

Report of the Russian Federation on progress achieved and obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the Twenty-Third Special Session of the General Assembly

Section One: Priorities, achievements, challenges and setbacks

1. The most important achievements, challenges and set-backs in progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Promotion of gender equality is considered as a tool for enhancing personal development and promoting freedom of choice for women and men. Recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, provisions of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other documents are considered in practical work.

Resources of the Russian society focus on creating favourable conditions for the realization of equal opportunities for every citizen regardless of sex, age, nationality or other status.

The following measures contributed towards the progress of the empowerment of women over the past 5 years:

- Strengthening of legislation related to birth and childcare allowance and implementation of the Maternity (family) Capital Programme;

- Enhancement of women's competitive skills in the labour market through professional training provided to women on maternity leave;

- Introduction of incremental pay increase for public sector workers, predominantly represented by women (such as education, science, healthcare, culture and social security);

- Introduction of measures facilitating favourable conditions to combine child-rearing responsibilities, including provision of care for children with disabilities and special needs, with work (by guaranteeing access to pre-school education for children aged 3 to 7 and introducing legislative provision granting request for paid annual leave at a convenient time to a parent raising a disabled child);

- Improvement of health care services during pregnancy, birth and the post-natal period in accordance with the Birth Certificate Programme and opening of new perinatal centers;

- Strengthening of support for small- and medium-sized enterprises owned by women and female entrepreneurship;

- Provision of assistance to socially-oriented non-profit organizations supporting empowerment of women, families and children.

Significant results in progress towards the empowerment of women achieved through the implementation of the Concept for Demographic Policy of the Russian

Federation for the period up to 2025 approved by the Presidential Decree dated 9 October 2007 No.1351; the National Children's Strategy 2012–2017 approved by the Presidential Decree dated 1 June 2012 No.761; the Concept of the State Family Policy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025 approved by the Government Order dated 25 August 2014 No.1618-r; the Strategy of Actions for the Benefit of Senior Citizens in the Russian Federation up to 2025 approved by the Government Order dated 5 February 2016 No.164-r; the National Strategy for Women 2017-2022 approved by the Government Order dated 8 March 2017 No.410-r; as well as relevant action plans for their implementation and state programmes in the areas of education, health and social support.

Implementation of the Concept for Demographic Policy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025 includes the following activities: public health campaigns, mortality reduction initiatives, campaigns towards prevention and reduction of abortion rate, maternal and neonatal mortality rates, creating conditions and motivation for a healthy lifestyle, improving public support system concerning childbirth and childcare support to families, introducing facilitating measures for reconciling work and family life, satisfying the needs of the population in childcare and preschool facilities, promoting employment of parents of young children, and etc.

Different measures have been implemented within the framework of the Concept of the State Family Policy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025. Such measures include fulfilment of the necessary conditions for family formation and development as an independent and a fully-fledged entity of family policy, promotion of motherhood and fatherhood image, support and protection of families, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood, and safeguarding traditional family values.

The following measures are included in the implementation plan within the Strategy of Actions for the Benefit of Senior Citizens in the Russian Federation up to 2025: establishment of strategic frameworks focused on improvement of well-being and social and cultural development of senior citizens; introduction of activities aimed to improve elderly health and increase their life expectancy.

The National Children's Strategy 2012–2017 incorporates a set of actions towards the reduction of poverty and income shortages of families with children and aims to fill the gaps in pre-school educational facilities, as well as introduce measures to reduce number of socially vulnerable families, promote importance of family values and responsible parenthood, improve the quality and accessibility of services for families with children living in difficult circumstances, reduce cases of child abuse and domestic violence, and reduce number of orphans and children left without parental care.

The National Strategy for Women 2017-2022 contains actions aimed at safeguarding the health of women of all ages, promoting economic advancement of women, fostering continuous improvement of their income and welfare, preventing social disadvantage and violence against women, enhancing women's participation

in political and public life and advancing official statistics related to matters of women's position in society.

Women are actively involved in social and political activities; represent legislative authorities, civic chambers, public councils and committees across all levels. Non-governmental women's organisations are traditionally socially oriented and focus primarily on family support, children, women, education, culture, social welfare, ecology, legal education, civic engagement, charity, volunteering and support provided to victims of violence. Financial support of these organizations is provided, including through the Presidential Grant Program and from budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

Women's representation in the Government of the Russian Federation has increased. At present there are two women occupying a position of the Deputy Prime Ministers, compared to one in 2017. The Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education are headed by women. There are 23 female deputy federal ministers (and 130 males holding the same position). Ten women serve as assistants/advisors of the federal ministers (with 32 men having the same position).

The Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation (the upper house of Russian Parliament) is represented by 28 women, including the Speaker of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly and the Deputy Speaker of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly.

There are 70 female members in the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation of the seventh convocation (the previous convocation had 21 women). 4 out of 25 the State Duma Committees are headed by women, with 8 women holding the position of the First Vice-Chairperson of the Committee and 10 women holding the position of the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee.

Women also hold key positions, such as the Governor of the Bank of Russia, the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation and the Presidential Commissioner for Children's Rights.

2. Which have been the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls over the past five years through laws, policies and/or programmes?

1. Strengthening of support provided to families with children (refer to points 1 and 10).

2. Promoting employment of female parents with young children (refer to point 7).

Federal Corporation for the Development of Small and Medium Enterprises plc (SME Corporation) implements the following programmes:

- “ABC's of Entrepreneurship”, educational programme on setting up business from scratch and “School of Entrepreneurship”, programme on business development. 16,524 persons completed these programmes in 2018, 58% of them were women.

- “Mom Entrepreneur” educational programme (hereinafter referred to as “Programme”) specifically aimed at women on maternity leave and mothers of minor children, as well as women registered at the public employment agency. Programme is delivered over five full days and covers basic business skills, and effective business management, provides practical immersion in the business environment done by experienced experts and representatives of regional entities involved in development of small and medium enterprises. An independent jury selects best business plans presented by women and awards grants helping them to start their own businesses. In 2018 the Programme was implemented in 52 constituent entities of the Russian Federation. Number of female participants amounted to 2,170 persons and 42 of them were winners.

SME Corporation successfully introduced the SME Business Navigator, an information and analytical system, available free of charge to any person looking to start a new business or develop an existing one and can be accessed on the SME Business Navigator Internet Portal located at smbn.ru. The system is also available on Google Play and App Store through two linked mobile applications, “SME Business Navigator” and “SME Navigator. Support measures”.

According to recent statistics available on 1 January 2019, over four million users are registered on the SME Business Navigator Portal and over one million SME entities with 40% of them represented by women. Official website of the SME Corporation features “Success Stories” section, dedicated to successful entrepreneurs who used support provided by the SME Corporation. This section features over 50 stories of successful female entrepreneurs.

3. Reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality and abortions.

A three-tier healthcare system available to all women during pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum and the neonatal period has been introduced in all regions of the Russian Federation. This system was developed to ensure collaboration of perinatal centres with other obstetrics outpatient centres and well woman clinics; opening of new perinatal care centres and implementation of quality mass prenatal screening focusing on foetus as well as women. When required, pregnant women are provided the timely medical care using the latest techniques. Neonatal and obstetric intensive care has also improved significantly.

In 2017 maternal mortality rate decreased by 27% compared with 2016. Maternal mortality rate stood at 7.3 deaths per 100,000 live births. Infant mortality rate in the Russian Federation decreased to 5.1 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2018.

During 2015-2017 overall rate of abortions in Russia decreased by 16% (627,127 in 2017, 688,117 in 2016 and 746,736 in 2015), first pregnancy abortion rate decreased by 21.5% (45,852 in 2017, 50,672 in 2016 and 58,433 in 2015).

3. Have there been taken specific measures to prevent discrimination and promote the rights of women and girls who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination?

Special focus is given to the position of rural women.

36.7 million people in Russia or 25.6% of the total Russian population live in rural areas and 19.2 million of them are women (9.2 million women of working age, 6.6 million women above working age). Every third agricultural enterprise is headed by women and 30% of local government positions are also held by women. Different public sectors, such as education, healthcare and social welfare are majorly represented by women.

Life expectancy in rural areas is lower than in urban areas. Even though infant mortality rate dropped significantly in recent years, it is still higher in rural areas as compared with urban areas. The rural exodus remains as one of the major concerns.

Various priority issues are addressed by the State Programme on Agricultural Development and Regulation of Agricultural Products, Commodities and Food Markets, 2013–2020 established by the Order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 14 July 2012 No.717, the National Strategy for Women 2017-2022, the National Rural Health Mission and others.

