

**SEMINAR ON THE HAGUE SERVICE CONVENTION
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**Questionnaire Relating to the Practical Operation
of the Hague Service Convention in the Russian Federation**

*Submitted by the Organisers of the Seminar
to the Russian Central Authority (CA)*

**I. INCOMING REQUESTS (I.E., REQUESTS FOR SERVICE SENT TO THE RUSSIAN CA
BY FORWARDING AUTHORITIES OF OTHER STATES PARTY)**

A. Statistical Information

I.A.1:

How many Requests for Service were sent to the Russian CA in 2004, 2005 and 2006 respectively? (The Service Convention entered into force for the Russian Federation on 1.12.2001. We are aware of Requests that were sent to the Ministry of Justice before its official designation as CA in 2004. Any information on the number of Requests received before the official designation of the CA would be much appreciated).

I.A.2:

From which Requesting States did these Requests originate? Please identify the top 5 Requesting States for each year identified in question I.A.1.

I.A.3:

In how many cases did the Russian CA object to the Request under Article 4 (temporary refusal)? Please indicate the figures for each year identified in question I.A.1 and, if applicable, identify the reason(s) for the objection.

I.A.4:

In how many cases did the Russian CA refuse to comply with the Request under Article 13 (permanent refusal)? Please indicate the figures for each year identified in question I.A.1 and, if applicable, identify the reason(s) for the refusal.

I.A.5:

How many Requests were executed without further need for information or clarification? Please indicate the figures for each year identified in question I.A.1.

I.A.6:

On average, how much time did the execution of these Requests take (from the moment they were received by the CA to the sending of the Certificate by the Competent Authority under Article 6 (i.e., the relevant court))? If possible, please indicate the figures for each year identified in question I.A.1.

B. Administrative & Operative Information – Legal Framework

I.B.1:

The Permanent Bureau has recently received new contact details for the Russian CA and has updated the “Service Section” of the HCCH website accordingly (see www.hcch.net). If possible, please also provide an email address of the CA.

I.B.2:

How many staff members does the CA employ (both full-time and part-time employees –please specify)?

I.B.3:

What language(s) do these staff members speak?

I.B.4:

Does the Russian CA accept Request for Service sent by email or fax? If not, does this also apply in urgent situations (*e.g.*, to respect a deadline) and if the original Request is subsequently sent by postal mail? Are Requests sent by private courier services (such as DHL or FedEx) accepted, even if they are not submitted in urgent situations?

I.B.5:

Please provide a copy of (i) the relevant legislation that has been enacted in relation to the operation of the CA in Russia, (ii) any other legislation relevant to the implementation and operation of the Hague Service Convention in the Russian Federation.

C. Verification & Execution of the Request

I.C.1:

Which are the elements of a Request for Service that the CA typically verifies? In the case of a Request for Service of writs of summons, do these elements include the assessment or appraisal of the content of the action or the merits of the case in general?

I.C.2:

Does the CA assist a foreign applicant (Forwarding Authority) in determining the (correct) address of an addressee in the Russian Federation? What sort of other assistance does the CA provide, and in which language? If applicable, can requests for information or assistance be sent to the CA by email? If not, please state the reasons why.

I.C.3:

If and when a CA considers a Request for Service to comply with the Convention, what are the next steps of the execution of the Request? In particular, does the CA itself serve the document or does the CA arrange to have it served? In the latter case, to whom is the document sent and how (email, fax, mail or by other means)? How long does it typically take for the CA to send a Request for Service to the competent authority for service?

I.C.4:

What is the courts' and judges' role with respect to the execution of Requests for Service under the Hague Service Convention? At what stage are they involved in the execution of a Hague Request? What acts do they perform? Do they help the addressee in producing a written response? Do they otherwise assist the addressee in any way?

I.C.5:

What is the regular method of service prescribed by Russian law (see Art. 5(1)(a))? Please describe the process. Does Russian law provide for informal service (*i.e.*, service by delivery to an addressee who accepts the documents voluntarily)? If so, please describe the process. Is service by email or fax allowed? If so, under what circumstances? Does the Russian CA receive Requests to use a “particular method” of

service (see Art. 5(1)(b)? If yes, what are these particular methods and are these Requests executed?

I.C.6:

Are there provisions in Russian law that deal specifically with the execution of Requests for Service coming from abroad? Are there differences in how service is effected in purely domestic cases as opposed to cross-border cases?

