



European  
Social  
Charter

Charte  
Sociale  
Européenne



COUNCIL  
OF EUROPE

CONSEIL  
DE L'EUROPE

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## **EUROPEAN SOCIAL CHARTER**

2<sup>nd</sup> National Report on the implementation of  
the European Social Charter

submitted by

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN  
FEDERATION**

(Articles 3, 11, 12 and 13  
for the period  
01/01/2008 – 31/12/2011)

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**CYCLE 2013**



## **Second report of the Russian Federation on the subject group "Health care, social security and social protection" (Art. 3) in 2012**

### **Article 3 – The Right to Safe and Healthy Working Conditions**

With a view to ensuring the effective exercise of the right to safe and healthy working conditions, the Parties undertake, in consultation with employers' and workers' organizations:

1. to formulate, implement and periodically review a coherent national policy on occupational safety, occupational health and the working environment. The primary aim of this policy shall be to improve occupational health and safety and to prevent accidents and injury to health arising out of, linked with, or occurring during the course of work, particularly by minimizing the causes of hazards inherent in the working environment;
2. to issue health and safety regulations;
3. to provide for the enforcement of such regulations by measures of supervision;
4. to promote the progressive development of occupational health services for all workers with essentially preventive and advisory functions.

**Article 3§1 - to formulate, implement and periodically review a coherent national policy on occupational safety, occupational health and the working environment. The primary aim of this policy shall be to improve occupational health and safety and to prevent accidents and injury to health arising out of, linked with, or occurring during the course of work, particularly by minimizing the causes of hazards inherent in the working environment**

*1) Please describe the national policy on occupational hygiene and safety and the consultation with employers' and workers' organizations in formulating this policy. Please specify the nature of, reasons for and extent of any reforms.*

The Constitution of the Russian Federation guarantees the right to labour conditions meeting the requirements for safety and hygiene (Article 37).

The basic principles of the legal regulation of employment relationships and any other relationships directly associated therewith are established by Article 2 of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation. On the basis of the universally recognized principles and standards of international law and in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the basic principles of the legal regulation of employment relationships and any other relationships directly associated therewith shall be to ensure the right of the employee to fair working conditions, including working conditions meeting safety and hygiene requirements, the right to rest, including the fixed duration of working time, days off and holidays, and annual paid leave.

An employee's right to occupational safety shall include the following subjective rights:

- for a workplace meeting occupational safety requirements;
- compulsory social insurance against accidents at work and occupational diseases in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation;
- obtaining accurate information from the employer, the relevant State bodies and public organizations on the working conditions and occupational health and safety in the workplace, on the existing risk of damage to health, as well as on protection measures against exposure to harmful or hazardous production factors;
- refusal to work in the event of danger to their life or health as a result of the violation of the occupational health and safety requirements, except for the cases stipulated by federal laws, to eliminate such dangers;

- provision of personal and collective protection equipment for employees in accordance with the occupational safety requirements at the expense of the employer;
- training in safe work methods and techniques at the expense of the employer;
- retraining funded by the employer in the event of liquidation of the workplace as a result of the violation of occupational health and safety requirements;
- request for carrying out an inspection of conditions and working safety at their workplace by federal bodies of executive power in the field of state supervision and monitoring the compliance with labour and occupational safety law, by employees exercising public assessment of working conditions and by trade union control bodies monitoring the compliance with labour and occupational safety law;
- bringing the matter of occupational safety before the government bodies of the Russian Federation, government bodies of the Russian Federation and local self-government bodies, to the employer, employers' associations and trade unions, associations thereof and other authorized representative bodies of workers on occupational health and safety;
- personal participation or participation through their representatives when considering issues related to providing safe working conditions at the workplace and in the investigation of accidents at work in which they are involved or their occupational diseases;
- a special (urgent) medical check-up (examination) in accordance with medical advice while retaining the workplace (job) and the average payment for the time of undergoing a medical examination;
- compensation set by the legislation of the Russian Federation and laws of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, the collective agreement (treaty), the labour agreement (contract), if they are engaged in hard work or work in harmful or hazardous conditions.

Article 210 of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation defines the areas for the implementation of State policy in the sphere of occupational safety, the most important of which is:

- ensuring the priority of employees' life and health preservation;
- enactment and implementation of federal occupational safety laws and related normative legal acts of the Russian Federation, occupational safety laws and related normative legal acts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, and also federal, sectoral, and territorial target programmes of improving the working environment and occupational safety;
- state administration of occupational safety;
- state (federal) supervision and control over the observance of labour law and other normative legal acts containing standards of labour law, including inspections of compliance with State regulatory occupational safety requirements;
- prevention of accidents at work and cases of damage to the health of workers;
- training and retraining of specialists in occupational health and safety.

The State's federal laws and other regulatory legal acts and the legislation of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation establish the rules, procedures and criteria for the occupational safety of employees during the course of employment.

Occupational safety requirements apply and are mandatory:

- for all employers;
- organizations of all types of ownership and organizational forms;
- all workers involved in an employment relationship with employers;
- cooperative members, participating in joint industrial, production and other economic activities, based on their personal labour participation;
- students at educational establishments of higher professional and secondary vocational education, students at educational establishments of secondary, primary vocational education and educational establishments of general basic education taking a practical internship in organizations;
- military personnel assigned to work in an organization;
- persons sentenced to imprisonment during the period of their work in organizations.

Citizens of the Russian Federation employed in other countries are subject to the occupational safety law of the country of the employer, and foreign citizens and stateless persons working in enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation are subject to the occupational safety law of the Russian Federation, unless otherwise stipulated by an international treaty of the Russian Federation.

If an international treaty of the Russian Federation stipulates other rules than those provided for by the occupational safety law, the rules of the international treaty shall apply.

In order to establish safe and healthy working conditions in the organization, the employer shall guarantee:

- employees' safety when using buildings, structures and equipment, conducting technological processes and with raw produce and materials used in production;

- the use of certified personal and collective protection equipment for employees;

- working conditions in every workplace conforming to occupational safety requirements;

- employee labour and rest schedules in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and laws of constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

- purchase at their own expense and distribution among employees working under harmful or dangerous conditions, doing work under specific temperature conditions, or doing work that inflicts contamination, of special working clothes, boots, and other personal protection equipment and rinsing and neutralizing substances, according to the statutory norms;

- training employees in safe methods and ways of work and rendering first aid after industrial accidents; instructing employees on occupational safety; organizing trainee courses for employees in the workplace and examinations of the knowledge of occupational safety requirements and safe methods and ways of work;

- non-admission to work of persons who have not undergone, in the statutory order, training and instruction on occupational safety, and have not taken trainee courses in the workplace or examinations of the knowledge of occupational safety requirements;

- organization of control over workplace conditions and correct use by employees of individual and collective protection equipment;

- conducting assessment of workplace conditions with subsequent certification of occupational safety measures taken in the organization;

- organization at their own expense, in cases stipulated by the labour law, of employees' compulsory preliminary (when hiring employees) and periodical (during employees' work time) medical examinations (surveys), as well as urgent medical examinations (surveys) upon the request of employees and according to the medical comment, maintaining employees' positions and average earnings during the period of such medical examinations (surveys);

- non-admission to work of employees' who have not undergone compulsory medical examinations (surveys), and/or in the case there are any medical contraindications;

- informing employees of working conditions and occupational safety at their workplace, of any existing risk to their health, and of all compensations and individual protection equipment they are eligible to receive;

- providing federal bodies of executive power charged with the function of normative-legal regulation in the sphere of labour, federal executive authorities authorized to conduct monitoring and supervision, executive bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the field of occupational safety and trade union bodies to monitor compliance with labour and occupational safety law information and documentation allowing them to exercise their powers;

- taking measures of precaution against emergencies; preserving employees' life and health in emergency situations, including rendering first aid to the injured;

- investigation and registration of workplace accidents and occupational diseases in accordance with the established procedure;

- the provision of sanitary, treatment and prevention services for employees in accordance with occupational safety requirements, as well as delivery to a health care institution for workers who become ill in the workplace if they require emergency medical care;

- unconstrained admission to the enterprise of occupational safety administration officers of federal bodies authorized to conduct supervision and monitoring of compliance with the labour law and other normative legal acts containing standards of labour law, of bodies of the Russian Federation Fund of Social Insurance, and representatives of public controlling bodies in order to inspect the labour conditions and occupational safety at the enterprise and to investigate industrial accidents and occupational diseases;

- complying with orders of officers of the federal bodies of executive power responsible for conducting State supervision and monitoring of compliance with labour law and other regulatory legal acts containing standards of labour law, and consideration of the reports of public control bodies within the time limits established by the labour code of the Russian Federation;

- compulsory social insurance of employees against accidents at work and occupational diseases;

- familiarizing employees with occupational safety requirements;

- the development and adoption of rules and regulations on occupational health and safety for workers in accordance with Article 372 of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation;

- availability of a set of normative legal acts containing occupational safety requirements in accordance with the specific nature of activity at the enterprise.

In turn, in order to ensure the observance of occupational safety requirements, employees are also charged with certain responsibilities.

Thus, the employee shall:

- comply with the occupational safety requirements;

- use personal and collective protection equipment correctly;

- undergo training to use safe methods and techniques, to give first aid in the event of production accidents, receive instruction on occupational safety, take a trainee course in the workplace, and take an examination of the knowledge of occupational safety requirements;

- notify their direct or higher-level supervisor immediately of any situation, which may be hazardous for people's life and health, of any accident, which occurred in production, or about deterioration of their health, including symptoms of an acute occupational disease/poisoning;

- take preliminary (prior to starting employment) and regular (in the course of employment) medical checkups/examinations, as well as undergo urgent medical examinations (surveys) when referred by the employer in cases provided for by law.

The law establishes requirements for the compliance of all industrial buildings, structures, machinery, tools and other production equipment and technological processes, with the occupational safety requirements. Construction, reconstruction, technical retooling of production facilities, manufacture and introduction of new equipment or introduction of new techniques shall be not allowed, unless findings are available after government examination of labour conditions stating that the projects indicated in the first part of this Article comply with the occupational safety requirements stipulated in paragraph 1, Article 215 of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation, as well as without permission of the relevant State bodies which exercise supervision and monitoring of compliance with occupational safety requirements.

New production facilities or those under reconstruction cannot be commissioned, unless findings of the relevant government bodies, which exercise supervision and monitoring of compliance with the occupational safety requirements, are available.

The use of harmful or dangerous substances, materials, products or goods and/or rendering of services, for which metrological methods and means have not yet been devised and toxicological evaluation (in terms of health protection or medical and biological assessment) has not been carried out, shall be not allowed in production.

If harmful or dangerous substances are to be applied, which are new or have been not used in the organization previously, the employer must agree the ways of preserving the employees' lives and health with the relevant bodies of government supervision and monitoring of compliance with occupational safety requirements, before using the abovementioned substances.

Machinery, gear and other production equipment, vehicles, processes, materials and

chemical agents, personal and collective protection equipment for employees, including those of foreign manufacture, shall comply with the occupational safety requirements established in the Russian Federation and be provided with certificates of compliance.

All employees of the organization, including its leader, shall undergo training on health and safety and examination of their knowledge of occupational safety requirements.

The employer or a person authorized by him or her shall instruct in occupational safety all persons taking up employment and employees being transferred to another position, arrangements shall be made to train them to use safe methods and techniques and to give first aid in the event of production accidents.

The instruction of employees is classified according to its nature and timing as introductory, primary, secondary, unscheduled or current.

Introductory instruction must be conducted with all employees taking up employment, regardless of their position, employment history etc., persons at the organization on business trips, as well as persons undergoing an industrial internship. The conduction of the introductory instruction and examination of knowledge is registered in an appropriate log of introductory instruction according to the established form. The instruction is provided by the head of employment directly.

Primary instruction is carried out directly in the workplace. During the first two to five shifts after primary instruction all employees work under the supervision of the master or foreman. After that, their admission to independent work is documented. The act of instruction is registered in the instruction log.

Employees shall undergo repeat instruction at least once every 6 months.

Unscheduled instruction is conducted in the event of a change in the occupational safety rules, changes in production technologies, replacement of equipment, raw materials, and in case there has been an interval without work of more than 60 days (and in some kinds of work - more than 30 days). Before performing special operations, for which an admission-order is documented, current instruction is carried out.

The employer shall provide training for persons entering employment involving harmful and/or hazardous labour conditions in safe work methods and techniques with a trainee course in their workplaces and examinations of the knowledge of the occupational safety requirements during the course of work.

The government shall promote the organization of occupational safety education in educational institutions of general primary, general comprehensive, secondary (full) education and those of general vocational, secondary vocational, higher professional and postgraduate professional education.

The government shall provide vocational/professional education for occupational safety specialists in educational institutions of secondary vocational and higher professional education.

The implementation of the main areas of State policy in the field of occupational health and safety is ensured by the concerted actions of bodies of State power of the Russian Federation, bodies of State power of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and bodies of local self-government, employers, associations of employers, trade unions and associations thereof and other representative bodies of occupational safety authorized by the employees.

Articles 35 and 35.1 of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation establish the procedure for the formation of the Commissions on the regulation of socio-labour relations consisting of the parties of social partnership, as well as the involvement of social partners in the formulation and implementation of State policy in the field of labour.

Bills and other normative legal acts of the executive authorities and bodies of local self-government, as well as documents and materials required for discussion, shall be submitted by the federal state authorities, state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and bodies of local self-government, submitting the acts in question to the relevant Commission

in charge of the regulation of socio-labour relations (the relevant trade unions or associations thereof and employers' associations).

The decisions of the relevant commissions on the regulation of socio-labour relations or the opinions of their parties (conclusions of the relevant trade unions or associations thereof and employers' associations) on the bills and other normative legal acts of the executive authorities and bodies of local self-government are subject to review by the federal state authorities, state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and bodies of local self-government adopting the acts in question.

In the Russian Federation, the General Agreement of All-Russian Trade Union Associations, All-Russian Employers' Associations and the Government of the Russian Federation for 2011-2013 is currently in force.

Section V of the General Agreement "Working Conditions and Occupational Safety, Industrial and Environmental Safety" stipulates that parties consider ensuring the employees' life and health preservation in the course of employment a national priority in terms of maintaining human capital and regard them in conjunction with addressing the tasks of improving working conditions and occupational safety, industrial and environmental safety.

On the basis of the General Agreement, the parties of social partnership develop drafts of sectoral agreements concluded at the federal, regional and interregional levels of social partnership. On the local level - in organizations where collective agreements are concluded.

The Council on sectoral agreements concluded at the federal level of social partnership was established in 2006 under the Federal Service for Labour and Employment.

The Council considers the issues of the contents of agreements and their compliance with labour law provisions, including occupational health and safety issues.

The agreements provide for appropriate measures aimed at the training of employees and conducting compulsory preliminary (when hiring employees) and periodical medical examinations for employees. They also establish the procedures for informing employees of working conditions and the exchange of information regarding the compliance of premises and equipment with occupational safety standards.

Coordination of the actions of the parties in the field of occupational safety is provided by special state bodies, trade union bodies and employers' associations.

At the level of organizations, consultations are held within the framework of the occupational safety service, which shall be established as stipulated by the Labour Code of the Russian Federation (Art. 217).

In 2011, a number of amendments and addenda to the existing labour law were adopted. In particular, a special chapter on the regulation of work of employees engaged in underground work was introduced to the Labour Code of the Russian Federation (coming into effect on March 31, 2012). A new wording of Article 360 of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation Procedure was introduced to define the procedure for organizing and conducting inspections of employers to ensure compliance with labour laws and other regulatory legal acts containing standards of labour law.

In 2012, the Government of the Russian Federation introduced bills providing for:

- the introduction of amendments to the Labour Code with a view to reducing the administrative and financial burden on business by the substitution of the costly and ineffective certification of occupational safety organization with a declaration of conformity of working conditions and occupational safety with the State regulatory requirements for working conditions and occupational safety which would be free of charge for the employer;

- the introduction of amendments to the Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Offences and Article 143 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation with a view to increase liabilities for violations of occupational safety law.

In order to develop a modern system of occupational risks management the concepts of "occupational risk" and "occupational risk management" were introduced into the Labour Code of the Russian Federation, the powers of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of the



Russian Federation on the approval of the procedure of risk assessment and risk management were established (Federal Law No. 238-FZ of July 18, 2011); in order to prevent misuse of funds allocated for occupational health and safety, a Model list of measures to be implemented by the employer annually to improve the working conditions and occupational safety and reduce occupational risks was introduced.

In order to increase the accountability of employees for violations of discipline in enterprises in high hazard industries that may result in accidents and emergency situations, Federal Law No. 35-FZ of March 8, 2011 was enacted approving the Charter of the Discipline of Employees of Organizations Operating Production Facilities of Special Radiation and Nuclear Hazards and Objects in the Area of Use of Nuclear Power (of March 8, 2011 No. 35-FZ).

*2) Please indicate the measures taken (administrative arrangements, programmes, action plans, projects etc.) to implement the national policy in consultation with employers' and workers' organizations.*

The procedure for the development, approval and amendment of normative legal acts containing State regulatory occupational safety requirements, including occupational safety standards is established by the Government of the Russian Federation, taking into account the views of the Russian Trilateral Commission for the Regulation of Social and Labour Relations, whose objectives are:

- collective bargaining and the preparation of a draft general agreement between All-Russian associations of trade unions, All-Russian employers' associations and the Government of the Russian Federation;

- promotion of the agreement-based regulation of social and labour relations at federal level;

- holding consultations on drafting federal laws and other state normative legal acts in the field of social labour issues, federal programmes in the field of labour, employment of the population, workforce migration and social security;

- coordination of the parties' opinions of the key areas of social policy;

- consideration of issues arising from the implementation of the general agreement on the initiative of the parties;

- dissemination of best practice of social partnership, updating sectoral (interdisciplinary), regional and other commissions on the regulation of socio-labour relations regarding the activities of the Commission;

- studying international best practices, participating in events conducted by relevant foreign organizations in the field of socio-labour relations and social partnership, holding consultations related to the ratification and application of international labour standards within the framework of the Commission.

State policy in the field of occupational safety is implemented in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Labour Code of the Russian Federation, the Address of the President of Russia to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation and the Concept of the Demographic Policy of the Russian Federation until 2025.

In 2010, within the framework of the implementation of the Action Plan for the Improvement of Occupational Safety in the Russian Federation in 2008-2010, the following major tasks were resolved:

- conditions for the implementation of the new occupational health and safety management system based on the use of tools for assessing and managing occupational risks depending on the workplace conditions and the health status of employees were created. The assessment of workplace conditions in every workplace with identification of harmful and/or hazardous production factors based on the results of workplace conditions assessment, and the assessment of the health of employees engaged in these workplaces are becoming the foundation of the occupational risk management system; these measures will form a basis for the implementation

of actions aimed at bringing working conditions in line with national regulatory occupational safety requirements and occupational diseases prevention;

- the regulatory framework in the field of occupational safety, aimed at improving occupational health and safety management systems in organizations has been modernized;

- information resources of occupational risks management system have been formed;

- “Occupational Risks” (Professionalnye Riski), an automated information-analytical system for monitoring occupational risks in the Russian Federation and a unified information system in the field of occupational safety have been put into operation.

In 2011-2012, state policy in the field of occupational safety was aimed at modernizing occupational health and safety management systems.

The main objective of modernizing the occupational health and safety management system is the transition from the compensation-based costly pattern of occupational health and safety management to a modern system of occupational risk management allowing preventive approaches to be implemented in order to preserve workers’ health at work and reduce all kinds of costs linked with unfavourable working conditions.

Priority areas of the implementation of the State policy in the field of occupational safety in 2011-2012 were:

- further formation of the system of regulations harmonized with the best world achievements and practices aimed at introducing an occupational risks management system, establishment of a system of uniform occupational safety standards in order to identify and eliminate jobs with hazardous working conditions;

- improving the quality of mechanisms of objective workplace conditions assessment;

- improving insurance mechanisms and economic incentives for employers to implement new technologies and reduce the number of jobs with conditions that are harmful or hazardous for reproductive health;

- establishment and development of a system of medical and preventive service for employees, inter alia medical and vocational rehabilitation, wellness treatment for persons belonging to high occupational risk groups and those with a risk of occupational diseases;

- development and introduction of new approaches to training employees in the field of occupational safety through the introduction of modern educational technologies aimed at improving the skills of safe work, implementation of educational and informational and consultative activities, primarily for small and medium-sized businesses.

*3) Please provide pertinent figures, statistics or any other relevant information, if appropriate.*

The relevant information is presented in article 3§3.

## **Article 3§2 - to issue health and safety regulations**

*1) Please describe the general legal framework. Please specify the nature of, reasons for and extent of any reforms.*

Regulation of employment relationship in the area of occupational health and safety and other relations directly related therewith are implemented in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the Federal constitutional laws:

- labour law, federal laws and laws of constituent entities of the Russian Federation containing standards of labour law;

- other normative legal acts containing standards of labour law:

- decrees of the President of the Russian Federation;

- decrees of the Government of the Russian Federation and normative legal acts of federal bodies of executive power;

- normative legal acts of executive bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

- normative legal acts of local bodies of self-government.

Legal and regulatory framework in the field of occupational health and safety is formed taking into consideration the opinions of representative bodies of employers and employees. The Labour Code of the Russian Federation establishes general mandatory rules, responsibilities and rights relating to occupational health and safety.

Generally accepted principles and standards of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation shall form the basis of normative legal acts of the Russian Federation (Article 10 of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation).

In accordance with the provisions of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation, legislative and other regulatory acts of the Russian Federation, as well as legislative and other regulatory acts of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation are issued.

The procedure for the development, approval and changes of legal acts containing state regulations of occupational safety requirements, including occupational safety standards, is approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1160 of December 27, 2010.

Occupational safety regulations constitute a significant part of the system of Russian legislation, establishing:

- standards of the Occupational Safety Standards System (OSSS), approved by the Committee of the Russian Federation for Standardization, Metrology and Certification and Gosstroy of Russia (Russian Federation State Committee for Construction, Architectural and Housing Policy); industry standards (OSTs) approved by the relevant federal bodies of executive power; enterprise standards (STPs) -by enterprises;

- sanitary rules, sanitary hygienic standards and norms, approved by the State Committee of Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance of the Russian Federation;

- regulations for installation and safe operation and safety regulations (fire, nuclear, radiological, biological, technical, laser, explosion and electrical safety) approved by the appropriate federal bodies of executive power;

- occupational safety regulations in accordance with the Statute of the procedure for the elaboration and approval of rules and regulations on occupational health and safety;

- organizational and methodical documents: regulations, guidelines, and recommendations approved by the relevant federal bodies of executive power.

*2) Please indicate the measures taken (administrative arrangements, programmes, action plans, projects etc.) to implement the legal framework in consultation with employers' and workers' organizations.*

The main documents regulating the activity of enterprises in the field of occupational safety at federal level are:

- lists of harmful and (or) hazardous production factors and of the jobs which require preliminary and periodic medical examinations (surveys) of employees, as well as the procedure for conducting compulsory preliminary and periodic medical examinations (surveys) of workers engaged in heavy work or harmful and (or) hazardous work;

- the procedure for conducting compulsory preliminary and periodic medical examinations (surveys) of workers engaged in heavy work or harmful and (or) hazardous work;

- the procedure for the assessment of conditions in the workplace. Assessment is carried out in order to assess the conditions at the workplace and identify harmful and (or) hazardous production factors;

- intersectoral rules for providing workers with special clothing, special footwear and other personal protection equipment;

- a model list of measures to be implemented by the employer annually to improve working conditions and occupational safety and reduce occupational risks;

- model standards for free provision of certified special clothes, footwear and other personal protection equipment for workers in the chemical industry or at electric power industry

organizations engaged in harmful and (or) hazardous work, or work performed under specific temperature conditions or associated with pollution.

For information on programmes, action plans as well as the improvement and implementation of the regulatory framework, please see Article 3§1, Paragraph 2.

### **Article 3§3 - to provide for the enforcement of such regulations by measures of supervision**

*1) Please describe the enforcement of health and safety regulations. Please specify the nature of, reasons for and extent of any reforms.*

Article 217 stipulates that to provide compliance with the occupational safety requirements and exert control over their implementation, an occupational safety service shall be set up in every organization performing production activities with more than 50 employees, otherwise a position will be created of an occupational safety expert with appropriate training or work experience in this field.

In organizations with less than 50 employees, the decision on the formation of the occupational safety service shall be taken by the employer with regard to the specifics of the organization's activities.

In the absence of the occupational health and safety service (occupational health and safety staff specialist) their function shall be carried out by the employer-individual entrepreneur (personally), the head of the organization, another employee or specialist authorized by the employer providing services in the field of occupational safety and engaged by the employer under a civil-law contract. Organizations that provide such services are subject to mandatory accreditation.

The structure of the occupational safety service in the organization and the number of employees in the occupational safety service shall be determined by the employer with regard for the recommendations from the federal executive power body for labour regulation.

On the initiative of the employer and/or on the initiative of the employees or their representative body, occupational safety committees/commissions shall be set up. They shall include on a parity basis the representatives of employers, trade unions or other representative bodies commissioned by employees. The standard statute of the occupational safety committee/commission shall be approved by the federal executive power body which carries out the functions of State policy and normative-legal regulation in the field of labour.

The occupational safety committee/commission shall organize the development of the section of the collective agreement (treaty) on occupational safety, organize joint actions of the employer and employees to meet the occupational safety requirements, prevent accidents at work and occupational diseases, as well conduct inspections of the working conditions and occupational safety, informing employees of the results of these inspections and collecting proposals on the relevant part of the collective occupational safety agreement (treaty).

The overall supervision and monitoring of compliance with labour law is carried out by the Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation, public prosecutor's offices of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, as well as the bodies of the Federal Labour Inspectorate. The Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation and their subordinate prosecutors supervise the strict and uniform implementation of labour laws and other regulations containing standards of labour law.

Federal bodies of executive power, the bodies of executive power of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and bodies of local self-government carry out internal state supervision of compliance with labour laws and other regulations containing standards of labour law in their entity in charge.

Along with the bodies of the Federal Labour Inspectorate, special state supervision over compliance with the rules for safe work in selected industries and in some of the sites of the industry is carried out by specially authorized bodies of federal supervision.

The bodies of executive power of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local self-government bodies and employers' associations also carry out the functions of supervision and monitoring of compliance with labour legislation within the scope of their powers.

The Federal Labour Inspectorate is a centralized system consisting of a federal body of executive power authorized to carry out the State supervision and monitoring of compliance with labour laws and other regulatory legal acts containing standards of labour law (State labour inspectorates).

The Statute on the Federal Labour Inspectorate was approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 78 of January 28, 2000.

The Federal Labour Inspectorate is headed by the Chief State Labour Inspector of the Russian Federation, appointed and dismissed by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The main task of the Federal Labour Inspectorate is to exercise supervision and monitoring of compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation on labour and occupational safety in order to ensure the protection of the labour rights of citizens, including the right to safe working conditions.

In accordance with the functions assigned to them, the Federal Labour Inspectorate bodies implement the following basic powers:

- carry out State supervision and monitoring of compliance with the labour law and other regulatory legal acts containing standards of labour law by the employers by means of inspections, surveys, issuing mandatory directions to eliminate violations, drawing up reports on administrative offences within the limits of their authority, compiling other materials (documents) on making the violators answerable in accordance with the federal laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation;

- analyze the circumstances and causes of violations, taking steps to address them and to restore the violated labour rights of citizens;

- review cases of administrative offences in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation;

- submit the relevant information in accordance with the established procedure to federal bodies of executive power, bodies of executive power of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, bodies of local self-government, law enforcement agencies and the courts;

- supervise and monitor the implementation of the rights of workers to obtain security by compulsory social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases, as well as of the awarding and payment of temporary disability benefits at the expense of employers;

- supervise and monitor the observance of the established procedure for the investigation and recording of industrial accidents;

- generalize the enforcement practice, analyze the causes of violations of labour laws and other regulatory legal acts containing standards of labour law and develop proposals for their improvement;

- analyze the status and causes of the industrial injuries rate and develop proposals for the prevention of industrial accidents, participate in the investigation of industrial accidents or investigate them independently;

- take the necessary measures to attract qualified experts in accordance with the established procedure in order to ensure the enforcement of the provisions of labour laws and other regulatory legal acts relating to the health and safety of workers in the course of their work, as well as obtaining information on the impact of the applied technologies, materials and methods on workers' health and safety;

- request the information necessary to carry out their mandates from the federal bodies of executive power and their territorial bodies, executive bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, bodies of local self-government, the prosecutors' offices, judicial bodies and other organizations and receive this information free of charge;

- receive and consider applications, letters, complaints and other appeals of citizens concerning violations of their labour rights and take measures to eliminate identified violations and restore infringed rights;

- provide information and advice to employers and employees on the issues of observance of labour laws and other regulatory legal acts containing standards of labour law;

- inform the public about violations of labour laws and other regulatory legal acts containing standards of labour law, conduct awareness-raising work on the labour rights of citizens;

- prepare and publish annual reports on the observance of labour laws and other regulatory legal acts containing standards of labour law, submit them to the President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation in accordance with the established procedure;

- other powers in accordance with the federal laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation.

The rights of the State labour inspectors are set out in Article 357 of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation. Thus, the labour inspector has the right to:

- without any hindrance and at any time of the day and night, bearing the due certificate, visit organizations belonging to every legal form and category of property and individuals acting as employers in order to conduct inspections;

- request documents, explanations and information necessary to execute supervisory and monitoring functions from employers and their representatives, executive authorities and bodies of local self-government and receive them free of charge;

- remove samples of materials and substances used or processed in accordance with the procedure established by federal laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, for the purposes of analysis, notifying an employer or their representative of this and drawing up a respective statement;

- investigate industrial accidents in accordance with the established procedure;

- charge employers and their representatives with mandatory directions pertaining to the elimination of infringements of the Labour Code and other legal acts, containing standards of labour law, as well as restoration of infringed labour rights of an employee, imposing disciplinary liabilities for the said infringements or suspending them from their positions in accordance with the established procedure;

- charge the courts with claims to liquidate organizations or stop the activity of their branches on the grounds of occupational safety regulations infringements, based on the conclusion of state expert assessment of labour conditions;

- issue directions to suspend from employment persons who failed to undergo training to use safe methods and techniques, instruction on occupational safety, a trainee course in the workplace and an examination of the knowledge of occupational safety requirements;

- prohibit the use and production of individual and collective worker's protection equipment having no certificate of compliance or not complying with occupational safety requirements (including the requirements of technological regulations);

- draw up protocols and consider cases on administrative offences within their authority, to prepare and submit materials (documents) on making the violators answerable in accordance with federal laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation to the law enforcement agencies and courts;

- appear as experts in courts, examining claims concerning the infringement of labour laws and other legal acts containing standards of labour law, involving compensation for damage to an employee's health caused at work.

In case of an appeal submitted to the State labour inspectorate by a trade union, an employee, or other person, regarding an issue under consideration by the respective body examining individual or collective labour disputes (except claims already under court examination or issues with a court ruling), a state labour inspector, upon the disclosure of an infringement of the Labour Code or other legal acts containing labour regulations has the right to charge an employer with a binding directive. A court appeal against the directive can be submitted within 10 days of the receipt of the said directive by an employer or his or her representative.

The Federal Labour Inspectorate's responsibilities include the observance of the legislation

of the Russian Federation, of the rights and legitimate interests of individuals acting as employers and legal entities acting as employers (organizations).

State labour inspectors shall keep a secret protected by law (state, official, commercial and other), which became known to them in the course of fulfilling their duties and also after their vacation from their position, treat the source of every complaint against the drawbacks or infringements of laws and other standards of labour law containing labour regulations as strictly confidential, refrain from informing an employer of the claimant, in case the inspection is substantiating on the claim and the claimant expressly asks that their employer not be informed of the source of claim.