Different measures are taken to improve medical care in rural areas. There are 33.8 thousand outpatients and midwifery units, 2.0 thousand paramedical posts, 5.5 thousand dispensaries, including outpatient units, 1.4 thousand general medical care centres, 7.9 thousand first aid stations, 1.6 thousand rural community hospitals. To provide accessibility to primary health-care services including rural areas, the constituent entities of the Russian Federation are equipped with 1,016 mobile medical teams (equipped with ambulance vehicles), 48 mobile medical units, 107 mobile dental clinics, 98 mobile mammogram units, 867 mobile radiographic units and 30 mobile diagnostic units.

To improve accessibility of pharmaceutical treatments to rural citizens, medical personnel of the specialised healthcare units, located in rural areas without pharmaceutical services, have special permission to sell medicinal products to public, subject to obtaining a license for various pharmaceutical activities.

Financial aid is provided to support local initiatives of rural citizens for opening and renovation of recreational areas, sport and playground facilities; for preservation and restoration of natural landscapes, historical and cultural monuments; for preserving cultural heritage, folk arts and crafts. Financial aid is provided through the State Programme on Agricultural Development and Regulation of Agricultural Products, Commodities and Food Markets, 2013–2020 and should not exceed 2 million roubles.

The Women's Union of Russia is involved in various activities in rural areas. As a member of the Associated Country Women of the World, the Union actively participates in various events organised by them. Since 2016, programme “Women for Rural Revival” has been successfully implemented.

Women's Councils founded by the Women's Union of Russia are operating almost in all villages throughout the country and provide active participation in the development of rural areas.

Women's Councils try to draw attention of the government, local authorities and public to the position of rural women, address the most urgent issues, such as

employment and unemployment in rural areas, employment creation within reach of habitual residences and private subsidiary plots, access to health services, pre-school and school facilities, transport services.

Women's Councils work closely with employment agencies and provide consulting services and basic business management training.

Women's Councils give considerable importance to social infrastructure in rural areas and provide support and assistance to families with social welfare and domestic issues, childrearing, facilitation of employment of women in manufacturing companies and social enterprises, and also help to set-up family businesses.

Women's Councils give significant importance to activities encouraging young families to remain in rural areas and development of household plots for young families.

The Government of Russia provides particular attention to HIV/AIDS positive women.

All constituent territories of the Russian Federation adopted regional action plans for 2018-2019 focusing on implementation of priority activities to prevent spread of HIV infection taking into consideration current epidemiological situation of HIV infection and review of implementation results of similar plans for 2016-2017. The monitoring system on implementation of plans adopted by the constituent territories of the Russian Federation was developed and successfully introduced. The Government approved methodological recommendations for the "Development of inter-agency model programme on HIV prevention among key populations". These recommendations include proposals for HIV prevention and control among general and key populations.

4. Has the increasing number of humanitarian crises caused by conflict, extreme weather affected the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action?

No, it has not.

5. Which are the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls for the coming five years through laws, policies and/or programmes?

Key development priorities were established by the Presidential Decree dated 7 May 2018 No.204 "On National Goals and Strategic Objectives of the Russian Federation until 2024".

The presidential decree instructs the government to achieve the following national development goals by 2024:

- a) Ensure sustainable natural population growth;
- b) Increase life expectancy to 78 years (80 years by 2030);
- c) Ensure sustainable growth of real wages, as well as the growth of pensions above inflation level;

- d) Cut poverty in the Russian Federation in half;
- e) Improve housing conditions for at least five million households annually;
- f) Accelerate technological development and increase the number of organizations engaged in technological innovation to 50 percent of the total;
- g) Speed up the introduction of digital technologies in the economy and the social sphere;
- h) Take Russia into the top five largest economies, ensure economic growth rates exceeding international rates, while at the same time maintaining macroeconomic stability, including inflation under four percent;
- i) Support high-productivity export-oriented businesses in the basic sectors of the economy, primarily, in manufacturing and the agro-industrial complex, based on modern technology and staffed with highly qualified employees.

Pursuant to the decree, the government endorsed twelve national projects to ensure establishment of breakthrough technologies and socioeconomic development of the Russian Federation: “Healthcare”, “Education”, “Demography”, “Culture”, “Safe and high-quality motorways”, “Housing and urban environment”, “Environment”, “Research”, “Small and medium-sized businesses and support for individual entrepreneurs”, “Digital economy”, “Labour productivity and employment support”, “International cooperation and export”.

National priorities for accelerating progress for women were defined by the abovementioned strategic documents and they are closely related to establishment of right conditions for empowerment and advancement of women.

To accelerate further progress for women within the Demography national project and supporting federal projects (Financial Support for Families with Children, Promotion of Women's Employment - Creation of Conditions of Preschool Education for Children Under Three Years of Age, Senior Generation, Strengthening Public Health, Sport is the Norm of Life) the following measures were contemplated:

- Improve financial support mechanisms to families after childbirth (based on the number of children);
- Provide further and vocational training services and refresher courses to women on childcare leave rearing children up to three years of age, which will encourage integration of women into active employment;
- Create 225 thousand new places in nurseries and development of private pre-school education institutions to achieve 100% accessibility of pre-school education for children up to three years of age by 2021;
- Create environment for senior citizens (majority of senior population in Russia are women) necessary for active aging, expand long-term care services, improve living conditions in residential institutions providing institutional care bringing them as close as possible to conditions provided in a family home;
- Promote healthy lifestyle habits among citizens, including healthy nutrition, physical exercise and sports, encourage citizens to quit smoking, etc.

The Healthcare national project includes measures to maintain good health, prevent diseases and reduce mortality rate.

The federal project “Acceleration of small and medium-sized enterprises” and the national project “Small and medium-sized businesses and support for individual entrepreneurs” (hereinafter referred to as national project on small and medium-sized enterprises (SME)) include activities providing a range of services and supportive measures to SME entities in dedicated centres My Business, including financial (credit, hypothec and leasing) services, consulting and educational support on development and modernisation of production facilities, social enterprises within women's entrepreneurship sector.

The federal project “Promotion of entrepreneurship” that falls within the SME national project envisages educational programmes and courses designed to develop entrepreneurial competencies of women. All constituent entities of the Russian Federation plan to implement activities dedicated to development of women entrepreneurship using existing infrastructure or other facilities provided by local authorities free of charge.

The Council of the Eurasian Women's Forum supported the following projects within the National Strategy for Women 2017-2022:

1. Women for Sustainable Industrial Development. The main goal of the project is to increase the share of women taking part in sustainable industrial development; attract more female students into STEM careers; increase the number of socially important projects lead by women; attract women in fulfilment of industrial projects at regional level. Implementation of this project throughout 2019 will be provided through regular monitoring of the women's employment rate in the manufacturing sector; assessment of women's role and position in the manufacturing industries taking into account international experience; develop systematic collaboration with Russia's leading technical higher education institutions; invite schoolgirls to open days at the technical higher education institutions and female students to career fairs and “Day Without Turnstiles” events to make it possible for them to visit industrial facilities and watch the process of work there; compile a list of competencies deemed appropriate for female participants invited to attend the pilot project within WorldSkills Championship; implement joint projects in the field of sustainable industrialization and green technologies, industrial digitalization and development of online trade platforms; implement projects on technical cooperation in the field of creative industries including traditional artistic crafts and tourism services.

2. Women in Digital Economy. STEM Project. This project is designed to focus the attention of the government, businesses and professional associations to women-led projects in social, cultural, financial and economic, scientific and other areas; to increase public awareness of the women's role in a socio-economic development of the country. Presentation of the nationwide research study “Women of Russia. Their place and role in a socio-economic development of the country” is planned to be delivered after 2019 results are finalized.

3. Women's Cooperation in the World Trade. The project aims to increase the number of women-led companies, involved in export activities, including small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs); increase volume of export in women-led

companies engaged in international trade; create powerful tools to encourage export activities by incentivising most successful women-led companies engaged in non-resource exports. Throughout the project implementation, women-led companies will be encouraged to participate in various projects initiated by the Russian Export Center JSC on financial and non-financial support provided to communication software developers, such as Made in Russia project and exhibition and trade fair activities.

4. Development of Women's Entrepreneurship. The project is designed to promote women's entrepreneurship in the age of digital economy, provide access of women entrepreneurs to information, education, finance and market place; implement international projects and initiatives to increase women's entrepreneurship activities and empower women in the socio-economic development of the country. The Mom Entrepreneur subproject is still ongoing and the International competition of women's entrepreneurship projects and projects on development of women's entrepreneurship together with the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (WE-FI) is planned to take place in the near future.

