Vehicle documents guide

RUSSIA

V1.3 09-02-2018

All heavy goods vehicles with a Gross Vehicle Weight of more than 3.5 tonnes (since 1 April 2016), as well as all semi-trailer tractors of the N1 category with a body code BC regardless of their weight (since 1 January 2018), must pay a kilometre charge in Belgium. This regulation applies on motorways and a number of regional and municipal roads. In order to comply with Belgian toll regulations you need to register your vehicle on the Satellic Road User Portal (RUP) or at a Service Point. This document informs you about the documents you will need for your registration.

You will find the following information:

- The data you have to register 2
- Where to find the data 5
- The documents that Satellic accepts as proof 6

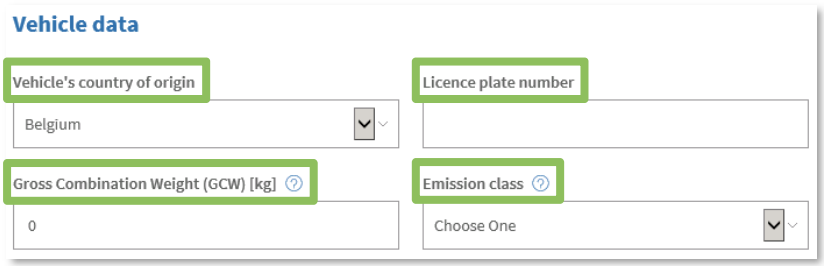
Introduction

When registering a vehicle on the Satellic Road User Portal (RUP) or at a Service Point you will be asked to:

a. Provide certain data about your vehicle
b. Upload or scan all of the relevant vehicle documents

This document details the vehicle documents that Satellic accepts as proof for the vehicle data that you should provide.

You will have to register:



The **Vehicle Registration Certificate (VRC)** must always be uploaded. Without it, your registration cannot be validated and you are not compliant with Belgian toll regulations.

A VRC may not always contain the necessary information or proof for the data you have to provide. Without sufficient proof, you may be charged the highest rate or the OBU may be disabled.
If the VRC does not provide sufficient details or proof it is important that you consult **other documents** to find this information.

The documents that are accepted for Russia are (apart from the Vehicle Registration Certificate):

- The Manufacturer's plate 8
- The EURO Certificate 9
- The Technical File 9

Upload the documents that provide proof of the values entered. **ALL DOCUMENTS** used for information during registration **MUST BE UPLOADED IN A RUP OR SCANNED AT A SERVICE POINT**. Only then Satellic will be able to validate the data you have entered. By uploading the correct documents you avoid paying too much toll.

AN OBU IS REQUIRED IF THE TRACTOR UNIT HAS A GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT OF OVER 3.5 TONNES OR FOR SEMI-TRAILER TRACTORS OF N1 CATEGORY WITH A BODY CODE BC, REGARDLESS OF THEIR WEIGHT.

1. The data you have to register

1.1 The Vehicle's Country of Origin

The vehicle's Country of Origin is the country in which your vehicle is registered. It is also the country that has issued your VRC.

1.2 The Licence Plate Number

The licence plate number (LPN) can be found on every VRC. You need to upload the VRC and the correct LPN to comply with regulations for Belgian toll roads.

1.3 The Gross Combination Weight Rating

The **GROSS COMBINATION WEIGHT RATING** (GCWR) must state the value of the combination of the vehicle and the trailer.

There are a number of factors to consider when looking for the correct weight of your vehicle. If your vehicle **cannot tow** a trailer you cannot simply register the Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW: F.1 or F.2 on the VRC). You must prove that your vehicle cannot tow and that the GVW is the maximum permissible weight of your vehicle, using the accepted documents. If you are unable to do so, you will be charged the highest rate. You can prove that your vehicle cannot tow by:

a) Indicating that the GCWR is equal to the GVW on your VRC.
b) Indicating that the Gross Trailer Weight (GTW) is "0", "N.A.", "---" or something similar.

Please use the overview below to help you define the "Gross Combination Weight Rating" of your vehicle.

