

Template for summary reports in accordance with article 7 of the Protocol on Water and Health

Executive summary

Please provide an overall evaluation of the progress achieved in implementing the Protocol in your country during the reporting period. Please provide a short description of the main steps taken and highlight important achievements, key challenges, success factors and concrete good practice examples.

Suggested length: maximum 2 pages

Part one General aspects

1. Were targets and target dates established in your country in accordance with article 6 of the Protocol?

Please provide detailed information on the target areas in part two.

YES NO IN PROGRESS

If targets have been revised, please indicate the date of adoption and list the revised target areas. Please provide detailed information in part two.

Although the document Protocol on Water and Health has not been affirmed in Slovenia the objectives of Article 6. of the Protocol are incorporated into today's legislation regarding the quality of drinking water (Rules on drinking water, Official Gazette of the RS, Nos. 19/04, 35/04, 26/06, 92/06, 25/09, 74/15 and 51/17) and the quality of surface bathing water (Decree on the management of bathing water quality (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 25/08).

2. Were targets and target dates published and, if so, how?

Please explain whether the targets and target dates were published, made available to the public (e.g., online, official publication, media) and communicated to the secretariat.

3. Has your country established national or local arrangements for coordination between competent authorities for setting targets? If so please describe, including information on which public authority(ies) took the leadership and coordinating role, which public authorities were involved and how coordination was ensured.

The responsibilities for achieving the objectives of the Protocol are distributed between line ministries (Ministry of Health, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning).

4. Was a programme of measures or action plan developed to support implementation of the targets? If so, please briefly describe that programme or plan, including how financial implications were taken into account.

There is no action plan adopted on the basis of the Water and Health Protocol however some of its objectives are compatible with the adopted Action plan for the Implementation of

Strategy of the RS for health of children and adolescents in relation to the environment 2012-2020.

5. What has been done in your country to ensure public participation in the process of target setting in accordance with article 6, paragraph 2, and how was the outcome of public participation taken into account in the final targets set?

Residents can draw attention to problems regarding quality and accessibility of drinking water through local community representatives who can then set in motion improvement procedures.

6. Please provide information on the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on which public authorities had the main responsibilities and what other stakeholders were involved.

The part of the report related to health aspects of drinking and bathing water is issued at the National Institute of Public Health (NIJZ) on the basis of national legislation provisions, knowledge of the problem of care and quality of drinking and bathing water in Slovenia and epidemiological data on hydric outbreaks. The report uses public available data on drinking water monitoring carried out by National Laboratory of Health, Environment and Food (NLZOH) and provided by the Ministry of Health (MZ).

The part of the report related to environmental aspects is issued at the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning (MOP), Slovenian Environment Agency (ARSO). The monitoring of quality of groundwater and surfacewater bodies is implemented by the Slovenian Environment Agency and the data are publicly available on the web side.

7. Please report any particular circumstances that are relevant for understanding the report, including whether there is a federal and/or decentralized decision-making structure.

Part two

Targets and target dates set and assessment of progress

For countries that have set or revised targets and target dates, please provide information specifically related to the progress towards achieving them. If you have not set targets in a certain area, please explain why.

For countries in the process of setting targets, please provide information on baseline conditions and/or targets considered under the relevant target areas.

Suggested length: one page (330 words) per target area.

I. Quality of the drinking water supplied (art. 6, para. 2 (a))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.
4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

Large and medium-sized supply areas, which supply more than 1.000 people (85% of the population) have generally adequate drinking water quality. Of this, one fifth of the population is supplied with drinking water for which no preparation is required. From the health prevention point of view, small supply areas are generally the most unregulated, supplying 50-1.000 inhabitants (especially 50-500 inhabitants), as they are largely fecally contaminated, as are surface water supply areas, among which, from the point of view of health risks, we include karst sources of drinking water. The results of chemical tests indicate the contamination of drinking water with pesticides and nitrates, mostly in the North East region of Slovenia.

In order to improve the quality of drinking water, the following measures are envisaged:

- *raising the awareness of all stakeholders and users about the importance of preserving natural sources of drinking water, the importance of drinking water quality and appropriate hygiene habits for health, and increase the accessibility of each user to information and data on drinking water quality,*
- *ensuring the safety of drinking water through a preventive approach - a plan to ensure the safety of drinking water, from the collection, preparation and distribution of drinking water,*
- *Implementing measures in water protection areas or create water protection areas for each water supply system and ensure the implementation of the regime in them,*
- *ensuring compliance and health adequacy of drinking water with the requirements set out in Annex I, in particular Parts A and B of the Drinking Water Regulations,*
- *consistently carry out water treatment where necessary,*
- *ensuring consistent implementation of the principle of multiple barriers to drinking water supply,*
- *reducing drinking water losses in water supply systems,*
- *reducing emissions to water,*
- *construction of a sewerage system, separate for rainwater and treatment plants,*
- *ensuring appropriate professional management of polluted small systems or eliminate them and connect the population to systems with appropriate professional management and control.*

II. Reduction of the scale of outbreaks and incidents of water-related disease (art. 6, para. 2 (b))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.
2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).
3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

In Slovenia, in the last 23 years (from 1998 to 2021) there were between 0 - 3 water epidemics per year, a total of 29. There were no reports of an outbreak in 2006, 2009, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2020. The number of reported patients in each hydric outbreak was between 5 - 355 (0.25-18 / 100.000 inhabitants), a total of 212.

In about half of the outbreaks in 2005-2016, the causative agent was unknown, in others the following pathogens were confirmed in the faeces of patients: Cryptosporidium parvum, Escherichia coli, rotavirus, norovirus, Bacillus cereus, Campylobacterella jejuni and Salmonella Typhimurium.

In 2021, the bacterium Francisella tularensis was confirmed for the first time in private water reservoir or plumbing system. The number of reported water outbreaks is underestimated. All the outbreaks are not detected because patients with a mild clinical picture do not seek medical help, or for other reasons.

