

Questionnaire

(E)

### About this Questionnaire

1. Couples cohabiting outside marriage may face legal uncertainties when they leave the State where the registered partnership or unmarried cohabitation was formed and become subject to a foreign legal system that does not necessarily recognise their status in relation to one another, or in relation to their (adopted) children, or third parties. Even if they do not leave the State wherein their relationship originated, issues may arise abroad concerning the validity or effects of their relationship or aspects thereof.

2. The Hague Conference on Private International Law (“Hague Conference”) has been monitoring the legal situation of cohabiting couples and registered partners, focusing on the private international law implications, since 1987. In March 2015, the Permanent Bureau presented an “[u]pdate on the developments in internal law and private international law concerning cohabitation outside marriage, including registered partnerships” (“2015 Update on cohabitation outside marriage”)<sup>1</sup> at the Council on General Affairs and Policy of the Hague Conference (“the Council”). The Council subsequently asked the Permanent Bureau to prepare a Questionnaire to seek further information on private international law issues relating to cohabitation outside marriage, including registered partnerships. It requested that a report on the results from this survey be presented to the Council in 2017.<sup>2</sup>

3. In line with the mandate provided by the Council, the **objective** of this Questionnaire is to gather information from various national legal systems about aspects of internal and private international law relating to cohabitation outside marriage (e.g., information about the recognition of partnerships registered abroad or the applicable law in cross-border situations). The information gathered will facilitate a better understanding of the issues that registered partners and unmarried cohabitants may face in a cross-border situation.

4. Terms used to describe cohabitation outside marriage differ widely.<sup>3</sup> For this reason, and in order to facilitate the survey, it is suggested that the **terminology** as described in the “2015 Update on cohabitation outside marriage” be applied in this Questionnaire:<sup>4</sup>

- The term **“cohabitation outside marriage”** encompasses “unmarried cohabitation” and “registered partnerships”.
- The term **“registered partnerships”** refers to a form of cohabitation outside marriage which, under the domestic law of the State where it originates, requires the fulfilment of certain formalities, specifically registration in a central registry. The term as used here has a wide meaning and thus also covers, *inter alia*, “domestic partnerships”, “civil partnerships”, “civil unions”, “permanent couple unions”, “statutory cohabitation”, registered “de facto relationships” and “civil

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<sup>1</sup> Prel. Doc. No. 5 of March 2015 for the attention of the Council on General Affairs and Policy of March 2015, available on the Hague Conference website at < [www.hcch.net](http://www.hcch.net) > under “Projects” then “Legislative Projects” and “Cohabitation outside marriage”. This document was completed pursuant to the mandate given by the Council in April 2013, which invited the Permanent Bureau to continue to follow developments in this area and, resources permitting, to update its “Note on developments in internal law and private international law concerning cohabitation outside marriage, including registered partnerships”, Prel. Doc. No. 11 of March 2008 for the attention of the Council on General Affairs and Policy of April 2008.

<sup>2</sup> See the Conclusions and Recommendations adopted by the Council of 2015 (24-26 March 2015), para. 10, available on the Hague Conference website at < [www.hcch.net](http://www.hcch.net) > under “Governance” then “Council on General Affairs and Policy”.

<sup>3</sup> For an explanation of the terminology, see, e.g., Prel. Doc. No. 11 of 2008 (*op. cit.* note 1), paras 10 *et seq.*, paras 18 *et seq.* and paras 72 *et seq.*

<sup>4</sup> See Prel. Doc. No. 5 of March 2015 (*op. cit.* note 1), paras 7-10.

pacts of solidarity". Individuals in a registered partnership are referred to as "registered partners".

- The term "**unmarried cohabitation**" refers to *concubinage* or *de facto* union without this union having been registered with an authority, formed by the parties' actual cohabitation.<sup>5</sup> Individuals living in unmarried cohabitation are referred to as "unmarried cohabitants".