5. Women's Financial Literacy. This project promotes financial literacy and financial competence of women in the era of the digital economy. The project plans to initiate implementation of the international and national programmes and initiatives aimed to improve financial literacy of women, an important factor that contributes in the growth of household wealth (within the G20, OPEC project on Financial Education in the 6 CIS and other countries); and to undertake research on women's financial literacy, set up courses and training programmes for women, such as the International project together with the World Women Banking and events in organized in conjunction with the Russian Financial Literacy Week for Children and Youth and the Russian Savings Week.

6. Women Volunteers. Partnership for Development. The project supports the development of the women's volunteer movement (volunteering). The project envisages collaboration with female volunteers and socially oriented female volunteering projects in collaboration with the Federation Council other and federal and regional authorities. Particular importance is given to the development and strengthening of collaboration between various volunteers associations and organisations and the regional civic chambers on issues concerning female volunteering.

7. Women Developing Corporate Philanthropy. This project promotes incorporation of new technologies in philanthropy by promoting awareness of the women's role in the development of private and institutional philanthropy, corporate social responsibility and includes promotion of the successful Russian philanthropy projects. Organisation of the Russian Donors Forum annual conference also falls under the umbrella of this project.

8. The Eurasian Women's Community Web Portal. The project includes the following activities and initiatives: development of international relations between women striving to maintain peace and promote sustainable development; provision of support and motivation to women living in Russia and abroad, seeking personal

fulfilment; provision of the information support to the Council of the Eurasian Women's Forum and the Third Eurasian Women's Forum. Implementation of the project also includes production of publications in different languages on women's role in politics, economy and culture of Russia and the world (including machine translation into 100 languages) within the Responsible Media programme focusing on collaboration and information exchange, as well as the media coverage of major international events; maintaining the register of active women's organisations in Russia; newspaper and video production, preparation of analytical material and digests.

Other priority areas include prevention of violence against women and acceleration of women's participation in political and public life.

To ensure progress in the above mentioned areas, Russia together with the Council of Europe with the financial support provided by the European Union work closely on the cooperation programme for the implementation of the National Strategy for Women 2017-2022. The cooperation programme includes a wide range of activities dedicated to enhancing theoretical and practical skills of representatives of relevant authorities and institutions in order to promote and protect the advancement of women. The Federation Council, the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation, relevant federal executive authorities and various non-governmental organizations are among the partners of this programme. Different events and activities within the programme are organized across the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

Section Two: Progress across the 12 critical areas of concern

Inclusive development, shared prosperity and decent work

6. What actions have been taken to advance gender equality in relation to women's role in paid work and employment?

Policies promoting employment of women with children play an important role in poverty alleviation and human capital development.

One of the focus areas of the National Strategy for Women 2017-2022 aims to increase competitiveness and employability of women rearing minor children.

The Europe 2020 strategy target is to reach a 75% employment rate of women aged 20-64. The current employment rate of women in Russia is 70,5%, representing almost half of the workforce in the country. The main sectors in which women workers are employed are: education, science, culture, healthcare and social security.

Women account to 84% of the highly skilled professionals in business management and administration, 78% of management in restaurant and hotel business, 63% of the top management in the corporate sector, and 48.2% of highly qualified specialists in the field of science and technology.

One of the most significant areas of the The National Strategy for Women 2017-2022 is aimed to promote of women's entrepreneurship and education of natural sciences and mathematics, increase digital literacy and advance digital skills. All these activities lead to increased competitiveness of women in the economy.

Advancement in technology and equipment has a positive effect on working conditions and reduce the negative impact of dangerous and harmful production factors on women's health. Besides, there are certain professions and jobs that became obsolete in modern production. In view of this, the current list of physically demanding occupations and occupations involving harmful or hazardous working conditions which prohibits women from performing the above-mentioned jobs is being reviewed (as approved by the Government Order dated 25 February 2000 No.162). Approval of the updated list will enhance employment opportunities for women.

Incremental pay increases for public sector workers, predominantly represented by women, increases their level of income.

Multiple studies confirm that modern women are eager to combine work with family responsibilities. This fact places a tremendous responsibility on the Government to create right conditions enabling full use of professional and labour potential of women in the modern economy without compromising their capacity to be mothers.

The Government focuses its efforts to provide further and vocational training and refresher courses to women on childcare leave rearing children up to

three years of age to encourage their integration into active employment. This measure facilitates their return to a former place of employment and provides opportunities for future career growth.

Professional training completed during childcare leave enables women to change a type of professional activity or a place of employment and leads to increased competitiveness and employability. Besides that, such measures help employers to reduce expenditures on further training and refresher courses provided to women returning to work after maternity leave and direct employer to development of effective work relationships with this category of women.

Further training is of utmost importance for women with low level of competitiveness (mothers with multiple children and mothers of mothers of children with disabilities), as well as for women whose professions require continuous advancement of professional knowledge and skills.

Authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation provide over 500 vocational training programmes and 300 professional development programmes annually to women on childcare leave rearing children up to three years of age.

Measures aimed at developing opportunities for flexible and remote employment to women with children are also being taken into serious consideration. Executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation run ongoing awareness raising campaigns for women rearing children under three years of age regarding employment opportunities with flexible or reduced working hours or on a part-time basis; they encourage development of remote and flexible employment opportunities for women rearing children between one and a half and three years of age. They also promote temporary employment of female graduates of vocational training institutions rearing children between one and a half and three years of age through internships partially compensate employers' labour costs that include wages paid to this category of women and their supervisors.

Pre-school childcare institutions such as nurseries and kindergartens play a key role in supporting women's employability. Russia has an extensive network of such institutions.

At present Russia has achieved almost a 100 percent access rate of pre-school education available to children between three and seven years of age. The Demography national project includes implementation of the federal project promoting employment opportunities for women with children and achievement of a 100 percent access rate (by 2021) of pre-school education available to children up to three years of age. This Federal project sets an important goal to create at least 255 thousand new places in nurseries and promote private childcare institutions.

7. What actions have been taken to recognize, reduce or redistribute unpaid care and domestic work and promote work-family conciliation?

The Russian Federation has an established system of benefits in connection with the birth and upbringing of children, including childcare benefits.

The national Employment Programme includes activities aimed to promote employability of women with children. This programme provides vocational training opportunities by referral from the government employment services and facilitates return to a former place of employment (upon completion of refresher training) or return to work activities from childcare leave rearing children up to three years of age to a new place of employment suitable for conciliation of work and child rearing responsibilities.

In 2018 16 thousand women that took childcare leave rearing children up to three years of age started further professional training programmes. During the same year 13 thousand people completed further professional development programmes. 8.6 thousand women completed refresher courses and 4.4 thousand women completed further professional development training (in 2017 – 12.6 thousand, 8.3 thousand and 4.3 thousand, respectively). 15.5 thousand services cases were solved to assist women on childcare leave rearing children up to three years of age received, including career guidance, employment and professional education.

Some of the constituent territories of the Russian Federation enacted legal and regulatory acts that ensure rights of women with minor children to receive priority services related to self-employment, temporary and public employment.

8. Has your country introduced austerity/fiscal consolidation measures, such as cuts in public expenditure or public sector downsizing?

No, it has not.

Poverty eradication, social protection and social services

9. What actions have been taken to reduce/eradicate poverty among women and girls?

The Presidential Decree dated 7 May 2018 No.204 defines national goals and strategic development objectives of the Russian Federation through to 2024, including poverty reduction by half, i.e. from 13.2% in 2017 to 6.6% by 2024.

Currently the Government works on the action plan necessary to achieve national goals and strategic development objectives of the Russian Federation through to 2024 “Sustainable growth of real wages, as well as the growth of pensions above inflation level. Cut poverty in the Russian Federation in half”.

This goals will be achieved through the following measures: increase of the minimum wage adjusted for costs of living; maintain correlation between average

wages paid to certain categories of public-sector workers and other workers in the constituent entity of the Russian Federation; indexation of wages paid to public-sector workers; annual increase of pensions exceeding prior year inflation rate; indexation of social benefits and allowances.

Introduction of the social contract, a state support measure to low-income citizens, will be one of the key instruments in poverty reduction. Experience shows that social contract system is the most effective approach towards poverty alleviation as it encourages the citizens to take action to improve their financial status.

Poverty alleviation based on social contract system includes the following measures:

- Promote employment among unemployed citizens of working age;
- Provide assistance in setting up socially oriented business activities, such as hairdressing services, construction and renovation services, child stores, car repair services, fruit and vegetable farms;
- Create suitable conditions for parents for child caring and education. The Government provides different types of supplementary education activities, regular health screening of children with medical conditions and social services in specialised social welfare institutions;
- Provide support to young families acquiring vocational education. Young family members following full-time course of studies are eligible to receive financial aid covering final year tuition fees;
- Provide one-time substantial financial support to rural low-income families with 5 or more children, helping them to establish private farming activities.

Social support measures are target oriented and provided on a case-by-case basis.