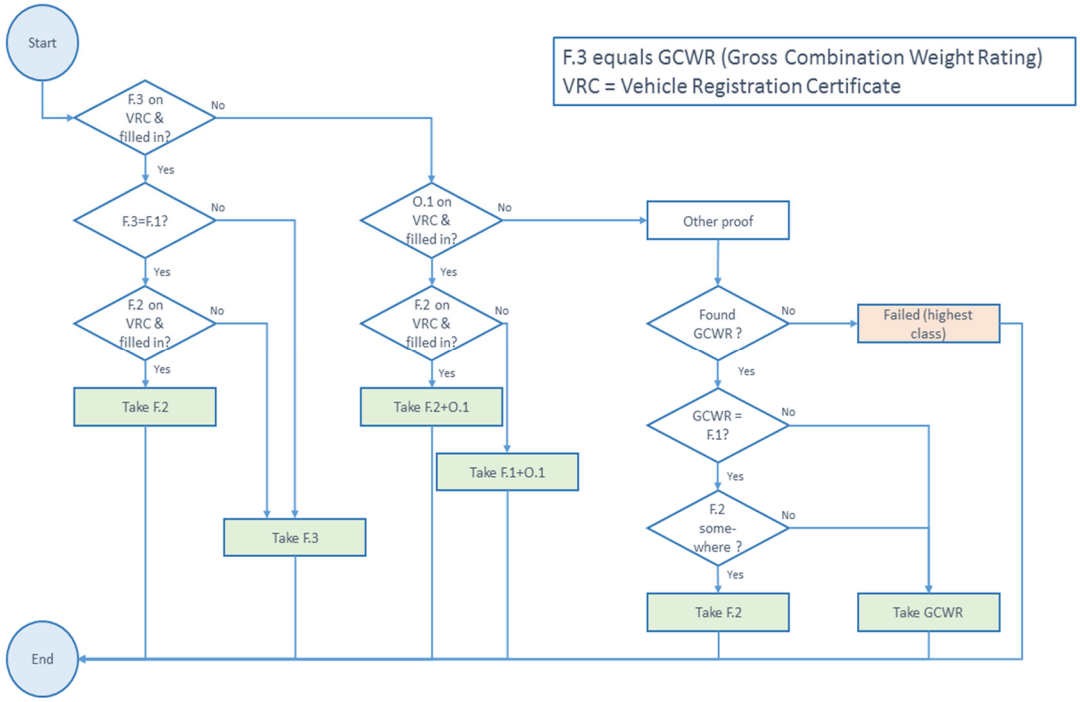


Figure 1: Overview to determine the correct weight to register

In other countries or documents, you may find the GCWR and GTW in Field F.3 and O.1. These fields are not on the Russian VRC, so you will have to provide other documents.

An empty GCWR or GTW field is not sufficient as proof that you cannot tow, because these are optional fields. You can leave them empty even if your vehicle can tow.

Keep in mind that if you have an adjusted GVW, this will be indicated in field F.2, or another field on another document because F.2 is not a default field on the Russian VRC. In that case, you must use F.2 instead of F.1 when referring to your GVW. This does not imply that you can ignore your GCWR if you have an F.2 weight.

If your vehicle **can tow**, the GCWR must be provided. This is the combination of the vehicle and the trailer. This is not on your VRC, but you can find it on other documents (which you must also upload during registration). Your GCWR will always be on your Manufacturer's plate (p.8).

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1.4 The Emission Class

Emission standards

Vehicle registration papers without Euro class

If the emission class is not specified on the vehicle documents, the tax authority uses the following table. Here you will find the category you should use when registering your vehicle. When you know your truck belongs to a better category, you need to request the truck manufacturer a certificate proving the emission class.