I.C.7:

Have any administrative or other forms of actions (such as the setting of periods to process applications) been taken in order to expedite the execution of the Request for Service (either with respect to the CA or with respect to the competent authorities to execute service)? If so, which are they, and have they proven to be effective?

I.C.8:

What are the costs for the execution of a Request for Service if a judicial officer or other person is involved (see Art. 12)? Does the Russian declaration relating to Article 12 also apply to incoming requests that are to be executed in the Russian Federation?

I.C.9:

Does the Competent Authority under Article 6 (*i.e.*, the relevant court) transmit the Certificate directly to the foreign applicant (Forwarding Authority) or is the Certificate first sent to any another (domestic or foreign) authority? Also, is the Certificate sent by email, fax, private courier service or postal mail?

II. OUTGOING REQUESTS (I.E., REQUESTS FOR SERVICE SENT BY A RUSSIAN FORWARDING AUTHORITY TO THE CAS OF OTHER STATES PARTY)

A. Statistical Information

II.A.1:

How many Requests for Service were sent to the CAs of other States Party to the Convention in 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 respectively?

II.A.2:

To which Requested States were these Requests sent? Please identify the top 5 Requested States for each year identified in question II.A.1.

B. Operative Information – Legal Framework

II.B.1:

When is there, under Russian law, “occasion to transmit” a judicial document for service abroad” in civil or commercial matters (see Art. 1 of the Convention)? In other words, when does Russian law require that documents be sent abroad for service abroad?

II.B.2:

Which are the authorities or judicial officers competent under Russian law to forward a Request for Service to a CA of another State party (Forwarding Authorities)? See the information provided on the HCCH website under “Practical Information” relating to the Russian Federation – please confirm whether or not this information is correct and updated.

II.B.3:

Do the Russian Forwarding Authorities use email, fax or private courier services to transmit Requests for Service abroad? If so, under what conditions (if any) and circumstances?

II.B.4:

If the documents to be served abroad have to be translated into the (or one of the) language(s) of the Requested State, how is the translation established and by whom? How are the costs for such a translation established? Who is paying for these costs: the parties, the court administration or any other body?

II.B.5:

Does Russian domestic law provide for a system to determine, in the case of a transmission abroad, the date of service for the applicant (as, for example, in Belgium, when the applicant has carried out the formalities required by Belgian law)?

III. GENERAL QUESTIONS & OTHER INFORMATION

III.1:

Has the expression “*civil or commercial matters*” (see the title and Art. 1 of the Convention) given rise to any difficulties in applying the Convention in the Russian Federation?

III.2:

Does Russian law make a distinction between *judicial documents and extrajudicial documents*? If so: (1) Do extrajudicial documents also have to be served under Russian law? (2) How often are Requests for Service of Russian extrajudicial documents transmitted abroad by one of the channels provided for by the Convention? With respect to incoming Requests: How often are Requests for Service of foreign extrajudicial documents transmitted to the Russian CA under the Convention?

III.3:

Are the consular and diplomatic channels (subject to the Russian declaration under Art. 8(2) often used in practice? If so, have they given rise to difficulties?

III.4:

Have the Russian courts issued significant rulings/decisions in relation with the Hague Service Convention? If so, please summarize these ruling(s). Thank you also for providing us with a copy of the ruling(s).

III.5:

Please provide us with a list of bibliographical references of works and articles devoted to the Hague Service Convention that were published in the Russian Federation since 2001.

III.6:

Please provide us with a comprehensive list of *bilateral or multilateral agreements* (other than the Hague Service Convention) that are binding the Russian Federation and which apply either to cross-border transmission of requests for service or to cross-border service.

III.7:

Have the Russian CA, the courts administration or any other body organised training sessions on the Hague Service Convention in the past? If so, when were they held and who attended them? Are such training session planned in future?

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I. INCOMING REQUESTS (I.E., REQUESTS FOR SERVICE SENT TO THE RUSSIAN CA BY FORWARDING AUTHORITIES OF OTHER STATES PARTY)

A. Statistical Information

I.A.1:

In 2004-06 the Russian CA received the following number of requests for service:

In 2004, 512 requests for service;
In 2005, 722 requests for service; and
In 2006, 626 requests for service.

No statistical data for 2001-03 are available as there are no respective records.

I.A.2:

The Russian CA received requests from Germany, Finland, Switzerland, Great Britain, Belgium, Sweden, France, the Netherlands, Japan, Portugal, and Ireland.