10. What actions have been taken to improve access to social protection for women and girls?

Social support measures to families with children are established at the federal and regional levels.

Provision of the state support benefits to families with children is defined by the Federal law on State benefits for citizens with children dated 19 May 1995 No.81-FZ.

Rights to receive state benefits concerning childbirth and childcare are provided to citizens eligible for compulsory social insurance provided during the period of temporary disability and maternity leave, i.e. employed citizens, as well as to citizens whose eligibility is affected due to unemployment.

The following types of benefits are provided: pregnancy and childbirth benefits, one-time benefit to women registering pregnancy within the first 12 weeks, childbirth allowance, monthly childcare benefits, child allowance, foster care allowance, allowance to pregnant spouses of services members conscripted for

military service, monthly childcare benefits to services members conscripted for military service.

Since 1 January 2018, additional measures were introduced to support families with children.

Families whose income does not exceed 1.5 national minimum wage per capita are entitled to a monthly benefit equal to the amount of a child raising cost for the first child up to the age of 18 months and a monthly benefit for the second child up to the age of 18 months equal to the amount of a child raising cost from the maternity capital fund. Since 2020 the abovementioned benefits will be provided to families whose income does not exceed 2 national minimum wages.

Maternity capital programme has been extended until 2021, allowing families to receive financial support for the second or subsequent child (presently this financial support amounts to 453 thousand rubles).

Authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation are empowered to establish additional social support and social assistance measures for particular categories of the population, including families with multiple children, single-parent families and low-income families, in order to provide and promote equal opportunities for childcare.

64 constituent entities of the Russian Federation provide the regional maternity capital support through regional budgeting, in most cases, after birth of the third child. Average amount of the maternity capital varies from 100 thousand to 150 thousand rubles. Purpose of use of the regional maternity capital is defined by the authorities of the constituent territories of the Russian Federation.

71 federal constituent entities provide monthly financial support to low-income families equal to the amount of a child raising cost defined by the constituent entity. This benefit is paid to families for the third or subsequent child until a child reaches three years of age.

Citizens with three or more children are entitled to a free plot of land for developing a private residential property. The procedure and conditions for the provision of this benefit are defined by the legislation of the corresponding constituent entity of the Russian Federation

Citizens duly established as low-income and in need of residential accommodation, are provided with accommodation from the government or municipal housing funds on the basis of social housing tenancy agreement. Procedures establishing low-income status are set by local authorities according to household income and value of assets eligible for tax owned by members of household.

Low-income families, low-income single individuals and other categories of citizens with income below the minimum level for reasons beyond their control, established by the corresponding constituent entity of the Russian Federation, are provided with the state social support (through financial means, such as social benefits, subsidies and other financial entitlements, as well as through benefits in kind, such as fuel, food, clothes and other non-cash benefits).

Besides, low-income families and low-income single individuals who would like to over their financial distress and become financially independent by establishing independent source of income, are entitled to state benefits based on conditions specified in the social contract. Average amount of the one-time allowance provided to families with children within social contract system equals to 40 thousand rubles in various regions of the Russian Federation.

Number of citizens above working age, mainly represented by women, is increasing in the Russian Federation. There are three times as many women as men in the 80 and over age group.

At the beginning of 2018 there were 584 homes for elderly and disabled people, war and labour veterans, accommodating over 79 thousand people. More than 1.1 million people benefit from home-based social services. Demography national project initiated introduction of long-term care services provided to elderly and disabled citizens who are unable to take care of themselves and aimed to improve conditions of senior citizens, including women.

Long-term care services will change the mechanism of social services. Pilot project enabling implementation of these services was introduced in 2018 in six Russian regions. Individual approach, disease prevention and trainings on caring for elderly provided to relatives were the major areas of focus in these regions. The major goal of long-term care services is to provide a balanced social support and medical assistance, both at home and at health care institutions, and provide support relatives of elderly citizens and train them to care for their senior family members.

11. What actions have been taken to improve health outcomes for women and girls?

The Government of the Russian Federation identified women's health as one of the priority areas. The principal objectives such as reducing maternal mortality, prevention of cancerous and cardiovascular diseases, promotion of healthy lifestyle and reproductive health protection were set by the government to improve health outcomes for women and girls in Russia.

Annual medical examinations of adult and child population, preventive health assessments are done on a regular basis. Various services are provided by health centres and prevention of non-communicable diseases also plays an important role in this area of work. Pregnancy monitoring services are also constantly improving. In 2017 number of women, who registered pregnancy within the first 12 weeks, increased to 87.5%. New perinatal centres are opening in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

In 2018 infant mortality rate in the Russian Federation decreased to 5.1 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Various activities included in the prenatal (antenatal) diagnosis are continuously implemented in a new format (prenatal examination is completed in the first trimester of pregnancy, integrated approach applied throughout pregnancy,

ultrasound examinations are offered at the expert level, diagnostic confirmation is introduced). These activities also include neonatal screening test for five genetic conditions (phenylketonuria, congenital hypothyroidism, adrenogenital syndrome, galactosemia, cystic fibrosis) and audiological screening.

In recent years there has been a steady decline in abortions in the Russian Federation. During 2015-2017 overall rate of abortions in Russia decreased by 16%.

In 2018 the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation directed their methodological recommendations to the regional primary care physicians to prevent and reduce risk factors of developing non-communicable diseases among women. These recommendations included information on breast and cervical cancer prevention, management of patients with senile asthenia, protection of women's health from second-hand smoke, prevention and treatment of tobacco use and tobacco dependence among women, measures to increase motivation to refrain from alcohol consumption given to patients as a measure of prevention counselling during primary healthcare services provided to women of reproductive age

The diagnostic procedure for senile asthenia among women has been successfully introduced and implemented.

Various measures aimed to protect the health and safety of workers are continuously implemented. In order to increase efficiency of the occupational health and safety activities various measures are implemented, including special assessment of the working conditions and improvement of its quality and relevance within all areas of economic activity regardless of their form of incorporation or ownership.

Further measures aimed to improve health outcomes for women and girls will be implemented within the Healthcare National Project which intends to reduce overall mortality rate and infant mortality rate, overcome shortage of primary care physicians in medical institutions, provide preventive medical examinations to all citizens at least once a year, ensure optimal access to medical facilities providing primary care to public, simplify medical appointment scheduling. This National Project also includes implementation of the following federal projects: Development of primary care, Prevention of cardiovascular diseases, Prevention and cure of cancer, Promotion of healthcare for children, including development of the modern child healthcare infrastructure, Supply skilled human resources in the health sector, Develop a network of national medical research centres and introduce innovative medical technologies.

Implementation of the federal projects Strengthening Public Health and Sport is the Norm of Life within the Demography National Project shall have a positive impact on improving health outcomes for women and girls in Russia. Federal projects include introduction of laws and regulations concerning development of preventive environment that minimises negative impact of various risk factors on health, monitoring nutrition of the various groups of population, active engagement of the civil society and employers through corporate programmes into promotion of healthy-life style, physical fitness activities and

sports. Implementation of the above-mentioned programmes and projects will increase healthy life expectancy, as well as the number of citizens practising healthy life-style habits and systematically engaging in physical fitness activities and sports.

12. What actions have been taken to improve education outcomes and skills for women and girls?

Education is one of the key priorities of the government's political agenda.

In 2019 the government began implementation of the Education National Project, aimed to include Russia in the list of ten leading countries providing quality general education, foster development of well-integrated and socially-responsible individuals based on spiritual and moral values of the peoples of the Russian Federation, their history and cultural traditions. This National Project includes ten federal projects: Modern School, Success of Each Child, Support families with Children, Digital Learning Environment, Teacher of the Future, Young Professionals, New Opportunities for Everyone, Social Activity, Education Export and Social Mobility for Everyone.

Furthermore, various efforts promoting education in emerging and rapidly expanding areas of activity among women and girls, including such areas as STEM, digital technologies and entrepreneurship.

The Science National Project includes implementation of various activities and measures enabling the Russian Federation to be included in the top five leading countries for scientific research and development in crucial areas of the scientific and technological development; improving Russia's international image in order to attract Russian and international scientists and young promising researchers; increasing domestic expenditures on research and development.

The federal programme on Development and provision of the systematic support and activities aimed to improve quality of life of the senior citizens (Senior Generation) is part of the Demography National Project. This federal programme includes provision of professional education and further vocational training to citizens of the pre-retirement age (5 years prior to official retirement age) in order to improve their skills, knowledge and competences required in various economic sectors. This initiative shall improve labour force quality and increase competitiveness of such citizens in the labour market, as well as protect their legitimate rights and interests, increase their wealth and social well-being, create environment enabling active participation in social life. Continuous improvement of the knowledge and skills of pre-retirement citizens is essential due to constant increase of requirements related to professional qualifications and demands to find new ways of addressing professional challenges, arising from introduction of new technical and technological innovations.

