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## **EUROPEAN SOCIAL CHARTER**

10th National Report on the implementation of the European  
Social Charter

submitted by

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

Articles 3, 11, 12, 13 and 30

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Health, social security and social protection

### **ARTICLE 3.**

#### **Criteria for assessing working conditions**

On January 1, 2014, the Federal Law No. 426-FZ dd December 28, 2013 "On Special Assessment of Working Conditions" (hereinafter - Federal Law No. 426-FZ) came into force in the Russian Federation, according to which the classification of working conditions at workplaces as a risk category is carried out based on the results of a special assessment of working conditions (hereinafter - SOUT), it replaced the procedure for attesting workplaces for working conditions.

Also, due to the need to amend the regulatory legal acts affecting definition of working conditions and appointment of guarantees and compensations for work in harmful and (or) hazardous working conditions (hereinafter - guarantees and compensations), on December 28, 2013 Federal Law No. 421 -FZ was adopted "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation in Connection with the Adoption of the Federal Law "On Special Assessment of Working Conditions "(hereinafter - Federal Law No. 421-FZ).

In accordance with Article 14 of Federal Law No. 426-FZ, working conditions are divided into four classes according to the degree of hazard and (or) danger: optimal (class 1), permissible (class 2), harmful (subdivided into subclasses according to the degree of exposure - 3.1, 3.2 , 3.3, 3.4) and hazardous working conditions (class 4).

Federal Law No. 421-FZ, among other things, introduced changes in the Labor Code of the Russian Federation, which established a differentiated approach to the provision of guarantees and compensations depending on established class (subclass) of working conditions.

So when classifying working conditions at the workplace as harmful working conditions of the 1st degree (class 3.1) and higher, the worker is set an increased wage (at least 4% of the salary, article 147 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation).

In case of harmful working conditions of the 2nd degree (class 3.2) and higher, the worker is also provided with an additional annual paid leave (at least 7 days, article 117 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation).

Harmful working conditions of grade 3 (class 3.3) and higher, in addition to the above guarantees and compensations, entail the establishment of a reduced working time for worker (no more than 36 hours per week, article 92 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation).

In addition, various categories of workers depending on position, type of institution, may be provided with guarantees and compensations (including those not provided for by the Labor Code of the Russian Federation), procedure for providing and its amount may be determined by the Government of the Russian Federation, regulatory legal acts of subjects of the Russian Federation, local regulatory employers' acts.

So article 350 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation establishes some features of work regulation for medical workers. In accordance with its provisions, for example, a reduced working time is established for medical workers - no more than 39 hours per week, even under optimal or permissible working conditions.

Also, Federal Law No. 426-FZ stipulates the right of the commission for conducting SOUT to recognize the implementation of studies and measurements of harmful and (or) hazardous production factors in the workplace is impossible if this can pose a threat to life of workers, experts and (or) other employees of the organization conducting SOUT, as well as other persons, with subsequent establishment of harmful (class 4) working conditions at this workplace. This optimizes and facilitates the SOUT procedure at obviously hazardous workplaces, and ensures the right of workers employed to guarantees and compensation.

It should be noted that despite the fact that the Labor Code of the Russian Federation only establishes the minimum amount of guarantees and compensations, and current legislation of the Russian Federation does not contain approved methods for calculating their amount depending on class (subclass) of working conditions,

the employer is not deprived of the right to determine it independently in accordance with its financial and organizational technical capabilities.

### **Organization of workers work and rest**

Since Article 110 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation on providing workers with a weekly uninterrupted rest of at least 42 hours is imperative, assigning worker to work for a long time without providing days off will be regarded as a violation of labor legislation.

The duration of paid leave in the Russian Federation is 28 calendar days (i.e. exactly four weeks) and is provided for by Article 115 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation.

In accordance with part 3 of article 124 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation (Labor Code of the Russian Federation), in exclusive cases when the granting of leave to the worker in the current year may affect the normal flow of operation of the organisation or individual entrepreneur, it shall be permitted to transfer leave to the following working year if the worker agrees to it. In this case, the leave must be used no later than within 12 months after the end of the working year it was granted for. Leave can be transferred to the next working year only with the consent of the worker (part 3 of article 124 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation). Thus, without the consent of the worker, there can be no transfer of leave.

### **The use of interactive supervisory services for online consulting on compliance with labor laws and labor protection**

In order to increase the efficiency of supervision in the world of labor, over the past few years, Rostrud has also been digitalizing control and supervisory activities. As part of this work, two interconnected information systems have been created and continued to be developed.

The first of them is the system of customer-oriented electronic services «Онлайнинспекция.рф». This is a supervision front-office designed for electronic communication with workers and employers. The second is the "Automated control

system for control and supervision" or ASU KND, it is a back office and is designed to automate the work of labor inspectors.

«Онлайнинспекция.рф» provides maximum opportunities for preventing violations and includes a set of services that allow workers and employers to receive information in an accessible form about requirements of labor legislation, instructions for their practical application and have unlimited access to tools for eliminating violations and protecting labor rights.

For example: Service "Electronic Inspector", one of the most demanded - is a mechanism for voluntary self-assessment of employers for violations of labor legislation. This is a unique Russian development that has no analogues in the world. The entrepreneur fills out the checklists, after which the system issues an opinion, as well as instructions for their elimination.

Another popular service — "Inspector on Call" allows you to get advice on application of labor legislation in just 3 working days.

For information: during the existence of «Онлайнинспекция.рф» 116.48 thousand consultations were provided to users, 776.27 thousand self-checks were carried out by employers, and over 370.8 thousand applications were sent by workers to protect their labor rights.

### ***Article 3 –The right to safe and healthy working conditions***

#### **part 1.**

*a) Please provide information about policy formulation processes and practical arrangements made to identify new or emerging situations, that represent a challenge to the right to safe and healthy working conditions; also provide information on the results of such processes and of intended future developments..*

#### **a):**

At the end of 2020, a bill was introduced to the State Duma of the Federal Assembly "On Amendments to the Labor Code of the Russian Federation in terms

of improving mechanisms for preventing industrial injuries and occupational morbidity."

The amendments proposed by the bill provide for the presentation of Section X "Labor Protection" in a new edition, which provides:

structuring the main procedures for managing employer's OSH, clarifying the rights and obligations of subjects of labor relations, as well as procedure for activities of service and committee (commission) for labor protection created by the employer in the implementation of labor protection management ;

increasing the level of protection of workers' rights to work in conditions that meet the requirements of labor protection by establishing a ban on work in harmful working conditions ;

introduction of occupational risk management into the occupational safety management system;

modernization of existing approach to implementation of safety measures through the transition from the provision of personal protective equipment depending on profession (position) of the worker employed at a particular workplace (list approach), to provision of personal protective equipment, depending on harmful production factors available at the workplace;

improvement of the procedure for investigating and recording accidents at work in order to prevent concealment of microdamages (microtraumas).

The proposed changes will ensure the implementation of concept for state's participation in establishing a labor protection system for a specific employer, which provides for broad autonomy of the employer in choosing labor protection management tools, including occupational risk management; in making decisions on preventive and reactive measures, taking into account specifics of production, technologies, equipment and materials used.

The adoption of the bill will contribute to introduction of advanced achievements in the field of labor protection, convergence and harmonization of labor protection requirements in the Russian Federation with similar requirements of the best world practices.

In addition, in order to ensure the rights of workers to safe and healthy working conditions amid the spread of the new coronavirus infection (COVID-2019), the Ministry of Labor of Russia approved an order dated June 23 2020 No. 365n "On Amendments to the Rules for Financial Provision of Preventive Measures to Reduce Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases of Workers and Sanatorium and Resort Treatment of Workers Working with Harmful and (or) Dangerous Industrial Factors, Approved by Order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia No. 580ndated December 10, 2012 "(hereinafter - the Order), providing for the expansion of the list of preventive measures subject to financial support at the expense of the amounts of insurance contributions for compulsory social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases (hereinafter - insurance contributions), with inclusion of preventive measures in the specified list to prevent the spread of a new coronavirus infection (COVID-2019) in accordance with the recommendations of the Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor).

