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Readmission, return and reintegration: Legal framework in the Russian Federation

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1. Voluntary return of foreign citizens

According to the preamble of the Federal Law “On procedure of departure from the Russian Federation and entry to the Russian Federation”¹, every person can freely leave Russia. And Russian citizens are entitled to unobstructed return to the Russian Federation. Foreign citizens are also guaranteed free entry and departure from Russia.

With respect to foreigners Russian legislation envisages two types of return to the country of citizenship or permanent residence: voluntary and compulsory.

Voluntary return of foreign citizens takes place in cases when a foreign citizen leaves the Russian territory within the permitted period of stay or residence. According to article 28 of the Federal Law “On procedure of departure...”, departure from the Russian Federation can be restricted for foreign citizens or stateless persons. These restrictions can be applied in cases when foreign citizens are detained on suspicion of a crime or are indicted; are convicted of the crime committed in the Russian territory; evade obligations imposed by the court; failed to fulfill tax obligations under the Russian law; were held administrative liable.

2. Compulsory return of foreign citizens

Compulsory return of foreign citizens is applied in cases when a foreign citizen departs from Russia against his or her will.

Russian legislation contains several legal terms related to return of foreign citizens from the Russian territory, namely: administrative expulsion, deportation and readmission.

2.1 Administrative expulsion

Administrative expulsion is an administrative sanction for an administrative offense committed by a foreign citizen.

In accordance with article 3.10 of the Russian Code of Administrative Offences² (hereinafter referred to as CAO), administrative expulsion represents a compulsory and controlled transfer of the indicated citizens and persons out of Russia across the state border of the Russian Federation, and in cases provided for by the Russian legislation – controlled unaided departure of foreign citizens and stateless persons from the Russian Federation.

Therefore, administrative expulsion can be enforced (compulsory and controlled transfer of a foreigner across the border) or take the form of an unaided departure (controlled unaided departure).

Decision on the form of expulsion (compulsory or unaided departure) is made by administrative or judicial body based on specific circumstances of the case, taking into account offender’s personality. Legislation does not establish any conditions, based on which the court or public official ought to choose between two forms of expulsion.

COA identifies two main situations in this context: when a foreigner is already in the Russian territory and when a foreigner is crossing the state border of Russia. In the former case sanction in the

¹ Federal law of 15.08.1996 No. 114-FZ “On procedure of departure from the Russian Federation and entry to the Russian Federation”

² Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Offences of 30.12.2001 No. 195-FZ, “Collection of Russian legislation”, 07.01.2002, No. 1 (part 1), article 1.

form of administrative expulsion is imposed by a judge, in the latter – by an authorized public official of the border service. Decision on expulsion can be appealed in the way stipulated by article 30.1 of COA.

Administrative expulsion as a form of administrative sanction is applied in case of some administrative offences, including:

- administrative offences committed by foreign citizens or stateless persons in the field of illegal drug trafficking (articles 6.8., 6.9., 6.13, 6.16.1.);
- administrative offences in the field of state border protection and regime of stay of foreign citizens in the Russian territory, as well as in the field of migration (articles 18.1, 18.4, 18.8, 18.10, 18.11, 18.17, 18.18, 19.27);
- administrative offences committed by foreign citizens or stateless persons and posing a threat to public order and public safety (article 20.20 (drinking alcohol in public places); article 20.25 (evading administrative expulsion from the Russian territory in the form of controlled unaided departure).

According to article 3.3 of COA, administrative expulsion can be imposed and applied as both the main and additional administrative sanction. However all articles of COA envisaging administrative expulsion impose this sanction only as an additional one. Therefore, administrative expulsion is always imposed together with an administrative fine³.

2.1.1 Execution of decision on administrative expulsion

Execution of decisions on administrative expulsion is carried out in accordance with articles 32.9, 32.10 of COA. Russian legislation currently in force identifies three procedures.

