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FEDERATION  
(MINHEALTH OF RUSSIA)**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
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Минздрав России



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Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation is forwarding the Country Report on implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes of March 17, 1992.

Attachments: 1. Country Report - 100 pages, 1 copy.

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**СВЕДЕНИЯ О СЕРТИФИКАТЕ ЭП**

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**REPORT**  
**of the Russian Federation**  
**on the Implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health**  
**to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses**  
**and International Lakes of March 17, 1992.**

(based on the Template for Summary Reports  
in accordance with Article 7 of the Protocol on Water and Health)

## **Executive Summary**

The provision of the population with quality drinking water is one of the strategic objectives of the development of the Russian Federation through to 2024, approved by Presidential Order No. 204 of May 7, 2018, and one of the Priority activities of the Government of the Russian Federation for the period through to 2024, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation on September 29, 2018.

State management of water resources in the Russian Federation is conducted using an integrated approach.

The Water Code of the Russian Federation defines the basic principles of water legislation, including "priority of protection of water bodies over their use" and "priority of use of water bodies for drinking and domestic purposes over any other purposes of their use".

The Federal Law "On Water Supply and Sanitation" regulates water supply and sanitation for the purposes of protection of public health and improving the quality of life by providing an uninterrupted and high-quality water supply and sanitation, reducing the negative impact on water bodies by improving the quality of wastewater treatment, ensuring the availability of water supply and sanitation and the development of centralized hot water supply, cold water supply and wastewater disposal systems.

The Federal Law "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population" is aimed at ensuring the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population.

The indicators measuring the access to drinking water and sanitation, the quality of the drinking water supply, the extent and incidence of water-related diseases, covering the entire water cycle, are consistent with the national goals and objectives. They are monitored at the state level.

The Decree of the President of the Russian Federation "On the national goals and strategic objectives of the development of the Russian Federation for the period through to 2024" governs the achievement of the main targets, such as:

- improving the quality of drinking water for the population, including communities without modern centralized water supply systems;
- improving the quality of drinking water through modernization of water supply systems using advanced water treatment technologies;
- ecological recovery and rehabilitation of water bodies, preservation of unique water bodies (Lake Baikal, Lake Teletskoye, Lake Ladoga and Lake Onega, the Volga, Don, Ob, Yenisei, Amur, Ural and Pechora rivers).

The national "Ecology" project establishes the following targets, which are monitored annually, both in the Russian Federation as a whole, and in each subject of the Russian Federation:

- the percentage of the population of the Russian Federation supplied with quality drinking water from centralized water supply systems;
- the percentage of the urban population of the Russian Federation supplied with quality drinking water from centralized water supply systems.

In addition, the national "Ecology" project establishes a number of targets for the environmental recovery of water bodies, including the area of restored water bodies, the length of the treated coastal strip of water bodies, and the proportion of effluents treated to standard quality.

Under the national "Ecology" project, the Government of the Russian Federation is taking measures to ensure high standards of environmental well-being, such as improving the quality of drinking water for the population, including of communities without modern centralized water supply systems.

Under the national "Development of housing and communal services" project, measures are taken to introduce modern technologies in wastewater treatment, including through changes in the standardization of discharged wastewater.

Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the quality of drinking water were revised in 2020-2021.

Decree No. 2 of the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Russian Federation of January 28, 2021 approved the sanitary requirements and standards of SanPiN 1.2.3685-21 "Hygienic standards and requirements for ensuring the safety and/or harmlessness of environmental factors for humans".

Decree No. 3 of the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Russian Federation of January 28, 2021 approved the sanitary requirements and standards of SanPiN 2.1.3684-21 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the maintenance of the territories of urban and rural settlements, for water bodies, drinking water and drinking water supply, atmospheric air, soils, living quarters, the operation of industrial, public premises, the organization and implementation of sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures".

After consultation with the Compliance Committee under the Protocol on Water and Health in 2020-2021, targets to cover the areas stipulated in Article 6 of the Protocol on Water and Health were established, including the respective target dates, the regulatory legal acts, and the federal authorities responsible for monitoring the targets and their alignment with the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

A table of targets under Article 6 of the Protocol on Water and Health is attached in the Annex.

## **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.*

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.*

The targets measuring the access to drinking water and sanitation, the quality of the drinking water supply, the extent and incidence of water-related diseases, covering the entire water cycle, are consistent with national goals and objectives. They are monitored at the state level and established in the following regulatory legal documents:

- The Decree of the President of the Russian Federation "On the national goals and strategic objectives of the development of the Russian Federation for the period through to 2024" and the Executive Order "On the National Development Goals of the Russian Federation through 2030";
- Federal Law "On Water Supply and Sanitation";
- Federal Law "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population";
- Federal Law "On the Fundamentals of Healthcare in the Russian Federation";
- Federal Clean Water Project of the National Housing and Urban Environment Project;
- National "Housing and Urban Environment" project;
- Federal "Preservation of unique water bodies" project of the national "Ecology" project;
- Federal "Revitalization of the Volga" project of the national "Ecology" project;
- Federal "Preservation of Lake Baikal" project of the national "Ecology" project;
- SanPiN 2.1.3684-21 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the maintenance of the territories of urban and rural settlements, for water bodies, drinking water and drinking water supply, atmospheric air, soils, living quarters, the operation of industrial, public premises, the organization and implementation of sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures";
- SanPiN 1.2.3685-21 "Hygienic standards and requirements for ensuring the safety and/or harmlessness of environmental factors for humans";
- SanPiN 3.3686-21 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the prevention of infectious diseases";
- SanPiN 2.1.4.1110-02 "Sanitary protection zones of water sources and water pipelines for drinking use";
- SP 2.1.3678-20 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the operation of premises, buildings, structures, equipment and transport, as well as conditions for the activities of business entities engaged in the sale of goods, performance of work or rendering of services";
- Federal Plan for Statistical Work approved by Government Directive No. 671 of 6 May 2008 (as amended on January 28, 2022).

After consultations with the Compliance Committee under the Protocol on Water and Health in 2020-2021, targets to cover the areas stipulated in Article 6 of the Protocol on Water and Health were established, including the respective target dates, the regulatory legal acts, and the federal authorities responsible for monitoring the

achievement of the targets and their alignment with the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

Under Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 763 of May 23, 1996 "On the Procedure for Publication and Entry into Force of Acts of the President of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Russian Federation and Regulatory legal acts of Federal authorities", decrees and orders of the Government of the Russian Federation, regulatory legal acts of federal authorities are subject to obligatory official publication.

The official publication of the acts of the President of the Russian Federation and acts of the Government of the Russian Federation, the acts of federal authorities is considered to be the first publication of their full texts in the "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" and the Collection of the Legislation of the Russian Federation or the first placement (publication) on the "Official Internet Portal of Legal Information". ([www.pravo.gov.ru](http://www.pravo.gov.ru)).

The texts of regulatory legal acts of the federal authorities posted on the Internet portal of Rossiyskaya Gazeta ([www.rg.ru](http://www.rg.ru)), which is operated by the federal state budgetary institution "Editorial Office of Rossiyskaya Gazeta", are deemed official.

In the Russian Federation, information about the quality of drinking water supplied to the population and its impact on health is available to the public and is published by the Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor) in their annual state report on sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population on the official Rospotrebnadzor website on the information and telecommunications network "Internet" at: <http://rospotrebnadzor.ru>; by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation in their annual state report on the condition and use of water resources of the Russian Federation on their official website on the information and telecommunications network "Internet".

In conclusion, the targets established in the normative and legal acts are published in accordance with the established procedure.

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 responsible federal authority to ensure work under the Protocol on Water and Health to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes is the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation as appointed by Resolution No. 323 of the Government of the Russian Federation of June 3, 2003.

Activities under the Protocol on Water and Health are conducted in partnership with the following federal authorities: the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation; the Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation; the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation; the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation; the Federal Service for the Oversight of

Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor); the Federal Agency for Water Resources; the Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring; the Federal Service for State Statistics; the Federal Agency for Technical Regulation and Metrology, and others.

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

Measures to provide the population of the Russian Federation with quality drinking water and the implementation of indicators are determined by the Priority activities of the Government of the Russian Federation for the period through to 2024, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation on September 29, 2018.

The federal "Clean Water" project of the national "Housing and Urban Environment" project is aimed at improving the regulatory framework and conducting activities to attract investment opportunities for utility companies responsible for water supply, sanitation and wastewater treatment, and modernization of water supply, sanitation and wastewater treatment systems.

The federal "Clean Water" project defines the following targets measuring the increase in the supply of drinking water that meets the regulatory requirements:

- percentage of the population of the Russian Federation supplied with quality drinking water from centralized water supply systems;
- percentage of urban population of the Russian Federation, supplied with quality drinking water from centralized water supply systems.

The national "Ecology" project is aimed at improving the quality of drinking water for the population, including communities without modern centralized water supply systems, the ecological recovery of water bodies and the preservation of unique water systems.

According to the "Forecast of socio-economic development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2036", the public policy in the field of environmental development of the Russian Federation for the period through to 2036 is focused on addressing social and economic challenges, ensuring among other things, the right of every person to a healthy environment, and the increase in the number of people who have access to clean water.

The main legislative acts regulating the status of water bodies, sources of drinking and domestic water supply and the quality of drinking water are:

- Water Code of the Russian Federation No. 74-FZ of June 3, 2006 – regulates the use and protection of water bodies, including conservation of protected water bodies and designated use of water bodies;
- Federal Law No. 52-FZ of March 30, 1999 "On the Sanitary-Epidemiological Well-being of the Population" – ensures the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population as one of the basic conditions for the realization of citizens' constitutional rights to health and a healthy environment;
- Federal Law No. 416-FZ of December 7, 2011 "On Water Supply and Sanitation" – regulates the water supply and sanitation to protect public health and

improve the quality of life by providing an uninterrupted and high-quality water supply and sanitation services, reducing the negative impact on water bodies by improving the quality of wastewater treatment, ensuring the availability of water supply and sanitation and providing for the development of centralized systems of hot water supply, cold water supply and sanitation;

- Federal Law No. 102-FZ of June 26, 2008 "On Ensuring the Uniformity of Measurements" – aims at ensuring the need of citizens, society and the state for the objective, reliable and comparable results of measurements used to protect the life and health of citizens and the environment;

- Water Strategy of the Russian Federation until 2020, approved by Decree No. 1235-r of the Government of the Russian Federation, of August 27, 2009, sets forth a framework for the management of water resources in the Russian Federation, ensuring sustainable water use, protection of water bodies, protection from the negative impact of water, and the development and promotion of the competitive advantages of the Russian Federation in water resource management.

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?

Objective, reliable and timely information on the state of the environment, planned and implemented economic activities impacting the environment, human health, social sphere and the economy is the most important tool for building transparent, mutually responsible relations between all stakeholders in the process.

To ensure public participation in the process of development and adoption of regulatory legal acts, public consultations are held in accordance with the Order of the Government of the Russian Federation "About procedure for disclosure by federal executive bodies of information on preparation of projects of regulatory legal acts and results of their public discussion" with the regulatory legal acts being published on the website [regulation.gov.ru](http://regulation.gov.ru) of the information and telecommunications network "Internet".

In addition to the federal authorities, academic and research institutes, think tanks, and non-governmental public organizations take part in developing normative legal documents and targets in the area of water supply and sanitation.

The areas of research of the Basic research program of the Russian Academy of Sciences for the period until 2025 include, among other things, the sustainability of water resources development, climate change and natural disasters, floods, and minimization of social and economic negative consequences. The Russian Academy of Sciences system includes a number of institutes for water research engaged in basic scientific research programs.

Research institutes of the Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor) participate in the development of the national hygienic standards to ensure safe water use by the population of the Russian Federation, harmonization of the sanitary and epidemiological requirements with the

international standards, improvement of diagnostic methods and the development of specific and nonspecific defense mechanisms against water-related diseases.

The citizens of the Russian Federation are informed about water-related diseases and morbidity, water quality via annual state reports of the relevant agencies (federal and regional levels), which are published in open to the public official information resources.

Under Federal Law No. 174-FZ of November 23, 1995 "On Environmental Expertise", environmental expertise (environmental impact assessment) is conducted. The submissions must include proof of consultations with the general public and public organizations regarding the object of the environmental impact assessment. Without public consultation, the environmental impact assessment and decision for a project may be challenged, and its validity terminated. Accordingly, the construction of any related enterprise or manufacturing process may be stopped based on a court decision.

Public participation in the environmental assessment is a mandatory requirement of the environmental legislation and an opportunity for citizens to voice their interests, concerns, and improve project solutions.

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 Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation is responsible for coordinating the preparation of the report on the implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health. The Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, the Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare, the Federal Agency for Water Resources, and the Federal Service for State Statistics participated in the report preparation and provided information.

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.

The Government of the Russian Federation adopts the public policy governing and regulating water relations. Federal authorities and executive bodies of the constituents of the Russian Federation are responsible for the implementation of the public policy.

## **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. The quality of the drinking water supplied (Article 6, paragraph 2a)**

*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.

Pursuant to paragraph 2a of Article 6 of the Protocol on Water and Health, a set of targets for the quality of the drinking water supplied was established, including the respective target dates, regulatory legal documents approving them, the federal authorities responsible for monitoring the targets and their alignment with the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

**Aim I. Improving the quality of the drinking water in centralized drinking water supply distribution networks.**

**Target 1.** The percentage of drinking water samples from the centralized drinking water supply that fail to comply with the sanitary and chemical requirements shall not exceed 14% – 2030.

**Target 2.** The percentage of drinking water samples from the centralized drinking water supply that fail to comply with the microbiological requirements, shall not exceed 2.7% – 2030.

**Target 3.** The percentage of drinking water samples from the centralized drinking water supply that fail to comply with the parasitological requirements, shall not exceed 0.1% – 2030.

**Aim II. Improving the quality of the drinking water in non-centralized drinking water supply systems.**

**Target indicator 1.** The percentage of drinking water samples that fail to comply with the sanitary and chemical requirements shall not exceed 30.0% – 2030.

**Target 2.** The percentage of drinking water samples that fail to comply with the microbiological requirements shall not exceed 18.0% – 2030.

**Target 3.** The percentage of drinking water samples that fail to comply with the parasitological requirements shall not exceed 0.3% – 2030.

**Aim III. Improving the sustainability and reliability of the drinking water quality control systems.**

**Target 1: Regulation of laboratory control of the quality of drinking water – by 2030:**

- as part of social and hygienic monitoring;
- as part of state sanitary and epidemiological control (surveillance);
- as part of industrial environmental monitoring.

Target 2. Drinking water laboratory testing by legal entities and individual entrepreneurs utilizing capacities of the laboratories accredited in the national accreditation system - in accordance with the mandatory requirements.

Target 3. Development of information resources and databases of social and hygienic monitoring of drinking water quality for analysis, assessment, forecasting, development, justification and management decision-making – 2025.

Aim IV. State control (supervision) over the quality of the drinking water.

Target 1: Federal state sanitary and epidemiological control (surveillance) of compliance with the sanitary legislation in the area of drinking water quality - annually.

Aim V. Public health risk management.

Target 1: Assessment of the health status of the population as related to the use of drinking water - annually.