While exercising their rights and duties, state labour inspectors are authorized representatives of the State and are therefore State-protected, acting independently of the state bodies and its officials, abiding only by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws and other legal acts.

The Federal Service for Labour and Employment (Rostrud) including the Federal Labour Inspectorate acts on the basis of administrative regulations, including:

- the administrative regulation of monitoring the compliance with the established procedure of investigation and recording of industrial accidents;

- the administrative regulation of exercising the rights of employees to receive an insurance compensation of compulsory social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

In order to provide methodological guidance for the activities of the State labour inspectorate in carrying out federal supervision in the assigned area of activity, Rostrud (Federal Service for Labour and Employment) has developed and approved the methodological guidelines:

- on the application of the provisions of the federal law “On the Protection of Legal Entities' and Individual Entrepreneurs' Rights in the Course of State Control (Supervision) and Municipal Control” by the officials of Rostrud (Federal Service for Labour and Employment) and its territorial bodies while carrying out supervision and monitoring of compliance with labour laws and other regulatory acts containing standards of labour law;

- on initiation and consideration of cases of administrative offences committed by officials of Rostrud (Federal Service for Labour and Employment) and its territorial bodies for violations of labour laws and other regulatory legal acts containing standards of labour law;

- on the analysis of the causes of violations of labour law and other regulatory legal acts containing standards of labour law to be carried out by Rostrud (Federal Service for Labour and Employment) and its territorial bodies as well as the development of appropriate proposals for their improvement.

In addition to this, with a view to expediting the execution of supervisory and monitoring functions by the state inspectorates, the automation of registration and accounting of documents of the supervisory and monitoring activities and the monitoring of the decisions made, an automated information system of supervision and control has been introduced and is currently operated in all labour inspectorates.

An independent system for the provision of services in the field of occupational safety, including in the field of workplace conditions and occupational risks assessment has also now been established in the Russian Federation by introducing procedures for the accreditation of organizations providing services in the field of occupational health and safety, including workplace conditions assessment.

As of December 17, 2012 the total number of accredited organizations was 2190, including:

- for exercising the functions of an occupational health service or occupational safety specialist of an employer with a total number of no more than 50 employees, -591 organizations;

- for workplace conditions certification - 777 organizations;

- for training employers and employees in occupational safety – 1315 organizations.



Supervision of the activities of accredited organizations providing services in the field of occupational safety, including their observance of the accreditation criteria and government regulatory requirements for occupational safety in the field of activity according to the area of accreditation shall be implemented by Rostrud (Federal Service for Labour and Employment) on the basis of verification of the information provided by the certifying organization. To improve the efficiency of supervision, "Guidelines for inspecting organizations accredited to provide services in the field of occupational safety" were developed in 2011.

*2) Please provide pertinent figures, statistics (for example Eurostat data) or any other relevant information on the number of accidents at work, including fatal accidents, in absolute figures as well as in terms of standardized accident rates per 100,000 workers; on the number of health and safety inspection visits by the labour inspectorate and the proportion of workers and companies covered by the inspections; and on the number of breaches to health and safety regulations and the nature and type of sanctions imposed.*

According to data from Rosstat (Russian Federal State Statistics Service), in 2011, the total number of persons injured at work in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, as well as the numbers of women and workers under the age of 18 injured at work decreased. In particular, according to Rosstat, in 2011, 43,590 people were injured at work, which is 8.6% less than in 2010 (47,720 people) and almost a third of the number for 2001 (144,700).

In 2011, 12,900 women suffered accidents in the workplace, which is 9.8% less than in 2010 (14,300 people) and 34 workers under the age of 18, which is 1.4 times less than in 2010 (47 people).

According to the Federal Service for Labour and Employment, in 2011, the positive trend achieved in recent years for the reduction of the absolute number of severe accidents at work, including fatal accidents, managed to be maintained. In particular, according to the operational information submitted by State Inspectorates in constituent entities of the Russian Federation in 2011, the total number of occupational accidents with severe consequences (group accidents, severe and fatal accidents) decreased to 10,923 (in 2010 - 10,986).

In 2011, 3220 employees died as a result of industrial accidents, including 240 women and 4 workers under the age of 18. The total number of deaths of employees at work in the Russian Federation therefore decreased by 0.7% compared to 2010. In 2011, in the Russian Federation the relative indicators of fatal industrial injuries decreased. The number of fatal injuries per 1000 working persons for the Russian Federation as a whole decreased by 8.5% compared to 2010.

The highest rates of fatal accidents occur in organizations engaged in construction, manufacturing, transport and communications, agriculture, hunting and forestry and mining.

In the overall structure of the causes of severe accidents at work which occurred in 2011, more than 71% are typical causes of an organizational nature, such as breaches to health and safety regulations, unsatisfactory organization of work, shortcomings in occupational safety training, violations of labour discipline etc. In 2011, the unsatisfactory organization of work alone accounted for almost every third severe accident at work.

Severe accidents due to technological and technical (anthropogenic) factors, such as the inadequacy of a technological process, operation of defective machinery, tools and equipment, poor technical state of buildings, constructions, territory etc., accounted for more than 9%.

In 2011, State labour inspectors carried out 13,100 inspections of compliance with the established procedure of investigation of accidents at work; as a result more than 34,000 different offences were identified. 13,100 accidents at work were investigated, including 653 group accidents, 7554 severe accidents and 4928 fatal accidents.

In 2011, within the framework of exercising the powers delegated by the Federal Service for Labour and Employment and its territorial bodies, public labour inspectorates organized and carried out around 156,200 inspection visits relating to the compliance with labour law, including more than 69,500 occupational safety inspections.

Executive bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, associations of

employers and trade unions and the Federal Labour Inspectorate carried out more than 17,000 joint inspections in 2011. Of the total number of inspections in the field of labour activity, 8724 were carried out in conjunction with prosecutor bodies, 3395 with labour bodies, 885 with industrial supervision bodies and 2681 with trade union organizations.

In 2011, in the course of all types of inspections and investigations of accidents at work, state labour inspectors identified more than 846,000 violations of labour law and other regulatory legal acts containing standards of labour law, including more than 549,000 violations of occupational safety law.

Particular attention was given to compliance with legal requirements in the field of education and training in occupational health and safety, providing employees with personal protective equipment and the conformity of production facilities and products to government regulatory occupational safety requirements.

As a result of 30,500 themed inspections carried out in 2011 to check employers' observance of the requirements of Articles 212 and 225 of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation relating to the compliance with the established order of training, instruction and testing of knowledge on occupational health and safety, over 181,900 violations were identified.

The most common violations of the law regarding these issues are:

- leaders and specialists failing to undergo testing of their knowledge on occupational safety;

- admission of employees to independent work without training and testing knowledge on occupational health and safety at work or a trainee course in the workplace.

Based on the results of inspections, in connection with the failure to undergo instruction, a trainee course and testing on the knowledge of occupational safety in accordance with the established order and within the established time period, in 2011, 93,200 employees of organizations were suspended from their jobs at the request of officers of the Federal Labour Inspectorate (in 2010 - 99,900 employees).

In 2011, in the course of 17,200 themed inspections carried out to check the compliance with the requirements of Article 221 of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation regarding the due process of providing employees with special clothing, special footwear and other personal and collective protection equipment, 53,400 violations were identified (in 2010 there were 7600 inspections and 51,100 violations were identified).

The most typical violations of the requirements of the legislation relating to providing workers with PPE, occurring in many organizations were as follows:

- the PPE purchased by the employers did not have declarations and/or certificates of conformity with the occupational safety requirements;

- no proper accounting or control of the provision of employees with PPE was organized, the PPE storage did not comply with the established order;

- instruction of employees on the rules of use and the easiest methods of checking the working condition of PPE was not carried out;

- in cases of premature wear and tear of the PPE due to causes beyond the control of the employee, they were not replaced, washed, cleaned or repaired in a timely manner.

Based on the results of inspections, State labour inspectors prohibited the use of 111,800 items of PPE purchased by employers without declarations and/or certificates of conformity with the occupational safety requirements, which was 11.9% less than the number of items of PPE prohibited for use in 2010.

In 2011, more than 21,000 themed inspections of employers' compliance with the established procedures for workplace conditions assessment stipulated in Article 212 of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation were carried out, more than 48,500 violations were identified (in 2010, 9300 similar inspections were conducted, 43,300 violations were identified).

The major violations identified by State labour inspectors in 2011, when checking workplace conditions assessment in businesses business entities, were as follows:

- many employers failed to carry out workplace conditions assessment;

- employees were not informed of the results of workplace assessment;
- the results of workplace assessment were ignored when planning and implementing measures to improve working conditions and occupational safety and solving issues relating to the administration of guarantees and compensations for working conditions provided for employees by the law.

In 2011, in the course of 13,100 inspections carried out to check the compliance with the established procedure of investigation of accidents at work, nearly 34,800 different violations were identified (in 2010 – 17,800 inspections, 37,500 violations identified).

The main violations of the procedure of investigation, processing and recording of accidents at work established by Articles 227-231 of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation and the Statute on the specifics of investigation of accidents at work in individual industries and organizations were:

- violation by the employers of established deadlines for the investigation of accidents at work;

- violation of the established procedure for sending notices concerning group accidents, severe accidents and fatal accidents to the bodies and organizations listed in Article 228 of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation, and as a result, the investigation of the accidents was not carried out by the appropriate commissions;

- discrepancy between the causes of accidents at work identified in the course of the investigation and the actual history of accidents;

- ungrounded laying of blame for an accident on the accident victim (especially when minor accidents were investigated by in-house commissions of organizations) and, as a consequence, ungrounded exemption of liabilities for the officials of organizations responsible for breaches of State regulatory requirements for health and safety at work, which were the true causes of accidents;

- violations of the established procedure of documentation of investigations, including acts on accidents at work;

- ungrounded qualification of accidents as not production-related.

129,400 mandatory directions for employers were issued in 2011 in the course of inspections of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs, as well as in the course of the investigation of the circumstances and causes of accidents at work.

Of the total number of directions issued by the authorized officers of the Federal Labour Inspectorate in 2011, over 109,700 directions were implemented in full by employers. The proportion of violations eliminated within the established time limits was 94.2% in 2011.

In order to implement the mandate of making violators of labour laws answerable, in 2011, based on the results of inspections and investigations of accidents at work, administrative penalties were imposed by authorized officers of the Federal Labour Inspectorate on nearly 111,000 violators, including 87,800 officials, 10,500 individual entrepreneurs and 11,300 legal persons.

Out of the total number of persons who were made answerable for administrative offences in 2011, the Federal Labour Inspectorate imposed fines on 1,108,900 violators for a total amount of 588.6 million rubles, which exceeded the same indicator for 2010 by 9.3%. The total amount of fines recovered in 2011, as of January 1, 2012 amounted to 541.1 million rubles.

The majority of cases of administrative offences considered by the authorized officers of the Federal Labour Inspectorate in 2011, related to offences under Part 1, Article 5.27 of the Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Offences (CoAO RF) (violation of legislation on labour law and occupational safety) 99.6%. The main reasons of making officials and legal persons answerable for administrative offences under Part 1, Article 5.27 of the CoAO RF in 2011, were violations of the labour law relating to documentation of labour relations, salaries, working hours and rest periods, as well as violations in the field of occupational safety.

In 2011, within the framework of the mandate of officers of the Federal Labour Inspectorate, in accordance with the established procedure, 10,102 protocols on administrative

offences were drawn up and submitted to the courts.

Based on the results of the consideration of the protocols of administrative offences drawn up by officers of the Federal Labour Inspectorate, courts issued decisions of making 6444 officials and private entrepreneurs operating without creating a legal entity answerable for administrative offences, including the disqualification of 231 officials responsible for repeated similar breaches of labour law.

One of the relatively new powers of officers of the Federal Labour Inspectorate is drawing up a protocol on an administrative offence for obstructing the legitimate action of officials of State control (supervisory) bodies. The decision of imposing administrative liability for obstructing the legitimate action of officials of State control (supervisory) bodies to conduct inspections checks or for evading such inspections is made by the judge.

Over 4 months of 2011, authorized officers of the Federal Labour Inspectorate drew up 10 protocols on administrative offences for obstructing inspections of compliance with the labour law and other regulatory legal acts containing standards of labour law, under Article 19.4.1 of the CoAO RF in respect of officials and legal persons which were confirmed by court decisions.

In 2011, authorized officers of the Federal Labour Inspectorate filed 1334 administrative suits of administrative suspension of operation of divisions of legal persons, production sites, operation units, objects, buildings and facilities. In order to prevent an imminent threat to the life and health of people, prior to the consideration of the case in court, 164 structural divisions, production sites and the operation of 1222 items of equipment, buildings and facilities were temporarily suspended by authorized officers of the Federal Labour Inspectorate. In 27 cases, courts substituted suspension of operation with administrative fines, or rejected the suspension of the operation of various types of equipment, or terminated the proceedings in the cases of administrative offences due to the absence of an administrative offence.

In pursuance of the powers conferred by Articles 356, 357 of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation, in the event of identification, in the course of supervisory and monitoring activity, of the elements of crimes referred to in Articles 143, 145, 145-1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, in 2011, officers of the Federal Labour Inspectorate submitted to public prosecutor's offices and investigatory powers over 11,897 materials to consider the issue of initiating criminal proceedings against violators; as a result of consideration, 261 criminal proceedings were initiated, and in accordance with the judicial decisions, 57 violators were prosecuted for criminal offences.

In particular, based on the results of the investigations of accidents at work, 10,755 materials were submitted to prosecutor's offices and investigatory powers, 221 criminal cases were initiated, as a result of which 41 individuals were convicted by the courts in accordance with Article 143 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

In 2011, at the request of Federal Labour Inspectorate officers, disciplinary actions were taken by employers against more than 12,600 officials responsible for violations of labour laws in the fulfillment of their duties, of which 47 officials were dismissed.

In order to make officials answerable for violations of labour laws, in 2011, authorized officers of the Federal Labour Inspectorate filed 653 motions to bodies of higher economic and administrative management.

Based on the results of inspections, in connection with failing to undergo training, instruction, trainee courses in the workplace and testing on knowledge of occupational safety in accordance with the established order and within the established time period, at the request of state labour inspectors, 99,900 employees of organizations were suspended from employment in 2011.

In order to prevent an imminent threat to the life and health of people, prior to the consideration of the case in court, 164 structural divisions, production sites and the operation of 1222 items of equipment, buildings and facilities were temporarily suspended by authorized officers of the Federal Labour Inspectorate in 2011.

**Article 3§4 - to promote the progressive development of occupational health services for all workers with essentially preventive and advisory functions.**

*1) Please describe the occupational health services. Please specify the nature of, reasons for and extent of any reforms.*

In the Russian Federation occupational health in legal terms is part of occupational safety. However, there is a trend for creating medical (occupational health) services and service functions in large organizations, on the initiative of employers.

Occupational safety services of organizations perform several functions of occupational health services, including organizing:

- workplace conditions assessment;
- preliminary (upon hiring) and periodic medical examinations of employees.

In recent years, in large organizations, a trend has been observed for creating services led by specialists with medical education (mainly therapeutic), which are responsible for health care measures and coordinate actions with specialists in occupational safety and other structural divisions of the organization. The form of medical care may be different depending on the specifics of production. At enterprises of geological exploration and construction with a high rate of workplace injuries, they are predominantly emergency medical services, and at enterprises of field development they are more focused on prevention.

The Russian Federation has ratified ILO Convention No. 187 "On the Ratification of the Promotional Framework for Occupational Health and Safety", which contains the definitions and requirements for the development of national policies, systems and programmes on occupational health and safety.

The rules of the Convention are set forth in Article 210 of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation "Major Trends of State Policy in the Field of Occupational Safety".

*2) Please indicate the measures taken (administrative arrangements, programmes, action plans, projects etc.) to implement the legal framework.*

Federal Law No. 323-FZ of November 21, 2011 "On the Basic Principles of Protection of the Public Health in the Russian Federation" contains the following provisions:

-priority of health prevention in the field of health protection which is achieved through the implementation of measures to preserve the life and health of citizens in the process of their training and employment, in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation (Article 12).

-to protect the health of employees, employers have the right to introduce positions of health care workers into the staff and create divisions (a GP office, Medical Center, ambulance room, a medical unit and other units), providing health care to employees for the Organization (Article 24, Paragraph 4).

Work on the implementation of these provisions shall be carried out by the Ministry of Healthcare of the Russian Federation and Ministry of Labour and Social Security of the Russian Federation within a framework of a set of measures aimed at maintaining the health of employees at work during the period until 2015.

In the Russian Federation there are more than 60 centres of occupational pathology in 59 constituent entities of the Federation. They employ about 700 certified doctors specializing in occupational pathology; however, considering that the examination is carried out by the Commission chaired by a specialist in occupational medicine and comprising 3-5 medical specialists (neurologist, ophthalmologist, gynaecologist etc. – the specific list depends on the profession of the employee undergoing an examination), the total number of doctors involved in conducting medical examinations in the country is around 4000 people.

In accordance with Article 23 of Federal Law No. 52-FZ of March 30, 1999 “On the Sanitary and Epidemiological Well-being of the Population”, medical examinations of employees are included in the list of services provided by the compulsory health insurance.

*3) Please provide pertinent figures, statistics or any other relevant information, if appropriate.*

At the beginning of 2010, the proportion of employees working in conditions that did not meet hygiene and sanitary standards, in the main industries (mining, manufacturing, construction, transport, communications) was 25.8%.

In 2010, 8039 cases of occupational diseases were registered. The rate of occupational diseases was 1.73 per 10,000 workers. The highest rates per 10,000 employees were registered in the mining industry – 29.98, followed by agriculture, hunting and forestry – 3.65, and manufacturing – 3.3. In 2011, the number of cases of occupational diseases compared with 2010 increased nearly 11.0% to 8923 cases; 1447 of them involved women (16.2%). This increase is partly due to the streamlining of all cases which were first detected in every victim. The incidence of occupational diseases in the Russian Federation as a whole in 2011 was 1.92 per 10,000 employees (in 2010 - 1.73).

The proportion of occupational diseases identified in periodic medical examinations was 70.70%, and in visits to health care facilities it was 29.30%. Occupational diseases were diagnosed in centers of occupational pathology in 67.07% of cases, in clinics of research institutes of occupational health in 30.54% of cases and in hospitals in 2.39% of cases.

The proportion of complicated cases of occupational diseases and poisonings (incapacitation, disability, death) were 67.41%, including incapacitation - 49.22%, disability of all groups - 18.12%, fatal cases - 0.06%. The total number of cases of occupational diseases and poisonings recorded over the last 5 years was 39,404.

The leading causes of occupational pathology are poor working conditions, which in some industries one in two workplaces or more do not meet hygiene and sanitary standards (for example, hard/brown coal and peat mining - 73.0% of workplaces, metallurgical production - 61.2%; metal ores mining - 51.9%).

In 2011, out of the total number of persons declared disabled for the first time (842,103 persons) the number of disability cases caused by industrial injuries or occupational diseases was 6459 persons (0.8%), 415 less than in 2010 (6874 persons). In 2011, out of the total number of persons again declared disabled (1,751,039 persons) the number of disability cases caused by industrial injuries or occupational diseases was 26,881 persons (1.5%).

On the whole, in the Russian Federation there has been a trend for a reduction in the number of persons who have become disabled as a result of industrial injuries and occupational diseases.

# **Second report of the Russian Federation on the subject group "Health protection, social security and social protection" (Article 11) in 2012**

## **Article 11 – The Right to health protection**

In order to ensure efficient exercise of the right to health protection, the Parties commit to adopt, either directly or in cooperation with public or private organizations, appropriate measures, aimed in particular at:

1. removing to the possible extent the causes of ill-health;
2. providing advisory and educational services, aimed at the promotion of health and the encouragement of individual responsibility in matters of health;
3. preventing to the possible extent epidemic, endemic and other diseases, as well as accidents.

### **Article 11§1 - removing, to the possible extent, the causes of ill-health**

*1) Please, describe the health care policy and legal framework in general. Please specify the nature of, reasons for and extent of any reforms.*

National health care policy is defined by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, which establishes everyone's right to health protection and medical care (part 1 of article 41). It also guarantees the right to free (for any citizen) medical care in state and municipal health care facilities. Article 41 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation also sets the general direction of the state public health policy, namely the funding of the Federal programs on protection and improvement of the public health, the adoption of measures to develop state, municipal and private health care, to promote activities that enhance personal health, development of physical and sports culture, ecological and sanitary-epidemiological wellbeing.

In order to implement the constitutional guarantees on providing the citizens with high-quality and affordable health care, at present the existing system is upgraded, the main directions of this were defined in President's message to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on May 26, 2004.

Public health modernization in the Russian Federation is carried out for the following purposes:

-improving the demographic situation. Within the framework of this objective, the tasks of promoting a favorable environment to increase fertility, improve the conditions of families with children, help to reduce mortality are being dealt with;

-developing measures aimed to improve the quality and accessibility of health care, medical services;

- providing sanitary-epidemiological welfare.

Within the framework of the said objectives following tasks are being dealt with:

-improving the efficiency of health care system;

- ensuring accessibility and quality of medical care, first and foremost through the implementation of the national top-priority Health project;

-promoting healthy lifestyle;

-improving health conditions of children and mothers;

-ensuring high-quality and safe medicines and medical products;

-preventing diseases and other conditions posing danger to life and health conditions.

Legal, economic and organizational grounds of state health care policy, including state guarantees for the exercise of the constitutional rights of citizens of the Russian Federation to health care and medical treatment, defined by the Federal law No. 323-FZ dated by November

21, 2011 "On the Basic Principles of Protection of the Public Health in the Russian Federation " (hereinafter referred to as Citizens health protection law) and the Federal law No. 326-FZ dated by November 29, 2010 "On Compulsory Medical Insurance in the Russian Federation (hereinafter — the law on compulsory medical insurance).

The mentioned federal laws upkeep the basic approaches to establishing citizens' rights to health protection, described in the earlier version of Principles of the Russian Federation legislation on health protection of citizens, which was approved on July 22, 1993 No. 5487-I.

The aforementioned law defines the concept of "health protection of citizens" as a system of political, economic, legal, social, scientific, medical, including sanitary and hygiene (preventive) measures, carried out by the state authorities of the Russian Federation, government bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local government bodies, their officials and other persons, in order to prevent diseases, maintain and improve the physical and mental health of every person, promoting longevity, and providing him medical care.

State health care policy is based on the main principles listed in the Citizens health protection law:

- respect for the citizens' rights to health care and ensuring the related state guarantees;
- priority of patient's interests while rendering medical aid;
- priority of children's health protection;
- social protection of citizens in case of disability;
- responsibility of public authorities and local self-government bodies, officials of health care institutions to ensure the rights of citizens in the sector of health care;
- accessibility and quality of medical care;
- inadmissibility of refusal to render medical assistance;
- priority of disease prevention in the health care sector;
- respect for confidentiality.

The principle of respect for the rights of citizens in the sector of health protection and the related state guarantees, establishes the right of citizens to equal access to health care without sexual, age, racial or any other kind of discrimination, in accordance with universally recognized principles and norms of international law.

The principle of priority of the patient's interests in health care means that the state attention is focused upon a man and his health-related interests.

This principle is implemented through:

- ethical and moral integrity along with the respectful and humane treatment by the medical staff and other employees of medical institutions;
- providing medical treatment to the patient, taking his physical condition into consideration and staying in compliance (to the possible extent) with cultural and religious traditions of the patient;
- providing nursing, while rendering medical care;
- organising medical care to patient considering their time management;
- establishing requirements to design and layout of medical institutions, taking the sanitary-hygienic norms into consideration along with providing comfortable conditions of staying in medical institutions for the patients;
- creating appropriate conditions for patients' relatives to visit and stay with them at the medical institutions given patient's condition, compliance with the anti-epidemic routine and interests of other people, employed by and (or) staying at the medical institution.

The principle of children's health priority is directly related to the demographic policy and is to be recognized by the state as one of the most important and necessary conditions for their physical and mental development.

The principle of social security in case of disability guarantees citizens social security, including by means of compulsory social insurance, in the event of sickness (condition), temporary inability to work, disability or other cases specified by the legislation of the Russian Federation.



The principle of the responsibility of public authorities and local self-government bodies, officials of health care institutions being in charge of citizens' rights to health protection describes the public commitments of the Russian state on implementation of the established guarantees in health protection sector.

The principle of accessibility and appropriate quality of health care defines the necessary steps of authorized official bodies, which provide high-quality and affordable health care services.

This principle is ensured by:

- rendering medical services on the basis of proximity to their place of residence, place of work or study;
- the presence of the required number of health care staff and the level of their professional competence;
- opportunity to choose medical institutions and medical doctors;
- application of the rules and standards of providing health care services and medical aid;
- providing the guaranteed amount of medical assistance by medical institutions in accordance with the programme of state guarantees to provide free medical services to citizens;
- establishing requirements for the medical institutions of the public and municipal health care system and other related infrastructure facilities based on the needs of the population;
- public transport accessibility of medical institutions for all population groups, including people with disabilities and other limited-mobility groups;
- opportunity of unimpeded and free use of communication equipment or vehicles by health care staff in order to transport the patient to the nearest health care institution in the life- and health-threatening circumstances.

The principle of inadmissibility of refusal to provide medical care, guarantees free medical care at the health institutions participating in the programme of state guarantees of free medical assistance to citizens, and also free emergency medical treatment at health institutions regardless of their business form.

The principle of confidentiality ensures the confidentiality of information regarding the very fact of applying for medical treatment, health condition and diagnosis of the patient along with any other information obtained during his medical examination and treatment.

Health care professionals and any third party must respect confidentiality of the information on personal health, of which they had become aware while performing their duties. Passing the information that constitutes medical secret without the consent of an individual or his/her legal representative is only permitted in a few cases, strictly stipulated by law.

Besides, following clarifications have been added into the Citizens health protection law:

definitions have been introduced that clearly describe the content of the individual health care system components: "medical care", "medical institution", "medical service", "medical intervention", "patient", "disease", "health care quality", etc.;

the following citizens' rights have been stipulated: the right to choose a doctor and a medical institution, the right to an informed consent to medical intervention, the right for staying with a child in a medical institution;

the health care organizational structure of the Russian Federation was defined, represented by the bodies and institutions being a part of state, municipal and private health care sectors;

the preventive health care development goals and objectives have been determined, the measures for the promotion of a healthy lifestyle, conducting preventive medical examinations, adult population and children's examinations have been stipulated, in order to facilitate early (timely) detection of pathological conditions, diseases and risk factors, non-medical consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and also to form the health status groups and work out the recommendations for patients;

resolutions regulating the relations in the field of transplantation of organs and (or) tissues of human origin have been stipulated;

the stage was set for establishing the institute for compulsory insurance of medical institutions in case if the latter ones harm life and (or) health of the patient while providing medical care;

the palliative medical aid is singled out as a separate type of medical assistance;

the legal regulation of the auxiliary reproductive technologies use, rendering medical aid (including medicines supply) to patients with rare (orphan) diseases is being established;

the rules of interaction between medical, pharmaceutical staff and the representatives of pharmaceutical companies in order to avoid the conflict of interest are being established;

the rights, obligations and responsibility of public associations protecting citizens' rights in the health care sector, as well as of professional non-profit organizations set up by medical and pharmaceutical staff are defined;

regulating provisions in the field of medical goods circulation are introduced, after bringing them in compliance with international legal standards.

An essential tool for ensuring the quality and accessibility of medical care is organization of supervision in health care sector.

In this regard, the Citizens health protection law defines the structural elements of this supervision, namely:

quality and safety control of medical practice (implemented through three-tier system, including the state, department and internal control);

state control (supervision) over the circulation of medicines;

state control over medical devices circulation;

federal state sanitary and epidemiological supervision.

The Russian Federation has also adopted:

Federal Law No. 61-FZ dated April 12, 2010 "On Circulation Of Medicines".

Federal Law No. 326-FZ dated November 29, 2010 "On Compulsory Medical Insurance in the Russian Federation";

Federal Law No. 125-FZ dated July 20, 2012 "On Donation of Blood and its Components";

In order to develop and clarify provisions of Citizens health protection law the following by-law normative legal acts have been adopted:

Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 970 dated September 25, 2012 "On Approval of the Regulation on State Control over the Medical Equipment Turnover";

Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 950 dated September 20, 2012 "On Approval of the Rules for Determining the Time of Death, Including Criteria and Procedures for Determining the Fact of Death, Resuscitative Measures Termination and the Protocol Form for Establishing the Fact of Human Death";

Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 404 dated April 26, 2012 "On Approval of the Rules of the Federal Register for Patients Suffering from Hemophilia, Cystic Fibrosis, Hypophysial Nanism, Gaucher Disease, Malignant Neoplasms of Lymphoid, Haematopoietic and Related Tissues, Multiple Sclerosis, Patients who had Undergone Organs and (or) Tissues Transplantation";

Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 403 dated April 26, 2012 "On Maintaining the Federal Register of Persons Suffering from Chronic, Progressive, Life-Threatening and Rare (Orphan) Diseases, Leading to Reduced Life Expectancy of Citizens or their Disability, and its Regional Segment";

Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 750 dated July 21, 2012 "On Approval of the Rules on Transfer of Unclaimed Bodies, Organs and Tissues of the Deceased Persons for Medical, Scientific and Educational Purposes, as Well as the Use of Unclaimed Bodies, Organs and Tissues of Deceased Persons for the Aforementioned Purposes";

Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 681 dated July 4, 2012 "On Approval of the Criteria for Division of Medical Wastes into Classes According to their Level of

Epidemiological, Toxicological, Radiation Hazard, as Well as the Negative Impact on the Environment”.

Medical care in the Russian Federation is organized and provided in accordance with the compulsory procedures of medical assistance, which are legally-binding for every medical institution of the Russian Federation since January 1, 2013 (including the private ones), and on the basis of health care standards.

The way of rendering medical assistance is developed on the basis of specific types, profiles, diseases or conditions (disease groups or conditions) and includes the stages of medical assistance, rules of organizing the activity of the medical institution (its structural units, doctors), equipment requirements for certain units and departments of a health care institution, recommended standards for medical institutions and other provisions based on the specific nature of medical assistance.

The Russian Federation currently applies 61 approved procedures regulating the rendering of medical assistance.

Standards of medical assistance define the average frequency and repetition rate of rendering medical services, medicines, blood components, human-body implantable medical devices, therapeutic nutrition, including specialized medical nutrition products in the course of diagnosis and treatment of certain diseases (conditions). Nowadays over 700 standards of health care under certain conditions exist.

One of the most important activities of the Russian health care system is to provide citizens state guarantees of rendering complete medical assistance on the basis of annually government-approved programme of state guarantees on free medical assistance to citizens.

Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No.1074 dated October 22, 2012 "On the Program of State Guarantees of Free Medical Assistance to Citizens for 2013 and the Scheduled Period of 2014 and 2015" has approved the said programme for three years term.

The Russian Federation pays particular attention to preventing the spread of socially significant diseases and diseases that pose a danger to others; a list of those is approved by the Russian Federation government decree No. 715 dated December 1, 2004.

In order to solve this problem:

Federal Law No. 77-FZ dated June 18, 2001 "On Prevention of the Spread of Tuberculosis in the Russian Federation" and the Federal Law No. 38-FZ dated March 30, 1995 "On the Prevention of the Spread in the Russian Federation of the Disease Caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV Infection)" have been adopted;

state programmes are being developed, a network of specialized health care institutions is created, which are to provide medical treatment to these patients, records of patients suffering from these diseases are kept;

social support is provided to patients suffering from these diseases, for instance, free supply of medicines for treating tuberculosis, HIV infection.

*2) Please indicate the measures taken (administrative and organizational activities, programmes, work schedules, projects, etc.) for the execution of legal documents.*

In 2006, the national top-priority Health project's implementation commenced – it is aimed at improving the efficiency of the health care system and citizens' health conditions in general.