- Expulsion following the decision of a border control body* in case of an offence related to the violation of the state border or checkpoint regime. In this case expulsion is performed by the border control body in accordance with decree of the Russian Federal Security Service No. 631 of 23.12.2008⁴.
- Expulsion following the court decision in the form of controlled unaided departure.* If a foreign citizen is assigned administrative expulsion in the form of controlled unaided departure, based on article 32.10 of COA this citizen is obliged to leave the Russian Federation within five days after the judge's ruling enters into force. According to article 20.25(3) of COA, a foreign citizen evading administrative expulsion in the form of controlled unaided departure from Russia is subject to an administrative fine of three to five thousand roubles and compulsory expulsion from the Russian Federation.
- According to article 34 of the Federal Law "On legal status of foreign citizens...", control over execution of sanction in the form of unaided departure is exercised by the Federal Migration Service (hereinafter – FMS). According to article 57 of the Decree of the Russian Ministry of Interior No. 758, Russian Federal Migration Service No. 240 of 12.10.2009⁵, FMS body obtains the departure-related part of the foreign citizen's migration card with a stamp about administration expulsion and sends it within 72 hours to the Ministry of Interior

³ Paukova Yu.V. Administrative expulsion, deportation and readmission as mechanisms for removal of foreign citizens and stateless persons from the Russian territory // "Administrative law and process", 2012, No. 1.

⁴ Decree of the Russian Federal Security Service No. 631 of 23.12.2008 "On approval of Instruction on activities of border authorities in the field of administrative expulsion of foreign citizens or stateless persons from the Russian Federation" (Registered in the Russian Ministry of Justice 11.02.2009 No. 13294) "Russkaya Gazeta", No. 30, 20.02.2009.

⁵ Decree of the Russian Ministry of Interior No. 758, FMS No. 240 of 12.10.2009 "On organization of activities of the Ministry of Interior of the Russian Federation, Federal Migration Service and their territorial bodies in the field of deportation and administrative expulsion of foreign citizens or stateless persons from the Russian Federation" (Registered in the Russian Ministry of Justice 11.12.2009 No. 15550) "Russkaya Gazeta", No. 250, 25.12.2009.

body. Head of the latter makes a mark on execution of administrative sanction in the ruling on administrative offence.

- iv. *Expulsion following the court ruling in the form of compulsory and controlled transfer of a foreigner over the border.* Court ruling on compulsory expulsion is executed by the court marshal in accordance with the law on enforcement proceedings⁶. According to article 109.1 of the law, execution of the judge's ruling on compulsory expulsion consists in acquiring the travel document for indicated persons, escorting them to the checkpoint at the Russian state border officially transferring them to the border authorities.

Until the ruling on administrative expulsion is executed, a foreign citizen can be placed in the special facilities (article 27.19 of COA). This decision is made by the court or public official of the border body simultaneously with imposition of sanction in the form of compulsory expulsion.

The law does not offer any clear criteria, in accordance with which a person can be placed in the special facility. Such decision is made by the court based on specific circumstances of the case.

Identifying maximum terms of placement in the special facility, one should be guided by the following considerations. Placement in the special facility is a way to ensure penalty for administrative offence. In accordance with article 31.9 of COA, ruling on imposition of an administrative offence is to be executed within two years after its entry into force. Hence a foreigner can be placed in the special facility for the period not exceeding two years.

One should note that at present the system of special facilities for temporary placement of foreign citizens subject to expulsion is in a formative stage. These facilities are to be established by regional executive bodies, and starting from 2014 they are to be passed to the Russian Federal Migration Service.

2.2 Deportation

Another type of compulsory return of foreign citizens is deportation.

According to paragraph 1 article 2 of the Federal Law of 25 July 2002 No. 115-FZ "On legal status of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation"⁷, deportation represents compulsory expulsion of a foreign citizen (stateless person) from the Russian Federation in case of loss or termination of legal grounds for his or her further stay (residence) in the Russian Federation.

According to paragraph 4 of article 31 of the Federal Law "On legal status of foreign citizens..." and paragraph 6 of the Decree of the Russian Ministry of Interior No. 758, Russian Federal Migration Service No. 240 of 2.10.2009, decision on deportation of a foreign citizen is made by the head of the territorial body of FMS or director of the Russian FMS. Decision on deportation is executed by the territorial body of FMS in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior.

Foreign citizen is subject to deportation in case of failure to fulfill an obligation to depart from the Russian Federation or in cases when this person's right to free movement is restricted.

Valid Russian legislation stipulates several situations when deportation is applied:

⁶ Federal law of 02.10.2007 No. 229-FZ "On enforcement proceedings", "Collection of the Russian legislation", 08.10.2007, No. 41, article 4849.