Aim VI. Drinking water supply regulation and methodology.

Target 1: Development and revision of regulatory legal and guidance documents on drinking water quality – 2030.

Aim VII. Construction and reconstruction (modernization) of drinking water supply facilities.

Target 1: Increase the number of constructed and reconstructed drinking water supply facilities by 2030.

During the period of 2019-2021, the percentage of centralized drinking water supply sources that failed to comply with the sanitary and epidemiological requirements was reduced from 14.93% to 14.26%, the percentage of samples that failed to comply with the sanitary and hygienic requirements essentially remained at the level of 2019 - 25.71% in 2019 and 25.79% in 2021. The percentage of samples that failed to comply with the microbiological indicators was reduced from 4.12% to 3.87% in 2021.

The following sanitary standards and regulations were revised:

SanPiN 2.1.3684-21 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the maintenance of the territories of urban and rural settlements, for water bodies, drinking water and drinking water supply, atmospheric air, soils, living quarters, the operation of industrial, public premises, the organization and implementation of sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures";

SanPiN 1.2.3685-21 "Hygienic standards and requirements for ensuring the safety and/or harmlessness of environmental factors for humans";

SanPiN 3.3686-21 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the prevention of infectious diseases".

## **II. The reduction of the scale of outbreaks and incidents of water-related disease (Article 6, paragraph 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.

Pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 2(b), of the Protocol on Water and Health, the following targets were established for the reduction of the scale of outbreaks and incidents of water-related disease.

Aim I. Prevention of water-related infectious diseases.

Target 1: Implementation of federal state sanitary and epidemiological control (surveillance) to prevent epidemics and reduce outbreaks of diseases caused by waterborne infections - annually.

Target 2. Maintaining zero incidence of cholera and typhoid fever in the population - annually.

Target 3: Maintaining a downward trend in the incidence of acute viral hepatitis A and dysentery – 2030.

Aim II. Prevention of non-communicable diseases associated with the water factor.

Target 1. Epidemiological surveillance of potentially water-related non-infectious diseases – annually.

In recent years, a trend of annual decrease in the incidence of bacterial dysentery (*shigellosis*) is observed. The incidence of *shigellosis* in 2020 was 1.98 per per 100 000 population with the long-term average annual being 7.43 per per 100 000 population. The percentage of confirmed by bacteriology *shigellosis* in the Russian Federation was 82%, consistent with the previous years.

*Shigella sonnei* accounted for 23,6% of confirmed by bacteriology cases, for *Shigella flexneri* - 71.6%. Last year, six outbreaks of community *shigellosis* were registered (in 2019 - 17), with 575 people affected (in 2019 - 638).

A long-term downward trend is observed in the incidence of hepatitis A (HA). In 2020, the incidence of HA was 1.89 per per 100 000 population (in 2019 - 2.88, with the long-term average annual being 4.66).

The main of specific hepatitis A prevention is vaccine prophylaxis, primarily immunization of high-risk groups, which are defined in preventive vaccination schedules based on their epidemic indications. In 2020, over 349 000 people were vaccinated nationwide (504 100 in 2019), including almost 130 000 children under the age of 17.

Based on the national report "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population", no cases of cholera, typhoid fever or diseases caused by *Enteropathogenic Escherichia coli* were reported in 2020.

Implementation of sanitary epidemic (preventive) measures is regulated by Article 29 of Federal Law of March 30, 1999 No. 52-FZ "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population", which outlines that, "in order to prevent the emergence and spread of infectious diseases and mass non-infectious diseases (poisonings), sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures, including measures for the implementation of sanitary protection of the territory of the Russian Federation, restrictive measures (quarantine), industrial environmental monitoring, measures for patients with infectious diseases, medical examinations, preventive vaccinations, hygienic education and training of citizens must be carried out in full and in a timely manner in accordance with the sanitary rules and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation".

Measures for patients with infectious diseases are defined in Article 33 of Federal Law of March 30, 1999 No. 52-FZ "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population":

1. Patients with infectious diseases, persons suspected of such diseases and persons who have been in contact with patients with infectious diseases, as well as persons who are carriers of agents of infectious diseases are subject to laboratory examination and medical observation or treatment. If they pose a danger to others, mandatory hospitalization or quarantine is required, in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

2. Persons who are carriers of agents of infectious diseases, who may become sources of spread of infectious diseases due to being employed in specific production areas, or the type of work they perform, will be temporarily transferred to other workplaces not associated with the risk of spread of infectious diseases, with their consent. In cases where the transfer is impossible, in accordance with the decrees by chief public health officers and their deputies, such persons are temporarily suspended from work with the payment of social insurance benefits.

3. All cases of infectious diseases and mass non-infectious diseases (poisonings) are subject to documentation by medical organizations at the place of detection of such diseases (poisonings), national reporting and maintaining records of them by the authorities exercising federal state sanitary and epidemiological control (surveillance), i.e. Rospotrebnadzor. The result of a sustainably functioning and institutionalized system for detection, investigation, collection of information on infectious diseases is the assessment of infectious and parasitic morbidity, published in the annual national report "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population in the Russian Federation" and available to the public via the Rospotrebnadzor official website of the information and telecommunications network "Internet".

The analysis of drinking water, the water bodies used for public water supply and for recreational purposes, and its impact on public health is conducted based on the data provided by Rospotrebnadzor departments and offices in the subjects of the Russian Federation. The results of the assessment are reflected in the annual national

report "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population in the Russian Federation" and available to the public via the Rospotrebnadzor official website of the information and telecommunications network "Internet".

Under Article 33 of Federal Law of March 30, 1999 No. 52-FZ "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population" all "cases of infectious diseases and mass non-infectious diseases (poisonings) are subject to documentation by medical organizations at the place of detection of such diseases (poisonings), national reporting and maintaining records of them by the authorities exercising federal state sanitary and epidemiological control (surveillance) ".

Under Article 52 of Federal Law of March 30, 1999 No. 52-FZ "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population" the officials conducting federal state sanitary and epidemiological control (surveillance) shall establish the causes and conditions for the emergence and spread of infectious diseases and mass non-infectious diseases (poisonings).

Under Article 51 of Federal Law of March 30, 1999 No. 52-FZ "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population", chief public health officers and their deputies, upon detection of a violation of the sanitary legislation which poses a threat related to the emergence and spread of infectious diseases and mass non-infectious diseases (poisonings) are granted authority to take measures in the manner prescribed by law to prevent the emergence and spread of infectious diseases and mass non-infectious diseases (poisonings) by suspending:

- design, construction, reconstruction, technical re-equipment of facilities and their commissioning;
- operation of facilities, production shops and sites, premises, buildings, structures, equipment, vehicles, performance of certain types of work and provision of services;
- production, storage, transportation and sale of food stock, food additives, food products, drinking water and materials and products which come in contact with them;
- the use of water bodies for drinking and domestic water supply, as well as for medical, health and recreational purposes.

Rospotrebnadzor's Order No. 718 of December 2, 2009 approved sectoral statistical observation form No. 23-09 "Information on outbreaks of infectious diseases" which includes an obligatory indication of the source of a water-related disease outbreak (centralized water supply, surface water body, other sources).

The system of medical facility laboratories, Rospotrebnadzor departments and offices in the subjects of the Russian Federation, laboratory capacities and personnel training ensure the identification of infectious and parasitic pathogens.

The financial provision of the federal state institutions ensuring the activities of the authorities exercising federal state sanitary and epidemiological control (surveillance) is an expenditure obligation of the Russian Federation and is financed from the federal budget.

### **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.

Pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 2(c) of the Protocol on Water and Health, the following targets were established for the access to drinking water:

Aim I. Improving the population's access to drinking water from the centralized drinking water supply distribution network.

Target 1: Increase the percentage of the general population supplied with quality drinking water from the centralized drinking water supply distribution network to 88.8% by 2025.

Target 2. Increase the percentage of the urban population supplied with quality drinking water from the centralized drinking water supply to 97.2% by 2025.

Target 3. Monitor the percentage of the population using water services complying with safety requirements - annually.

Target 4: Conduct professional hygienic training and competence assessment of certified task force (officials and employees whose professional activities are related to the production, storage, transportation and sale of drinking water, public utilities and domestic services) in order to prevent and minimize epidemiological risks to public health - annually.

According to federal statistical observation form No. 18 "Sanitary status of the subject of the Russian Federation", in 2021, 87.35% of the population of the Russian Federation was supplied with quality drinking water from centralized water supply systems, which is 1.85% higher than in 2019.

At the same time, 94.6% of the total population of the Russian Federation is connected to the centralized water supply (2019 - 93.8%), 4.9% to non-centralized water supply (2019 - 5.74%) and 0.5% use vended water for drinking (2019 - 0.46%).

Additionally, 90.02% of the country's population is supplied with water that meets the safety requirements, an increase of 1.72% over 2019.

The legal, institutional and administrative framework defining equal access to drinking water:

- Constitution of the Russian Federation;
- Federal Law of March 30, 1999 No. 52-FZ "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population";

- Water Code of the Russian Federation of June 3, 2006, No. 74-FZ;
- Federal Law "On Water Supply and Sanitation" of December 7, 2011. One of its basic principles is to ensure equal access to water supply for the population.

In accordance with Federal Law of March 30, 1999 No. 52-FZ "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population":

- drinking water must be epidemiologically, radiologically and chemically safe, and have good organoleptic properties;
- organizations providing hot water supply, cold water supply using centralized systems of hot water supply and cold water supply, are obliged to ensure that the quality of hot water and drinking water in these systems meets the sanitary and epidemiological requirements;
- the population of urban and rural areas must be provided with drinking water as a priority in an amount sufficient for meeting physiological and domestic needs;
- water bodies used for drinking and domestic water supply, as well as for medical, health and recreational purposes, including water bodies located within urban and rural areas shall not be a source of biological, chemical and physical hazards to humans;
- the use of water bodies for specified purposes is allowed with the sanitary and epidemiological statement of compliance of the water body with the sanitary rules and conditions of safe use of the water body for public health;
- for protection of water bodies and prevention of their contamination and pollution, standards for maximum allowable harmful impacts on water bodies, standards for maximum allowable discharges of chemical, biological substances and microorganisms into water bodies are established in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and agreed with the authorities responsible for the federal state sanitary and epidemiological control (surveillance);
- sanitary protection zones for sources of drinking and domestic water supply are established, changed and terminated by the decision of the executive authority of the subject of the Russian Federation. Herewith, the decisions on establishment, change and termination of sanitary protection zones for sources of drinking and domestic water supply are made in conjunction with a sanitary and epidemiological statement of compliance of the borders of such zones and restrictions of use of land plots within the borders of such zones with the sanitary regulation. Regulation of sanitary protection zones for sources of drinking and domestic water supply are approved by the Government of the Russian Federation".

In cases where water bodies present a hazard to public health, in accordance with Federal Law of March 30, 1999 No. 52-FZ "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population" "executive authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation, local governments, individual entrepreneurs and legal entities shall, in accordance with their powers, restrict, suspend or prohibit the use of such water bodies".

In accordance with Article 45 of Federal Law of March 30, 1999 No. 52-FZ "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population", social and hygienic monitoring is carried out to assess, identify changes and forecast the health consequences for the population and the environment, establish and eliminate the harmful impacts of environmental factors on humans. Social and hygienic monitoring is carried out by agencies authorized to carry out federal state sanitary and epidemiological control (surveillance), as established by the Government of the Russian Federation".

Rospotrebnadzor evaluates social and hygienic monitoring data using a risk assessment and management methodology, statistical methods of mathematical analysis, ranking and probabilistic assessment of the impact of environmental factors on public health, based on approved methodological approaches as well as information and analytical tools.

The assessment of the quality of drinking water, water bodies used for public water supply and recreation, and its impact on public health is conducted based on the data from Rospotrebnadzor departments and offices in the subjects of the Russian Federation. The results of the assessment are reflected in the annual state report "On the State of Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population in the Russian Federation", which is publicly available and is posted on the official website of Rospotrebnadzor in the information and telecommunications network "Internet".

#### **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.

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.

Pursuant to Article 6(2d) of the Protocol on Water and Health, the following targets were established for the access to sanitation:

Aim I. Increase coverage by organized sanitation services.

Target 1: Monitor the percentage of the population using water supply services in compliance with the safety requirements - once every 2 years.

Target 2. Monitor the percentage of the population using sanitation services in compliance with the safety requirements, including services for washing hands with soap and water - once every 2 years.



Target 3. Conduct professional hygienic training and competence assessment of certified task force (officials and employees whose professional activities are related to public utilities and domestic services), in order to prevent and minimize epidemiological risks to public health - annually.

Matters related to sanitation, requirements for the composition and properties of wastewater discharged into water bodies by organizations engaged in wastewater disposal are defined in Federal Law No. 416-FZ "On Water Supply and Sanitation" of December 7, 2011, the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 354 of May 6, 2011 "On the provision of utility services to owners and users of premises in apartment buildings and residential buildings".

Since 2002, the Federal Service for State Statistics publishes the Statistical Digest "Housing in Russia" once every three years. The "Housing in Russia. 2019" digest contains statistical data on the housing resources, including the following data on the operation of water, heating and sewage networks:

- number of centralized sanitation systems (sewage), including: in urban and rural areas;
- single street sewage network length (at the end of the year): in thousand km, including in urban and rural areas;
- utilization of sewage treatment plant capacity: total; percent in urban and rural areas;
- installed capacity of sewage treatment plants: total; thousand m<sup>3</sup> per day; in urban and rural areas;
- street sewage network in need of replacement: in thousand km; in urban and rural areas; as a percentage of the total length;
- the number of sewage accidents: in thousands; in urban and rural areas.

The Digest also provides information on the living conditions of the population, and on the reform of the housing and utilities sector (subsidies; compensations to the population; allowances; prices for housing and utilities services).

Data from state statistics agencies, federal authorities, executive authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation, local authorities, ministries and departments of the Russian Federation are used in the digest preparation.

Information is also available in the Unified Interagency Information and Statistical System (EMISS).

Training and continuing education of housing and utility sector employees is carried out in accordance with Federal Law of the Russian Federation No. 273 of December 29, 2012 "On Education in the Russian Federation" and Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation No. 499 of July 1, 2013 "On approval of the order of organization and implementation of educational activities for additional professional programs". The training programs have been developed in accordance with Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation No. 765 of July 7, 2020 "On Approval of the Federal State Educational Standard for Area of Study 38.03.10 – Housing and Utility Infrastructure".

Under Article 36 of Federal Law of March 30, 1999 No. 52-FZ "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population":

Citizen hygienic education and training is mandatory, aimed at improving their hygiene, preventing diseases, and promotion of healthy lifestyles.

Citizen hygienic education and training is carried out:

- during education and training in preschools and other educational organizations;
- during vocational education or continuing professional education through hygienic education programs in school curricula;
- in professional hygienic training and competence assessment of officials and employees whose professional activities are related to the production, storage, transportation and sale of food products and drinking water, upbringing and education of children, public utilities and domestic services".

## **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.

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.

Pursuant to Article 6(2e) of the Protocol on Water and Health, the following targets were established for the levels of performance of collective systems and other systems for water supply:

Aim I. Construction and reconstruction (modernization) of drinking water supply facilities.