This order provides for the purchase at the expense of insurance contributions, including personal protective equipment for respiratory system (disposable masks and (or) personal protective equipment for respiratory organs of the filter type - respirators and (or) reusable cloth masks), as well as face shields, shoe covers, anti-plague suits of type 1, disposable gowns, disinfecting skin antiseptics for workers hands and dispensing devices (equipment) for treating hands with the specified antiseptics and devices (equipment) for non-contact control of workers body temperature and (or) thermometers.

*b) With particular reference to COVID-19, provide specific information on the protection of frontline workers (health-care staff including ambulance crews and auxiliary staff; police and other first responders; police and military personnel involved in assistance and enforcement; staff in social-care facilities, for example for older people or children; prison and other custodial staff; mortuary services; and others involved in essential services, including transport and retail; etc.). Such information should include details of instructions and training, and also the quantity and adequacy of personal protective equipment provided to workers in different*



*contexts. Please provide analytical information about the effectiveness of those measures of protection and statistical data on health outcomes..*

**b):**

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 313 dd May 6, 2020 "On provision of additional insurance guarantees to certain categories of medical workers" (hereinafter - Decree No. 313) to certain categories of workers of medical institutions (doctors, paramedics and junior medical personnel of medical institutions, ambulance vehicles drivers directly working with patients with confirmed new coronavirus infection (COVID-19) and patients with suspected infection) (hereinafter referred to as workers of medical institutions) are provided with additional insurance guarantees in the form of a one-time insurance payment.

In order to implement the one-time insurance payment established by Decree No. 313 to injured workers of medical institutions, investigation of insured events specified in subparagraph "b" of paragraph 2 of Decree No. 313 is carried out in accordance with the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 695 dated May 16, 2020 "On approval provisions on investigation of insured events of harm to health of a medical worker in connection with the development of a disease (syndrome) or complications obtained during the performance of work duties that resulted in temporary disability, but did not lead to disability caused by a new coronavirus infection, confirmed by laboratory research methods, and if it is impossible to carry out them - by the decision of medical board adopted on the basis of the results of lungs CT "

The list of diseases (syndromes) or complications that caused harm to the health of certain categories of persons, provided for by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 313 dd May 6, 2020 "On provision of additional insurance guarantees to certain categories of medical workers", and entailed temporary disability, but not resulting in disability caused by a new coronavirus infection (COVID-19), confirmed by laboratory research methods, and if it is impossible to carry out them - by the decision of medical board adopted on the basis

of the results of lungs CT, established by the order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1272 -R dated May 15, 2020.

In accordance with Decree No. 313, a one-time insurance payment is made in excess of the payments by the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation stipulated by the Federal Law No. 125-FZ dd July 24, 1998 "On compulsory social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases" (hereinafter - Federal Law No. 125-FZ) at the expense of interbudgetary transfers from the federal budget provided to the budget of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation.

In order to obtain insurance coverage in accordance with Federal Law No. 125-FZ, cases of infection of medical workers with the new coronavirus infection (COVID-19) specified in the Decree No. 313 are subject to investigation in accordance with the Regulations on Investigation and Recording of Occupational Diseases, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation Federation No. 967 dd December 15, 2000.

In addition, in accordance with the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1762 dd October 30, 2020, the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation in 2020 - 2021 performs a monthly special social payment to medical and other workers of medical and other institutions (their structural units) providing medical care (involved in the provision of medical care) for diagnosis and treatment of the new coronavirus infection (COVID-19), health care workers in contact with patients diagnosed with the new coronavirus infection (COVID-19).

In addition, in order to ensure the rights of workers to safe and healthy working conditions amid the spread of the new coronavirus infection (COVID-2019), the Ministry of Labor of Russia approved an order No. 365n dated June 23 2020 "On Amendments to Rules for Financial Provision of Preventive Measures to Reduce Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases of Workers and Sanatorium and Resort Treatment of Workers Working with Harmful and (or) Dangerous Industrial Factors, Approved by Order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia No. 580n dated December 10, 2012 "(hereinafter - the Order), providing for the expansion of

the list of preventive measures subject to financial support at the expense of the amounts of insurance contributions for compulsory social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases (hereinafter - insurance contributions), with inclusion of preventive measures in the specified list to prevent the spread of a new coronavirus infection (COVID-2019) in accordance with the recommendations of the Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor).

This order provides for the purchase at the expense of insurance contributions, including personal protective equipment for respiratory system (disposable masks and (or) personal protective equipment for respiratory organs of the filter type - respirators and (or) reusable cloth masks), as well as face shields, shoe covers, anti-plague suits of type 1, disposable gowns, disinfecting skin antiseptics for workers hands and dispensing devices (equipment) for treating hands with the specified antiseptics and devices (equipment) for non-contact control of workers body temperature and (or) thermometers.

The Department does not have any analytical information on the effectiveness of these protection measures and statistical data on the results of activities in the field of healthcare as of December 2020, since statistical information is generally formed by the middle of next year, for this information we propose to contact the Ministry of Health of Russia, Rospotrebnadzor, according to the competence, Rostrud and Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation.

*c) If the previous conclusion was one of non-conformity, please explain whether and how the problem has been remedied. If the previous conclusion was deferred, please reply to the questions raised.*

**c):**

The previous conclusion was a conformity one, answers to the questions were prepared.

**Part 2.**

*a ) Please provide detailed information on the regulatory responses adopted to improve occupational safety and health in connection with known and also evolving or new situations (including as regards stress and harassment at work; work-related substance use and employer responsibility; strictly limiting and regulating electronic monitoring of workers; mandatory digital disconnection from the work environment during rest periods — also referred to as “digital detox”; health and safety in the digital and platform economy; etc.) and about regulatory responses to newly recognised forms of professional injury or illness (such as work-related self-harm or suicide; burn-out; alcohol or other substance use disorders; post-traumatic stress disorders (PTSD); injury and disability in the sports entertainment industry, including in cases when such injury and disability can take years or even decades to become apparent, for example in cases of difficult to detect damage to the brain; etc.).*

**a):**

At the end of 2020, a bill was introduced to the State Duma of the Federal Assembly "On Amendments to the Labor Code of the Russian Federation in terms of improving mechanisms for preventing industrial injuries and occupational morbidity."

The amendments proposed by the bill provide for the presentation of Section X "Labor Protection" in a new edition, which provides:

structuring the main procedures for managing employer's OSH, clarifying the rights and obligations of subjects of labor relations, as well as procedure for activities of service and committee (commission) for labor protection created by the employer in the implementation of labor protection management ;

increasing the level of protection of workers' rights to work in conditions that meet the requirements of labor protection by establishing a ban on work in harmful working conditions ;

introduction of occupational risk management into the occupational safety management system;

modernization of existing approach to implementation of safety measures through the transition from the provision of personal protective equipment depending on profession (position) of the worker employed at a particular workplace

(list approach), to provision of personal protective equipment, depending on harmful production factors available at the workplace;

improvement of the procedure for investigating and recording accidents at work in order to prevent concealment of microdamages (microtraumas).

The proposed changes will ensure the implementation of concept for state's participation in establishing a labor protection system for a specific employer, which provides for broad autonomy of the employer in choosing labor protection management tools, including occupational risk management; in making decisions on preventive and reactive measures, taking into account specifics of production, technologies, equipment and materials used.

The adoption of the bill will contribute to introduction of advanced achievements in the field of labor protection, convergence and harmonization of labor protection requirements in the Russian Federation with similar requirements of the best world practices.

*b) If the previous conclusion was one of non-conformity, please explain whether and how the problem has been remedied. If the previous conclusion was deferred, please reply to the questions raised.*

**b):**

The previous conclusion was a conformity one, answers to the questions were prepared.