Implementation of these measures shall create economic and social conditions eliminating discrimination of citizens of the pre-retirement age and enable them to continue current professional activities and provide new

employment opportunities according to their preferences, professional skills and physical capabilities. The aim of vocational training focuses on acquiring professional competences by persons belonging to various age groups, including the following areas: use of specific equipment, technologies, hardware and software systems and other professional instruments; obtain new qualification categories, classes, titles and positions without changing their level of education. Major vocational training programmes include programmes for low and high-skilled workers, refresher courses, employment skills development programmes.

For instance, in 2017 8.4 thousand people received vocational education, including 4.2 thousand retired citizens wishing to return to work and 4.2 thousand citizen of pre-retirement age.

Freedom from violence, stigma and stereotypes

13. Which forms of violence against women and girls, and in which specific contexts or settings, have you prioritized for action?

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation (MIA of Russia) is engaged in ongoing and consistent efforts to identify criminals engaged in human trafficking, inciting prostitution and organising these criminal activities in the Internet. In 2017-2018 the Ministry of Internal Affairs conducted six coordinated crime prevention activities and special operations.

The MIA successfully suppressed the organised crime group which during the period of five years was engaged in crimes involving sexual abuse or sexual exploitation, recruitment, transportation and harbouring of persons for the purpose of trafficking across the border of the Russian Federation to territory of the Kingdom of Bahrain. Criminal proceedings were instituted pursuant to the following articles of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the CC of Russia): 127.1 Trafficking in Human Beings, 240 Inducing to Prostitution, 241 Organisation of Prostitution and 325 Theft or Damage of Documents, Stamps, and Seals or the Stealing of Excise Tax Marks, Special Marks or Marks of Conformance. Six members of this group were prosecuted.

According to the departmental statistics report issued by the MIA of Russia, in 2018 24 crimes were recorded under article 127.1 of the CC of Russia, 18 of them were solved, including two criminal offences committed by organized criminal groups or associations. 27 persons were prosecuted for committing crimes related to the above-mentioned criminal activities.

To prevent sexual exploitation and abuse of women, human trafficking and other similar crimes, the MIA of Russia regularly publishes information about activities and operations on its official website.

Over four thousand publications about efforts and activities carried out by the internal affairs officers to prevent crimes related to human trafficking and sexual exploitation were featured across various media and the Internet, including

over one thousand publications in the federal media and around 3 thousand publications in the regional media.

14. What actions have been prioritized in the last five years to address violence against women and girls?

As in other countries, in the Russian Federation women who have experienced abuse or violence do not always report the assault to law enforcement, health and social care authorities.

The Government implements various measures to prevent violence against women such as provision of legal education and creation of awareness of women regarding their constitutional and legal rights and ways of exercising them. Women who experienced domestic abuse or passing through a difficult situation are provided with help in crisis centres and other social organisations providing permanent or semi-permanent accommodation, operating in various regions of the Russian Federation. Legislation on prevention of domestic violence against women is being developed by the authorities. A number of awareness raising activities have been organized in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation to promote the UN Global Campaign of 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-based Violence. Appropriate support is being provided to organizations that help victims of domestic violence.

Various public social organizations function in all constituent entities of the Russian Federation, including crisis and women's centers providing domestic, medical, psychological, educational, employment and legal services to women experiencing a crisis situation, such as domestic abuse.

In addition to providing public social services, these organisations implement activities aimed to prevent family and childhood problems, domestic abuse. Comprehensive assistance is provided collectively to all family members, as well individually, for instance specifically to men who committed acts of violence. Ongoing activities are organized, focusing on rehabilitation and comprehensive support provided to social risk families in order to improve early detection and prevent family dysfunction and violence.

Counselors working in these organizations visit families, develop interdepartmental family support programmes and provide various services to achieve family stability.

Women experiencing crisis situation, including domestic violence may approach well-women clinics for medical and social assistance, as well as maternity centres that provide support to pregnant women passing through a difficult situation, where qualified psychologists and social work professionals provide services to women.

Significant social support to victims of abuse is provided by the public organisations that can be reached by calling their help lines.

15. What strategies have been used to prevent violence against women and girls?

To prevent and suppress offences associated with domestic violence and involving family and domestic relations, throughout 2018 police officers carried out individual preventive work with 528.9 thousand persons on police record, including 91.1 thousand persons who were already convicted of domestic violence, 72.5 thousand individuals who are suffering from alcohol abuse and 55.3 thousand individuals suffering from drug abuse.

In 2018 the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation directed their methodological recommendations to the regional MIA organizations aimed to prevent and reduce violence against women.

Pursuant to article 73, paragraph 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation “Circumstances Subject to Proving”, circumstances conducive to perpetration of the crime, primarily directed against individuals, and shall also be subject to exposure during the course of criminal proceedings. Reports are presented to the relevant officials upon obtaining results of these activities and in compliance with the requirements set by Article 158, Paragraph 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code “Completion of the preliminary investigation”.

The abovementioned measures proved to have a positive impact. For instance, according to results achieved in the first quarter of 2018, the number of female victims of crime decreased to 299.2 thousand persons or by 6.7%, including crimes against life and health (to 43,0 thousand persons or by 9%).

During the first nine months of 2018, the number of recorded domestic crimes decreased by 11.6% (66.9 thousand cases). During the same period the number of domestic crimes classified as serious and particularly serious decreased by 11.8% (7.2 thousand cases), including cases of homicide which decreased by 18% (1.8 thousand cases) and cases of intentional infliction of serious harm to health decreased by 10.4% (5.1 thousand cases).

In the first nine months of 2018, the number of individuals convicted of a battery (criminal or administrative liability) increased by 12,6% compared to the same period last year; the number of domestic offences against women decreased by 13.5% (16.5 thousand cases), including crimes classified as serious and particularly serious decreased (by 4.5% or 770 thousand cases) including cases of homicide which decreased by 18.2% (175 thousand cases) and cases of intentional infliction of serious harm to health decreased by 1% (476 thousand cases).

The international conference Women Against Violence took place in Moscow in 2018. The conference was organized by the Commissioner for Human Rights in Moscow in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Independent Women's Forum, a non-governmental organisation promoting advancement of women. The event was organized within the framework for implementation of the National Strategy for Women 2017-2022 and the UN Global Campaign of 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-based Violence.

Cooperation on the implementation of the Russian Federation National Action Strategy for Women 2017–2022, the project aimed at developing an exchange network of best practices with the relevant stakeholders, in 2018 organized a roundtable meeting on Preventing social disadvantage of women and combating violence against women: causes, prevention and ways of overcoming. The workshop was designed to share best practices in combating this global scourge and to raise awareness about applicable standards related to prevention of violence against women and domestic violence.

16. What actions have been taken to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls facilitated by technology (online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images)?

In 2016 a flash mob was held in the Russian social media network #Iamnotafraidtospeak, which became one of the most influential social internet campaigns.

In 2018 the Ministry of Internal Affairs launched an All-Russian preventive campaign “Safer Internet”. Representatives from the Internal Affairs authorities visited schools and informed schoolchildren on new forms of cyber fraud. Children learned how to set up safe personal passwords for their social accounts, what they need to pay attention to when communicating with strangers, who are internet trolls and ways to react to them appropriately, and about legal consequences of cyberbullying.

The Day of Legal Assistance for Children, a campaign which is organised every year to commemorate the Universal Children’s Day celebrated on the 1st of November.

On the website of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, citizens can find a directory “Russian Police in the Social Media” aimed to assist internet users in finding information about local authorities in the social media (directory contains information on official social account pages). This webpage contains information divided into following sections: Legal assistance for children, Persons with disabilities, Handbook for citizens. The letter contains legal information on human trafficking.

17. What actions have been taken to address the portrayal of women and girls, discrimination and/or gender bias in the media?

In 2018 the Institute for the Humanities and Information Technologies (IHIT) created a private independent media channel, the Eurasian Women’s Community information and communication Internet portal. The main focus of the portal is to develop a positive portrayal of women in modern society and to expose their new role in the transformation of the world; and to increase publication of positive information on women’s achievements in different areas of life.

During the last two years of active work over 2000 original publications were uploaded and in 2018 over 1.5 million people from 150 countries visited the portal.

The government provides support to organisations engaged in publishing, printing and distribution of socially significant projects in printed and electronic media covering events related to the implementation of the Russian Federation National Action Strategy for Women 2017–2022.

18. Were there any actions taken specifically tailored to address violence against particular groups of women facing multiple forms of discrimination?

