

Charter Flights Within Russia Now Require Cartel Approval

David Mumford
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There's a new rule for **charter flights to Russia**, effective 21 JUN, which says you must now seek permission from a bunch of different Russian carriers and companies (a.k.a. the 'Cartel') before you can go.

The way it's written suggests that it applies to **all** charter flights, even if you fly straight in and out again. But local agents are saying it's more complicated than that. They say that for aircraft with less than 20 seats, you only need Cartel approval for **charter flights with domestic legs** in Russia:

Aircraft with less than 20 seats

Routing	Cartel approval required?
LFMN-UUWW-LFMN	No
LFMN-UUWW-ULLI-LFMN	Yes

Aircraft with 20 seats or more

Routing	Cartel approval required?
LFMN-UUWW-LFMN	Yes
LFMN-UUWW-ULLI-LFMN	Yes

Russia is issuing new rules thick and fast at the moment. Last week it was for **private flights** – to fly domestic legs in Russia you now have to get approval from Customs in advance. If the early feedback from local agents is correct, the new rule issued this week for **charter flights** seems to have been designed to establish a parallel framework for dealing with foreign commercial operators wanting to fly domestically within Russia.

The process seems fairly straight-forward: you send off an email to the group of Russian carriers and companies, and once you get permission from all of them, you can then apply for your landing permit.

They're saying that your request for approval should be made at least 5 days in advance of your planned flight. But you also have to then add on extra time to get your landing permit - there's a 1-day lead time for aircraft with less than 20 seats, and a 5-day lead time for those with 20 seats or more.

Here is the info you need to send them:

- Full company name and postal address, telephone number, e-mail address, and the name of the country that issued your AOC.
- Flight details: date of a flight, flight number, point of departure, point of destination, and anywhere else you're stopping en-route.
- Aircraft details: type, nationality, and reg.
- Passengers: names and total number, and details of any cargo transported.
- Charterer of the aircraft: name, postal address, and e-mail address.
- Consignor and consignee details

To check out exactly who is in the Cartel, plus the email addresses you should send your requests to, click [here](#) if your aircraft has **less than 20 seats**, and [here](#) if it has **more than 20 seats**.

Once that's all done, and you have permission from everyone, send copies of everything along with your landing permit application straight to the authorities, at: permit@matfmc.ru and aviapermit@scaa.ru

This is a new procedure, so we expect there will be some teething problems early on, but initial reports from OPSGROUP members suggest that it's already working, with non-objections coming back from the Cartel fairly quickly.

For full details of this new rule, straight from the horse's mouth, check out Russian AIP SUP 14/19.

Flying within Russia just got tougher - leave your business jet at home

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There's a new Customs procedure in Russia that we're trying to get to grips with. It's called "Import 53" (IM53), and it affects **foreign aircraft looking to do private flights on domestic legs within Russia**. It's a tricky one - so much so that some of the Customs authorities at the airports there in Russia don't even understand it themselves.

The standard block of text doing the rounds is this:

Please be aware cabotage flights are strictly prohibited in Russia. To perform flights inside Eurasian Economic Union(EAEU) by aircraft with foreign registration, customs clearance must be obtained by aircraft owner in accordance with the customs legislation. Import to the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) of a foreign aircraft of business aviation with dry weight(BOF) less than 28 tons with the number of passenger seats less than 19 without payment of customs taxes is possible according to customs procedure called IM53(Import 53) which must be performed without commercial benefit by aircraft owner, authorized person or by customs broker. Otherwise, 3% of the amount of import customs duties and taxes would be applied upon the release of the aircraft for domestic consumption.

Most of the bigger handling agents at the major airports are sending this out. **But what does it mean?** We asked a dozen questions to try to get a clear answer, and it seems this is it:

Private flights: you **can** operate domestic legs in Russia if your aircraft is below 28 tonnes (62,000 lbs) **and** less than 19 seats - by applying for IM53. If your aircraft busts either of those two metrics (above 28 tonnes, or 19 seats or more) you **can't** apply for IM53, and you therefore **can't** fly domestic legs in Russia.

And here's where it gets **super annoying** - to get IM53 approval, you have to request it direct with Customs **yourself**, or use a customs broker. From the handling agents we've spoken to, they are **not allowed** to help with this.

(Also watch out for the whole 'Eurasian Economic Union' thing - that includes: Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan. So watch out if you're planning on flying between Russia and any of these other countries, as Customs will consider it to be a domestic flight!)

We have received reports from members saying that this new rule is already affecting some of their trips to Russia, and that some local Customs at smaller airports are as confused as everyone else about exactly how to interpret them:

Our local handler in [insert second tier Russian city] advises us to cancel the trip there.

The problem is that this Customs procedure, Import 53, is pretty new, and very complicated. It must be opened first in the airport of entry, then closed in the last airport of EAU. Their Customs officers don't know how to interpret the new rules (probably afraid, who knows?), and refuse to do this.

The last client who arrived to [insert second tier Russian city] had to delay the departure for 6 hours due to the new Customs procedure, and our handler says it is a very good result, and they were lucky.

Our handler cannot guarantee that everything will go well in [insert second tier Russian city], the situation could become worse any time, and there is nothing we can do with Customs. If the customer still wants to go there, it will be at their own risk.

With the new IM53 rule, the authorities seem to be attempting to establish a standard rule for foreign aircraft operating domestic legs in Russia. Have you been to Russia recently and tried to do a domestic leg? How did it go? Let us know, and help us get the word out.