In order to reduce / prevent water outbreaks, the following measures are planned:

- providing access to safe drinking water, or proper water treatment to all residents of Slovenia,*
- improving the microbiological quality of drinking water in Slovenia, mainly due to faecal pollution, especially in small systems and areas with karst sources of drinking water, which from a public health point of view are surface drinking water sources, as we find occasional faecal pollution,*
- ensuring the earliest possible detection, notification and treatment of waterborne outbreaks and reduce the number of acute intestinal infections where the cause is not proven,*
- analysis of the causes and elimination of errors experienced in dealing with and managing the outbreak of experience. With each outbreak, we identify better ways to deal with and manage it, which serve as an experience for future.*

III. Access to drinking water (art. 6, para. 2 (c))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

In Slovenia, in 2020, 94% of the population was supplied with drinking water from supply areas where drinking water was monitored at the user's tap. 6% of the population of Slovenia were not included in the monitoring; these are systems that supply less than 50 people (own

drinking water supply, self-sufficiency) or for other reasons were not covered by monitoring (incomplete capture).

In order to improve access to safe drinking water, the following measures are envisaged:

- to provide all residents of Slovenia with access to drinking water in sufficient quantities,*
- residents who are served by water supply systems with less than 50 people must be informed by the local community that their`s water supply system is not in compliance with the Drinking Water Regulations (no monitoring, no control). Residents should be informed about measures to protect their health from the potentially harmful effects of polluted water used as drinking water. If there is a reasonable suspicion that the water from the previous sentence poses a potential danger to human health, the local community must immediately provide the population with recommendations for action made by the National Institute of Public Health,*
- connect the population, especially from small unregulated water supply systems, to larger ones, which have an appropriate professional management and control and regulate them in order to ensure a safe supply of drinking water on the basis of the water system safety plan.*

IV. Access to sanitation (art. 6, para. 2 (d))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

Targets in the field of wastewater collection and treatment are set in accordance with Council Directive of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment (91/271/EEC; UWWTD). The deadlines for the Republic of Slovenia are set in the Accession Treaty of the Republic of Slovenia to the EU (deadlines for agglomerations with a total load equal to or greater than 2.000 PE expired at the end of 2015 respectively in 2016 for existing WWTP), and the requirements of this directive have been transposed into national law.

The national legislation and other national documents (Operational programme for the discharge and treatment of urban waste water) define provisions in relation to urban wastewater collection and treatment.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5 of the Protocol).

The objectives of the UWWTD are set in the national legislation. These are: Decree on the discharge and treatment of urban wastewater, Decree on the emission of substances and heat when discharging wastewater into waters and the public sewage systems. Decree on the discharge and treatment of urban wastewater regulates the public service for the collection and treatment of urban and meteoric wastewater and, within this framework, the supply standards in agglomerations and outside agglomerations, the content of operational programme, criteria for determining the agglomerations and list of agglomerations. The Decree on the emission of substances and heat when discharging waste water into waters and the public sewage systems sets certain limit values and evaluation of emissions of substances and heat, measures to prevent and reduce emissions of substances and heat in the discharge of wastewater and the requirements for obtaining an environmental permit.

Amendments to the Decree on the discharge and treatment of urban wastewater in 2019 and 2021, have identified new criteria for determining agglomerations as well as the agglomerations and extension of deadlines as regard ensuring infrastructure for collection and treatment of urban wastewater from agglomeration, smaller than 2.000 PE, and existing objects outside agglomerations.

Operational programme for the discharge and treatment of urban waste water (adopted in september 2020) specifies for each individual agglomeration the requirements related to the discharge and treatment of urban wastewater and the deadlines for achieving these requirements. The operational programme also specifies obligations related to the equipping of individual facilities in areas outside the agglomeration, or in areas that are not equipped with public sewerage and for which public sewerage is not prescribed.

It is also necessary to mention, that obligation to assure the public sewage systems is a competence of municipalities.

Investments in public sewage in agglomerations are supported by EU funds.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

According to data from 2020, in agglomerations the connection to sewage system reaches:

- 93 % in agglomerations with a total load equal to or greater than 2.000 PE,
- 52 % in agglomerations with a total load less than 2.000 PE.

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

V. Levels of performance of collective systems and other systems for water supply (art. 6, para. 2 (e))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

According to data reported by municipalities for 2018, in the Republic of Slovenia 1.895.294 inhabitants are supplied from public water supply (which represents more than 92% of the reported population), and 137.750 inhabitants from private systems for drinking water.

In the Republic of Slovenia, in 24 municipalities all inhabitants are supplied from public water supply, while almost all municipalities have at least 50% of the population supplied from public water supply.

According to data for 2018, there are 561 public water supply systems in the Republic of Slovenia, including 6 that supply more than 50.000 inhabitants with drinking water.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5 of the Protocol).

Actions and targets are set in the Decree on drinking water supply and in the Action plan for water supply.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.
4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

VI. Levels of performance of collective systems and other systems for sanitation (art. 6, para. 2 (e))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

Provisions and deadlines as regards ensuring the infrastructure for collection and treatment of urban waste water (public sewage system and waste water treatment plants) are set in the Decree on urban waste water collection and treatment. General emission issues on wastewater are regulated in the Decree on the emission of substances and heat when discharging wastewater into waters and the public sewage systems

The provisions and deadlines are in line with the EU Directive 91/271/EEC.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

The provisions on ensuring the public sewage system depend on whether the particular area is designed as an agglomeration or not, the size of agglomeration, discharge point of wastewater. In general, each agglomeration should be equipped with public sewage system and wastewater treatment plant. For urban waste water from agglomerations of load 2.000 or more PE, the level of treatment should be ensured, which does not exceed prescribed limited values (secondary treatment). Regardless the abovementioned requirements, in some cases stricter treatment is required (e.g. if the discharge is in sensitive area or its catchment area or for agglomerations of load 10.000 PE or more in area of Danube river basin; additional treatment for bathing waters). For urban waste water from agglomerations of load less than 2.000 PE the level of treatment should be ensured, which does not exceed prescribed limited values for appropriate treatment. All the agglomerations of load 2.000 PE and more should be equipped with public sewage system and wastewater treatment plant by 31.12.2015. Agglomerations of load between 500 and 2.000 PE, where the urban wastewater is not discharged into public sewage system yet, should be equipped by 31.12.2025 in case of discharge of urban wastewater in sensitive areas or catchment areas of sensitive areas, and by 31.12.2027 for other agglomerations.

