



Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the Russian Federation

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I. Rights and obligations of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation.

Legal Status of foreign citizens in Russia first of all is determined by the **Constitution of the Russian Federation** 1993 (point 3 article 62). It says that foreign citizens and stateless persons enjoy rights and bear responsibilities on a par with the citizens of the Russian Federation, unless otherwise provided by Federal Laws or International Agreements of the Russian Federation.

This provision means that any restrictions or additional requirements regarding legal status of foreigners could not be established by legislative acts of the legislative or executive bodies of the regions (states) of the Russian Federation. Only adopting a Federal Law may worsen legal status of foreigners.

Here are the general principles of the legal status of the foreign citizen in the Russian Federation:

1. Foreign citizens are equal before the law without reference to their origin, social and economic condition, race and nationality, sex, education, language, religion, occupation, etc.
2. Russian Federation may establish restrictions and additional requirements to the citizens of the countries, which established correspondent restrictions and additional requirements to the citizens of Russia.
3. Enjoyment of rights by the foreigner must not impair damage to the interests of the society, government, citizens of Russia and other persons.
4. Foreign citizens must observe the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Freedom of movement

Foreign citizens enjoy the right of freedom of movement within the boundaries of the Russian Federation for personal and business purposes on the ground of the documents, issued to them in accordance with the Federal Law "On the legal status of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation", with the exception of territories, organizations and objects, for an entry to which a special permit is required in accordance with the federal laws.

Below is the list of territories organizations and objects, for an entry to which a special permit is required (Instruction of the Government # 754 dated 11.10.2002)

1. Areas of the closed administrative-territories of the Russia Federation.
2. Areas restricted to visit for foreign citizens (see Attachment 1)
3. Territories, where the state of emergency or the state of martial law have been forced in.
4. Territories where special conditions or regime of residence have been forced in as a result of danger of development of contagion or mass non-contagion and intoxication of people.
5. Territories of closed cantonments.
6. Areas where contra terrorism operations are being conducted.
7. Environmental distress areas.
8. Borderland zones.
9. Objects and organizations of Armed Forces of Russian Federation.
10. Objects where public authorities and other authorities and organizations are located in and which work with national secret information.
11. Other territories, organizations and objects where Russian nationals must obtain the special permit for visiting them.

Rights and guarantees for foreign investors

On the 9th of July 1999 Federal Law "On Foreign Investments" was adopted. Article 4 of the Law envisages national treatment for the business activity of the foreign investors but with the

restricting exemptions. At the moment the Parliament considers the Law on restricting exemptions, which envisages two types of activity and fields of activity where:

- it is prohibited for the foreign investor to invest, and
- it is restricted to invest.

The first list includes all types of activity connected with:

- nuclear weapons,
- uranium,
- weaponry and military equipment,
- converter equipment,
- infection arousers,
- narcotics, etc.

The second list includes fields of activity. The restrictions may be set as a maximum amount of interest in the charter capital, in order to do business in other fields, one need to get license.

Federal Law on "Foreign Investments" envisages some very important guaranties for the foreign investors:

- article 5 – if governmental or municipal body with it actions somehow infers damage to a foreign investor, investor can claim damages in accordance with the civil legislation;
- article 6 – foreign investor may invest in any form that is not prohibited by the Russian legislation
- article 7 – foreign investor may contractually transfer his rights and obligations to another person (assignment);
- article 8 – the government of the Russian Federation guaranties equal compensation for nationalization which can be executed only upon adoption of the federal law;
- article 9 – in case of changes to the worse in the Russian legislation, the government guaranties the stability of realization of the projects for seven years;
- article 10 – the Law guaranties due court procedure and equitable settlement of disputes in courts;
- article 11 – the Law guaranties the right of foreign investors to transfer the income derived from lawful activity in Russia to the country of residence;
- article 12 – right to exportation of the property which belongs to the foreign investor;
- article 13 – right to acquire securities according to the securities legislation;
- article 14 – right to participate in privatization;
- article 15 – right to lease land, acquire real estate;