Target 1: Increase in the number of constructed and reconstructed (modernized) drinking water supply and water treatment facilities as outlined in regional programs - 2030.

In accordance with Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2018 No. 204 "On the national goals and strategic objectives of the development of the Russian Federation for the period through to 2024", the Government of the Russian Federation developed the national "Ecology" project, which includes a federal "Clean Water" project, aimed at improving drinking water quality by upgrading water supply systems using advanced water treatment technologies (hereinafter - the federal project).

The federal "Clean Water" project of the national "Housing and Urban Environment" project aimed at improving drinking water quality by upgrading water supply systems using advanced water treatment technologies.

The main targets for assessing the project's results are:

- increasing the percentage of the population of the Russian Federation supplied with quality drinking water from centralized water supply systems to 88.8% by 2025;
- increasing the percentage of the urban population of the Russian Federation supplied with quality drinking water from centralized water supply systems to 97.2% by 2025.

## **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.
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.

Pursuant to Article 6(2e) of the Protocol on Water and Health, the following targets were established for the efficiency of collective systems and other systems for sanitation.

Aim I. Improvement of sanitation management.

Target 1. Monitoring and controlling the accidents and incidents at housing and utility sector facilities in the Russian Federation - annually and continuously.

Target 2. Introduction of the automated information system "Housing and Utility Services Reform" - a single module for the unified dispatching services in the housing and utility sector - 2030.

The priority national "Quality of housing and communal services" project is implemented as part of the priorities for action of the Government of the Russian Federation for the period through to 2024.

The project aims to improve the quality of housing and utility services and reduce accidents at public utilities infrastructure facilities for heating, water supply and sanitation, as well as increase citizens' satisfaction with the quality of the services provided.

The outcome of the project will be the development and implementation of a system to assess the quality of housing and utility services and the formation of an index in the subjects of the Russian Federation to assess the following key parameters:

- reduction of the number of accidents at utility infrastructure facilities involving heating, water supply and sanitation during the production, transportation and distribution of public utilities;
- satisfaction of the population with the quality of management of apartment buildings;
- public awareness of changes in the housing and utilities sector;
- informational support of the housing and utility sector. Assessment and development of the quality index of housing and utility services is conducted using the whole of society and expert approach. The assessment is public and available to all interested parties. The index is designed to encourage the subjects of the Russian Federation to improve the quality of housing and utility services.

The Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation introduced an automated information system "Housing and Utility Services Reform" - a module for the unified dispatching services (UDS) in the housing and utility sector. This module is a unified standard for: information provision and event classification; data entry and verification procedures; monitoring and control of events at specified housing and utility sites. It allows for a single unified classification of accidents at housing and utility facilities and accurate data collection of accident rates in the country, rapid communication on accidents and incidents with the Ministry of Civil Defense, Emergencies and Disaster Relief of the Russian Federation, as well as integration of the information into the UDS using API-Servers.

## **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.

Pursuant to Article 6(2f) of the Protocol on Water and Health, the following targets were established for the application of recognized good practices for the management of the water supply.

**Aim I. Improvement of water supply management.**

**Target 1: Development of advanced water treatment technologies - annually.**

**Target 2: Use of risk-based approaches in establishing and implementing federal state sanitary and epidemiological control (surveillance) over business entities engaged in population water supply - annually.**

In 2019, under the Federal "Clean Water" project, the Russian Association for Water and Wastewater developed the "Handbook of emerging water treatment and water purification technologies including those developed by the defense industry and based on the health risk-based approach" (hereinafter referred to as the "Handbook"), which contains a single algorithm for selecting advanced technical and technological solutions for projects of reconstruction, modernization and construction of centralized water supply systems.

The risk-based approach complements the method of environmental standard setting and assessment, identifies priority risk factors associated with the quality of drinking water, accounts for the combination of influencing factors, and predicts the possible health effects of consuming poor-quality drinking water.

This risk assessment methodology is effectively used for selecting the best water treatment technology for water supply stations within centralized drinking water systems in order to provide the population with quality drinking water.

The Handbook is recommended for the projects of reconstruction, modernization and construction of centralized water supply systems.

Under Federal Law No. 52-FZ of March 30, 1999 "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population", sanitary and epidemiological expertise (assessment), investigations, surveys, studies, tests and other types of assessments of compliance with sanitary, epidemiological and hygienic requirements may be carried out by the federal state sanitary and epidemiological control (surveillance) officials, legal entities, individual entrepreneurs accredited in the national accreditation system of the Russian Federation in accordance with the corresponding legislation, and by experts certified in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The rules of accreditation are defined in Federal Law No. 412-FZ "On Accreditation in the National Accreditation System" of December 28, 2013.

Based on the sanitary and epidemiological assessments, investigations, surveys, studies, tests and other assessments of compliance with sanitary, epidemiological and hygienic requirements, Chief Public Health Officer and/or their deputies provide sanitary and epidemiological statements of compliance as stipulated in the international treaties of the Russian Federation; international legal acts; Federal Law No. 52-FZ of March 30, 1999 "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population", and other federal laws.

Decree No. 1602 of the Government of the Russian Federation of December 29, 2014 approved the Rules for certification of experts performing sanitary and epidemiological assessments, investigations, surveys, studies, tests and other assessments of compliance with the sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic requirements.

The procedure for sanitary and epidemiological assessments, investigations, surveys, studies, tests, toxicological assessments, hygienic and other types of assessments of compliance with sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic requirements, as well as issuance of sanitary and epidemiological statements of

compliance, is established by the federal state sanitary and epidemiological control (surveillance) authority.

Legal entities, individual entrepreneurs accredited in the national accreditation system of the Russian Federation in accordance with the corresponding legislation, and experts certified in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Russian Federation, performing sanitary and epidemiological assessments, investigations, surveys, studies, tests and other assessments, are responsible to ensure quality and objectivity of their assessments, in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Legal and regulatory obligations to implement recognized good practices in the Russian Federation are aligned with the standards of certification ISO 9000 and ISO 1400, which are verified by independent certification bodies and testing laboratory centers.

The Russian Federation currently uses a number of water services standards, such as: ISO 24510 "Activities relating to drinking water and wastewater services – Guidelines for the assessment and for the improvement of the service to users"; ISO 24511 "Activities relating to drinking water and wastewater services – Guidelines for the management of wastewater utilities and for the assessment of wastewater services"; ISO 24512 "Activities relating to drinking water and wastewater services – Guidelines for the management of drinking water utilities and for the assessment".

Laboratory research and testing as part of the industrial environmental monitoring of the quality of drinking water and hot water is conducted in accordance with Federal Law No. 416-FZ of December 7, 2011 "On Water Supply and Sanitation" by legal entities, individual entrepreneurs accredited in the national accreditation system of the Russian Federation in accordance with the corresponding legislation (Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 10 of January 6, 2015 "On production control of quality and safety of drinking and hot water").

## **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.

Pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 2f, of the Protocol on Water and Health, the following targets were established for the application of recognized good practices to the management of sanitation:

Aim I. Improvement of management of sanitation.

Target 1. Use of risk-based approach in the management of sanitation - annually.

Target 2. Improvement of regulatory legal acts for sanitation - annually.

Aim II. Restoration of water bodies.

Target 1: Increase of the area of restored water bodies - 2024.

During 2019-2021, the quality of water bodies used as sources of drinking and domestic water supply, as well as for water supply of food manufacturing facilities, improved both in terms of sanitary and chemical as well as microbiological standard compliance. The percentage of water samples that fail to meet the hygienic sanitary and chemical standards was reduced by 0.89% and was 25.89% in 2021; the percentage of water samples that fail to meet hygienic microbiological standards was reduced from 17.39% in 2019 to 15.06% in 2021.

The percentage of water samples from water bodies used for recreational purposes that fail to meet the sanitary and chemical standards was 17.05% (reduced by 1.32% over the past three years); the percentage of water samples that fail to meet the microbiological standards was reduced from 20.35% in 2019 to 19.92% in 2021.

The legislation of the Russian Federation is being harmonized with the international requirements. Regulatory legal acts are being developed to implement the principles of good laboratory practice.

## **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.

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.

Pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 2(g)(i) of the Protocol on Water and Health, the following targets were established for the occurrence of discharges of untreated wastewater.

Aim I. Reducing the volume of untreated wastewater.

Target 1: Reduce the volume of untreated wastewater discharged into the Volga River - 2024.

Target 2. Reduce the volume of untreated wastewater discharged into water bodies of the Baikal Natural Area - 2024.

Aim II. Reducing the volume of untreated stormwater.

Target 1: Improve the management of rainwater drainage systems - 2030.

Water management is regulated by the Water Code of the Russian Federation of 2006 and the Federal Law "On Environmental Protection" of January 10, 2002.

State monitoring of water bodies is conducted to timely identify and predict the negative impacts of untreated water and the development of negative processes affecting the status and quality of the water in water bodies. Based on the results, in accordance with the Governmental Decree of the Russian Federation No. 360 of April 18, 2014, measures to prevent the negative effects of these processes are developed and implemented, and the use and protection of water bodies is informed.

State monitoring of water bodies covers the discharge of contaminants in untreated wastewater into surface natural water bodies in the Russian Federation, and monitors over 36 contaminants.

Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation No. 195-FZ of December 30, 2001 defines administrative responsibility for violating the sanitary and water legislation.

Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation No. 74 of February 28, 2018 "On the endorsement of the requirements for the content of the program of industrial environmental monitoring, procedure and deadlines for submission of the report on its organization and results" approved the requirements for the program of industrial environmental monitoring and the procedure and deadlines for reporting on the organization of industrial environmental monitoring.

Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation No. 261 of June 14, 2018 "On approval of the reporting form for industrial environmental monitoring" approved the reporting forms for industrial environmental monitoring.

Preventing accidental contamination and priority setting based on the environmental impact assessment are defined as priorities in Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 844 of December 30, 2006 "About procedure for preparation and decision making about provision of water object in use".

Emergency response capacity is defined in the Ministerial Decree No. 794 "On the common state system of the prevention and liquidation of emergencies".

Informing the public, businesses, and water suppliers about the gravity of the health and environmental impact of untreated wastewater discharges as well as provision of public access to the water quality data (health education) are regulated by Order of the Ministry of Health No. 455 of 23 September 2003 "On improving of disease prevention in public health bodies and institutions of the Russian Federation".

**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.

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.

Article 56(6) of Federal Law No. 74-FZ of 3 June, 2006 "The Water Code of the Russian Federation" prohibits "to discharge into water bodies wastewater containing radioactive substances, pesticides, agricultural chemicals and other substances and compounds harmful to human health in concentrations exceeding permitted impact limits on water bodies".

In cases of violation, liability for non-compliance or negligent and improper compliance with the requirements under the water use agreement is established in accordance with the civil laws.

## **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.

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.

Pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 2(h), of the Protocol on Water and Health, the following targets were established for the discharges of wastewater from wastewater treatment installations.

Aim I. Wastewater quality regulation.

Target 1: Introduction and implementation of the best available wastewater treatment technologies for centralized water disposal systems in rural or urban areas - 2024.

Target 2: Compliance with the regulation for technical specifications (suspended solids, COD, 5-day BOD, ammonia nitrogen, nitrate nitrogen, nitrite nitrogen, phosphorus of phosphates) for water and wastewater treatment facilities of centralized water disposal systems in rural and urban areas designed for mixed (urban) wastewater treatment - 2024.

Target 3. Increase the percentage of effluents treated to standard quality - 2024.

Legal support for the system of permits for discharges of industrial wastewater is provided in the Administrative regulation of the Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources regarding issuing discharge permits for the discharge of contaminants and microorganisms into water bodies, approved by Rosprirodnadzor Order No. 1022 of August 17, 2020.

Municipal and industrial wastewater after treatment must meet the established quality standards.

The requirements for monitoring the composition and properties of wastewater are approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 728 of May 22, 2020 "On approval of the Regulation on monitoring the composition and properties of wastewater and on amendments and end of validity of certain acts of the Government of the Russian Federation".

An effective infrastructure of collector systems and water treatment plants with appropriate maintenance and treatment technology, ensures virtually failure-free operation including in small systems.

Continuous monitoring of wastewater quality virtually eliminates organic and inorganic contamination of the environment. It is also facilitated by risk analysis, appropriate adaptation of the treatment system, and the selection of sites for the discharge of treated wastewater.

The Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation introduced an automated information system "Housing and Utility Services Reform" - a module for the unified dispatching services (UDS) in the housing and utility sector. This module is a unified standard for: information provision and event classification; data entry and verification procedures; monitoring and control of events at specified housing and utility sites. It allows for a single unified classification of accidents at housing and utility facilities and accurate data collection of accident rates in the country, rapid communication on accidents and incidents with the Ministry of Civil Defense, Emergencies and Disaster Relief of the Russian Federation, as well as integration of the information into the UDS using API-Servers.

Information on the intervals of measuring the quality of wastewater discharged by wastewater treatment plants, inspections of wastewater treatment plants and industrial sites is available online on the public utility companies' websites.

The Ministry of Civil Defense, Emergencies and Disaster Relief of the Russian Federation established an industrial accident notification system to inform the

population and public authorities of industrial accidents, including those downstream from industrial facilities.

Increased awareness, education and regular professional training of treatment plant personnel ensure the smooth operation of the complexes.

Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation No. 195-FZ of December 30, 2001 provides for the application of the "polluter pays" principle and a compensation of treatment costs by the polluter.

## **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.

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.

Pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 2(i) of the Protocol on Water and Health, the following targets were established for the disposal or reuse of sewage sludge from collective systems of sanitation or other sanitation installations.

Aim I. Improvement of methods of sewage sludge processing and use.

Target 1: Introduction of economically and environmentally sound methods of sewage sludge processing and use - 2024.

Under Regulation No. 1219 approved by the Government of the Russian Federation on November 11, 2015, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation develops and implements public policy and regulatory legal acts governing study, use, restoration and protection of natural resources. This includes: earth resources; water bodies; forests; wildlife and their habitat; transfer of water resource lands, forest resource lands and lands of specially protected territories and objects (as related to the lands of specially protected natural territories) into the lands of a different category; forest lands and areas for hunting; lands for hydrometeorology and related areas; lands for state environmental monitoring, including state radiation monitoring in the Russian Federation; lands for animal handling.

Under the Regulation on the Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Supervision (Rosselkhoznadzor), approved by Order No. 327 of the Government of the

Russian Federation of June 30, 2004, state agricultural land supervision is conducted by Rosselkhoznadzor.

Under the sanitary requirements and standards of SanPiN 2.1.3684-21 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the maintenance of the territories of urban and rural settlements, for water bodies, drinking water and drinking water supply, atmospheric air, soils, living quarters, the operation of industrial, public premises, the organization and implementation of sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures", approved by Decree No. 3 of the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Russian Federation of January 28, 2021, the use of sewage water is permitted for irrigation of the soil in the groundwater supply area, if it meets the microbiological and parasitological requirements for water quality in water bodies established by the sanitary requirements and standards of SanPiN 2.1.3684-21, verified by laboratory tests during industrial environmental monitoring.

