

**Country:** Russian Federation

**Committee:** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Agenda Item:** Promotion and protection of human rights in the

situation of human trafficking

Russian Federation today is one of the most powerful countries in the world and is a leader among European nations. It plays an influential global role as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, the SCO, the G-20, and other multilateral organizations. Russian Federation is a transcontinental country situated in Europe and Asia. It is the largest country in the world, with a landmass comparable to Pluto’s. Russian Federation extends across eleven time zones and shares a border with 14 countries.It is the world's ninth most populous country. Russian Federation has compulsory education for 11 years, for children aged 7 to 17–18. The constitution grants the right to free education to all citizens. The Russian constitution also guarantees free, universal health care, through a public health insurance program. The Russian population numbers at around 141,6 million. This population is very diverse. Russians represent 77.7%, Tatars 3.7%, Ukrainians 1.4%, Bashkirs 1.1%, Chuvashes 1%, Chechens 1%, other ethnic groups 10.2% and unspecified 3.9% of the population. Russian Federation is a semi-presidential federation with the president as its chief of state and Moscow as its capital. The current president is Vladimir Putin.

The term "refugee crisis" can be used to talk about large groups of people who have been forced

to move. These people could be refugees, migrants, or people who have been moved within their

own country. During their travels, displaced people might also look to human traffickers (like coyotes in Latin America) for assistance. Given that smuggling is unlawful, traffickers may employ risky strategies to avoid detection and reach their target, endangering the displaced and even killing them

occasionally. Examples include mortality from exposure to harsh settings, exposure to abuse, risky

transit situations, and abandonment. The UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, the world’s primary legal instrument to combat human trafficking, was adopted by the United Nations in November 2000 as part of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Russian Federation has been working to eradicate this problem for some time. The Russian Criminal Code forbids both trafficking for sexual exploitation and trafficking for forced labor. Other criminal laws also carry penalties for traffickers. According to the Russian Criminal Code, trafficking offenses are punishable by prison terms of up to five years, with aggravating factors permitting sentences of up to fifteen years. As these offenses are less challenging to prove in court, human traffickers are frequently charged under Articles 240 and 241, which deal with connections to prostitution and brothels. In 2006, the Russian government adopted legislation that gives prosecutors the authority to seize the possessions of those who have been found guilty of trafficking, including drug traffickers. Law enforcement personnel were trained to combat trafficking. Police investigated 102 suspected instances of trafficking under Article 127 in 2009; they brought 99 defendants before a court; and 76 of those charged received sentences that ranged from six months to 13 years of imprisonment. Of the 28 individuals found guilty under the provisions of Article 127.1 in 2013, 23 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment that varied between 2 to 11 years. To combat this problem globally, the UN can sponsor and support the passing of similar legislation in other countries and provide law enforcement officers with anti-trafficking training. Russian Federation takes the issue of human trafficking very seriously and expects other member states to do the same.

**References:**

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