In areas, where construction of public sewage is not requested or economically rational, it is necessary to provide individual systems of wastewater treatment (e.g. small urban waste water treatment plant, septic tank). Owners of existing objects outside agglomerations are required to provide required wastewater treatment at the latest by 31.12.2025 if there is no

treatment of urban waste water year or it is not sufficient, and otherwise at first reconstruction of the object.

In areas equipped with public sewage system it is obligatory to connect objects to public sewage system.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

The connection rates on public sewage system is constantly increasing over the years (e.g. 79% connection to public sewerage in 2012 in agglomerations of load equal or more than 2.000 PE; in 2020 the connection rate is 93 %).

The projects are supported from EU funds.

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

VII. Application of recognized good practices to the management of water supply (art. 6, para. 2 (f))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.
2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).
3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.
4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

Drinking water supply is organized as mandatory public service. Right to drinking water is determined in the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia:

“Everyone has the right to drinking water.

Water resources are a public good in the management of the state.

Water resources serve the priority and sustainable supply of the population with drinking water and water for the supply of households, and in this part they are not marketable goods.

The supply of the population with drinking water and water for the supply of households is provided by the state through self-governing local communities directly and non-profit.”

Public funds from local communities, the state budget and EU funds support the construction of water supply systems.

VIII. Application of recognized good practice to the management of sanitation (art. 6, para. 2 (f))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.
2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).
3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.
4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

Waste water discharge and treatment is organized as mandatory public service. The Waste water discharge and treatment is provided by local communities. Treatment for the waste water from individual and other appropriate systems is provided at the municipal wastewater treatment plant.

Operational programme for the discharge and treatment of urban waste water includes all areas with more than 50 PE with appropriate systems for collection and treatment of municipal wastewater. Public funds from local communities, the state budget and EU funds support the construction of waste water discharge and treatment systems.

IX. Occurrence of discharges of untreated wastewater (art. 6, para. 2 (g) (i))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

All urban wastewater should be treated as required (public sewage system or individual systems) and by the certain deadlines, as set in European and national legislation (see explanation above).

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

The member state has the obligation to report regularly on the implementation of the UWWTD to the EK. Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for the Environment and Spatial Planning supervises implementation of national decrees.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

As mentioned above, data over the years show that the share of connections to public sewers is increasing and also the share of wastewater treated in the tertiary treatment is also

increasing. In 2020, 231 million m³ of wastewater was brought into the public sewerage system, 160 million m³ of wastewater (69%) was treated in 2020 before it was discharged from sewage systems back to the environment. Most wastewater was treated by tertiary treatment (70 %).

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

X. Occurrence of discharges of untreated storm water overflows from wastewater collection systems (art. 6, para. 2 (g) (ii))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

Prohibitions at discharging of storm water and provisions for wastewater treatment plants, emission limit values.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

The regulation on emissions is general, and lays down general emission limits for heat and substances into the receiving water and sewage system, and the method of valuation of these emissions. It also lays prohibitions, restrictions and other measures to reduce emissions into water and sets the content of the environmental permit. As regards storm water the first flush of storm water has to be collected and treated before discharging into environment. Rainwater wastewater that drains from paved, paved or other material-covered surfaces of facilities and contains sedimentary substances must be captured and mechanically treated by the operator of these facilities.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.
4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

XI. Quality of discharges of wastewater from wastewater treatment installations (art. 6, para. 2 (h))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

Activities take place in accordance with the EU Directive 91/271/EEC to ensure sufficient collection and treatment.

National legislation:

- *Decree on the discharge and treatment of urban wastewater*
 - *Decree on the emission of substances and heat when discharging waste water into waters and the public sewage system*
 - *Rules on initial measurements and operational monitoring of wastewater*
 - *Decree on the emission of substances in the discharge of meteoric water from public roads*
2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

Actions and targets are set in national legislation and in Operational programme for the discharge and treatment of urban waste water.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.
4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

XII. Disposal or reuse of sewage sludge from collective systems of sanitation or other sanitation installations (art. 6, para. 2 (i))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

Sludge treatment is part of the municipal mandatory public service “collection and treatment of urban and meteoric wastewater”.

Provisions for treatment of sludge from wastewater treatment plants: re-processing, removing, use in agriculture; prohibitions.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

According to national legislation the public service provider is obliged to take sewage sludge from wastewater treatment plants and provide its treatment. Sludge treatment includes all the processes to assure compliance for: using sludge in agriculture according to regulation on the management of sewage sludge from the urban waste water treatment plants or re-processing/removing of sludge according to regulation on waste.

Of the total amount of sludge (app. 31.000 tones of untreated sludge in 2020) most is sent for processing or disposal as waste (incinerators, landfills, other means), only a small part is sent for use in agriculture.

It is prohibited to discharge, dispose or dump wastewater treatment plant’s sludge into public sewage system or into waters.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.
4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

XIII. Quality of wastewater used for irrigation purposes (art. 6, para. 2 (i))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.
2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).
3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.
4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

The national legislation does not explicitly arrange (re)use of (treated) urban wastewater for a certain purpose (such as irrigation) and data on eventually re-use of such water is not systematically collected. In the future, if tendencies for re-use of treated urban waste water should increase, it is necessary to set requirements for a particular use in national legislation, in order to provide appropriate level of environment protection and health of population.

In Slovenia we have enough fresh water resources. Water Exploitation index (WEI) is 2,9. This is the reason that wastewater is not used for irrigation purposes. Agricultural sector does not need large amounts of water for irrigation and significant increase of volumes is not provided. Therefore the targets in this area were not set.