No, we did not take any special actions, as Russia provides help upon request to all categories of women victims of violence and regardless their status.

Participation, accountability and gender-responsive institutions

19. What actions have been taken to promote women’s participation in public life and decision-making?

Over the last two years situation concerning selection and training of the managerial personnel capable of achieving results in the field of breakthrough technologies and economic and social development has significantly improved in Russia. Today various projects focusing on a personal development and growth of professionals are successfully implemented. A good example of such projects is the Leaders of Russia competition which helps to identify talented individuals and to build an effective talent pipeline.

The competition is organised by the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation together with the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA) pursuant to the order previously issued by the President of the Russian Federation.

This project aims to address issues in the human resources policies and strategies, to introduce KPIs, key performance indicators to evaluate performance of public officials. The competition became the so-called social mobility tool which provides opportunities for self-development and motivation. Young successful managers who already achieved results in their career participate in this project.

Competition finalists are awarded with 1 million ruble grants which can be used for further professional development. Winners are provided with opportunities to obtain personal career consulting from top-managers of major companies and government leaders. Participants are evaluated according to their managerial and leadership skills which they demonstrate during assigned tasks and projects.

During 2018-2019 300 persons reached the final stage of the competition, including 46 women (15%) and 104 persons became winners, including 13 women (12.5%).

One of the project mentors was V.I. Matvienko, the Speaker of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, who encouraged women to participate more actively in the competition.

The constituent entities of the Russian Federation implemented educational and awareness-raising programmes aimed to increase representation of women in political and public life. Regional executive authorities receive financial support for the implementation of socially significant projects and programmes submitted by women's organisations.

In 2018 the following competitions for business women and socially active women were organised:

- "Women of the Year" National Awards (the following nominations were included: Politics & Public Service, Education, Public Activities and Charity, Culture, Science, Production & Manufacturing, Beauty and Fashion Industry, Fitness & Sport, Media & Advertising, Small & Medium-Sized Enterprises, Security & Law Enforcement, Medicine & Health);

- "Woman Who Matters" International Forum aimed to identify best initiatives, practices and programmes for companies related to women;

- "Woman – Director of the Year" XXII National Competition focusing on a role which female leaders play in modern society and their contribution towards development of the various fields of activity.

All-Russian Association Women's Union of Russia is actively engaged in the implementation of the long-term project "School of Civic Engagement". This project focuses on implementation of measures aimed to increase legal competence (law enforcement and engagement of civil society into implementation of the legislation, procedures of obtaining state support, exchange of good practices).

Russia together with the Council of Europe started implementation of the joint project aimed to promote women's participation in public life and decision-making. The project includes various activities such as scientific researches connected to the subject and seminars for mass media sector.

20. What actions have been taken to increase women's access to expression and participation in decision-making in the media, including through information and communication technologies (ICT)?

Journalism in Russia has a "female face". Russia is among those countries where the journalism industry is mainly represented by women (75%). Leading positions in this sector are almost equally divided between men and women, 53% and 47% respectively.

In 2016 the Institute for the Humanities and Information Technologies (IHIT) launched the Eurasian Women's Community information and communication Internet portal, a private independent media channel.

The editorial policy is based on women that play different roles, such as creators, leaders and entrepreneurs. Various materials related to women are regularly published on the website, including stories about female talents, achievements, activities, personal qualities and life aspirations.

The portal has already published a unique registry of women's organizations and movements in Russia. The portal provides opportunity to every women's organization to create a profile page and fill it with an information content including success stories, achievements and important news. The portal facilitates communication between women's organisations and helps to engage them in various programmes, coordinate all websites of women's organisations and maintain regular publication of news.

21. Do you track the proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women?

Implementation and delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other obligations includes establishment of the track system for budget distribution of funds allocated for the promotion of gender equality. Establishment of the above-mentioned system was assigned to the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation. However, up to date, the task has not yet been completed.

22. As a donor country, does the country track the proportion of official development assistance (ODA) that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?

As a donor country and provider of the official development assistance, Russia does not implement gender-responsive budgeting for the above-mentioned purposes.

23. Does the country have a valid national strategy or action plan for gender equality?

The Order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 8 March 2017 No.410-r endorsed establishment of the National Strategy for Women 2017–2022.

The Strategy defines major aspects of the state policy concerning the empowerment of women and focuses on gender equality, provision of equal rights and liberties for men and women and equal opportunities for their realization, as established by the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, universally recognized principles and norms of international law and the international treaties signed.

Implementation of the Strategy includes various directions:

- Creation of conditions for safeguarding women's health;
- Improving women's economic status and ensuring the growth of prosperity;

- Access of women to professional education, prevention of women's social deprivation and violence against women;
- Expansion of women's participation in the public and political life;
- Advancement of national statistics on actual situation of women in society.

The Order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 14 March 2018 No.420-r approved an action plan for the implementation of the first stage of the Strategy in 2018.

24. Does the country have an action plan and timeline for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, or of the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review or other United Nations human rights mechanisms that address gender inequality/discrimination against women?

The work on the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review and other United Nations human rights mechanisms is carried out as part of the current activities of federal executive authorities.

25. Is there a national human rights institution in the country? (does it have a specific mandate to focus on and how it promotes gender equality?)

Federal Constitution Law dated 26 February 1997 No.1-FKZ established the position of the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation to ensure the guarantees of protection by the state of civil rights and freedoms, observance and respect thereof by the state authorities, local self-government bodies and officials.

The Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation includes the Department for protection of women's, family and children's rights.

In addition, Russia established the position of the Children's Rights Commissioner for the President of the Russian Federation and opened institutions for children's rights in all constituent entities of the Russian Federation. The main objective of these organizations is to ensure the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of children, and ensure observance and respect thereof by the state authorities, local self-government bodies and officials.

The Presidential Council for Civil Society and Human Rights is another institution which ensures protection of human rights in the country. The Council is a consultative body to the President of the Russian Federation, established to assist the President in exercising of his constitutional mandate to safeguard human rights and freedoms, to inform the President regarding the current situation in this area, to promote establishment of the civil society and national human rights institutions in the Russian Federation, and to prepare proposals covered by the mandate of the Council.

Peaceful and inclusive societies

26. What actions have been taken for peacekeeping, promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and implementing the women, peace and security agenda?

At the initiative of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, the First Eurasian Women's Forum was organised in September 2015 in Saint Petersburg. The Forum participants were represented by the female members of parliament, representatives of the executive authorities, scientific and cultural community, and entrepreneurs from 80 different countries. One of the key items included in the agenda of the Forum was the contribution of women's associations and female leaders in the development of friendly relations among nations. The Agenda of the Forum also included issues of social well-being and sustainable development, international action to build trust and achieve progress, empowerment of women in problems of social security and sustainable development, for international cooperation of progress and trust, changing economy, the women's possibilities in the politics and the expansion of their participation and social integrity.

Participants adopted the decision of holding the Forum on a regular basis, once every three years.

The Forum was particularly relevant due to the deepening of the integration processes of the Eurasian Economic Union, the CIS states and Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and the increase of the women's role in the Eurasian territory, as well as the inner and international problems.

The outcomes of the Forum continued to be discussed during the international meetings, and became the platform for action internally and for cooperation of Russia with various leading international organizations. The Forum of Women Parliamentarians took place in Saint Petersburg in 2017 within the activities of the 137th Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly. The 2017 G20 Summit launched the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (the Russian Federation provided contribution to this initiative). In December 2017 the Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment was successfully endorsed by 120 countries (including the Russian Federation).

The Second Eurasian Women's Forum was held in September 2018. This event coincided with the International Day of Peace, celebrated on the 21st of September, established by the United Nations General Assembly. The Forum was organized by the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation and the Interparliamentary Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (MFA Russia), the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation, the

Ministry of Sport of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation and other authorities took active role in the organization of the Forum.

The programme of the Forum included over 65 events with over ten thousand people participating in these events. Over two thousand people (including 600 foreign participants) from 110 countries and 27 international organisations and entities participated in the business programme. The Forum initiated actions aimed to take women's agenda to a new level, develop new initiatives within the country and accumulated the best international practises.

The programme of the Forum was developed in compliance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Business sessions, panel discussions, business dialogues, thematic business breakfasts, expert and strategic sessions were held as part of the business programme. The programme was further enhanced by the 'Made in Russia: Exports Created by Women' exhibition of projects spearheaded by female exporters, presentations of success stories, a volunteer marathon and a colourful presentation of collections by Russian female designers. Discussions took place in three thematic areas: Women for Global Security and Sustainable Development, Promoting a Women's Agenda: International Cooperation and Global Initiatives in Women's Interests and New Opportunities.