**Part 3.**

*a ) Please provide statistical data on prevalence of work-related death, injury and disability including as regards suicide or other forms of self-harm, PTSD, burn-out and alcohol or other substance use disorders, as well as on epidemiological studies conducted to assess the long(er)-term health impact of new high-risk jobs (e.g. cycle delivery services, including those employed or whose work is managed through digital platform; performers in the sports entertainment industry, including in particular contact sports; jobs involving particular forms of interaction with clients and expected to use potentially harmful substances such as alcohol or other psychoactive products; new forms of high-yield high- stress trading; military and law enforcement; etc.) and also as regards the victims of harassment at work and poor management.*

**a):**

According to the circle of organizations and types of economic activity monitored by Rosstat in 2019 compared to 2013:

number of victims with disability for one working day or more and fatalities decreased by 34.4% (from 35,587 people in 2013 to 23,343 people in 2019);

number of fatalities was reduced by 37.9% (from 1,699 people in 2013 to 1,055 people in 2019)

number of victims with disability for one working day or more and with a fatal outcome per 1000 workers decreased by 29.4% (from 1.7 in 2013 to 1.2 in 2019);

number of fatalities per 1,000 workers decreased by 33.8% (from 0.08 in 2013 to 0.053 in 2019).

In 2019 compared to 2018:

number of victims with disability for one working day or more and fatalities decreased by 1.1% (from 23,597 people in 2018 to 23,343 people in 2019);

number of fatalities decreased by 1.6% (from 1,072 people in 2018 to 1,055 people in 2019)

number of victims with disability for one working day or more and with a fatal outcome per 1000 workers remained at the level of 2018 and amounted to 1.2;

number of fatalities per 1,000 workers decreased by 1.9% (from 0.054 in 2018 to 0.053 in 2019).

According to the Federal Service for Labor and Employment (Rostrud) in 2019 compared to 2013:

number of industrial accidents with severe consequences (group accidents, accidents with severe and fatal outcomes) decreased by 36.4% (from 9,216 cases in 2013 to 5,860 cases in 2019);

number of fatal accidents at work decreased by 41.5% (from 2,757 people in 2018 to 1,613 people in 2019).

In 2019 compared to 2018:

number of industrial accidents with serious consequences decreased by 4.2% (from 6,116 cases in 2018 to 5,860 cases in 2019);

number of fatal accidents at work decreased by 5.0% (from 1,698 people in 2018 to 1,613 people in 2019).

There is a steady trend towards a decrease in occupational injuries, including fatal ones.

An analysis of the typology of industrial accidents with severe consequences that occurred in 2019 in companies of the Russian Federation shows that almost

every fourth accident (24%) occurred as a result of victim falling from the height; 22% - as a result of moving, flying away, rotating objects, parts, machines and mechanisms; 12% - as a result of falling, collapse, collapse of objects, materials; 14% - as a result of traffic accidents (of which 97% occurred in land transport). Of the total number of accidents that occurred as a result of traffic accidents, 20% occurred when going to work (from work) by the employer's vehicle, 5% during walking to work.

In the general structure of causes of industrial accidents with severe consequences that occurred in the Russian Federation, more than 70% of accidents are caused by typical organizational reasons: unsatisfactory organization of work; violation of traffic rules; worker's violation of labor schedule and labor discipline; violation of technological process; shortcomings in organizing and conducting training of workers on labor protection. So, every third (32%) accident occurred only because of the unsatisfactory organization of work in 2019.

*b) Please provide updated information on the organisation of the labour inspectorate, and on the trends in resources allocated to labour inspection services, including human resources. Information should also be provided on the number of health and safety inspection visits by the labour inspectorate and the proportion of workers and companies covered by the inspections as well as on the number of breaches to health and safety regulations and the nature and type of sanctions.*

**b):**

As of January 1, 2020, 82 state labor inspectorates were under the jurisdiction of the Federal Service for Labor and Employment. The layout of the territorial bodies of the Federal Service for Labor and Employment was approved by order of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation No. 511n dated August 4, 2014 (from January 24, 2020, the order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia No. 804n dated December 18, 2019 has entered into force) and includes 82 state labor inspectorates with a maximum number of workers (excluding personnel for protection and maintenance of buildings) 2,890 units).

The actual number of personnel at the end of 2019 was 2,326 people, in 2018 the number of personnel was 2,368 civil servants of the state labor inspectorates.

The number of employed units in positions providing for performance of supervision functions was 1,820 people.

The number of economic entities whose activities are subject to federal state supervision in the field of labor is 7,671,115.

In the course of all supervision activities performed in 2019, including the investigation of accidents at work, about 311.1 thousand violations of labor

legislation were revealed.

An analysis of the results of supervisory activities of state labor inspectorates in subjects of the Russian Federation shows that the reasons and conditions for continuing mass nature of violations of labor legislation and other regulatory legal acts containing labor law norms over the past years are:

- deterioration and aging of fixed assets at a number of enterprises;
- employers' incomplete financing of labor protection measures (including conducting necessary trainings and testing knowledge in training centers for managers and workers to teach safe methods and techniques of work at height);
- lack of OSH management system as the main foundation for compliance with labor legislation;
- lack of efficiently operating economic, administrative and legal (including criminal law) mechanisms system stimulating employers to unconditionally comply with the requirements of labor legislation;
- unstable financial condition of organizations (lack of orders and termination of work of enterprises, application of bankruptcy procedures);
- employer's lack of sufficient measures to organize the labor process;
- employer's failure to exercise effective control over the actions of officials responsible for organizing and maintaining personnel documents;
- inconsistency between local acts adopted by the employer and labor legislation;
- employer's failure to take effective measures to address violators of labor law requirements;
- lack of awareness of the heads and specialists of companies on labor legislation and other regulatory legal acts containing labor law standards.

According to the results of supervisory measures, at the request of the state labor inspectors, more than 9.0 thousand workers were suspended from work due to failure to complete training and instruction in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed timeframe, more than 16.2 thousand units of personal protective equipment for workers were prohibited from using due to their non-compliance with labor protection requirements

The total amount of administrative fines imposed was RUB 3,765.6 million and it is 15.4% more than in 2018.

In order to provide citizens with legal assistance on labor law issues in 2019, officials of the federal labor inspectorate provided assistance in the preparation of 3,794 lawsuits, of which 1,190 claims were satisfied by the court.

At the same time, during 2019, 2,104 claims of citizens were considered by the judicial authorities with the direct participation of officials of the federal labor



inspectorate, of which 1,401 claims were satisfied by the court.

*c) Please indicate whether Inspectors are entitled to inspect all workplaces, including residential premises, in all economic sectors. If certain workplaces are excluded, please indicate what arrangements are in place to ensure the supervision of health and safety regulations in such premises..*

**c):**

According to article 360 Of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation For the purposes of implementing state monitoring and enforcement of labour law and other legal regulatory acts containing labour law norms, state labour inspectors shall inspect ( planned and unscheduled inspections) on the entire territory of the Russian Federation any employers (companies irrespective of the organisational legal forms and the forms of ownership thereof, and also employers being natural persons).

The specifics of inspections of compliance with the requirements of labor legislation and other regulatory legal acts containing labor law standards in organizations subordinate to federal executive bodies in the field of defense, security, internal affairs, enforcement of sentences, compulsory execution and authorized body for managing the use of atomic energy are established by the President of the Russian Federation or the Government of the Russian Federation. The specifics of these inspections are developed by Rostrud taking into account the Federal Law No. 247-FZ dd July 31, 2020 which came into force "On mandatory requirements in the Russian Federation".

According to Article 357 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation, in carrying out state supervision and control over the observance of the labour legislation and other normative legal acts containing norms of labour law, state labour inspectors shall be entitled to visit companies of all legal and organisational forms and forms of ownership and employers being natural persons for the purposes of conducting inspections, in the procedure established by federal laws and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation, without hindrance and at any hour, provided they have proper identification.

The Labor Code of the Russian Federation establishes the specifics of regulating the work of homeworkers, teleworkers and employers - individuals who are not individual entrepreneurs.

Inspections of these categories of employees are performed in accordance with the standards of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation.

In addition, in accordance with the requirements of Part 3 of Article 3 of Federal Law No. 426-FZ dd December 28, 2013 "On Special Assessment of Working Conditions", a special assessment of working conditions is not performed

in relation to the working conditions of homeworkers, teleworkers and workers who entered labor relations with employers - individuals who are not individual entrepreneurs, or with employers - religious institutions registered in accordance with federal law.

At the same time, in accordance with Article 391 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation, individual labor disputes of persons working under an employment contract with employers - individuals who are not individual entrepreneurs, and workers of religious institutions are considered in courts.