Foreign citizen has no right to:

1. Be employed in the state or the municipal service.
2. Be a member of the crew of a ship, sailing under the State Flag of the Russian Federation.
3. Be a member of the crew of a military air vessel of the Russian Federation or of another vessel, operated for non-commercial purposes, as well as of a flying aircraft of the state or the experimental aviation.
4. Be the commander of a civil aircraft.
5. Be enrolled for a job to the objects and the organizations, whose activity is involved in providing for the security of the Russian Federation:
 - objects and organizations of the Military Forces of the Russian Federation.
 - institutions that are responsible for the government secret information
 - organizations that work with radioactive and nuclear products
6. To engage in another activity and to occupy other posts, the federal law restricts an access to which of foreign citizens.

II. Visa support of foreign citizens.

Foreign citizen, temporarily staying in the Russian Federation – is the person, who has arrived in the Russian Federation on the ground of a visa or in the order not requiring obtaining a visa (for citizens of the CIS, except Georgia and Turkmenistan), and who has no residence permit or a temporary residence permit.

Visa is the document issued on the basis of the invitation for an entry to the Russian Federation. Visa determines a period of a foreign citizen's stay in Russia.

Types of visas:

1. Diplomatic.
2. Official.
3. Ordinary.
4. Transit.
5. Temporary residence visas.

Ordinary visas are of the following types:

1. private,
2. business,
3. tourist, including group,
4. study,
5. work,
6. humanitarian,
7. asylum.

New types of visas for foreign staff of RepOffices and Branches of foreign companies*

Visa support of the Representative offices and Branches is conducted through the body that accredited them: State Registration Chamber (Russian abbreviation - GRP), Chamber of Trade and Commerce (Russian abbreviation - TPP), Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology etc.).

1. On June 09, 2003 the Decree of the Russian government #335 'On establishment of form of visa, procedure and conditions of its issue, its prolongation, restoration in case of its loss and procedure of visa abolishment' was signed. The decree set up certain changes in procedure of visa support, some of which please see below.
2. It is absolutely essential that foreign employee has the name of the same company stated in his/her work permit and his/her visa. Except for representative offices and branches, which obtain visas through the body that accredited them (State Registration Chamber, Chamber of Trade and Commerce, etc).
3. Brief comparison of visa types for foreign staff of RepOffices (Branches) of foreign companies in Russia:

Old types of visa	New types of visa
Visa of the foreign employee (inosotrudnik visa) – issued for accredited employee of the RepOffice (Branch)	Work visa – issued for accredited or non-accredited foreign employee
Family member visa – issued for accredited family members of foreign employee	Private visa – issued for family members of foreign employee
Business visa – issued for business trips of non-accredited foreign staff	Business visa - issued for business trips of non-accredited foreign staff

* **New visas are at the moment not issued to the representative office employees. The old procedure is still in force.**

Brief comparison of new and old personal legalization procedure of RepOffice (Branch)'s foreign employees*

Old procedure	New procedure
1. Accreditation of RepOffice (Branch) at authorized state body (GRP, TPP, etc.)	1. Accreditation of RepOffice (Branch) at authorized state body (GRP, TPP, etc.)
2. Personal accreditation of RepOffice's (Branch) foreign employees.	2. Obtaining Employment permit for RepOffice (Branch) and work permits for every foreign employee.
3. Obtaining invitation for inosotrudnik visa at GRP, TPP, etc.	3. Obtaining invitation for work visa at GRP, TPP, etc.
4. Obtaining inosotrudnik entry visa for the period up to 3 months at Russian Embassy (Consulate).	4. Obtaining work visa for the period up to 3 months at Russian Embassy (Consulate).
5. Upon arrival to Russia a multiple entry inosotrudnik visa is issued and registered at Passport and Visa Department of Moscow Internal Affairs Office (PVU).	5. Upon arrival to Russia a multiple entry work visa is issued and registered at Passport and Visa Department of Moscow Internal Affairs Office (PVU).