State Standard of the Russian Federation GOST 54534-2011 "Resource saving. Sewage sludge. Requirements for recultivation of disturbed lands" is in place. It is approved by Order of the Federal Agency for Technical Regulation and Metrology No. 613-st of November 28, 2011. The standard establishes the general requirements for the waste group "waste from water treatment, wastewater treatment and water use" generated at the mechanical, biological and physio-chemical cleaning facilities for surface and underground water, wastewater settlements and related industrial wastewater, and to their processing products when used as secondary material resources for the recultivation of disturbed lands, as well as environmental protection requirements. The standard uses over 10 state standards governing the scope of disposal or reuse of sewage sludge.

State Standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 17.4.3.07-2001 "Nature protection. Soils. Requirements for sewage sludge use for fertilization" is in place. It establishes the basic requirements for the properties of sewage sludge when used for fertilization, as well as the requirements for environmental protection. It is mandatory that the following comply with the requirements of the standard: utility services of municipal and departmental enterprises and organizations authorized to supply and use sludge as fertilizer in agriculture, industrial floriculture, green building, in forest and ornamental nurseries, as well as biological reclamation of disturbed lands and landfills for municipal solid waste (MSW).

Personnel working with sewage sludge in sewage treatment plants and in agriculture, are obligated to comply with the safety requirements and periodically undergo professional training and continuing education in accordance with the corresponding legislation.

The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare implements the federal state sanitary and epidemiological control (surveillance) of compliance with the sanitary legislation in accordance with Federal Law No. 52-FZ of March 30, 1999 "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population" and Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 322 of June 30, 2004 "On Approval of the Regulations on the Federal Service for Supervision of Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing".

### **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.

Pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 2(i), of the Protocol on Water and health, the following targets were established for the quality of wastewater used for irrigation purposes.

Aim I.Regulation of the wastewater quality.

Target 1: Compliance with the sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the quality of wastewater used for irrigation purposes - annually.

The sanitary and hygienic requirements for the quality of wastewater and sludge used for irrigation purposes and fertilization in the Russian Federation, as well as the selection of territories for agricultural irrigation and control over their use, are defined in the sanitary and epidemiological requirements and standards of SanPiN 2.1.7.573-96 "Hygienic requirements for wastewater and sewage sludge which is used for land irrigation and fertilization", approved by Decree No. 46 of the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Russian Federation on October 31, 1996.

### **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.

Pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 2(j) of the Protocol on Water and Health, the following targets were established for the quality of waters used as drinking water sources.

Aim I. A positive trend in reducing the percentage of sources of centralized drinking water supply failing to meet the sanitary and hygienic requirements.

Target 1. Percentage of sources of centralized drinking water supply failing to meet the sanitary and epidemiological requirements due to the lack of sanitary protection zones: ground - no more than 15%; surface - no more than 40% - 2030.

Legal, institutional and administrative frameworks for protection of drinking water supply sources are defined by Federal Law No. 74-FZ of 3 June, 2006 "The Water Code of the Russian Federation", Federal Law No. 416-FZ of December 7, 2011 "On Water Supply and Sanitation", and Federal Law No. 52-FZ of March 30, 1999 "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population".

Monitoring of the untreated water quality (surface and ground) used for drinking water supply in the Russian Federation is carried out by the Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare in accordance with Federal Law No. 52-FZ of March 30, 1999 "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population", Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 60 of February 2, 2006 "On approval of provisions for social and hygienic monitoring". Resource supplying organizations ("vodokanals") monitor the drinking water supply quality in accordance with Federal Law No. 416-FZ of December 7, 2011 "On Water Supply and Sanitation", Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 10 of January 6, 2015 "On conducting industrial environmental monitoring of the quality and safety of drinking and hot water".

The Russian Federation established a unified system for continuous monitoring of water quality, including untreated water.

The monitoring system is established in accordance with the sanitary requirements and standards of SanPiN 2.1.3684-21 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the maintenance of the territories of urban and rural settlements, for water bodies, drinking water and drinking water supply, atmospheric air, soils, living quarters, the operation of industrial, public premises, the organization and implementation of sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures", approved by the Decree No. 3 of the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Russian Federation of January 28, 2021; Methodological Recommendations (MR) 2.1.4.0143-19 "Methods of assessing the quality of drinking water supplied by centralized drinking water supply systems" with amendments MR 2.1.4.015; MR 2.1.4.0176-20 "Monitoring of high-quality drinking water supply to the population from centralized water supply systems", methodological recommendations MP 2.1.0246-21 "Methodological recommendations for ensuring compliance with the sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the maintenance of the territories of urban and rural settlements, for water bodies, drinking water and drinking water supply, atmospheric air, soils, living quarters, the operation of industrial, public premises, the organization and implementation of sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures"; state standard GOST R 51232-98 "Drinking water. General requirements for the organization and

methods of quality control"; GOST R 56237-2014 "Drinking water. Sampling at water treatment plants and pipeline distribution systems".

Under Article 1 of Federal Law No. 416-FZ of December 7, 2011 "On Water Supply and Sanitation", the requirements for the quality of the cold water supply from centralized and non-centralized systems are established by the legislation of the Russian Federation in the area of ensuring the sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population, and technical regulations.

Transition to technological regulation, using the best available technologies, is envisaged as part of the environmental legislation reform carried out by the Government of the Russian Federation. This provides for the introduction of such technologies at water supply and sewerage facilities, incentives for water users to introduce the best available technologies, a circulating water supply system, and increase investment in water treatment.

Quantitative standards for water quality, including untreated water, are regulated by the requirements of Decree No. 2 of the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Russian Federation of January 28, 2021 "On approval of SanPiN 1.2.3685-21 'Hygienic standards and requirements for ensuring the safety and/or harmlessness of environmental factors for humans'".

In order to prevent pollution of water bodies used as sources for drinking water supply for each water intake site, sanitary protection zones are established in accordance with the legislation (Federal Law No. 52-FZ of March 30, 1999 "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population"; Federal Law No. 74-FZ of 3 June, 2006 "The Water Code of the Russian Federation"; Land Code of the Russian Federation No. 136-FZ of October 25, 2001; the sanitary requirements and standards of SanPiN 2.1.4.1110-02 "Sanitary protection zones for water supply sources and drinking water pipelines"). The sanitary protection zones are calculated based on the aquifer recharge, the basin characteristics affecting the quality of water at the water intake from the surface horizon. Discharge of wastewater, including drainage water, into water bodies located within the boundaries of the sanitary protection zones of sources of drinking and domestic water supply is prohibited.

According to the state report "On the State of Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population in the Russian Federation" for 2020, 10.29% of drinking water supply sources do not have sanitary protection zones.

Order of The Federal Agency on Technical Regulating and Metrology (hereinafter – Rosstandart) No. 2981 of December 12, 2019 approved the Information and technical reference book on the best available technologies (BAT REF), a standardization document developed as a result of study of technological, technical and management solutions used in the treatment of wastewater from centralized sewerage systems in rural and urban areas, including stormwaters. The BAT reference book uses a number of principles and provisions of Council Directive 91/271/EEC "On urban wastewater treatment", recommendations of the Helsinki Commission for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea (HELCOM) No. 28E/5.

The BAT REF contains a description of technological processes and equipment used in the treatment of wastewater from centralized water treatment systems of rural and urban areas, institutional and technical ways and methods, including those that

reduce negative impact on the environment, increase energy efficiency, and save resources.

## **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.

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.

Pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 2(j) of the Protocol on Water and Health, the following targets were established for the quality of waters used for bathing.

Aim I. Improving the quality of waters used for bathing.

Target 1. The percentage of samples from water bodies of category II (located in recreational areas) that fail to meet the sanitary and chemical requirements, shall not exceed 18.0% - annually.

Target 2. The percentage of samples from water bodies of category II (located in recreational areas) that fail to meet the microbiological requirements, shall not exceed 20.0% - annually.

Target 3. The percentage of samples from water bodies of category II (located in recreational areas) that fail to meet the parasitological requirements, shall not exceed 0.8%, annually.

Target 4. Use of risk-based approach in the federal state sanitary and epidemiological control (surveillance) of compliance with the sanitary legislation for recreation areas - annually.

The use of water bodies for recreational purposes (leisure activities, tourism, sports), including bathing, is regulated by local authorities.

The water use agreement governs the use of beaches and water bodies located within the beachline, on state or municipally owned land plots, operated by proprietors.

Design, construction, reconstruction, commissioning and operation of buildings, structures, and facilities for recreation, including for outfitting the beaches, is governed by the water legislation and city planning legislation. (Water Code of the Russian Federation No. 74-FZ of 3 June, 2006; Land Code of the Russian Federation No. 136-FZ of October 25, 2001; Urban Planning Code of the Russian Federation No. 190-FZ of 29 December 2004).



Under Federal Law No. 131-FZ of October 6, 2003 "On General Principles of Organization of Local Self-Governance in the Russian Federation", the local self-governing bodies determine sites for public recreation, bathing, and beaches.

The requirements for a water body used for bathing are defined by the following regulatory legal documents:

- Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 165 of March 12, 2008 "About preparation and the conclusion of the agreement of water use";
- Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation No. 225 of May 22, 2014 "About approval of administrative regulations of federal agency for water resources on provision of the state service in provision of water objects in use based on the agreement of water use, including the prisoner by results of auction, on registration of transition of the rights and obligations under agreements of water use";
- Order of the Ministry of Civil Defense, Emergencies and Disaster Relief No. 732 of September 30, 2020 "On approval of the rules for the use of beaches in the Russian Federation";
- State standard GOST R 55698-2013 "Tourist services. Beach services. General requirements";
- State standard GOST R 53998-2010 "Tourist services. Tourism services for physically challenged people. General requirements";
- State standard GOST R 58737-2019 "Recreational facilities on water bodies;
- State standard GOST 17.1.5.02 "Nature Protection. Hydrosphere. Hygienic requirements for recreational areas of water bodies", and others.

Under Federal Law of March 30, 1999 No. 52-FZ "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population" water bodies used for recreational purposes shall not be a source of biological, chemical and physical hazards to humans. Water body use for the above purposes is permitted in conjunction with a sanitary and epidemiological statement of compliance with the sanitary regulations for safe use of the water body for public health. The sanitary and epidemiological statement is issued based on the results of the sanitary and epidemiological assessments, surveys, studies, tests and other assessments issued by duly accredited organizations.

Outfitting, development and maintenance of public recreation and public bathing sites (beaches) is governed by the sanitary requirements and standards of SanPiN 2.1.3684-21 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the maintenance of the territories of urban and rural settlements, for water bodies, drinking water and drinking water supply, atmospheric air, soils, living quarters, the operation of industrial, public premises, the organization and implementation of sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures", approved by Decree No. 3 of the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Russian Federation of January 28, 2021.

Under the sanitary requirements and standards of SanPiN 2.1.3684-21 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the maintenance of the territories of urban and rural settlements, for water bodies, drinking water and drinking water supply, atmospheric air, soils, living quarters, the operation of industrial, public premises, the organization and implementation of sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures" economic operators engaged in water use shall conduct sanitary and anti-epidemic

(preventive) activities in order to comply with the sanitary standards for the quality of surface water bodies. Location and frequency of surface water body water sampling during the implementation of industrial environmental monitoring by water users is established in accordance with the functional purpose of the controlled area: for water bodies located on sites of public recreation and in recreational areas during the period of use of the water body for bathing - once every 10 calendar days for microbiological requirements; once a month for organoleptic, sanitary-chemical and parasitological requirements.

In cases when water quality does not meet the sanitary standards, economic operators using the water body shall implement sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures (paragraph 104 of SanPiN 2.1.3684-21 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the maintenance of the territories of urban and rural settlements, for water bodies, drinking water and drinking water supply, atmospheric air, soils, living quarters, the operation of industrial, public premises, the organization and implementation of sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures", approved by Decree No. 3 of the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Russian Federation of January 28, 2021).

Quality and safety standards for water and soil are defined in Section III of SanPiN 1.2.3685-21 "Hygienic standards and requirements for ensuring the safety and/or harmlessness of environmental factors for humans".

In cases where water bodies present a hazard to public health, owners of beaches shall restrict, suspend or prohibit the use of water bodies (including by placing warning banners prohibiting bathing).

Territorial Rospotrebnadzor offices routinely, no less frequently than twice a month, publish data on the quality of water in water bodies used for public bathing in the information network.

## **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.

The Russian Federation has taken effective measures to ensure quality control of waters used for aquaculture or for the production or harvesting of shellfish.

Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1265-r of September 2, 2003 approved the fisheries development concept of the Russian Federation for the period until 2020.

Decree No. 314 of the Government of the Russian Federation of April 15, 2014 approved the state program of the Russian Federation "Development of the fisheries industry".

To support measures for conservation, reproduction and sustainable use of fish resources Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 2798-r of November 26, 2019 "On approval of the Development Strategy of the fishery complex of the Russian Federation for the period until 2030" validated the following documents:

- Strategy of the fishery complex of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030 aimed at ensuring the dynamic development of the fishery complex of the Russian Federation;
- Plan of action to Implement the Strategy of the fishery complex of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030.

As a result, a system of specifically designed regulatory legal acts to protect and promote aquaculture was developed in the Russian Federation, which is integrated into the existing legislation.

A monitoring system was established to monitor water quality and collect baseline and operational data. "Early warning" indicators to monitor negative developments in phytoplankton and zooplankton were developed.

Best management practices for aquaculture operations are applied, including a risk-benefit analysis of aquaculture impacts on downstream water quality, including organic pollution or eutrophication, as well as water contamination by medicines and chemicals used in aquaculture.

Models have been developed and applied to assess the "productivity" of sites and forecast their suitability for aquaculture; the impact of cage farming on the structure and operation of fisheries and biodiversity; and comprehensive measures to prevent fish disease.

Within the state program "Development of the fisheries industry", a subprogram "Development of aquaculture" is implemented. To create conducive environment for the reproduction of commercial aquatic biological resources, water areas are cleaned from litter, nets, fishing gear and other objects of anthropogenic pollution.

According to the state report "On the state and protection of the environment of the Russian Federation in 2020", currently under public discussion, the cleaned water areas increased from 7654.04 thousand km<sup>2</sup> in 2018 to 9444.48 thousand km<sup>2</sup> in 2020.

A similar situation is observed with the area of reclaimed sites of the fishery complex: the cleaned water areas increased from 6,275.75 hectares in 2018 to 6,596.02 hectares in 2020.

**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.

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.

Pursuant to Article 6(2k) of the Protocol on Water and Health, the following targets were established for the application of recognized good practices in the management of enclosed waters generally available for bathing.

Aim I. Improving the quality and safety of enclosed waters generally available for bathing.

Target 1. Application of a risk-based approach in implementing the federal state sanitary and epidemiological control (surveillance) of compliance with the sanitary legislation for the quality of enclosed waters generally available for bathing (pools, water parks) - annually.

Swimming pool activities are regulated in the Russian Federation by the following state standards:

- State standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 58458-2020 "Swimming pools. General specifications";
- GOST R 53491.1-2009 "Swimming pools. Water preparation. Part 1. General requirements";
- GOST R 53491.2-2012 "Swimming pools. Water preparation. Part 2. Safety requirements";
- GOST R 52024-2003 "Physical training, health-improvement and sport services. General requirements";
- GOST R 57015-2016 "Services for the public. Swimming pool services. General requirements".

