POSITION PAPER

 DELEGATE OF RUSSIA

COMMITTEE: **commission on the status of women (CSW)**

AGENDA: **protecting women in migration from human trafficking, sexual slavery, and sexual exploitation.**

COUNTRY: **Russia**

CONTENT: **The Russian federation are concerned about the human trafficking, sexual slavery and sexual exploitation. The Impact of Sexual and Gender Based Violence on Reproductive Health, Furthering Women’s Participation in and Access to Information and Communication Technologies, and Women’s Empowerment and the Link to Sustainable Development. The Russian Federation committed to resolving these issues by ensuring women’s well-being, inclusion, and participation throughout all aspects of society.**

**With 35% of women worldwide reporting being victims of sexual or physical violence, the Russian Federation recognizes the widespread negative impact that sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) has on reproductive health. Furthermore, 93% of victims of domestic violence in Russia are females and 41% of Russian women have been hit by their husbands at least once. As demonstrated by its ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Russian Federation is concerned about the effects that violent acts such as domestic abuse have on women’s reproductive health. Improving gender statistics collection can be a beneficial tool for making international comparisons and helping governing bodies make decisions.**

**In order to end physical, sexual, and psychological violence worldwide, the Russian Federation intends to undertake social changes in the coming years and urges other Member States to follow. The Russian Federation strongly encourages Member States to ensure that women have the rights to life, equality, liberty, security of person, equal protection under the law, freedom from all forms of discrimination, and favorable conditions of work. The Russian Federation is wary of the impacts that social change projects and policies could have on other sectors of society. As development rises to be a key goal, the Russian Federation strives to ensure that these efforts do not dampen the economic progress being made. The Russian Federation has identified approaches to achieving gender equality, including mandatory gender reviews of legislation, overcoming stereotypical gender roles, and eliminating discrimination.**

**The Russian Federation believes that the empowerment of women through information and communication technologies (ICTs) is an integral part of achieving both gender equality and sustainable development. The Russian Federation supports the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which protects the freedom of women to access information in all forms. The Russian Federation has therefore committed to ensuring equal opportunity for women in the workplace, in education, and in leadership positions.**

 **Article 127 of the Russian criminal code prohibits both trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor. Other criminal statues are also used to prosecute and convict traffickers. Article 127 prescribes punishments of up to 5 years imprisonment for trafficking crimes aggravating crimes may lead to extend of punishment which is for 15 years imprisonment. Article 152 states that all purchasing or selling of a minor would lead to imprisonment for 5 years. People guilty of human trafficking are charged under article 240 and 241 (involve affiliation with prostitute and brothels, as these crimes are easy to prove in court).**

**Despite the lack of significant efforts, the Russian federation took some steps to address trafficking, including by removing officials who may have been complicit in forced labor, facilitating the return of Russian children and women from Iraq and Syria, and identifying some victims, including foreign nationals.**