At the plenary sessions and four discussion platforms the Forum participants discussed various problems concerning improvement of women's economic status, promotion and support of women's entrepreneurship in the age of digital economy, protection of women's health, participation of women in the development of agriculture, science and sport.

Meetings between the business communities of Russia, France, Germany, India and China took place as part of the Women's Forum.

The Forum resulted in signing a broad range of bilateral cooperation agreements on promotion of the international women's agenda and women's economic empowerment.

27. What actions have been taken to increase the leadership, representation and participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution, peacebuilding, humanitarian action and crisis response, at decision-making levels in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings?

Women play an important role in the consolidation of peace and good-neighborly relations between countries, resolution of conflicts, establishment of constructive dialogue and development of cultural and humanitarian cooperation.

In 2016 female members of the International Christian Military Movement met in Moscow. The event was organized by the Saint Princess Olga Society. Christian women from the USA, Serbia, Great Britain and Bulgaria shared

information and experience about their missionary activities among military personnel.

In 2017 the First International Congress of Women of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China and the Republic of South Africa) took place in Novosibirsk. The main focus was directed to the role of women in the modern society: cooperation in politics, economy, science, education and culture. Over 300 representatives of the women's organizations from SCO and BRICS countries participated in the event. Public-private dialogue "Women and Economy" was held within the Congress, organized with the support of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation and the Committee for the Development of Women's Entrepreneurship "OPORA Russia". As an outcome of the Dialogue, an initiative of establishing the BRICS Business Women Alliance (WBA) for the purpose of support women's entrepreneurship on a regular basis was introduced by the Russian women's business.

The first meeting of the women's organizations from the Eurasian Economic Union member states was held in 2017. Female participants from Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Moldavia and Russia discussed most relevant challenges related to the development of women's movement, national public policies concerning promotion of gender equality, empowerment of women's organizations necessary for sustainable development and implementation of the women, peace and security agenda among the post-soviet countries.

The participants discussed possibilities women's organisations have in the current situation, opportunities for expansion of business contacts among women's organisations in border territories, opportunities and resources women's organizations use for peacebuilding activities and sustainable development, and current traditions and new prospects concerning collaboration among the CIS women's organisations for sustainable development.

In 2018 the number of participants increased after Azerbaijan and Tajikistan joined the meeting.

In 2017 the Women's Union of Russia hosted the joint Forum in Moscow between Russia and Belarus, Union of women's forces to support civil initiatives and projects. The participants of the Forum shared best practices and discussed plans for further collaboration. The speakers all agreed that women in Russia and Belarus were ready to take active participation in people-to-people diplomacy, promote by all means the strengthening of family unit as a foundation of a prosperous state, promote parental responsibility and protection of childhood, developing positive relationships across generations, vindication of historical facts, and create opportunities for self-fulfillment and participation of women at decision-making levels. The Forum resulted in signing the Bilateral Agreement on Collaboration between the Women's Union of Russia and the Belarusian Union of Women.

In 2018 the Women's Union of Russia gathered representatives of the CIS women's organizations for the international meeting on "Collaboration between

CIS women's organizations for peace and stability in order to ensure sustainable development".

The first session of the International Women Governors Club and the summit of Women Diplomats were held within the framework of the Second Eurasian Women's Forum. The participants discussed opportunities and obstacles female diplomats come across with in different countries, and also shared their experiences in promoting peace and security.

28. What actions has the country taken to enhance judicial and non-judicial accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and violations of the human rights of women and girls in situations of armed and other conflicts or humanitarian action and crisis response?

We believe that this question concerns countries involved in armed conflicts or engaged in post-conflict peacebuilding, therefore they carry major responsibility for providing protection to all their citizens in their territory as well as within their jurisdiction.

29. What actions have been taken to eliminate discrimination against and violations of the rights of the girls?

The Order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 22 March 2017 No.520-r established the Concept of development of system for prevention of neglect and juvenile delinquency for the period up to 2020, providing directions to take and ways and means to use in order to improve and develop a system for prevention of neglect and juvenile delinquency. The system is aimed to promote positive environment for successful social integration (re-integration) and encourage personal development, self-identification and responsible attitude towards life.

The Order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 31 August 2016 No.1839-r approved the Concept of early assistance development in the Russian Federation for the period up to 2020 together with the relevant plan of activities. The concept shall establish conditions leading to provision of early assistance services at interdepartmental level leading to early detection of health disorders and disabilities, optimal development and adaptation of children, social integration of families and children, prevention and reduction of disability evidence, improvement of physical and mental health and provision of access to education for children belonging to the target group.

In 2017 the Ministry of Education and Science approved the Concept of educational psychological services development in the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025. The main scope of psychological services is to provide professional (psychological, pedagogical and social) solutions to strategic goals and objectives development for the development of education in the Russian

Federation, aimed to protect and improve health of students and reduce risks of maladaptation and negative socialisation.

In 2017 amendments to pension legislation were introduced to provide additional social support to children of unknown parentage. Pursuant to the Federal law dated 18 July 2017 No.162-FZ on Amendments to the Federal Law on State Pension Provision in the Russian Federation dated 1 January 2018, a new type of social pension was introduced concerning children of unknown parentage. The pension is provided during the period of incapacity for work or until a child is matched for adoption. Therefore, rights of children of unknown parentage concerning social pension were equated with the rights of children who lost both or the sole breadwinner.

Environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation

30. What actions have been taken to integrate gender perspectives and concerns into environmental policies?

In 2019 the Government started implementation of the Ecology National Project, intended to implement effective management of industrial and consumer waste, reduce air pollution in large industrial cities, increase quality of drinking water used by the population, including citizens living in areas not equipped with a modern water supply systems, conserve biodiversity, including establishment of specially protected areas, implement ecological restoration of water bodies, such as the Volga river, preserve unique aquatic ecosystems, including lake Baikal and Teletskoye, ensure balance between forest lost and gain. The National Project includes 11 Federal Programmes, such as Clean Country, Clean Air, Clean Water, Restoration of the Volga, Preservation of Baikal, Preservation of Unique Aquatic Ecosystems, Conservation of Biodiversity and Development of Ecotourism, Preservation of Forests and other programmes.

The seminar on Environmental SDGs indicators took place in Moscow in 2019. The Seminar was organized by the Federal State Statistics Service and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to discuss methodological development of the environmental SDGs indicators and national and preparation of international recommendations in this area. Experts from the following organizations participated in the seminar: the United Nations Environment Programme, the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (MFA Russia), environmental agencies (the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation, the Federal Water Resources Agency, the Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring of Russia), the Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of

Consequences of Natural Disasters, the analytical Center for the Government of the Russian Federation, representatives of the academic community and non-governmental organizations. The key issues discussed during the seminar included needs and possibilities of Russia concerning development of the national set of SDGs indicators related to generation and management of waste, air pollution, water resources, climate change, biodiversity and protection of natural areas. This work shall result in increased number of ecological indicators developed in compliance with the international recommendations which will then be used to evaluate SDGs implementation in Russia.

The Russian delegation participated in the BRICS Women Parliamentarians' Forum (20-21 August 2016, Jaipur, India) organized within the framework of international cooperation. During the meeting delegates discussed social and economic development issues faced by member countries, implementation of SDGs, international climate change cooperation.

The Project “Clean House, Clean Country, Clean Planet” is currently implemented by the Women's Union of Russia. The Project includes various activities aimed to promote and encourage development of environmentally friendly habits, positive attitude towards nature and habitat conservation; to raise awareness of governmental and non-governmental organisations towards negative impact on public health caused by violation of environmental standards and regulations; to promote favourable habitat and positive attitude towards nature (national projects: Ecological-patriotic Project on Preservation of Nature, Culture and Traditions of the Republic, the Republic of Adygeya; National Motor Race “Saving water and land for future generations”, the Republic of Bashkortostan; Environmental project competition “Clean City”, Amur Region; “Collect Paper and Save Trees”, Zabaykalsky Krai; Instil good habits of environmental responsibility in the younger generation and promote nature conservation movement, Novosibirsk Region).

31. What actions have been taken to integrate gender perspectives into policies and programmes for disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation?

The national programme on Protection of the population and territories from emergency situations, implementation of fire and water safety regulations (for the period of 2013-2020) is currently implemented by authorities. This programme is aimed to raise the level of protection against emergency situations, improve fire and water safety, including protection from threats and risks during peacetime and wartime; to plan effective budget management of funds provided at various levels and by various economic entities to address priority objectives related to the protection of the population and territories during peacetime and wartime; to ensure further development of the national public alert and warning systems at the public gathering places, including development of the information and telecommunication infrastructure for emergency risk management systems; to

develop a monitoring system for disaster prevention and emergency; to enhance protection efficiency of the population, territories and infrastructure during implementation of large infrastructure projects taking into consideration regional natural climatic conditions; to prevent fire and control the risks and impacts of fire, including protection of the population and critical infrastructure against fire.