The quality of pool water, ventilation requirements and other specifications are regulated by the sanitary requirements and standards of SanPiN 1.2.3685-21 "Hygienic standards and requirements for ensuring the safety and/or harmlessness of environmental factors for humans", which establishes requirement 6.2.20: A free (residual) chlorine level must be greater or equal to 0.3 mg/l (for the combined chlorine measurement - greater or equal to 0.1 mg/l), a bound chlorine level - greater or equal to 0.2 mg/l, and the pH factor (pH) in the range of 7.2-7.6.

Microbiological control of pool water quality includes testing for: *Coliforming bacteria* group; *Escherichia coli* (E. coli); *Enterococci*; *Coliphages*; *Staphylococci*;

cysts and oocysts of pathogenic protozoa, *Helminth* eggs and larvae; enteric bacteria and viruses.

Under Federal Law No. 52-FZ of March 30, 1999 "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population", SanPiN 1.2.3685-21 "Hygienic standards and requirements for ensuring the safety and/or harmlessness of environmental factors for humans" and SP 2.1.3678-20 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the operation of premises, buildings, structures, equipment and transport, as well as conditions for the activities of business entities engaged in the sale of goods, performance of work or rendering of services", organizations operating swimming pools shall implement industrial laboratory control of pool water quality utilizing laboratory testing centers accredited in the national system with the appropriate scope of accreditation.

### **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.

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.

Pursuant to Article 6(21) of the Protocol on Water and Health, the following targets were established for the identification and remediation of particularly contaminated sites.

Aim I. Identification and remediation (clean-up) of particularly contaminated sites.

Target 1: State environmental monitoring of the water resources and development of databases for analysis, evaluation, forecasting, development, justification and management decision-making - annually.

Target 2. Increase in the number of remediated most environmentally hazardous sites - 2030.

Contamination of groundwater is considered in relation to the quality requirements for drinking water, determined by the sanitary requirements and standards of SanPiN 1.2.3685-21 "Hygienic standards and requirements for ensuring the safety and/or harmlessness of environmental factors for humans".

Within the national "Ecology" project, measures are taken to implement an integrated system of solid municipal waste management in order to create an effective system of industrial and household waste management.

In 2020, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation prepared 8 regulatory legal acts in the area of environmental protection and safety:

- Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 2290 of 26 December 2020 "On validating the Regulation on licensing activities for collection, transportation, processing, recycling, neutralization and disposal of waste of hazard classes I - IV";

- Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 2010 of December 3, 2020 "On Approval of the Rules for reporting by producers, importers of goods, associations, Russian environmental operators on meeting the standards of product waste disposal";

- Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 2314 of December 28, 2020 "On handling production and consumption waste in terms of lighting devices, electric lamps, improper collection, accumulation, use, neutralization, transportation and disposal of which may cause harm to life, health of citizens, harm to animals, plants and the environment";

- Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation No.1028 of December 08, 2020 "On approval of the accounting procedure in the field of waste management";

- Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation No. 1027 of December 8, 2020 "On approval of the procedure for certification of I–V hazard class of waste";

- Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation No.1030 of December 8, 2020 "On approval of the procedure for monitoring the status and level of contamination of waste disposal sites and their impact on the environment around waste disposal sites by the owners of waste disposal sites or proprietors or users of waste disposal sites";

- Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation No.1026 of December 08, 2020 "On approval of the procedure for ecological certification and standardized waste passports for I-IV hazard class of waste";

- Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation of No. 1029 of December 8, 2020 "On approval of the procedure for development and approval of quantitative estimates of waste generation and disposal".

Surveillance and control of contaminated sites and remediation opportunities are regulated by Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation No. 845 of October 22, 2020 "On approval of the guidelines for exercising by the authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation the transferred by the Russian Federation power to implement measures to prevent the negative impact of water and eliminate their consequences with regard to water bodies in federal

ownership and located entirely on the territories of the subjects of the Russian Federation, as well as with regard to inland sea waters".

Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 445 of April 13, 2017 "On approval of the rules for the maintenance of the state register of objects of accumulated harm to the environment" approved the rules for maintaining the state register of sites of accumulated environmental harm. The register contains information about the systematically organized sites, based on their level of negative impact on the environment.

Federal Law No. 74-FZ of 3 June, 2006 "The Water Code of the Russian Federation" defines the powers assigned to reduce the potential harm to human health from surface and ground waters.

Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation No. 529 of October 3, 2017 "On approval of the plan of implementation by the Russian Federation of the obligations under the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants" defines the measures targeting specific pollutants (persistent organic pollutants).

Land Code of the Russian Federation No. 136-FZ of October 25, 2001 limits use of state or municipally owned land plots within the boundaries of which the first and second sanitary protection zones of sources of drinking and domestic water supply are located.

Water Code of the Russian Federation No.74-FZ of June 3, 2006 prohibits the discharge of waste water, including drainage water, into water bodies located within the boundaries of sanitary protection zones of sources of drinking and domestic water supply.

## **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.

Pursuant to Article 6 paragraph 2(m) of the Protocol on Water and Health, the following targets were established for the effectiveness of systems for the management, development, protection and use of water resources.

Aim I. Improvement of the water resource management system.

Target 1: Increase the length of cleared sections of river channels - 2024.

Target 2. Increase the length of restored water bodies in the Lower Volga Region - 2024.

Target 3. Increase in the number of constructed and reconstructed culverts to improve water exchange in the lower reaches of the Volga River - 2024.

Legal framework for permits (licensing), environmental impact assessments, national competent authorities' powers and cooperation between state authorities in decision-making are governed by Water Code of the Russian Federation No. 74-FZ of June 3, 2006.

The procedure for preparing and deciding on granting the use of a surface water body or part of it, is approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 844 of December 30, 2006 "On the procedure for preparing and making a decision on granting a water body for use".

Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation No. 195-FZ of December 30, 2001 defines administrative responsibility for violation of the sanitary and water legislation.

Integration of water management regulations into legislative and policy documents in other sectors, such as agriculture, energy, and industry, is being implemented.

The standards for discharges of contaminants, with the exception of radioactive substances, into water bodies are defined by Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation No. 1118 of December 29, 2020 "On approval of the methodology for developing standards of permissible discharges of pollutants into water bodies for water users" and are carried out in accordance with the environmental legislation, water legislation as related to contaminants from technologies and production (technological) process at the facility of water user and water consumers (if any).

Authorized federal authorities conduct continuous assessment of the status of water resources and associated ecosystems; improvement of qualitative and quantitative characteristics (including environmental aspects); setting of environmental targets; expansion of protected areas while maintaining biodiversity.

Planning and implementation of water management is based on: the assessment of the current state; integrated water resources management plans; good practices and best available technologies (Information and technical reference book ITS 10-2015. Wastewater treatment using centralized water disposal systems of settlements, urban districts).

The economic potential of the Russian Federation provides the financial capacity to maintain high water quality and undertake measures to improve it when necessary.

Public participation in water resource management is an essential part of the public policy in the area of water use.

Under Article 28 of Water Code of the Russian Federation No. 74-FZ of June 3, 2006, basin districts are the primary unit of management in the area of water body use and protection. They consist of river basins and associated groundwater sources and seas.



Under Article 29 of Water Code of the Russian Federation No. 74-FZ of June 3, 2006, in order to ensure the efficient use and protection of water bodies, basin councils are established in basin districts. They are composed of representatives of federal executive bodies authorized by the Government of the Russian Federation, government authorities of the constituent territories of the Russian Federation, bodies of local self-government as well as of representatives of water users, public associations and communities of small indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation.

State monitoring of water bodies is a system of measures to observe, evaluate and predict changes in water bodies owned by the federal government, constituent territories of the Russian Federation, municipalities, natural persons or legal entities.

State monitoring of water bodies is part of the state's environmental monitoring system.

The objectives of state monitoring of water bodies are as follows:

- to ensure early detection and prediction of the development of detrimental processes having impact on the quality of water in water bodies and on the condition of water bodies, to develop and implement measures to prevent adverse effects of such processes;

- to evaluate the efficiency of water body protection measures being implemented;

- to promote public awareness in the field of the use and protection of water bodies, including provision of information for the state control and supervision over the use and protection of water bodies.

In accordance with Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 219 of April 10, 2007 "On approval of the Regulations on the implementation of state monitoring of water bodies", the organization and implementation of state monitoring of water bodies is carried out by: the Federal Agency for Water Resources (Rosvodresursy); the Federal Agency for Subsoil Use (Rosnedra); the Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring (Rosgidromet) in cooperation with the Federal Service for the Supervision of Environment, Technology and Nuclear Management (Rostekhnadzor); the Federal Service for Supervision of Transport (Rostransnadzor), the Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor), the Federal Agency for Fishery (Rosrybolovstvo).

Wherein:

Rostekhnadzor monitors the safety of hydraulic structures (HS);

Rostransnadzor monitors the safety of marine HS;

Rospotrebnadzor conducts social and hygienic monitoring as related to the assessment of water quality in sources of drinking and domestic water supply, and natural medicinal water sources used for recreational purposes;

Rosrybolovstvo monitors water bodies for fishery purposes;

Rosnedra monitors groundwater and exogenous geological processes.

The above-mentioned federal agencies ensure the collection, processing, storage and provision of data required for state monitoring of water bodies in accordance with the established Rosvodresursy procedure. The forms and procedure for submitting monitoring data are approved by orders of the Ministry of Natural Resources and

Environment of the Russian Federation No. 30 of February 16, 2008 and No. 111 of May 7, 2008.

Water body monitoring data are entered into the unified automated information system of state water body monitoring.

Observations of the state of the bottom, banks, condition and use of water protection zones and changes in morphometric features of water bodies are carried out in the subjects of the Russian Federation in accordance with Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation No. 432 of October 8, 2014. The monitoring data received by the authorized executive bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation are submitted to the relevant territorial agencies of the Federal Agency for Water Resources.

Authorized executive bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation submit:

- data from routine observations of water bodies, the state of their beds, banks, and water protection zones of water bodies;
- observation data on hydraulic structures owned by the subjects of the Russian Federation;
- information on violations of water use regime in water protection zones of water bodies, obtained in the process of regional state supervision over the use and protection of water bodies.

The assessment of the quality of drinking water, water in water bodies used for public water supply and recreational purposes, and its impact on public health, is conducted using data from Rospotrebnadzor departments and offices in the subjects of the Russian Federation. The results of the assessment are reflected in the annual state report "On the State of Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population in the Russian Federation", which is publicly available and is posted on the official website of Rospotrebnadzor in the information and telecommunications network "Internet".

Media campaigns are implemented to raise awareness of the general population and stakeholders (farmers) and promote the protection of water resources and the use of sustainable practices.

Decrees of the President of the Russian Federation No. 204 of May 7, 2018 "On National Goals and Strategic Objectives of the Russian Federation through to 2024" and No. 474 of July 21, 2020 "On the national development goals of the Russian Federation for the period until 2030" approved the National "Ecology" project with its eight federal projects, including, among others: "Ecological Improvement of the Volga", "Conservation of Lake Baikal", "Preservation of unique water bodies".

## **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.

Pursuant to Article 6 paragraph 2(n) of the Protocol on Water and Health, the following targets were established for the frequency of publications on the quality of drinking water and other waters relevant to the Protocol.

Aim I. Increase access to the information on water and health.

Target 1. State Report "On the State of Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population in the Russian Federation" - annually.

Target 2. State report "On the Status and Use of Water Resources in the Russian Federation" - annually.

Target 3: Information and analytical support and development of the information system "Interactive map of drinking water quality control in the Russian Federation" - annually.

Target 4. Voluntary national review of the Sustainable Development Goals and implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda - by agreement.

The State Report "On the state and protection of the environment of the Russian Federation in 2020. State report" is published annually, publicly available and posted on the official website of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation on the information and telecommunications network "Internet".

The State Report "On the State of Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population in the Russian Federation" is published annually, and is publicly available and is posted on the official website of Rospotrebnadzor on the information and telecommunications network "Internet".

The State Report "On the Status and Use of Water Resources in the Russian Federation" is published annually, is publicly available and posted on the official website of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation on the information and telecommunication network "Internet".

Beginning in 2022, the results of laboratory control of drinking water, conducted by the Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor) and resource supplying organizations, will be posted in the "Interactive Map of Drinking Water Quality Control in the Russian Federation", publicly available on the Internet.

Under Federal Law No. 416-FZ of December 7, 2011 "On Water Supply and Sanitation", water supply organizations annually and routinely publish data on the quality of drinking water supplied to the population on the Internet.

In accordance with the resolution of the UN General Assembly (A/RES/71/313 of July 6, 2017) on the development of national sets of indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), based on the national priorities, local conditions and available statistical capacity in the Russian Federation, a set of national SDG indicators was developed.

The set of national SDG indicators is designed to monitor the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals at the national level.

It reflects the national characteristics and takes stock of the objectives defined in Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 204 of May 7, 2018 "On National Goals and Strategic Objectives of the Russian Federation through to 2024", strategic documents of the Government of the Russian Federation, and in national and federal projects.

In June 2020, the first Voluntary National Review of the Russian Federation was published on the United Nations' website. It assesses the progress made by the Russian Federation in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

The Review reflects the achievements of the Russian Federation on all 17 Sustainable Development Goals and contains the results of comprehensive monitoring of social and economic development and the development of the strategic planning system for the period since 2015.

The Russian Review was prepared by the Analytical Center under the Government of the Russian Federation in cooperation with the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Federal Service for State Statistics and other agencies, organizations and companies. The work was conducted based on panels discussions of each SDG. Over 200 experts participated in the development of the Review.

## **Part three Common indicators**

### **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?

In the Russian Federation, a large percentage of the population has access to a centralized water supply. During the last three years, it increased by 1.1%, to 94.96% (from 93.8% in 2019). The percentage of the population with non-centralized water supply was reduced to 4.96% (from 5.7% in 2019). The percentage of the population using vended water for drinking is 0.5% (in 2019 - 0.5%).

At the same time, the number of sources of non-centralized drinking water supply (wells, spring water catchments) is virtually comparable with the number of sources of centralized drinking water supply.

Percentage of the population (%)  
with centralized and non-centralized drinking water supply

	2019	2020	2021
Percentage of the population (%) with centralized drinking water supply	93,8%	94,1%	94,96%
Percentage of the population (%) with non-centralized drinking water supply	5,74%	5,3%	4,96%
Percentage of the population using vended drinking water	0,5%	0,5%	0,5%

Non-centralized drinking water supply sources are traditionally the cause of an increased risk for pollution and a focus of the federal state sanitary and epidemiological control (surveillance) authorities. Due to routine monitoring of safety of water sources and transition of the population to a centralized drinking water supply, the number of non-centralized sources of drinking water supply, non-compliant with the sanitary and epidemiological requirements, was reduced by 0.68% over the past three years.

During 2019-2021, the quality of water from non-centralized water supply systems improved in terms of microbiological and parasitological indicators. The percentage of water samples from the non-centralized drinking water supply systems exceeding microbiological maximum allowable concentrations was reduced by 1.77%; exceeding parasitological maximum allowable concentrations by 0.16%. The percentage of water samples from non-centralized drinking water supply systems exceeding the sanitary-chemical maximum allowable concentrations increased by 1.73%.