The national top-priority Health project primarily deals with the following goals:

promotion of healthy lifestyle among the citizens of the Russian Federation;

developing primary health care and enhancing the diseases prevention system;

improving the accessibility and quality of specialized, including high-tech, medical assistance;

improving medical assistance system for mothers and children.

The national top-priority Health project includes measures aimed at fighting diseases (conditions), which make up the major causes of high mortality rate among the population of the Russian Federation: cardiovascular diseases, cancer, tuberculosis, road accidents.

In 2011 federal budget funding in the amount of \$152.55 billion rubles was allotted for implementing the national top-priority Health project measures.

During 4 years of improving the structure of medical assistance for those injured in road traffic accidents along the 14 existing federal highways whose total length makes up 14,261 km the system of providing on-site medical aid was organized, along with the system of medical aid during transportation of the victims to trauma centers by resuscitation crews. A system of staged medical aid depending on the severity of injuries caused by a car accident was created, presented by the three-tier traumatic surgery centers system. All in all, during the implementation of the national project a total of 69 first-level traumatic surgery centers, 119 second-level traumatic surgery centers, 114 third-level traumatic surgery centers have been set up in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

Since 2008, in an attempt to improve medical assistance for the patients with vascular diseases 54 regional vascular disease centers and 145 primary vascular disease units have been set up and equipped.

In 2009, the National Oncology Program started in Russia.

The system for cancer treatment, focused on early detection of cancer (primary diagnosis, clinical examination at the level of primary out-patient care) and the provision of specialized combined anti-tumor treatment (at the regional and federal level oncological dispensary clinics) was created. Accounting and monitoring of oncological diseases rate and cancer-related mortality rate was established; the federal cancer registry is maintained.

At present, the network of oncological service in Russia is represented by 120 dispensary clinics.

Accessibility of high-tech medical assistance for the Russian population is being increased.

Volume of high-tech medical assistance services have increased more than 5 times: from 60 thousand people in 2005 to 322.6 thousand people in 2011.

In order to increase awareness of the high-tech medical assistance accessibility, an informational website has been launched: patients awaiting high-tech medical assistance use it to receive prompt updates on the status of medical documents review and hospitalization date. Patient's data are impersonal, which prevents the spread of information about the patient and the nature of his disease.

Within the framework of the national top-priority Health project new high-tech federal medical centers are built and commissioned all over Russia, which resolved a previously existing problem of unequal concentration of such centers, mostly situated in Moscow and St. Petersburg.

At present 10 federal-level high-tech medical centers have been launched and are rendering high-tech medical assistance to the population: 6 of those major in "cardio-vascular surgery", 2 in "traumatic surgery, orthopedics and endoprosthetics" and 2 other in "neurosurgery". Soon enough the Federal center for orthopaedics, traumatic surgery and endoprosthetics at Altaisky Territory (Barnaul) will be commissioned.

Within the framework of improving medical assistance for mothers and children a total of 24 perinatal centers have been recently commissioned (in addition to already existing and operating perinatal centers).

Commissioning and operation of perinatal centers provided an opportunity to introduce a three-tier health care system for women and babies during pregnancy, childbirth and the post-natal period, including the choice of medical institution depending on the degree of risk of complications and the structure, patient capacity, level of hospital equipment, availability of qualified staff.

In order to improve the quality and accessibility of medical aid in the period of 2011–2012, regional health care infrastructure is upgraded – complete modernization of the health care infrastructure is the final goal:

improving material and financial resources of state and municipal health care institutions (completing the construction projects, routine and capital repair, purchases of medical equipment);

implementing modern information systems in order to create a unified state health care information system, integrate telecommunication medical systems, electronic document exchange system;

implementing medical assistance standards, improving the accessibility of ambulatory care, including the one provided by medical doctors.

More than 704 billion rubles have been allotted for implementation of health care modernization programmes from various government funding sources.

Improvement of health care logistics through building an efficient three-tier health care system, providing the patients with full-cycle care (from prevention and screening to intensive care and full medical and social rehabilitation) remained the key focus of regional modernization programmes.

This system is based upon the first level that provides prevention, diagnostic screening, the most frequently demanded types of primary health care (not only general medical, but also specialized and using the hospital-replacing technologies). Indeed, this level is primarily responsible for the population morbidity, as well as the satisfaction with the entire health care system.

The second level is the inter-municipal level, associated with providing of specialized treatment, emergency and scheduled therapy, especially in case of vascular diseases, injuries and acute intoxications.

The third level is the regional level. First of all, it is responsible for the scheduled, qualification-demanding, specialized treatment, including high-tech medical assistance. This level also covers the general organizational and methodical system-wide management in the regions and providing consultations.

In 2011, while organizing primary medical assistance for the population, in particular, residents of the underpopulated and remote areas, 38 first-aid stations, 75 first-aid and midwife stations, 223 general medical practice stations and 163 outpatient treatment stations, 366 emergency therapy (level I) stations, 3,743 beds in day-hospitals (II level) were deployed at interterritorial outpatient polyclinics, 131 interterritorial outpatient clinic facilities have been organized (level III).

While developing and implementing regional programmes special attention was paid to the improvement of the "Motherhood and childhood" system. 108.6 billion rubles was allocated for this purpose.

In 2011, construction of 14 medical institutions for children was completed, 549 medical institutions for children have been overhauled, routine repair has been completed in another 40 institutions. 19,316 units of medical equipment have been purchased and delivered.

Federal targeted programmes also stipulate health care development activities.

Federal targeted programme Prevention and Control of Socially Significant Diseases includes steps to reduce sickness, disability and mortality rates caused by socially significant diseases (arterial hypertension, diabetes, cancer, viral hepatitis, tuberculosis, HIV, STD, mental disorders), to increase the life span and quality of life of patients suffering from the mentioned diseases.

While implementing this programme at medical institutions, providing treatment to the patients suffering from socially significant diseases, modern methods of treatment and diagnosis of diseases were introduced, medical staff training was provided, methodological recommendations were prepared and distributed.

Measures for developing a system of first and emergency aid to the victims of road accidents are included into the federal target program The Improvement of Overall Road Safety.

Implementation of large-scale health care projects continues. By the Russian Federation government Decree No. 2511-r dated December 24, 2012 the Russian Federation State Healthcare Development Program was approved.

The state programme includes the following activities:  
disease prevention and healthy lifestyle promotion;

development of primary medical care system;  
 improvement of rendering specialized (including high-tech) medical assistance, emergency (including specialized) therapy, medical evacuation;  
 development and introduction of innovative methods of diagnosis, prevention and treatment, as well as the basics of personalized medicine;  
 health protection for mother and child;  
 developing medical rehabilitation and resort treatment;  
 providing palliative medical assistance;  
 staffing of the health care system;  
 developing international relations in the health care sector;  
 inspection, control and supervision in the health care sector;  
 other activities.

Strategic objective of the Programme is developing a system that ensures the availability and efficiency of medical assistance, volume, necessary kinds and quality of which must comply with the morbidity and population needs, medical innovations.

The Russian Federation State Healthcare Development Program is being implemented in two stages:

the first stage: Structural reforms, 2013–2015;

the second stage: Development of innovative health care capacity, 2016-2020.

The results of implementation of the Public Health Development state program should be in particular:

significantly reduced mortality rate, mostly caused by diseases of the blood circulation system, road accidents, cancer, tuberculosis and also maternal and infant mortality;

significantly reduced consumption of alcoholic beverages, wide-spread tobacco use, especially among children and adolescents;

increase of the life expectancy at birth.

Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 2599-r dated December 28, 2012 approved the activities schedule ("road map") "The Changes in Social Sector Branches Aimed at Increasing Health Care Efficiency".

The objective of the "road map" is to improve the quality of medical assistance through the increased efficiency of health care institutions and their employees.

Federal law No. 178-FZ dated July 17, 1999 "On State Social Aid" established measures for medicines supply of certain categories of underprovided citizens (war veterans, disabled persons, including children with disabilities) on the account of the federal budget funds allocated to the budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

In 2011 4,415.5 thousand people received necessary medicine as social services.

In order to treat people suffering from malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissues, hemophilia, cystic fibrosis, hypophysial nanism, Gaucher disease, multiple sclerosis, as well as citizens who had undergone organs and (or) tissue transplantation, expensive medicines are purchased on a centralized basis at the expense of the federal budget funds.

Long-term top-priority social-economic challenges in the sphere of medicine supply are identified in the Medicine provision strategy of the population up to 2025.

First of all, those are:

- universality, i.e. focus on the health of every citizen of the Russian Federation;

-rationality, i.e. statistically sound evidence-based medicine, compliance with the health care needs, modern achievements of fundamental and applied science, capacity of the pharmaceutical industry;

- quality, efficiency and safety of medicines;

- balance, i.e. correspondence with the actual abilities of the budget system of the Russian Federation and extra-budgetary sources, in accordance with government guarantees;

- openness and awareness — providing people with information on their rights in the field of medicine supply.

3) Please provide relevant statistics and other information on key health care, medical assistance and medical professions indicators (e.g. WHO and/or Eurostat data).

#### Main health care indicators

	2010	2007	2012 as % of 2007
Expenditures of the consolidated budget of the Russian Federation and the budgets of state extrabudgetary health care funds, billion rubles	1,933.1	1,269.3	152.3
Number of physicians per 10,000 people	50.1	49.8	100.6
Outpatient clinics capacity, thousand visits per shift	3,686	3,674	100.3

Due to activities undertaken within the framework of the Health national top-priority project, federal and regional programmes for health care development and prevention of the most common diseases, positive results in the most demographic indicators have been achieved.

In the period of 2006–2011 life expectancy increased by 5.0 years: from 65.3 years in 2005 to 70.3 years in 2011.

	2012	2008	2012 as % of 2008
Number of births per 1,000 people	13.3	12.1	109.9
Number of deaths per 1,000 people	13.3	14.6	91.1
Natural increase (decrease) of the population per 1,000 people	-0.0	-2.5	
Deaths from diseases of blood circulation system per 100 thousand people	729.3	835.5	87.3
Deaths from neoplasms per 100 thousand people	201.2	203.8	98.7
Deaths from road accidents per 100 thousand people	14.1	16.9	83.4

### **Article 11§2 - establishment of advisory and educational institutions for promotion of public health and stimulation of individual responsibility of citizens for their own health**

1) Please indicate the undertaken measures (administrative management arrangements, programmes, work schedules, projects etc.) related to implementation of health care policy and the legal framework.

Citizens health protection law sets the priority of prevention in the field of public health protection exercised through:

development and implementation of healthy lifestyle promotion programmes, including programmes aimed at reduction of alcohol and tobacco consumption, prevention and control of the non-medical use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

undertaking sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures;

undertaking measures of prevention and early detection of diseases, including prevention of socially significant diseases;

holding prevention, clinical and other medical checkups, examinations, regular screening and follow-up care;

holding activities intended to preserve life and health of citizens during their education and employment.

In recent years, within the framework of activities aimed at promoting healthy lifestyle among the population, including the reduction of alcohol and tobacco consumption, 695 health centers (including 204 children health centers) have been established throughout the territory of the Russian Federation. Health centers provide preventive treatment to citizens free of charge.

The order No. 597n issued by the Russian Federation Ministry of Health and Social Development and dated August 19, 2009 "On the establishment and operation of health centers promoting healthy lifestyle among the citizens of the Russian Federation, including reduced alcohol and tobacco consumption" defines requirements for equipment and operation of health centers for adults and children.

Functions of the health centers are:

informing population about harmful and healthwise detrimental factors;

group and individual promotion of healthy lifestyle, prevention of the emergence and development of disease hazards (smoking, alcohol, non-medical drug use, physical inactivity, excessive weight and obesity), promotion of responsible attitude towards personal health and the health of their nearest ones, prevention of drug and psychotropic substances use without doctor's prescription;

cultivate "responsible parenthood" principles among the population;

teaching citizens hygiene and motivating them to abandon bad habits, including assistance in giving up alcohol and tobacco consumption;

teaching citizens efficient and age-appropriate methods of disease prevention;

dynamic monitoring of non-communicable diseases risk group patients;

evaluation of age-appropriate functional and adaptive body reserves, forecasting the health condition;

advice on health preservation and strengthening, including recommendations on nutrition plan correction, physical activity, physical training and sports, sleep, living, work (study) and recreational conditions;

developing individual healthy lifestyle programmes;

monitoring the implementation of activities that promote healthy lifestyle, monitoring disease hazards.

Children health center educates and motivates mothers on the matters of breastfeeding and early childhood care, preventive vaccination, hygiene education, identification of disease development hazards, including socially significant diseases, followed by the implementation of preventive measures that aim to reduce morbidity, prevent disabilities; monitor children nutrition in all age groups, including those living and studying at educational institutions; motivate children and their parents to abandon bad habits, including assistance to give up consumption of alcohol and smoking.

Comprehensive study conducted at health centers includes height and weight measurement, complex testing for screening assessment of psycho-physiological and somatic health condition, functional and adaptive potential, computerized heart screening, angiology screening with automatic measurement of systolic blood pressure and calculation of humero-malleolar index, conducting pulse oximetry, biological impedance, looking for traces of drugs, psychotropic substances and their metabolites in biological mediums, analyzing urine and blood for cotinine and other biological markers, express-analysis for determining total cholesterol and glucose level in blood, completing detailed assessment of respiratory system functions, ophthalmological examination, examination and registration of patient's dental status.

Health centers test patients for abuse of drugs and other psychoactive substances in 2 stages: survey among those applied for health centers services; if any suspicions of drugs and



other psychoactive substances abuse remain upon presenting test results, analytical diagnosis of biological mediums of the body is conducted.

Children health center conduct comprehensive survey that includes: height and weight measurement, complex testing for screening assessment of psycho-physiological and somatic health condition, functional and adaptive potential, evaluating glucose level in blood, comprehensive, detailed assessment of respiratory system functions, oral hygiene assessment.

In order to increase accessibility of preventive care for residents of the remote areas of the Russian Federation mobile health centers have been set up.

A large-scale communication campaign to establish priorities for a healthy lifestyle is under way in the Russian Federation.

Its key goals are: to fight smoking; excessive alcohol consumption; to cultivate a healthy nutrition culture; to motivate people to pursue active lifestyle; to prevent drug consumption; to improve mental health.

The communication campaign includes television, radio and Internet advertising campaigns focused on abstaining from smoking, reducing consumption of alcohol and motivating people to eat healthy food. Multimedia website dedicated to healthy lifestyle [www.takzdorovo.ru](http://www.takzdorovo.ru) has become a centerpiece of the communication campaign. While developing the website in 2011, the Nezavisimost (Independence) project was launched ([www.takzdorovo.ru/nezavisimost](http://www.takzdorovo.ru/nezavisimost)). It is designed to help Russian citizens to self-diagnose alcohol and drug addictions and learn how to overcome them. Another element of the website is a special video project Trezviy vzglyad (Sober Attitude), dedicated to famous people and their stories about why they chose a healthy lifestyle, renounced alcohol.

Toll free inquiry line Healthy Russia +7-800-200-0-200 was organized, where specialists give free advice on the principles of healthy nutrition, physical activity, hazards and methods of giving up smoking, alcohol consumption hazards, drug abuse hazards, health centers operation,

On November 17, 2011 (The World No Tobacco Day) consultation call center for smokers wishing to give up smoking started its work.

The Rossiya 1 TV federal channel broadcasts:

The Gift of life television project – a number of reality show programmes; the key character of each series is a public opinion leader, who runs full diagnosis of his/her body and switches to healthy lifestyle within 8 weeks, thereby prolonging his/her life;

news items on tobacco control in Utro Rossii (Morning, Russia) TV-show, which explains why and how deal with bad habits and live a healthy life;

documentaries on major social issues of Russian health care.

We have to single out the following events and activities dedicated to issues of healthy lifestyle:

All-Russian event "May 31st - No smoking day. Forever", timed to the World No Tobacco Day;

an event, timed to the International day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking that was held in collaboration with the all-Russian public organization The Russian addictology league;

Smoke FREE event featuring the ban on smoking in cafes and restaurants in an attempt to inform the public about the risks of passive smoking (supported by non-governmental organization the Health and development foundation);

air quality monitoring at public places in Moscow in collaboration with the Health and development foundation. It was established that the average level of air pollution in smoking areas of Moscow cafes and restaurants by 9 times exceeds the norm established by WHO, and amounts to 92 microgram/m<sup>3</sup>;

health centers field events at the all-Russian youth innovation forum "Seliger-2011", and during the first Global ministry conference on healthy lifestyle and prevention of non-communicable diseases, carried out by the Russian Federation and the WHO.

In June, 2010 all-Russian Zdorovaya Rossiya (Healthy Russia) competition of healthy lifestyle projects commenced. The contest involves the following areas: support for initiatives

that contribute to creation and promotion of healthy lifestyle priorities, generalization and dissemination of best practices, experience and standards of healthy lifestyle, establishment of mechanisms that bring together the state, municipal, non-profit organization, civic, business and media efforts in an attempt to solve problems of healthy lifestyle.

For the sake of original promotion of healthy lifestyles among the youth, viral videos and animated movies were posted at the leading infotainment web-sites, top blogs and social network groups, as well as the most frequently visited forums related to anti-tobacco and anti-alcohol motivation. Their objective was to motivate people for healthy diet and reduction of alcohol consumption. All in all, two viral anti-tobacco videos have been viewed more than 400 thousand times. Anti-alcohol viral video has topped the views ratings, getting over 800 thousand views within the first two weeks.

Russian Ministry of Health in collaboration with the all-Russian public organization National Health League holds annual all-Russian forums "Health of the nation is the foundation of Russian prosperity".

Citizens health protection law established rights of underaged persons to:

- pass medical inspection (including the entering exams period and the period of study itself), when participating in physical activities and sports, examinations, regular medical check-ups, medical rehabilitation, medical assistance at any time (including the periods of study and training at the educational institutions);

- getting medical assistance during the recovery and organized recreational activity period;

- health education, appropriate training and working conditions that fits their physiological features and health conditions, which would exclude the impact of unfavorable factors;

- medical advice free of charge while determining professional suitability;

- getting information on health topics in easily comprehensible form.

State policy of the Russian Federation in the sphere of health protection of pregnant women and children is implemented through budget financing of medical assistance programmes for women during pregnancy, health care for women and newborns during childbirth and post-natal period, preventive child monitoring during the first year of life (The Birth Certificate programme), prenatal (pre-birth) diagnosis, for the neonatal audiology screening of the newborns and medical examinations of children at specific age, examination of children and adolescents.

In 2011 prenatal (pre-birth) child development diagnostics program was introduced in the Russian Federation. This includes ultrasound diagnosis, biochemical markers blood screening of the expectant mother, molecular genetic studies allowing to detect foetus development deviation before a child is born, growth and after-birth development prospects, treatment alternatives, further-life prognosis and it is also possible to arrange a prenatal transfer of a pregnant woman to a health institution for the proper delivery and provide timely medical assistance to a newborn baby, as well as to elaborate a programme for further child treatment and rehabilitation.

An important direction in addressing the issues of early diagnosis and congenital and hereditary diseases therapy, including rare (orphan) diseases is a neonatal screening for 5 hereditary diseases (adrenogenital syndrome, cystic fibrosis, galactosemia, phenylketonuria and congenital hypothyroidism) and audiology screening.

In each case when hereditary disease is detected, clarifying diagnosis procedure, treatment and clinical supervision are conducted.

Audiology screening allows an early (almost from the very moment of birth) diagnosis of hearing impairments, and, therefore, providing timely medical and rehabilitation services.

Based on the audiology screening results, the data register of children subject to clinical observation and subsequent selection for high-tech medical care-surgery (including cochlear implantation) is being set up, a network of rehabilitation centers for children with hearing impairments is established.

Disease prevention is yet another direction of the top-priority national Health project — it is represented by preventive medical examination of the certain categories of population

(including children) using screening methods to detect socially significant diseases: biochemical blood analysis, blood test for tumor marker, chest x-ray, mammography. The programme of state free medical aid guarantees, includes regular checkup of certain groups of citizens.

Since 2013 it has been scheduled to extend these efforts to broader segments of population, having established the need to undergo examination once in every 3 years from the age of 21 and up. As for children, regular and preventive medical examinations will be conducted annually.

*2) Please provide relevant statistics and other information, including the data on advisory and supervisory services at schools, and such services for the rest of the population.*

In 2011, 3,882.2 thousand people (in 2010 — 2,364.4 thousand people), including 961.8 thousand children (in 2010 — 194.1 thousand) applied to the health centers. As opposed to 2010, the average number of applicants per one health center increased by 18.5%, from 4,710 to 5,586.

Out of all adults who checked up at health centers, 994.6 thousand people have been deemed healthy (in 2010 — 763.8 thousand), functional disorders (diseases (conditions) hazards) have been diagnosed for 2,801.0 thousand people (in 2010 — 1,568.7 thousand people), 1,488.6 thousand people have been sent for further examination and treatment (in 2010 — 633.4 thousand), diseases were diagnosed for 82.0 thousand people (2010 — 31.9 thousand). In 2011 more than 300 thousand people have been tested for drugs and other psychoactive substances abuse at health centers. That screening included examination for disease risk factors, drugs and psychotropic substances abuse, which had been identified for nearly 32.5 thousand patients.

In 2011 out of all children who were checked up at health centers – 309,477 children were proved healthy (32.18%), functional disorders were diagnosed in (66.98%) 644,235 children.

Importance of the health centers is confirmed by the fact that disease risk factors have been identified in more than two thirds of those who visited with. Almost 40% of the citizens have been sent for further examination and treatment, which helped to prevent the development of neglected chronic diseases, which could have ended up in disability.

Communication campaign that was intended to shape healthy lifestyle has covered 89.8% of Russian population at the age of 18 years and up, which makes up more than 50.7 million people, including 26.2 million people aged 18-45. Radio broadcast has covered 75.3% of Russian population, aged 18-54, which makes up more than 30 million people, including 24.7 million people aged 18-45.

The online campaign has covered 27,7 million Internet users, which makes approximately 46% of Internet users in Russia. In 2011, the website [www.takzdorovo.ru](http://www.takzdorovo.ru) dedicated to healthy lifestyle had up to 56 thousand visits on a daily basis, which is 3.5 times more than in 2010. By the end of 2011, there were more than 205 thousand registered users. Over 51% of registered users have continually used personal services. The Nicotine Independence Club "The 31st May" could boast of over 60 thousand participants by the end of 2011, which is 54% higher than in 2010.

In November and December 2011 a public opinion poll was held. It included an efficiency assessment of the undertaken measures, studying the dynamics of the part of the Russian population, motivated to upkeep healthy lifestyle, health centers efficiency assessment and the reasons for visiting them, as well as recommendations on programme adjustments for years to come. According to the survey results "The share of Russians engaged in the Healthy Russia campaign and motivated to maintain healthy lifestyle", keeps growing, and in 2011 it made up 31%, which is 3% higher than in 2010.

In 2011, over 1.6 million newborns have been examined as a part of neonatal screening programme. 1,088 cases of hereditary diseases were detected: adrenogenital syndrome — 174 , cystic fibrosis — 194; galactosemia — 85; phenylketonuria — 231, congenital hypothyroidism — 404.

In 2011 1.51 million children (91 % of the total number of children born) in all constituent entities of the Russian Federation underwent audiology screening (stage I), 54.7 thousands of them were diagnosed with hearing impairments.

During the second stage of the audiology screening (at hearing rehabilitation centers (offices)) 33.4 thousand children were re-examined in order to confirm the diagnosis. 5.4 thousand children with hearing impairments have been revealed.

The number of children with hearing impairments, dynamically examined at special hearing rehabilitation centers (offices) in 2011 made up 4.7 thousand.

In 2011, 1,121 deaf children have undergone cochlear implantation operation.

In 2011 127.6 thousand of pregnant women underwent prenatal (pre-birth) child development examination.

Screened in 2011:

Over 324 thousand patients of health care, education and social protection institutions in the Russian Federation, orphans and disadvantaged children;

1,123.6 thousand fourteen-year-old adolescents;

2,985.0 thousand adults.

### **Article 11§3 — preventing, as far as possible, epidemics and other diseases, and accidents**

*1) Please indicate the undertaken measures (administrative management arrangements, programmes, work schedules, projects etc.) related to implementation of health care policy and the legal framework.*

*2) Please provide relevant statistics and other information on the number of smokers as a percentage of the total population, trends in alcohol consumption and rates of vaccination against infectious and epidemic diseases.*

#### ***Environment protection***

Relations that arise in the field of sanitary-epidemiological wellbeing of population as one of the basic conditions for implementing the right of the Russian Federation citizens to health protection and healthy environment as stipulated by the Constitution are regulated by the Federal Law No. 52-FZ dated March 30, 1999 "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Wellbeing of Population".

Federal Law No. 7-FZ dated January 10, 2002 "On Environmental Protection" stipulates that economic and other activity of state bodies of the Russian Federation, state bodies of its constituent entities, bodies of local self-government, legal entities and individuals, which influence the environment should be based on the following principles:

respect for the human right to healthy environment;

science-based combination of environmental, economic and social interests of man, society and the state in order to ensure sustainable development and healthy environment;

protection, reproduction and rational use of natural resources as necessary conditions for ensuring healthy environment and environmental safety;

responsibility of the Russian Federation state authorities, state bodies of its constituent entities, bodies of local self-government for providing a healthy environment and ecological safety, organization and development of the environmental education system, upbringing and development of the system of environmental education, creation and promotion of ecological culture;

independence of state environmental supervision;

organization and development of the environmental education system, upbringing and promotion of ecological culture;

prohibition of economic and other activities, whose effects on the environment are unpredictable, as well as implementation of projects, which can lead to the degradation of natural

ecosystems, and (or) destruction of genetic material of plants, animals and other organisms, depletion of natural resources and other adverse environmental changes.

Objects of environmental protection from pollution, depletion, degradation, damage, destruction and other negative effects of economic and other activities include surface and underground waters, atmospheric air.

According to the Article 2 of the Federal Law “On Environmental Protection” relations that arise in the field of environmental protection, are regulated by laws on sanitary-epidemiological welfare of the population and the law on health protection, along with other legislation for human-friendly environment protection to the extent necessary to ensure sanitary-epidemiological welfare of the population.

In accordance with this federal law, methods of economic regulation in the field of environmental protection are applied. They are:

- developing on the basis of environmental forecasts state forecasts for social-economic development;

- working out federal ecological development programs and targeted environmental protection programmes of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

- establishing a fee for negative impact on environment;

- establishing limits on emissions and discharges of pollutants and microorganisms, limits on production and consumption waste disposal and other negative environmental impacts;

- support of entrepreneurship, innovation and other activities (including ecological insurance), aimed at environment protection;

- reimbursing the damage to the environment as prescribed by norms and regulations.

Standardization in the field of environmental protection is to set environmental quality standards, norms of acceptable environmental impact in the course of economic and other activities, as well as the regulatory environmental protection instruments.

Environmental certification is carried out in order to ensure the ecologically safe implementation of economic and other activity at the territory of the Russian Federation.

In order to determine the compliance of documents and (or) documentation substantiating planned economic and other activity with environmental protection requirements ecological expertise is carried out.

State ecological monitoring (environmental monitoring) is carried out as a part of the single state ecological monitoring system (state environmental monitoring) through establishing and maintaining supervision networks, information resources, and state information foundation.

According to the Federal Law “On Sanitary and Epidemiological Wellbeing of Population”, along with state environmental monitoring social and hygienic monitoring is carried out in the Russian Federation.

Primary sanitary-epidemiological situation management mechanism is the socio-hygienic monitoring system (SHM) – state system of supervision, analysis, assessment and forecasting of population environment and health, as well as a tool for determining cause-effect relationships between environmental factors and health.

In compliance with the Russian Federation government decree No. 60 dated February 2, 2006 "On approval of the regulations on conducting social-hygienic monitoring" SHM provides:

- establishing factors that are detrimental for human health and their evaluation;

- prediction of the population health conditions and its environment;

- identifying urgent and long-term measures for preventing and handling detrimental factors of human environment on the health of the population;

- developing decision-making proposals in the field of sanitary-epidemiological welfare of the population;

- informing state authorities, local self-government bodies, organizations and population about the monitoring results.

Regulatory framework of sanitary-epidemiological welfare consists of sanitary-epidemiological requirements – generally binding legal acts setting out safety criteria and human

harmlessness of environmental factors along with requirements for favorable living conditions. They are mandatory for all citizens (including individual entrepreneurs), commercial and non-profit organizations, state bodies, local self-government bodies. These regulations reflect the research results in a particular area, presented as boundary acceptable ratios of certain environmental factors.

Sanitary-epidemiological regulations establish the requirements for planning and development of urban and rural settlements, products for industrial purposes, goods of personal and household use and technologies of their production, potentially dangerous chemical, biological substances and individual products, food products, food supplements, food raw materials, additive products and substances contacting them; technologies of their production, products exported to the territory of the Russian Federation, nutritional status of the population, water bodies, drinking water and drinking water supply, ambient air at urban and rural settlements at the territories of industrial organizations, air at the working sites of industrial premises, residential and other buildings, soils, facilities of urban and rural settlements, industrial zones, residential quarters, working conditions, etc. Sanitary-epidemiological requirements vary and cover virtually all areas of human activity.

Pursuant to the Federal Law "On Environmental Protection" the following resolutions have been adopted:

The Russian Federation government resolution No. 53 dated January 27, 2009 "On the Implementation of State Control in the Field of Environmental Protection (state environmental control)".

The Russian Federation government resolution No. 177 dated March 31, 2003 "On the Organization and Implementation of State Monitoring in the Field of Environmental Protection (state environmental control)".

### *Ensuring the water safety*

Federal Law "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Wellbeing of Population" has identified key measures aimed at ensuring water safety:

drinking water must be safe in epidemiological and radiation sense, have harmless chemical composition and favorable organoleptic properties;

as a matter of priority, population must be supplied with drinking water in sufficient quantities to meet physiological and household needs;

water bodies used for drinking and household water supply purposes, as well as for health, wellness and recreational purposes, including water bodies located within the boundaries of the urban and rural settlements should not be a source of detrimental biological, chemical and physical factors exposure;

for protection of water bodies, preventing pollution and contamination maximum acceptable norms for harmful impacts on water bodies are set; standards of maximum acceptable discharges of chemical, biological substances and microorganisms to water bodies are established.

The Water Code of the Russian Federation determines that water-related legislation and relevant adopted regulations are based on the importance of water as the essential basis of human life and activities.

Water relations are regulated according to the idea that each water facility is a vital part of the environment, flora and fauna habitats, including aquatic biological resources; that is a natural resource, used by man for personal and household needs, conducting economic and other activity and that at the same time it is an object of property law and other rights.

Also, the following regulations have legal force in the field of water safety:

The Russian Federation's water strategy imposed by government decree No. 1235-r dated August 27, 2009.

The Russian Federation government resolution No. 801 dated December 25, 2006 "On Approval of the Regulations for Implementation of State Control and Supervision over the Use of Water Bodies".

The Russian Federation government decree No. 219 dated April 10, 2007 "On Approval of the Regulations on the Implementation of the State Monitoring of Water Bodies".

Since 2001, the following sanitary-epidemiological regulations are in effect: SanPiN (Sanitary Regulations and Standards) 2.1.4.1074-01 "Drinking water. Hygienic requirements for water quality in centralized drinking water supply systems. Quality control". Those are compliant with the EU Directive 98/83/EU and the WHO recommendations, 1993, including 53 standard rates.

Revision of regulatory framework for the safety of drinking water in accordance with the most recent WHO recommendations is about to be finished.

International obligations of the Russian Federation to ensure the water safety are defined in the Protocol on water and health issues for the 1992 Convention on protection and use of transboundary watercourses and international lakes.

In accordance with the Russian Federation government decree "On Approval of the Regulations on the Implementation of the State Monitoring of Water Bodies" state supervision over water bodies is held. It is a system of monitoring, evaluation and forecasting of national water bodies status changes.