⁷ Federal law of 25.07.2002 No. 115-FZ "On legal status of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation", "Collection of Russian legislation", 29.07.2002, No. 30, article 3032.

2.2.1 Deportation in case of foreigner's failure to fulfill an obligation to depart from the Russian Federation

In accordance with article 31 of the Federal Law "On legal status...", if the period of residence or temporary stay of a foreign citizen in the Russian Federation is *reduced*, this foreign citizen is obliged to leave the Russian Federation within three days (part 1). And if permit to reside temporarily or residence permit issued to a foreign citizen are *annulled*, this foreign citizen is obliged to leave the Russian Federation within fifteen days (part 2). Foreign citizen who failed to fulfill the obligation and leave the Russian Federation within the indicated period is subject to deportation.

2.2.2 Deportation of 'undesirable' foreign citizens

According to article 25.10 of the Federal Law "On procedure of entry..."⁸, decision can be made on undesirability of stay (residence) of a foreign citizen or stateless person illegally staying in the Russian Federation or a person whose entry to the Russian Federation is banned, as well as in case if stay (residence) of a foreign citizen or stateless person legally staying in the Russian Federation creates a real threat to defense capability or security of the state, public order or health of the population.

Foreign citizen or stateless persons with regards to whom decision is made on undesirability of stay (residence) in the Russian Federation are obliged to depart from Russia. In case of failure to fulfill this obligation, foreign citizen is subject to deportation.

Decision on undesirability of stay with regards to an incarcerated foreigner can be made by the authorized body of the Ministry of Justice. In accordance with parts 11 and 12 of article 31 of the Federal Law "On legal status of foreign...", this citizen is subject to deportation after completion of sentence imposed by the court.

2.2.3 Deportation of foreigners who were not granted refugee status

The third situation is stipulated in article 13 of the Federal Law "On refugees"⁹. According to this article, deportation is applied under the following circumstances:

1. Person failed to obtain, lost or was stripped of the refugee status or temporary asylum;
2. Person refuses to leave the Russian Federation temporarily.

2.2.4 Deportation of foreigners admitted by Russia under readmission agreements

The fourth deportation situation is stipulated in paragraph 12 of article 32.2 of the Federal Law "On legal status", according to which a foreign citizen, who was admitted by Russia from a foreign state under the international treaty on readmission, but does not have legal grounds for staying (residence) in Russia, is subject to deportation in case if there is no international treaty on readmission between Russia and the state of this person's citizenship or primary residence.

According to paragraph 9 of article 31 of the Federal Law "On legal status...", foreign citizens subject to deportation following the court ruling are placed in special facilities of FMS.

Procedure of spending the funds for deportation and expulsion is stipulated in the Government Regulation No. 769 of 24.10.2002¹⁰.

⁸ Federal law of 15.08.1996 No. 114-FZ "On procedure of departure from the Russian Federation and entry to the Russian Federation", "Collection of Russian legislation", 19.08.1996, No. 34, article 4029.

⁹ Federal law of 19.02.1993 No. 4528-1 "On refugees", "Russkaya Gazeta", No. 126, 03.06.1997.

3. Readmission

In accordance with article 1(a) of the agreement of 25 May 2006 between the Russian Federation and the European Union on readmission¹¹, readmission is a transfer by the requesting state and admission by the requested state of persons (citizens of the requested state, citizens of the third states or stateless persons), whose entry, stay or residence in the requesting state were deemed illegal.

Unlike administrative expulsion and deportation, readmission is a bilateral act involving a transferring and an admitting state.

Due to bilateral nature of relations, international treaties represent the legal framework for readmission. By now Russia has concluded agreements on readmission with the European Union¹² and 13 individual states: Iceland, Norway, Denmark, Lichtenstein, Switzerland, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Vietnam, Mongolia, and Turkey.

Russian legislation regulating readmission envisages four main types of situation:

- transfer of foreign citizens or stateless persons by the Russian Federation to a foreign state;
- transfer of foreign citizens or stateless persons by a foreign state to the Russian Federation;
- transfer of Russian citizens by a foreign state to the Russian Federation;
- transit of foreign citizens or stateless persons through the Russian territory in the course of these persons' transfer from one foreign state to another within readmission.

Russian domestic legislation, particularly the federal law “On legal status...”, regulates the procedure of admission and transfer of foreign citizens in the course of readmission. In accordance with article 32.2 of the law, admission by the Russian Federation of a foreign citizen transferred by a foreign state under the readmission agreement is carried out by FMS.