*** At the moment the mixture of old and new procedure is in practice: visas are issued as they were issued before, but it is necessary to obtain Employment and work permit.**

Visa support of foreign employees working in Russian legal entities

The main difference in visa support of foreign employees working in Russian legal entities and foreign employees working in RepOffices or Branches of foreign companies is that Russian legal entities apply for invitations and visas directly to Passport and Visa Department of Moscow (PVU). So the Russian legal entity has to be registered with the PVU in order to invite foreign citizens.

Russian legal entities provide visa support for its foreign staff by applying for the following types of invitations and visas:

- work visas – for foreign employees, working in Russian legal entity;
- private visas - for family members;
- business visas – for business trips of foreign staff.

Important information

All foreign employees working in Russian legal entities or RepOffices or Branches of foreign companies have to obtain work permits and on the basis of a work permit obtain work visa. That provision is absolutely essential because Migration Service will conduct outer checks of all the legal entities, RepOffices and Branches that employ foreign citizens as to the existence of work permits and work visas. So the thing is that if foreigner comes to the Russian Federation to work, he/she has to have a work visa.

Liability

According to the Article 18.10 of the Administrative code of the Russian Federation the breach by the Employer of rules of employment (failure to obtain Employment permit) of foreign citizens impairs fine in the amount from 1000 to 2000 rubles (30-60 USD).

If a foreign citizen breaches rules of employment (failure to obtain work permit and work visa) he/she is subject to the fine in the amount from 500 to 1000 rubles (15-30 USD) and the repeated breach results to deportation.

Necessity of personal registration

Foreign citizens, who have entered the Russian Federation, are obliged to register within three working days as from the day of their arrival in the Russian Federation. If foreign citizen has changed the place of his/her stay in the Russian Federation, he/she has to register within three working days as from the day of arrival at the new place of stay. Registration of children under 18 will be conducted at the same time as the registration of their parents. The territorial subdivision of the federal executive body, controlling the matters of internal affairs, (PVU) shall carry out the registration of foreign citizens, who have entered Russian Federation.

If foreign citizen has lost the documents on the basis of which he/she entered Russia he/she won't be registered and has to leave Russian Federation not later then 10 after he obtained (upon his/her written request) the document proving that he/she has lost his documents.

Liability

According to the Article 18.10 of the Administrative code of the Russian Federation breach by the foreign citizen of the above stated order of registration impairs fine in the amount from 500 to 1000 rubles (15-30 dollars). The repeated breach of the order of registration may result to deportation.

III. Employment of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation

Main changes in employment procedure

On July 25, 2002 the President of Russia approved Federal Law "On the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the Russian Federation" # 115. The Law came into force on 29th of October 2002. The Law defines the legal position of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation; it covers entry, exit, stay, and employment of foreign citizens in Russia.

Preferential procedure of obtaining of Work permits for highly qualified specialists for the positions of directors, their deputies, directors of subdivisions by companies with foreign investments was abolished.

Preferential procedure of employment of foreign employees by accredited representative offices and branches of foreign companies was abolished. RepOffices and branches of foreign companies have to obtain Employment permits and foreign employees have to obtain work permits.

It is absolutely essential that foreign employee has the name of the same company stated in his/her work permit and his/her visa. So having work permit foreign employee has to have work visa. Except for representative offices and branches, which obtain visas through the body that accredited them (State Registration Chamber, Chamber of Trade and Commerce).

Who doesn't need a work permit?