State monitoring of water bodies is a part of state environmental supervision and is carried out in order to identify in time and predict the negative dynamics of processes affecting quality of water in water bodies and their condition, inventing and implementing measures to prevent their negative consequences.

Water strategy of the Russian Federation up to 2020 is implemented in order to determine the main directions for hydroeconomic sector development to ensuring efficient water management, protection of water bodies, protection against detrimental effects of water, creation and realization of competitive advantages of the Russian Federation in the field of water resources. The strategy lays down the basic principles of state policy in the sphere of use and protection of water bodies, provides for the adoption and implementation of management decisions intended to conserve aquatic ecosystems that provide the greatest social and economic benefits and condition efficient interaction of water policy participants.

The federal targeted "Pure water" programme for 2011-2017 is implemented in the Russian Federation, it was approved by the Russian Federation government decree No. 1092 dated December 22, 2010, stipulating modernization activities for the water supply systems sanitation and wastewater treatment.

In order to improve water supply and quality of tap water at most of the Russian regions regional targeted "Pure water" programmes are being developed.

More than 30 constituent entities of the Russian Federation are engaged in the activities, whose goal is to provide the population with high-quality drinking water. This is done within the framework of implementing municipal services reform and community infrastructure upgrade.

In more than 20 constituent entities of the Russian Federation activities on water supply and water disposal in rural settlements are stipulated by the targeted programmes on

Activity of the Russian Federation Ministry of Health is aimed at creation of ideal conditions for addressing the fundamental objectives set out in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Protocol on water and health issues for the 1992 Convention on protection and use of transboundary watercourses and international lakes (hereinafter referred to as the Protocol).

Approaches to ensuring water-related sanitary-epidemiological welfare of the population correspond with a number of specialized UN system recommendations.

In particular, indicators that are used to assess drinking water supply are compliant with the common indicators recommended by the Protocol.

They include the following indicators:  
access to drinking water;

- access to sanitation;
- quality of the supplied drinking water;
- scale of water-related disease outbreaks.

Drinking water must be safe in epidemiological and radiation sense, must have harmless chemical composition and favorable organoleptic properties;

In 2011, centralized water supply was provided to 91.4 % of the Russian population, non-centralized water supply to 8.1% of population, remaining 0.5% of the population have been supplied with water delivered by other means.

Over the past three years water quality at the distribution network has remained at the same level in terms of chemical composition (share of drinking water samples, incompliant with hygienic regulations on sanitary-chemical indicators, made up 16.8 -16.9%). In terms of microbiological indicators, water quality has improved: share of samples that fail to meet hygienic standards dropped from 5.1 % in 2009 and 2010 to 4.6 % in 2011.

### *Ensuring air safety*

Federal law "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Wellbeing of Population" established that air quality at urban and rural settlements, at the territories pertaining to industrial organizations, as well as the air at working areas of industrial premises, residential and other buildings should not have harmful impact on people.

Federal Law No. 96-FZ dated May 4, 1999 "On Common Air Protection" defines the basic principles of state management in the field of air protection:

- priority of human life and health protection, protection of the present generation and generations to come;

- ensuring favorable living, working and recreational environment;

- avoiding irreversible impacts of environmental air pollution;

- obligatory state regulation of harmful emissions (pollutants) into the atmospheric air and harmful physical impacts;

- transparency, completeness and accuracy of the information on the state of atmospheric air, possible contamination rate;

- legally-binding necessity to comply with requirements of the Russian Federation legislation in the field of air protection, responsibility for the legislation violations.

For the sake of state regulation of harmful physical impacts on the air, boundary maximum acceptable norms of harmful physical impacts on the air are established.

According to the Russian Federation legislation, air quality at urban and rural settlements, at the territories pertaining to industrial organizations, as well as the air at working areas of industrial premises, residential and other buildings should not have harmful impact on people.

Governmental bodies of the Russian Federation, its regions, local self-government bodies, citizens, individual entrepreneurs and legal entities (each to the extent of its authority) are obliged to implement measures that prevent and reduce air pollution in urban and rural settlements, air at the sites of permanent or temporary residence, ensure that air quality in urban and rural settlements, air in places of permanent or temporary residence complies with the sanitary rules.

Upon any change in the air condition, threatening population life and health, population protection activities are conducted, including the situations of air condition change, caused by accidental discharges of hazardous substances (pollutants) into the atmosphere, posing a threat to human life and health; emergency measures are undertaken to protect the population.

State supervision of atmospheric air is conducted – it is an integral part of the state environmental monitoring (state environmental supervision).

State supervision in the field of atmospheric protection is exercised. Its objective is to prevent, detect and fight violations of the requirements, which were established in accordance



with the international treaties of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the Russian Federation.

In terms of the majority of controlled pollutants, downward trend of ambient air samples specific weight, exceeding maximum acceptable concentrations is indicated.

Implementation of provisions of the Federal Law No. 34-FZ dated March 22, 2003 "On Banning Production and Use of Leaded Gasoline in the Russian Federation" is controlled, along with technological, planning and sanitary-technical measures intended to fight air pollution.

### *Noise protection*

Measures of noise protection are stipulated by the Federal Law "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Wellbeing of Population".

Sanitary and epidemiological rules and regulations SanPiN 2.2.1./2.1.1.1200-03 ("Sanitary-protective zones and the sanitary classification of enterprises, buildings and other objects") are adopted. These rules also regulate the requirements to design, construction and operation of the newly-built, renovated industrial buildings and facilities, transportation, telecommunications, agriculture, energy, pilot production, public objects, sport, commerce, food industry and other areas, that influence environment and human health.

The aforementioned sanitary regulations stipulate the establishment of special treatment territories (sanitary-protective zones) around objects and facilities, which impact the environment and human health. The size of these zones helps to reduce atmospheric pollution (including physical impact) to the values required by hygiene regulations. According to their functional purpose sanitary-protective zone serves as a protective barrier that provides certain level of safety, while operating the object in a normal mode.

Sanitary regulations 2.2.4/SN 2.1.8.562-96. 2.2.4. are also in effect Physical factors of production environment. 2.1.8. Physical factors of natural environment. Noise at a workplace, at the premises of residential and public buildings, housing estates at and the residential quarters territory.

As for the international commitments in the field of noise protection, the Russian Federation is guided by International Labor Organization Convention No. 148 on protection of workers from occupational risks, air pollution, noise and vibration at the workplace, and the International Labor Organization recommendation No. 156 dated June 20, 1997 on protection of workers from occupational risks, air pollution, noise and vibration at the workplace.

### *Ensuring radiation safety*

Federal Law No. 3-FZ dated January 9, 1996 "On Radiation Safety of the Population" establishes the right of the Russian Federation citizens, foreign residents and stateless persons currently residing at the territory of the Russian Federation, to radiation safety, which can be defined as a security of present generation and generations to come from harmful impact of ionizing radiation.

This right is ensured through conducting complex of actions for preventing ionizing radiation effects on people above the established norms, rules and regulations.

The mentioned Federal law stipulates the basic principles of radiation safety:

the Rate setting principle means not exceeding the acceptable limits of individual ionizing radiation dose from any source;

the Substantiation principle means prohibiting any kind of activity that uses ionizing radiation sources, if the obtained benefit for people and society doesn't make worthy the risk of future harm, caused by additional exposure to natural radiation;

Optimization principle means maintaining individual radiation doses and the number of irradiated people as low as possible, given the economic and social factors, while using any kind of ionizing radiation source.

State regulation in the field of radiation safety is carried out through establishing sanitary rules, norms, hygienic standards, radiation safety regulations, rule charters, job safety rules and other radiation safety-regulating instruments.

The following rules are also applied in the Russian Federation: SanPiN (Sanitary Rules and Norms) 2.6.1.2523-09 "Radiation safety standards (NRB-99/2009)", SR 2.6.1.2612-10 "Basic sanitary rules ensuring radiation safety (OSPORB 99/2010)", SR 2.6.1.2205-07 "Radiation safety assurance during decommissioning" and other sanitary rules. These rules establish criteria for safety and (or) harmless conditions for working with ionizing radiation sources including exposure limits.

State policy goal in terms of nuclear and radiation safety is consecutive reduction of anthropogenic impact on population and environment while using nuclear power to acceptable rate and reduction of influence of natural ionizing radiation sources.

Radiation safety standards are applied to assure human safety in any conditions of ionizing radiation exposure of natural or anthropogenic origin.

Requirements and standards, established by radiation safety norms are mandatory for all legal entities and individuals, regardless of their subordination and form of property, as well as state and local government bodies, the Russian Federation citizens, foreign residents and stateless persons, currently residing in the Russian Federation, if their activity can cause possible exposure of people.

Radiation safety standards establish basic dose rates, acceptable levels of radiation ionizing exposure in order to restrict population exposure in accordance with the Federal Law "On Radiation Safety of the Population".

Radiation safety standards apply to the following sources of ionizing radiation:

anthropogenic sources due to casual use of anthropogenic radiation sources;

anthropogenic radiation sources due to an accident;

natural sources;

medical sources.

State radiation safety control is carried out through authorized federal executive agencies.

Companies, whose activity includes the use of ionizing radiation sources, conduct production control over radiation safety.

State policy foundations on radiation and nuclear safety in the Russian Federation until 2010 and beyond, approved by the President of the Russian Federation on 4 December 2003, No. Pr-2196, set the state goal in the aforementioned area. The goal to consistently reduce the anthropogenic impact of nuclear power use on the population and environment, down to an acceptable level of influence of natural ionizing radiation sources.

The Russian Federation government resolutions No. 117-r dated February 3, 2005 and No. 2237-r dated December 17, 2005 approved the schedule for implementing the first and the second phases of the state policy on nuclear and radiation safety in the Russian Federation until 2010 and beyond.

In general, radiation situation in the territory of the Russian Federation remains satisfactory. Neither of the Russian Federation's constituent entities consider radiation to be primary factor of harmful impact on public health.

Since 1998 till 2010 almost 100% of all radiation facilities and the territories of the Russian Federation's constituent entities have been subjected to radiation-hygiene certification. This allowed to establish a system of accurate annual reports on the status of radiation safety in companies, using ionizing radiation sources in constituent entities of the Russian Federation and Russia in general and exposure doses, due to all radiation sources combined under current "The Unified system of dose control and accounting" (ESKID).

Average annual individual effective doses of the staff employed at the facilities exposed to sources of ionizing radiation in all constituent entities of the Russian Federation does not exceed the basic limits of radiation dose safety norms, set by the Federal Law "On Radiation Safety of the Population".

Introduction of low-dose X-ray equipment for diagnostic practices within the framework of the national “Zdorovie” (Health) project, recording exposure doses, allowing to control radiation exposure and exclude groundless research have substantially reduced radiation exposure of the patients.

### *Elimination of diseases caused by exposure to asbestos dust*

Measures aimed at prevention of diseases caused by exposure to asbestos dust are established by:

- construction norms and regulations of the Russian Federation SNIIP 12-04-2002 “Labor safety during construction. Construction production”;

- SanPiN 2.2.3.2887-11 sanitary rules “Hygienic production requirements and the use of chrysotile and chrysotile-containing materials”

- 1986 Ministry of Labor convention On labor safety while using asbestos (Convention No. 162) was ratified by the Federal Law No. 50-FZ dated April 8, 2000.

While undertaking measures on elimination of diseases caused by the exposure to asbestos dust, the Russian Federation also follows the Recommendation No. 172 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) dated June 24, 1986 “On labor safety while using asbestos”, Global labor force health care agenda 2008-2017, adopted at the 60th Session of the World Health Assembly, Parma declaration on environment and health, adopted by the WHO Representatives of European Member States at the Fifth Ministerial Conference of Environment and Health.

Implementing the Russian Federation government decree No. 79-r dated by January 28, 2013 "On Approval of the Implementation Concept of Public Policy Aimed at the Elimination of Diseases Caused by the Exposure to Asbestos Dust up to 2020 and Beyond". The goal of the Concept is to protect health of workers and population by creating conditions to reduce sickness and mortality rates because of diseases caused by the exposure to asbestos dust and to eliminate these diseases in the Russian Federation step-by-step.

For the sake of implementing the Global health care agenda 2008-2017, adopted at the 60th Session of the World Health Assembly, the Russian Federation Ministry of Health prepared a draft public policy concept aimed at the elimination of diseases caused by the exposure to asbestos dust up to 2012-2015 and beyond.

Targeted goals of the concept are:

- complete inventory of past (for the last 40 years) and contemporary utilization capacity of asbestos, indicating objects and particular activity types, where the exposure to unacceptable concentrations of asbestos dust is possible. Ranking asbestos-containing materials and products by the order of possible harmful and dangerous emission degree;

- Establishing all working citizens and the rest of population, who could have or can be exposed to the asbestos-containing dust at their professional or non-professional environment, as well as dust containing other natural or anthropogenic fibers, whose concentration exceeds the acceptable rate;

- increasing asbestos-caused diseases detectability through accomplishing total (100% of population) pre-employment or periodic medical examination of persons, who are or have been exposed to asbestos dust and (or) other natural and anthropogenic fibers in their professional environment for the last 40 years in order to assure early disease detection due to modern diagnostic and exposition detectability criteria;

- minimizing the risks of exposure to asbestos dust;

- retraining the specialists, rendering field medical-sanitary aid at the sites of asbestos mining and enrichment, production and use of asbestos-containing products, teaching them the modern methods of preventive care, diagnostics, treatment and rehabilitation of asbestos-caused diseases;

- teaching safety issues to all employees, whose work is connected to asbestos-containing materials, natural and anthropogenic fibers;

promoting population awareness about risks (professional and in daily life), connected to exposure to dust, containing asbestos and other natural and anthropogenic fibers, and appropriate precautions;

reducing asbestos-induced morbidity and its future elimination (reducing morbidity to baseline values).

According to the draft Concept, it is supposed to supply an implementation of precautionary measures among employees, working at asbestos mining and enrichment enterprises, asbestos products and materials productions, as well as any area where the latter ones are used. It is also necessary to provide accessible health care and social aid to people, exposed to asbestos dust throughout the last 40 years at their professional or non-professional environment.

In compliance with the Russian Federation Ministry of Health and Social Development Order No. 302N dated April 12, 2011 "On Approval of the List of Harmful and/or Dangerous Production Hazards and Types of Work, which Require the Mandatory Preliminary and Regular Medical Examinations (Checkups), Procedure for Performing Mandatory Preliminary and Regular Medical Examinations (Checkups) of Employees Engaged in Strenuous Work and Work with Harmful and/or Dangerous Working Conditions", employees, engaged in activities, connected with natural exposure to asbestos (chrysotile and tremolite), composite asbestos dust, asbestos-cement, asbestos bakelite and asbestos rubber, should undergo obligatory regular medical examinations once in 2 years of employment on the account of the employer, in order to perform health condition case monitoring, early detection of professional diseases, early symptoms of exposure to harmful and (or) dangerous production hazards of working environment and working processes posing threat to health of employees and in order to identify medical contraindications to certain kinds of work.

It is worth mentioning that due to a variety of reasons, only chrysotile has been used in the USSR and then in Russia for civil purposes. At that, more than 85% of its consumption fell for the high-density asbestos products manufacturing (asbestos-cement products, friction materials). As foreign experience and our own data confirm, there is no release of asbestos fibers into the air at any rate, which would pose as much as theoretical threat to personal health, while using asbestos-cement and other high-density asbestos materials at the construction site, given that minimum precautions are observed. It allowed avoiding large-scale "epidemics of asbestos-caused diseases" in our country, as it had been noted by many foreign countries.

### *Measures in the sphere of healthy nutrition, ensuring food products safety*

Federal Law No. 52-FZ dated March 30, 1999 "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Wellbeing of Population" defined the following:

food products should satisfy human physiological needs and should not have any negative effects on them;

food products, food supplements, raw materials along with materials and products exposed to them during manufacturing, storage, importing and turnover shall comply with the sanitary-epidemiological requirements;

food products, food supplements, raw materials along with materials and products exposed to them during the process of manufacturing and turnover, which fail to comply with the said requirements are immediately withdrawn from production and turnover;

Food products, imported to the territory of the Russian Federation, shall not have negative effects on people and environment.

Following laws are adopted in Russia:

Federal Law No. 29-FZ dated January 2, 2000 "On the Quality and Safety of Food Products";

Federal Law No. 88-FZ dated June 12, 2008 "Technical Regulations on Milk and Dairy Products";

Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 883 dated November 22, 2000 “On the Organization and the Monitoring of Quality and Safety of Food Products, and Public Health”;

The Russian Federation Ministry of Health and Social Development Order No. 593N dated August 2, 2010 “On Approval of Recommended Rational Consumption Norms for Food Products, Corresponding to Contemporary Healthy Nutrition Demands”, which reflect optimum demand of healthy population for food and energy, providing physiologically necessary amounts of animal proteins that contain essential amino acids, physiological proportions of unsaturated and polyunsaturated fatty acids, optimum quantity of vitamins, vitamin-like and biologically active substances.

Rational norms of food consumption are applied when creating preventing programme, aimed at gradual changes of established average food consumption patterns per capita in order to optimize them and generally make the population healthier.

Guidelines for arranging the meals for students, fostered children at education institutions, approved by the Russian Federation Ministry of Health and Social Development and the Russian Federation Ministry of Education and Science order No. 213N/178 dated March 11, 2012, have been developed to save and strengthen health of students and fostered children through improving their meals and introducing new guidelines into modern system of meal plan in education institutions. It represents a combination of requirements for safety, nutrition value structure, quantity, quality and average daily meal for different age groups of students and fostered children, for technological conditions, supplying safe and high-quality food and for conditions that would motivate students and fostered children at educational institutions to eat healthy.

Legal, procedural and regulatory framework was created in the Russian Federation. It is harmonized with international requirements in the sphere of food safety (it includes more than 7,000 hygienic standards of food safety, more than 150 highly sensitive methods of detection, identification and quantitative measurement of contaminants in food products using modern instruments and equipment).

For the sake of ensuring the Russian Federation entry to the World Trade Organization and further harmonization of sanitary epidemiological requirements adopted in Russia with international standards, the Russian Federation government decree No. 761 dated September 28, 2009 "On Ensuring Harmonization of Sanitary, Epidemiologic, Veterinary-sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures with International Standards" was adopted.

Food safety doctrine, approved by the decree No. 120 of the President of the Russian Federation dated January 30, 2010 defines strategic target of food safety — which is to provide country population with safe agricultural, fish and other products obtained from water biological resources (hereinafter fish production) and food. The guarantee for attaining this goal is domestic production stability and availability of necessary reserves and resources. Food safety doctrine implementation plan was approved by the Russian Federation government decree No. 376-R dated March 17, 2010.

Complex of action ensuring healthy nutrition assurance and its preventive purpose is defined in the general principles of the Russian Federation state policy on healthy nutrition up to 2020, confirmed by the Russian Federation government decree No. 1873-r dated October 25, 2010. Schedule of implementing general principles of the Russian Federation’s state policy on healthy nutrition up to 2020 was confirmed by the Russian Federation government decree No. 1134-R dated June 30, 2012.

It is planned to concentrate efforts on activities, which build up motivation for healthy nutrition on individual and general population levels through the designed federal consultative-diagnostic center “Healthy nutrition”, network of consultative-diagnostic centers of healthy nutrition in federal districts, as well as through health centers, medical prophylaxis cabinets/departments at polyclinics, hospitals, sanatorium and resort institutions. Furthermore,

special attention will be paid to regulation and control over healthy nutrition plans at institutions of preschool and general education.

Russian government supervises the appropriate quality and safety of food, materials and products exposed to food, through sanitary-quarantine control and veterinary control over the food products, materials and products imported into the Russian Federation.

Multi-tier quality and safety of food products and public health monitoring is organized in the Russian Federation. It is a system of supervision, analysis, assessment of quality and safety of food products, materials and products exposed to food, nutrition and public health. On an annual basis the Federal Service for Supervision of Consumer Rights Protection and Human Welfare checks about 1,5 million specimens of raw materials and food products for compliance with the state sanitary-epidemiological norms, rules and standards and about 2 million microbiological tests are carried out.

In 2010 263,245 (39.3%) out of 669,954 facilities, engaged in manufacturing and turnover of raw materials and food products, 263,245 were put into the 1st group of epidemiological wellness (i.e. compliant with the requirements of sanitary rules), while in 2009 this index made up 38.7%.

Russian system of genetically altered organisms (hereinafter GMO) safety assessment and multi-tier system of control over its turnover is the strictest in the world. Sanitary-epidemiological expertise of each GMO product, entering the market for the first time, includes medical-genetic assessment, medical-biological assessment, technical parameters assessment, assessment of information on the object of study. Post approval monitoring of the food products, obtained from or containing GMO, is carried out.

In 2010 Federal Service for Supervision of Consumer Rights Protection and Human Welfare examined 33,423 food product samples for the presence of GMO; GMO were detected in 55 samples (0.16%). Most often GMO were discovered in the following groups: “flour and cereals products” (0.33%), “others” (0.54%). Specific unit weight of GMO samples containing in imported products has grown in the group of “grain and grain-containing products” (1.86% against 0.00% in 2009).

Within the framework of dialogue between the Russian Federation Ministry of Health and Social Development and Directorate-General for Health and Consumer Protection of European Commission on June 6, 2011 the first meeting of the food products safety work group was held, where its top-priority areas of work were outlined.

Since 2009 Federal Service for Supervision of Consumer Rights Protection and Human Welfare has been the contact for Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) of European Commission in the Russian Federation and the International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN).

Federal Service for Supervision of Consumer Rights Protection and Human Welfare is also a contact point of the International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN), which is a global network whose aim is to help member states to overcome harmful incidents in the field of international food safety and emergencies, caused by natural, unintentional or intentional contamination.

### *Measures for fighting infectious diseases*

The Citizens health protection law established that prevention of infectious diseases should be carried out by government bodies, local self-government bodies, employers, healthcare institution and public associations by means of design and implementation of legal, economical and social arrangements aimed at preventing the outbreaks, spread and early identification of such diseases, which should be made either under the programme on state guarantees of free medical aid, infectious diseases immunoprophylaxis programme according to the national schedule of preventive vaccination and epidemic vaccination schedule.

Infectious diseases preventive measures are also stipulated by the Federal law “On Sanitary and Epidemiological Wellbeing of Population”.

In Russia special attention is paid to fighting tuberculosis and HIV infection spread.

Federal Law “On Prevention of the Spread of Tuberculosis in the Russian Federation” was adopted.

By the Russian Federation government resolution No. 892 dated December 25, 2001 “On Implementation of the Federal law On Prevention of the Spread of Tuberculosis in the Russian Federation” the following points were approved:

the procedure and the terms of medical examination of the population in order to detect tuberculosis;

the procedure of regular medical check-up of tuberculosis patients;

the procedure of government statistic monitoring in order to prevent tuberculosis spread.

Order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation No. 109 dated March 21, 2003 “On the improvement of anti-tuberculosis measures in the Russian Federation” sets the rules and instructions for prevention, case detection and treatment of tuberculosis in Russia in accordance with international standards that define tuberculosis type, tuberculosis patient category, medical research, analysis and tests types to be carried out in each case, its implementation and detailed instructions on assessment; the order also lays down vaccination rules, assigns treatment procedure that includes antibacterial therapy scheme, certain groups of patients, etc.

The procedure of rendering medical assistance to tuberculosis patients in Russia is approved by the Order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation No.1224n dated December 29, 2010.

The following legislative and regulatory legal acts stipulate anti-HIV infection measures:

Federal law “On Prevention of the Spread in the Russian Federation of the Disease Caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection”;

The Russian Federation government resolution No. 1017 dated October 13, 1995 “On Approval of the Procedure of Obligatory Medical Examination to Detect Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV infection)”;

The Russian Federation government resolution No. 221 dated February 28, 1996 “On Approval of the Order of Obligatory Medical Examination of People at Confinement Institutions in order to Detect Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV infection)”;

The Russian Federation government resolution No. 856 dated December 27, 2004 “On Approval of the Order of Providing Federal Special Medical Institutions with Free Medicine for Treatment of HIV Infection in the Special Federal Clinics”;

The Russian Federation government resolution No. 877 dated September 4, 1995 “On Approval of the List of Certain Professions, Factories, Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations whose Workers are Obligated to Undergo Medical Examination for HIV Infection during Obligatory Preliminary and Periodical Medical Inspections before Starting the Work”;

The Russian Federation Health Ministry Order No. 606 dated December 19, 2003 “On Approval of the Rules for Preventing Mothers from Passing HIV to Child and the Chemoprophylaxis Informed Consent Sample”.

The Russian Federation vaccine prevention system is based on the Federal Law No. 157-FZ dated September 17, 1998 “On Immunoprophylaxis of Infectious Diseases”, which is implemented by the Russian Federation Ministry of Health Care and Social Development Order No. 51n dated January 31, 2011 “On Approval of National Schedule of Preventive Vaccination and Schedule of Epidemic Preventive Vaccination.”

Importance of infectious diseases control in the Russian Federation is emphasized by the list of socially significant diseases approved by the Russian Federation government resolution No 715 dated December 1, 2004 that includes following infectious diseases: tuberculosis, predominantly sexually transmitted diseases, HBV and HCV, the disease caused by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

The same resolution approves the list of diseases that are considered to be dangerous for other people, which includes the following: disease caused by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), arthropod-borne viral fevers and viral hemorrhagic fevers, helminthiasis, HBV and HCV type, diphtheria, predominantly sexually transmitted diseases, leprosy, malaria, pediculosis, acariasis and other verminations, glanders and Fletcher's disease, anthrax, tuberculosis, cholera and plague.

In order to implement federal state sanitary and epidemiological control and infectious diseases monitoring the following regulatory legal acts have been passed:

Federal Service for Supervision of Consumer Rights Protection and Human Welfare Order No. 88 dated March 17, 2008 "On the Measures of Improving Monitoring of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases Causative Agents";

The Russian Federation Chief State Medical Officer resolution No. 50 dated August 4, 2009 "On the Measures of Implementing Authority of Unified Federal Centralized System of State Sanitary and Epidemiological Supervision in Biological and Biochemical Safety Protection" and others.

Infectious diseases preventive system in the Russian Federation is stipulated by state sanitary and epidemiological rules and health standards (sanitary regulations):

By the Russian Federation Chief State Medical Officer's resolutions:

No. 129 dated June 9, 2003 "On Implementation of Sanitary and Epidemiological Rules SP 3.1./3.2.1379-03 "General Requirements on Prevention of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases. SP 3.1./3.2.1379-03";

No. 33 dated May 18, 2009 "On Approval of Sanitary and Epidemiological Rules SP 3.1.2.2512-09 "Meningococcal Infection Prophylaxis";

No. 14 dated February 28, 2008 "On approval of Sanitary and Epidemiological Rules SP 3.1.1.2341-08. HBV prophylaxis. Sanitary and Epidemiological Rules"

No. 1 dated January 11, 2011 "On approval of Sanitary and Epidemiological Rules SP 3.1.5.2826-10 "HIV Infection Prophylaxis" and other sanitary regulations.

According to the Federal Law "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Wellbeing of Population", sanitary and anti-epidemiological (preventive) measures stipulated by sanitary regulations and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation should be implemented timely and in full in order to prevent outbreaks and spread of infectious diseases and mass non-infectious diseases (intoxications), along with the Russian Federation territory sanitary protection measures, restrictive measures (quarantine), treatment of patients suffering from infectious diseases, carrying out medical examinations, preventive vaccination and hygienic education of the citizens.

Sanitary and anti-epidemiological (preventive) measures are obligatory and should be carried out by citizens, individual entrepreneurs and legal entities according to their activity and in compliance with the orders of executives in charge of federal state sanitary and epidemiological supervision, once sanitary breach is detected and the threat of outbreak and spread of infectious diseases and mass non-infectious diseases (intoxications) appears.

The Russian Federation's territory sanitary protection is intended to prevent emergence and spread of infectious diseases posing danger to citizens of the Russian Federation and, also, to prevent import and sale of goods, chemical, biological and radioactive materials, waste products and other cargo that may pose a threat for the population of the Russian Federation (hereinafter – dangerous cargo and goods). Import of dangerous cargo and goods to the Russian Federation territory is solely carried out through special-equipped purpose-built Russian Federation's state border checkpoints. Entry points' list is approved by the Russian Federation government resolution No. 442 dated June 3, 2011.

In case of any threat of outbreak and spread of infectious diseases restrictive measures (quarantine) are introduced at the Russian Federation's state border checkpoints, at the territory of respective constituent entity of the Russian Federation, in municipal facilities, organizations or facilities used for economic or other activities.



Moreover, the Federal Law “On Sanitary and Epidemiological Wellbeing of Population” stipulates that patients suffering from infectious diseases, those suspected of having such, those who had been in touch with infected patients and virus-carrying people must be subjected to laboratory examination and medical supervision and cure; in case they are considered to be dangerous for other people it’s obligatory to hospitalize or isolate them according to the Russian Federation legislation. In case if virus-carrying people may possibly act as infectious disease sources due to the peculiarities of production they are involved in, or work they do, and given their consent they should temporarily reassigned to another job not connected to the infectious diseases spread risk. If the reassignment is impossible, they are temporarily removed from work keeping the social insurance benefit payment according to resolutions of chief state sanitary officers and their deputies.

All the cases of infectious diseases and mass non-infectious diseases (intoxications) should be recorded by health care organizations according to the place of detection of such diseases (intoxications) and are subjected to governmental record and reports by federal state sanitary epidemiological supervision authorities.

State bodies and local self-government bodies must inform the population of the possible spread of socially significant diseases, dangerous diseases and epidemic outbreak or its threat either through the mass media (among other means) based on annual statistics.

According to the Federal Law “On Prevention of Tuberculosis Spread in the Russian Federation” government ensures that tuberculosis patients are rendered tuberculosis treatment based on the principle of legality, human and citizen rights observance and accessibility that are stipulated by programme on state guarantees of delivering free medical aid to citizens.

Tuberculosis patients in need of tuberculosis treatment obtain it at state tuberculosis treatment institutions. People staying at state tuberculosis medical treatment institutions under regular medical tuberculosis control, and tuberculosis patients are provided with free tuberculosis treatment medicine. Anyone, who had been or is in touch with tuberculosis patient should be medically examined for tuberculosis according to the legislation of the Russian Federation.

According to the national schedule of preventive vaccination (approved by Order No.51n of the Russian Federation Ministry of Health and Social Development dated January 31, 2011) tuberculosis vaccination is carried out.

Preventive medical examination of the citizens is periodically carried out in order to detect tuberculosis; timing and precise procedure are stipulated by the Russian Federation government decree No. 892 dated December 25, 2001.

Medical tuberculosis institutions conduct state statistical supervision over tuberculosis spread prevention area; its procedure is approved by the Russian Federation government decree No. 892 dated December 25, 2001.

According to the Russian Federation government decree No. 1181 dated December 28, 2011 "On Federal Budget Assignment Funding of the Measures Aimed at Monitoring the Population for the Signs of Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis Treatment and Prevention Activities", the federal budget assignments fund special-purpose tuberculosis medical institutions equipment purchase with medical items to deliver specialized treatment to tuberculosis patients, antibacterial and (second turn) tuberculosis medicines purchase to treat tuberculosis patients with multi-drug resistance; also, the federal budget assignment grants to the budget of the Russian Federation’ constituent entities for joint financing of the measures of tuberculosis population examination, tuberculosis patient treatment and prophylaxis in state and municipal health system.