5. The **structure** of the Questionnaire reflects the situation that most legal systems which allow for the registration of a partnership draw a distinction between unmarried cohabitation and registered partnerships. For this reason, the questions for each of these (legal) institutions are addressed in different sections of the Questionnaire accordingly (Part A: Registered Partnerships, Part B: Unmarried Cohabitation).

6. The Questionnaire further distinguishes between aspects that are **purely domestic** – aspects of internal law – and those that have an **international connection** – issues of private international law.

7. Moreover, while certain questions are **for all States to complete**, others are **relevant only to specific States**, *e.g.*, those whose internal domestic law provides for the possibility to register a partnership or have a special regime for cohabitation (or attach certain legal effects to cohabitation). Whether a question is to be answered by all or only specific States is indicated at the beginning of each question.

8. Furthermore, if the answer to any of the questions depends on the relevant **type of registered partnership or unmarried cohabitation** (*e.g.*, same-sex or opposite-sex), Members and non-Member States are kindly requested to answer the questions for each of the different types.

9. Finally, while the focus of the Questionnaire lies on the **legal aspects** of cohabitation outside marriage, the final section of the Questionnaire (Part C) asks for **statistical data** which Members and non-Member States are kindly requested to provide to the extent available.

### **Instructions for completion**

10. In this Questionnaire the term "State" is used to cover any jurisdictional unit having competence to regulate the subject matter. Members and non-Member States are invited to complete the Questionnaire for each jurisdictional unit, if applicable.

11. Members and non-Member States are kindly invited to complete the Questionnaire (in either English or French) at their earliest convenience, but in any event by no later than **Friday 16 September 2016**.

12. In order to allow the Permanent Bureau to extract parts of the Questionnaire for a compilation and analysis of the responses, please **use this Word version** of the document, and please **do not return a PDF version** of the completed Questionnaire.

13. The Permanent Bureau would also appreciate it if a copy of, or a link to, any **legislation** mentioned in the response (preferably in English or French) could be provided, as well as relevant **case law** on private international law issues in relation to cohabitation outside marriage, including registered partnerships, if available.

14. The completed Questionnaire, as well as additional information on legislation and case law, should be sent by e-mail to < **secretariat@hcch.net** > to the attention of Ms Kerstin Bartsch, Senior Legal Officer, with the subject line: "Questionnaire – Cohabitation outside marriage".

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<sup>5</sup> Since in most legal systems this term is not defined, this is simply a working definition. For an explanation of the terminology, see Prel. Doc. No 11 of 2008 (*op. cit.* note 1), paras 10 *et seq.*

## Publication of responses

15. The Permanent Bureau will place all responses to this Questionnaire on the Hague Conference website < [www.hcch.net](http://www.hcch.net) > unless expressly asked not to do so. A report summarising the results of this consultation will also be made available on the Hague Conference website.

## Identification

Your contact information:

Name of Member or non-Member  
State (or territorial unit, where applicable): Russian Federation

For follow-up purposes:

Name of contact person: Pomyaksheva Elizaveta; Khazova Olga  
Name of Authority / Office: Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation;  
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## **PART A: REGISTERED PARTNERSHIPS**

The term "**registered partnership**" refers to a form of cohabitation outside marriage which, under the domestic law of the State where it originates, requires the fulfilment of certain formalities (*i.e.*, registration). The term as used here has a wide meaning (see *supra* para. 4).

### **A.1. INTERNAL LAW**

#### **Formation:**

##### *1. For all States:*

- a. Does the law of your State provide for the possibility of registering partnerships?  
 Yes  
 No
- b. If the answer is "No", is the introduction of registered partnerships being envisaged or studied by your State?  
 No

##### *2. For States that provide for the possibility to register a partnership:*

- a. Who can register a partnership in your State?
- (1) Only opposite-sex couples  
 Yes  
 No
- (2) Only same-sex couples  
 Yes  
 No
- (3) Both opposite-sex and same-sex couples  
 Yes

No

- b. If the answer is “Yes” to questions (1) or (2), does your State envisage or study a change in the existing partnership regime? (If yes, please explain.)