[€ / km]	EMISSION STANDARDS FOR VEHICLES OF CATEGORY N1 DATE OF THE FIRST REGISTRATION OF THE VEHICLE IN BELGIUM OR ABROAD EMISSION STANDARD
Euro 1	1 October 1994 - 31 December 1997
Euro 2	1 January 1998 - 31 December 2001
Euro 3	1 January 2002 - 31 December 2006
Euro 4	1 January 2007 - 31 December 2011
Euro 5	1 January 2012 - 31 August 2016
Euro 6	1 September 2016 - a date to be set by the minister

FOR VEHICLES OF CATEGORY N2	
DATE OF REGISTRATION OF THE VEHICLE AT HOME OR ABROAD	EMISSION NORM
As of 1 October 1993 until 30 september 1996 included	Euro I
As of 1 October 1996 until 30 september 2001 included	Euro II
As of 1 October 2001 until 30 september 2006 included	Euro III
As of 1 October 2006 until 31 december 2011 included	Euro IV
As of 1 January 2012 until 31 augustus 2016 included	Euro V
As of 1 September 2016	Euro VI

FOR VEHICLES OF CATEGORY N3	
DATE OF REGISTRATION OF THE VEHICLE AT HOME OR ABROAD	EMISSION NORM
As of October 1 1993 until September 30 1996 included	Euro I
As of October 1 1996 until September 30 2001 included	Euro II
As of October 1 2001 until September 30 2006 included	Euro III
As of October 1 2006 until September 30 2009 included	Euro IV
As of October 1 2009 until December 31 2013 included	Euro V
As of January 1 2014	Euro VI

Emission standards

for tractors and off-road vehicles

WHEN PHASES ARE INDICATED ON THE REGISTRATION DOCUMENTS OF THE OFF-ROAD VEHICLE	
PHASES	EMISSION STANDARD
Phase I	Euro I
Phase II	Euro II
Phase IIIA	Euro III
Phase IIIB	Euro V
Phase IV	Euro VI

WHEN PHASES OR TIERS ARE NOT INDICATED ON THE REGISTRATION DOCUMENTS OF THE OFF-ROAD VEHICLE			
DATE OF REGISTRATION OF THE VEHICLE AT HOME OR ABROAD	EMISSION STANDARD	EMISSION STANDARD	EMISSION STANDARD KMH
As of January 1 1999 until December 31 2001 included	Phase I		Euro I
As of January 1 2002 until December 31 2005 included	Phase II		Euro II
As of January 1 2006 until December 31 2010 included	Phase IIIa	Tier 3	Euro III
As of January 1 2011 until December 31 2013 included	Phase IIIb	Tier 4i	Euro V
As of January 1 2014	Phase IV	Tier 4	Euro VI

The emission class is the European emission standard of a vehicle. Those emission classes will be registered as follows: EURO <number>.

in case your emission class is not shown on your vehicle registration certificate, the table above should be consulted to determine your minimum emission class.
For example; You have a vehicle which was first registered on 27 September 1989, then choose "EURO 0". When you have a vehicle which was first registered on June 28, 1999, select 'EURO II'

In case your vehicle has a different emission class than shown in the table, One of the following documents should be sent along with your vehicle registration certificate:
- A ◊ The Registration Certificate or
- B ◊ Manufacturer's plate or
- C ◊ EURO Certificate

2. Finding Data

Most data can be found on the **VRC**:

- The **Country**
- The **LPN**
- The **GCWR** cannot be found on the VRC
  You can find it on:
  - The Manufacturer's plate
- The **Emission Class** cannot be found on the VRC
  You can find it on:
  - The EURO Certificate
  - The Technical File

3. Detailed breakdown of the accepted documents

The following pages give a detailed description of the documents that Satellic accepts as proof. Please check your documents and use the description below to find the necessary information. (Please keep in mind that not all of these documents must be provided, only the VRC and other documents that prove the values you provide are mandatory).

3.1 Current version of the Vehicle Registration Certificate 6
3.2 How to find the required data on the VRC 7
✓ **Licence plate number** 7
✓ **Weight** 7
✓ **Emission Class** 8
3.3 Manufacturer's plate 8
3.4 EURO Certificate 9
3.5 Technical File 9

Please make sure to **UPLOAD** a scanned copy or photo of **EVERY DOCUMENT** you have used to register the mandatory data. Without them, your registration will not be approved.

Note that the VRC is **ALWAYS REQUIRED**!