According to the Federal Law “On the Prevention of the Spread in the Russian Federation of the Disease Caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus” government ensures:

informing the population on the regular basis about available HIV infection preventive measures through mass media (among other means);

epidemiological supervision of HIV infection spread in the Russian Federation territory;

manufacturing of HIV prophylaxis, diagnostics and detection means and safety supervision over medical agents, biological liquids and tissues, used for diagnostics, treatment and scientific purposes;

accessibility of medical examination for detecting HIV infection (including an anonymous one) with prior and further consultation and safety control of such medical examination both for the patient and for the examiner;

HIV positive citizens of the Russian Federation get the medical treatment according to the programme of the state guarantees for free medical assistance to citizens;

development of scientific studies of HIV issues;

inclusion of topical questions on moral and sex education to the educational institutions curriculum;

social aid to HIV positive patients of the Russian Federation, rendering them education opportunities, retraining and job placement;

training specialists of HIV spread prevention;

development of international cooperation and regular information exchange within the framework of international programmes on HIV spread prevention;

supply of the special purpose state medical institutions with free HIV medicines.

Moreover, the national priority project Health has been carried out since 2006; within its framework the budget assignments fund diagnostics tools and anti-viral medicines purchase, which are used to prevent, detect and monitor medical treatment of HIV positive, HBV and HCV positive patients.

Aforementioned measures will be carried out in 2013 according to the Russian Federation government decree No. 1438 dated December 27, 2012 "On Funding of Diagnostic Equipment and Antiviral Medicines Purchases for Prevention, Detection, Treatment and Treatment Monitoring of Persons Infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Hepatitis B and C Viruses".

According to the Russian Federation government decree "On Federal Budget Assignment Funding of the Measures Aimed at Monitoring the Population for the Signs of Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis Treatment and Prevention Activities", the federal budget assignments fund special-purpose tuberculosis medical institutions equipment purchase with medical items to deliver specialized treatment to the tuberculosis patients, antibacterial and (second turn) tuberculosis medicines purchase to treat tuberculosis patients with multi-drug resistance; also, federal budget assignment grants to the budget of the Russian Federation constituent entities for joint financing of the measures of tuberculosis population examination, tuberculosis patient treatment and prophylaxis in state and municipal health system.

Implementation of measures of the Federal targeted programme "Socially significant diseases prevention and control (2007-2012)" was finished in 2012. The programme was approved by the Russian Federation government decree No. 280 dated May 10, 2007, and stipulated the solutions of prophylaxis, diagnostics, medical care and rehabilitation methods development issues concerning socially significant diseases, including viral hepatitis, tuberculosis, HIV infection, sexually transmitted diseases; it also stipulated the supply of medical institutions delivering medical aid with up-to-date medical equipment and medicines.

Federal law "On Immunoprophylaxis of Infectious Diseases" stipulates population vaccination measures.

According to the Russian Federation Ministry of Health and Social Development order No. 51n dated January 31, 2011 "On Approval of National Schedule of Preventive Vaccination and Schedule of Epidemic Preventive Vaccination", since 2011 the national schedule of preventive vaccination includes vaccination against 11 infections, including hemophilic infection vaccination.

According to the Russian Federation government decree No. 156 dated March 11, 2011 "On the Implementation of Federal Budget Assignment, Granted for Purchase of Immunobiological Medicines under National Schedule of Preventive Vaccination to be

Transmitted Later to Federal Medical Care Institutions which Operate under the Jurisdiction of the Russian Federation Ministry of Health and the Federal Biomedical Agency and to the Russian Federation Constituent Entities with Further Transmission to Municipal Institutions if Necessary”, immunobiological medicines bulk purchase is carried out, funded by the federal budget for vaccination realization. For example, in 2011 bulk purchases of 21 medical immunobiological medicine titles have been conducted.

The Russian Federation state programme Public Health Development defined the tasks for infectious diseases prophylaxis, including immunoprophylaxis, which go as follows:

vaccination should cover no less than 95% of contingent that are subjected to vaccination;

inclusion of pneumococcal disease vaccination in 2014, chickenpox vaccination in 2015, human papilloma virus in 2016 to the vaccination schedule.

Decline of the spread of infectious diseases, prevented through vaccination of the population.

Due to high-level preventive vaccination coverage of children and adult population (not less than 95%) in 2011:

some isolated cases of diphtheria and tetanus have been registered (morbidity is 0.01 per 100 thousand people);

the number of whooping cough cases is steadily low (morbidity is 3.3 per 100 thousand people);

rubella case rate is lowering to 35.5% (morbidity is 0.251 per 100 thousand people), epidemic parotiditis case rate is lowering to 19% (morbidity is 0.29 per 100 thousand people);

679,684 HIV positive citizens of the Russian Federation were registered in 2011, 58 thousand of new HIV infection cases were detected.

24,714,579 people (which is 98% higher than the planned number) have undergone HIV infection prophylaxis-purpose examination.

In the Russian Federation 383,869 HIV positive people have undergone regular medical check-ups at AIDS prophylaxis centers (81.9% of those previously registered).

103,001 HIV positive people have received anti-retroviral treatment, which makes up more than 98% of the scheduled number for 2011.

Throughout 2011 health centers have completed 601,948 tests for defining immunological status, 389,092 researches for defining viral load, within the framework of regular medical check-up and for the sake of monitoring treatment efficiency.

11,105 HIV positive pregnant women or 95.3% of women who gave birth to a child received chemoprophylaxis, i.e. 89.3% of women and 96.6% of newborn children have undergone full prophylaxis course.

336,058 people have been examined for tuberculosis in 2011 (87.5% of those, who had previously undergone regular medical check-up).

5,999 people received HBV and HCV treatment.

### ***Anti-tobacco, anti-drugs and anti-alcohol measures***

The Russian federal legislation stipulates measures on smoking control, control over alcohol and drug consumption.

According to the Citizens health protection law, creation of healthy lifestyle since the very childhood is stipulated by the arrangements aimed at informing public of health risk factors, motivating people to live a healthy lifestyle and arranging conditions to keep it, including exercises and sports.

In order to decrease tobacco consumption the Federal Law No. 87-FZ dated July 10, 2001 "On Tobacco Smoking Restrictions" stipulating legal foundations of tobacco smoking restrictions intended to reduce morbidity.

The Russian Federation entered WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (Federal law No. 51-FZ dated April 24, 2008 "On the Entry of the Russian Federation into the

WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC)"). The state policy implementation Concept on fighting tobacco consumption for 2010-2015, approved by the Russian Federation government order No. 1563-r dated September 23, 2010 (hereinafter - the Concept), was worked out in Russia, stipulating legal foundations of fight against tobacco consumption that fully conforms with the principles and conditions of WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

According to the Russian Federation government order No. 1478-r dated October 13, 2008, the Russian Federation Ministry of Health and Social Development is in charge of coordinated efforts implementation and of ensuring that the Russian Federation meets the obligations proceeding from the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in order to provide consistency of executive agencies acts, cooperation with executive agencies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and with engaged public institutions.

In order to perform the said duties and on the basis of Coordination council proposals, received from federal executive bodies, the Health Protection Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation and public institutions, the Anti-Tobacco Coordination Council was set up under the ministry (Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation orders No. 44 dated February 13, 2009 and No. 566 dated July 31, 2009).

According to the Anti-Tobacco Coordination Council regulations, its main goal is to ensure that the Russian Federation meets the obligations proceeding from the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. In compliance with the mentioned goal, the Council takes part in defining the state policy priority in tobacco control area.

State policy implementation concept on tobacco consumption control for 2010-2015 is developed in accordance with the article 5.1 of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

The goal of the concept is to create appropriate conditions, that would allow protecting health of Russian citizens from the detrimental effects of tobacco consumption through implementing measures aimed at reduction of the tobacco consumption and reduction of its detrimental impact on people.

Achieving this goal means creating a society, where citizens will be protected against loss of several years of productive life, from reduction in labor productivity and from expenditures for treatment of serious diseases related to tobacco consumption.

The result of implementing the Concept is creating the conditions for permanent reduction of tobacco consumption among the population, which would allow the long-term reduction of tobacco consumption level among the population of the Russian Federation down to 25 %, and also achieving an annual decline in morbidity and mortality from diseases related to the tobacco consumption.

Key medium-term milestones in implementation of the said activities is the reduction of tobacco consumption in the Russian Federation by 2015 should be:

- reduction in tobacco consumption among the population of the Russian Federation by 10-15 %, prevention of its consumption by children, adolescents and pregnant women;

- reduction of the number of citizens exposed to the effects of tobacco smoking, by 50%, while achieving full protection from the effects of tobacco smoking at the territories of educational institutions, medical, fitness and sports organizations, cultural organizations and indoor areas;

- an increase of public awareness on health risks associated with tobacco consumption and coverage with anti-tobacco propaganda of 90% of the population;

- gradual increase of tobacco products taxation, establishment of an equal excise rate for filter and non-filter cigarettes, including an increase of ad valorem and specific excise tax rates, bringing them to the average level of the European WHO member-states.

The Concept stipulates the implementation plan, based on the following activities:

preparing proposals on the Russian Federation legislation changes due to the entry of the Russian Federation into the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control;

- implementation of the measures on reduction of tobacco consumption;
- monitoring and efficiency evaluation of the Concept implementation.

In order to meet the obligations that the Russian Federation pledged to upon joining the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and global tobacco epidemiological supervision system realization, due to an intention of the Russian Federation Ministry of Health and Social Development, the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) and WHO memorandum dated October 8, 2008 to conduct Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) in the Russian Federation, the state report «Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS). the Russian Federation 2009-2010. Country report.» (hereinafter – the Report) has been completed.

The survey on tobacco consumption among adults in the Russian Federation, conducted in the period between 2009 to 2010 established the key indices (overall tobacco smoking rate is 39.4%; smoking rate among males - 60.2%; among females - 21.7%) and confirmed Russian expert assessments upon high-level tobacco consumption rate in the Russian Federation. The survey indicated high level of tobacco consumption in every social group of Russian population. At that, the conducted survey indicated that a lot of people are insufficiently informed on what exactly smoking hazard is, what diseases smoking causes in particular, and how tobacco affects other people, above all, children, youth and pregnant women.

In order to implement the agenda of the state policy Concept on fighting tobacco consumption for 2010-2015, approved by Government order of the Russian Federation No. 1563-r dated September 23, 2010 the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation prepared Federal Law draft project «On Public Health Protection from the Impact of Tobacco Smoking And Tobacco Consumption». This Federal Law draft project protects citizens of the Russian Federation from the impact of passive smoking, prevents tobacco sale to and by underage persons and stipulates other necessary measures.

The Russian Ministry of Health and Social Development held the "The World No Tobacco Day" event in 2010-2012, whose goal was to motivate Russians to give up smoking, to inform people of benefits and advantages of tobacco-free lives. These events attract all the more public attention and trigger anti-tobacco events in the major cities of the Russian Federation, helping people to start new tobacco-free life.

Federal Law No. 268-FZ dated December 22, 2008 “Technical Regulations on Tobacco Products” stipulates tobacco items, identification rules requirements and tobacco items compliance assessment rules.

Since May, 2013 the Russian Ministry of Health and Social Development order No. 490n dated May 5, 2012 approved illustrated warning labels informing about dangers of smoking on the packs of cigarettes.

The state policy on trafficking of drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors as well as counteraction to illicit drug trafficking is reflected in the Federal Law No. 3-FZ dated Jan 8, 1998 "On Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances" and is based upon the following principles:

- state monopoly for turnover of drugs, psychotropic substances and certain precursors;
- licensing of any activities connected to turnover of drugs, psychotropic substances and separate precursors;
- top priority of drug abuse prevention measures and counteraction to drugs and psychotropic substances illicit trafficking, stimulating anti-drug propaganda activities;
- state support of the researches on the development of new methods of drug treatment;
- non-governmental organizations and civic involvement into fighting drugs spread and development of medical and social institutions network for drug addicts rehabilitation;
- improvement of international cooperation in the area of fighting illicit trafficking of drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors on multilateral and bilateral basis.

The Russian Federation government decree No. 681 dated June 30, 1998 "On Approval of the List of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors Subject to Supervision in the Russian Federation" contains 4 lists of such substances:

The list of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, whose turnover is prohibited in the Russian Federation according to the Russian Federation legislation and the Russian Federation international agreements (list I);

The list of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, whose turnover is limited and must be supervised according to the Russian Federation legislation and the Russian Federation international agreements (list II);

The list of the psychotropic substances, whose turnover is limited and some of its supervision measures may be excluded according to the Russian Federation legislation and the Russian Federation international agreements (list III);

The list of the precursors, whose turnover is limited and must be supervised according to the Russian Federation legislation and the Russian Federation international agreements (list IV).

Under the Russian Federation government decree No. 2128-r dated December 30, 2009 "On the Concept of Implementation of the State Policy of Reduction of the Scale of Abuse of Alcoholic Products and Prevention of Alcoholism in the Russian Federation for the Period until 2020" amendments have been made to the Federal Law No. 171-FZ dated November 22, 1995 "On State Regulation of The Production and Handling of Ethyl Alcohol, Spirits, and Products Containing Alcohol".

According to the Federal Law No. 218-FZ dated July 18, 2011 «On Amendments to the Federal Law on State Regulation of Production and Turnover of Ethyl Alcohol, Spirits, and Products Containing Alcohol and Individual Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation and Invalidation of the Federal Law on Restrictions of Retail Sale and Consumption (Drinking) of Beer and Beer-Based Beverages», food that was produced using or not using ethyl alcohol, made out of raw material and (or) out of alcohol-containing food, with end-product ethanol content of more than 0.5% is considered to be alcoholic products, excluding food products from the Russian Federation government approved list. Alcoholic products can be divided into such groups as alcoholic beverages (including vodka), wine, fruit wine, liquor wine, sparkling wine (champagne), wine drinks, beer and beer-based beverages.

Most notable arrangements are that retail sale of alcoholic beverages is prohibited not only at child care centers and educational and medical institutions, in culture institutions (unless there are public catering organizations or areas situated inside), at sport objects and its sale to the underaged, but also in the surrounding areas of these organizations, at the crowded places, at places, where sources of increased danger are located (including railroad stations, airports, subway stations, wholesale and retail markets and military objects) and its surrounding areas, at mobile retail facilities (stands and kiosks).

Alcoholic products consumption (drinking) is prohibited in public places, including yards, entrance halls, staircases and staircase halls, residential house elevators, children playgrounds, recreational areas (bordering with urban forests, public gardens, parks, urban gardens, ponds, lakes, water storage reservoirs, beaches or at the borders of territories used and established for leisure, tourism and sport activities).

Alcohol retail sale is prohibited from 2300 to 0800 local time, excluding retail sale of alcoholic products by organizations and retail sale of beer and beer-based beverages sold by individual entrepreneurs engaged in catering, and excluding duty-free shops.

Governmental bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation are entitled to set their own restrictions to retail sale time, terms and point-of-sale limitations, including full ban of retail sale of alcoholic products.

The mentioned Federal Law makes the amendments to the Federal Law No. 38-FZ dated March 13, 2006 "On Advertisement", that are aimed at increasing of the prohibitive measures of alcoholic products, beer and beer-based beverages advertisement, in particular, imposing a ban on holding sales promotion events, handing out the tasters of alcoholic products, beer and beer-

based beverages, imposing ban on advertisement of such promotional events, and also imposing ban on usage of any kind of branded merchandise associated with alcoholic trade marks.

Federal Law No. 253-FZ dated July 21, 2011 “On the Amendments to Individual Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation Enhancing the Measures of Prevention of Sale of Alcoholic Products to the Underaged” rams up the responsibility for sale of alcohol to underaged. At that, the said Federal Law rams up the responsibility for sale of alcohol to underaged. In particular, new clarifications are added to the Federal Law No. 218-FZ point 2 of Article 16 of Federal law No. 171-FZ (to the regulation that prohibits retail sale of alcoholic products to the underaged). If the person selling the alcoholic products to the underaged (the seller) has any doubts regarding the age of the customer, the seller is entitled to ask for an ID (including IDs of foreign citizens or any person without Russian citizenship) that would unequivocally identify the age of the customer (Federal Law No. 253-FZ, art. 1).

Due to the new Russian Federation Administrative Violation Code part 2.1, Article 14.16, retail sale of alcoholic products to the underaged entails administrative penalty, unless this act constitutes a criminal wrong. The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation is also supplemented with a new article (151.1). According to this article, repeated retail sale of alcoholic products to the underaged entails fine up to 80 thousand rubles or up to 6 month-worth salary (or other income) or such penalty as community service of up to 1 year, with an option of depriving the right to hold certain posts and do certain jobs for 3 years.

At that, retail sale of alcoholic products to the underaged is considered to be repeated if it had been committed by a person, previously held administratively responsible for the same wrongdoing within 180 days.

Drug treatment improvement implementation through 2011 contributed to the increase of the number of registered drug addicts up to 7.34% (compared to 2010), which indicates the improvement of the system for drug addicts detection, their regular medical registration and treatment. In 2011 number of people who had done drugs and suffered from harmful consequences increased by 6.96%.

It was mentioned that the number of drug addicts no longer supervised due to their drug-induced death (overdose), has reduced by 16.06%, which indicates the increased frequency of drug addicts applications for medical treatment, medical-social rehabilitation and their increased awareness of medical treatment necessity.

Since 2007 the number of drug consumers among the children of 14 and younger in Russia has reduced by 37.5%, the number of drug addicts of the same age group has reduced by 61%. When it comes to the most vulnerable age group, teenagers aged from 15 to 17, number of drug consumers has reduced by 42.4% and number of drug addicts – by 63%.

Decrease of population alcoholization and alcohol consumption level is recorder (from 18 liters in 2008 to 14.95 liters in 2010), accidental alcohol intoxication mortality rate (in 2008 the number of people who died of accidental alcohol intoxication made up 23,947, 21,337 in 2009, 14,381 in 2010, 11,741 in 2011 and 10,078 in 2012).

## **Article 12 The Right to Social Security**

For the effective implementation of the right to social security, the parties undertake  
1. to establish or maintain a system of social security;

### **Article 12§1 - to establish or maintain a system of social security**

*1) Please describe the general legal framework. Please specify the nature of, reasons for and extent of any reforms.*

*2) Please indicate the measures taken (administrative and organizational activities, programmes, plans, projects, etc.) to implement the legal framework.*

In accordance with Article 7 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation in the Russian Federation state support is ensured for the family, maternity, paternity and childhood, for disabled persons and the elderly, a system of social services is developed and state pensions, benefits and other social security guarantees are established.

Article 39 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation stipulates that everyone shall be guaranteed social security at the expense of the State in old age, in case of illness, disability, loss of the bread-winner, for upbringing of children and in other cases established by law. State pensions and social benefits shall be established by law. Voluntary social insurance and the creation of additional forms of social security and charity are encouraged.

Financing of social security systems is carried out both at the expense of the insurance contributions of employers, and with funding from federal and regional budgets.

From January 1, 2010 in the Russian Federation new insurance contributions were introduced for specific types of social insurance. They replaced the single social tax, which was abolished at the beginning of 2010.

The basis for the payment of insurance contributions shall be Federal Laws No. 212 of July 24, 2009 "On Insurance Contributions to the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation, the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation, the Federal Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund"; No. 213 of July 24, 2009 "On the Introduction of Amendments to Individual Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation and Invalidation of Individual Acts (Provisions of Individual Acts) of the Russian Federation pursuant to the Adoption of the Federal Law "On Insurance Contributions to the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation, Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation, Federal Fund of Obligatory Medical Insurance and Territorial Funds of Compulsory Medical Insurance".

Insurance contributions are inextricably linked to compulsory social insurance. Paying them ensures the right of citizens to receive financial support in the event of retirement, during pregnancy, in the event of maternity, sickness and also gives the right to receive free medical care (Item 2 Article 8, Paragraph 1 Item 1 Article 10 of Federal Law No. 165-FZ of July 16, 1999 "On the Basic Principles of Compulsory Social Insurance in the Russian Federation", Article 9 of Federal Law No. 167-FZ of December 15, 2001 "On the Compulsory Pension Insurance in the Russian Federation", Article 1.4, Item 1, Part 1, Article 4.3 of Federal Law No. 255-FZ of December 29, 2006 "On Compulsory Social Insurance in the Case of Temporary Disability and Maternity", Item 1 Article 3 of Federal Law No. 326-FZ of November 29, 2010 "On Compulsory Medical Insurance in the Russian Federation").

The introduction of new contributions resulted in new obligations of organizations and businesses for the transfer of such payments. In addition to this, the powers of control over the payment of contributions were redistributed among government agencies. Now the control functions in this field are carried out by the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation and the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation.

Insurance contributions are divided by types of compulsory social insurance and by State extra-budgetary funds in which they are included.



These include:

- insurance contributions for compulsory pension insurance;
- social insurance contributions for compulsory social insurance for temporary disability and maternity;
- insurance contributions for compulsory health insurance.

Along with the above insurance contributions, those for compulsory social insurance against workplace accidents and occupational diseases still remain.

All the above social insurance contributions are mandatory payments.

Compulsory social insurance is implemented in accordance with the following principles:

- the stability of the financial system of compulsory social insurance is provided by the equivalence of insurance security with the means of compulsory social insurance;
- the universality of compulsory social insurance, availability of social guarantees implementation for insured persons;
- State guarantee of observance of the rights of insured persons to protection against social risks and fulfillment of obligations under compulsory social insurance regardless of the financial position of the insurer;
- State regulation of the compulsory social insurance system;
- the parity of participation of representatives of subjects of compulsory social insurance in the administration of the compulsory social insurance system;
- mandatory payment of compulsory insurance contributions by insured persons;
- responsibility for appropriate target use of funds of compulsory social insurance;
- provision of supervision and public control;
- financial autonomy of the compulsory social insurance system.

The participants of compulsory social insurance are insurants (employers), insurers, insured persons, as well as other institutions, organizations and citizens, defined in accordance with federal laws on specific types of compulsory social insurance. Insurants are organizations of any organizational-legal form, as well as citizens who pay insurance contributions in accordance with federal laws on specific compulsory social insurance, and pay specific types of insurance security in certain cases provided by federal laws. Currently, insurers of compulsory social insurance are the executive bodies of State non-budgetary funds. Insurants are also bodies of executive power and local self-government bodies who pay insurance contributions in accordance with federal laws on specific types of compulsory social insurance. The insured persons shall be specified in accordance with federal laws on specific types of compulsory social insurance. Insurers are non-profit organizations, established in accordance with federal laws on specific types of compulsory social insurance for the provision of the rights of insured persons of compulsory social insurance in the event of the occurrence of insured events. Insured persons are citizens of the Russian Federation, as well as foreign citizens and stateless persons working under employment contracts, self-employed persons or other categories of citizens whose relations of compulsory social insurance arise in accordance with federal laws on specific types of compulsory social insurance.

Social insurance, as well as any other kind of insurance, is a means of risk management. Social insurance risks include:

- the need for obtaining medical assistance;
- loss of earnings by an insured person (payments, remuneration for the benefit of the insured person) or other income in connection with the insured event;
- additional expenses of an insured person or his/her family members in connection with the occurrence of an insured event.

Insurance risks are realized upon occurrence of an insured event. Insured events under compulsory social insurance shall be considered: reaching retirement age, the onset of disability, loss of breadwinner, illness, injury, workplace accident or occupational disease, pregnancy and childbirth, the birth of a child (children), caring for a child under 18 months of age and other events provided by federal laws on specific types of compulsory social insurance.

The payment of insurance security is conditioned by the occurrence of an insured event. The insurance security of individual types of compulsory social insurance shall be:

- payment of expenses of the medical facility associated with the provision of medical assistance to an insured person;
- old age pension;
- disability pension;
- survivor's pension;
- temporary disability benefit;
- insurance payments due to an accident at work or an occupational disease, the payment of additional expenses for medical, social and vocational rehabilitation;
- pregnancy and childbirth benefit;
- monthly childcare benefit;
- lump-sum benefit to women who choose to register at the hospital in the early stages of pregnancy;
- lump-sum benefit paid upon the birth of a child;
- a social benefit for burial.

Compulsory social insurance relationships occur by operation of law:

- with the insurant (employer) - for all types of compulsory social insurance from the moment of conclusion of a labour contract with an employee;
- with other insurants - from the moment of their registration by the insurer;
- with the insurer - from the moment of registration of the insured;
- with insured persons - on all types of compulsory social insurance from the moment of conclusion of the employment contract with an employer;
- with self-employed persons, and other categories of citizens - from the moment of payment of insurance contributions, unless otherwise established by federal laws.

#### *Social security for old age.*

The model of the pension system of the Russian Federation operating since 2002 is a modified distribution system, including mechanisms of compulsory pension insurance and a funded element embedded in the structure of the system.

The structure of the pension system consists of:

- compulsory pension insurance;
- state pension security;
- additional non-government pension security and additional insurance.

Compulsory pension insurance is aimed at the formation of insurance and funded parts of labour pensions at the expense of compulsory insurance contributions.

Compulsory social security for compulsory pension insurance includes the following:

- old age labour pension;
- disability labour pension;
- survivor's labour pension;

the payment of the accrued pension included in the special part of the personal account to the successors of a deceased insured person;

lump-sum payment of pension savings to persons who have not accrued the right for old age labour pension due to lack of insurance experience;

social burial benefit for deceased pensioners who were not subject to compulsory social insurance against temporary disability and maternity benefit at the date of death.

Conditions for awarding the old age labour pension shall be five years of insurance experience and attainment of the statutory retirement age (60 years for men and 55 years for women).

Pension provision in the Russian Federation is regulated by the following federal laws:  
No. 166-FZ of December 15, 2001 "On State Pensions in the Russian Federation";  
No. 173-FZ of December 17, 2001 "On Labour Pensions in the Russian Federation";

No. 126-FZ of June 4, 2011 "On Guaranteed Pension Provision for Certain Categories of Citizens";

Federal Law No. 27-FZ of April 1, 1996 "On Individual (Personalized) Record Keeping in the State Pension Insurance System";

Federal Law No. 75-FZ of May 7, 1998 "On Non-State Pension Funds";

Federal Law No. 212-FZ of July 24, 2009 "On Insurance Contributions to the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation, the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation, the Federal Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund";

Federal Law No. 111-FZ of July 24, 2002 "On Investments for Financing the Funded Part of Labour Pensions in the Russian Federation";

Federal Law No. 167-FZ of December 15, 2001 "On the Compulsory Pension Insurance in the Russian Federation";

- Federal Law No. 56-FZ of April 30, 2008 "On Additional Contributions to Finance the Funded Part of Labour Pension and State Support to Build up Pension Accumulations";

- Federal Law No. 360-FZ of November 30, 2011 "On the Procedure for Funding the Payments at the Expense of Pension Accumulations".

The following categories of persons shall be entitled to State pension provision pensions:

- federal government civil servants;
- military personnel;
- participants of the Great Patriotic War;
- citizens awarded the badge "Resident of Blockaded Leningrad";
- citizens affected by radiation or man-made disasters;
- astronauts;
- test-pilot personnel;
- disabled persons.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of Federal Law No. 166-FZ, financial security of expenses for pensions of the state pension provision, including the organization of their delivery is carried out through intergovernmental fiscal transfers from the federal budget provided to the budget of the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation for payment of State pension provision pensions established pursuant to the said Federal Law.

Article 3 of Federal Law No. 166-FZ of December 15, 2001 regulates the issue of the right of certain categories of citizens for simultaneous receipt of two pensions.

The following categories of persons shall be entitled to receive two pensions simultaneously:

- citizens who became disabled as a result of war injuries. They can be awarded a disability pension and an old age labour pension;

- participants of the Great Patriotic War. They can be awarded a disability pension and an old age labour pension;

- parents of persons conscripted for military service who fell in battle (died) during military service, or died as a result of war injury after discharge from military service (except where the death occurred as a result of their wrongful acts). They can be awarded a survivor's pension and an old age labour (disability) pension or a survivor's pension and a social pension (except a survivor's social pension);

- the widows of persons conscripted for military service who died as a result of a military injury who did not remarry. They can be awarded a survivor's pension and an old age labour (disability) pension or a survivor's pension and a social pension (except a survivor's social pension);

- disabled members of families of citizens who suffered radiation sickness and other diseases associated with radiation exposure as a result of the Chernobyl disaster or work to eliminate the consequences of the said disaster, citizens who have become disabled as a result of the Chernobyl disaster and Chernobyl cleanup operation veterans. They can be awarded a

survivor's pension and an old age labour (disability) pension or a survivor's pension and a social pension (except a survivor's social pension);

- citizens awarded the badge "Resident of Blockaded Leningrad";

They can be awarded a disability pension and an old age labour pension;

- members of the families of deceased astronauts.

They can be awarded a survivor's pension and any other benefit, in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation (except for a survivor's pension or a survivor's social pension).

Pensions provided for by Federal Law No. 166-FZ shall be awarded and paid, irrespective of receipt of labour pensions pursuant to Federal Law of No. 173-FZ of December 17, 2001 "On Labour Pensions in the Russian Federation".

Subject to the rules contained in the above laws, pension provision is divided into two parts: compulsory and voluntary.

The system of compulsory pension security and insurance provides State and labour pensions.

In accordance with Federal Law No. 173-FZ, citizens entitled to the labour pension are: citizens of the Russian Federation insured in accordance with Federal Law No. 167-FZ of December 15, 2001 "On the Compulsory Pension Insurance in the Russian Federation", disabled family members of a deceased insured person, subject to the general rule, those who were dependent on the deceased, as well as foreign citizens and stateless persons who are permanently resident in the Russian Federation unless federal law or an international treaty of the Russian Federation stipulate otherwise.

Provisions of Federal Law No. 173-FZ establish the following types of pensions:

- old age labour pension;
- disability labour pension;
- survivor's labour pension.

Pension entitlement shall be subject to attaining the age of 60 years for men, and 55 years for women, provided they have at least five years of insurance experience.

When determining the right to labour pension the insurance experience shall be the total duration of the periods of work and (or) other activities during which insurance contributions were paid to the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation, as well as other qualifying periods of insurance.

Citizens duly recognized as disabled persons of group I, II or III are entitled to a disability labour pension; Recognition of disability and establishment of disability groups are carried out by federal institutions of medical and social assessment pursuant to the procedure stipulated by Federal Law No. 181-FZ of November 24, 1995 "On Social Protection of Disabled Persons in the Russian Federation".

A disability labour pension shall be awarded irrespective of the cause of disability, the length of the insured person's pensionable service, the continuation of labour activity by the disabled person and of whether the disability arose during, before or after employment.

The right to the said labour pension cannot be exercised if the disability was caused intentionally by the insured person as a result of a criminal act or willful damage to their own health.

The pension legislation of the Russian Federation provides for the possibility of retirement and receipt of the labour pension before attaining the pensionable age for specific professional categories of workers employed in jobs with unfavourable working conditions.

A prerequisite for the granting of such rights is a definite duration of insurance experience and (or) working record in relevant types of work.

Federal Law No. 173-FZ provides twenty-two professional categories of workers; depending on the reduction of the retirement age they can be classified as follows:

the retirement age is reduced by 10 years for persons engaged in harmful/ hazardous jobs, underground and in hot workshops. The required insurance experience: for men - 20 years, including 10 years of pensionable service, for women -15 and 7.5 years respectively;

the retirement age is reduced by 5 years, for persons who worked as part of the crew personnel on sea and river vessels, in geological prospecting, in locomotive crews, in timber stockpiling and in the servicing of aircraft. Men and women shall have pensionable experience of no less than 25 and 20 years respectively. Requirements for service in harmful conditions vary depending on the profession and circumstances from 12.5 to 20 years for men and from 10 to 15 years for women;

There is no restriction on the age of retirement for persons engaged in educational activities in institutions for children over the period of no less than 25 years, therapeutic activities in health services over the period of at least 30 years, or 25 years in rural areas.

From January 1, 2010, the old age labour pension consists of two parts: insurance and funded.

The division of disability labour pensions into component parts is not provided.

The size of the insurance part of the old age labour pensions and disability labour pension depends on the calculation of the pension capital, which is formed from the total amount of contributions and other revenues to the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation for the insured person after January 1, 2002, and pension rights in monetary value accrued before that date.