[Please insert text here](#)

3. *For States that provide for the possibility to register a partnership:*

- a. What are the requirements regarding the formation of a registered partnership? (If the answer depends on the relevant type of registered partnership (e.g., same-sex or opposite-sex), please answer the question for each of the different types.)

In particular, does the law of your State include the following requirements?

- (1) Neither of the partners must be married or united in a partnership with a third person.

[Please insert text here](#)

- (2) The partners must not be related by marriage, adoption or blood. (In the latter case, what is the accepted degree of blood relationship?)

[Please insert text here](#)

- (3) Both partners must attain a minimum age in order to form a partnership. (If yes, what is the minimum age?)

[Please insert text here](#)

- (4) Both partners must have the mental capacity to consent to the partnership.

[Please insert text here](#)

- (5) Both partners must consent freely to the partnership.

[Please insert text here](#)

- (6) Please state any other requirements:

[Please insert text here](#)

- b. Does your State envisage or study any changes regarding the present requirements? (If yes, please explain.)

[Please insert text here](#)

**Effects:**

4. *For States that provide for the possibility to register a partnership:*

- a. What **rights** and **obligations** do registered partners have under the internal law of your State?

Please answer this question by taking into account the following subject matters and provide the legal basis (*i.e.*, legal rules or case law). (If your answer depends on the relevant type of registered partnership (e.g., same-sex or opposite-sex), please answer for each of the different types.)

- (1) relationship between partners, *e.g.*,  
 (a) personal obligations and duties of partners (*e.g.*, duty of care of partners):

[Please insert text here](#)

- (b) maintenance obligations:  
Please insert text here
- (c) property  
Please insert text here
- (d) inheritance:  
Please insert text here
- (e) other(s):  
Please insert text here
- (2) children, *e.g.*,
  - (a) parental status:  
Please insert text here
  - (b) parental responsibility:  
Please insert text here
  - (c) child support:  
Please insert text here
  - (d) adoption:  
Please insert text here
  - (e) inheritance:  
Please insert text here
  - (f) assisted reproduction:  
Please insert text here
  - (g) surrogacy:  
Please insert text here
  - (h) other(s):  
Please insert text here
- (3) other financial matters, *e.g.*,
  - (a) pensions, including social security benefits:  
Please insert text here
  - (b) other(s):  
Please insert text here

- b. Does your State envisage or study any changes in respect of these effects? (If yes, please explain.)

Please insert text here

#### **Annulment or Dissolution:**

##### *5. For States that provide for the possibility to register a partnership:*

- a. Consider the situation where a couple has registered their partnership in your State.

Does your State have a special procedure for **annulment** and / or **dissolution** of the partnership? Please describe the judicial or administrative process. (If your answer depends on the relevant type of registered partnership (e.g., same-sex or opposite-sex), please answer for each of the different types.)

[Please insert text here](#)

- b. Does your State envisage or study any changes regarding the conditions or procedures for annulment or dissolution of a registered partnership? (If yes, please explain.)

[Please insert text here](#)

## A.2. PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

### Formation (in situations with an international element):

#### 6. *For States that provide for the possibility to register a partnership:*

- a. Does the law of your State provide for the possibility of registering a partnership if:

- (1) One partner is a national of your State and the other partner is not?

Yes

If yes, are there further requirements (e.g., regarding habitual residence)?

[Please insert text here](#)

No

- (2) Neither of the partners are nationals of your State?

Yes

If yes, are there further requirements (e.g., regarding habitual residence)?

[Please insert text here](#)

No

- (3) One partner is habitually resident in your State and the other partner is not

Yes

If yes, are there further requirements (e.g., regarding nationality)?

[Please insert text here](#)

No

- (4) Both partners have their habitual residence in a State other than your State?

Yes

If yes, are there further requirements (e.g., regarding nationality)?

[Please insert text here](#)

No

- b. If the response to any of these questions is "Yes":

- (1) Does the internal law of your State govern the **formal requirements for registration** in your State, or does, under the conflict of law rules of your State, the internal law of another State apply and, if so, what law(s)?