If you provide **INSUFFICIENT** proof to Satellic, you will be charged the highest rate until all proof is presented.

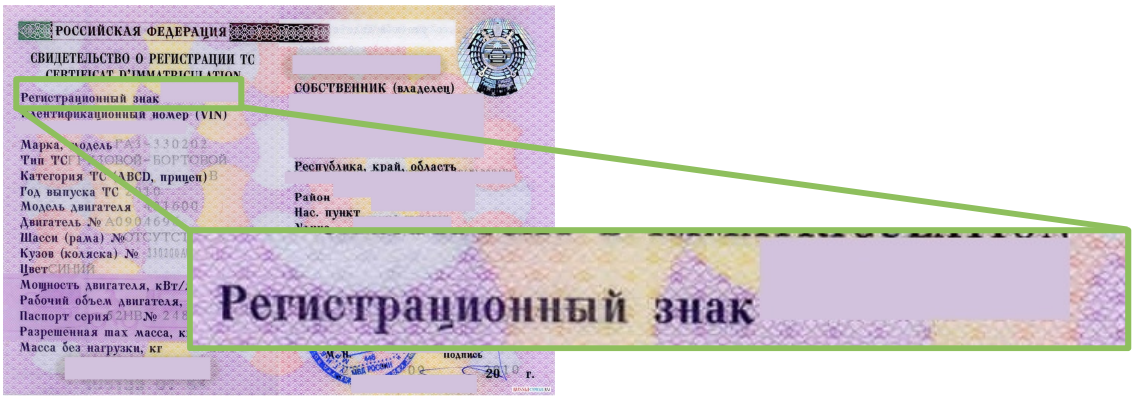
3.1 Current version of the Vehicle Registration Certificate

Your registration certificate will look like this:

3.2 How to find the required data on the VRC

✓ **Licence plate number**

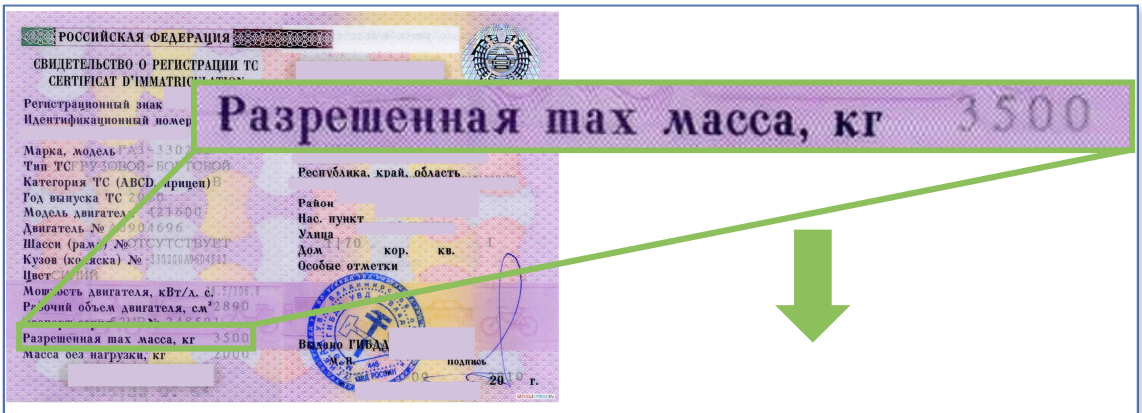
Your licence plate number (LPN) is on the front of your document: first line, top left.



✓ **Weight**

The required weight (GCWR) cannot be found on your VRC. Please provide a Manufacturer's plate (p.8). Your GVW (Gross Vehicle Weight) can be found. This weight is not sufficient to prove your weight, but it may be sufficient if you are able to prove that your vehicle cannot tow (see p.2).

If you found a GCWR on another document, if you were able to prove that your vehicle cannot tow or if you have a document that proves your GTW (Gross Trailer Weight) follow this step:



COMPARE WITH GCWR
Does the GCWR equal the GVW (F.1)?
Yes → Use F.1
No → Use the GCWR as your weight for registration.