Evaluation of pension rights as of January 1, 2002 is based on the total length of service, i.e. the total duration of labour or other socially useful activity until January 1, 2002, and the average monthly salary of the insured person during the period 2000-2001 according to the data of individual (personalized) accounting in the statutory pension insurance system or over any 60 consecutive months of employment on the basis of documents duly issued by the relevant employers or the State (municipal) authorities.

The insurance part of the old age labour pension as well as the disability labour pension includes a basic flat-rate amount which is established subject to the age of the insured person, the group of disability and whether the insured person has unemployable dependents.

The funded part of the old age labour pension is subject to availability of funds included in the special part of the insured person's individual account in the individual (personalized) accounting in the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation.

From January 1, 2010, pursuant to Federal Law "On State Social Assistance" a federal and regional increment to the pension of non-working pensioners has been introduced in order to increase their material security to the subsistence level established in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

The federal social increment to a pension is established when the total amount of material security of a retiree is below the subsistence level established in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in their place of residence or place of stay.

The regional social increment to a pension is established by an authorized body of Executive power of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation if the total amount of material security of the retiree is below the subsistence level established in the constituent entity of the Russian Federation in their place of residence or place of stay exceeding the amount of the subsistence level in the Russian Federation.

The number of persons receiving social increments to pensions as of April 2012 was almost 5 million retirees of whom 2.5 million pensioners received a federal social increment to the pension and 2.5 million pensioners received regional social increments to pensions.

Financial security of expenditure for federal social increments to pensions is implemented through intergovernmental fiscal transfers from the federal budget to the budget of the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation in accordance with the budgetary legislation of the Russian Federation. Financial security of expenditure for regional social increments to pensions is financed from the budget of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation and other inter-

budgetary fiscal transfers (except grants, subsidies and subventions) from the federal budget to the budget of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation.

The types of pension insurance in the Russian Federation are divided into compulsory pension insurance and voluntary pension insurance.

Subjects of compulsory pension insurance shall be the citizens of the Russian Federation, as well as foreign citizens and stateless persons with permanent or temporary residence who:

- work under an employment contract or civil contract on the implementation of works and provision of services, as well as under copyright and license agreements;
- self-employed persons (entrepreneurs, lawyers, notaries in private practice);
- members of peasant (farm) enterprises;
- work outside the territory of the Russian Federation in case of paying insurance contributions in accordance with Article 29 of Federal Law No. 167-FZ, unless otherwise stipulated by an international treaty of the Russian Federation;
- members of the tribal, family communities of small indigenous minorities of the North, engaged in traditional industries of farming;
- priests.

The following categories may enter into legal relations for compulsory pension insurance on a voluntary basis:

- citizens of the Russian Federation, working outside the territory of the Russian Federation with in order to pay insurance contributions for themselves to the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation;

- natural persons in order to pay insurance contributions for another natural person, for whom no insurance contributions are paid by the insured pursuant to Federal Law No. 167-FZ and Federal Law "On Insurance Contributions to the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation, Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation, Federal Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund and Local Compulsory Medical Insurance Funds";

- insured persons paying insurance contributions in the capacity of the insurant, with insurance contributions being calculated on the basis of the cost of the insurance year, in the portion exceeding the amount of the contribution;

- natural persons in order to pay insurance contributions for themselves to the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation, who have permanent or temporary residence in the territory of the Russian Federation and who are not subjects of compulsory pension insurance;

- natural persons in order to pay additional insurance benefits for the funded part of the labour pension in accordance with the Federal Law "On Additional Contributions to Finance the Funded Part of Labor Pension and State Support to Build up Pension Accumulation". Pursuant to the said Federal Law, additional pension insurance makes it possible to increase the amount of retirement savings for the funded part of the old age labour pension, through the additional insurance contributions of insured persons and their employers, as well as contributions for co-financing of the formation of the funded part of the old age labour pension.

From January 1, 2012, foreign subjects and stateless persons with temporary residence in the territory of the Russian Federation who have entered into an employment contract for an indefinite period or a fixed term employment contract of no less than six months are also subject to pension insurance in the Russian Federation.

From July 1, 2013, Federal Law of November 30, 2011 No. 360-FZ "On the Procedure of Funding the Payments at the Expense of Pension Accumulations" will come into force.

The provisions of the said law are aimed at establishing a mechanism which would allow those insured in the system of compulsory pension insurance to exercise their right to receive the funds generated from pension accruals.

The law defines the following types of disbursement of pension savings:

- funded part of the old age labour pension;
- urgent pension payment;
- lump-sum payment of pension savings;

- payment of pension savings of the successors of a deceased insured person.

Disbursement of pension savings is provided to insured persons who have attained the pensionable age to be awarded the old age labour pension (including early pensions).

Entitlement to receipt of pension savings in the form of a lump-sum payment is provided for:

- recipients of a disability labour pension, a survivor's pension, or a state pension, who do not have the right to an old age labour pension due to a lack of the required insurance experience (5 years);

- insured persons, whose calculated size of the funded part of the old age labour pension would amount to 5% or less versus the total size of the old age labour pension (including the insurance and funded parts).

Urgent pension payment is provided to insured persons entitled to an old age labour pension (including an early pension) who formed pension savings through paying additional insurance contributions for the funded part of the labour pension, employer's contributions, contributions for the co-financing of retirement savings, the income from their investments, as well as from the maternity (family) capital invested into the formation of the funded part of the labour pension, and the income from their investment.

The period of the receipt of the urgent pension payment shall be determined by the insured person. The duration of the period of payment shall not be less than 10 years (120 months).

The concept of the pension legislation in the sphere of providing periodic assistance in old age, invalidity and in the event of loss of the breadwinner corresponds to the provisions of the European Code of Social Security (types of pensions, qualifying conditions of pension rights, the insurance nature of funding of pensions).

However, there are fundamental differences.

The main differences of the European Code of Social security are:

- establishing differentiated categories of recipients depending on:

the length of the period of insurance contributions (30 years, 15 years and 10 years);

residence (20 years and 5 years);

previous earnings of the recipient (the typical male skilled worker, an ordinary adult male labourer);

- setting standards to be met by recurrent cash payments to reimburse lost earnings.

It should also be noted that the pension legislation of the Russian Federation contains the rules regulating the procedure of evaluating previously accrued rights through their conversion into the current pension capital, thereby equating "pre-reform" (until 2002) periods of work to the payment of insurance contributions.

In order to ensure and protect the rights of citizens to receive assistance in old age, the current pension legislation of the Russian Federation:

preserved the regulations providing for the early award of the old age pension to certain categories of persons, *inter alia* those who have specific working conditions, including climate conditions, conditions of residence in territories with a special status (e.g., medical, pedagogical and creative workers, Extreme North residents, Chernobyl cleanup operation veterans, "Mayak", the Techa river etc.), as well as other "privileged" categories of persons (mothers with many children, parents of disabled children, persons with hypophysis nanism, disproportionate dwarfs etc.);

retained the right to receive two pensions, in accordance with the Federal Laws "On State Pension Provision in the Russian Federation" and "On Labour Pensions in the Russian Federation" to certain categories of citizens (participants and persons with disabilities of the Great Patriotic War, widows and parents of deceased persons who were conscripted for military service etc.);

guarantees a minimum amount of old age assistance in the form of a basic flat-rate amount of the insurance part of the old age labour pension (subject to insurance experience of no less than 5 years);

provides for the indexing of pensions depending on the rate of inflation.

*Social security for unemployment.*

The right to work and protection against unemployment is ensured by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Law of the Russian Federation No. 1032-1 of April 19, 1991 "On Employment of the Population in the Russian Federation" (hereinafter - the Employment Law ), other legislative acts and regulations of the Russian Federation and constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

One of the elements of protection against unemployment provided by the Employment Law, is a guarantee of the State to provide social assistance to unemployed citizens, including social security benefits, which include:

- unemployment benefit;
- scholarships in vocational training, retraining and improvement of professional skills by referral of employment service bodies;
- material assistance in connection with the expiration of the established period of payment of the unemployment benefit;
- material assistance during a period of vocational training, retraining and improvement of professional skills by referral of employment service bodies.

The main type of social payments to citizens duly recognized as unemployed is unemployment benefit.

Unemployment benefits shall be financed from the federal budget. Insurance contributions of employees and employers are not provided.

Unemployment benefit is calculated from the first day of recognition as unemployed regardless of gender or marital status. Payment of unemployment benefit does not cease during a period of temporary incapacity for work of an unemployed person;

The decision to recognize a citizen as unemployed shall be adopted by bodies of the employment service in the area of residence of the citizen no later than 11 days after the day of the submission to bodies of the employment service of a passport, work record or substitute documents, documents which certify the citizen's professional qualifications, a certificate confirming average earnings for the last three months at the most recent place of employment, or, for those who are seeking work for the first time (have not previously worked) and those who do not have a profession (specialization), a passport and education certificate.

The individual amount of the unemployment benefit is determined pursuant to the individual category of the citizen duly recognized as unemployed subject to them having/not having a period of work (no less than 26 weeks) prior to the commencement of unemployment.

In the first case, the unemployment benefit is calculated on the basis of the average earnings in the last three months at the last place of work of the citizen and the period of employment prior to the beginning of unemployment. The duration of payment of unemployment benefit in this case amounts to no more than two 12-month periods.

In the second case the benefit is set at a minimum - for those who are seeking work for the first time (have not previously worked; who are seeking to resume labour activity after a prolonged (more than 12 months) interruption; who were discharged for culpable acts). In this case the duration of payment of unemployment benefit shall not exceed one year.

For citizens who had paid work during the 12 months prior to seeking benefit and had in that period no less than 26 calendar weeks of paid work on the basis of a full working day (full working week) in the first 12-month period of unemployment the benefit is awarded as a percentage of the average wage:

- the first 3 months - 75%
- the following 4 months - 60%
- the following 5 months - 45%

In all cases, the amount of payment is limited to the maximum and minimum values of unemployment benefits established by the Government of the Russian Federation.



During the second 12-month period, the benefit is awarded as a flat rate equal to the minimum amount of unemployment benefit.

Orphaned children, children deprived of parental care and first time job seekers registered with the State employment service as unemployed receive unemployment benefit at the rate of the average salary in the constituent entity of the Russian Federation. The duration of payment is 6 months.

The payment of unemployment benefit shall cease along with removal from the unemployment register in cases where:

- a citizen is recognized as employed on the grounds stipulated in Article 2 of the Employment Law;
- the beneficiary undergoes professional training, advanced training and retraining under the direction of bodies of the employment service and is paid a stipend;
- the beneficiary fails to appear at bodies of the employment service for a prolonged period of time (more than one month) without good cause;
- the beneficiary moves to another locality;
- an attempt has been made to receive unemployment benefit or benefit has been received by false means;
- the person who receives unemployment benefit has been sentenced to corrective labour or punishment in the form of imprisonment;
- the pension provided for by Item 2 of Article 32 of the Employment Law is allocated, or an old age retirement pension is allocated, including where an old age retirement pension (part of an old age retirement pension) is allocated early, or an old age pension or long service pension under the State pension provision system is allocated;
- the mediation of bodies of the employment service is refused (upon the personal written application of the citizen);
- the unemployed person dies. In this respect, any amount of unemployment benefit which is owed to the unemployed person and has not been received owing to his death shall be paid in accordance with civil legislation.

The payment of unemployment benefit may be suspended for a period of up to three months in the event that:

- the beneficiary rejects two options for suitable work during the unemployment period;
- citizens who are seeking work for the first time (have not previously worked) and do not have a profession (specialization), or are seeking to resume work after a prolonged interruption (of more than one year) refuse, after the expiration of a period of three months of unemployment, to participate in paid social work or to be sent on training courses by bodies of the employment service;
- an unemployed person appears for re-registration in a state of inebriation caused by the use of alcohol, narcotics or other intoxicating substances;
- the beneficiary was dismissed from the previous place of work (service) for violations of labour discipline and other unlawful actions which are envisaged by the legislation of the Russian Federation, or in the event that a citizen who has been sent for training by bodies of the employment service is expelled from the place of training for unlawful actions;
- the beneficiary violates without good cause the conditions and time limits for re-registration as unemployed. Payment of unemployment benefit shall be suspended from the day following the day on which the beneficiary last appeared for re-registration;
- the citizen discontinues training under the direction of bodies of the employment service of his/her own accord.

The period for which the payment of the unemployment benefit is suspended shall be included in the overall period of the payment of unemployment benefit.

Unemployment benefit shall not be paid during periods:

- of maternity leave;

- when an unemployed person leaves his/her permanent place of residence in order to take evening and correspondence courses at vocational training institutions;
- when an unemployed person is called up for military preparations or enlisted for measures connected with the preparation for military service or with the performance of State duties.

These periods shall not be included in the total period during which unemployment benefit is payable, and shall extend that period.

The amount of unemployment benefit may be reduced by 25% for a period of up to one month in the event that the beneficiary:

- fails without good reason to appear for a job interview with an employer within three days of being sent by bodies of the employment service;
- refuses without good reason to appear at bodies of the employment service in order to receive an application certificate for work (study).

The decision to terminate or suspend the payment of unemployment benefit or to reduce the amount thereof shall be adopted by bodies of the employment service and the unemployed person must be notified.

Bodies of the employment service may provide material assistance to unemployed citizens who have lost the right to unemployment benefit owing to the expiration of the established period of the payment thereof and to citizens while they undergo professional training and retraining and professional development under the direction of bodies of the employment service.

In accordance with Item 2 of Article 32 of the Employment Law, at the recommendation of bodies of the employment service, in the event of it being impossible for unemployed citizens to find employment among persons under the age of 60 years for men and 55 years for women who have an insurance period of no less than 25 and 20 years for men and women respectively and the requisite length of service in the relevant types of work granting them the right to the early allocation of the old age retirement pension which is provided by Articles 27 and 28 of Federal Law No. 173-FZ of December 17, 2001, "On Labour Pensions in the Russian Federation", who have been discharged in connection with the liquidation of an organization or the cessation of activities by a private entrepreneur or a reduction of the number of employees or staff size of an organization or a private entrepreneur, subject to their consent a pension may be allocated for the period until they reach an age which entitles them to an old age retirement pension, including an old age retirement pension which is allocated early, but no earlier than two years before that age is reached.

The proposal is based on data on the development of the public service provided by employment services to assist citizens in seeking appropriate employment when he/she has exhausted all possibilities of finding work.

In order to prevent the differentiation of the rights of citizens to receive unemployment benefits and stipends in the amounts and at times depending on the legal status of an employer (legal entity – an organization or a natural person - individual entrepreneur acting as an employer), as well as in order to authorize the employment service to offer unemployed citizens who have been discharged in connection with the liquidation of an organization or the cessation of activities by a private entrepreneur or a reduction of the number of employees or staff size of an organization or a private entrepreneur, an early allocation of an old age labour pension, Federal Law No. 367-FZ of December 27, 2009 "On the Introduction of Amendments into Federal Law of the Russian Federation "On Employment of the Population in the Russian Federation"" was adopted.

In conditions of economic crisis and instability on the labour market, in order to increase the level of social protection for the unemployed, as well as to preserve the employment of employees, Federal Law No. 287-FZ of December 25, 2008 "On the Introduction of Amendments into Federal Law of the Russian Federation "On Employment of the Population in the Russian Federation" provided a regulation pursuant to which in the event of critical situations

in the labour market of certain constituent entities of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Russian Federation shall have the right to implement measures and develop activities aimed at reducing tension on the labour market of these constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

Federal Law No. 287-FZ also provided for the establishment in the event of voluntarily termination of a job without good reason, the amount and timing of the payment of the unemployment benefit as a percentage of the average wage, but not above the maximum unemployment benefit payments during a period of 12 months instead of 6 months.

In accordance with the Employment Law the maximum and minimum amounts of unemployment benefits are determined annually by the Government of the Russian Federation.

In order to increase the level of reimbursement of lost earnings in the event of the loss of work and maintain a standard of living for unemployed citizens, allowing them to focus on actively seeking employment, pursuant to Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 915 of December 8, 2008, the maximum unemployment benefit for 2009 was increased to 4900 rubles (by 1500 rubles or by 1.5 times), which virtually corresponded to the average subsistence level for the able-bodied population in the Russian Federation on the whole in 2008 (4968 rubles).

*Social support for families with children.*

State support of parents and legal representatives in the exercise of parental authority shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation, Federal Law No. 81-FZ of May 19, 1995 "On State Benefits for Citizens with Children", the Tax Code of the Russian Federation, the Law of the Russian Federation "On Education" and the Federal Law "On Additional Measures of State Support of Families with Children".

In the Russian Federation there is a unified system of benefits in connection with the birth and upbringing of children, which provides guaranteed State financial support for mothers, fathers and children in accordance with the Federal Law "On State Benefits for Citizens with Children".

In accordance with the said Federal Law, citizens with children are entitled to the following State benefits:

- pregnancy and childbirth benefit;
- lump-sum benefit for women who choose to register at health care facilities at early terms of pregnancy;
- lump-sum benefit paid on the birth of a child;
- monthly childcare benefit;
- monthly child benefit;
- lump-sum benefit paid at the time of sending a child to be brought up in a family.
- lump-sum benefit to the pregnant wife of a person conscripted to military service, as well as a monthly benefit for the child of a person conscripted to military service.

State benefits for citizens with children are indexed annually on the basis of the forecast of the inflation rate established by the Federal Law on the federal budget for the fiscal year and for the planning period.

Disabled children shall be entitled to a social disability pension, a monthly cash payment, State social assistance in the form of a set of social services, which include providing drugs, medical products, specialized medical nutrition products, the provision of vouchers for sanatorium treatment, free travel on suburban rail transport, as well as on intercity transport to and from a place of treatment. Children with disabilities are eligible to receive a second voucher for sanatorium treatment and free travel to and from a place of treatment for the person accompanying them.

Unemployed citizens who take care of children with disabilities are eligible for monthly compensation payments. One of the parents of children with disabilities shall be entitled to four additional paid days off per month.

In accordance with Article 16 of the Federal Law "On State Benefits for Citizens with Children", constituent entities of the Russian Federation are authorized to determine the amount and the procedure of allocation, indexation and payment of the monthly child benefit.

In addition to federal support of families with children, constituent entities of the Russian Federation pay monthly child benefits to single mothers, benefits for children whose parents renege on alimony payment or are conscripted to military service, for children from large families, children with disabilities, families in which parents are disabled and in other cases.

Social security of families with children includes pensions (upon reaching a certain age, according to medical criteria (disability), loss of the breadwinner), benefits (for temporary disability, maternity, unemployment etc.), compensation payments (to persons caring for a disabled child, individual categories of citizens for the period of parental leave until the child reaches the age of three years, reimbursement of a portion of the parent's pay for the maintenance of a child in a pre-school educational institution implementing a pre-school curriculum), benefits (partial payment for medicines and municipal services, payment of partial cost of vouchers for children's recreation in sanatorium resorts and holiday camps etc.), the provision in kind of individual categories of citizens (free provision of prosthetic and orthopaedic appliances, means of transport, medicines, provision of housing at the expense of the public housing fund), as well as social services for families with children.

In accordance with Federal Law No. 256-FZ of December 29, 2006 "On Additional Measures of State Support of Families with Children", the long-term programme for long-term support of families in connection with the birth or adoption of a second (or subsequent) child in the form of maternity (family) capital, which is fundamentally new for the Russian Federation was continued. When the child attains the age of three, the maternity (family) capital may be used in full or in part for the improvement of housing conditions; education of the child (children); formation of the funded part of the woman's labour pension. The amount of the maternity (family) capital is revised annually subject to the inflation rate (in 2012 - 387,640 rubles).

According to the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation, over the period of implementation of Federal Law No. 256-FZ of December 29, 2006 "On Additional Measures of State Support of Families with Children", from January 1, 2007 to April 30, 2012, 3.64 million people applied to obtain public certificates for the maternity (family) capital in the Russian Federation, of which 240,600 people applied in 2012. A total of 3.5 million certificates were granted, of which 203,800 were granted in 2012.

During this period, the territorial bodies of the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation received applications on the disposal of the funds (part of funds) of the maternity (family) capital from 1,149,390 families, which was 32.6% of the families that had received certificates (in 2012 - 204,710 families).

In 2012, 162.7 billion rubles were provided by the federal budget to pay for maternity (family) capital.

In the constituent entities of the Russian Federation additional measures have also been taken to support families with the birth of the second child and subsequent children.

70 constituent entities of the Russian Federation provide maternity (family) capital funded by the budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

The regional maternity (family) capital in most regions is 50,000 rubles or 100,000 rubles.

In a number of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, the amount of the regional maternity (family) capital depends on the order of birth. In the Kamchatka Territory: with the birth of the third child, the regional maternity (family) capital is 100,000 rubles, with the fourth child – 150,000 rubles, with the fifth child – 200,000 rubles, with the sixth child and subsequent children – 250,000 rubles; in the Ulyanovsk Region: with the birth of the second child – 50,000 rubles, with the birth of the third child – 100,000 rubles, with the birth of the fourth child 150,000 rubles, with the birth of the fifth child 200,000 rubles, with the sixth child 250,000 rubles, with the birth of the seventh child or subsequent children – 700,000 rubles; in the

Kaliningrad Region with the birth of a third and fourth child – 100,000 rubles, with the birth of the fifth child and subsequent children - 200,000 rubles and when giving birth to three or more children at a time - 1 million rubles.

In all constituent entities of the Russian Federation the funds of the maternity (family) capital are allocated in order to improving living conditions.

The regional maternity (family) capital funds can also be allocated for the education of a child (children), treatment of children, including treatment at a health resort and rehabilitation for the mother, the purchase of equipment for long-term use, including cars, formation of the funded part of the labour pension for women, housing reconstruction, urgent (personal) needs, parents' education, the development of a personal subsidiary plot, summer house construction, technical means of rehabilitation and purchase of items necessary for the care and development of a child (children) in their first year of life.

According to the legal acts adopted in a number of constituent entities of the Russian Federation the right of disposal of funds of the maternity capital (family) arises when the child reaches the age of three.

Persons with children are entitled to tax remissions.

In accordance with the Tax Code of the Russian Federation, from January 1, 2012, the parent, spouse of the parent, adoptive parent, guardian, custodian, adoptive parent, the spouse of the adoptive parent in charge of a child are entitled to an increase in the standard tax deduction for each child for each month of the tax period: 1400 rubles for the first child; 1400 rubles for the second child; 3000 rubles for the third child and each subsequent child.

A tax deduction of 3000 rubles is also granted for each child if the child is under the age of 18 years and has a disability or is a full-time student, postgraduate student, trainee, intern, or student under the age of 24 with a Group I or II disability.

A tax deduction is provided for each child under the age of 18 years, as well as for a full-time student, graduate student, trainee, intern, or military student under the age of 24 years.

Single parents (foster parents), adoptive parents, guardians and custodians are entitled to double the amount of tax deduction.

A double tax deduction may be made available to one of the parents (adoptive parents) of their choice on the basis of declarations of refusal of one of the parents (adoptive parents) to receive a tax deduction.

*Social payment introduced in place of benefits in kind.*

From January 1, 2005, in accordance with Federal Law No. 122-FZ of August 22, 2004 "On the Introduction of Amendments to the Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation and on Invalidation of Some of the Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation pursuant to the Adoption of Federal Laws on the Amendments to the Federal Law "On the General Principles of Organization of Legislative (Representative) and Executive Bodies of State Power of the Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation" and "On the General Principles of Organization of Local Government in the Russian Federation"", a monthly cash payment (EDV) has been established instead of previously provided benefits in kind for citizens who are veterans, persons with disabilities and persons exposed to radiation as a result of radiation accidents and nuclear testing.

As of May 1, 2012, 16.5 million people were provided with the EDV (monthly cash payment).

The monthly cash payments are financed from the federal budget.

Monthly cash payments have been provided since January 1, 2006, pursuant to Law of the Russian Federation No. 4301-1 of January 15, 1993 "On the Status of Heroes of the Soviet Union, Heroes of the Russian Federation and Full Cavaliers of Orders of Glory", and since July 1, 2006, pursuant to Federal Law No. 5-FZ of January 9, 1997 "On Providing Social Guarantees to the Heroes of Socialist Labour and Full Cavaliers of the Order of Labour Glory" subject to the refusal of benefits in kind provided for the Heroes of the Soviet Union, Heroes of the Russian

Federation, Full Cavaliers of the Order of Glory and family members of the deceased (perished) Heroes and Full Cavaliers of the Order of Glory, Heroes of Socialist Labour and Full Cavaliers of the Order of Labour Glory.

As of May 1, 2012 there were 4855 recipients of monthly cash payments from among the specified categories of citizens.

The monthly cash payments are financed from the federal budget.

From May 1, 2005, pursuant to Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 363 of March 30, 2005 "On Measures Aimed at Improving the Welfare Standards of Some Categories of Citizens of the Russian Federation in Connection with the 60th Anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945" an additional monthly benefit (DEMO) has been provided for citizens of the Russian Federation of certain categories of participants of the Great Patriotic War and persons injured during the Great Patriotic War.

As of April 1, 2012, there were more than 890,000 recipients of DEMO in accordance with the said Decree of the President of the Russian Federation.

Pursuant to Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 887 of August 1, 2005, "On Measures Aimed at Improving the Welfare Standards of Persons Disabled as a Result of a Military Trauma", since September 1, 2005 an additional monthly material provision has been provided for persons with disabilities as a result of military injuries.

As of April 1, 2012, 51,000 people were in receipt of this benefit.

The DEMO is financed from the federal budget.

*The improvement of social insurance against accidents at work and occupational diseases.*

With a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the social insurance system, optimizing insurance rates and developing economic incentives to encourage the parties of employment relationships to comply with the requirements of occupational safety in 2011, amendments and additions were introduced to the Federal Law "On Compulsory Social Insurance against Accidents at Work and Occupational Diseases" linking discounts (contributions) to insurance rates subject to working conditions in a particular organization.

The law establishes a direct dependence of the amount of the discounts (contributions) on the insurance rate of the actual working conditions at the enterprise, determined as a result of workplace assessment, as well as periodic and preliminary medical examinations of workers engaged in harmful and hazardous work. In the event of deaths of employees at the workplace discounts are not provided and an increment is applied to the insurance rate.

The said amendments to the Federal Law "On Compulsory Social Insurance against Accidents at Work and Occupational Diseases" will enable insurance mechanisms of economic incentives for employers to be introduced in order to ensure the safety of workers and improve their working conditions.

3) *Please provide pertinent figures, statistics or any other relevant information, if appropriate.*

**TOTAL AMOUNT OF SOCIAL PAYMENTS**

(according to the balance of money incomes and expenditures of the population)

	2008	2009	2010
Social payments, bln. rubles	3333.3	4247.7	5711.3
of which:			
pensions	2282.3	2825.8	3961.4
benefits	830.0	1167.9	1498.3
stipends	35.7	39.8	40.8

Proportion of social payments, %:			
in GDP	8.1	10.9	12.7
in the total amount of cash incomes of the population	13.2	14.8	17.8
Changes of social payments, as a percentage of the previous year (adjusted for consumer price index)	117.9	114.1	125.8

**COSTS OF BENEFITS AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE**  
(according to the balance of money incomes and expenditures of the population)

	2008	2009	2010
<b>COSTS OF BENEFITS AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE, mln rubles</b>	<b>829995</b>	<b>1167913</b>	<b>1498318</b>
– total			
including			
benefits for temporary disability at work	134413	151430	185001
of which due to workplace injuries and occupational diseases	2393	2498	2686
family and maternity benefits	178786	225475	256297
including:			
for pregnancy and childbirth	44222	57039	66948
when a child is born	14158	16878	13686
to care for a child up to 1.5 years old	75210	97067	119544
to care for children with disabilities	912	680	760
monthly child benefit	32611	40898	43081
lump-sum payments to the pregnant wife of a person conscripted to military service, as well as the monthly benefit for the child of a person conscripted to military service	737	1247	1928
payment of maintenance of a child in a guardian family or foster family, as well as the remuneration of labour of an adoptive parent	9952	10490	9294
payment of a lump sum for all forms of settlement in a family for children deprived of parental care	984	1176	1056
cash payments to certain categories of citizens at the expense of the federal budget	231099	258489	288341
cash payments to certain categories of citizens at the expense of funds of constituent entities of the Russian Federation	157136	221785	301543
subsidies and incentives for citizens to pay for housing and municipal services	74363	131427	235146
social assistance to people who have been exposed to radiation as a result of accidents at nuclear power plants and other emergencies <sup>3</sup>	7641	16458	6605
benefits and financial aid to unemployed citizens <sup>4</sup>	15954	49124	52810
reimbursement of the guaranteed list of services and social benefits, social burial benefits	1435	6585	6641
other types of benefits and social assistance	29168	107140	165934



Proportion of expenditure on benefits and social assistance, %:			
of the GDP	2.0	2.9	3.3
of the total amount of cash incomes of the population	3.3	4.1	4.7
Expenditure on benefits and social assistance, in % versus the previous year	113.7	126.0	120.1
Proportion of family and maternity benefits, %:			
in the GDP	0.4	0.6	0.6
in the total amount of cash incomes of the population	0.7	0.8	0.8
Cost of family and maternity benefits, in % versus the previous year	121.2	112.9	106.4

**THE AMOUNT OF THE MAIN SOCIAL GUARANTEES ESTABLISHED BY THE  
LEGISLATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, IN RELATION TO  
THE AMOUNT OF THE SUBSISTENCE MINIMUM**

(As of January 1; %)

	2008	2009	2010
Minimum wage	78.8	72.7	62.0
Monthly benefit during leave to care for a child up to the age of 1.5 years:			
for the care of the first child	38.6	38.8	35.0
for the care of the second child and subsequent children	77.1	77.6	70.1
Minimum amount of unemployment benefit	15.5	14.3	12.2

**MAIN INDICATORS OF PENSION PROVISION**

	2008	2009	2010
Number of pensioners:			
total, thousand people	38598	39090	39706
in % versus the previous year	100.3	101.3	101.6
Number of pensioners per 1000 people	272.0	275.4	277.8
Number of economically active persons, per 1 pensioner, persons	1.78	1.73	1.72
Amount of the base part of the old age labour pension (as of January 1), rubles	1560.0	1794.0	2562.0
Average amount of pensions awarded, on an average over the year, rubles	4198.6	5191.1	7476.3
Proportion of the amount of the base part of the old age labour pension, %:			
to the amount of the subsistence minimum for a pensioner	44.5	44.4	62.6
to the minimum wage	67.8	41.4	59.2
Proportion of the average amount of awarded pensions, %:			
to the amount of the subsistence minimum for a pensioner	115.2	126.6	165.4
to the average amount of accrued wages	24.3	27.9	35.7
Actual amount of awarded pensions, in % versus the previous year	118.1	110.7	134.8
Receipt of insurance contributions and tax payments by the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation:			
total, mln. rub.	2710943	3220090	4577412
as a percentage of GDP	6.6	8.3	10.2
Expenditure of the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation to finance public pensions and benefits payments:			
total, mln. rub.	2290821	2872257	4013179
as a percentage of GDP	5.5	7.4	8.9

**NUMBER OF RETIRED PERSONS BY TYPES OF PENSION PROVISIONS AND  
PENSIONERS' CATEGORIES**

(as of the end of the year; thousand people)

	2008	2009	2010
<b>All pensioners</b>	<b>38598</b>	<b>39090</b>	<b>39706</b>
of those receiving pensions:			
old age labour pensions	30153	30828	32462
disability pensions	3925	3816	2703
survivors' benefits (for each unemployable family member)	1716	1523	1456
affected by radiation and man-made disasters and their families	272	275	273
Federal Government civil servants	40	43	49
for seniority (among pensioners previously employed as astronauts)	-	-	0.0
test pilots	-	-	1
social	2492	2605	2762
<b>Including number of working pensioners</b>	<b>10970</b>	<b>11708</b>	<b>12380</b>
of those receiving pensions:			
old age labour pensions	9866	10589	11345
disability pensions	923	926	831
survivors' benefits (for each unemployable family member)	10	10	10
affected by radiation and man-made disasters and their families	95	98	101
Federal Government civil servants	10	10	13
for seniority (among pensioners previously employed as astronauts)	-	-	0.0
test pilots	-	-	1
social	66	75	79

**AVERAGE AMOUNT OF PENSIONS AWARDED, BY TYPES OF PENSION  
PROVISION AND CATEGORIES OF PENSIONERS, as of January 1, 2011**  
(rubles)

	Total	Including	
		labour pensions	of the State pension provision
<b>All pensioners</b>	<b>7593.9</b>	<b>7117.5</b>	<b>476.4</b>
of those receiving pensions:			
old age labour pensions	8165.8	8043.0	122.8
disability pensions	5136.5	5006.2	130.3
survivors' benefits (for each unemployable family member)	4819.1	4771.7	47.4
affected by radiation and man-made disasters and their families	6855.9	2037.8	4818.1
Federal Government civil servants	10968.6	8952.8	2015.8
for seniority (among pensioners previously employed as astronauts)	56574.2	1524.2	55050.0
test pilots	51017.9	29658.0	21359.9
social	4730.5	-	4730.5

**MAIN INDICATORS OF THE NON-STATE  
PENSION PROVISION SYSTEM**

	2008	2009	2010
Number of non-state pension funds	235	165	151
Number of participants, thousand persons	6746.3	6757.0	6634.0
Number of recipients of non-state pensions:			
total, thousand people	1131.4	1274.5	1361.9
as a percentage of the total number of pensioners registered in the system of the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation	2.9	3.3	3.4

**RECIPIENTS OF MONTHLY CHILD BENEFITS**  
(as of the end of the year)

	2008	2009	2010
Number of benefit recipients, thousand people	7445	7285	6750
of which recipients of benefits for children:			
single mothers	1314	1319	1254
servicemen performing military service by conscription	3.5	8.0	7.6
parents who renege on alimony payment	5.9	6.0	5.4
Number of children up to 16 years awarded benefits, thousand people	10623	10524	9943
of which children of:			
single mothers	1563	1562	1507
servicemen performing military service by conscription	3.6	8.3	7.8
parents who renege on alimony payment	7.3	7.5	6.8

## **Article 14 – The Right to Benefit from Social Welfare Services**

With a view to ensuring the effective exercise of the right to benefit from social welfare services, the Parties undertake:

1. to promote or provide services which, by using methods of social work, would contribute to the welfare and development of both individuals and groups in the community, and to their adjustment to the social environment;

2. to encourage the participation of individuals and voluntary or other organizations in the establishment and maintenance of such services.