In 2004-06, the largest numbers of requests were sent by the following states:

2004: Germany - 352; France – 62; Switzerland – 32; Belgium – 21; Great Britain – 8; Finland - 2;
2005: Germany - 477; France – 119; Switzerland – 34; Finland – 32; Belgium – 27; Great Britain – 6;
and
2006: Germany - 451; France – 86; Finland – 27; Belgium – 23; Switzerland – 14; Great Britain – 10.

I.A.3:

The Russian CA temporarily refused to execute requests under Article 4 of the Convention for the following reasons:

- some requests were improperly documented;
- some requests were not accompanied with their translation into the official language;
and
- there was just one copy of some requests.

For the above reasons, in 2004-06 the following numbers of requests were returned:

2004 - 86;
2005 - 145; and
2006 - 121.

I.A.4:

The Russian CA has not received any requests for service under Article 13 of the Convention.

I.A.5:

No statistical data are available since requests that require additional information are returned to a respective requesting state so that all their defects could be eliminated (i.e. the Russian SA requests no additional information or clarification).

I.A.6:

On average, the execution of requests referred to in this paragraph takes from 3 to 6 months (there are no more detailed records on actual time spent to execute the requests).

B. Administrative & Operative Information – Legal Framework

I.B.1:

Temporarily, the Russian CA has no official email address.
The Ministry's general website: www.minjust.ru

Please note that telephone and fax numbers [in Moscow] starting with "209" have changed. Please use new telephone numbers (+7 495) 230 42 25, 230 42 17, 230 42 18 and fax 230 41 87.

I.B.2:

The Division of International Legal Assistance of the Department for International Law and Cooperation of the Russian CA employs 12 staff members.

I.B.3:

Some of the employees speak English. Also, professional translators are retained (among others) to deal with documents.

I.B.4:

In urgent situations, the Russian CA accepts requests for service sent by email or fax provided that the original requests are subsequently sent by postal mail pursuant to the established procedure.

The Russian CA accepts requests sent by private courier services.

I.B.5:

Legislative acts which are relevant to the implementation and operation of the Hague 1965 Convention and those enacted in relation to the operation of the CA in the Russian Federation are as follows (they are enclosed herewith):

1. Federal Law dated 12 February 2001 No. 10-FZ "On Accession of the Russian Federation to the Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters";

2. Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated 24 August 2004 No. 1101 “On the Central Authority of the Russian Federation under the Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters”.

C. Verification & Execution of the Request

I.C.1:

As to incoming requests for service sent by foreign courts, the Russian CA verifies whether or not such requests comply with the requirements of the Convention and the Declarations of the Russian Federation.

The emphasis is made on the following:

- does a particular document concern a civil or commercial matter;
- are the documents accompanied with their translation into Russian; and
- whether or not the standard forms have been used.

The Russian CA does not assess or appraise of the content of the action or the merits of the case in general.

I.C.2:

The Russian CA assists foreign requesting bodies in determining the place of residence of an addressee in the Russian Federation by sending respective requests and queries to the Russian Ministry of Interior (the Federal Migration Service).

In addition, if a request is drawn up incorrectly, the foreign applicant is provided with explanations (in Russian) which may be required to help the applicant eliminate any and all defects of the request.

The procedure for sending requests referred to in this paragraph by email is described in paragraph I.B.4.

I.C.3:

A request for service is sent by mail through a territorial body of the Russian Ministry of Justice for execution to a respective court at the place of residence or at the location of the addressee in order to arrange for the service of documents in accordance with the procedure provided for by Russian procedural laws.

The term of consideration of requests by the Russian CA should not exceed one month.

I.C.4:

Legal assistance within the Russian Federation is provided in accordance with the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure and the Code of Arbitration Procedure of the Russian Federation which regulate, respectively, procedural aspects of operation of the general jurisdiction courts and arbitration courts in the Russian Federation. Writs of summons or other notices are delivered by mail or by a person who was instructed by the judge to deliver the same. The time of their service on the addressee is documented by means used for that purpose by postal offices or is specified in a document to be

returned to the court. A writ of summons addressed to an individual is served on him/her personally against his/her signature affixed to the summons stub which should be returned to the court. A writ of summons addressed to an entity is served on a respective official who should sign the summons stub to confirm the receipt of the writ of summons. Should the addressee refuse to accept the writ of summons or another court notice, the person delivering or serving the same makes a respective note on the writ of summons or the court notice which is then returned to the court. The addressee who has refused to accept the writ of summons or another court notice is deemed to have been notified of the place, date, and time of a respective court proceeding or another particular proceeding. In practice, requests are executed by means of the court summoning the addressee to hand respective documents over to him/her against his/her signature. The court which has directly considered a request draws up a certificate confirming that the documents have been served or setting out the reasons which have prevented execution of the request. Documents drawn up in connection with execution of the request are sent to the Russian CA to be further sent to the requesting authority.