[Please insert text here](#)

- (2) Does the internal law of your State govern the **substantive requirements for registration** in your State, or does, under the conflict of law rules of your State, the internal law of other State(s) apply and, if so, what law(s)?

[Please insert text here](#)

### Recognition of the validity and effects of a partnership registered abroad:

#### 7. *For all States:*

- a. Would the **validity** of a partnership registered abroad be **recognised** in your State?

Yes

Yes, except for situations where there is a substantial link to my State.

Please indicate what connecting factor(s) would prevent recognition (*e.g.*, no recognition if one or both partners are nationals of or habitually resident in your State).

Please insert text here

Yes, with exceptions (*e.g.*, where there is no substantial connection of partners with my State, or: no connection between the partners and the State of registration).

Please provide details of any such exceptions to recognition by your State.

The answer is "NO" (as below), although there probably might be situations when a registered partnership may have legal effects. These may be situations connected with the foreign nationality of a party and the law applicable in the country of his/her nationality. For instance, regarding the Question "b" (4) the answer is "yes" but only regarding a person who is a foreign national. [If one of the parties to a registered partnership (heterosexual) comes to Russia and decides to marry here, Russian law on the form of marriage and marriage procedure should be observed. If one of the would-be spouses is a foreigner, Russian law also requires that marriage capacity of each of the would-be spouses be determined in accordance with the law of the State of his/her nationality. Therefore, if the law of that State establishes that registered partnership is an impediment to enter into a marriage (which is obviously the case), this should be also recognized as an impediment to marriage under Russian law.] If a Russian national is a party to registered partnership made abroad, this should NOT serve as an impediment for that person marrying in Russia to a third person because Russia does not recognize registered partnership.

No

- b. Would any of the following **effects** of the partnership registered abroad be **recognised** in your State?

(1) relationship between partners, *e.g.*,

(a) personal obligations and duties of partners (*e.g.*, duty of care of partners):

Yes, but to the extent these effects are recognised by the applicable foreign law.

(b) maintenance obligations:

Yes, but to the extent these effects are recognised by the applicable foreign law.

(c) property:

Under Russian law, property relations between the parties of registered partnership will be regulated by the Civil Code as between persons who are strangers to each other. If a foreign law is applicable, it is difficult to give a precise answer as it will depend on too many different circumstances.

(d) inheritance:

Legal effects of registered partnership may be recognised with regard to inheritance, if the applicable law is a foreign law that recognises such relations - to the extent it concerns movable property. With regard to immovable property located on the territory of Russia or registered in Russia, Russian law is applied (which does not recognise registered partnership).

(e) other(s):

Please insert text here

(2) children, *e.g.*,

## (a) parental status:

Under Russian law, if parental rights are finalized (a father and a mother are registered as legal parents), there is no difference from legal point of view whether they are married or not, are parties to registered partnership or not, or have never lived together. They are legal parents with all the consequences thereof (it also relates to the questions below - "b"- "g").

In case of a same-sex registered partnership, this may be a problem due to national public order. However, it is hard to give a precise answer as it depends on too many different circumstances of a particular case.

## (b) parental responsibility:

Please see above (a)

## (c) child support:

Please see above (a)

## (d) adoption:

Please see above (a)

## (e) inheritance:

Please see above (a)

## (f) assisted reproduction:

Please see above (a)

## (g) surrogacy:

Please see above (a)

## (h) other(s):

Please insert text here

(3) other financial matters, *e.g.*,

## (a) pensions, including social security benefits:

No

## (b) other(s):

Please insert text here

## (4) Would the registered partnership constitute an impediment to the conclusion or formation by one of the partners of a marriage or a new partnership with a third person?

Yes

No

## (5) Would the surname declared by the partners upon the registration of their partnership be recognised in your State?

Yes

No

- c. If your response to a. is "Yes" or "Yes, except for situations where there is a substantial link to my State", what are the **requirements for recognition** of the **validity** of the registered partnerships?