The new EU Regulation on minimum requirements for water reuse for agricultural irrigation has entered into force. The new rules will apply from 26 June 2023 and are expected to stimulate and facilitate water reuse in the EU. Slovenia is preparing activities in accordance with the relevant Regulation.

XIV. Quality of waters which are used as sources for drinking water (art. 6, para. 2 (j))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.
2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.
4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

Slovenia ensures the quality of water used for drinking water in accordance with Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration and with Directive 2008/105/EC on Environmental Quality Standards, which are implemented in national legislation (Decree on groundwater status, Decree on surface water status). 97% of drinking water in Slovenia is from groundwater.

Slovenia ensured the necessary protection for the bodies of water and established safeguard zones for those bodies of water. The area of territory, the population sizes and proportions, which should be served by collective systems for the supply of drinking water are set in Decree on drinking water supply.

Quality of waters which are used as sources for drinking water is monitored. The monitoring of quality of groundwater and surfacewater bodies is implemented by Slovenian environment agency and the data are public available on the web side.

XV. Quality of waters used for bathing (art. 6, para. 2 (j))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

Targets in the field of bathing water quality management are set in accordance with the EU Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 February 2006 concerning the management of bathing water quality and repealing Directive 76/160/EEC. They are determined by the Decree concerning the management of bathing water quality (Off. Gaz. 25/08).

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

Targets in the field of bathing water quality management as well the management measures are set by by the Decree concerning the management of bathing water quality (Off. Gaz. 25/08). Bathing water management includes: monitoring, informing and involving the public and implementing measures to ensure a good bathing water status. Financial resources for bathing water management are defined in the financial plans of the competent institutions.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

Most targets are achieved. In case of identified a poor state of bathing weater site or any pollution of bathing water sites, the proper measures are taken to improve the state of them.

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

Bathing water management and its targets contributes to global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 SDA as follows:

- *to improve water quality by reducing pollution from urbanization (water waste treatment),*
- *to implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate,*
- *to support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation,*
- *to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution management.*

5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

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XVI. Quality of waters used for aquaculture or for the production or harvesting of shellfish (art. 6, para. 2 (j))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.
2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).
3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.
4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

Slovenia ensures the quality of surface water in accordance with Directive 2008/105/EC on Environmental Quality Standards, which are implemented in national legislation (Decree on surface water status). The quality of waters used for aquaculture or for the production or harvesting of shellfish is set in national legislation with Decree on the quality required of water supporting marine bivalves and gastropods and with Decree on the quality required of surface waters supporting fresh-water fish life.

XVII. Application of recognized good practice in the management of enclosed waters generally available for bathing (art. 6, para. 2 (k))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

Targets in the field of bathing water quality management are set in accordance with the EU Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 February 2006 concerning the management of bathing water quality and repealing Directive 76/160/EEC. They are determined by the Decree concerning the management of bathing water quality (Off. Gaz. 25/08).

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

Targets in the field of bathing water quality management as well the management measures are set by by the Decree concerning the management of bathing water quality (Off. Gaz. 25/08). Bathing water management includes: monitoring, informing and involving the public and implementing measures to ensure a good bathing water status. Financial resources for bathing water management are defined in the financial plans of the competent institutions.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

Most targets are achieved. In case of identified a poor state of bathing water site or any pollution of bathing water sites, the proper measures are taken to improve the state of them.

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

Bathing water management and its targets contributes to global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 SDA as follows:

- *to improve water quality by reducing pollution from urbanization (water waste treatment),*
- *to implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate,*
- *to support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation,*
- *to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution management.*

5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

/

XVIII. Identification and remediation of particularly contaminated sites (art. 6, para. 2 (I))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

TARGET: Establishment of a database of areas of potential pollution (APP) together with the application (in slovenian: "Evidenca POO" and "Aplikacija POO").

In 2022: An upgrade of database with more parameters included (e.g. identification of particularly contaminated sites which adversely affect waters within the scope of this Protocol) and development of a methodology for defining priority areas for the preparation and implementation of measures.

Main goals are:

- a. *Preparation and substantiation of the theoretical design of the model, which will enable the classification of APP according to the potential risk to human health and the environment,*
- b. *Development of a model for ranking and prioritizing individual APP from the point of view of preparation and implementation of measures,*
- c. *Model verification of all APP and spatial presentation of the situation in Slovenia,*
- d. *Upgrade of the existing APP application with attributes that will show the level of risk to human health and the environment,*
- e. *Integrate the basic records of APP with new data and with new locations,*
- f. *Communication with the client and technical support,*
- g. *Preparation of the final report and public presentation of the project.*

Background: The idea was defined in 2020, when the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning took a comprehensive approach to the identification and management of polluted areas in Slovenia. The database was established in 2021 with 532 areas identified as potentially polluted. We were able to identify locations and establish the first unified database (together with the application – a tool for monitoring and reviewing data) and identify the basic characteristics of the identified areas.

Reference to existing national and international legislation:

- *EU Soil Strategy for 2030 (Date of document: 17/11/2021)*
- *Directive 2004/35/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on Environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage (OJ L 143 30.4.2004, p. 56);*
- *Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on Waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312 22.11.2008, p. 3);*
- *National Environment Protection Programme with programmes of measures until 2030 (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 31/20 in 44/22 – ZVO-2);*
- *Environmental Protection Act (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 44/22);*

- *Decree on Waste (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 37/15, 69/15, 129/20 and 44/22 – ZVO-2);*
 - *National Waste Management Programme and Waste Prevention Programme (https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/Javne-objave/Javne-obravnave/OP-odpadki/op_odpadki.pdf)*
 - *Spatial Management Act (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 199/21) and Spatial Management Act (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 61/17, 199/21 – ZUreP-3 in 20/22 – odl. US).*
2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

In order to carry out all the activities listed below, it is necessary to upgrade the legislative framework, especially from the point of view of a permanent financial source for the implementation of various rehabilitation measures, ensure adequate institutional organization with sufficiently competent staff and strengthen awareness and informing the citizens of Slovenia.