Russian courts assist the applicants in completing documents as provided for by national procedural laws.

I.C.5:

The Russian Federation provides exclusively for the judicial procedure of service (see paragraph I.C.4).

It is not provided that documents may be served by email or fax.

The Russian CA has not received any requests for service using a “particular method”.

I.C.6:

The Code of Civil Procedure and the Code of Arbitration Procedure of the Russian Federation contain sections regulating issues relating to provision of international legal assistance, including those relating to service of documents.

There are no major differences in service of documents under the Codes. There are certain differences arising from the existing court practices; for example, in purely domestic cases, documents may be mailed to an addressee, while in cross-border cases documents can only be served in court (see I.C.4).

I.C.7:

The Russian CA monitors the execution of requests received from foreign states; if, within the established time limits (three months), it does not receive materials confirming the execution of a request, the Russian CA will send reminders to respective territorial bodies of the Russian Ministry of Justice requesting them to expedite the consideration of the same. In their turn, such territorial bodies would send similar reminders to competent Russian courts.

As a rule, such actions expedite the execution of the requests for service.

In addition, territorial bodies of the Russian Ministry of Justice send surveys and summaries to Russian judicial bodies based on the results of work in the area of international legal assistance.

I.C.8:

There is no legal mechanism in the Russian Federation which would enable one to serve judicial documents in accordance with the procedure provided for by sub-paragraph (a) of the second paragraph of Article 12 of the Convention.

Russian courts execute requests for service without charging any fees or requesting that any costs incurred in connection therewith be reimbursed. All costs are reimbursed out of the federal budget.

The Russian Federation assumes that collection of such costs (with the exception of those provided for by subparagraphs (a) and (b) of the second paragraph of Article 12) by any Contracting State shall be viewed by the Russian Federation as refusal to uphold the Convention in relation to the Russian Federation, and, consequently, the Russian Federation shall not apply the Convention in relation to this Contracting State

I.C.9:

The certificate of execution of a request is sent by the court to a territorial body of the Russian Ministry of Justice which in its turn sends the same to the Russian CA for subsequent transfer thereof to competent bodies of a respective foreign state.

The procedure for sending certificates by email, fax and private courier service is described in paragraph I.B.4.

II. OUTGOING REQUESTS (I.E., REQUESTS FOR SERVICE SENT BY A RUSSIAN FORWARDING AUTHORITY TO THE CAS OF OTHER STATES PARTY)

A. Statistical Information

II.A.1:

In 2003-06 the Russian CA sent to the CAs of other States Party to the Convention the following number of requests for service:

In 2003, 103 requests for service;
 In 2004, 122 requests for service;
 In 2005, 187 requests for service; and
 In 2006, 46 requests for service.

No statistical data for 2002 are available as there are no respective records.

II.A.2:

The Russian Central Authority sent requests for service to Germany, Switzerland, Great Britain, Finland, Belgium, Sweden, France, the Netherlands, Japan, Portugal and Ireland.

In 2003-06, the largest numbers of requests for service were sent to the following states:

2003: Germany - 72, Great Britain - 7, Switzerland - 7, France - 2, Belgium - 2.
 2004: Germany - 82, Great Britain - 10, Switzerland - 9, France - 6, Belgium - 4.
 2005: Germany - 128, Great Britain - 14, Switzerland - 4, France - 4, Belgium - 2.
 2006: Germany - 24, Finland - 6, Switzerland - 4, Belgium - 4, France - 4.

B. Operative Information – Legal Framework

II.B.1:

Requests for legal assistance need to be sent to other States Party to the Convention in connection with consideration of civil cases by general jurisdiction courts and arbitration courts if the addressee resides/is located outside the Russian Federation.

