. It is not obligatory to stamp a power of attorney, but it is recommended.

Inform the Customs preferably 2 – 3 days before your visit takes place, if you travel on the Allegro or Lev Tolstoi trains from Finland to Russian Federation.

Call the Finnish Customs at Vainikkala, tel. +358 40 3325451,

http://www.raja.fi/guidelines/border_crossing

Send a message to the Russian Customs Service at Vyborg,

E-mail : vyb_vzdtp_predinfo@sztu.customs.ru (old: pass_vybcu@sztu.customs.ru),

fax (81378) 59-350.

Mention in your message: The number of the ATA Carnet, kopio of the cover of the ATA Carnet, list of goods, the name of the person, days of arrival and departure, time schedule of the train.

Information on train travel to Russia https://www.vr.fi/cs/vr/en/abc_russia

Cover page

A. Name and address of the holder

The holder is the person or company in whose name the customs clearance will be carried out and who is financially responsible for it.

B. Representative of the holder

The representative of the holder is the person who carries the goods from Finland to the Russian Federation and presents them to the Customs to be stamped. One person and his address are only marked in this box. The representative of the ATA carnet holder must hold a power of attorney except if his full name, the number and the date of issue of his passport are duly indicated in box B of the front cover of the ATA Carnet (better have both done).

For example: Maija Meikäläinen – Passport Number: 234234535, Date of issue: 4.4.2014.

If there are more than one representative of the holder, the holder should give all representatives a power of attorney (authorization) which is translated into Russian or English.

Driver of the vehicle can be a citizen of the Russian Federation when delivering goods with an ATA carnet as well as the carrier can be a Russian enterprise.

Use of the goods

Russian Customs accepts an ATA carnet for the following goods:

- Exhibition goods
- Professional equipment
- Commercial samples of goods
- Goods of educational, scientific and cultural purpose to be exported

The Russian Customs does not accept an ATA carnet:

- Postal traffic
- Transit
- Unaccompanied goods

Russian Customs Service may also carry out inspections at the final place of destination of the goods. Therefore, the name, address and dates of the exhibition have to be marked on the ATA carnet when exhibition goods are exported. This information should always be marked on the ATA carnet. If this detailed information cannot be marked in the box C, it should be marked on the top of the list of goods which is translated into Russian.

An ATA carnet is valid for a year in the Russian Federation.

GENERAL LIST OF GOODS

Column 2, Description of goods

Import of consumable goods under ATA Carnets into the Russian Federation will not be permitted.

The description of the goods in the ATA Carnet must permit to clearly identify the code of these goods according to the WCO Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System.

Harmonized System (HS codes)

<http://www.wcoomd.org/en/topics/nomenclature/overview/what-is-the-harmonized-system.aspx>

or CN codes

https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/calculation-customs-duties/what-is-common-customs-tariff/combined-nomenclature_en

are used on ATA Carnets to the Russian Federation.

The following goods can be delivered to the Russian Federation using one customs code:
9508900000 (theater, for example Finnish National Theater)
9508100000 (circuses and animal shows on tour)

There should be a complete list of goods on the reverse side of each sheet of the ATA carnet. Goods should not be grouped unless the goods are in every respect fully similar (item name, product number, value) with exception of color, unless the color has an impact on the price of the goods. Thus, each individual product has to be given its own line on the list.

The commercial description of the goods should be precise enough in order to officially identify the goods for the customs' purposes. The description should include depending on the goods, for example mark, model and serial numbers, external description of the goods, registration number, dimensions and tariff heading and for example the name of the art work.

Russian Customs require that the list of goods should always be translated into Russian and the translation should be verified by the stamp of the Chamber of Commerce.

In case the list of goods is not detailed and precise enough to identify the goods (in other words there is no security that the goods in re-import and re-export are the same), a pictorial list of goods should be given to the Russian Customs. Generally, in these kinds of cases and always in cases of precious stones or jewelry (real or others), ready-made clothes and spectacle frames, photos of the goods should be given to the Russian Customs before the customs clearance takes place. **Photos should always be added to the ATA Carnet according to the rules valid since the summer 2017.**

The most important thing for the customs control of goods of cultural-historical value is to ensure that the goods are not sold illegally in Russia and that they are not exchanged for other similar goods. For this reason, the Russian Customs Service will also carry out additional inspections at the arrival stage and, if necessary, require additional certificates. It is always recommended to contact the Russian Customs Service before temporarily importing old musical instruments and other old goods to avoid problems.

In addition to this a letter in Russian may be written stating that the goods have no cultural-historical value and that the goods are precisely those goods mentioned on the General List of Goods. The holder of the ATA Carnet signs the letter and the Chamber of Commerce confirms it.

The establishment of the general list of the ATA Carnets by electronic means will speed up the work with Carnets.

Column 3, Number of the goods

The number of goods should be marked on the ATA Carnet. Goods should not be grouped unless the goods are in every respect fully similar (description of goods).

For example: A pair of shoes, gloves and earrings is a two-piece shipment.

Column 4, Weight and amount

It is obligatory to mark the net weight of the goods or the lot.

Column 5, Value

The value of the marked goods is their commercial value without taxes (price, at which the goods are sold to abroad) marked in euros.