Key activities:

- *continuing to collect data for databases of potentially contaminated sites and increasing wider usefulness of the database,*
- *using the application in the online environment of the ArcGIS. Making of an editor (data entry, sketch, entry of related materials) and a viewer (spatial display, display of basic data and transparent POO analytics),*
- *field work and data verification,*
- *preparation of a methodology for the preparation of a set of locations for the implementation of remediation of an individual potentially polluted area,*
- *preparation of an action plan for the implementation of remediation of contaminated sites for the next 7 years.*

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

In defining activities that pollute the environment, we proceeded from the guidelines of the European Environment Agency and the indicator related to potentially polluted areas.

The database is currently managed by Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning. The database could be integrated with Environmental Atlas of Slovenia.

In the context of comprehensive treatment of potentially polluted areas, Slovenia is still in its beginners phase. We were able to identify locations and establish the first unified database, along with the application, and identify the basic characteristics of the identified areas. The next step is setting priorities for the remediation and selection of criteria for identifying those locations with greatest risk to human health and the environment, and to determine for which areas additional research is needed.

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

The target contributes to fulfilling the Goal No. 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

The Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, as an investor, carries out those environmental remediations where the principle of subsidiary action by the state is established (Article 13 of the Environmental Protection Act (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 44/22)). On the basis of this principle the remediation is currently being carried out at the following locations:

- remediation of an illegal landfill in Bukovžlak (Municipality of Celje),*
- remediation of an abandoned landfill Globovnik in the Municipality of Ilirska Bistrica,*
- remediation of a closed landfill Rakovnik in the Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji,*
- remediation of the Upper Mežica valley (Municipality of Črna na Koroškem and Municipality of Mežica),*
- remediation of playgrounds of kindergardens in Municipality of Celje.*

5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

/

XIX. Effectiveness of systems for the management, development, protection and use of water resources (art. 6, para. 2 (m))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.
2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).
3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.
4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

Management, development, protection and use of water resources is in accordance with the Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy - the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) which is implemented in national legislation with Water act and with numerous implementing regulations. The system of permitting and controlling of water abstractions and discharges is established.

XX. Additional national or local specific targets

In cases where additional targets have been set, for each target:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.
2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).
3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.
4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

Slovenia pursues the achievement of environmental objectives in accordance with EU Water Framework Directive. Slovenia pursues goals of the European Green Deal, approved 2020, which is a set of policy initiatives by the European Commission with the overarching aim of making the European Union (EU) climate neutral in 2050.

Part three Common indicators¹

I. Quality of the drinking water supplied

1. Context of the data

1. What is the population coverage (in millions or per cent of total national population) of the water supplies reported under sections 2 and 3 below?

The data come from the National Program for Monitoring of Drinking Water (year 2020) which is being carried out by the National Laboratory of Health, Environment and Food (NLZOH) and provided by the Ministry of Health (MZ) in supply areas that provide drinking water for 50 or more people which is at least 10 m³ of water per day. These supply areas provide drinking water for 94% of the population.

<http://mpv.si/assets/docs/mpv-letno-porocilo-2020.pdf>

The rationale of this question is to understand the population coverage of the water quality data reported under sections 2 and 3 below.

Please describe the type of water supplies for which data is included in the following tables, and the population share covered by these supplies.

Please also clarify the source of the water quality data provided (e.g., data from regulatory authorities).

¹ In order to allow an analysis of trends for all Parties under the Protocol, please use wherever possible 2005 — the year of entry into force of the Protocol — as the baseline year.

2. Please specify from where the water quality samples reported in sections 2 and 3 below are primarily taken (e.g., treatment plant outlet, distribution system or point of consumption).

The samples are taken at the point of use.

The rationale of this question is to understand where the samples were primarily taken from for the water quality data reported in sections 2 and 3 below.

3. In sections 2 and 3 below, the standards for compliance assessment signify the national standards. If national standards for reported parameters deviate from the World Health Organization (WHO) guideline values, please provide information on the standard values.

National standards for microbiological and chemical water quality parameters are in compliance with WHO guideline values.

The rationale of this question is to understand any possible differences between the national standards for microbiological and chemical water quality parameters and the respective WHO guideline values.²

2. Bacteriological quality

4. Please indicate the percentage of samples that fail to meet the national standard for *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*). Parties may also report on up to three other priority microbial indicators and/or pathogens that are subject to routine water quality monitoring.

If possible, please provide segregated data for urban and rural areas in the table below. If this is not possible, please consider reporting by alternative categories available in your country, for example by “non-centralized versus centralized” water supplies or by population number-based categories. If you do so, please indicate the reported categories by renaming the rows in the column “area/category” in the table below accordingly.

If data can be reported neither for urban and rural areas nor for alternative categories, please report total (national) values only.

Please comment on the trends or provide any other important information supporting interpretation of the data.

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Area/category</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify year) 2017</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year) 2017</i>	<i>Current value (specify year) 2020</i>
<i>E. coli</i>	Total		2,8 % (87/3.143 samples)	2,6 % (71 /2.768 samples)
	Urban			
	Rural			
<i>E. Coli (Supply zone)</i>	Total		6,8 % (78/1.153 samples)	5,6 % (65 /1.160 samples)
	Urban			

² The latest edition of the WHO *Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality* is available at: http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/dwq-guidelines-4/en/.

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Area/category</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify year) 2017</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year) 2017</i>	<i>Current value (specify year) 2020</i>
with: 50-500 population):	Rural			
<i>E. Coli</i> (Supply zone with: 501- 1000 population)::	Total		1,1 % (4/368 samples)	0,4 % (1 /272 samples)
	Urban			
	Rural			
<i>E. Coli</i> (Supply zone with 1001- 10,000 population)::	Total		0,6 % (4/657 samples)	0,8 % (4 /490 samples)
	Urban			
	Rural			
<i>E. Coli</i> (Supply zone with more than 10,000 population):	Total		0,1 % (1/965 samples)	0,1 % (1 /846 samples)
	Urban			
	Rural			

3. Chemical quality

5. Please report on the percentage of samples that fail to meet the national standard for chemical water quality with regard to the following parameters:

- (a) Arsenic;
- (b) Fluoride;
- (c) Lead
- (d) Nitrate.