II.B.2:

In accordance with Declaration of the Russian Federation in relation to the Convention, the following authorities are competent, acting within their respective powers, to forward requests for legal assistance in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention:

- Federal courts (the Constitution Court of the Russian Federation; the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation; the supreme courts of Republics, the courts of Krai (Territory) and Oblast (Region), the courts of cities of federal importance (Moscow and St. Petersburg), the courts of Autonomous Oblast and Autonomous Okrug, regional courts, military and specialized courts, which form the system of federal courts of common jurisdiction; The Higher Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation, federal arbitration courts of Okrug (arbitration cassation courts), arbitration appellate courts, arbitration courts of the subjects of the Russian Federation, which form the system of federal arbitration courts), constitutional (charter) courts and Justices of the Peace of the subjects of the Russian Federation;
- Federal bodies of executive power and bodies of executive power of the subjects of the Russian Federation;
- The Procurator's Office of the Russian Federation;
- Civilian registry offices;
- Notaries and other officials authorised to perform notary functions;
- Guardianship and trusteeship bodies;
- Members of advocacy.

The information provided on the HCCH website under “Practical Information” is generally correct; only certain telephone and fax numbers have changed (see I.B.1).

II.B.3:

Russian Forwarding Authorities do not use email, fax or private courier services to transmit requests for service abroad.

II.B.4:

Documents to be served abroad are accompanied by their translation into the (or one of the) language(s) of the Requested State. The documents are translated by parties concerned which also pay for the related costs.

II.B.5:

The Russian law does not provide for a system to determine, in the case of a transmission abroad, the date of service for the applicant.

III. GENERAL QUESTIONS & OTHER INFORMATION

III.1:

The expression “*civil or commercial matters*” has not given rise to any difficulties when serving documents under the Convention.

III.2:

Since the Russian Federation acceded to the Hague Service Convention quite recently, provisions of the Russian procedural laws have not yet been brought in line with the provisions of the Convention as far as the terms used in the latter are concerned, in particular in respect of the terms “*judicial documents*” and “*extrajudicial documents*” (no such terms are used in the effective national legislation).

Judicial documents are sent by courts, while extrajudicial documents are sent by other bodies which are competent to do so within their respective powers in accordance with the Declarations of the Russian Federation. Such bodies include: federal bodies of executive power and bodies of executive power of the subjects of the Russian Federation, the Procurator's Office of the Russian Federation, civilian registry offices, notaries and other officials authorised to perform notary functions, guardianship and trusteeship bodies, and members of advocacy.

No requests for service of foreign extrajudicial documents have been transmitted to the Russian CA.

III.3:

In accordance with the Declarations of the Russian Federation, diplomatic and consular agents of foreign States are not permitted to effect service of documents within the territory of the Russian Federation under Article 8 of the Convention, unless a document is to be served upon a national of the State in which the documents originate.

So far, there have been no such cases.

III.4:

The Russian CA has no information on any significant rulings/decisions issued by Russian courts in relation with the Hague Service Convention.

III.5:

A list of works and articles devoted to the Hague Service Convention that were published in the Russian Federation since 2001 is enclosed herewith.

III.6:

A list of bilateral or multilateral agreements of the Russian Federation providing for service abroad is enclosed herewith.

III.7:

The Russian CA organises training sessions for employees of territorial bodies of the Russian Ministry of Justice, including in relation to the Hague Service Convention of 1965, in accordance with its plan.

Territorial bodies of the Russian Ministry of Justice hold seminars for Russian judges in relation to the Convention.

Department of International Law and Cooperation
Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation

Annex to Section III (paragraph III.5)

1. L. V. Yefremov, *Issues of Application of International Treaties on Mutual Legal Assistance in Relation to Work of Arbitration Courts* (Vestnik VAS RF (Bulletin of the Russian Higher Arbitration Court), 2000, No. 3).
2. A. L. Makovsky, E. A. Sukhanov, eds., *Commentaries to Part III of the Russian Civil Code* (Moscow, 2002).
3. N. M. Korshunov, Yu. L. Mareev, *On the Right to Remedies in Connection with the New Russian Code of Civil Procedure: Notes on Modern Civil and Arbitration Procedural Laws* (M. K. Treushnikov, ed., Moscow, 2004).
4. L. A. Lunts, *Studies in International Private Law* (vol. 1-3, Moscow, Spark Publishing House, 2002).
5. N. I. Marysheva, *International Legal Assistance and Its Types: Studies in International Private Law* (Collection of articles, N. I. Marysheva, ed., Moscow, Contract Publishing House, 2000).
6. N. I. Marysheva, *Legal Assistance in Relations among CIS Countries* (Moskovsky Zhurnal Mezhdunarodnogo Prava (Moscow Journal of International Law), 1992, No. 4).
7. N. I. Marysheva, *Accession of Russia to the Hague Conventions of 1965 and 1970 in the Area of Civil Procedure* (Zhurnal Rossiiskogo Prava (Journal of Russian Law), 2001, No. 6).
8. N. I. Marysheva, *International Private Law: Textbook* (Moscow, Contract Publishing House / Infra-M Publishing House, 2000).
9. N. I. Marysheva, ed., *Russian Civil Code, Part III, Section VI (International Private Law): Clause-by-Clause Commentaries and Materials* (Moscow, Contract Publishing House, 2004).
10. T. N. Neshataeva, *International Private Law and International Civil Procedure: Studies in Three Volumes* (Moscow, Gorodets Publishing House, 2004).