*d) If the previous conclusion was one of non-conformity, please explain whether and how the problem has been remedied. If the previous conclusion was deferred, please reply to the questions raised..*

**d):**

The previous conclusion was one of non-conformity due to:

- measures to reduce the excessive number of fatal accidents are insufficient;
- labor inspection is so understaffed that it cannot be considered effective.

In order to ensure a reduction in the number of fatal accidents, at the end of 2020, a bill was introduced to the State Duma of the Federal Assembly "On amendments to the Labor Code of the Russian Federation in terms of improving mechanisms for preventing industrial accidents and occupational diseases", its task is to introduce a preventive model of OSH management based on prevention of possible negative events, including accidents at work and occupational diseases, through the management of occupational risks.

In addition, the adoption of the bill will contribute to introduction of advanced achievements in the field of labor protection, convergence and harmonization of labor protection requirements in the Russian Federation with similar requirements of the best world practices, including through introduction of digital technologies in the field of labor protection: electronic document management, e-learning technologies for labor protection and verification of knowledge of labor protection requirements, etc.

In order to improve the efficiency of supervisory bodies activities, the legislation of the Russian Federation implements a risk-oriented approach in implementation of control and supervisory activities.

In accordance with the Federal Law No. 294-FZ dd December 26, 2008 "On Protection of the Rights of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs in the Exercise of State Control (Supervision) and Municipal Control" for purpose of optimal use of labor, material and financial resources involved in implementation

of state control (supervision), reducing the costs of legal entities, individual entrepreneurs and increasing the effectiveness of their activities by state control (supervision) bodies in organizing certain types of state control (supervision), a risk-oriented approach can be applied. These requirements relate to and apply to supervision in the field of labor legislation, and are also implemented in the Federal Law No. 247-FZ dd July 31, 2020 "On Mandatory Requirements in the Russian Federation."

A risk-based approach is a method of organizing and exercising state control (supervision), when in the cases provided for by this Federal Law, the choice of the intensity (form, duration, frequency) of control measures, measures to prevent violations of mandatory requirements is determined by the assignment of activities of a legal entity, individual entrepreneur and (or) production facilities used by them to a specific risk category or to a specific hazard class (category).

The assignment to a certain class (category) of hazard is carried out by the state control (supervision) body, taking into account the severity of potential negative consequences of possible non-compliance by legal entities, individual entrepreneurs with mandatory requirements, and to a certain risk category - also taking into account the assessment of probability of non-compliance with the relevant mandatory requirements.

Thus, number and volume of scheduled inspections of employers, including in order to ensure compliance with labor protection requirements, is carried out depending on employer's assignment to the appropriate risk category, determined based on severity of the potential negative consequences of possible non-compliance by legal entities or individual entrepreneurs with mandatory requirements, including in the field of labor protection.

In accordance with clause 20 of the Regulations on Federal State Supervision over Compliance with Labor Laws and Other Regulatory Legal Acts Containing Labor Law Provisions, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 875 dd September 1, 2012, scheduled inspections in relation to activities of an employer - a legal entity or individual entrepreneur, depending on the risk category assigned to their activity, is carried out with the following frequency:

- high risk- once every 2 years;
- significant risk - once every 3 years;
- medium risk - no more than once every 5 years;
- moderate risk - no more than once every 6 years.

Regarding a legal entity or individual entrepreneur whose activities are classified as low risk, scheduled inspections are not carried out.

Thus, an increase in the efficiency of inspections of employers is ensured, while the number of such inspections is generally reduced, and employers with a low risk category are exempted from scheduled inspections.

**Part 4. To promote the progressive development of occupational health services for all workers with essentially preventive and advisory functions**

*No information requested, except where there was a conclusion of non-conformity or a deferral in the previous conclusion for your country. For conclusions of non-conformity, please explain whether and how the problem has been remedied and for deferrals, please reply to the questions raised.*

**4):**

The previous conclusion was non-conformity one regarding the provisions of the paragraph on the grounds that it was not established that there was an effective strategy to gradually introduce access to health and safety services for all workers in all sectors of the economy.

At the same time, at the end of 2020, a bill was introduced to the State Duma of the Federal Assembly "On Amendments to the Labor Code for Prevention of Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases"

According to this bill, in order to ensure compliance with labor protection requirements, to monitor their implementation, each employer carrying out production activities, if number of employees exceeds 50 people, creates a labor protection service or introduces the position of a labor protection specialist.

An employer, if number of employees does not exceed 50 people, makes a decision on creation of a labor protection service or introduction of the position of a labor protection specialist, taking into account the specifics of its production activities.

If the employer, specified in part two of this article, does not have a labor protection service, a full-time labor protection specialist who has the appropriate education and meets the qualification requirements specified in the occupational standard, their functions are performed by the employer - an individual entrepreneur (personally), the head of a company, another worker authorized by the employer, or an organization or individual entrepreneur providing services in the field of labor protection, attracted by the employer under a civil law contract.

The structure of the labor protection service in the company and number of workers in the labor protection service should be determined by the employer taking into account the recommendations planned for approval in 2021 by order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia developed taking into account the law enforcement practice on this issue.

At the same time, labor legislation does not provide for restrictions for workers in terms of ensuring protection and hygiene.

**Article 3 — Right to safe and healthy working conditions**

Occupational safety of medical workers in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Within the spread of COVID-19, with the aim of obtaining competencies for medical personnel for high-quality medical care for patients with a new coronavirus infection including on personnel safety issues, the Russian Federation, organizes training covering all medical personnel; Department of Medical Education and Personnel Policy in Healthcare of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation has developed and is implementing a number of educational strategies, various interactive educational modules and advanced training programs are being implemented on the Internet portal of life-long medical and pharmaceutical education, developed with the participation of specialized chief freelance specialists of the Ministry of Health of Russia, educational institutions of some RF regions have developed over 100 advanced training programs for medical workers with higher education. More than 20 advanced training programs have been developed for medical workers with secondary vocational education in the context of COVID-19. When organizing the educational process, e-learning technologies were actively used, all cycles were fully or partially based on principles of distance education.

Thanks to the close interaction of the Ministry of Health with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, weekly monitoring of stocks of personal protective equipment in subjects of the Russian Federation, distribution of internal and external supplies of personal protective equipment through the Ministry of Industry and Trade to subjects of the Russian Federation, taking into account final fund and incidence of COVID-19, necessary increase in stocks of personal protective equipment was ensured in medical institutions: disposable protective medical gowns, disposable protective coveralls/suits, disposable respirators, goggles, disposable medical caps, disposable protective medical masks, high shoe covers.

**European Social Charter, Article 3§3**

Article 3. Right to safe and healthy working conditions

Para 3. Enforcement of safety and health regulations

*Compulsory social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases*

As of 01.01.2020 in the territorial bodies of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation registered 39,553 insured events, of which:

- 29 409 accidents with light outcome (74.4%);
- 4,556 accidents with severe outcome (11.5%);
- 1,527 fatal accidents (3.9%);

- 4,041 cases of newly diagnosed occupational diseases (10.2%).

The largest number of insured events as of 01.01.2020 was registered at enterprises operating in the field of healthcare (13.2%), construction (13.1%), agriculture (8.3%).

The main causes of accidents at work:

- violation of safety requirements - 33.84%;
- unsatisfactory organization of production - 11.67%;
- violation of traffic rules - 7.18%;
- violation of labor and production discipline - 4.99%.

### **European Social Charter, Article 3§4**

Article 3. Right to safe and healthy working conditions

Para 4. Occupational health services

#### *Compulsory social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases*

In accordance with the order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia No. 580n dated December 10, 2012 "On Approval of the Rules for Financial Support of Preventive Measures to Reduce Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases of Workers and Sanatorium and Resort Treatment of Workers Working with Harmful and/or Dangerous Industrial Factors" the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation provides financial support for preventive measures to reduce industrial accidents and occupational diseases of workers (hereinafter - financial support for preventive measures), one of which is the conduct of mandatory periodic medical examinations (examinations) of workers engaged in work with harmful and (or) dangerous production factors

In 2019, as part of the financial provision of preventive measures, more than 2.1 million workers underwent mandatory periodic medical examinations (examinations).