6. Please also identify up to three additional chemical parameters that are of priority in the national or local context.

If possible, please provide segregated data for urban and rural areas in the table below. If this is not possible, please consider reporting by alternative categories available in your country, for example by “non-centralized versus centralized” sanitation systems or by population number-based categories. If you do so, please indicate the reported categories by renaming the rows in the column “area/category” in the table below accordingly.

If data can be reported neither for urban and rural areas nor for alternative categories, please report total (national) values only.

Please comment on the trends or provide any other important information supporting interpretation of the data.

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Area/category</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify year) 2017</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year) 2017</i>	<i>Current value (specify year) 2020</i>
Arsenic	Total		0 (0/396 samples)	0 (0 / 385 samples)
	Urban			

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Area/category</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify year) 2017</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year) 2017</i>	<i>Current value (specify year) 2020</i>
Fluoride	Rural			
	Total		0 (0/396 samples)	0 (0 / 0 samples)
Lead	Urban			
	Total		0,3 % (1/396 samples)	0 (0 / 385 samples)
Nitrate	Rural			
	Total		0 (0/396 samples)	0 (0 / 395 samples)
Additional parameter 1: Desetyl- atrazine	Urban			
	Total		1,0 % (1/102 samples)	4,3 % (2 / 47 samples)
Additional parameter 2: Atrazine	total		2,9 % (3/102 samples)	0 (0 / 385 samples)

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Area/category</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify year) 2017</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year) 2017</i>	<i>Current value (specify year) 2020</i>
Additional parameter 3: Aluminium	Total		0,3 % (1/396 samples)	0,2 % (1 / 457 samples)
	Urban			
	Rural			
Additional parameter 4: Iron	Total		0,3 % (1/396 samples)	0,5 % (2 / 385 samples)
	Urban			
	Rural			
Additional parameter 1: Bentazone (Supply zone with: 50-500 population):	Total		1,0 % (1/102 samples)	2,1 % (1 / 47 samples)
	Urban			
	Rural			
	Rural			

II. Outbreaks and incidence of infectious diseases related to water

In filling out the below table, please consider the following points:

(a) *For reporting outbreaks, please report confirmed water-related outbreaks only (i.e., for which there is epidemiological or microbiological evidence for water to have facilitated infection);*

(b) *For reporting incidents, please report the numbers related to all exposure routes. In your response:*

(i) *Please report cases per 100,000 population;*

(ii) *Please differentiate between zero incidents (0) and no data available (-).*

Please extend the list of water-related diseases, to the extent possible, to cover other relevant pathogens (e.g., enteric viruses, Giardia intestinalis, Vibrio cholerae).

Please indicate how the information is collected (e.g., event-based or incidence-based surveillance).

Please comment on the trends or provide any other important information supporting interpretation of the data.

In Slovenia, in the last 23 years (1998 to 2021) there were between 0 - 3 water epidemics per year, a total of 29; There were no reports of an outbreak in 2006, 2009, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2020. The number of reported patients in each hydric outbreak was between 5 - 355 (0.25-18 / 100 000 inhabitants), a total of 212.

In about half of the outbreaks in 2005-2016, the causative agent was unknown, in others the following pathogens were confirmed in the faeces of patients: Cryptosporidium parvum, Escherichia coli, rotavirus, norovirus, Bacillus cereus, Campylobacterella jejuni.

In 2021, the bacterium Francisella tularensis was confirmed for the first time in private water reservoir or plumbing system. The number of reported water outbreaks is

underestimated. All the outbreaks are not detected because patients with a mild clinical picture do not seek medical help, or for other reasons.

Data of outbreaks are collected by the National Institute of Public Health - epidemiological center.

YEAR	NUMBER OF CONFIRMED WATER-BORNE OUTBREAKS	INCIDENCE PER 100 000 POPULATION	PATHOGEN
2021	1	0,048	<i>Francisella tularensis</i>
2020	0	0,00	
2019	0	0,00	
2018	1	0,048	no data available
2017	0	0,000	
2016	2	0,097	norovirus
			no data available
2015	0	0,000	
2014	1	0,049	Salmonella Typhimurium
2013	1	0,049	E.coli, norovirus, rotavirus
2012	1	0,049	rotavirus, Campilobacter jejuni, Bacillus cereus
2011	3	0,146	norovirus, rotavirus
			norovirus, rotavirus
			no data available
2010	1	0,049	norovirus, rotavirus
2009	0	0,000	
2008	1	0,049	no data available
2007	1	0,050	E.coli
2006	0	0,000	
2005	3	0,150	Cryptosporidium parvum

			no data available
			norovirus
2004	1	0,050	norovirus
2003	1	0,050	norovirus
2002	3	0,150	rotavirus, calicivirus
			no data available
			astrovirus
2001	2	0,100	no data available
			Shigella sonnei
2000	2	0,101	rotavirus
			Calicivirus
1999	2	0,101	no data available
			no data available
1998	3	0,152	Shigella sonnei
			no data available
			no data available

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Incidence rate per 100,000 population (all exposure routes)</i>			<i>Number of outbreaks (confirmed water-borne outbreaks)</i>		
	<i>Baseline (specify year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify year)</i>	<i>Baseline (specify year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify year)</i>

Shigellosis

Enterohaemorrhagic
E. coli infection

Typhoid fever
 Viral hepatitis A
 Legionellosis
 Cryptosporiosis
 Additional disease 1:
 Additional disease 2:
 Additional disease 3:

III. Access to drinking water

If possible, please provide segregated data for urban and rural areas in the table below. If this is not possible, please consider reporting by alternative categories available in your country, for example by “non-centralized versus centralized” water supply systems or by population number-based categories. If you do so, please indicate the reported categories by renaming the rows in the table below accordingly.