The Law stipulates some exceptions as to the necessity of obtaining work permits for the following categories of foreign citizens:

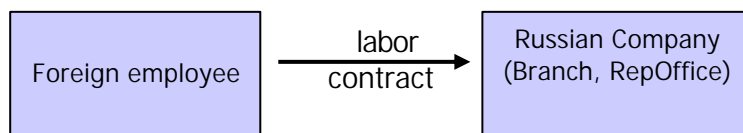
- who permanently reside in the Russian Federation;
- who temporarily reside in the Russian Federation;
- employees of the diplomatic representations, the workers of the consular institutions of foreign states in the Russian Federation,
- employees hired to assemble and maintain equipment imported into Russia by their company
- journalists, accredited in the Russian Federation;
- students studying in Russia and working in their spare time.
- lectures and teachers

Citizens of Belarus are also exempt from the necessity to obtain work permit in the Russian Federation.

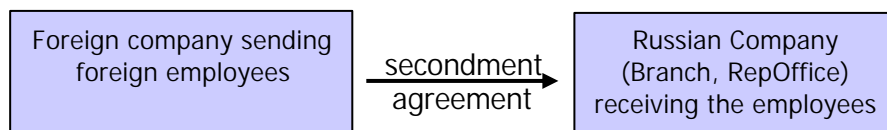
There are two main possibilities for attraction of foreign employees to work in Russia:

Direct employment or Secondment. Comparison.

1. Direct employment



2. Secondment



Comparison:

➤ **HR aspect**

	Secondment	Direct employment
Home country benefits	Preserved	Are discontinued
Local HR compliance	Not required	Required
Russian labor law	Applies	Applies in part

➤ **Tax aspect**

Profits tax

If secondment agreement is properly structured, Secondment fee can be deductible from tax base.

Withholding tax

If secondment agreement is properly structured withholding tax is not due.

Value added tax

Company that receives the employees under secondment agreement acts as a tax agent and should withhold and pay to the budget VAT from the sum paid to the Head company. VAT is off-settable against output VAT.

Unified social tax

Company that receives the employee under secondment agreement doesn't have to pay Unified social tax.

Personal income tax

Foreign employee staying in Russia for more than 183 days is considered to be tax resident and are taxed by 13% rate.

Stages of obtaining Employment permit and work permits.
1. Obtaining Approval to employ foreign employees at Territorial Employment Service.
2. Obtaining Approval to employ foreign employees at Moscow Department of Federal Employment Service.
3. Obtaining Employment Permit at Federal Migration Service.
4. Obtaining Work Permit at Migration Service

IV. Temporary residence permit

Temporary residence is a document proving the right of a foreign to reside in Russia before obtaining of Residence permit. Temporary residence permit is issued for 3 years. Temporary residence permit should be issued within 6 months from the date of applying.

Temporary residence permit can be issued to a foreign citizen within a quota established by federal government.

Disregarding quota Temporary residence permit can be issued to the following people:

1. To the person that was born in USSR and was a citizen of USSR or to the person that was born in the Russian Federation.
2. To the person declared disabled, who has a son or a daughter - citizens of Russia.
3. To the person who has at least one disabled parent – citizen of Russia.
4. To the person married to a citizen of Russia, who resides in Russia.
5. To the person investing in Russia.

Procedure of obtaining Temporary residence permit

1. Foreign citizen applies for a visa of a temporary residing person (4 month single entry visa).
2. Foreign citizen applies for a Temporary residence permit.
3. After obtaining Temporary residence permit visa of a temporary residing person is prolonged.
4. If a foreign citizen wants to exit Russia he/she should apply for an exit/entrance visa.

Rights and obligations of Temporary residing foreign citizen

1. Temporary residing foreign citizen can not change at his wish place of residence within the territory of the region where he/she obtained Temporary residence permit, or to reside outside the region where he/she obtained Temporary residence permit.
2. Temporary residing foreign citizen can not work outside the region where he/she obtained Temporary residence permit.