Procedure of transfer of a foreign citizen to a foreign state depends on where the fact of this person's illegal stay was discovered: if this foreign citizen was detained within the near-border territory, then his or her transfer is carried out under the expedited procedure by the relevant border service of the Federal Security Service. In other cases transfer is performed by FMS.

Decision of FMS head or his deputy (article 23.2 (1) of the Law on legal status) serves as a foundation for readmission procedure with regards to foreign citizens. If a foreign citizen is apprehended in the near-border territory, decision of the Federal Security Service officer serves as a foundation for readmission (article 23.2 (1.1) of the Law on legal status). These decisions can be appealed according to procedure set forth in the civil procedural legislation.

Based on analysis of the Russian legislation on readmission, one can identify three legal statuses of foreign citizens in readmission relations:

- foreign citizens not having legal grounds for stay in the Russian territory and subject to transfer to a foreign state;
- foreign citizens transferred to Russia by a foreign state and ***not having legal grounds for stay in the Russian territory***;
- foreign citizens transferred to Russia by a foreign state and ***having legal grounds for stay in the Russian territory***.

(Contd.) _____

¹⁰ Regulation of the Russian Government of 24.10.2002 No. 769 “On approval of the Rules of spending on deportation or administrative expulsion of foreign citizens and stateless persons from the Russian Federation when it is impossible to identify the inviting party”, “Collection of Russian legislation”, 28.10.2002, No. 43, article 4275.

¹¹ Agreement between the Russian Federation and the European Community on readmission of 25 May 2006, Bulletin of international treaties, 2007, No. 8, p. 42-61.

¹² Agreement on readmission with the EU does not cover United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark.

The first two categories of foreign citizens, i.e. transferred or admitted within the readmission process, but not having legal grounds for stay in the Russian territory, can be temporarily placed in the special facility of Russian FMS, designed for temporary placement of foreign citizens subject to readmission. Placement in the indicated facility for the period of up to 48 hours is carried out following the decision by the head of FMS body, in other cases court decision is the basis for placement of a foreigner to this facility.

Valid legislation does not offer any criteria, in accordance with which the court is to make a decision on placement of a foreigner into the special facility. This issue is resolved by the court taking into account specific circumstances of the case. In practice the fact of the foreign citizen's illegal stay and start of the readmission procedure are deemed sufficient grounds for decision on placement of a foreigner in the special facility¹³.

In other words, the indicated persons are restricted in their freedom of movement, hence one can make a conclusion that their legal statuses are to a large extent the same.

Procedure of making a decision on temporary placement of a foreign citizen in the special facility of FMS is regulated by the civil procedural code¹⁴.

The law does not set the maximum period of foreign citizen's placement in the special facility. One should admit that there is a legal gap here. Judging from the existing practice, one can suppose that this period ought to be within one year; the courts more often than not impose a detention period of 180 days¹⁵.

According to article 26.1 of the civil procedural code, notice about the placement of a person in the special facility of FMS is submitted by the FMS body within 48 hours after this foreign citizen is placed there. This notice is studied within 5 days after the start of legal proceedings involving a prosecutor, a FMS representative and the foreign citizen.

Foreign citizen admitted by Russia from a foreign state under the readmission agreement and not having legal grounds for stay (residence) in the Russian Federation is subject either to deportation or, if there is an agreement on readmission with the state of this person's citizenship or permanent residence, to readmission to this state.

Foreign citizen subject to readmission is guaranteed inviolability of person. Procedure of personal inspection of foreign citizens subject to readmission, as well as seizure of property and restricted items are regulated by the Federal Law "On legal status..." (article 32.2).

Transfer of a foreign citizen within readmission is a factor making it impossible for this person to obtain permit to reside temporarily (article 7, par. 1.3. and 1.4. of the Federal Law "On legal status..."), residence permit (article 9, par. 1, 3) or employment permit (article 18, par. 9, 9.2.).

This rule concerns both the cases extradition of a foreign citizen by Russia to a foreign state and cases of transfer of a foreigner to Russia by a foreign state. In other words, if a foreigner having residence permit violated the rules of entry or stay in the third country and was returned to Russia in the course of readmission, then such citizen in accordance with paragraph 3 article 9 of the Federal Law "On legal status..." loses right to permanent residence in Russia and his or her residence permit can be annulled.