The Government provides medical, financial, social and other types of support, such as replacement of lost documents, to victims (men and women) of natural disasters.

Section Three: National institutions and processes

32. What is the current national machinery for gender equality and the empowerment of women? What is its standing within Government?

The current national machinery responsible for promotion and achievement of gender equality in the Russian Federation is represented at various levels by different federal authorities, government authorities of the constituent entities and local authorities.

The Order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 28 December 2016 No.1520 endorsed establishment of the Coordination Council for implementation of the National Action Strategy for Women in order to ensure effective collaboration between federal authorities, government authorities of the constituent entities, local authorities, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and other organizations involved in the implementation of the aforementioned strategy.

Pursuant to the Order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 31 December 2016 No.2929-r, the board of the Coordination Council for implementation of the Strategy was approved and included members of the the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, deputies of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, senior officials of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation (heads of the supreme executive bodies), representatives of the federal executive authorities and non-governmental organizations. The Chairperson of the Coordination Council is the Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation.

33. Is the head of the national machinery a member of the institutional process for SDGs implementation (e.g. inter-ministerial coordinating office, commission or committees)?

No, she is not.

34. Are there formal mechanisms in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

The Government of the Russian Federation ensures, within the limits of its authority, implementation of the respective international obligations, oversees systematic monitoring of the implementation of these obligations by the executive authorities and constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

35. Is gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls included as a key priority in the national plan/strategy for SDGs implementation?

No, it is not, as the promotion of gender equality is just one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and there is pursued comprehensively.

Section Four: Data and statistics

36. What are the top three areas in which the country has made most progress when it comes to gender statistics at the national level?

The Russian Federation implements the sample survey system to identify socio-demographic issues and collect reliable statistical information on the living conditions of various demographic and socio-economic groups and segments of the population, including children of all ages.

The sample survey system includes the following categories: income of the population and participation in social programmes; quality and availability of services in the fields of education, healthcare, social services and national employment promotion; family planning; health status of the population; diet of the population; distribution of daily time fund of the population; employment of migrant labour; participation by the population in lifelong learning; graduate employability and comprehensive monitoring of the living conditions of the population.

Data collected during sample surveys disaggregated by sex, including specific information on male and female representatives of various age groups, categories of participation in the workforce, level of education and other.

37. Which are top three priorities for strengthening national gender statistics over the next five years?

Pursuant to the Order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 31 December 2018 No.3052-r indicators used for monitoring social and economic development in the Russian Federation, necessary for monitoring implementation of the national projects indicators were introduced in the Federal plan of statistical works.

The government surveillance system is supplemented by a range of new indicators, such as healthy life expectancy, percentage of citizens with a healthy lifestyle, percentage of citizens engaged in regular physical activity and sport. Rosstat will monitor statistical changes of the aforementioned indicators, including indicators disaggregated by sex.

38. Have you defined a national set of indicators for monitoring progress on the SDGs?

In December 2016 the Interdepartmental Working Group on Climate Change and Sustainable Development under the Presidential Executive Office was established to ensure smooth cooperation between federal executive agencies, different government authorities, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and other organisations.

Pursuant to the Order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 6 June 2017 No.1170-r, Rosstat was authorised to coordinate activities of the federal authorities engaged in collection and submission of official statistics on implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in the Russian Federation to international organisations as per recognised international standards for exchange of statistical information.

Russia defined a national set of SDGs indicators which was included in the Federal plan of statistical works. The Order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 23 September 2017 No.2033-r on “Federal plan of statistical works” introduced adoption of section 2.8 on implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in the Russian Federation, which included 90 SDGs implementation indicators, such as:

- Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) (1.1.1);
- Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age (1.2.1);
- Percentage of consolidated budget expenditure of the Russian Federation on education, health and social protection (1.a.2) – by geographical location (urban/rural) in the Russian Federation;
- Prevalence of undernourishment (2.1.1) – by sex, age and income in the Russian Federation;
- Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age (2.2.1) – by geographical location (urban/rural) in the Russian Federation;
- Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) (2.2.2) – by geographical location (urban/rural) in the Russian Federation;
- Maternal mortality ratio (3.1.1) – by geographical location (urban/rural) in the Russian Federation;
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (3.1.2) – in the Russian Federation;
- Under-five mortality rate (3.2.1) – by geographical location (urban/rural) in the Russian Federation;
- Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations (3.3.1) – in the Russian Federation;
- Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population (3.3.2) – by sex and age in the Russian Federation;
- Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (3.4.1) – by geographical location (urban/rural), sex and age in the Russian Federation;
- Suicide mortality rate (3.4.2) – by geographical location (urban/rural), sex and age in the Russian Federation;

- Death rate due to road traffic injuries (3.6.1) – by geographical location (urban/rural), sex and age in the Russian Federation;
- Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 18-44 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (3.7.1) – by geographical location (urban/rural) and age in the Russian Federation;
- adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group (3.7.2) – by geographical location (urban/rural) and age in the Russian Federation;
- Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (3.9.3) – by geographical location (urban/rural), sex and age in the Russian Federation;
- Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older (3.a.1) – by geographical location (urban/rural), sex and age in the Russian Federation;
- Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill (4.4.1) – by geographical location (urban/rural), sex and age in the Russian Federation;
- Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (5.4.1) – by geographical location (urban/rural), sex and occupation in the Russian Federation;
- Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (5.5.1) – in the Russian Federation;
- Proportion of women in managerial positions (5.5.2) – in the Russian Federation;
- Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex (5.b.1) – in the Russian Federation;
- Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex (8.3.1) – in the Russian Federation;
- Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities (8.5.1) – in the Russian Federation;
- Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (8.5.2) – in the Russian Federation;
- Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (8.6.1) – by geographical location (urban/rural) and sex in the Russian Federation;
- Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age (8.7.1) – by geographical location (urban/rural), sex, age and income in the Russian Federation;
- Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status (8.8.1) – by sex in the Russian Federation;
- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (8.10.2) – by geographical location (urban/rural), occupation, sex, age, income and level of education in the Russian Federation;

- Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (17.6.2) – by geographical location (urban/rural), sex and age in the Russian Federation;
- Proportion of individuals using the Internet (17.8.1) – by geographical location (urban/rural), sex and age in the Russian Federation.

39. Has data collection and compilation on SDG 5 indicators and on gender-specific indicators under other SDGs begun?

Please refer to point 36.

As from 2016 information on the following new indicators is identified and published on a quarterly basis in the Labour Force Sample Survey statistical bulletin (including specific data on women):

- Potential labour force;
- Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force; number of individuals engaged in own-use production work and hours actually worked by these individuals;
- Number of individuals engaged in voluntary activities / as volunteers;
- Number of individuals engaged in unpaid work during vocational training.

2017 Sample observation survey of national family planning included specific questions which helped to extract data used for determining the following indicators: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (SDG 3.7.1 indicator) and Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (SDG 5.3.1 indicator).

2018 Sample survey on behavioral factors influencing health of the Russian population included sections with questions such as “III. Adult Health and Lifestyle” and “IX. HIV/AIDS Awareness”.

2019 Survey on income and social programme participation included the following questions:

- On beneficiary of monthly childcare allowance paid following a birth or adoption of the first child (until the child reaches the age of 18 months);
- On beneficiary of monthly childcare allowance paid following a birth or adoption of the second child (until the child reaches the age of 18 months) using maternity capital funds;
- On entitlement to maternity leave at the mother’s place of work (rights of working women related to pregnancy and birth).

Questions on women’s position in political, economic, social and cultural spheres were added to the programme of the 2018 Integrated survey of population living standards.

More questions related to participation in trade union associations, non-profit, voluntary and charity organisations, social movements, initiatives and other self-regulatory organisations were added.

Section on occupation and working conditions was supplemented with the following questions:

- On entitlement to maternity leave at the mother's place of work (rights of working women related to pregnancy and birth);
- On computer use in the workplace and needs in acquiring new skills and further training related to computer hardware, information technology and software necessary for performing work activities.

Section on health and medical services was supplemented with a question regarding limitations to perform functions related to daily living due to health issues.

Section on education included a new set of questions regarding further professional education, as well an updated list with various options of courses, programmes and areas of study.

Section on leisure and free time was supplemented with questions regarding sightseeing tours and excursion trips organised in the Russian Federation and abroad, as well as the question concerning opportunities to maintain contact with friends and relatives and frequency of such contacts.

40. Which of the following disaggregations is routinely provided by major surveys in the country?

In Russia the following disaggregations are routinely provided by major surveys: sex, age, marital status, education, income, occupation and geographic location, such as regional, urban/rural and other characteristics.