V. Residence permit

After obtaining Temporary residence permit and residing on its basis no less than for a year foreign citizen may apply for a Residence permit. Residence permit is issued to a foreigner for 5 years and can be prolonged for another 5 years.

Residence permit enables foreign citizen to travel to and out of Russia without visa.

VI. Personal Income Tax

The taxpayers of personal income tax are individuals – residents of the Russian Federation and individuals – non-residents of the Russian Federation who receive income from the sources on the territory of the Russian Federation.

Even a foreign citizen can be a tax resident of the Russian Federation if he resides on the territory of the Russian Federation not less than 183 days of the calendar year.

The tax rates for personal income tax are the following:

- 13 % - for income received by tax residents;
- 30 % - for income received by tax non-residents on the territory of the Russian Federation;
- 35 % - for certain kinds of income;
- 6 % - for income from share (stock) dividends.

An individual who is a non-resident of the Russian Federation may be exempt from taxation by Russian tax authorities, provided that he introduces (forwards) to Russian tax authorities an official confirmation that he is a resident of the state that has double taxation treaty with the Russian Federation.

It is also important to note that if the organization pays for the lease of apartments for its foreign employee, the latter shall pay personal income tax on 13 % or 30 % tax rate depending on the period of time he resides on the territory of the Russian Federation

Employer's Withholding Obligations

Income tax should be withheld at source, by an employer who is deemed to be a tax agent, with respect to all remuneration paid to individuals (employees and individual contractors, except for those who are duly registered individual entrepreneurs). Under current rules, responsibility to be a tax agent lies with Russian entities, individual entrepreneurs and permanent establishments of foreign legal entities in Russia. In addition to withholding obligations, employers are required to provide information to the tax authorities on income paid and tax withheld, and to notify the tax authorities about the amounts of income received by individuals from which tax can not be withheld.

Tax returns

And individual is required to file his/her annual tax return with the Russian tax authorities in the following cases:

- he/she is self-employed;
- he/she received income from which Russian tax was not withheld by a tax agent;
- he/she is a Russian tax resident and received income from sources outside Russia;
- he/she is entitled to and intends to take an income tax deduction provided for under Russian law.