Warning: The exporter, who marks on the ATA carnet a smaller value than the real commercial value of the goods may be required to pay a fine and lose his/her goods to the Russian state.

Column 6, Origin of goods

The country of origin of the goods shall be presented as an international trade code (two-letter ISO-standard).

Closing the list and verification by a chamber of commerce stamp

The total value of the goods shall be marked in words at the end of the list of the goods.

ATA CARNET FORMAT

Use of transit-sheets between customs at border and inland.

There should be always a necessary number of transit-sheets (at least 4) attached to the ATA carnet. Please, remember that if the goods exported to the Russian Federation are used elsewhere than in the entry customs, transit-sheets are needed in order to transport the goods from this area to the area of inland customs.

The customs procedure of internal transit from border Customs offices to internal Customs offices, involving the use of blue transit sheets, applies only if the Customs office at the place of arrival (located at the border) is not authorized to proceed the customs clearance of the following categories of goods:

- (1) Jewellery, antiques and cultural valuables. Only the following specialized Customs offices are authorized to carry out the customs clearance of the abovementioned goods under cover of an ATA Carnet:
- Specialized Customs point (12, Smolnaya street, Moscow);
 - Malahit Customs point (27, Gogol street, Ekaterinburg, Sverdlovsk Region, 620057);
 - North-West Excise Customs point (40 «a», Kulturi avenue, Saint-Petersburg);
 - Kaliningrad Excise Customs point (16, Druzhbi street, Bagrationovsk, Kaliningrad Region).
- Once cleared by the specialized Customs offices, the goods can then circulate freely within the entire territory of the Russian Federation.
- (2) Goods requiring special authorization or license to be temporarily admitted (e. g. dual-use goods).

ATA Carnets must imperatively contain two sets of blue transit sheets.

Moreover, for all the goods transported by road, it is highly recommended to add two additional sets of blue transit sheets.

For example:

Goods are transported from Finland through Moscow to X-town

Helsinki-Moscow-X-town or Helsinki-X-town; the goods can be released for free movement inside the Russian territory at the border, but the goods can also be declared in Moscow to be delivered to X-town. Please, check that there is an international custom point at the final destination place of the goods.

Goods that are under special rules

We remind you, that an ATA carnet does not replace other documents, which are required for certain goods or their use. It is the holder's obligation to obtain information from the Russian Customs, whether there is a rule which would require a special permission for the goods.

An example for a such a case might be a set of cutlery or chef knives, which can be seen as weapons at some degree and that, therefore, require and a notification in advance and a

permission. To allow filming or taking photographs, the customs authorities may require a special permit issued by the relevant authority (Ministry, embassy or customs). For example, the health certificates are required to export the live animals or plants.

Replacement of ATA Carnet

In accordance with Article 14, Annex A of the Istanbul Convention, any replacement ATA Carnet must be:

- (1) registered by the Customs authorities of the country of export;
- (2) submitted to the Russian Customs authorities no later than two week before the expiry date of the initial ATA Carnet.

Possible payment requirements sent by the Russian Customs Service

In case a company receives a payment requirement on taxes and customs, company's representatives should take immediately contact with the chamber of commerce which has issued the ATA Carnet.

The authorized customs offices ([click here](#))

In the Russian Federation about 130 customs offices, which are authorized to handle the customs document ATA carnet.

Attached please find the list of these customs offices

<http://kauppakamari.fi/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/annex-to-thecustoms-order-255-dated-1-march-2004-ata-system-list-of-russian-customs-offices-2013.pdf>

Authorized customs offices at the border crossing points between Finland and the Russian Federation: List of these border crossing points can be found on the website:

www.atacarnet.fi

ENCLOSURES

Models of Power of Attorneys

Logo paper
Company's name
Address

ДОВЕРЕННОСТЬ

ДЛЯ ПРЕДЪЯВЛЕНИЯ ПО ТРЕБОВАНИЮ

Я, **name of the person who gives the power of attorney**, компания **company's name**
настоящим назначаю _____ **all names of the representative**

Номер паспорта _____ **passport number** выдан **passport issued by** в
_____ **date and place of issue of the passport**

быть моим Агентом с целью выполнения всех необходимых формальностей и подписания

документов по АТА Carnet № **FI/B/028599** от **28.10.2017г.**, выданного **chamber's name**, по адресу

chamber's address, ФИНЛЯНДИЯ, в полном соответствии с Международной Конвенцией, заверенного

chamber's name, а также передавать таможенным органам любые запрашиваемые в данной связи

документы и быть моим полномочным представителем.

Date

Signature and position of the person who gives the power
of attorney

Printed name and position

Подпись

Директор-распорядитель

Logo paper
Company's name
Company's address

AUTHORIZATION

We herewith authorize Mr. James Smith, address Street 10, London, to utilize ATA carnet No FI/S/4000 issued to our firm by the Tampere Chamber of Commerce, address Kehräsaari, 33200 Tampere, Finland, on 1st September 2002, with all the rights and obligations which our ATA carnet commitment implies.

Tampere, 2002-09-03 TAMPEREEN TEHDAS OY

Timo Teikäläinen
Managing Director

Witnesses

Heikki Heikäläinen
Export Manager
Tampere

Kaisa Kassa
Cashier
Tampere