

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

The Russian Federation

The Russian Federation, more commonly known as Russia, was formed during the breakup of the Soviet Union (USSR) in 1991 and is a federal semi-presidential state. One of the major powers of the world, alongside the USA and China, Russia had communist influence in the 20th century and feuded with the USA during the Cold War. The Russian Federation, by area, is the largest country in the world at 17.1 million square kilometres, almost double that of the second largest country (Canada, 9.985 million km²). The Russian Federation also has one of the world's highest GDPs (#12), that being just over 1.4 trillion US dollars.

Being in the G-20, the Russian Federation views the Economic and Social Council as one of the most important committees in the United Nations, and has constantly advocated for the increased involvement of the UN and the ECOSOC Committee in multilateral development and international cooperation, approving of the UN General Assembly Resolution 61/16, which covers the issue of strengthening the ECOSOC Committee.

1. Universal access to medicines

The Russian Federation believes that universal access to medicines is very important, and has recently began trading medicines with the European Union under the supervision of our Roszdravnadzor (our Federal Service for Surveillance in Healthcare). Russia has also implemented our DLO (Additional Medicines Supply Program) to refund/reimburse eligible patients, as well as the EDL (Essential Drug List), which allowed the Russian government to regulate the pricing of medicines as to increase the ability of our people to buy medicines when needed. In 1995, the Russian Federation introduced compulsory state medical insurance, which further gives our people access to the medicines that they need.

We believe that these are some things which can contribute towards universal access to medicines in Russia.

We believe that easy and tariff-free trade of medicines is key to universal access to medicines, the regulation of medicine prices, and compulsory purchase of medicines, even if provided by the state, are all important steps toward universal access to medicines.

Resolution: The Russian Federation will take appropriate measures to achieve universal access to medicines, such as further regulation of prices, compulsory

purchase of needed medicines, the innovation of medicines and R&D, and the establishment and improvement of trade agreements concerning medicine.

2. Sustainable Industrialisation

The Russian Federation has signed the Paris Climate Accord and has supported it, but in the light of the USA's intent to leave the accord, Russia has stated that without the commitment of top CO₂ emitters (China, USA, India) it will have little effect. Russia ratified the Kyoto Agreement (2005), aiming to halve emissions. An abundance of permafrost and peat-forests exist in Russia.

Nuclear waste is dangerous in Russia, due to many first generation nuclear plants reaching the end of their lifespan. Russia would like to develop ways of sustainably dealing with nuclear waste in inexpensive manners and to develop ways of sustainably fixing, building, and modifying power plants. The Russian economy is dependent on fossil fuels such as petroleum, and will therefore try to use these fossil fuels more sustainably and decrease emissions, but will make no serious cuts to the use of fossil fuels.

Resolution:

Russia will cooperate to minimize climate change, waste products, and greenhouse gas emissions, as well as will try to develop current technologies in industry and others. Russia will take measures to mitigate permafrost melting and reduce damage caused by it. Russia will not, however, make any extreme cuts to nuclear power or fossil fuels.