### **Para 3, Article 11 — Right to protection of health**

#### **Immunization and Epidemiological Monitoring**

In the Russian Federation, large-scale vaccination of the population against 12 infectious diseases included in the national calendar of preventive vaccinations is carried out (Order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation N 125n dd March 21, 2014 "On approval of national calendar of preventive vaccinations and calendar of preventive vaccinations for epidemic indications" (as amended and additions of: June 16, 2016, April 13, 2017, February 19, April 24, 2019, September 14, December 9, 2020). Vaccination of children and adults within the national calendar is carried out through funds allocated from the federal budget

Timely vaccination of children against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and mumps, viral hepatitis in 2016-2019 was 96-98 0/0 and revaccination against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and mumps is 96-97 0 o.

In 2019 compared to 2018 there was a decrease in the incidence of infections, controlled by immunization: mumps - by 49.3 0 o, hepatitis B - by 14 90 0, the incidence of diphtheria, tetanus, rubella is recorded in the form of isolated cases.

After reaching low incidence rates for measles in the Russian Federation in 2018, there was a gradual increase in the incidence of measles during 2019. The main reason was the decline in measles immunization against the backdrop of a worsening situation in many countries around the world. In 2019, 4491 cases were registered in Russia (3.06 per 100 thousand population), which is 1.8 times higher than the level of 2018. No deaths due to measles have been reported.

### **Limiting the spread of COVID-19**

In 2020, after the appearance of information about the spread of a new coronavirus infection on the territory of the People's Republic of China, the Government of the Russian Federation developed and approved on January 31, 2020 (JИГ9740П-П12) the National Plan to prevent the importation and spread of COVID-19 in Russia. Several coordination centers have been created to manage the epidemic situation at the federal level effectively:

- Coordination Council under the Government of the Russian Federation to combat the spread of a new coronavirus infection in the Russian Federation;
- Operational headquarters to prevent the importation and spread of a new coronavirus infection in the Russian Federation;
- Working group of the State Council of the Russian Federation on counteracting the spread of a new coronavirus infection;
- Commission for Improving the Sustainability of Development of the Russian Economy;
- Center for Monitoring the Situation with Coronavirus;
- Departmental operational headquarters.

As a result of the adoption of operational management decisions on temporary closure of borders and further implementation of a wide range of measures aimed at limiting the spread of COVID-19, the onset of the epidemic in the country was delayed by 2 months, which made it possible to mobilize the healthcare system to ensure the provision of medical care to all citizens in need and reduce risks of unfavorable outcomes of infection: strengthening of sanitary and quarantine control at the state border using stationary and portable infrared scanner,

closing of sections of the Russian border with China, making decisions on restricting traffic through road, rail, pedestrian, river and mixed checkpoints across the Russian border and restricting entry into the Russian Federation of foreign citizens and stateless persons, as well as allocation of several terminals at Sheremetyevo airport for passengers arriving from countries with a high risk of infection. Active work was carried out to inform citizens about the threat of infection, ways of transmission of the virus and measures to prevent infection.

For timely identification of patients with the help of a promptly developed domestic diagnostic test system, testing was organized for citizens arriving in the country from states where the spread of a new coronavirus infection was established, persons who had contact with those who arrived, as well as persons with community-acquired pneumonia. Observation facilities have been deployed in subjects of the Russian Federation for people who do not have opportunities for isolated living.

Since January 2020, Russia has been constantly informing citizens about the situation with coronavirus infection in Russia and other countries of the world, symptoms of the disease, ways of transmission, ways to prevent infection and measures taken. Information materials for population and specialists were posted on official websites of the authorities, including in the form of posters, brochures, videos. The situation with the spread of COVID-19 was actively covered in various media.

In March 2020, the portal of the Government of the Russian Federation, стопкоронавирус.рф, was launched. Official statistics on number of cases, recovered and deaths from COVID-19 in Russia are published on a daily basis, as well as reliable news, current recommendations for prevention of the disease, answers on the most important questions, useful materials for different groups of population (volunteers, elderly people, parents, students, workers, employers).

The Russian Ministry of Health assessed the readiness of medical network and prepared medical institutions for various scenarios of development. In order to provide methodological support for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of a new coronavirus infection, the Ministry of Health of Russia approved and systematically updated as new scientific data became available, Temporary Guidelines for Prevention, Diagnosis and Treatment of New Coronavirus Infection COVID-19. Considerable efforts were directed to the development of effective treatment regimens for infection and creation of a domestic vaccine.

As the epidemiological situation worsened in various regions and countries of the world, the federal authorities of the Russian Federation promptly developed and introduced additional preventive and anti-epidemic measures. These include the



reduction and cancellation of mass sports, cultural and other events, transition of educational institutions to distance learning, transfer of workers to a remote mode of work, medical supervision of persons who have arrived from other countries and citizens in contact with them, remote registration of temporary disability to citizens in quarantine, without an internal examination of the patient. On March 19, a 14-day mandatory self-isolation regime was introduced for all citizens arriving from abroad. In total, during the period of the epidemic in the Russian Federation, more than 100 regulations of federal authorities on limiting the spread of the new coronavirus infection COVID-19 in the Russian Federation were developed and approved.

One of the key factors in ensuring sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population on the territory of the Russian Federation was the decision to establish a non-working day regime in the Russian Federation, adopted by the President of the Russian Federation, a number of measures of economic and social support were announced: all social benefits and benefits were extended for six months, a new procedure for issuing and calculating sick leave, unemployment benefit was increased, mechanism for prolonging loans was introduced, tax holidays and other measures were announced.

In future, the responsibility for extension of restrictive measures aimed at ensuring sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population was assigned to the heads of the highest executive bodies of state power of subjects of the Russian Federation, based on sanitary and epidemiological situation and characteristics of spread of the new coronavirus infection (COVID-19) in the subject. For this purpose, the Methodological Recommendations of Rospotrebnadzor dd May 8, 2020 "Determination of a set of measures as well as indicators for gradual removal of restrictive measures in the context of the epidemic spread of COVID-19" were developed. When the recommended indicators were reached, the heads of subjects of the Russian Federation made decisions to reopen enterprises, service facilities, recreation areas for the population (parks, squares and others) subject to social distancing.

In accordance with the epidemiological situation, a self-isolation was introduced for people at high risk of severe infection (people over 65, people with chronic diseases); preservation of remote work (if this does not disrupt the functioning of the institution/enterprise) or introduction, where possible, of shift work with citizens from risk groups being at remote work; use of masks (in transport, in public places, streets); observance of mask mandate by all those working in enterprises and institutions of any organizational and legal form; compliance with disinfection regime and social distancing (at least 1.5 m).

In order to unify approaches to prevention and treatment of new coronavirus infection, the Ministry of Health of Russia has established a special uniform Temporary Procedure for Work of Medical Institutions (Order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation No. 198n dd March 19, 2020). This document has combined the best practices such as "lean technologies", approaches to ensuring a quality management system and sanitary and epidemiological requirements, it made possible to organize medical care within COVID-19 epidemic. The Federal Register of Persons with COVID-19 was developed and implemented. The operational collection of data in the Register allows you to receive objective information on incidence of COVID19 as well as information on the volume of medical care provided, its timeliness and effectiveness necessary for making management decisions.

The executive authorities of subjects of the Russian Federation were provided with 24\7 advice in the field of health protection in the event of identifying persons with suspected COVID-19. Hot lines are opened in all subjects of the Russian Federation, specialists of the call centers answered questions of interest to citizens and medical workers and provided detailed information on spread of infection and preventive measures. On the basis of the Federal Remote Consultative Centers of Anesthesiology and Reanimatology, mobile multi-disciplinary teams of leading specialists from federal institutions have been formed, if necessary, they were sent to various regions of Russia.

Measures have been organized for construction and deployment of multifunctional medical centers using prefabricated modular structures, re-profiling and preparation of bed network, oxygen supply and purchase of medical devices, tproduction and purchase of equipment and products fo diagnosis and treatment of epidemic diseases, personal protective equipment and medicines, purchase of heat recorders, non-contact thermometers and air disinfection units, ventilators and extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO), purchase of ambulances for subjects of the Russian Federation.

The All-Russian public movement of volunteers in the field of health care "Volunteers-doctors" was organized with the organization of assistance to citizens within the spread of the new coronavirus infection.