YOU CANNOT TOW
Use F.1 as your GVW

ADD TO GTW
The sum of F.1 and the GTW is the weight you must register.

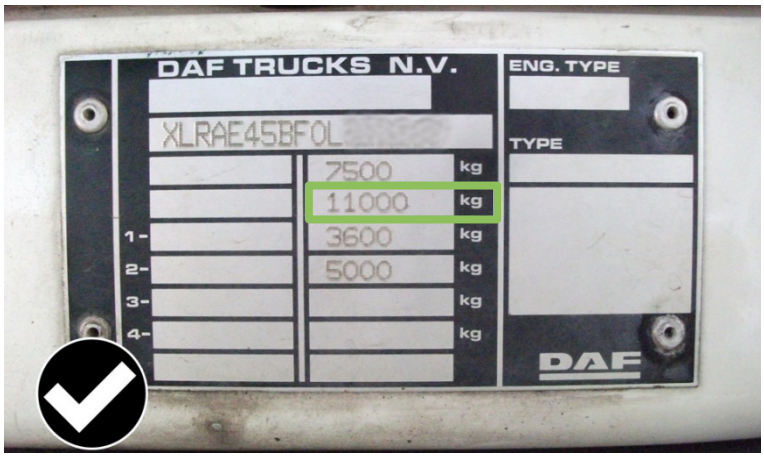
✓ **Emission Class**

You will not be able to find your Emission Class on the VRC. You will need additional documents to prove your Emission Class.
See EURO Certificate (p.9) or Technical File (p.9).

If your vehicle registration certificate is the **MOST RECENT** one, it is likely that after these steps you will have found the following registration data: country and LPN. To find the Emission Class use the EURO Certificate (p.9) or Technical File (p.9). To find the GCWR use the Manufacturer's plate (p.8) as described below.

3.3 Manufacturer's plate

The manufacturer's plate or VIN plate is a metal plate attached to the framework of your vehicle.
It mentions the VIN number of the vehicle, but also the weight values of the vehicle.
This plate is made by your vehicle manufacturer. It should be similar to the one below:

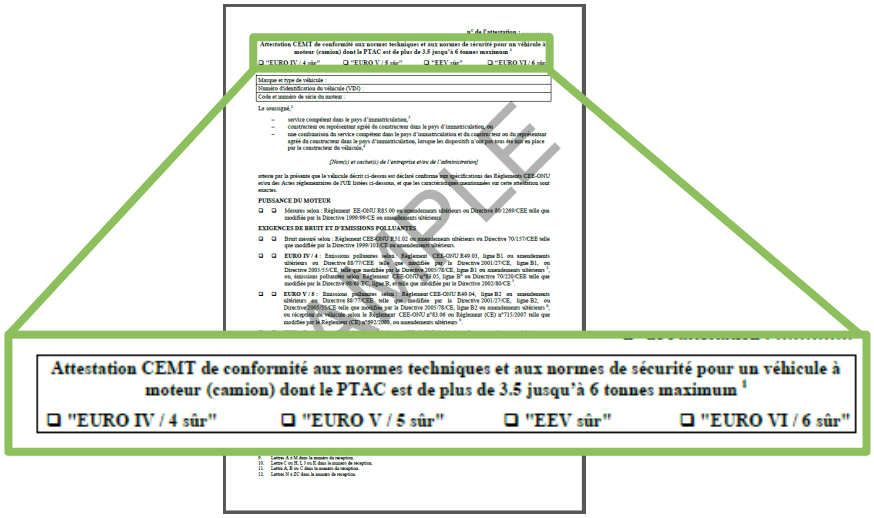


This plate should have the same format throughout Europe. It usually features two columns with weights (always use the column on the right).
The second row is the value right above the axle weights and always contains the GCWR.

Please do not forget to **CHECK THE GCWR AGAINST THE GVW**!

3.4 EURO Certificate

The EURO Certificate is a certificate stating your vehicle's Emission Class. It is mandatory for ECMT (or CEMT) transport. Its language may vary but it always looks like this:



The box at the top of the page shows your vehicle's Emission Class (the relevant box is ticked).

