

## **Chapter 13. DEPARTURE OF GOODS FROM THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

### **Article 119. The Place and Time of Departure of Goods and Means of Transport from the Customs Territory of the Russian Federation**

1. Departure of goods and means of transport from the customs territory of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as “departure of goods and means of transport”) shall be allowed at checkpoints at the state border of the Russian Federation, or at other places established in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation on the state border of the Russian Federation during the working hours of the customs authorities (Article 407).

2. The provisions of this article shall not apply to the goods carried by sea (river) vessels, aircraft crossing the customs territory of the Russian Federation without calling at a port or airport located within the customs territory of the Russian Federation.

### **Article 120. Submission of Documents and Information**

1. Departure of goods and means of transport shall be possible under authorization of the customs authority.

2. For the purpose of obtaining an authorization of the customs authority for the departure of goods and means of transport, the customs documents shall be filed with the customs authority confirming the fact of placement of the goods under a customs regime that implies that the goods would leave the customs territory of the Russian Federation.

3. Before the departure of goods and means of transport, the carrier shall submit to the customs authority the documents and information referred to in Articles 73–76 of this Code, depending on the means of transport whereby the international transportation of the goods is carried out.

If the submitted documents fail to provide the information referred to in Articles 73–76 of this Code, the carrier shall provide the missing details to the customs authority by submitting other documents it has available or additional documents produced by it in a free form.

The customs authority shall not have the right to demand that a carrier submit other information than that envisioned by Articles 73 – 76 of this Code.

On behalf of a carrier, the documents and information can be submitted by any other person acting on the carrier's behalf.

**Article 121. Loading of Goods on a Means of Transport Leaving the Customs Territory of the Russian Federation**

1. Goods may be loaded on a means of transport leaving the customs territory of the Russian Federation after the customs declaration has been accepted, except for those cases where for the purposes of the customs clearance of goods the customs authority does not demand that the goods be presented for examination, and also in case the goods are moved under the customs regime of international customs transit.

2. For the purpose of examining the goods, the customs officials shall be able to be present at the loading of the goods onto a means of transport leaving the customs territory of the Russian Federation. In this case, loading of the goods shall be carried out at places approved by the customs authorities and within the working hours of the customs authorities. Upon a request of an interested person, the customs authority shall be able to authorize loading outside the established working hours of the customs authority in accordance with Article 407 of this Code.

**Article 122. Requirements for Goods Leaving the Customs Territory of the Russian Federation**

1. Goods shall be actually moved out of the customs territory of the Russian Federation in the quantity and in the condition in which they were at the time when they were placed under a specific customs regime, except for a change in the quantity and condition of goods as a result of natural wear or loss, or as a result of changes in the natural properties of goods under normal conditions of shipment, transportation and storage, and also change in the quantity of goods as a result of undrainable remaining liquid in a means of transport.

2. Persons shall not be responsible for non-compliance with the provisions of this article if a loss or change in condition of goods has resulted from an accident or force majeure, and in the cases specified by technical rules and standards in effect in the Russian Federation where data on the quantity of goods changed as a result of non-precise measurement techniques.

3. Russian goods may be exported in a smaller quantity than the one declared at placement under a specific customs regime, irrespective of the reason for such reduction in quantity of the goods.

4. When goods are presented to the customs authority at the place of their departure, the customs authority shall, upon the request of the declarant, confirm the quantity of the goods actually moved out.