### **Article 14§1 - to promote or provide services which, by using methods of social work, would contribute to the welfare and development of both individuals and groups in the community, and to their adjustment to the social environment**

*1) Please describe the general legal framework. Please specify the nature of, reasons for and extent of any reforms.*

Social service in the Russian Federation is the activity of social services for social support, providing social and home help, socio-medical, psychological, educational, social and legal services and material assistance, social adjustment and rehabilitation of citizens with hard life circumstances.

The regulatory framework for social service of the citizens is constituted by federal laws No. 195-FZ of December 10, 1995 "On the Basic Principles of the Social Servicing of the Population in the Russian Federation"; No. 122-FZ of August 2, 1995 "On the Social Servicing of Elderly and Disabled Citizens", No. 181-FZ of November 23, 1995 "On the Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities in the Russian Federation".

The activity of social service of the population is carried out in accordance with the principle of targeting, and is aimed at rendering assistance to certain categories of people:

- persons in hard life circumstances;
- disabled persons and people with limited abilities;
- people who have partially lost their ability to cope due to old age;
- orphaned children, children deprived of parental care, neglected minors;
- victims of physical or psychological violence, natural disasters, and of ethnic armed conflicts;
- other people in need of professional, social, medical and psychological assistance.

The principle of accessibility of social service of the population manifests itself in the following:

- the state guarantees of the main types of social service for the citizens of the Russian Federation: financial support, domiciliary assistance in the form of social home help, social medical care, providing temporary shelter in specialized institutions etc.;

- equality of rights for social service enjoyed by both the citizens of the Russian Federation, and foreign citizens who are permanent residents;

- state provision of the rights of the citizens of the country to receive information on opportunities, types, procedures and conditions of receiving social service in the system of social services free of charge;

- the possibility of certain categories of citizens (e.g. elderly citizens, minors with hard life circumstances etc.), to receive free social service in the state system of social services;

- the possibility of receiving free social service both as domiciliary care (e.g., seriously ill persons, disabled persons etc.), and in social service agencies.



The principle of volunteerism in the field of social service of the Russian citizens manifests itself in the fact that when receiving social service citizens are entitled to:

- independently select the institution and forms of social service in accordance with the procedure established by the bodies of social security of the population of constituent entities of the country: both from among public organizations and from persons engaged in business activities of social service of the population without creating a legal entity;
- information on their rights, obligations and conditions of rendering social services;
- consent to or refuse social services.

Social services are provided to the population in non-stationary, semistationary and stationary forms.

The infrastructure of social services and forms of social work with senior citizens, including identification of the persons who need services were created in accordance with the needs of elderly persons for specific types of assistance.

The accepted model of organization of social service of the population, which is based on the provisions of the current laws, does not provide full satisfaction of the population's needs for high quality social services.

The current laws lack an exhaustive list of specific criteria required to recognize citizens as being in need of social service. The rights of citizens for social service are defined through descriptions of the main types of social service, whereas the essence of social service is not specified. As a result, in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, social service is carried out based on various grounds, which, in turn, results in the inequality of citizens' rights to receive social service.

The provisions of a number of current laws do not comply with the current Russian legislation on improving the legal status of state (municipal), socially-oriented nonprofit organizations, public associations and organizations rendering public and municipal services, placement of the state (municipal) order etc.

The introduction of separate amendments, addenda and amendments to current laws would be inappropriate, as it would require corrections in almost every article and whole texts.

A bill has now been prepared "On the Basic Principles of Social Service of the Population in the Russian Federation" which takes into consideration new approaches to social service.

Numerous amendments have been introduced into the current legislation related to the development of the legislation of the Russian Federation on the general principles of the organization of legislative (representative) and executive bodies of state power of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, the organization of the local government in the Russian Federation, licensing, standardization, the improvement of the powers of the Government of Russian Federation, the legal status of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation etc.

The current laws have played an important part in the development of the system of social service of the population in the Russian Federation. They served as a foundation for constituent entities of the Russian Federation to create a legal framework, material and technical resources and human resources, as well as the system of management and a network of various types and forms of institutions providing social service for the population of the Russian Federation. In the Russian Federation the social service annually covers about 19 million people - elderly persons, disabled persons, families with hard life circumstances.

However, the type of organization of social service of the population, based on the provisions of the current legislation does not provide full satisfaction of the needs of the population for high quality social service.

The provisions of a number of current laws do not comply with the current Russian legislation on improving the legal status of state (municipal), socially-oriented nonprofit organizations, public associations and organizations rendering public and municipal services, placement of the state (municipal) order etc.

The bill "On the Basic Principles of the Social Servicing of the Population in the Russian Federation" aims to develop social services in the Russian Federation, provide for and protect the

rights of citizens (households) to social services and raising the level, quality, accessibility, security, and efficiency of service.

The bill is based on the provisions of the current legislation and international obligations of the Russian Federation, the results of the generalization and analysis of current laws in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and the practice of legal regulation of relations in the field of social services in the CIS countries (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Moldova) and the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia).

The bill clarifies and specifies the content of a number of basic concepts used in the current laws, such as "social service of the population", "social service", "hard life circumstances", with a view to their precise and uniform interpretation and application.

The bill provides for the introduction of new concepts which are necessary to harmonize approaches to the organization of social services of the population in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. These concepts include: "social services provider", "standard of the social service" "recipient of a social service", "individual needs for social services", "the system of the social service of the population".

The introduction of new terms is aimed at establishing an effective system of social services, forming its structure, defining the rights and duties of subjects and objects of social services and the terms of their interaction; embedding the relations in the field of social services in the system of relations created by the new legislative decisions concerning the legal situation of budgetary, autonomous and State institutions, allocation of the State (municipal) order, State support of socially-oriented nonprofit organizations, charities, volunteering etc.

The bill has expanded and specified the list of powers of the federal authorities of the Russian Federation and State power bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the field of social services.

The powers provided by the bill reflect new approaches, technologies and management decisions in the field of social service of the population, improved while being practiced in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and having proved their efficiency (establishing rules and conditions of social service, establishing government assignments (orders) for the provision of social services, the introduction of the private-state partnership in the field of social services, maintaining records of the citizens receiving social services, exercising of public control over social services, development of regional programmes to improve the quality of life of senior citizens, as well as outlines of development and placement of social service agencies, etc.) with a view to their broad and uniform implementation in the Russian Federation.

The bill creates the conditions for the engagement of both legal entities and individuals to render social services, irrespective of their form of ownership, including the business community, socially oriented nonprofit organizations and volunteers.

The bill contains the principles and terms for the provision of social services free of charge and on a fee-paid basis and specifies the categories of persons (families) that are provided social services free of charge. The bill stipulates that social services are provided free of charge to persons who lack personal capabilities and means to cope due to old age, illness, disability or have no relatives who can provide them with assistance and care,- if the average per capita income of these individuals does not exceed the subsistence level established by the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in which they reside; individuals with hard life circumstances due to family ill-being, unemployment, natural disasters, catastrophes or being victims of armed and ethnic conflicts; minors with hard life circumstances, children with disabilities, orphans, children deprived of parental care; pensioners 80 years and older living alone or in families consisting of retired pensioners.

Fee-paid social services provided in semistationary conditions and domiciliary social services (at home) are based on a targeted approach to recipients of social services, subject to the level of their average annual income per capita. The bill stipulates that persons whose average per capita income at the date of applying exceeds the average per capita income limit for the provision of social services established in the constituent entity of the Russian Federation, as

well as people who lack personal capabilities and means to cope due to old age due, illness, disability, having relatives who can provide them with assistance and care (except for disabled children) shall receive social services rendered by providers of social services in amounts of certain state assignments (state contracts), on terms of partial or full payment.

The list of types of income taken into consideration when calculating the average annual income per capita of the citizen (family) when determining the amount of fees for the provision of social services shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The bill provides the possibility for constituent entities of the Russian Federation to determine the size of the average per capita income limit for the provision of fee-paid social services.

The bill contains a description of the specific rights and obligations of recipients, providers of social services and social workers. Constituent entities of the Russian Federation are granted the right to introduce their own regulations establishing supplementary measures of social support for employees of State social service agencies, administered by State power bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

The bill sets out the types of social service agencies. Unlike under the current laws, the typology of institutions is based on the types of social services, which extends the possibilities for constituent entities of the Russian Federation to make independent decisions regarding the structure and nomenclature of these institutions.

The bill provides for the introduction of regulations of interagency cooperation in the provision of social services in constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

In order to provide efficient organization of social services for the population, the bill provides for the creation of information systems in the field of social services, including the establishment of registers of suppliers and registries of recipients of social services. The list of data to be included in the registries of suppliers and recipients of social services has been specified.

The bill underwent a positive public discussion and was finalized taking into account the comments and suggestions made during the discussion.

The enactment of this law will ensure that citizens receive services of higher quality in accordance with principles based on increased targeting and individual needs, helping senior citizens to lead a more active lifestyle and the development of social services.

In addition to this, the bill stipulates that the organization of social services in constituent entities of the Russian Federation shall be based on regional social service programmes approved by State authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation. The application of a programme approach creates a regulatory framework aimed at improving the quality, accessibility and security of social service, monitoring and assessment of its impact, increasing the efficiency of budgeting for social service of the population subject to the results, creating preconditions for involving legal and natural persons, irrespective of their form of ownership in the provision of social services, *inter alia* the business community, socially oriented non-profit organizations and volunteers.

*2) Please indicate the measures taken (administrative and organizational activities, programmes, plans, projects, etc.) to implement the legal framework.*

In most constituent entities of the Russian Federation, identification and maintaining records of senior citizens living alone needing social services is based on the integrated monitoring of the economic situation of the elderly, providing various socio-economic indicators. The indicators include: ageing, the evolution of the pensioner's subsistence level, price indices for medicines and medical services, average prices for certain food products included in the minimum set, indicators of activities of social service agencies, as well as other indicators of the living standard of the population.

Generally, the functions of identification, maintaining record and provision of social services for senior citizens living alone in constituent entities of the Russian Federation are

conferred upon government social service agencies – centres of social service with the services of district experts on social work created on their basis, making house-to-house rounds to achieve a more complete coverage of social services for senior citizens.

In a number of constituent entities of the Russian Federation “social passports” of the areas of service provided by district services have been compiled, containing information on the population size, social characteristics of individuals, including senior citizens in need of social support; all the social agencies working with the population are specified (institutions of health care, education, culture and sport, village administration, organization of housing).

The district-based method of work provides for the organization of complete work on the basis of the principle of identification to ensure the accessibility of social services, an individual approach to each client and an awareness among the population of the types of services provided by the agency. District specialists on social work provide counselling in the field and assist in the collection and preparation of documents for grants, incentives, benefits and cash assistance.

To determine the form, type, list and scope of social services, including those on the basis of medical and social indications, social services in constituent entities of the Russian Federation apply the technique of individual assessment of senior citizens in need of social services.

The criteria of need are usually a pensioner’s ability to cope and be independently mobile, as well as their level of material means.

The assessment of individual needs for social services allows the form of social service the citizen in question requires to be specified precisely, and if necessary, the type of institution of stationary social service.

Since 2000, the number of stationary institutions providing social services of various types has increased by 1.3 times, the number of persons accommodated in them has increased by 27,300 people.

The most comprehensive stationary social service agencies are gerontological centres, because they provide not only accommodation and care for the elderly, but also rehabilitation and adjustment for the purpose of extending the period of activity and preserving life potential. The average age of clients in the majority of gerontological centres is 81-82.

Gerontological centres carry out monitoring of the social situation of persons belonging to older age groups residing in the areas of their service, their age structure, health condition, functional abilities, the level of income, with a view to forecasting and planning of the organization and increasing the efficiency of social services for elderly persons.

Gerontological centres also implement the results of research in the field of social gerontology and geriatrics.

According to the federal statistical observations, as of January 1, 2011, the number of people on the waiting list to be placed in stationary institutions of social service for adults was more than 19,000. To reduce the waiting list for stationary institutions the number of places must be increased by 8-10%.

As of January 1, 2011, non-stationary and semistationary institutions of social services had provided services to about 18.7 million people, including 1.4 million people who were served by departments of domiciliary social services.

However, there is still a queue for domiciliary social services (approximately 36,000 people).

The improvement of the quality of social services is directly related to the development of the innovating capacity of social service agencies, the implementation of effective and advanced technologies, methods and forms of work.

Advanced technologies of social services for elderly people living alone are implemented continually in the practice of social service agencies. Including:

domiciliary long-term care service for senior citizens – “Hospice at home”. This type of social services is based on the provision of services for the care of terminal patients in need of constant nursing care and medical care with no relatives who can provide it. The main aim is to

alleviate the suffering of severely ill patients, providing them possible assistance and support, including psychological support;

a special form of social care – “Foster family for an elderly person”. This type of social services is one of the ways to solve the life problems of elderly people living alone. The practice of this form of social services has proved the economic expedience of this substitute for stationary social service. In order to prevent social risks in a number of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, the development of this form of social services is carried out through the introduction foster families for senior citizens on the basis of regional legislation;

The “Mobile social service” model is designed to provide targeted, rapid assistance to the clients of social services. This model allows to: bring social services nearer to the population, irrespective of the clients’ place of residence; raise the effectiveness of the aid; monitor and provide timely solutions to the issues of life support for senior citizens; reduce the expenses of social services recipients saving them the costs of transportation to the agencies providing these services;

a new form of socio-health promotion work for senior citizens and disabled persons – “Health resort at home” offers clients physiotherapy, remedial gymnastics, massage, herbal medicine, doctors' consultations on the specific types of their diseases, qualified care and other services at home, which is less costly compared to the stationary service.

Most single elderly people living alone who need a referral to a stationary social service institution prefer to remain in the area where they have been living. Therefore the priority area of activity for social services of constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the development of a network of social service institutions is to open small-capacity boarding houses (not exceeding 50 beds). The main advantage of such institutions is in the possibility of providing essential social services in the usual area of residence, which facilitates the adjustment of senior citizens to the institution.

One of the new areas of work with elderly citizens living alone is the “School of rehabilitation and care” which has recently begun to develop. “Schools of rehabilitation and care” are created in order to improve the quality of life of senior citizens in need of constant nursing care. The activity of the Schools is aimed at combining the efforts of social service centers and medical institutions to educate older adults and their relatives providing care, familiarize them with the basics of medical knowledge and care techniques applying technical means of rehabilitation and psycho-emotional relaxation methods.

The technology of delivery of social services for senior citizens with the use of a social certificate implemented in the Tyumen Region gave rise to the development of the competitive ability of social services. This technology has also provided the right to choose a service provider through the involvement of organizations of different forms of ownership (including community organizations, commercial structures, private entrepreneurs) to provide social services to citizens in need of domiciliary social services, which, in turn, enables the quality of social services for the population to be improved.

In order to prevent social loneliness “companion services” are being set up in social service centres. The companion service involves communicating with the elderly person, accompanying him/her to various social and cultural events and joint leisure activities.

Innovative technologies of providing senior citizens with nursing services and a “panic button” are implemented in many constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

As active senior citizens often want to receive further education, the social service centres are establishing so-called “Third Age” universities with departments of law, health, political and economic studies, psychology, farming and culture. They offer senior citizens:

knowledge in the field of law - on inheritance, donations, wills and property relations;

medical knowledge, knowledge on healthy lifestyles;

psychological knowledge about preparing for retirement and adjustment to individual ageing, building relationships with children, relatives and friends etc.

The work of such universities helps senior citizens to be more socially active and forms a positive image of the elderly in the community. Besides the social services system, such universities are also being set up at cultural institutions.

Social services have recently implemented various forms of teaching senior citizens computer literacy and the basics of Internet use, which gives senior citizens the possibility of a more active application of their intellectual abilities, expands communication among lonely elderly people and enables them to find opportunities of mutual aid.

The key issues of effective operation of the system of social security institutions for elderly people and creating conditions for their wellbeing include the development of the social services system, the condition of material and technical resources of social security agencies, the availability of professional staff able to organize work meeting modern requirements and using the latest techniques and technologies in the provision of services to senior citizens.

In order to optimize the network of social service agencies and reduce the wait for placement in stationary institutions or for receiving domiciliary services, special homes for senior citizens with social service centres are becoming more widespread in a number of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and more social flats are also being provided.

In the majority of constituent entities of the Russian Federation teams of volunteers and charity brigades have been established in educational institutions (schools, colleges, institutes) in order to provide home help for the elderly.

The implementation of regional programmes aimed at improving the quality of life for senior citizens adopted in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation will contribute to the further development of the system of social services for senior citizens.

The basis of the system of social services for families and children in the Russian Federation consists of social service agencies providing social services for families and children, centres of social assistance for families and children, centres for psycho-pedagogical assistance for the population, centres of emergency psychological assistance, social and rehabilitation centres for minors, social shelters for children and adolescents, support centres for children deprived of parental care, rehabilitation centres for children and adolescents with disabilities, crisis centres, orphan homes and boarding schools for children with mental disabilities and boarding homes for children with physical disabilities.

The main areas of activity of these institutions are prevention of neglect, homelessness, social orphanhood and family ill-being, social rehabilitation of minors with hard life circumstances and (or) in a socially dangerous situation, ensuring targeted social assistance.

Social services for families and children are within the powers of bodies of State authority of constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

By the beginning of 2012, the number of institutions providing social services for families and children in the system of social security of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local self-government bodies was 3295. They included 508 centres of social assistance for families and children, 768 social rehabilitation centres for minors, 286 social shelters for children and adolescents, 282 rehabilitation centres for children and adolescents with disabilities, 17 centers for children deprived of parental care, 15 centres for psycho-pedagogical assistance, 20 crisis centres for women and 2 centres of emergency psychological assistance.

In 2011, social service agencies for families and children included the following structural divisions: 1040 family upbringing groups, 897 departments for prevention of the neglect of minors, 660 rehabilitation departments for children with disabilities and 592 telephone hotlines. As of the beginning of 2012, social service agencies for families and children included 1555 stationary departments and 957 day care departments.

In 2011, 4.8 million families were provided assistance in social service agencies for families and children. Social assistance was rendered to over 358,200 families with children with disabilities; 2,202,200 low-income families; 1,241,200 single-parent families; about 582,800 large families and 12,500 families of refugees and displaced persons.

Social service agencies for families and children provided about 157.8 million different types of social services. Most of these were social and home help and socio-medical services.

The total number minors who were provided social rehabilitation in stationary conditions of social service institutions for families and children was approximately 202,600. The activity of institutions providing social services for families and children is aimed at preventing ill-being among families and children and preserving and restoring the family and social connections of a child. By the beginning of 2012, the number of children returned to their own families after a period of staying in institutions of social services was 112,500. 167 children were put up for adoption and 6412 were put under guardianship or tutelage. About 14,700 children were placed in state boarding homes.

The entire funding of the network of institutions providing social services for families and children is provided by social security bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local bodies of self-government.

In 2011, the total number of social service employees rendering assistance to families, women and children was approximately 136,700, including about 81,300 specialists.

The number of social service employees rendering assistance to families, women and children who enhanced their professional skills in 2011 was more than 14,900.

In order to combat homelessness, specialized institutions for minors were established in constituent entities of the Russian Federation (social shelters for children, social rehabilitation centres for minors in need of social rehabilitation, centres of assistance for children deprived of parental care).

The main functions of these institutions include participation in identifying and eliminating the causes and circumstances leading to neglect and homelessness; provision of social, psychological, educational and home help assistance for minors and their parents or other legal representatives to eliminate hard life circumstances and restore the social status of the minor; organization of temporary accommodation, health care and education of minors, assistance with career guidance and career development; provision of assistance to tutelage and guardianship authorities in placing minors deprived of parental care or the care of other legal representatives etc.

As of January 1, 2012, the existing network of specialized institutions for minors needing social rehabilitation included 1165 institutions and there were a total number of 37,582 places. There were also 897 departments for the prevention of neglect of minors functioning as structural divisions of institutions providing social services for families and children.

As of January 1, 2012, 33,224 minors with hard life circumstances were accommodated in specialized institutions for minors in need of social rehabilitation.

Analysis of the information provided by executive authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation shows that the regions have positive experience of work to prevent neglect, homelessness among minors and social orphanhood.

The activity of services of early detection of family ill-being and support of the family established in institutions providing social services for families and children is extremely important in preventing family ill-being and social orphanhood.

Departments of day care of minors, in which children and adolescents from low-income families are provided with free meals are an important area of the activities of social service agencies. This area of activity gives good support to families with hard life circumstances.

With a shortage of pre-school educational institutions, short stay groups for children of pre-school age, which have opened at social service agencies, are a great help for families with children. Children in this category are offered entertaining and educational games, socio-educational and socio-psychological exercises. Some agencies have also organized parents clubs to provide different kinds of services for small children which are intended to strengthen family relationships.

The organization of social security of the population implies an integrated approach to address the issues of support of children with health limitations, who are accommodated in

institutions for children with disabilities: orphanages, boarding schools for children with severe impairments of cognitive development and orphan homes and boarding schools for children with physical disabilities.

There are currently 132 such institutions in the system of social security of the population in 80 constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

According to the information of the social security authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, in institutions for children with disabilities of 74 constituent entities of the Russian Federation boards of guardians have been established and are currently in operation.

One of the areas of activities of these institutions is the organization of corrective work with children with profound mental disabilities and physical disabilities that prevent them from controlling their actions.

Children are taught under individual rehabilitation programmes adapted to their mental and physical capabilities.

In all 132 institutions for children with disabilities the teaching was organized in accordance with special educational programmes for children with profound mental disabilities: "Correction and development", "Programme of psychosocial and medical rehabilitation of children with acute mental disabilities", "Social and vocational rehabilitation and adjustment of children with profound mental disabilities", "Individual remedial developmental programme for children with a complex defect".

Programmes designed by teachers and specialists of the institutions are also used in a number of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

At the same time, agencies render socio-psychological, social and home help and other social services for children in order to develop their adaptive capacity.

Special attention is paid to the social adjustment of children, taking into account their abilities and opportunities, through teaching them basic home help and social skills (cooking, simple mending of clothes, using public transportation and paying fares, shopping for food, paying for utilities etc.), self-service skills and job adaptation.

To organize cultural and recreational activities for pupils, the institutions are equipped with televisions, tape recorders and other audio- and video equipment. Boarding schools have libraries, hobby groups, amateur art activities, literary meetings, parties, talks, lectures; they also have quizzes, excursions and exhibitions.

However, due to the severity of multiple defects of development, aggravated by opportunistic infections, there are only few cases in which pupils at these institutions reach a level of rehabilitation enabling them to lead independent lives.

According to the information of executive authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, out of 1672 persons discharged from children's boarding homes (children's houses) of the system of social security in 2011, only 197 school-leavers were able to live independently (less than 1%). In this category the majority of children, upon reaching the age of 18, undergo assessment by a medical commission in order to define their disability group and they are then referred to neuropsychiatric institutions or homes for senior citizens and disabled persons.

In order to continue the process of socialization of children with disabilities, departments for young people with disabilities are being set up at children's boarding schools, where former students of the institution can be accommodated up to the age of 23 years.

Institutions of social service for children with special health needs of constituent entities of the Russian Federation therefore implement an integrated approach to addressing the issues of protection of this category of children.

As of January 1, 2011, more than 19,000 people were waiting to be accommodated in veterans' homes and boarding homes. 15,000 people are waiting to be accommodated in neuropsychiatric institutions, about 36,000 citizens are on the waiting list for domiciliary services, the majority of whom are elderly citizens, mostly living alone, as well as patients



requiring constant nursing care, often receiving moderate pension benefits which are their only source of income.

The total amount of funds for the maintenance, strengthening and development of material and technical resources of the social service agencies received from budgets of all levels in 2010 was 120.9 billion rubles. In 2011, it was planned to allocate *de facto* 135.1 billion rubles to maintain, strengthen and develop the material and technical resources of social service agencies from budgets of different levels and extrabudgetary sources.

However, despite the substantial expenditures of the consolidated budget on funding the above area of activity, there is still a considerable demand for the provision of social services for the population.

Regional distinctions in the scope of citizens' rights for social services, levels of implementation, in the accessibility and quality of social services and long waiting lists for receiving domiciliary or institutional social services in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation etc. are indicative of this fact.

It is virtually impossible to meet the demand for services in full by only using the resources of the state system of social services. Life itself calls for the involvement of businesses, commercial organizations and individual entrepreneurs in the support and care for elderly and disabled persons. Therefore, in order to meet the needs of recipients of social services, the range of providers of social services needs to be expanded. The issue of improving the quality of services should be addressed through the development of competition.

These circumstances resulted in the implementation of urgent measures for optimizing the system of social service agencies, upgrading the material and technical resources of institutions and equipping them with modern technology, medical and rehabilitation equipment and technical means to facilitate care for immobile and seriously ill elderly people.

The challenges that should be addressed to ensure the effective operation of the institutions of the social security system for the benefit of senior citizens, disabled persons and children and for creating conditions for their wellbeing, include the improvement of the social services system and the state of the material and technical resources of social institutions, as well as the availability of professional staff able to organize operations in accordance with modern requirements.

The modernization of material and technical resources of social service agencies is ensured through regional programmes aimed at improving the quality of life of elderly persons which are adopted in all constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

The activities planned by these programmes of 67 constituent entities of the Russian Federation include a major overhaul of auxiliary buildings and facilities (boiler-rooms, laundries, kitchens, heat substations, updating equipment, acquisition and replacement of rehabilitation and medical equipment, acquisition of special transport, strengthening the material and technical base of culture, leisure and sports centres and playgrounds etc.).

In the 2011-2013 there are plans to build new homes for senior citizens and disabled persons and to carry out reconstruction and overhaul of existing institutions in order to make living conditions more comfortable and ensure compliance with the standards of fire safety and sanitary and epidemiological conditions in 72 constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

Non-stationary and semistationary social services, as well as domiciliary social services are provided by: socio-health promotion centres, social and rehabilitation services, social service centres, including integrated centres with day care departments and temporary residence, as well as departments of domiciliary social services and departments of emergency social services.

As of January 1, 2011, non-stationary and semistationary institutions of social service rendered services to approximately 18.7 million people, including 1.4 million people who were provided domiciliary social services.

However, there are still approximately 36,000 people waiting to receive domiciliary social services.

In order to optimize the network of social service agencies, a number of programmes of constituent entities of the Russian Federation plan measures to build special homes for senior citizens which would provide a complex of social home help services; develop public-private partnership; establish private homes (boarding houses) on the basis of concession agreements, as well as expand home-based care under the social order with the involvement of private entrepreneurs, businesses and public organizations.

The need for elderly people living alone to be under constant domiciliary care called for the development of an innovative form of social care - a "foster family" for an elderly person.

The provision of home care to elderly citizens with illnesses largely depends on staff and family members having the skills required to perform this function.

The programmes therefore include measures to organize "care schools" and develop curricula for training community nurses, carers and relatives.

Due to the expansive territory, the accessibility of required social and health services for the population of remote and rural areas remains a challenge in the majority of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

In order to address this challenge the programmes include measures for the establishment and development of different models of mobile services. These services are designed to provide targeted, rapid social, economic and medical assistance, as well as supply medicines for senior citizens, including those living in rural areas and remote villages.

In order to equip the mobile teams of 552 social service centres it is planned that 569 vehicles will be purchased on co-financing terms at the expense of the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation.

Another primary objective of the modernization of social services is to upgrade and improve the training, qualification and retraining, as well as the material incentives and security of the staff engaged in this field.

As of January 1, 2011, 515,119 vacancies were filled in the social service agencies of the Russian Federation. 33,550 positions remain vacant, including:

7190 specialists in social work and social workers; 14,241 middle and junior medical staff. A system of measures needs to be developed to encourage interested skilled workers and young professionals into these positions.

One of the priorities is the modernization of the existing network of social service agencies through the implementation of public-private sector partnership.

To date, all the constituent entities of the Russian Federation have adopted regional programmes aimed at improving the quality of life of elderly persons and federal and regional level legislative and normative-legal acts aimed at improving the supply of medicines and health services for elderly persons, monitoring of the socio-economic situation of senior citizens has been carried out, outlines of future geographic distribution of stationary institutions of social service have been developed and approved, the range of services for training senior citizens in computer literacy has increased significantly and measures to improve their leisure time, everyday lives and periods of recreation have been taken.

Within the framework of approved programmes, constituent entities of the Russian Federation have begun planned activities to achieve the following objectives:

improving the accessibility and quality of socio-medical, health-promoting and rehabilitative services for senior citizens. implementing an integrated approach to promoting the health of senior citizens;

modifying the living conditions of senior citizens and disabled persons in stationary institutions of social services to achieve compliance with sanitary standards and rules;

modernizing the material and technical resources of social service institutions for elderly persons;

ensuring the comprehensive security of citizens residing in institutions of social service of the population;

- improving the system of social service of the population. implementing innovative forms and technologies of work aimed at improving the quality of social services for senior citizens;
- expanding and implementing new forms of integration and participation of senior citizens in social communication processes;
- promoting and supporting the active life position of senior citizens;
- raising professional competence and qualifications of the specialists of social services, by studying the gerontological and psychological characteristics of senior citizens;
- introducing economic incentives to stimulate social workers to achieve good results in providing social services;
- organizing scientific and methodological information support of social service agencies on topical issues of social well-being and life support of senior citizens.

