**POSITION PAPER**

Country:Russian Federation

Committee:UN-ODC

Russia is a country located in Eurasia.Russia is one of the words biggest countries. Russia’s neighbors are Poland, Lithuania, Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia and North Korea. Russia’s population is 143,8 million. Education in Russia is compulsory for 6 to 17 years of age. The Life expectancy level is 60/61 years in 2024. The economy of Russia is an emerging and developing, high-income, industrialized, mixed market-oriented economy. It has the eleventh-largest economy in the world by nominal GDP and the fourth-largest economy by GDP.Over 185 separate cultures, Russia is culturally diverse and has a great ethnic diversity.

Nowadays, bullying/cyberbullying has become a major problem in Russia.The damage that does to children in russia is insanely high.It has become urgent to start taking action.Russia is I involved in cyberbullying through state-sponsored trolling campaigns, targeting journalists, activists, and political opponents. Bots and fake accounts linked to Russia spread hate speech and harassment online. Within the country, cyberbullying is a growing issue, especially among youth, but efforts to combat it are inconsistent. Russian cybercriminal groups also engage in online harassment, sometimes with government approval. Countries that play a key role in this issue go by, United states, Canada, United Kingdom, India and Brazil.

Russia does not have specific laws against cyberbullying but addresses it through general laws on defamation, hate speech, and harassment. There are some protections for minors, such as laws to shield them from harmful online content. However, internet control laws, like the “Sovereign Internet Law,” focus more on censorship and controlling dissent than tackling cyberbullying. Enforcement of existing laws is inconsistent and often politically motivated, with priority given to silencing critics rather than addressing online harassment. However, there aren't many existing efforts to stop this at the moment.Russia tries to address cyberbullying through laws on defamation, hate speech, and harassment. There are also some efforts to protect children, such as education programs and rules to limit harmful content online. However, most of its internet control laws focus on censorship and controlling political dissent rather than stopping cyberbullying.But a lot of these laws are often weak and not very effective. Yet this doesn’t mean Russia doesn’t have aims to stop it,Russia aims to reduce cyberbullying through general laws that address online harassment, defamation, and hate speech. It also focuses on protecting children by promoting online safety and restricting harmful content. However, its broader goals often prioritize internet control and censorship, with less emphasis on directly preventing or addressing cyberbullying..

References

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