Please insert text here

In particular, does the law of your State require any of the following?



- (1) The registered partnership must be valid in accordance with the internal law or conflict of law rules of the State in which registration took place.
- Yes  
 No
- (2) There is a civil status document proving the (existence and) validity of the registered partnership.
- Yes  
 No
- (3) Neither of the partners is married or united in a partnership with a third person.
- Yes  
 No
- (4) The partners are not related by marriage, adoption or blood. (In the latter case, what is the accepted degree of blood relationship?)
- Yes  
 No
- [Please insert text here](#)
- (5) Both partners had attained a minimum age when they formed the partnership.
- Yes  
 No
- (6) Both partners had the mental capacity to consent to the partnership.
- Yes  
 No
- (7) Both partners had consented freely to the partnership.
- Yes  
 No
- (8) The effects of the partnership under the applicable law must be similar to those of a marriage:
- Yes  
 No
- (9) The effects of the partnership granted in the State where the partnership was registered should not exceed the effects granted for registered partnerships under your State.
- Yes  
 No  
 Not applicable (My State does not provide for registration of a partnership.)
- (10) Any other requirements for the recognition of the (existence and) validity of the registered partnership (please explain):
- [Please insert text here](#)
- (11) May or must recognition of the (existence or) validity of a registered partnership or its effects be refused if this recognition would be manifestly contrary to public policy? If yes, under which circumstances?

Yes

Please insert text here

No

- d. Would your reply to the previous questions be different when a question regarding the validity or effects of a registered partnership arises as a **preliminary issue** in the context of another question of private international law before the authorities of your State (e.g., about maintenance or inheritance)?

If a preliminary issue is recognition of a registered partnership, and the answer is "no", still some of its legal effects could be recognised, particularly those related to maintenance and inheritance (see answers above).

### Recognition of the annulment or dissolution of a partnership registered abroad:

#### 8. *For all States:*

Consider the situation where the partners have registered their partnership in State X. Subsequently, their partnership has been dissolved or annulled in that State or in a third State.

Would the **annulment** or **dissolution** of the partnership be **recognised** in your State? If so, under what conditions?

Yes

Please insert text here

No

With the exception which concerns legal capacity to conclude marriage, as noted in Q.

#### 7 (b) (4).

Not applicable (My State would not recognise the validity or certain effects of the partnership.)

#### 9. *For States that provide for the possibility to register a partnership:*

Consider the situation where partners have registered their partnership in your State. Subsequently the partnership has been dissolved or annulled in a *foreign* State. Would that **dissolution** or **annulment** be recognised in your State? If so under what conditions?

Yes

Please insert text here

No

Please insert text here

### Jurisdiction:

#### 10. *For States that provide for the possibility to register a partnership:*

- a. Please state any specific rule applying in your State concerning the **jurisdiction** of the authorities of your State regarding the **validity** of

(1) a partnership registered in your State.

Please insert text here

(2) a partnership registered in a foreign State.

Please insert text here

- b. Please state any specific rule applying in your State concerning the **jurisdiction** of the authorities of your State regarding the **annulment** and **dissolution** of
- (1) a partnership registered in your State.  
Please insert text here
  - (2) a partnership registered in a foreign State.  
Please insert text here

#### Applicable law (conflict of laws):

##### 11. *For States that provide for the possibility to register a partnership:*

- a. Please state any specific conflict of law rule(s) applying in your State concerning the validity or any of the effects, or the dissolution or annulment of a registered partnership.  
Please insert text here
- b. In particular, please explain your State's approach to determine the applicable law, *e.g.*, application of, exclusively, domestic law to the effects of the partnership; application of the law of the common habitual residence of the partners, application of the law where the partnership was registered (*lex loci registrationis* rule). (See Prel. Doc. No 5 of March 2015, paras. 49 *et seq.*)  
Please insert text here

##### 12. *For States that provide for the possibility to register a partnership:*

Does your State envisage or study any changes in relation to the conflict of law rules and other private international law aspects of registered partnerships (*e.g.*, in relation to the formation of a partnership, the recognition of the validity and effects of a partnership registered abroad or the recognition of the annulment or dissolution of a partnership)? (If yes, please explain.)