¹³ Decision of the Pskov municipal court in the case No. 2 – 4111\2011, 2011.

<http://actoscope.com/szfo/pskovobl/pskovskygor-psk/gr/1/reshenie-po-delu-o-pomeshenii-18012012-3268800/>

¹⁴ Civil procedural code of the Russian Federation of 14.11.2002 No. 138-FZ, "Collection of Russian legislation", 18.11.2002, No. 46, article 4532.

¹⁵ Guidebook on readmission. For experts and practitioners. Volume 2 Practice of implementation of readmission agreements, Moscow, 2009, http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/manual_on_readmission2_RU.pdf

Stemming from the non-extradition principle, a citizen is not subject to readmission in case of danger to his or her life, threat of torture, inhumane treatment etc. For instance, in accordance with article 14 (3) of the readmission agreement between Russia and the EU, Russia or EU member state can deny transit transit, if there is a threat that in the state of destination or in another state of transit the citizen of the third state or stateless person will be subjected to torture, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment, death penalty or persecution based on race, religion, nationality, as well as membership in a certain social group or political beliefs.

4. Return of Russian citizens. Repatriation and reintegration

According to preamble of the Federal Law “On procedure of departure...”, Russian citizen is entitled to unobstructed return to the Russian Federation. Hence there is no need for detailed regulation of these relations.

However in a number of cases there is a need to regulate issues associated with return of Russian citizens to their home country. In this respect one can identify the following situations:

4.1. Assistance in return of Russian citizens who found themselves in the territory of a foreign state without means of subsistence

According to article 4 of the Federal Law “On procedure of departure”, Russian citizens staying outside Russian territory enjoy protection and patronage of the Russian Federation. Diplomatic missions and consular offices are to take steps to protect Russian citizens.

Procedure of rendering assistance in return of Russian citizens who found themselves in the territory of a foreign state without means of subsistence is regulated by the Government Regulation of 31.05.2010 No. 370¹⁶.

According to this regulation, assistance in return of Russian citizens is rendered in extraordinary cases, i.e. in situations when return to Russia will eliminate direct threat to life. Assistance consists in payment for hotel accommodation, purchase of tickets to the checkpoint at the Russian state border, purchase of food and articles of prime necessity.

Repatriation of crime victims is a special case of assistance in return of Russian citizens to their home country.

According to the protocol on prevention and combat against trafficking in humans, especially trafficking in women and children, and punishment for it¹⁷ ratified by Russia, member state, whose citizen a victim of human trafficking is or where this person had a right to permanently reside at the moment of entry to the recipient member-state, assists in return of this person and admits this person without unfounded or unreasonable delays taking into account his or her safety.

4.2. Readmission of Russian citizens

Procedure of admission of Russian citizens within readmission is regulated by relevant international treaties. Thus, in accordance with article 2 of the Readmission Agreement between the Russian

¹⁶ Government Regulation of 31.05.2010 No. 370 “On approval of Regulation on assistance in return to the Russian Federation of Russian citizens who found themselves in the territory of a foreign state without means of subsistence”, “Collection of the Russian legislation”, 07.06.2010, No. 23, article 2832.

¹⁷ “Protocol on prevention and combat against trafficking in humans, especially women and children, and punishment for it, supplementing the United Nations Convention against transnational organized crime” (adopted in New York on 15.11.2000 by the Resolution 55/25 at the 62d plenary meeting of the 55d session of the UN General Assembly), “Collection of the Russian legislation”, 04.10.2004, No. 40, article 3884.

Federation with the European Community, Russia following the request of the member-state and in accordance with procedure set forth in the Agreement admits any person who does not comply or ceased to comply with valid terms of entry, stay or residence in the territory of the requesting member-state, if in accordance with article 9 of the Agreement it was identified that this person is a Russian citizen.

In case of positive decision Russian authorities, if necessary, issue a travel document to such a citizen with validity period of 30 calendar days.

Procedure of admission of Russian citizens is regulated at the national level by the Government Regulation of 13.07.2012 No. 715¹⁸. In accordance with this regulation, request for readmission of the Russian citizen comes from a foreign state to FMS that coordinates the date, time and checkpoint through which Russian citizen will be transferred to Russia. Besides, FMS notifies the Russian Federal Security Service about this decision.