3.5 Technical File

The technical file may be used as an alternative document to establish the Emission Class. You can find it after *"13. экологический класс"*.

4. Appendices

4.1 Emission Class conversion table

The Emission Class should be registered in the following format: EURO <number>. The reference to the Emission Class, which is stated on your documents, may, however, be formulated in a different way.

1. The Emission Class code will often have the following format:

88/77/EEC*2001/27A EC
2001/27A EC
When two codes are mentioned, they are usually separated by an asterisk (*). You can find the first code in the left column of the table below (e.g. 88/77, as in the example above). The letters in this code can be ignored (e.g. EEC, as in the example above). These letters are merely a reference to the European Economic Community/European Commission. The row that contains the first code (e.g. 88/77), also contains the second code that follows the asterisk (2001/27A EC, as in the example above). It is also possible that the code before the asterisk is not mentioned. In that case, you will only find the second code that follows the asterisk. The codes are sorted by year, followed by ascending numbers. When the year/number is followed by a letter, that letter is important to note, as it may determine your vehicle's Emission Class. The symbol "ø" indicates that the code is not followed by a letter. In the table below, the code 2001/100 ø, A indicates two codes: 2001/100 ø (code only) and 2001/100 A (code + letter A). Sometimes, it is the fuel type of your vehicle ("diesel", "petrol", as in the table below), which will determine your Emission Class.

2. In some cases, the Emission Class code may be stated in a totally different way, without a year/number or a number/year:

UN-ECE R49.05A
49-R-05A
In those cases, your code will contain a single letter R, which is preceded or followed by the number "15", "24", "49", or "83" (e.g. "R49" and "49-R", as in the two examples above). That is your primary code. The secondary code starts with a zero (0) and is often followed by a letter (e.g. 05A, as in the example above). Once you have found your primary R-code on your documents, you will find the corresponding secondary code in the corresponding row "R15", "R24", "R49", or "R83" in the table below. The header of the column, which contains your secondary "0-code" indicates your Emission Class in the standardized "EURO <number>" format (e.g. EURO 3, as in the example above). All examples above are for Emission Class EURO 3.

IMPORTANT:
Austria, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland often use non-standard, local codes. These codes are not included in the table below. They may be a single-digit number, e.g. "3", which should not be interpreted as "Euro 3".

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Emission Class conversion table[1]