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 report presents the water quality and safety data from the sources of centralized drinking water supply, as well as tap water for the municipal and departmental piped water supply with the main sources of samples being:

- sources of drinking and domestic water supply;
- after leaving the water treatment plant and before being supplied to the distribution network;
- control points of the distribution network and consumer intake points.

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.

The water samples taken from the distribution network and sources of the centralized and non-centralized water supply are assessed for compliance with the requirements of the sanitary and epidemiological requirements and standards of SanPiN 1.2.3685-21 "Hygienic standards and requirements for ensuring the safety and/or harmlessness of environmental factors for humans", approved by Decree No. 2 of the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Russian Federation of January 28, 2021.

The sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the choice of location, equipment and maintenance of water intake facilities and the territory adjacent to them are also established in the sanitary and epidemiological requirements and standards of SanPiN 2.1.3684-21 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the maintenance of the territories of urban and rural settlements, for water bodies, drinking water and drinking water supply, atmospheric air, soils, living quarters, the operation of industrial, public premises, the organization and implementation of sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures" and SanPiN 2.1.4.1110-02 "Sanitary protection zones of water sources and water pipelines for drinking use".

The national drinking water quality standards adopted in the Russian Federation do not differ from the standards in EU Directive 1998/83/EC and the WHO Guidelines.

## **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.*

To determine the compliance of drinking water with the microbiological parameters in the Russian Federation, samples are analyzed for the presence of the following: thermotolerant coliform bacteria, total coliform bacteria, total bacteria count, coliphages, spores of sulfite-reducing clostridia and cysts and oocysts of pathogenic protozoa, eggs and larvae of helminths.

Beginning on January 1, 2022, in accordance with the sanitary and epidemiological requirements and standards of SanPiN 1.2.3685-21 "Hygienic standards and requirements for ensuring the safety and/or harmlessness of environmental factors for humans", approved by Decree No. 2 of the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Russian Federation of January 28, 2021, the following microbiological parameters are included: total bacteria count, total *coliform* bacteria, *Escherichia coli*, *enterococci*, *coliphages*, sulfite-reducing *clostridium* spores and *giardia* cysts.

The quality of drinking water supplied to the population has generally improved in the Russian Federation in terms of microbiological and parasitological parameters, due to: enhanced monitoring of the water supply facilities of extremely high, high and significant risk (when using a risk-based approach); construction and reconstruction of water treatment facilities and water distribution network pipelines.

Percentage of drinking water samples from the distribution network failing to meet the national standard for microbiological water quality

Parameter	2019	2021
	Percentage, %	Percentage, %
Microbiological	2,68	2,42
Parasitological	0,11	0,11

During 2019-2021, a downward trend is observed in the percentage of drinking water samples taken from the distribution network that fail to meet the microbiological requirements (decrease by 0.26%). The percentage of drinking water samples that fail to meet the parasitological requirements remains stable (0.11% in both 2019 and 2021). Those that fail to meet the sanitary and chemical requirements are slightly higher (an increase of 0.14%), with an overall positive dynamic over the decade (a decrease of 4.16%).

### 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.

Percentage of samples of drinking water from the distribution network failing to meet the national standard for chemical water quality

Parameter	2019	2021
	Percentage, %	Percentage, %
Sanitary and Chemical	12,4	12,5

For the last 3 years, the percentage of samples of drinking water from the distribution network failing to meet the national standard for sanitary and chemical water quality remains the same, with a positive trend over the decade (a decrease of 4.16%).

Percentage of water samples from centralized drinking water supply systems in the Russian Federation which exceed the maximum allowable concentrations (MAC) of certain chemicals, 2021

Chemicals	Percentage of samples with exceeded MAC, %		
	From 1.1 to 2.0 times	From 2.1 times to 5.0 times	Over 5.0 times
All chemicals	2,2	1,2	0,4

Arsenic	0,3	0,1	0,0
Fluorine	1,9	0,2	0,0
Lead	0,03	0,00	0,01
Nitrates	1,7	0,5	0,1

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

Lithium, bromine, boron, and strontium can be listed as priority chemicals.

## 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.*

The control of water-related diseases entrusted to the national health system allows for the establishment of causal relationships between the occurrence of infectious diseases and waterborne transmission.

Over the past decade (2012-2021), the number of foci of waterborne infections in the Russian Federation was reduced 2.5 times.

In 2021, the number of outbreaks and incidence of enteric infections related to water registered in the country was 14% lower than the long-time average annual, the number of persons infected did not exceed the long-time average annual.

Waterborne transmission is caused by improper sanitary and technical conditions of centralized water supply systems. As a result, infectious agents penetrate into the system leading to the formation of foci of acute enteric infections of mixed etiology, often combinations of rotavirus and enteric virus etiology mixed with bacterial pathogens (dysentery, escherichiosis and other enteric infections).

The Russian Federation maintains a downward trend in the incidence of bacterial dysentery. During 2018-2021, the incidence was reduced from 5.27 per 100 000 population at the end of 2018 to 1.51 100 000 population at the end of 2021.

Hepatitis A incidence rates: a stable downward trend is observed from 2.84 per 100 000 population for 2018 to 1.45 per 100 000 population for 2021.

During 2018-2021, no cases of human infection with cholera were registered in the Russian Federation.



The sanitary and chemical, microbiological, parasitological water quality indicators for the water from the distribution network of the centralized water supply demonstrate an improvement.

### **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.*

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

In the Russian Federation, information about access to drinking water, quality of drinking water supplied to the population, and its impact on health is publicly available and published by the Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor) in their annual state reports on sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population on the official Rospotrebnadzor website on the information and telecommunications network "Internet" at: <http://rospotrebnadzor.ru>.

The percentage of the urban population with access to drinking water is an indicator reflected in the state report. At present, an increase is observed in the percentage of the population in urban areas with access to drinking water of adequate quality.

When conducting federal state sanitary and epidemiological control (surveillance) of compliance with the sanitary and epidemiological legislation of the Russian Federation, the Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare ensures progress toward achieving the targets for access to drinking water for the population. The percentage of the country's population having access to safe drinking water has increased over the last three years to 90.02% in 2021 (from 88.3% in 2019). The percentage of the urban population supplied with drinking water which meets the safety requirements, increased to 94.96% in 2021 (93.2% in 2019), while in rural areas it also increased, to 75,35% (from 63,4% in 2019).

Improved drinking water quality and safety resulted in a 2.56% reduction in mortality since 2018, and a reduction in morbidity associated with chemical water pollution by 6.3% in 2021. Over time, the incidence of water-related diseases in the Russian Federation was generally reduced by 20.8% compared to 2018.

During the last three years an increase has been observed in the percentage of the population with access to quality drinking water from centralized water supply systems. In 2021, 87.35% of the population of the Russian Federation was supplied with quality drinking water (85.5% in 2019), including 94.0% in urban (2019 - 93.2%) and 67.3% in rural (2019 - 63.2%) areas; quality drinking water from non-centralized water supply - 49.43% (2019 - 44.4%), including 61.49% in urban (2019 - 63.8%) and

46.1% in rural (2019 - 39.2%) areas; and vended drinking water - 52.87% (2019 - 48.9%) of the Russian population, including 86.06% in urban (2019 - 63.4%) and 48.62% in rural areas (2019 - 45.7%).

In the Russian Federation, 94.96% of the urban population and 75.35% of the rural population is supplied with drinking water that meets the sanitary and epidemiological requirements.

Safe drinking water supplied to the population  
of the Russian Federation in 2021

	Total population	Urban population	Rural population
	Percentage, %	Percentage, %	Percentage, %
Russian Federation	90,02%	94,96%	75,35%

**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.*

In the Russian Federation, the unit monitored to determine access to sanitation is a public utility provider (housing unit, residential property).

The assessment of the provision of public services and utilities at the residential properties, including access to sanitation, is usually based on the evaluation of the following:

- the water supply system, if there is a water distribution network inside the house, where water is supplied centrally from a water main or an artesian well;
- the drainage (sewage) system, if there is a sewage system for the effluent flow into the street sewage network or absorption wells, or local septic tank. Residential properties not equipped with a water supply system may not be equipped with a sewage system. The area equipped with a sewage system may not exceed the area equipped with a water supply system.

## 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 water<sup>1</sup> falling under each defined class (e.g., for European Union countries and other countries following the European Union Water Framework Directive<sup>2</sup> 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			
Good status			
Moderate status			
Poor status			
Bad status			
<b>Total number/volume of water bodies classified</b>			
<b>Total number/volume of water bodies in the country</b>			

##### (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			
Poor status			
<b>Total number/volume of water bodies classified</b>			
<b>Total number/volume of water bodies in the country</b>			

<sup>1</sup> Please specify.

<sup>2</sup> 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			
Good chemical status			
Poor quantitative status			
Poor chemical status			
<b>Total number/volume of groundwater bodies classified</b>			
<b>Total number/volume of groundwater bodies in the country</b>			

(b) **For other countries**

(i) *Status of surface waters*

During 2019-2021, in the Russian Federation, the quality of water in class I water bodies used as sources of drinking and domestic water supply, as well as food industry companies' water supply, improved in terms of meeting the standards for sanitary and chemical water quality. The percentage of water samples failing to meet the hygienic, sanitary and chemical water quality requirements was reduced by 0.89% to 25.89% in 2021, and for microbiological standards – from 17.39% in 2019 to 15.06% in 2021.

The percentage of water samples from class II water bodies used for recreational purposes failing to meet the sanitary and chemical water quality requirements was reduced over the last three years by 1.32%, to 17.05%; for microbiological requirements: a reduction is observed from 20.35% in 2019 to 19.92% in 2021; for waters of the sea – a reduction by 0.69%.

**Percentage of water samples from class I and II water bodies and seas failing to meet the hygienic and microbiological standards**

Water body class	2019	2021
	Percentage, %	Percentage, %
Class I	17,4	15,1
Class II	20,3	19,9
Seas	5,9	5,2

During 2019-2021, the parasitological trends in water quality of water bodies demonstrate a stable low level in class I water bodies at 0.5%; class II water bodies show a decrease from 0.91% to 0.67% in 2021; for seas - a decrease from 0.09% to 0.03%.

Percentage of water samples from classes I and II water bodies and seas exceeding maximum allowable concentrations for parasites

Water body class	2019	2021
	Percentage, %	Percentage, %
Class I	0,48	0,5
Class II	0,91	0,67
Seas	0,09	0,03

*Status of groundwaters*

Groundwater sources of centralized drinking water supply	Sources failing to comply with the sanitary epidemiological requirements		
	2019	2020	2021
	Percentage, %	Percentage, %	Percentage, %
	14,5	14,06	13,7

In general, in the Russian Federation, the percentage of groundwater sources of centralized drinking water supply lacking sanitary protection zones was reduced from 10.45% in 2019 to 9.24% in 2021.

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).

The quality of drinking water supplied to the population and water in bodies of water used for public water supply and recreational purposes was affected by the following factors:

- high flows;
- dry periods during the year;
- storm and flood waters from the territories adjacent to the body of water, including from populated areas;
- non-compliance with the special sanitary and epidemiological requirements in the sanitary protection zones of drinking water supply sources and water conservation zones;
- oil and petroleum product spills as a result of industrial accidents and catastrophic events, transport and other economic activity;
- eutrophication of water bodies due to constant flushing of biogenic elements from the catchment area into water bodies;
- transboundary transfer of contaminants from water bodies of countries neighboring Russia;
- need for reconstruction of water treatment facilities and water supply networks.

## **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.

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.

Federal Law No. 52-FZ of March 30, 1999 "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population" establishes that water bodies used for drinking and domestic purposes as well as for medical, recreational and recreational purposes shall not be sources of biological, chemical and physical hazards to humans.

The human safety and/or security criteria of water bodies, including maximum allowable concentrations of chemical, biological substances and microorganisms in water are established by the sanitary requirements and standards.

The use of water bodies for specified purposes is allowed only in conjunction with a sanitary and epidemiological statement of compliance of the body of water with the sanitary requirements and standards for safe use of the water body for public health.

In cases where bodies of water present a hazard to public health, executive authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation, local governments, individual entrepreneurs and legal entities shall, in accordance with their powers, restrict, suspend or prohibit the use of such water bodies.

Assessment of morbidity associated with exposure to public water is conducted by the Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare based on official statistical reports of recorded violations of the sanitary legislation and the data on morbidity in the context of International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10).

Regulation of surveillance and response to outbreaks of water-borne diseases are specified in the following documents:

- Federal Law No. 52-FZ of March 30, 1999 "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population";

- Federal Law No. 68-FZ of December 21, 1994 "On Protection of the Population and Territories in Case of Natural or Man-made Disasters";
- SanPiN 2.1.3684-21 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the maintenance of the territories of urban and rural settlements, for water bodies, drinking water and drinking water supply, atmospheric air, soils, living quarters, the operation of industrial, public premises, the organization and implementation of sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures", approved by Decree No. 3 of the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Russian Federation of January 28, 2021;
- SanPiN 1.2.3685-21 "Hygienic standards and requirements for ensuring the safety and/or harmlessness of environmental factors for humans", approved by Decree No. 2 of the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Russian Federation of January 28, 2021;
- SanPiN 2.1.4.1110-02 "Sanitary protection zones of water sources and water pipelines for drinking use", approved by Decree No. 10 of the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Russian Federation of March 14, 2002;
- SanPiN 3.3686-21 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the prevention of infectious diseases", approved by Decree No. 4 of the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Russian Federation of January 28, 2021;
- Ministerial Decree No. 794 "On the common state system of the prevention and liquidation of emergencies", which approved the Regulation on the common state system of prevention and liquidation of emergency situations;
- Resolution of the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Russian Federation No. 11 of February 4, 2016 "On submission of emergency operational messages about emergency situations of sanitary and epidemiological nature".

In accordance with the Regulation on the common state system of prevention and liquidation of emergencies approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 794 "On the common state system of the prevention and liquidation of emergencies", the common state system of prevention and liquidation of emergencies ensures joining forces of the government authorities, federal authorities, executive bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation, and local governments and organizations acting under Federal Law No. 68-FZ of December 21, 1994 "On Protection of the Population and Territories in Case of Natural or Man-made Disasters" to protect the population and territories from emergency situations, including ensure the safety of people at water bodies.

Territorial offices of the Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor) develop comprehensive plans to prevent infectious diseases, including water-related diseases.

The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor) has subordinate institutions in the subjects of the Russian Federation - accredited testing laboratory centers (Federal budgetary healthcare institutions "Centers for Hygiene and Epidemiology") - which support the territorial offices of the Service, including during the response to outbreaks of water-related morbidity.

Improved drinking water quality and safety resulted in a 2.56% reduction in mortality since 2018, and a reduction in morbidity associated with chemical water

pollution by 6.3% in 2021. Over time, the incidence of water-related diseases in the Russian Federation was generally reduced by 20.8% compared to 2018.

Monitoring and surveillance of water quality to reduce water-related morbidity and control and supervisory activities are conducted using a risk-based approach, as regulated by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 806 of August 17, 2016 "On the application of the risk-based approach in the organization of certain types of state control (supervision) and amendments to some acts of the Government of the Russian Federation".