Please insert text here

#### Legal and practical problems:

##### 13. *For all States:*

- a. Do you know of any legal and / or practical problems that have arisen in your State in the context of registered partnerships where there are international elements involved? If so, please describe briefly.  
Not aware about such problems in practice.
- b. In particular, do you know of any situation where registered partners lost rights they had acquired under the law of the State where they had registered their partnership after moving to another State? If so, please describe briefly.  
Not aware of such situations

## **PART B: UNMARRIED COHABITATION**

The term "**unmarried cohabitation**" refers to *concubinage* or *de facto* union without this union having been registered with an authority, formed by the parties' actual cohabitation (see *supra*, para. 4).

### **B.1. INTERNAL LAW**

**Legal regime and effects:**14. *For all States:*

- a. Does the national law of your State establish a **specific legal regime** for cohabitation? (If yes, please explain.)

Yes

Please insert text here

No

- b. If not, does the national law of your State attach **certain legal effects** to (aspects of) cohabitation? (If yes, please explain.)

Yes

Strictly speaking, a "no" answer is more correct, although there was a ECHR case where Russian authorities had to reverse the court's initial order and recognise certain legal effects of cohabitation (the right of a person whose non-marital "partner" died in a plane crash to receive compensation for non-pecuniary damage in connection with his death; under the "new" Russian court order/judgment, she was recognized a member of the deceased person family) (Gavrikova v Russia, Application no 42180/02, Judgement 15 March 2007).

In another case, Prokopovich v. Russia (Application no 58255/00, Judgment 18 November 2004), ECHR found a violation of applicant's right to respect for his home protected under art. 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights, because Russian authorities evicted the applicant after her non-marital partner's death from her home in a flat, in which she had been living with her deceased partner without marriage for ten years.

No

15. *For States that establish a specific legal regime for cohabitation or which attach certain legal effects to (aspects of) cohabitation:*

What **rights** and **obligations** do unmarried cohabittees have under the law of your State? Are there any requirements which have to be fulfilled before such rights or obligations arise?

Please answer both questions by taking into account the following subject matters and provide the legal basis (*i.e.*, legal rules or case law). (If the answer depends on the type of unmarried cohabitation (*e.g.*, whether the couple is of the same-sex or opposite-sex), please answer the question for each type):

- a. relationship between unmarried cohabittees, *e.g.*,
- (1) personal obligations and duties of unmarried cohabittees (*e.g.*, duty of care of unmarried cohabittees):

Please insert text here

- (2) maintenance obligations:

Please insert text here

- (3) property relations:

Please insert text here

- (4) inheritance:

Please insert text here

- (5) other(s):

Please insert text here

- b. children, *e.g.*,

- (1) parental status:

Please insert text here

- (2) parental responsibility:  
Please insert text here
  - (3) child support:  
Please insert text here
  - (4) inheritance:  
Please insert text here
  - (5) adoption:  
Please insert text here
  - (6) assisted reproduction:  
Please insert text here
  - (7) surrogacy:  
Please insert text here
  - (8) other(s):  
Please insert text here
- c. other financial matters, *e.g.*,
- (1) pensions, including social security benefits:  
Please insert text here
  - (2) other(s):  
Please insert text here

## B.2. PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

### Recognition of the validity of a special legal regime for, or of certain legal effects of, unmarried cohabitation:

#### 16. *For all States:*

Consider the situation where a couple has acquired certain rights and obligations under a special legal regime for unmarried cohabitation in State X, or the couple has acquired certain rights and obligations because the laws of State X attach certain legal effects to their unmarried cohabitation.