Attachment 1: the list of areas restricted to visit by foreign citizens

1. KAMCHATKA REGION - parts of the Kamchatka Peninsula are restricted by the lines: IVASHKA - VOYAMPOLKA - KLYCHEVSKAYA SOPKA VOLCANO - CAPE SIVUCHII (with the exception of the volcano southern slopes, the above-said settlements and the eastern coast of the Peninsula 20 kilometers wide);
2. CAPE KALYGIR - KORYAKI - the highway running from KORYAKI - YELIZOVO - TERMALNYI - MUTNOVSKAYA SOPKA VOLCANO - CAPE VKHODNOI OF RUSSKAYA BAY (with the exception of the towns PETROPAVLOVSK-KAMCHATSKY, YELIZOVO and settlements PARATUNKA and TERMALNYI and the highways connecting them).
3. KHABAROVSK TERRITORY – Komsomolsk on the Amur
4. PRIMORYE TERRITORY - Russky Island; costal strip 20 kilometers wide in the sector Cape Chetyrekh Skal - Cape Yuzhny.
5. Part of the coastline that is restricted from the east by the line Livadia-Anisimovka, and from the north by the railway Anisimovka - Shokotovo (with the exception of the above-said settlements and the railway).
3. KRASNOYARSK TERRITORY, TAIMYR (DOLGANO-NENETS) AUTONOMOUS AREA - the territory within the limits of lake Polovinnoye - Kazantsevo - Messoyakha – Maduika - lake Dyupkun (except the ports Dudinka, Igarka and the vessel course on the Yenisei River).
4. ORENBURG REGION - area south of the Orenburg - Ilek highway restricted from the southwest and east by Ilek River and by the Chingirlau - Sol-Iletsk - Orenburg railway (with the exception of the above-said towns, highway and railway).
5. NIZHNY NOVGOROD REGION - area within the bounds of Pervomaisky - Purekh - Chistoye - Krasnaya Gorka - Volodarsk - Dzerzhinsk - Pervomaisky (with the exception of the above-said settlements). Passage by transit permitted along the railway and by motor transport along the Gorokhovets - Nizhny Novgorod highway, calling at the towns of Volodarsk and Dzerzhinsk.
6. Area restricted from the south by the regional border and River Moksha, the Sumorieve - Bakhtyzine - Sarminsky Mайдan - Naryshkino - Alamasovo-Satis - Yakovlevka - Bereshchino-Zhegalovo Highway in the Mordovian Republic (with the exception of the above-said settlements, River Moksha and the highway).
7. MORDOVIAN REPUBLIC - area restricted from the north by the republican border and River Moksha, the line Stary Gorod - Russkoe Karaevo - Zhegalovo - Bereshchino in the Nizhny Novgorod Region (with the exception of the above-said settlements and highway).
8. MURMANSK REGION AND REPUBLIC OF KARELIA - the coastline of Kola Peninsula 10 kilometers wide from Cape Krestovy to River Voronya, the district west of River Voronya restricted from the south and west by the Tumanny - Kola Highway, the Kola - Pechenga Railway and the Pechenga - Shchel Inlet (with the exception of the above-said settlements, highway, railway and city of Murmansk with passage via the latter by railway and motor transport from Kola and by transit along the Zapolarny - Kola - Murmansk Highway). The district of Kandalaksha Bay with a coastal strip one kilometer wide within the bounds: of Cape Kochinny - Cape Titov from the west, and Cape Nosok - Cape Sharapov from the east.
9. ARCHANGELSK REGION AND KOMI REPUBLIC - the coastal strip 25 kilometers wide from Primorye District to the west of Severnaya Dvina River to Letny Navolok; the strip 50 kilometers wide along the railway in the Archangelsk - Shalakusha sector (with the exception of the cities of Archangelsk and Novodvinsk, and transit via those cities by railway and motor transport) and a portion of the area to the east of the Emtsa-Shalakusha line to Verkhohledka - Seltso - Pogost. The Area within the bounds of Khalmer - Yu - Yary - Ust-Kara - Karataika (with the exception of the above-said settlements); Cape Svyatoi Nos - Indiga River - Sula River - Kotkino - Nelmin Nos (with the exception of the above-said settlements and rivers); part of Kanin Nos and the adjacent area within a 10 kilometers radius.
10. Novaya Zemlya Islands south of the line Russkaya Gavan Bay - Cape Middendorf.
11. SVERDLOVSK REGION - part of territory west of the Nizhny Tagil - Ivdel Railway restricted by Ivdel River from the north, and by the Kushva - Serebryanka line from the south (with the exception of said railway and settlements).
12. Part of the area of Nevyansk and Kirovgrad Districts restricted by the line Verkh-Neivinsk - Kalinov - Murzinka - Belorechka - Meovo-Rudyanka - Verkh-Neivinsk line (with the exception