LIST

of special international treaties of the Russian Federation relating to legal assistance and legal relations in civil, family, and criminal matters

Multilateral Treaties

1. Convention on Civil Procedure of 1 March 1954;
2. European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 20 April 1959 (within the Council of Europe);
 - 2.1 Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 17 March 1978;
3. Convention on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters of 22 January 1993 (within the CIS);
4. Protocol of 6 March 1998 to the Convention on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters of 22 January 1993.

Bilateral Treaties

1. Agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Austria on Civil Procedure of 11 March 1970.
2. Treaty between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Azerbaijan on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters of 22 December 1992.
3. Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of Albania on Legal Assistance in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters of 30 June 1958.
4. Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria on Mutual Legal Assistance of 23 February 1982.
5. Treaty between the Russian Federation and the Argentine Republic on Cooperation and Legal Assistance in Civil, Commercial, Labor, and Administrative Matters of 20 November 2000 (ratified by the Russian Federation; Federal Law No. 136-FZ of 09 November 2002 which came into force on 21 March 2003).

6. Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Bulgaria on Legal Assistance in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters of 19 February 1975.
7. Agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom on Execution of Court Requests in Civil Matters on the Principles of Reciprocity (by exchange of notes of 17 June and 26 June 1930).
8. Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of Hungary on Legal Assistance in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters of 15 July 1958 (with the Protocol of 19 October 1971).
9. Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on Legal Assistance in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters of 10 December 1981.
10. Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Hellenic Republic on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters of 21 May 1981.
11. Treaty between the Russian Federation and the Arab Republic of Egypt on Mutual Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Commercial and Family Matters of 23 September 1997.
12. Treaty between the Russian Federation and the Republic of India on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters of 21 December 1998.
13. Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Iraq of 22 June 1973.
14. Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Kingdom of Spain on Legal Assistance in Civil Matters of 26 October 1990.
15. Treaty between the Russian Federation and the Islamic Republic of Iran on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil and Criminal Matters of 5 March 1996.
16. Convention between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Italian Republic on Legal Assistance in Civil Matters of 25 January 1979.
17. Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters of 6 December 1985.
18. Treaty between the Russian Federation and Canada on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters of 20 October 1997.
19. Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Cyprus on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters of 19 January 1984.

20. Treaty between the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters of 19 June 1992.
21. Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Legal Assistance in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters of 16 December 1957.
22. Treaty between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Korea on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters of 28 May 1999.
23. Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Cuba on Legal Assistance in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters of 28 November 1984.
24. Treaty between the Russian Federation and the Kyrgyz Republic on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters of 14 September 1992.
25. Treaty between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Latvia on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters of 3 February 1993.
26. Treaty between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Lithuania on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters of 21 July 1992.
27. Treaty between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Moldova on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters of 25 February 1993.
28. Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of Mongolia on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters of 23 September 1988 (with Protocol of 23 September 1988).
29. Treaty between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Poland on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil and Criminal Matters of 16 September 1996.
30. Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of Romania on Legal Assistance in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters of 3 April 1958.
31. Agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on Procedure for Execution of Court Requests of 22 November 1935 (by exchange of notes).
32. Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters of 17 June 1999.
33. Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Tunisian Republic on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters of 26 June 1984.

34. Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Finland on Legal Protection and Legal Assistance in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters of 11 August 1978 (with the Protocol of 11 August 1978).
35. Agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and France on Transmitting Judicial and Notarial Documents and Executing Court Requests in Civil and Commercial matters of 11 August 1936.
36. Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters of 12 August 1982.
37. Treaty between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Estonia on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters of 26 January 1993.
38. Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia on Legal Assistance in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters of 24 February 1962.
39. Treaty between the Russian Federation and the Republic of India on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters of 21 December 1998.