From the standpoint of Russian legislation, Russian citizens admitted under readmission agreements are not offenders. That is why the law does not regulate procedure of further actions with regards to these citizens after their arrival in the home country.

These citizens are not held liable, however after arrival they are obliged to fill in the questionnaires that FMS sends to the Federal Security Service no less than once a month.

4.3 Extradition of Russian citizens

Extradition is a special case of Russian citizens' return to their home country. Extradition (extradition for criminal prosecution or execution of sentence) is the form of international cooperation in criminal cases.

In accordance with article 460 of the Code of Criminal Procedure¹⁹, Russia can send a request to a foreign state on extradition of a person for criminal prosecution or execution of sentence on the basis of international treaty with this state or written obligation of attorney general to extradite persons to this state in the future based on the reciprocity principle and in accordance with the Russian legislation.

From the legal standpoint, extradition is an act of criminal procedure, while from the standpoint of Russian migration legislation general requirements apply to the person crossing the border within extradition.

4.4 Restoration of Russian citizenship

Restoration of citizenship is a separate case of return of compatriots, as far as formally this procedure is applied to persons having foreign citizenship. According to article 15 of the law "On citizenship..."²⁰, foreign citizens and stateless persons, who earlier had citizenship of the Russian Federation, can have their citizenship restored according to the standard procedure. The term of their residence in the Russian territory is reduced to three years.

¹⁸ Government Regulation of 13.07.2012 No. 715 "On procedure of interaction between the Federal Migration Service and Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation when implementing international treaties of the Russian Federation on readmission" (together with "Rules of interaction between the Federal Migration Service and Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation when implementing international treaties of the Russian Federation on readmission"), "Collection of Russian legislation", 23.07.2012, No. 30, article 4280.

¹⁹ "Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation" of 18.12.2001 No. 174-FZ, "Collection of Russian legislation", 24.12.2001, No. 52 (part I), article 4921.

²⁰ Federal law of 31.05.2002 No. 62-FZ "On citizenship of the Russian Federation", "Collection of Russian legislation", 03.06.2002, No. 22, article 2031.

One should note that by foreign citizens and stateless persons who earlier had Russian citizenship the laws means former citizens of the Russian Federation, rather than former citizens of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. Thus, the starting point for article 15 of the law is determined by the date of the Russian Federation creation, i.e. 12.12.1991²¹. The special cases are victims of political purge who were stripped of citizenship without their free expression of will²².

Conclusion

Based on analysis of the Russian legislation on return of foreign citizens, one can identify two main types of return: voluntary and compulsory.

The law envisages three types of compulsory return: administrative expulsion, deportation, and readmission. Despite compulsory nature of these three types of removal from the Russian territory, administrative expulsion can represent both enforced departure and controlled unaided departure.

All three types of compulsory return of foreigners are the state's reaction to violation of national legislation, such as illegal stay of foreign citizens and stateless persons in the Russian territory, reflected in compulsory transfer of these persons over the state border of the Russian Federation²³.

Legislation currently in force clearly distinguishes between the fields of application of these or other types of compulsory return, in other words authorized bodies of state power cannot arbitrarily choose this or that form of foreigner's removal.

Experience of application of various forms of compulsory removal of foreigners indicates that the most efficient form is readmission, as far as it is a bilateral mechanism and envisages application of legal instruments of both the transferring and the admitting states²⁴.

As a rule, application of compulsory return measures is a foundation for subsequent restriction of this person's entry to the Russian territory.

²¹ "Commentary to the Federal Law of 31.05.2002 No. 62-FZ "On citizenship of the Russian Federation" (article by article) (Leonova N.V., Pelishenko A.A.) (prepared for the ConsultantPlus system, 2008).

²² Law of the Russian Federation of 18.10.1991 No. 1761-1 "On rehabilitation of political purge victims", "Vedomosti SND I VS RSFSR", 31.10.1991, No. 44, article 1428.

²³ Paukova Yu.V. Administrative expulsion, deportation and readmission as mechanisms for removal of foreign citizens and stateless persons from the territory of the Russian Federation // "Administrative law and process", 2012, No. 1.

²⁴ Guidebook on readmission. For experts and practitioners. Volume 2 Practice of implementation of readmission agreements. International Organization for Migration, Moscow, 2009, http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/manual_on_readmission2_RU.pdf