During the period 2011-2013, the set objectives are intended to be met through the implementation of programme measures with total funds of over 1 trillion rubles, including about 999 billion rubles at the expense of the budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

3) Please provide pertinent figures, statistics or any other relevant information to demonstrate the participation of the voluntary sector in the provision of social services, as well as the effective access of individuals to these services (the number of persons using social services, in total and by categories, the number and territorial distribution of services, the number and qualifications of the personnel).

**STATIONARY INSTITUTIONS OF SOCIAL SERVICE  
FOR SENIOR CITIZENS AND DISABLED PERSONS**  
(as of the end of the year)

	2008	2009	2010
Number of institutions for senior citizens and disabled persons (adults)	1530	1512	1475
including:			
general institutions	984	965	904
neuropsychiatric institutions	474	485	502
rehabilitation centres for young people with disabilities	11	10	9
houses of mercy	29	23	28
gerontological centres	32	29	32
Number of people living in institutions for senior citizens and disabled persons (adults), thousand people	245	244	247
including:			
in general institutions	95	96	94
in neuropsychiatric institutions	137	136	141
in rehabilitation centres for young people with disabilities	3	2	2
in houses of mercy	2	2	2
in gerontological centres	8	8	8
Number of institutions for children with disabilities	146	148	143
In which:			
places, thousand	29	28	27
residents, thousand persons	23	22	24
On the waiting list for placement in institutions, thousand persons:	19.1	21.3	19.7
for adults	18.3	20.8	19.2
of those on the waiting list for more than a year	8.1	8.8	9.1
for children	0.8	0.5	0.5
of those on the waiting list for more than a year	0.2	0.2	0.2

**CENTRES AND DEPARTMENTS OF DOMICILIARY SOCIAL SERVICES  
FOR SENIOR CITIZENS AND DISABLED PERSONS**

(as of January 1)

	2009	2010	2011
<b>Social service centres</b>			
Number of centres	2264	2219	2185
of them departments of:			
temporary residence	572	523	528
daycare	1066	1026	929
Number of places in the departments:			
temporary residence	13089	10922	10968
daycare	26806	25529	23212
Number of persons provided services in the departments (per year), persons:			
temporary residence	49228	47197	34835
daycare	615138	651788	572662
<b>Department of social services at home</b>			
Number of departments	11949	11456	11395
Number of practising social workers, persons	184147	176363	172526
Number of senior citizens and disabled persons registered for domiciliary service, persons	1182453	1146640	1120801
Number of senior citizens and disabled persons provided services:			
total, persons	1108200	1100828	1088921
as a percentage of the total number registered	93.7	96.0	97.2
Number of senior citizens and disabled persons registered and waiting for domiciliary service, persons	74253	45812	31880
Burden on one social worker, persons	6.4	6.5	6.5

**SPECIALIZED DEPARTMENTS OF DOMICILIARY SOCIAL AND MEDICAL CARE**  
(as of January 1)

	2009	2010	2011
Number of departments	1874	1740	1619
Number of practising social workers, persons	19169	17989	16784
Number of senior citizens and disabled persons registered for domiciliary service, persons	111662	100276	93631
Number of senior citizens and disabled persons provided services:			
total, persons	102827	94258	89773
as a percentage of the total number registered	92.1	94.0	95.9
Number of senior citizens and disabled persons registered and waiting for domiciliary service, persons	8835	6018	3858
Burden on one social worker, persons	5.8	5.6	5.6

**SERVICES (DEPARTMENTS) OF EMERGENCY SOCIAL SERVICES**

	2009	2010	2011
Number of departments	2055	2037	1943
Number of persons provided services during the year	11461121	12261213	12637672
Number of services rendered during the year	22096516	22371898	24055984

**SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES**  
(DEPARTMENTS, ROOMS ETC.)

	2009	2010	2011
Number of social and rehabilitation services	550	551	556
Number of places in the services	9355	8270	9994
Number of senior citizens and disabled persons provided services during the year, persons	352296	506675	558149

**6.45. SOCIO-HEALTH PROMOTION CENTERS**

	2009	2010	2011
Number of socio-health promotion centers	31	34	31
Number of places in the centers	2020	2269	2412
Number of persons provided services during the year	26353	31339	36583

**SPECIAL HOMES FOR SINGLE SENIOR CITIZENS**

	2009	2010	2011
Number of homes	354	252	247
of which with a number of residents over 25 persons	177	178	181
Number of persons living in homes, persons	14838	14070	13535
of which in houses with a number of residents over 25 persons	11982	12688	12117
Number of social flats	3273	2456	1355
Number of persons living in social flats, persons	4046	3170	1646

**PROVIDING MEALS, SHOPPING AND HOME HELP SERVICE**

(as of January 1)

	2009	2010	2011
<b>Free meals</b>			
Number of enterprises, institutions and organizations providing meals free of charge and at discount rates to low-income citizens	946	976	1106
Number of people in need of free meals, persons	438165	313003	329687
Number of people in need of meals provided at discount rates, persons	74528	72070	54870
Number of people who received hot meals at the enterprises, institutions and organizations, persons	361802	363160	361125
Number of people receiving food packages during the reporting period, persons	1375982	1288413	1186290
<b>Shopping and home help services</b>			
Number of social shops	1007	851	920
Number of social departments (sections)	9109	638	562
Number of people assigned to social shops (sections, departments), persons	1233714	994713	1042990
Number of home help services rendered	1797849	2779303	1807261

**SOCIAL ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS  
OF NO FIXED ABODE AND OCCUPATION**

(as of the end of the year)

	2009	2010	2011
Number of institutions	140	138	139
including:			
night shelters	45	37	34
social shelters	7	8	8
social hotels	11	8	7
social adjustment centres	45	53	57
other institutions	32	32	33
Number of places in them	7902	7738	7836
Number of people provided services during the year, persons	95474	88222	103753
including:			
at night shelters	24194	22429	19122
at social shelters	3024	3585	3100
at social hotels	4632	4072	2066
at social adjustment centres	31676	40872	59739
at other institutions	31948	17264	19726



## **Article 14§2 - to encourage the participation of individuals and voluntary or other organisations in the establishment and maintenance of such services**

1) *Please describe the general legal framework. Please specify the nature of, reasons for and extent of any reforms.*

The development of civil society, philanthropy and volunteering is exercised on the basis of Federal Law No. 40-FZ of April 5, 2010 "On the Introduction of Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation Concerning Support of Socially Oriented Nonprofit Organizations". This act introduced amendments to Federal Law No.7-FZ of January 12, 1996 "On Nonprofit Organizations", which legalized the concept of "socially-oriented nonprofit organizations".

According to the newly introduced Item 2.1. of Article 2 of the Law "On Nonprofit Organizations", socially-oriented non-profit organizations are non-profit (non-commercial) organizations established in the forms stipulated in the Law "On Nonprofit Organizations" (with the exception of public corporations, public enterprises, public associations, political parties) and engaged in activities aimed at solving social problems, the development of civil society in the Russian Federation, as well as the activities provided for in Article 31.1 of the said Law.

This clause provides a model list of activities subject to which nonprofit organizations shall be recognized as socially-oriented.

These activities include: social support and protection of citizens; training members of the public in dealing with the consequences of natural calamities and environmental and man-made disasters, and in accident prevention; rendering assistance to victims of natural calamities, environmental, man-made or other disasters and social, national and religious conflicts, and to refugees and forced migrants; conservation of the environment and protection of animals; protection and, in accordance with the established requirements, maintenance of objects and sites having historical, religious, cultural or environmental significance, and burial places; the provision of legal aid to citizens and legal entities free of charge or on a concessionary basis, public legal education and activities associated with the protection of human and civil rights and freedoms; prevention of socially dangerous forms of behaviour of citizens; charitable activities and activities aimed at promoting charity and volunteer work; activities in the field of education, knowledge dissemination, science, culture, art, health care, preventive therapy and health protection for citizens, the promotion of a healthy lifestyle, the improvement of the moral and mental health of citizens, fitness and sport and support for such activities and the promotion of intellectual development.

Along with the aforementioned activities, other activities aimed at solving social problems and developing civil society in the Russian Federation can be recognized as non-profit socially-oriented organizations pursuant to federal laws, laws of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and normative legal acts of representative bodies of municipalities.

According to Item 3 of Article 31.1 of the Law "On Nonprofit Organizations", support for socially-oriented nonprofit organizations shall be rendered in the following forms:

- financial, in-kind, informational and advisory support and support in the area of the training, retraining and advanced training of employees and volunteer workers of socially-oriented non-commercial organizations;
- the granting to socially-oriented non-commercial organizations of concessions with respect to the payment of taxes and levies in accordance with tax and levy legislation;
- the placing with socially-oriented non-commercial organizations of orders for supplies of goods, the performance of work and the rendering of services for State and municipal requirements in the manner provided for in the Federal Law "Concerning the Placing of Orders for Supplies of Goods, the Performance of Work and the Rendering of Services for State and Municipal Requirements";

- the granting to legal entities which render material support to socially-oriented non-commercial organizations of concessions with respect to the payment of taxes and levies in accordance with tax and levy legislation.

Federal Law No. 383-FZ of December 23, 2010 “On the Introduction of Amendments to the Federal Law “On Charitable Activities and Charitable Organizations” and Article 7 of the Federal Law “On Insurance Contributions to the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation, the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation, the Federal Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund and Territorial Compulsory Medical Insurance Funds”” introduced amendments aimed at the development of charitable activities and volunteering.

According to the above-mentioned law, volunteers are now considered to be physical persons who carry out charitable activities by performing work or rendering services without payment (volunteer activities). The conditions of volunteer activities are specified in the new Article 7.1.

Charitable activities may be performed not only directly in the interests of the charity recipient, but also within the framework of the charitable activity of a legal entity. The list of volunteer’s expenses that can be compensated has been completed and made more specific.

Insurance contributions shall not be charged on compensation payments made to volunteers, with the exception of meal expenses in excess of the per diem allowance rates provided for in Item 3 of Article 217 of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation.

Civil contracts with volunteers may be concluded not only by charity organizations themselves but also by any legal entities performing charitable activities. Any person, including an employee of a legal entity with whom a volunteer agreement is concluded, and even its leader can act as a volunteer. The nature of the work performed in this way by the volunteer must be connected with a charity and must not duplicate his/her job functions at this legal entity.

Bodies of State power and local self-government are granted the right to support charitable activities in the order and forms that are not contrary to the laws of the Russian Federation.

The amendments made to the Law are aimed at improving the existing legislation with a view to creating favourable conditions for the operation of non-profit organizations, providing social services to the population and developing philanthropy and volunteerism in the areas of:

- social rehabilitation of orphaned children and children deprived of parental care;
- provision of free legal aid to nonprofit organizations and propagation of legal knowledge;
- promotion of the development of scientific, technical and artistic creativity among children and young people;
- participation in activities aimed at preventing the neglect of and offences among minors;
- promotion of the patriotic, spiritual and moral education of children and young people;
- support of youth initiatives and projects and movements and organizations for children and young people;
- promotion of volunteer activities; performing unpaid activities in the fields of education, science, culture, art, knowledge dissemination, intellectual development, health protection for citizens, the promotion of a healthy lifestyle, the improvement of the moral and mental health of citizens, fitness and mass sports and the creation and dissemination of social advertising.

2) *Please indicate the measures taken (administrative and organizational activities, programmes, plans, projects etc.) to implement the legal framework.*

The development of the sector of non-government nonprofit organizations in the field of provision of social services is provided through the development of a regulatory framework to provide grants to non-profit organizations and recipients of support from the federal budget;

development of departmental regulations, regulating the conclusion of agreements between the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of the Russian Federation (Mintrud) and socially-

oriented non-profit organizations that receive support and maintaining a register of socially-oriented nonprofit organizations that receive support;  
 organization of informational and methodical support of socially-oriented nonprofit organizations that receive support;  
 performance analysis of socially-oriented nonprofit organizations that receive support.  
 establishment of a transparent and competitive system of state support for non-government nonprofit organizations providing social services to the population

In order to create a mechanism for providing state support to socially-oriented nonprofit organizations, a number of legal acts have been adopted:

Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 713 of August 23, 2011 "On the Support for Socially-Oriented Nonprofit Organizations", which approved the funding structure of the Federal programme and the rules for providing subsidies from the federal budget for the implementation of regional programmes of support for socially-oriented nonprofit organizations, as well as of the projects of these organizations themselves; including the recommendation for government bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation to adopt regional programmes of support for socially-oriented nonprofit organizations. The provision of subsidies to the regions of Russia is coordinated by the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation;

Order of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation No. 465 of September 8, 2011 "On the Implementation of Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 713 of August 23, 2011 "On the Support for Socially-Oriented Nonprofit Organizations" and its Annexe, which approved the procedure for the selection of regional programmes of support for socially-oriented nonprofit organizations, projects of these organizations (containing criteria for evaluating bids), the limits of amounts of co-financing, forms of documents for participation in competitions and draft agreements for winners of the competition concluded with the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation.

Order of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation No. 527 of September 30, 2011 "On the Procedure of Competitive Selection of Socially-Oriented Nonprofit Organizations for Providing Subsidies from the Federal Budget", determining the schedules of the competition of socially oriented nonprofit organizations.

Order of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation No. 528 of September 30, 2011 "On the Procedure of Competitive Selection of Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation for Providing Subsidies from the Federal Budget to the Budgets of Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation";

Order of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation No. 576 of October 14, 2011 "On the Coordinating Council on State Support for Socially-Oriented Nonprofit Organizations", approving regulations of the Coordinating Council and the list of officials engaged in it.

Order of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation No. 223 of May 17, 2011 "On the Maintenance of Registries of Socially-Oriented Nonprofit Organizations that Receive Support, Documents Storage and on Requirements to Technological, Software, Linguistic, Legal and Organizational Means to Provide for the Use of these Registries".

The competition of gaining support for projects of socially-oriented nonprofit organizations carried out by the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation showed tremendous interest from the socially-oriented nonprofit organizations. More than 496 bids for the competitions were submitted from all the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. Only 35 organizations received support, which is indicative of the fact that the funding of the third sector is inadequate. The minimum amount of the grant is up to 2 million rubles, the maximum amount is 4 million rubles.

Of the 79 programmes of constituent entities of the Russian Federation to provide support for the projects of socially-oriented nonprofit organizations, grants were received by only 49 regions.

In 2012, 700 socially-oriented nonprofit organizations submitted their projects to the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation for the competitive selection. As a result of the competition financial support was granted to 48 organizations. The minimum amount of the grant is up to 2 million rubles, the maximum amount is 4 million rubles.

The current legislation of the Russian Federation contains provisions stipulating Government support (promotion) for public organizations of disabled people (Item 16 of the first part of Article 4, Article 33 of the Federal Law "On the Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities in the Russian Federation").

In accordance with these provisions of the legislation, State executive authorities shall engage representatives of public associations of disabled persons when making and adopting decisions affecting the interests of persons with disabilities.

Pursuant to Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated No. 1201 of August 21, 2012, the Presidential Commission for the Disabled was established, including representatives of five public organizations of the disabled and deputies of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation who are persons with disabilities.

Representatives of the largest Russian associations of persons with disabilities are included in the current coordination and public structures under the State bodies of executive power.

In constituent entities of the Russian Federation councils for disabled persons have been established under the higher officials of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

State support for public organizations of disabled persons is provided in various forms, *inter alia* in the form of subsidies and grants, and benefits in kind, including tax remissions.

At present, State support of All-Russian public organizations of the disabled and their enterprises is provided by establishing tax remissions, gradually increasing the rate of social contributions to state non-budget funds, granting them four targeted subsidies from the federal budget, and other measures of financial and material support from State power bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

In order to maintain the level of State support for All-Russian public organizations of persons with disabilities in the context of increasing rates of insurance contributions, pursuant to the decisions of the Government of the Russian Federation, in 2010-2012 the amounts of subsidies for reimbursement of expenses related to the implementation of socially-significant programmes of social support for the disabled were increased by 60%, including the total amount of subsidies provided pursuant to Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1074 of December 20, 2010 "On the Provision of Subsidies from the Federal Budget for the Support of All-Russian Public Organizations of the Disabled" which was increased from 800 million rubles in 2010 to 1282.5 million rubles in 2013.

In 2011-2012 154.2 million rubles were also allocated to the above public organizations for the implementation of the State program for employment assistance of persons with disabilities "Accessible Environment" for 2011-2015. The total amount of the grant in the 2013-2015 was 467 million rubles.

At the same time, in 2012 the amount of subsidies provided to public organizations of the disabled within the framework of support of nonprofit organizations pursuant to Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1135 of December 27, 2010 "On the Provision of Subsidies from the Federal Budget for the State Support of Certain Public and other Nonprofit Organizations" increased by 10% (from 489 to 540 million rubles).

In addition to this, from 2011 All-Russian public organizations of the disabled have the right to receive subsidies for the implementation of programmes for the social adjustment of persons with disabilities within the framework of support for socially-oriented nonprofit organizations provided by the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation on

a competitive basis in accordance with Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 713 of August 23, 2011 "On the Support for Socially-Oriented Nonprofit Organizations".

In order to establish legislative regulations aimed at improving the interaction with social organizations of persons with disabilities and the expansion of forms of state support in 2012, Federal Law No. 110-FZ of July 10, 2012 was adopted amending Articles 4 and 33 of the Federal Law "On the Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities in the Russian Federation" and Federal Law "On the General Principles of Organization of Local Government" amending the existing legislation to encourage active involvement in the support of public associations of persons with disabilities not only from state authorities but also from local government authorities, as well as providing additional measures of property support for public organizations of the disabled (including local and regional organizations), *inter alia* by extending benefits provided to small businesses to these organizations.

3) *Please provide pertinent figures, statistics or any other relevant information to demonstrate the participation of the voluntary sector in the provision of social services, as well as the effective access of individuals to these services.*

**SOCIAL SERVICES BASED ON NON-GOVERNMENT FORMS OF OWNERSHIP**

	2008	2009	2010
Number of services	26	30	34
Number of persons provided services during the year	22802	29226	25096

## **List of Documents Forming the Legal Basis for the Application of the Accepted Provisions of the Charter**

1. The Constitution of the Russian Federation.
2. The Labour Code of the Russian Federation.
3. The Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Offences.
4. The Tax Code of the Russian Federation.
5. The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.
6. Federal Law No. 35-FZ of March 8, 2011 "The Charter of the Discipline of Employees of Organizations Operating Production Facilities of Special Radiation and Nuclear Hazards and Objects in the Area of Use of Nuclear Power".
7. Federal Law No. 323-FZ of November 21, 2011 "On the Basic Principles of Protection of the Public Health in the Russian Federation".
8. Federal Law No. 360-FZ of November 30, 2011 "On the Procedure of Funding Payments at the Expense of Pension Accumulations".
9. Federal Law No. 126-FZ of 4 June, 2011 "On Guaranteed Pension Provision for Certain Categories of Citizens".
10. Federal Law No. 40-FZ of April 5, 2010 "On the Introduction of Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation Concerning the Support of Socially-Oriented Nonprofit Organizations".
11. Federal Law No. 265-FZ of October 4, 2010 "On the Ratification of the Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention (ILO Convention No 187).
12. Federal law No. 326-FZ of November 29, 2010 "On Compulsory Medical Insurance in the Russian Federation".
13. Federal Law No. 383-FZ of December 23, 2010 "On the Introduction of Amendments to the Federal Law "On Charitable Activities and Charitable Organizations" and Article 7 of the Federal Law "On Insurance Contributions to the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation, the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation, the Federal Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund and Territorial Compulsory Medical Insurance Funds".
14. Federal Law No. 212-FZ of July 24, 2009 "On Insurance Contributions to the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation, the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation, the Federal Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund".
15. Federal Law No. 213-FZ of July 24, 2009 "On the Introduction of Amendments to Individual Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation and the Invalidation of Individual Acts (Provisions of Individual Acts) of the Russian Federation pursuant to the Adoption of the Federal Law "On Insurance Contributions to the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation, Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation, Federal Fund of Obligatory Medical Insurance and Territorial Funds of Compulsory Medical Insurance".
16. Federal Law No. 56-FZ of April 30, 2008 "On Additional Contributions to Finance the Funded Part of Labour Pension and State Support to Build up Pension Accumulations".
17. Federal Law No. 256-FZ of December 29, 2006 "On Additional Measures of State Support of Families with Children".
18. Federal Law No. 255-FZ of December 29, 2006 "On Compulsory Social Insurance in the Case of Temporary Disability and Maternity".
19. Federal Law No. 181-FZ of November 24, 2005 "On the Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities in the Russian Federation".
20. Federal Law No. 122-FZ of August 22, 2004 "On the Introduction of Amendments to the Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation and on Invalidation of Some of the Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation pursuant to the Adoption of Federal Laws on the Amendments to the Federal Law "On the General Principles of Organization of Legislative (Representative) and Executive Bodies of State Power of the Subjects of the Russian Federation" and "On the

- General Principles of Organization of Local Government in the Russian Federation””.
21. Federal Law No. 111-FZ of July 24, 2002 “On Investments for Financing the Funded Part of Labour Pensions in the Russian Federation”.
  22. Federal Law No. 166-FZ of December 15, 2001 “On State Pensions in the Russian Federation”.
  23. Federal Law No. 167-FZ of December 15, 2001 “On the Compulsory Pension Insurance in the Russian Federation”.
  24. Federal Law No. 173-FZ of December 17, 2001 “On Labour Pensions in the Russian Federation”.
  25. Federal Law No. 165-FZ of July 16, 1999 “On the Basic Principles of Compulsory Social Insurance in the Russian Federation”.
  26. Federal Law No. 52-FZ of March 30, 1999 “On the Sanitary and Epidemiological Well-being of the Population”.
  27. Federal Law No. 75-FZ of May 7, 1998 “On Non-State Pension Funds”.
  28. Federal Law No. 125-FZ of July 24, 1998 “On Compulsory Social Insurance against Accidents at Work and Occupational Diseases”.
  29. Federal Law No. 27-FZ of April 1, 1996 "On Individual (Personalized) Record Keeping in the State Pension Insurance System".
  30. Federal Law No. 7-FZ of January 12, 1996 “On Nonprofit Organizations”.
  31. Federal Law No. 195-FZ of December 10, 1995, “On the Basic Principles of the Social Servicing of the Population in the Russian Federation”.
  32. Federal Law No. 122-FZ of August 2, 1995 "On the Social Servicing of Elderly and Disabled Citizens”.
  33. Federal Law No. 181-FZ of November 23, 1995 “On the Social Protection of Disabled Persons in the Russian Federation”.
  34. Federal Law No. 81-FZ of May 19, 1995 "On State Benefits for Citizens with Children".
  35. Federal Law No.1032-1 of April 19, 1991 “On Employment of the Population in the Russian Federation”.
  36. Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 363 of March 30, 2005 “On Measures Aimed at Improving the Welfare Standards of Some Categories of Citizens of the Russian Federation in Connection with the 60th Anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945”.
  37. Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 887 of August 1, 2005 “On Measures Aimed at Improving the Welfare Standards of Persons Disabled as a Result of a Military Trauma”.
  38. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 713 of August 23, 2011 "On the Support for Socially Oriented Nonprofit Organizations".
  39. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1160 of December 27, 2010 “On Approval of the Development, Approval and Changes in Legal Acts, Containing State Regulations of Labour Protection”.
  40. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1074 of December 20, 2010 "On the Provision of Subsidies from the Federal Budget for the Support of All-Russian Public Organizations of Disabled Persons".
  41. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 915 of December 8, 2008 “On the Minimum and Maximum Unemployment Benefits for 2009”.
  42. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 324 of June 30, 2004 “On Approval of the Statute on the Federal Service for Labour and Employment”.
  43. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 78 of January 28, 2000 “On the Federal Labour Inspectorate”.
  44. General Agreement between All-Russian Trade Union Associations, All-Russian Employers' Associations and the Government of the Russian Federation for 2011-2013 (Concluded on December 29, 2010, Protocol No. 11 of the Meeting of the Russian Trilateral

- Commission for the Regulation of Social and Labour Relations).
45. Order of the Ministry of Healthcare and Social Development of Russia No. 586 of October 23, 2008 "On Approval of the Programme of Action to Improve Labour Conditions and Labour Protection in the Russian Federation 2008-2010".
  46. Federal Law No. 125-FZ dated July 20, 2012 "On Donation of Blood and Its Components".
  47. Federal Law No. 323-FZ dated November 21, 2011 "On the Basic Principles of Protection of the Public Health in the Russian Federation".
  48. Federal Law No. 61-FZ dated April 12, 2010 "On Circulation of Medicines".
  49. Federal Law No. 326-FZ dated November 29, 2010 "On Compulsory Medical Insurance in the Russian Federation".
  50. Federal Law No. 88-FZ dated June 12, 2008 "Technical Regulations on Milk and Dairy Products".
  51. Federal Law No. 268-FZ dated December 22, 2008 "Technical Regulations on Tobacco Products".
  52. Federal Law No. 51-FZ dated April 24, 2008 "On the Entry of the Russian Federation into the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC)".
  53. Federal Law No. 34-FZ dated March 22, 2003 "On Banning Production and Use of Leaded Gasoline in the Russian Federation".
  54. Federal Law No. 7-FZ dated January 10, 2002 "On Environmental Protection".
  55. Federal Law 77-FZ dated June 18, 2001 No. "On Prevention of the Spread of Tuberculosis in the Russian Federation".
  56. Federal Law No. 87-FZ dated by Jul 10, 2001 "On Tobacco Smoking Restrictions".
  57. Federal Law No. 29-FZ dated January 2, 2000 "On the Quality and Safety of Food Products".
  58. Federal Law No. 52-FZ dated March 30, 1999 "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Wellbeing of Population".
  59. Federal Law No. 96-FZ dated May 4, 1999 "On Common Air Protection".
  60. Federal Law No. 178-FZ dated July 17, 1999 "On State Social Aid".
  61. Federal Law No. 157-FZ dated September 17, 1998 "On Immunoprophylaxis of Infectious Diseases".
  62. Federal Law No. 3-FZ dated January 8, 1998 "On Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances".
  63. Federal Law No. 3-FZ dated January 9, 1996 "On Radiation Safety of the Population".
  64. Federal Law No. 38-FZ dated March 30, 1995 "On the Prevention of the Spread in the Russian Federation of the Disease Caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV Infection)".
  65. Federal Law No. 171-FZ dated November 22, 1995 "On State Regulation Of The Production And Handling Of Ethyl Alcohol, Spirits, And Products Containing Alcohol".
  66. Decree No. 120 of the President of the Russian Federation dated January 30, 2010 "On Approval of the Food Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation".
  67. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 970 dated September 25, 2012 "On Approval of the Regulation on State Control over the Medical Equipment Turnover".
  68. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 950 dated September 20, 2012 "On Approval of the Rules for Determining the Time of Death, Including Criteria and Procedures for Determining the Fact of Death, Resuscitative Measures, Termination and the Protocol Form for Establishing the Fact of Human Death".
  69. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 404 dated April 26, 2012 "On Approval of the Rules of the Federal Register for Patients Suffering from Hemophilia, Cystic Fibrosis, Hypophysial Nanism, Gaucher Disease, Malignant Neoplasms of Lymphoid, Haematopoietic and Related Tissues, Multiple Sclerosis, Patients who had Undergone Organs and (or) Tissues Transplantation".



70. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 403 dated April 26, 2012 “On maintaining the Federal Register of Persons Suffering from Chronic, Progressive, Life-threatening and Rare (Orphan) Disease, Leading to Reduced Life Expectancy of Citizens or Their Disability, and its Regional Segment”.
71. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 750 dated July 21, 2012 “On Approval of the Rules on Transfer of Unclaimed Bodies, Organs and Tissues of the Deceased Persons for Medical, Scientific and Educational Purposes, as well as the Use of Unclaimed Bodies, Organs and Tissue of the Deceased Person for the Aforementioned Purposes”.
72. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 681 dated July 4, 2012 “On Approval of the Criteria for Division of Medical Wastes into Classes According to their Level of Epidemiological, Toxicological, Radiation Hazard, as well as the Negative Impact on the Environment”.
73. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1074 dated October 22, 2012 “On the Program of State Guarantees of Free Medical Assistance to Citizens for 2013 and the Scheduled Period of 2014 and 2015”.
74. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1438 dated December 27, 2012 “On Funding of Diagnostic Equipment Purchases and Antiviral Drugs for Prevention, Detection, Treatment and Treatment Monitoring of Persons Infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Hepatitis B and C Viruses”.
75. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 442 dated June 3, 2011 “On the Determination of Checkpoints Across the State Border of the Russian Federation Intended for Importation into the Territory of the Russian Federation of Goods, Chemical, Biological and Radioactive Substances, Waste and other Goods that are Dangerous to Humans, as well as Food Products, Materials and Products”.
76. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1181 dated December 28, 2011 “On Federal Budget Assignment Funding of the Measures Aimed at Monitoring the Population for the Signs of Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis Treatment and Prevention Activities”.
77. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1141 dated December 27, 2010 “On the Procedures of Federal Budget Subsidies to the the Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation for Financing the Activities Aimed at Conducting Prenatal (Pregnancy) Diagnosis of Child's Development Deviations”.
78. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1092 dated December 22, 2010 “On Targeted Federal Program ‘Pure water’ for 2011-2017”.
79. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 53 dated January 27, 2009 “On the Implementation of State Control in the Field of Environmental Protection (State Environmental Control)”.
80. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 761 dated September 28, 2009 “On Ensuring Harmonization of Sanitary, Epidemiologic, Veterinary-sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures with International Standards”.
81. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 219 dated April 10, 2007 “On Approval of the Regulations on the Implementation of the State Monitoring of Water Bodies”.
82. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 60 dated February 2, 2006 “On Approval of the Regulations on Conducting Social-Hygienic Monitoring”.
83. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 801 dated December 25, 2006 “On Approval of the Regulations for Implementation of State Control and Supervision over the Use of Water Bodies”.
84. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 715 dated December 1, 2004 “On Approval of the List of Socially Important Diseases and the List of Diseases that Pose a Danger for the Society”.
85. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 177 dated March 31, 2003 “Regulations of Organizing and Executing the State Monitoring of Environment (State Environmental Monitoring)”.

86. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 637 dated August 29, 2001 “On the Federal Targeted Program ‘Managing the Consequences of Radiation Accidents up to 2010’”.
87. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 182 dated March 2, 2000 “On the Procedure of Establishing and Revising Environmental and Hygiene Standards for Air Quality, Maximum Levels of Physical Impacts on the Air and State Registration of Hazardous Substances (Pollutants) and Potentially Hazardous Substances”.
88. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 883 dated November 22, 2000 “On the Organisation and the Monitoring of Quality and Safety of Food Products, and Public Health”.
89. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 681 dated June 30, 1998 “On Approval of the List of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Their Precursors Subject to Supervision in the Russian Federation”.
90. Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 79-r dated January 28, 2013 “On Approval of the Implementation Concept of Public Policy Aimed at the Elimination of Diseases Caused by the Exposure to Asbestos Dust up to 2020 and Beyond”.
91. Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 2511-r dated December 24, 2012 “On Approval of the the Russian Federation State Program ‘Healthcare Development’”.
92. Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1873-r dated October 25, 2010 “On the General principles of the State Policy of the Russian Federation in the Field of Healthy Nutrition until 2020”.
93. Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1563-r dated September 23, 2010 “On the Concept of Implementation of State Policy on Counteraction to Tobacco Consumption in 2010-2015”.
94. Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1235-r dated August 27, 2009 “On Approval of the Water Use Strategy of the Russian Federation until 2020”.
95. Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 2128-r dated December 30, 2009, “On the Concept of Implementation of the State Policy of Reduction of the Scale of Abuse of Alcoholic Products and Prevention of Alcoholism in the Russian Federation for the Period until 2020”.