If data can be reported neither for urban and rural areas nor for alternative categories, please report total (national) values only.

In 2020 the program for Monitoring of Drinking Water included supply areas that provide drinking water for 50 or more people which is at least 10 m3 of water per day. These supply areas provide drinking water for 94% of the population.

The quality of drinking water is not known for 6% of the population who provide themselves with their own drinking water.

Please comment on the trends or provide any other important information supporting interpretation of the data with regard to access to drinking water.

<i>Percentage of population with access to drinking water</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify year)</i>
Total			
Urban			
Rural			

- Estimates provided by the WHO/United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation. *JMP definitions are available at <http://www.wssinfo.org/definitions-methods/watsan-categories>.*
- National estimates. *Please specify how “access” is defined and what types of drinking-water supplies are considered in the estimates in your country.*

In particular, please specify if the above percentage on “access to drinking water” refers to access to (tick all applicable):

- Improved drinking water sources (as per JMP definition)
- Supplies located on premises
- Supplies available when needed
- Supplies that provide drinking water free from faecal contamination

IV. Access to sanitation

If possible, please provide segregated data for urban and rural areas in the table below. If this is not possible, please consider reporting by alternative categories available in your country, for example by “non-centralized versus centralized” sanitation systems or by population number-based categories. If you do so, please indicate the reported categories by renaming the rows in the table below accordingly.

If data can be reported neither for urban and rural areas nor for alternative categories, please report total (national) values only.

Please comment on the trends or provide any other important information supporting interpretation of the data with regard to access to sanitation.

<i>Percentage of population with access to sanitation</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify year)</i>
Total			*
Urban			83 %-public sewer
Rural			11 %-public sewer 82 %: individual arrangements

- Estimates provided by JMP. *JMP definitions are available at <http://www.wssinfo.org/definitions-methods/watsan-categories>.*
- National estimates. *Please specify how “access” is defined and what types of sanitation facilities are considered in the estimates in your country.*

In particular, please specify if the above percentage on “access to sanitation” refers to access to (tick all applicable):

- Improved sanitation facilities (as per JMP definition)
- Facilities not shared with other households
- Facilities from which excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off site

**Each building, where wastewater is generated, should, by deadlines, have prescribed arrangement of waste water collection and treatment (public sewerage / arrangements for individual buildings: small UWWTP up to 50 PE, septic tank).*

Urban”: share of connection to public sewerage in agglomerations (calculated on the basis of the total load of the agglomeration (i.e. permanent residents plus load due to economic and other activities).

Rural: share of connection to public sewerage outside agglomerations (first number) and the share of population using individual arrangements - small UWWTP up to 50 PE, septic tanks (second number).

V. Effectiveness of management, protection and use of freshwater resources

1. Water quality

1. On the basis of national systems of water classification, please indicate the percentage of water bodies or the percentage of the volume (preferably) of water³ falling under each defined class (e.g., for European Union countries and other countries following the European Union Water Framework Directive⁴ classification, the percentage of surface waters of high, good, moderate, poor and bad ecological status, and the percentage of groundwaters/surface waters of good or poor chemical status; for other countries, in classes I, II, III, etc.).

(a) For European Union countries and other countries following the European Union Water Framework Directive classification

(i) Ecological status of surface water bodies

<i>Percentage of surface water classified as:</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify year)</i>
High status	70		
Good status	71		
Moderate status	14		
Poor status			
Bad status			
Total number/volume of water bodies classified	155		
Total number/volume of water bodies in the country	155		

(ii) Chemical status of surface water bodies

<i>Percentage of surface water bodies classified as</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify year)</i>
Good status	153*	*without taking into account Hg in the biota	
Poor status	2*		
Total number/volume of water bodies classified	155		
Total number/volume of water bodies in the country	155		

³ Please specify.

⁴ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy.

(iii) *Status of groundwaters*

<i>Percentage of groundwaters classified as</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify year)</i>
Good quantitative status	20		
Good chemical status	18		
Poor quantitative status	1		
Poor chemical status	3		
Total number/volume of groundwater bodies classified	21		
Total number/volume of groundwater bodies in the country	21		

(b) **For other countries**

(i) *Status of surface waters*

<i>Percentage of surface water falling under class^a</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify year)</i>
I			
II			
III			
IV			
V			
Total number/volume of water bodies classified			
Total number/volume of water bodies in the country			

^a Rename and modify the number of rows to reflect the national classification system.

(ii) *Status of groundwaters*

<i>Percentage of groundwaters falling under class^a</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify year)</i>
I			
II			
III			
IV			
V			
Total number/volume of groundwater bodies classified			
Total number/volume of groundwater bodies in the country			

^a Rename and modify the number of rows to reflect the national classification system.

2. Please provide any other information that will help put into context and aid understanding of the information provided above (e.g., coverage of information provided if not related to all water resources, how the quality of waters affects human health).

2. Water use

3. Please provide information on the water exploitation index at the national and river basin levels for each sector (agriculture, industry, domestic), i.e., the mean annual abstraction of freshwater by sector divided by the mean annual total renewable freshwater resource at the country level, expressed in percentage terms.

<i>Water exploitation index</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify year)</i>
Agriculture			
Industry ^a			
Domestic use ^b			

^a Please specify whether the figure includes both water abstraction for manufacturing industry and for energy cooling.

^b Please specify whether the figure only refers to public water supply systems or also to individual supply systems (e.g., wells).

Annual water exploitation index (WEI+): 3

Basic water exploitation index (WEI): 2,9

Data sources: Slovenian Environment Agency and Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

Part four

Water-related disease surveillance and response systems

1. In accordance with the provisions of article 8 of the Protocol:

Has your country established comprehensive water-related disease surveillance and early warning systems according to paragraph 1 (a)?