Medical institutions are provided with compensation due to a decrease in income because of a reduction in medical insurance assistance to patients with other diseases. The Government of the Russian Federation has appointed additional payments and increased insurance guarantees in case of infection with COVID-19 in the workplace and temporary disability for material incentives of medical workers working with COVID-19 patients. An intensive increase in production,

procurement, supplies and stocks of ventilators, medical devices, antiseptics and drugs to combat coronavirus has been carried out in the Russian Federation.

The Russian government introduced a simplified procedure for state registration of medical devices; it allows you to quickly introduce goods into circulation; necessary to combat the epidemic, Also introduced a preference for payment of import customs duty on medicines and medical devices to prevent the spread of coronavirus, including personal protective equipment and materials for their production, vaccines and disinfectants,

In the Russian Federation, in a short time, an unprecedented large number of diagnostic test systems of domestic and foreign production (more than 200) were developed and registered under a simplified scheme, both for identifying the causative agent of the new coronavirus infection, and for determining the immune response to the infection. Due to the efforts made to provision of free, timely and high-quality diagnostics of COVID-19 in the Russian Federation at the moment in the country the most complete and high-quality detection of patients is possible including before the onset of symptoms and it helps prevent the spread of infection.

Immediately after the January 2020 TO publication of genome sequence of the new coronavirus, the first Russian test system based on polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method was developed in a short time, it passed the state registration on February 11. The active development of diagnostic reagent kits for detection of SARS-CoV\*2 RNA by specialists from various public and private institutions continued. Testing for SARS-CoVL2 is PERFORMED in both public and private laboratories. In 2020, more than 90 million studies on coronavirus were carried out in Russia, it is one of the highest rates in the world. Domestic developments in this area are used in more than 30 countries of the world. Free testing of the population and provision of medical care to citizens with COVID-19, became the most important conditions for maintaining public health and limiting the epidemic.

The Russian Federation is the first country in the world to register a vaccine against the new coronavirus created on the basis of the well-studied platform of the human adenovirus vector Sputnik V (Gam-COVID-Vac). On October 13, 2020, the second prevention vaccine EpiVacCorona developed by based on peptide antigens was registered. Currently, Russia continues to work on 110 creation and clinical trials of vaccines against COVID-19, production of registered vaccines is increasing, vaccination of population has begun on a free basis and on voluntary basis.

In accordance with Article 52 of the Federal Law of November 21, 2011 No. 323-FZ "On Fundamentals of Health Protection of Citizens in the Russian Federation" (hereinafter - Federal Law No. 323-FZ), motherhood in the Russian

Federation is protected and encouraged by the state.

In order to reduce maternal mortality in the Russian Federation, a set of measures is being implemented, the most important areas are:

- improving the obstetric service by forming a three-level system of medical care, providing for division of medical institutions that provide medical care to women during childbirth and in the postpartum period, as well as newborns, into three groups (levels), if possible, to provide medical care depending on bed capacity, equipment, staffing;

- development of a network of perinatal centers (obstetric hospitals of the third group (level)) as the basis of a three-level system of medical care for women during pregnancy, childbirth, in the postpartum period and newborns;

- organization of interaction between perinatal centers and obstetric hospitals of the second and first groups (levels) of subjects of the Russian Federation, including using remote technologies of counseling and telemedicine;

- strengthening the material and technical base of obstetric care institutions through construction and reconstruction of obstetric hospitals, equipping obstetric care institutions with modern medical equipment;

- provision of medical care to women during pregnancy, childbirth and in the postpartum period in accordance with the Procedure for provision of medical care in the field of "obstetrics and gynecology", approved and regularly updated by the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, and binding on all medical institutions in the territory of the Russian Federation;

- introduction of modern information and telemedicine technologies;

- organization of monitoring system for pregnant women registered in medical institutions of subjects of the Russian Federation, women in labor and postpartum period using computer programs; provision of counseling for pregnant women, including with participation of specialists from obstetric remote consulting centers created in the structure of obstetric hospitals of the third group (level), in order to assess the degree of risk adequately and their timely referral to obstetric hospitals of the corresponding group;

- improving the routing of women within provision of medical care during pregnancy and childbirth in order to reduce the risk of critical obstetric conditions and cases of maternal death;

- development of remote and on-site forms of medical care for women during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum period;

- organization and improvement of work of regional obstetric remote consultative centers and mobile ambulance teams of anesthesiology-resuscitation for provision of emergency and urgent medical care to women during pregnancy,

childbirth, postpartum period and in case of gynecological pathology in order to ensure relationship and coordination of activities of medical institutions of subjects of the Russian Federation, as well as provision of emergency and urgent consultative medical care to women during pregnancy, childbirth, in the postpartum (post-abortion) period;

- introduction of clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) developed by medical professional non-profit institutions in all medical organizations providing assistance to women during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum period;

- organization of obstetric (nursing) care beds for antenatal hospitalization of pregnant women living in remote areas;

- implementation of measures to prevent abortion;

- advanced training of obstetricians-gynecologists, neonatologists, anesthesiologists-resuscitators including in training simulation centers within Healthcare national project;

- provision of medical care during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum period, including at the expense of generic certificates, within Healthcare national project;

- analysis of all cases of maternal death in the Russian Federation with participation of chief specialists in obstetrics and gynecology of the Russian Federation, federal districts and subjects of the Russian Federation and development of preventive measures;

- analysis of critical obstetric conditions ("near-miss") in obstetric care institutions of subjects of the Russian Federation with the participation of chief specialists in obstetrics and gynecology of the Russian Federation, federal districts and subjects of the Russian Federation and development of preventive measures.

Measures to improve the organization of medical care for women during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum period and creation of a three-level system of medical care, carried out in the Russian Federation in recent years, have made it possible to increase the proportion of births received in obstetric hospitals of the third group (level), from 22, 9% of the total number of births in 2012 to 38.8% - in 2019, while the share of births in obstetric hospitals of the first group (level) decreased from 14.6% to 5.5%, respectively.

The result of implementation of the above measures is a stable decrease in maternal mortality rate in the Russian Federation.

The Russian Federation is one of the few countries in the world that has reached millennium SDG 5, according to which the maternal mortality rate should be reduced by % between 1990 and 2015, i.e. in the Russian Federation - from 47.4 to 11.9 per 100,000 live births.

For the period 1990-2015 this indicator decreased by 78.7% (from 47.4 to 10.1 per 100,000 live births).

Currently, the Russian Federation is working to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals 2030, including those aimed at accelerating the progress achieved in reducing infant, child and maternal mortality and eliminating all preventable deaths by 2030.

In the Russian Federation, the global maternal mortality rate has decreased by more than 4 times since the beginning of the 21st century (from 39.7 per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 9.0 per 100,000 live births in 2019).

Moreover, for 2001-2005. decrease in maternal mortality in the Russian Federation amounted to 30.4% (indicator decreased from 36.5 to 25.4 per 100,000 live births), over the period 2006-2010. - 30.4% (from 23.7 to 16.5 per 100,000 live births).

The maximum decline in maternal mortality rate was recorded in 2011-2015. (decrease by 37.7%, ie from 16.2 to 10.1 per 100,000 live births).

In 2019, the Russian Federation recorded a minimum maternal mortality rate of 9.0 per 100,000 live births, which is 45.5% less than in 2010 (16.5 per 100,000 live births).

A total of 134 cases of maternal death were registered in 2019 (in 2010 - 295 cases).

In a number of subjects of the Russian Federation, cases of maternal death are not registered. In 2019, no cases of maternal death were registered in 32 subjects of the Russian Federation. In addition, in 22 regions the maternal mortality rate was less than 10 per 100,000 live births; corresponded to the level of economically developed countries.

In accordance with Part 1 of Article 56 of Federal Law No. 323-FZ, each woman independently decides on motherhood. Artificial termination of pregnancy is carried out at the request of the woman with informed voluntary consent.

In order to preserve the reproductive health of women in the Russian Federation, a set of measures is being implemented to prevent and reduce number of abortions.

As a result of work carried out in the Russian Federation, there has been a steady decrease in number of abortions. According to the Russian Ministry of Health, over the past 5 years, the total number of abortions has decreased by 29.9% (from 746,736 in 2015 to 523,360 in 2019).