- a. Would the **validity** of the legal regime for unmarried cohabitation of State X be recognised in your State?
  - Yes
  - No
- b. Would any of the **effects** which the unmarried cohabitation has under the laws of State X be recognised in your State?
  - Yes
  - No
- c. If the answer to a. or b., is "yes", what are the requirements (*substantive and / or formal* requirements) for the recognition of the legal regime or of its effects?

Similar to registered partnership. For instance, these may be recognised with regard to inheritance, if the applicable law is a foreign law that recognises such relations - to the extent it concerns movable property. With regard to immovable property located on

the territory of Russia or registered in Russia, Russian law is applied (which does not recognise unmarried cohabitation).

- d. Would the reply to the previous questions be different when a question regarding the validity or effects of the unmarried cohabitation arises as a **preliminary issue** in the context of another question of private international law before the authorities of your State (*e.g.*, about maintenance or inheritance)?

If the validity of unmarried cohabitation is a preliminary issue, and the answer is "no", the issues of recognition of some legal effect arises; the answer will depend on what the applicable foreign law says and on a particular issue in question. Obviously similar to registered partnership.

#### **Jurisdiction:**

17. *For States that provide for a specific legal regime for cohabitation or which attach certain legal effects to (aspects of) cohabitation:*

Please state any specific rules applying in your State concerning the **jurisdiction** of the authorities of your State regarding the specific legal regime for cohabitation or its effects.

Please insert text here

#### **Applicable law (conflict of laws):**

18. *For States that provide for a specific legal regime for cohabitation or which attach certain legal effects to (aspects of) cohabitation:*

Please state any specific conflict of law rules applying in your State concerning the legal regime for cohabitation or concerning the legal effects attached to (aspects of) cohabitation.

Please insert text here

#### **Legal and practical problems:**

19. *For all States:*

- a. Do you know of any legal and / or practical problems that have arisen in your State in the context of unmarried cohabitation where there are international elements involved? If so, please describe briefly.

Not aware of such situations.

- b. In particular, do you know of any situation where unmarried cohabitants lost rights they had acquired under the law of the State where they had cohabited after moving to another State? If so, please describe briefly.

Not aware of such situations.

#### **Future developments:**

20. *For all States:*

Are any developments foreseen in your national law, *e.g.*, modification or introduction of a legal regime for cohabitation or of certain legal effects of cohabitation? Are any developments foreseen in relation to private international law aspects of cohabitation outside marriage?

Any developments in this regards are currently unlikely.

#### **PART C: Statistics**

21. *For all States:*

Please provide any statistics relating to registered partnerships and unmarried cohabitation where applicable, if available, *e.g.*,

- a. the (estimated) number of registered partners in your State and any trend in this regard;

n/applicable

- b. the (estimated) number of couples who are cohabiting without being married in your State and any trend in this regard:

The Russian population census of 2002, showed that about 10% of those interviewed said that they lived in de facto marriages. In comparison, in 1989, extra-marital cohabitation constituted approximately 5-6% of respondents. According to the Russian population census of 2010, the number of unregistered marriages constituted 13%. Other data and assessments of indirect factors demonstrate that unregistered cohabitation is much more widespread in Russia than the official statistics reflect.

- c. the (estimated) birth / adoption / surrogacy rates for registered partners and unmarried cohabittees in your State and any trends in this regard:

Since 1980, the number of non-marital births increased threefold and constituted almost 30% of all births in 2002, although recent studies showed a slight decrease in this number. Thus, in 2008 the number of children born to unmarried mothers constituted 26.9% of total births, and in 2014 this number constituted 22 %. However, nearly 50 % of children born outside marriage were registered on joint application of both parents (in 2000 and 2014, the numbers, respectively, 6566 were 47.2 and 49,7%) [Source: The Demographic Yearbook of Russia 2015: Statistic handbook. Moscow: Federal Service of State Statistics, 2015]

- d. the (estimated) number of registered partnerships that have been annulled or dissolved in your State:

n/a

- e. the (estimated) number of international couples (*i.e.*, at least one partner is not a national of or habitually resident in your State) and any trends in this regard:

n/available

- f. any other relevant statistics:

Please insert text here