YES NO IN PROGRESS

Has your country prepared comprehensive national or local contingency plans for responses to outbreaks and incidents of water-related disease according to paragraph 1 (b)?

YES NO IN PROGRESS

Do relevant public authorities have the necessary capacity to respond to such outbreaks, incidents or risks in accordance with the relevant contingency plan according to paragraph 1 (c)?

YES NO IN PROGRESS

2. If yes or in progress, please provide summary information about key elements of the water-related disease surveillance and outbreak response systems (e.g., identification of water-related disease outbreaks and incidents, notification, communication to the public, data management and reporting). Please also provide reference to existing national legislation and/or regulations addressing water-related disease surveillance and outbreak response.

Based on the legislation (Infectious Diseases Act) a system for early detecting, acting, analysis monitoring, reporting and notifying of all who are involved is in place. Slovenia is part of the EWRS.

3. Please describe what actions have been taken in your country in the past three years to improve and/or sustain water-related disease surveillance, early warning systems and contingency plans, as well as to strengthen the capacity of public authorities to respond to water-related disease outbreaks and incidents, in accordance with the provisions of article 8 of the Protocol.

Part five

Progress achieved in implementing other articles of the Protocol

Please provide a short description of the status of implementation of articles 9 to 14 of the Protocol, as relevant.

Suggested length: up to two pages

Since 2004 the national drinking water legislation has been harmonized with the EU Drinking Water Directive and has established internal control of water supply systems based on HACCP which requires water supply managers to regularly educate and train themselves. For the purpose of timely informing drinking water users of changes in quality and health risks the operators must comply with the NIJZ guidelines. <http://www.nijz.si/sl/obvescanje-uporabnikov-zirs-nijz-in-nlzoh>

In accordance with the Rules on Drinking Water the NIJZ prepares and publishes instructions, recommendations and risk assessments for the general and professional public. They can be found on <http://www.nijz.si/en/podrocja-dela/moje-okolje/pitna-voda>

The supervision over the implementation of the HACCP System is implemented by the ZIRS (Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia).

The implementation of new DWD is also under preparation.

Part six

Thematic part linked to priority areas of work under the Protocol

1. Water, sanitation and hygiene in institutional settings

1. In the table below, please provide information on the proportion of schools (primary and secondary) and health-care facilities that provide basic water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services.

Basic services refer to the following:

(a) Basic sanitation service: Improved facilities (according to JMP definition), which are sex-separated and usable at the school or health-care facility;

(b) Basic drinking water service: Water from an improved source (according to JMP definition) is available at the school or health-care facility;

(c) Basic hygiene service: Handwashing facility with water and soap available to students (schools) or patients and health-care providers (health-care facilities).

If the above definitions/categories do not apply in your country, please report for alternative categories for which data are available. In this case, please indicate the reported categories by renaming the rows in the table below accordingly.

Please indicate the source of data. If data is not available, please put (-).

Institutional setting	Current value (specify year)
<i>Schools</i>	
Basic sanitation service	
Basic drinking-water service	
Basic hygiene service	
<i>Health-care facilities</i>	
Basic sanitation service	
Basic drinking-water service	
Basic hygiene service	

2. Has the situation of WASH in schools been assessed in your country?

YES NO IN PROGRESS

3. Has the situation of WASH in health-care facilities been assessed in your country?

YES NO IN PROGRESS

In Slovenia such public institutions cannot operate if they do not meet the above conditions.

4. Do approved policies or programmes include actions (please tick all that apply):
- To improve WASH in schools
- To improve WASH in health-care facilities
5. If yes, please provide reference to main relevant national policy(ies) or programme(s).

2. Safe management of drinking-water supply

6. Is there a national policy or regulation in your country, which requires implementation of risk-based management, such as WHO water safety plans (WSPs), in drinking water supply?

YES NO IN PROGRESS

The Drinking Water Guideline instructs water supply managers to establish a HACCP based internal structure. With the announced change in legislation the introduction of the WSP is foreseen. Guidelines for introducing WSP are ready.

7. If yes, please provide reference to relevant national policy(ies) or regulatory documentation.

8. In the table below, please provide information on the percentage of the population serviced with drinking-water under a WSP.

Please indicate the source of data. If data is not available, please put (-).

<i>Percentage of population</i>	<i>Current value (specify year)</i>
Total	<i>A total of 94% (the percentage of the population supplied with drinking water from water supply systems included in the national monitoring of drinking water) serviced with drinking water under a HACCP</i>

3. Equitable access to water and sanitation

9. Has the equity of access to safe drinking-water and sanitation been assessed?

YES NO IN PROGRESS

10. Do national policies or programmes include actions to improve equitable access to water and sanitation (please tick all that apply):

- To reduce geographical disparities
- To ensure access for vulnerable and marginalized groups
- To keep water and sanitation affordable for all

11. If yes, please provide reference to main relevant national policy(ies) and programme(s).

Operational program for drinking water supply 2022-2027

Programs to reduce inequality at national and local levels

Part seven

Information on the person submitting the report

The following report is submitted on behalf of the Republic of Slovenia [name of the Party, Signatory or other State] in accordance with article 7 of the Protocol on Water and Health.

Name of officer responsible for submitting the national report:

Dr. Aleš Bizjak for Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning

Mag. Lara Flis for Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning

Breda Kralj for Ministry of Health

E-mail and Telephone number:

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Name and address of national authority:

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Dunajska cesta 48

1000 Ljubljana

Ministry of Health

Štefanova ulica 5

1000 Ljubljana

Signature:

Date: 9. 5. 2022

Submission

1. Parties are required to submit their summary reports to the joint secretariat, using the present template and in accordance with the adopted guidelines on reporting, 210 days before the next session of the Meeting of the Parties. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this will facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the Meeting of the Parties.

2. Parties are requested to submit, to the two addresses below, an original signed copy by post and an electronic copy by e-mail. Electronic copies should be available in word-processing software.

Joint Secretariat to the Protocol on Water and Health

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