The abortion rate per 1000 women of fertile age decreased by 28.1% between 2015 and 2019 (from 21.0 to 15.1). The number of medical abortions at the request of woman in total structure of abortions over the past 5 years has decreased by

40.8% (from 446,716 in 2015 to 264,536 in 2019).

The share of abortions performed by drug method is constantly increasing, which in 2019 amounted to 19.3% of the total number of abortions (in 2015 - 11.6%).

In the Russian Federation, the provision of medical care to women during abortions is included in the program of state guarantees for provision of free medical care to citizens and is financed by compulsory medical insurance funds.

The implementation of a set of measures contributed to the decrease in the number of abortions:

Creation of medical and social support centers for pregnant women in difficult life situations, and offices of medical and social assistance for antenatal clinics, their most important tasks are to provide medical and social, medical and psychological assistance to women and their families based on an individual approach, taking into account personality characteristics, implementation of measures to prevent abortion, consultations on social protection of women seeking termination of an unwanted pregnancy, formation of a woman's awareness of the need to carry a pregnancy and further support during pregnancy, social and psychological assistance to minors aimed at maintaining and strengthening reproductive health, preparation for family life, orientation towards a healthy family;

Changes to the regulatory legal framework:

- Federal Law No. 323-FZ established the time allotted for woman after contacting medical institution for termination of pregnancy, to think over this decision and receive advice from a psychologist and specialist in social work;

- Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 98 dd February 6, 2012 approved only one social indication for artificial termination of pregnancy - pregnancy resulting from commission of a crime under Article 131 (rape) of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation;

- Article 123 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation provides for criminal liability for illegal artificial termination of pregnancy;

- Federal Law No. 243-FZ dd July 21, 2014 introduced Article 6.32 into the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation. "Violation of requirements of legislation in the field of health protection during artificial termination of pregnancy."

Thus, illegal artificial termination of pregnancy entails not only criminal, but also administrative liability established by the legislation of the Russian Federation;

- amendments were made to the Federal Law No. 38-FZ dd March 13, 2006 "On Advertising", according to which advertising of medical services for artificial

termination of pregnancy is not allowed;

- a new form of informed voluntary consent approved to carry out artificial termination of pregnancy at the request of woman containing information on possible consequences of abortion;

- an ultrasound examination is provided before the abortion to visualize the fetus and its heartbeat and/or auscultation of the fetal heartbeat;

- licensing of works (services) on artificial termination of pregnancy was introduced;

- a new procedure for provision of medical care in case of artificial termination of pregnancy has been developed, including actual procedure for providing medical care for termination of pregnancy, requirements for equipment and recommended staff standards for medical institutions providing this type of medical care.

A methodological letter “Psychological counseling of women planning artificial termination of pregnancy” has been developed (with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of activities of psychologists, obstetricians-gynecologists and specialists in social work on pre-abortion counseling).

Payment for pre-abortion counseling services of medical psychologists (psychologists, specialists in social work) for women has been introduced at the expense of compulsory medical insurance.

The Russian Ministry of Health has developed an additional vocational educational program (advanced training program) for medical psychologists, psychologists, and social work specialists in pre-abortion counseling.

In 2020, the Ministry of Health of Russia approved and is implementing an Action Plan aimed at responsible attitude to reproductive health including measures to improve educational programs and advanced training in the field of abortion prevention; development of infrastructure for interaction with non-profit organizations in the field of abortion prevention and public awareness; improvement of legal regulation in the field of prevention of artificial termination of pregnancy.

The form of federal statistical survey "Information on pregnancy with abortive outcome" is constantly being improved.

With the aim of strengthening the family, preserving family values and traditions, the Ministry of Health of Russia, together with the Foundation for Social and Cultural Initiatives, annually holds an action "Give me life!" in all subjects of the Russian Federation. There are lectures by specialists on dangers of abortion in medical institutions, its complications, abortion prevention methods, sexual behavior; medical psychologists talk about the impact of abortion on psychological state and family life of women, about correct psychological mood for motherhood.



An extremely important organizational work on protection of reproductive health of the population, prevention of abortions, especially with adolescents, is carried out in subjects of the Russian Federation in the interaction of medical organizations with institutions of social protection, education, youth and public organizations, representatives of various confessions.

In the Russian Federation, government support is provided for infertility treatment using in vitro fertilization (IVF).

Since 2016, the provision of medical care for infertility using IVF has been included in the basic compulsory health insurance program.

Measures to increase the availability of IVF for families suffering from infertility, at the expense of the basic program of compulsory medical insurance, are included in the Financial support for families at the birth of children federal project of the Demography national project.

The provision of medical care to patients using IVF is carried out in accordance with the Procedure for use of assisted reproductive technologies, contraindications and restrictions on their use, approved and regularly updated by the Ministry of Health of Russia, and mandatory for all medical institutions in the Russian Federation, as well as on the basis of clinical guidelines.

As a result of the implementation of measures to increase the availability of IVF, the number of births after IVF increased by 2.3 times (from 12 954 in 2012 to 29 876 in 2019).

The number of children born as a result of IVF in 2019 was 34,041.

According to Part 2 of Article 7 of Federal Law No. 323-FZ, children, regardless of their family and social well-being, are subject to special protection, including taking care of their health and proper legal protection in the field of health protection, and have priority rights in the provision of medical care.

In order to reduce the child mortality rate, including infant mortality, the following measures are being taken:

- strengthening primary health care system for children within the implementation of the Development of children's health care including the creation of modern infrastructure for provision of medical care to children federal project of Healthcare national project, it provides for creation of a modern infrastructure for provision of medical care to children, development of material and technical base of children's clinics and children's polyclinic departments of medical institutions of subjects of the Russian Federation,

- construction/reconstruction of children's regional, district, republican hospitals/buildings;

- promotion of healthy lifestyles;

- high-quality medical examination of children and, if necessary, implementation of medical and recreational activities;
- implementation of vaccination in accordance with the National Vaccination Schedule;
- creation of a system for early detection and correction of child's developmental disorders;
- nursing children with extremely low body weight;
- development of specialized medical care for children;
- improvement of early diagnosis of diseases of reproductive organs of children aged 15-17 years within preventive examinations;
- advanced training of medical workers in the field of perinatology, neonatology and pediatrics, in simulation centers;
- development of preventive medical care for children.

The result of implementation of the above measures is a stable decrease in child mortality rates in all age groups, but the greatest success has been achieved in reducing child mortality in the first year of life, which, according to WHO, is an integrative indicator of the development of the country's entire health system. The infant mortality rate in the Russian Federation for the period from 2014 to 2019 decreased by 33.8%, from 7.4 to 4.9 per 1000 live births.

At the same time, we inform you that the health care of the Russian Federation has methods that allow to exclude the diagnosis of a congenital anomaly, gene or chromosomal disease before the birth, to reduce perinatal losses significantly by reducing the number of births of children with this pathology, preventing the birth of children with hereditary and congenital pathology.

The most effective tool for prevention of congenital and hereditary diseases is complex prenatal diagnostics, it is a promising area of medical genetics and includes: ultrasound and biochemical screening for maternal serum markers, an individual risk program, invasive diagnostic methods (molecular genetic, cytogenetic studies, sequencing).

The family is provided with information about prenatal diagnosis of a disease in an unborn child, the prognosis for his life and health, possibilities of modern medicine in terms of providing medical care to a sick child.

The effectiveness of prenatal diagnostics can only be ensured by mass examination of pregnant women in a timely manner, when ultrasound and biochemical markers of diseases can be determined.

Another important direction in reducing infant mortality, morbidity and disability is neonatal screening, as the basis for early detection and prevention of hereditary and congenital pathologies. A clarifying diagnosis is carried out for all

identified cases, children are given the necessary treatment.

Thus, the implementation of a set of measures aimed at reducing infant mortality contributes to improving the quality of medical care for children, improving reproductive health of the population, positive changes in the demographic situation in the country, improving the health status of children, reducing infant and child mortality and child mortality.

