

Russia

Created by Former Member on Sep 09, 2016

RU1 Tax Identification Number is called Идентификационный номер налогоплательщика *Indentifikatzionny nomer nalogoplatel'shchika (ИНН)*.

INN format:	[C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 C10]	For Business. Where C1 to C10 are digits.
	[C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 C10 C11 C12]	For individuals. Where C1 to C12 are digits.
Range:	C1 C2	Numeric. Digits for the registration.
	C3 C4	Tax authority number (which issued this INN).
	C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	Code from State Register (OGRN), Business.
	C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 C10	Code from State Register (OGRN). Individuals.
	C10	Control key. Business.
	C11 C12	Control key. Individuals.
Rules:	C10 Business	<p>Here there is an algorithm for INN checking – 10 digits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check sum with the following weighting coefficients is calculated: (2,4,10,3,5,9,4,6,8,0) 2. Check number as a residue of division of check sum by 11 is calculated 3. If check number is more than 9, then check number is calculated as a residue of division of check number by 10 4. Check number is verified with the tenth digit of INN. If they are equal, INN is considered as correct.
	C11 C12 Individuals.	<p>Here there is an algorithm for INN checking – 12 digits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check sum according to 11 digits with the following weighting coefficients is calculated: (7,2,4,10,3,5,9,4,6,8,0) 2. Check number is calculated (1) as a residue of division of check sum by 11. 3. If check number (1) is more than 9, then check number (1) is calculated as a residue of division of check number (1) by 10 4. Check sum according to 12 digits with the following weighting coefficients: (3,7,2,4,10,3,5,9,4,6,8,0). 5. Check number (2) as a residue of division of check sum by 11 is calculated 6. If control number (2) is more than 9, then check number (2) is calculated as a residue of division of check number (2) by 10 7. Check number (1) is verified with the eleventh digit of INN and control number (2) is verified with the twelfth digit of INN. In case of their equality INN is considered as correct.
Sample:	9909373824	
INN Details:	https://www.nalog.ru/eng/exchinf/inn/	

RU2 OKPO code.

OKPO format:	[C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8]	Where C1 to C8 are digits.
Range:	C1...C8	Numeric.
Rules:	C8	Contol key.
Sample:	00032537	
OKPO Details:	http://www.i-spark.ru/Information/sprav_en.htm	

RU3 KPP code is used only for companies. KPP is used any time when company interact with **specific** Tax Authority (TA). One company usually has more than 1 KPP code. KPP code linked to Tax Authority subsidiary. To understand to which TA company pays/reports a pair INN+KPP is used. Biggest tax payers has one more additional KPP code.

KPP format:	[C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9]	Where C1 to C9 are digits.
Range:	C1...C9	Numeric.
Rules:	C1 C2	Are the region of registration.
	C3 C4	Tax authority number (which issued this INN).
	C5 C6	Reason for taxation (for Russian company – from 01 to 50, for foreign from 51 to 90).
	C7 C8 C9	Control key.
Sample:	123456789	
KPP Details:	https://www.nalog.ru/eng/exchinf/taxstat/	

RU4 OFK.

OFK format:	[C1 C2 C3 C4]	Where C1 to C4 are digits.
Range:	C1...C4	Numeric.
Rules:	There are not rules.	
Sample:	1234	
OFK details:	http://en.moscow-portal.info/2000/01/20/a110238.htm	

No labels

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