## **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.

Significant improvement in the quality of drinking water remains a priority, as outlined in the 2018 Presidential Address to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 204 of May 7, 2018 "On National Goals and Strategic Objectives of the Russian Federation through to 2024", and the Priority activities of the Government of the Russian Federation for the period through to 2024, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation on September 29, 2018.

Information about access to drinking water, quality of drinking water supplied to the population, and its impact on health, as well as information about federal special-purpose and other state programs is publicly available in the Russian Federation, and published by federal authorities in the annual state reports posted on the official agencies' websites on the information and telecommunications network "Internet".

A steady increase has been observed in supplying the population with drinking water that meets the requirements of sanitary legislation, as is a significant decrease in the percentage of centralized drinking water supply systems failing to meet the sanitary and epidemiological requirements.

Between 2018 and 2021, the provision of quality water that meets the safety requirements increased by 1.72%.

During 2019-2021, the percentage of water samples from the centralized drinking water supply sources failing to meet the hygienic, sanitary and chemical standards stabilized (25,7%); for microbiological standards, a decrease is observed, from 4,1% to 3,9%; and for parasitological standards, a slight increase from 0.35% to 0.4%.

The quality and safety of the drinking water supplied to the population from centralized water supply systems is determined not only by the condition of the sources, but also by the condition of the water supply and distribution network. The assessment of the condition of water supply systems indicates an overall improvement.

During 2019-2021, a downward trend is observed in the percentage of drinking water samples taken from the distribution network failing to meet the microbiological requirements (reduction by 0.26%). The percentage of drinking water samples failing



to meet the parasitological requirements remains stable (0.11% in both 2019 and 2021); those failing to meet the sanitary and chemical requirements is slightly higher (an increase of 0.14%), with a positive dynamic over the decade (4.16%).

The subjects of the Russian Federation conducted activities to ensure construction, modernization and reconstruction of water supply and sanitation systems, including maintenance of recreational areas and sanitary protection zones, modernization of sewage systems and sewage treatment plants.

Improved drinking water quality and safety resulted in a 2.56% reduction in mortality since 2018, and a reduction in morbidity associated with chemical water pollution by 6.3% in 2021.

## 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 (-).*

<i>Institutional setting</i>	<i>Current value (specify year)</i>
<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

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).

The above definitions/categories do not apply in the Russian Federation.

Based on the available data, the following indicators for the sanitary condition of educational institutions (schools) apply:

- Percentage of facilities without sewage, %;
- Percentage of facilities without centralized water supply, %;
- Percentage of facilities using vended water, %.

Educational institutions (schools)	Percentage 31.12.2018	Percentage 31.12.2021
Percentage of facilities without sewage, %	6,3	3,8
Percentage of facilities without centralized water supply, %	5,8	4
Percentage of facilities using vended water, %	4	3,1

Indicators of the sanitary and technical condition of educational institutions (schools) demonstrate a reduction by 2.5% in the number of schools without a centralized sewage system; a reduction by 1.8% in the number of schools without a centralized water supply system; school numbers using vended water decreased by 0.9%.

## 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

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 (-).*

No.	Percentage of population	Current value (specify year)
1.1	As of December 31, 2024 88.8% of the population of the Russian Federation are supplied with quality drinking water from centralized water supply systems	As of December 31, 2021 87.35% of the population of the Russian Federation are supplied with high-quality drinking water from centralized water supply systems

1.2	As of 31.12.2024 - 97.2% of the urban population of the Russian Federation are supplied with high-quality drinking water from centralized water supply systems	As of 31.12.2021 - 94% of the urban population of the Russian Federation are supplied with high-quality drinking water from centralized water supply systems
	<b>Total:</b> As of December 31, 2024 – 88.8% of the population of the Russian Federation are supplied with high-quality drinking water from centralized water supply systems	As of 31.12.2021 – 87.35% of the population of the Russian Federation provided with high-quality drinking water from centralized water supply systems

Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 204 of May 7, 2018 "On National Goals and Strategic Objectives of the Russian Federation through to 2024", defined the priority "Risk-Based Approach in Control and Supervisory Activities" project, with the goal of establishing a new system of control and supervisory activities based on the concentration of limited state resources in the areas of greatest risk to prevent harm to legally protected assets, while reducing the administrative burden on bona fide economic operators.

At present, in the Russian Federation, the state sanitary and epidemiological control (surveillance) of compliance with the sanitary legislation, including the quality and safety of water supplied to the population, employs a risk-based approach in accordance with Federal Law No. 294-FZ of December 26, 2008 "On the Protection of the rights of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs in the implementation of state control (supervision) and municipal control".

The risk-based approach is a method of establishing and implementing state control (supervision), in which the choice of intensity (form, duration, frequency) of control measures, and the measures to prevent violations of the mandatory requirements of the sanitary legislation are governed by attributing the activities of a legal entity, an individual entrepreneur and/or production facilities used by them in carrying out such activities, to a certain category of risk or a certain hazard class (category).

### 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).

Decree No. 204 of the President of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2018 "On National Goals and Strategic Objectives of the Russian Federation through to 2024" defined the priority "Development of housing and communal services" project, which aims to: improve the quality of housing and utility services; reduce by 2020 accidents at public utility infrastructure facilities in the heating, water supply and sanitation by 30%; increase citizens' satisfaction with the quality of such services to 85%.

Under the Priority activities of the Government of the Russian Federation through to 2024, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation on September 29, 2018, and under the national "Ecology" project measures are taken to ensure access and improve the quality of drinking water for the population, including for areas without centralized water supply systems, through the modernization of water supply systems using advanced water treatment technologies.

## **Part seven**

### **Information on the person submitting the report**

The following report is submitted on behalf of the Russian Federation in accordance with article 7 of the Protocol on Water and Health.

Name of officer responsible for submitting the national report: Litvincev A.V.

E-mail: [LitvincevAV@rosminzdrav.ru](mailto:LitvincevAV@rosminzdrav.ru).

Phone number: +7 495 627 24 00\*15-60

Name and address of national authority:

Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation,

3, Rakhmanovsky per., Moscow

Date: April 4, 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**

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe  
Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland  
(E-mail: [protocol.water\\_health@unece.org](mailto:protocol.water_health@unece.org))

World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe

WHO European Centre for Environment and Health  
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**COMMITMENTS MADE BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION UNDER THE PROTOCOL ON WATER AND HEALTH  
TO THE 1992 CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND USE OF TRANSBOUNDARY WATERCOURSES AND  
INTERNATIONAL LAKES,  
TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2030**

Минздрав России



на 15-6/1203-сз от 08.04.2022

Aim under Article 6 of the Protocol on water and health	Target	Target dates for achievement of the target	Regulatory legal act regulating the Target	Responsible agency	Alignment with the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Article 6 of the Protocol on Water and Health</b> <b>Section I. The quality of the drinking water supplied (para 2a)</b>					
Improving the quality of the drinking water in centralized drinking water supply distribution networks	The percentage of drinking water samples from the centralized drinking water supply that fail to comply with the sanitary and chemical requirements shall not exceed 14%	2030	Federal Law No. 416-FZ of December 7, 2011 "On Water Supply and Sanitation"  Federal Law No. 52-FZ of March 30, 1999 "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population"  SanPiN 2.1.3684-21 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the maintenance of the territories of urban and rural settlements, for water bodies, drinking water and drinking water supply, atmospheric air, soils, living quarters, the operation of industrial, public premises, the organization and implementation of sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures"	The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rosпотребнадзор)	6.1. 3.3. 3.9.
	The percentage of drinking water samples from the centralized drinking water supply that fail to comply with the microbiological requirements, shall not exceed 2.7%	2030	SanPiN 2.1.3684-21 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the maintenance of the territories of urban and rural settlements, for water bodies, drinking water and drinking water supply, atmospheric air, soils, living quarters, the operation of industrial, public premises, the organization and implementation of sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures"	The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rosпотребнадзор)	
	The percentage of drinking water samples from the centralized drinking water supply that fail to comply with the parasitological	2030	SanPiN 1.2.3685-21 "Hygienic standards and requirements for ensuring the safety and/or harmlessness of environmental factors for humans"	The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rosпотребнадзор)	

	requirements, shall not exceed 0.1%				
Improving the quality of the drinking water in non-centralized drinking water supply systems, %	The percentage of drinking water samples that fail to comply with the sanitary and chemical requirements shall not exceed 30.0%	2030	SanPiN 2.1.3684-21 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the maintenance of the territories of urban and rural settlements, for water bodies, drinking water and drinking water supply, atmospheric air, soils, living quarters, the operation of industrial, public premises, the organization and implementation of sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures"	The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rosпотребнадзор)	6.1. 3.3. 3.9.
	The percentage of drinking water samples that fail to comply with the microbiological requirements shall not exceed 18.0%	2030	SanPiN 1.2.3685-21 "Hygienic standards and requirements for ensuring the safety and/or harmlessness of environmental factors for humans"	The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rosпотребнадзор)	
	The percentage of drinking water samples that fail to comply with the parasitological requirements shall not exceed 0.3%	2030		The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rosпотребнадзор)	
Improving the sustainability and reliability of the drinking water quality control systems	Regulation of laboratory control of the quality of drinking water: - as part of social and hygienic monitoring; - as part of state sanitary and epidemiological control (surveillance); - as part of industrial environmental monitoring	2030	The Federal "Clean Water" project of the National "Housing and Urban Environment" project, approved by the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Strategic Development and National Projects (minutes No.16 of 24 December 2018 and No.11 of 29 October 2020)  Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of No. 60 of 02.02.2006 "On Approval of the Regulations on Conducting Social and Hygienic Monitoring"  Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 10 of January 6, 2015 "On the procedure for the implementation of production	The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rosпотребнадзор)  Legal entities and individual entrepreneurs, supplying water to the population	6.1.

			control of quality and safety of drinking water and hot water"  SanPiN 2.1.3684-21 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the maintenance of the territories of urban and rural settlements, for water bodies, drinking water and drinking water supply, atmospheric air, soils, living quarters, the operation of industrial, public premises, the organization and implementation of sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures"		
	Drinking water laboratory testing by legal entities and individual entrepreneurs utilizing capacities of the laboratories accredited in the national accreditation system - in accordance with the mandatory requirements	In accordance with the mandatory requirements	Federal Law No. 416-FZ of December 7, 2011 "On Water Supply and Sanitation"  Federal Law No. 52-FZ of March 30, 1999 "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population"  Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 10 of January 6, 2015 "On the procedure for the implementation of production control of quality and safety of drinking water and hot water"	The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rosпотребнадзор)  Legal entities and individual entrepreneurs, supplying water to the population	
	Development of information resources and databases of social and hygienic monitoring of drinking water quality for analysis, assessment, forecasting, development, justification and management decision-making	2025	Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of No. 60 of 02.02.2006 "On Approval of the Regulations on Conducting Social and Hygienic Monitoring"  The Federal "Clean Water" project of the National "Housing and Urban Environment" project, approved by the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Strategic Development and National Projects (minutes No.16 of 24 December 2018 and No.11 of 29 October 2020)	The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rosпотребнадзор)	



State control (supervision) over the quality of the drinking water	Federal state sanitary and epidemiological control (surveillance) of compliance with the sanitary legislation in the area of drinking water quality	Annually	<p>Federal Law No. 52-FZ of March 30, 1999 "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population"</p> <p>Federal Law No. 248-FZ of July 31, 2020 "On State control (supervision) and municipal control in the Russian Federation"</p> <p>Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 322 of 30 June 2004 "On approval of the Regulations on the Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare"</p> <p>Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1100 of 30 June 2021 "On the Federal State Sanitary and Epidemiological Control (Surveillance)"</p> <p>Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 60 of 02 February 2006 "On approval of the Regulations on conducting social and hygienic monitoring"</p>	The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rosпотребнадзор)	6.1 3.3 3.9
Public health risk management	Assessment of the health status of the population as related to the use of drinking water	Annually	Federal Law No. 52-FZ of March 30, 1999 "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population"	The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rosпотребнадзор)	3.9
Drinking water supply regulation and methodology	Development and revision of regulatory legal and guidance documents on drinking water quality	2030	Federal Law No. 52-FZ of March 30, 1999 "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population"	<p>The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rosпотребнадзор)</p> <p>The Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation</p>	6.1. 3.3. 3.9.
<b>Article 6 of the Protocol on Water and Health</b>					

<b>Section II. The reduction of the scale of outbreaks and incidents of water-related disease (para 2b)</b>					
Prevention of water-related infectious diseases	Implementation of federal state sanitary and epidemiological control (surveillance) to prevent epidemics and reduce outbreaks of diseases caused by waterborne infections	Annually	<p>Federal Law No. 52-FZ of March 30, 1999 "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population"</p> <p>Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 322 of 30 June 2004 "On approval of the Regulations on the Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare"</p> <p>Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1100 of 30 June 2021 "On the Federal State Sanitary and Epidemiological Control (Surveillance)"</p> <p>SanPiN 3.3686-21 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the prevention of infectious diseases"</p>	The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rosпотребнадзор)	3.3 3.9.
	Maintaining zero incidence of cholera and typhoid fever in the population	Annually	<p>SanPiN 3.3686-21 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the prevention of infectious diseases"</p> <p>SanPiN 1.2.3685-21 "Hygienic standards and requirements for ensuring the safety and/or harmlessness of environmental factors for humans"</p>	The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rosпотребнадзор)	
	Maintaining a downward trend in the incidence of acute viral hepatitis A and dysentery	Annually	<p>SanPiN 3.3686-21 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the prevention of infectious diseases"</p> <p>SanPiN 1.2.3685-21 "Hygienic standards and requirements for ensuring the safety and/or harmlessness of environmental factors for humans"</p>	The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rosпотребнадзор)	