- of the above-said settlements).
12. CHELYABINSK REGION - the area restricted by the Kyshtym - Kasli - Tyubuk - Mauk - Filippovka line and Kosmakovo, Sysert District, Sverdlovsk Region - Tyubuk - Karagaikul - Argayash - Kyshtym (with the exception of the above-said settlements).
 13. Part of the area of Katav-Ivanov District restricted by the line Vasilovka - Pervukha - Meseda - Yekaterinovka - Polovinka - Sovkhozny.
 13. LENINGRAD REGION - the islands of the Gulf of Finland, 20-km wide coastal strip from the River Narva to the inhabited locality Malaya Izhora.
 14. MOSCOW REGION - parts of Odintsovo District restricted by the line Uspenskoye - Zhavoronki - Odintsovo - Barvikha; parts of Balashikha District restricted by the line Nikolskoye - Trubetskoye - Balashikha - Kuchino - Tomilino from the west (with the exception of the Gorky Highway); parts of Mytishchi District restricted by the Moscow circular highway and by the line Nagornoye State Farm - Borodino - Volkovo - Perlovka from the south (with the exception of the above-said settlements and highway); parts of Solnechnogorsk District restricted by the Pyatnitskoye Highway and the Korostovo - Podolino - Brekhovo line from the southwest (with the exception of the above-said settlements and the Pyatnitskoye Highway); parts of Podolsk District restricted by the Simferopol Highway and the line Altukhovo - Romantsevo - Meshcherskoye - Stolbovaya from the west (with the exception of the above-said settlements and the Simferopol Highway); and parts of Shchelkovo District restricted by the Shchelkovo Highway and by the line Dolgoye-Ledovo - Oboldino - Shchitnikovo from the southeast (with the exception of the above-said settlements and the Shchelkovo Highway).
 15. KALININGRAD REGION - the town of Baltiisk (with the exception of the eastern part - the Eastern Point, demarcated as follows: from the north, east and south - by the coastal water line in the Primorskaya Bay and the Kaliningrad Marine Canal; from the west - by the line that passes by the canal (east of the settlement of Sevastopolsky) up to its crossing with the Nakhimov Street, then to the north-east up to Mark 2.2, and from there along the road to the south-east via Mark 2.4 to the crossing with the dirt road, and from the point of crossing - to the south-west by the dirt road, up to the coastal water line and the territory of the basin No. 3 of the Baltic Naval Base (see the map of the town of Baltiisk, 39-40, 52 of the 1994 edition, drawn to the 1:10,000 scale), Baltiisk Spit, and Zelenogradsk District (with the exception of part of the area north of the line Muromskoye - Kovrovo - Romanovo - Grachevka - Otradnoye), part of Guriev District west of the Khrabrovo - Sosnovka - Orlovka - Kaliningrad Highway (with the exception of the above-said settlements and highway), part of the area of Krasnoznamensk and Nesterovo Districts restricted by the Kibartai - Nesterovo - Vysokoye - Dobrovolsk - Pravdino - Pobedino Highway and by the line Pobedino - Shilgalyai (with the exception of the above-said settlements and highway).
 14. Entry into open cities, settlements and districts of the Kaliningrad Region is permitted by transit along the Kaliningrad - Ryabinovka - Zelenogradsk - Svetlogorsk railway, or by motor transport along the Kaliningrad - Pereslavl'koye - Dubovka - Svetlogorsk Highway, and the Kaliningrad - Orlovka - Muromskoye - Zelenogradsk Highway. Passage to the territory of the basin No.3 of the Baltic Naval Base shall be carried on by transit along the Kaliningrad - Baltiisk railway or by motor transport along the Kaliningrad Baltiisk highway and further on along Lenina, Serebrovskaya streets, Nizhnee highway of the town of Baltiisk.
 15. VOLGOGRAD REGION - a part of the Pallasovka district limited on the north and east by the line point 45 kilometres to the north of the settlement Mayak Oktyabrya - point 67 kilometres to the north of the settlement Otgonny - point 20 kilometres to the south of the settlement Otgonny - northern extremity of lake Botkul.
 16. ASTRAKHAN REGION - the district east of the Volzhsky - Akhtubinsk - Kharabali - Akkol railway (with the exception of the above-said railway).
 17. CHUKOT AUTONOMOUS AREA
 18. The Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Area: the territory, limited by the line Ust-Kara - Aksarka - Kholmy - Vyngapurovsky - Khalyasaway - Tibeisale, to the bank line of the Taz River, along the water border of the Tax Gulf and the Ob Gulf, the Malygin Strait, the Sea of Kara Sea and the Baidaratsky Gulf (except for the populated locality of Ust-Kara and the ship passage in the Ob River).

Important Information

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