	Euro 0	Euro 1	Euro 2	Euro 3	Euro 4	Euro 5	EEV (=Euro 5)	Euro 6	N.a. (=Euro 6)
Euro	00,0	01,1,I	02,2,II	03,3,III	04,4,IV	05,5,V,5a,5b,5c		06,6,VI,6a,6b,6c	
R15	(...)								
R24	(...)								
R49	00 (...) 01 ø,A,(...)	02 ø,A	02 B	03 ø,A 04 ø,A 05 ø,A (...) I,A	03 B,B1,C 04 B,B1,C 05 B,B1,C (...) II,B,B1,C	03 B2,D,E,F,G 04 B2,D,E,F,G 05 B2,D,E,F,G (...) III,B2,D,E,F,G	03 C(-EEV) 04 C(-EEV) 05 C(-EEV),H,I,J,K (...) C(-EEV),H,I,J,K	06 (...) (...) IV	
R83	00 (...) 01 (...) (diesel) 02 ø,A 03 ø,A 04 ø,A	02 B,C (diesel) 03 B,C (diesel)	01 B (petrol) 02 B (petrol) 03 B (petrol) 04 B,C	05 ø,A,I (diesel) (...) I	03 III 04 III 05 B,II (petrol) (...) II	05 J,K,L,M 06 (...) (...) III		07 (...) (...) IV	
70/220	70/220 (...) 74/290 77/102 78/665 83/351 88/76 88/436 89/458 89/491	91/441 ø,A,B 93/59 ø,I,II,III	94/12 96/44 96/69 ø,I,II,III 98/77	98/69 ø,A I,A II,A III 98/77 A (19)99/102 ø,A 2001/1 ø,A 2001/100 ø,A 2002/80 ø,A 2003/76 ø,A 2006/96 ø,A (...) A	98/69 B,B I,B II,B III 98/77 B (19)99/102 B 2001/1 B 2001/100 B 2002/80 B 2003/76 B 2006/96 B (...) B	2006/96 B2,D,E,F,G	2006/96 H,I,J,K		
88/77	88/77 (...)	91/542 ø,A 96/1 ø,A	91/542 B 96/1 B	(19)99/96 ø,A 2001/27 ø,A (...) A	(19)99/96 B,B1,C 2001/27 B,B1,C (...) B,B1,C	(19)99/96 B2,D,E,F,G 2001/27 B2,D,E,F,G (...) B2,D,E,F,G	(19)99/96 C(-EEV) 2001/27 C(-EEV) (...) C(-EEV)		
2005/55				2005/55 ø,A 2005/78 ø,A 2006/51 ø,A 2006/81 ø,A 2008/74 ø,A (...) A	2005/55 B,B1,C 2005/78 B,B1,C 2006/51 B,B1,C 2006/81 B,B1,C 2008/74 B,B1,C (...) B,B1,C	2005/55 B2,D,E,F,G 2005/78 B2,D,E,F,G 2006/51 B2,D,E,F,G 2006/81 B2,D,E,F,G 2008/74 B2,D,E,F,G (...) B2,D,E,F,G	2005/55 C(-EEV),H,I,J,K 2005/78 C(-EEV),H,I,J,K 2006/51 C(-EEV),H,I,J,K 2006/81 C(-EEV),H,I,J,K 2008/74 C(-EEV),H,I,J,K (...) C(-EEV),H,I,J,K		
715/2007						692/2008 A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M 566/2011 A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M 459/2012 F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M 630/2012 F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M 143/2013 F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M 171/2013 F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M 195/2013 F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M 133/2014 J,K,L,M 136/2014 J,K,L,M (...) A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M		692/2008 N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y 566/2011 N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y 459/2012 N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,ZA,ZB,ZC 630/2012 N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,ZA,ZB,ZC 143/2013 Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,ZA,ZB,ZC 171/2013 Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,ZA,ZB,ZC 195/2013 Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,ZA,ZB,ZC 133/2014 T,U,V,W,X,Y,ZA,ZB,ZC 136/2014 T,U,V,W,X,Y,ZA,ZB,ZC,ZD,ZE,ZF 582/2011 (...) (...) N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,ZA,ZB,ZC	459/2012 ZX,ZY,ZZ 630/2012 ZX,ZY,ZZ 143/2013 ZX,ZY,ZZ 171/2013 ZX,ZY,ZZ 195/2013 ZX,ZY,ZZ 133/2014 ZX,ZY,ZZ 136/2014 ZX,ZY,ZZ
595/2009								64/2012 A,B,C 133/2014 A,B,C 136/2014 A,B,C (...) A,B,C	

Notes|Noten|Remarques|Aufzeichnungen:

([1]) Mentioned on the vehicle registration certificate at V.9 (or equivalent) or on the Euro certificate | Vermeld op het kentekenbewijs bij V.9 (of equivalent) of op het Euro-certificaat | Mentionné sur le certificat d'immatriculation sous V.9 (ou équivalent) ou sur le certificat Euro | Angezeigt auf Ihrem Fahrzeugschein bei V.9 (oder gleichwertig) oder auf dem Euro-Zertifikat
([2]) Light goods vehicles | Lichte vrachtwagens | Véhicules légers | Leichte Nutzfahrzeuge
([3]) Heavy goods vehicles | Vrachtwagens | Véhicules lourds | Schwerlastfahrzeug
([4]) Effective date (sale/registration) to effective date of a new standard (type approval) | Inwerkingtreding (verkoop/registratie) tot inwerkingtreding van een nieuwe standaard (typegoedkeuring) | Entrée en vigueur (vente/enregistrement) jusqu'à l'entrée en vigueur d'une nouvelle norme (approbation type) | Inkrafttreten (Verkauf/Anmeldung) bis Inkrafttreden einer neuen Norm (Typgenehmigung).