Prevention of non-communicable diseases associated with the water factor	Epidemiological surveillance of potentially water-related non-infectious diseases	Annually	Federal Law No. 323-FZ of 21 November 2011 "On the Fundamentals of Healthcare in the Russian Federation"  Federal Law No. 52-FZ of March 30, 1999 "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population"	Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation  The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor)	
<b>Article 6 of the Protocol on Water and Health Section III. Access to drinking water (para 2c)</b>					
Improving the population's access to drinking water from the centralized drinking water supply distribution network	Increase the percentage of the general population supplied with quality drinking water from the centralized drinking water supply distribution network to 88.8%	2024	Federal Law No. 416-FZ of December 7, 2011 "On Water Supply and Sanitation"  The Federal "Clean Water" project of the National "Housing and Urban Environment" project, approved by the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Strategic Development and National Projects (minutes No.16 of 24 December 2018 and No.11 of 29 October 2020)	The Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation  The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor)	6.1. 3.3 3.9
	Increase the percentage of the urban population supplied with quality drinking water from the centralized drinking water supply to 97.2%	2024	Federal Law No. 416-FZ of December 7, 2011 "On Water Supply and Sanitation"  The Federal "Clean Water" project of the National "Housing and Urban Environment" project, approved by the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Strategic Development and National Projects (minutes No.16 of 24 December 2018 and No.11 of 29 October 2020)	The Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation  The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor)	
<b>Article 6 of the Protocol on Water and Health Section IV. Access to sanitation (para 2d)</b>					
Increase coverage by organized sanitation services	Monitor the percentage of the population using water supply services in	Once every 2 years	The Federal Plan for Statistical Work approved by Government Directive No. 671 of 6 May 2008 (as amended on January 28, 2022)	The Federal Service for State Statistics	6.1 6.2

	compliance with the safety requirements		The Unified Interagency Information and Statistical System (EMISS): <a href="https://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/59170">https://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/59170</a>		
	Monitor the percentage of the population using sanitation services in compliance with the safety requirements, including services for washing hands with soap and water	Once every 2 years			
	Conduct professional hygienic training and competence assessment of certified task force (officials and employees whose professional activities are related to public utilities and domestic services), in order to prevent and minimize epidemiological risks to public health	Annually	Federal Law No. 52-FZ of March 30, 1999 "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population"  Federal Law No. 323-FZ of 21 November 2011 "On the Fundamentals of Healthcare in the Russian Federation"  Order of the Ministry of Health of Russia dated June 29, 2000 No. 229 "On professional hygienic training and certification of officials and employees of organizations" (Registered in the Ministry of Justice of Russia on July 20, 2000 No. 2321)	The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rosпотребнадзор)  Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation	
<b>Article 6 of the Protocol on Water and Health</b>					
<b>Section V. Levels of performance of collective systems and other systems for water supply (para 2e)</b>					
Construction and reconstruction (modernization) of drinking water supply facilities	Increase in the number of constructed and reconstructed (modernized) drinking water supply and water treatment facilities as outlined in regional programs	2030	The Federal "Clean Water" project of the National "Housing and Urban Environment" project, approved by the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Strategic Development and National Projects (minutes No.16 of 24 December 2018 and No.11 of 29 October 2020)	The Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation	6.1
<b>Article 6 of the Protocol on Water and Health</b>					
<b>Section VI. Levels of performance of collective systems and other systems for sanitation (para 2e)</b>					

Improvement of sanitation management	Monitoring and controlling the accidents and incidents at housing and utility sector facilities in the Russian Federation	Annually and continuously	Federal Law No. 416-FZ of December 7, 2011 "On Water Supply and Sanitation"	The Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation	6.2
			Priority project passport "Ensuring the quality of housing and utility services" (approved by the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Strategic Development and National Projects (minutes No. 5 of April 18, 2017))		6.3
			Order of the Ministry of Construction of the Russian Federation No. 305/pr of 04.06.2020 "On approval of guidelines on the procedure for monitoring and surveillance of accidents and incidents at housing and utility services sites"		6.4
	Introduction of the automated information system "Housing and Utility Services Reform" - a single module for the unified dispatching services in the housing and utility sector	2030	Order of the Ministry of Construction of the Russian Federation No. 305/pr of 04.06.2020 "On approval of guidelines on the procedure for monitoring and surveillance of accidents and incidents at housing and utility services sites"	The Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation	
<b>Article 6 of the Protocol on Water and Health</b>					
<b>Section VII. Application of recognized good practices to the management of water supply (para 2f)</b>					
Improvement of water supply management	Development of advanced water treatment technologies	Annually	Federal Law No. 416-FZ of December 7, 2011 "On Water Supply and Sanitation"	The Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation	6.1
			The Federal "Clean Water" project of the National "Housing and Urban Environment" project, approved by the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Strategic Development and National Projects (minutes No.16 of 24 December 2018 and No.11 of 29 October 2020)		6.4
	Use of risk-based approaches in establishing and	Annually	Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 806 of August 17, 2016 "On the application of the risk-based approach in the	The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer	6.5

	implementing federal state sanitary and epidemiological control (surveillance) over business entities engaged in population water supply		organization of certain types of state control (supervision) and amendments to some acts of the Government of the Russian Federation"  Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1100 of 30 June 2021 "On the Federal State Sanitary and Epidemiological Control (Surveillance)"	Protection and Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor)	
<b>Article 6 of the Protocol on Water and Health</b>					
<b>Section VIII. Application of recognized good practice to the management of sanitation (para 2f) (continued)</b>					
Improvement of management of sanitation	Use of risk-based approach in the management of sanitation	Annually	Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 806 of August 17, 2016 "On the application of the risk-based approach in the organization of certain types of state control (supervision) and amendments to some acts of the Government of the Russian Federation"	The Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation  The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation	6.3 6.5
	Improvement of regulatory legal acts for sanitation	Annually	Federal Law No. 416-FZ of December 7, 2011 "On Water Supply and Sanitation"	The Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation	
Restoration of water bodies	Increase of the area of restored water bodies	2024	Federal project "Preservation of unique water bodies" of the national "Ecology" project, approved by the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Strategic Development and National Projects (minutes No. 16 of December 24, 2018)	The Federal Agency for Water Resources	6.6
<b>Article 6 of the Protocol on Water and Health</b>					
<b>Section IX. Occurrence of discharges of untreated wastewater (para 2 (g), (i))</b>					
Reducing the volume of untreated wastewater	Reduce the volume of untreated wastewater discharged into the Volga River	2024	Federal project "Revitalization of the Volga" of the national "Ecology" project, approved by the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Strategic Development and National Projects (minutes No. 16 of December 24, 2018)	The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation	6.3.

	Reduce the volume of untreated wastewater discharged into water bodies of the Baikal Natural Area	2024	Federal project "Preservation of Lake Baikal" of the national "Ecology" project, approved by the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Strategic Development and National Projects (minutes No. 16 of December 24, 2018)	The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation	
Reducing the volume of untreated stormwater	Improve the management of rainwater drainage systems	2030	National "Housing and Urban Environment" project, approved by the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Strategic Development and National Projects (minutes No.16 of 24 December 2018 and No.11 of 29 October 2020)	The Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation	6.3
<b>Article 6 of the Protocol on Water and Health</b>					
<b>Section XI. Quality of discharges of wastewater from wastewater treatment installations (para 2h)</b>					
Wastewater quality regulation	Introduction and implementation of the best available wastewater treatment technologies for centralized water disposal systems in rural or urban areas	2024	Federal "Clean Water" project of the National "Housing and Urban Environment" project, approved by the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Strategic Development and National Projects (minutes No.16 of 24 December 2018 and No.11 of 29 October 2020)	The Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation  The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation  The Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation	6.3
	Compliance with the regulation for technical specifications (suspended solids, COD, 5-day BOD, ammonia nitrogen, nitrate nitrogen, nitrite nitrogen, phosphorus of phosphates) for water and wastewater treatment facilities of centralized water disposal systems in rural and urban areas	2024	Federal "Clean Water" project of the National "Housing and Urban Environment" project, approved by the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Strategic Development and National Projects (minutes No.16 of 24 December 2018 and No.11 of 29 October 2020)	The Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation  The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor)  The Federal Agency for Fishery (Rosrybolovstvo)	

	designed for mixed (urban) wastewater treatment				
	Increase the percentage of effluents treated to standard quality	2024	Federal "Clean Water" project of the National "Housing and Urban Environment" project, approved by the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Strategic Development and National Projects (minutes No.16 of 24 December 2018 and No.11 of 29 October 2020)	The Federal Agency for Water Resources (Rosvodresursy)	

**Article 6 of the Protocol on Water and Health**

**Section XII. Disposal or reuse of sewage sludge from collective systems of sanitation or other sanitation installations (para 2i), part 1**

Improvement of methods of sewage sludge processing and use	Introduction of economically and environmentally sound methods of sewage sludge processing and use	2024	Federal "Clean Water" project of the National "Housing and Urban Environment" project, approved by the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Strategic Development and National Projects (minutes No.16 of 24 December 2018 and No.11 of 29 October 2020)	<p>The Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation</p> <p>The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation</p> <p>The Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation</p> <p>The Federal Agency for Technical Regulation and Metrology</p> <p>Federal State Unitary Enterprise "Russian Scientific and Technical Centre for Information on Standardization, Metrology and Conformity Assessment"</p>	6.3.
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**Article 6 of the Protocol on Water and Health**

**Section XIII. Quality of wastewater used for irrigation purposes (para 2 i), part 2**



Regulation of the wastewater quality	Compliance with the sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the quality of wastewater used for irrigation purposes	Annually	<p>SanPiN 1.2.3685-21 "Hygienic standards and requirements for ensuring the safety and/or harmlessness of environmental factors for humans"</p> <p>SanPiN 2.1.3684-21 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the maintenance of the territories of urban and rural settlements, for water bodies, drinking water and drinking water supply, atmospheric air, soils, living quarters, the operation of industrial, public premises, the organization and implementation of sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures"</p> <p>SanPiN 3.3686-21 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the prevention of infectious diseases"</p>	<p>The Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation</p> <p>The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rosпотrebnadzor)</p>	6.3.
<p><b>Article 6 of the Protocol on Water and Health</b>  <b>Section XIV. Quality of waters which are used as sources for drinking water (para 2j), part 1</b></p>					
A positive trend in reducing the percentage of sources of centralized drinking water supply failing to meet the sanitary and hygienic requirements	Percentage of sources of centralized drinking water supply failing to meet the sanitary and epidemiological requirements due to the lack of sanitary protection zones: ground - no more than 15%; surface - no more than 40%	2030	<p>Federal Law No. 52-FZ of March 30, 1999 "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population"</p> <p>SanPiN 2.1.4.1110-02 "Sanitary protection zones for water supply sources and drinking water pipelines"</p>	<p>The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rosпотrebnadzor)</p> <p>The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation</p> <p>The Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation</p>	6.1 6.3
<p><b>Article 6 of the Protocol on Water and Health</b>  <b>Section XV. Quality of waters used for bathing (para 2j), part 2</b></p>					

Improving the quality of waters used for bathing	The percentage of samples from water bodies of category II (located in recreational areas) that fail to meet the sanitary and chemical requirements, shall not exceed 18.0%	Annually	SanPiN 1.2.3685-21 "Hygienic standards and requirements for ensuring the safety and/or harmlessness of environmental factors for humans"	The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor)  The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation	6.2 6.6
	The percentage of samples from water bodies of category II (located in recreational areas) that fail to meet the microbiological requirements, shall not exceed 20.0%	Annually	SanPiN 1.2.3685-21 "Hygienic standards and requirements for ensuring the safety and/or harmlessness of environmental factors for humans"	The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor)  The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation  The Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation	
	The percentage of samples from water bodies of category II (located in recreational areas) that fail to meet the parasitological requirements, shall not exceed 0.8%	Annually	SanPiN 1.2.3685-21 "Hygienic standards and requirements for ensuring the safety and/or harmlessness of environmental factors for humans"	The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor)  The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation  The Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation	
	Use of risk-based approach in the federal state sanitary and	Annually	Federal Law No. 52-FZ of March 30, 1999 "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population"	The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer	

	epidemiological supervision (control) of compliance with the sanitary legislation for recreation areas		<p>Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1100 of 30 June 2021 "On the Federal State Sanitary and Epidemiological Control (surveillance)"</p> <p>Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 806 of August 17, 2016 "On the application of the risk-based approach in the organization of certain types of state control (supervision) and amendments to some acts of the Government of the Russian Federation"</p> <p>SanPiN 2.1.3684-21 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the maintenance of the territories of urban and rural settlements, for water bodies, drinking water and drinking water supply, atmospheric air, soils, living quarters, the operation of industrial, public premises, the organization and implementation of sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures"</p>	Protection and Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor)	
<b>Article 6 of the Protocol on Water and Health</b>					
<b>Section XVII. Application of recognized good practice in the management of enclosed waters generally available for bathing (para 2k)</b>					
Improving the quality and safety of enclosed waters generally available for bathing	Application of a risk-based approach in implementing the federal state sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control) of compliance with the sanitary legislation for the quality of enclosed waters generally available for bathing (pools, water parks)	Annually	<p>Federal Law No. 52-FZ of March 30, 1999 "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population"</p> <p>Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1100 of 30 June 2021 "On the Federal State Sanitary and Epidemiological Control (surveillance)"</p> <p>SanPiN 2.1.3678-20 "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the operation of premises, buildings, structures, equipment and transport, as well as conditions for the activities of business entities engaged in the</p>	The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor)	6.4

			sale of goods, performance of work or rendering of services"		
			SanPiN 1.2.3685-21 "Hygienic standards and requirements for ensuring the safety and/or harmlessness of environmental factors for humans"		
<b>Article 6 of the Protocol on Water and Health</b>					
<b>Section XVIII. Identification and remediation of particularly contaminated sites (para 2l)</b>					
Identification and remediation (clean-up) of particularly contaminated sites	State environmental monitoring of the water resources and development of databases for analysis, evaluation, forecasting, development, justification and management decision-making	Annually	Federal "Preservation of unique water bodies" project of the national "Ecology" project, approved by the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Strategic Development and National Projects (minutes No. 16 of December 24, 2018)	The Federal Agency for Water Resources	6.3.
	Increase in the number of remediated most environmentally hazardous sites	2030	The National "Ecology" project, approved by the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Strategic Development and National Projects (minutes No. 16 of December 24, 2018)	The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation	
<b>Article 6 of the Protocol on Water and Health</b>					
<b>Section XIX. Effectiveness of systems for the management, development, protection and use of water resources (para 2m)</b>					
Improvement of the water resource management system	Increase the length of cleared sections of river channels	2024	Federal "Preservation of unique water bodies" project of the national "Ecology" project, approved by the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Strategic Development and National Projects (minutes No. 16 of December 24, 2018)	The Federal Agency for Water Resources	6.6.
	Increase the length of restored water bodies in the Lower Volga Region	2024	Federal "Preservation of unique water bodies" project of the national "Ecology" project, approved by the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Strategic Development and National Projects (minutes No. 16 of December 24, 2018)	The Federal Agency for Water Resources	

	Increase in the number of constructed and reconstructed culverts to improve water exchange in the lower reaches of the Volga River	2024	The National "Ecology" project, approved by the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Strategic Development and National Projects (minutes No. 16 of December 24, 2018)	The Federal Agency for Water Resources	
<b>Article 6 of the Protocol on Water and Health</b>					
<b>Section XX. Frequency of publications on the quality of drinking water and other waters relevant to the Protocol (para 2n)</b>					
Increase access to the information on water and health	State Report "On the State of Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population in the Russian Federation"	Annually	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 513 of May 23, 2012 "On the state report 'On the state of sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population in the Russian Federation'"	The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rosпотребнадзор)	6.5
	State report "On the Status and Use of Water Resources in the Russian Federation"	Annually	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 726 of September 25, 2000 "On approval of the Regulations 'On the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation'"	The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation	
	Information and analytical support and development of the information system "Interactive map of drinking water quality control in the Russian Federation"	2025	Federal "Clean Water" project of the National "Housing and Urban Environment" project, approved by the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Strategic Development and National Projects (minutes No.16 of 24 December 2018 and No.11 of 29 October 2020)	The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rosпотребнадзор)	
	Voluntary national review of the Sustainable Development Goals and implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda	By agreement		The Analytical Center under the Government of the Russian Federation in cooperation with the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Natural Resources and	

				Environment of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation, Federal Service for State Statistics, Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare, Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring, Federal Agency for Technical Regulation and Metrology, Federal Agency for Water Resources	
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