## **Article 11 European Social Charter.**

### **Access to health care.**

In accordance with Article 19 of the Federal Law No. 323-FZ dd November 21, 2011 "On Fundamentals of Health Protection of Citizens in the Russian Federation", everyone has the right to a guaranteed medical care provided free of charge in accordance with the program of state guarantees of free medical care to citizens approved by the Government of the Russian Federation (hereinafter - the Program).

The basic program of compulsory medical insurance is an integral part of the Program and determines the types of medical care (including a list of high-tech medical care types), list of insured events, payment tariff structure for medical care, methods of paying for medical care provided to insured persons under compulsory medical insurance in the Russian Federation at the account of compulsory health insurance as well as criteria for availability and quality of medical care. The program establishes periods of waiting for medical care provided in a planned form, including periods of waiting for provision of inpatient medical care, for individual diagnostic examinations and consultations of specialist doctors.

For 2019, the indicated dates are:

- periods of waiting for an appointment by district general practitioners, family doctors, district pediatricians should not exceed 24 hours from the moment patient contacts medical institution;
- periods of waiting for provision of primary health care in case of emergency should not exceed 2 hours from the moment patient contacts medical institution;
- consultations of specialist doctors should not exceed 14 calendar days from the date of patient's appeal to medical institution;
- diagnostic instrumental (X-ray examinations, including mammography, functional diagnostics, ultrasound examinations) and laboratory examinations in provision of primary health care, as well as diagnosis of cancer should not exceed 14 calendar days from the date of appointment of examinations;
- CT (including single-photon emission CT), MRI and angiography in

provision of primary health care should not exceed 30 calendar days, and for patients with oncological diseases - 14 calendar days from the date of appointment; dispensary observation by an oncologist for a patient with an identified oncological disease should not exceed 3 working days from the date of diagnosis of oncological disease; provision of specialized (except for high-tech) medical care should not exceed 30 calendar days from the date the attending physician issued a referral for hospitalization, and for patients with oncological diseases - should not exceed 14 calendar days from the moment of histological verification of the tumor or from the moment of diagnosis of the disease (states);

- travel time of ambulance teams to the patient in the provision of emergency medical care in an emergency form should not exceed 20 minutes from the moment it was called. In territorial programs, the travel time of ambulance teams can be reasonably adjusted taking into account transport accessibility, population density, as well as climatic and geographical features of the regions..

#### Counseling and screening.

In accordance with the Program, in the Russian Federation, within the free provision of primary health care and specialized medical care, measures are being taken for prevention, medical rehabilitation, formation of a healthy lifestyle and health education of the population.

In the period 2016 - 2019, in accordance with the Program, certain categories of citizens had the right to:

preventive medical examinations and prophylactic medical examinations - certain groups of the adult population (aged 18 and over), including working and non-working citizens studying in educational institutions on a full-time basis;

medical examinations - minors, including when entering educational institutions and during the period of study, as well as in connection with physical education and sports;

screening - orphans and children in a difficult life situation staying in inpatient institutions, as well as orphans and children left without parental care, including those adopted, taken under guardianship in a foster family ;

dispensary observation - citizens suffering from socially significant diseases and diseases that pose a danger to others, as well as persons suffering from chronic diseases, functional disorders, and other conditions.

According to the Strategy for development of health care in the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025, approved by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 254 dated 06.06.2019, the priority direction of health care development is the formation of an effective system for prevention of diseases, including responsibility of federal government authorities, government authorities

of subjects of the Russian Federation and local governments in the field of public health protection, as well as ensuring coverage of all citizens with preventive medical examinations, carried out at least once a year.

Since 2019, in accordance with the Program approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1506 dated December 10, 2018, every citizen has the right at least once a year to a free preventive medical examination, including as part of screening.

The executive authorities of subjects of the Russian Federation in the field of health care ensure that citizens undergo preventive medical examinations, screening, including in the evenings and Saturdays, and also provide citizens with the opportunity to register for medical examinations remotely.

Preventive measures are organized, including for detection of diseases of the circulatory system and oncological diseases that form the main causes of mortality. The executive authorities of subjects of the Russian Federation in the field of health care post on-line information about medical institutions where citizens have preventive medical examinations, including medical screening.

Since 2016, the number of insured persons passed preventive measures has been increasing annually.

So, if in 2016 43.2 million people passed preventive examinations and screening, then in 2019 this number amounted to 57.2 million people, with an increase of 7.5%. people.

Title	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adults screening	20 575 548	20 237 021	22 967 780	24 186 676
Preventive medical examinations of adults	4 818 004	5 095 363	5 232 017	10 054 063
Preventive medical examination of children	17 833 212	18 706 565	21 911 626	22 912 738
Total	43 228 780	44 040 966	50 113 441	57 155 496

### **Immunization and Epidemiological Monitoring.**

In order to ensure financial stability of medical institutions facing the spread of diseases caused by the new coronavirus infection COVID-19, Federal Law No. 98-FZ dated 01.04.2020 "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation on Prevention and Elimination of Emergencies" amended the

Federal Law No. 326-FZ dd 29.11.2010 "On Compulsory Medical Insurance in the Russian Federation" in terms of establishing: authorities of the Government of the Russian Federation to establish features of implementation of compulsory medical insurance basic program in case of emergency and (or) emergence of a threat of proliferation diseases;

tool for additional financial support of medical care associated with changes in the activities of medical institutions in the context of the threat of the spread of diseases posing danger to others.

Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 432 dd 03.04.2020 "On Specifics of the Implementation of Compulsory Medical Insurance Basic Program Facing the Threat of the Spread of Diseases Caused by a New Coronavirus Infection" provides from the date of establishment by a decision of the highest official of subject of the Russian Federation (head of the supreme executive body of state power of subject of the Russian Federation) on the territory of subject of the Russian Federation of restrictive measures to ensure the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population in connection with the spread of the new coronavirus infection (COVID-19) and until the day of their cancellation, the suspension of preventive measures in terms of screening, including children inpatient - orphans and children in difficult life situations, as well as orphans and children left without parental care, including those adopted, taken under guardianship (guardianship) in a foster family, and preventive medical examinations of citizens, including minors.

Medical care for patients with oncological diseases, diseases of the cardiovascular and endocrine system, as well as those on renal replacement therapy (dialysis) is provided in full.

In order to combat the threat of the new coronavirus infection COVID-19, an order was issued by the Ministry of Health of Russia No. 198n dated 19.03.2020 "On Temporary Procedure for Medical Organizations to Organize their Work in Order to Implement Measures to Prevent and Reduce the Risks of the New Coronavirus Infection COVID-19", it established:

temporary procedure for provision of emergency, including specialized emergency, medical care in order to implement measures to prevent and reduce the risks of the new coronavirus infection COVID-19;

temporary procedure for work of medical institutions providing medical outpatient and inpatient care in order to implement measures to prevent and reduce the risks of the new coronavirus infection COVID-19.

Reorientation of information support activities for insured persons. Insurance medical companies inform the insured about preventive measures during a pandemic, changes in the work schedules of medical institutions and forms of patient care.

The Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation has developed and regularly updates temporary guidelines "Prevention, diagnosis and treatment of a new coronavirus infection (COVID-19)" intended for heads of medical institutions and doctors, as well as other specialists working in the field of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics and organization of medical care for patients with COVID-19.

A special procedure has been introduced for financial support for provision of medical care within the threat of diseases caused by the new coronavirus infection, including the following issues: - payments for primary health care, according to per capita financing standard of medical institutions for assigned persons, taking into account the suspension of preventive measures;

monthly financial support of medical institutions expenses in the amount of up to 1/12 of the annual need;

additional financing of expenses for remuneration of workers, taxes and fees, insurance contributions, utilities and property maintenance, regardless of the volume of medical care provided.

In order to ensure provision of medical care during the pandemic, by order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 2075-r dated 12.08.2020, the financial support for provision of medical assistance under compulsory medical insurance program has been increased in the amount of 47.5 billion rubles.

These measures made it possible to preserve financial stability of medical institutions during the pandemic and to cover costs of remuneration for medical workers, as well as procurement of consumables and medicines necessary to provide citizens with affordable and high-quality medical care.

**Article 13. European Social Charter (right to social and medical assistance).**

In accordance with Part 1 of Article 41 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, everyone shall have the right to health protection and medical aid. Medical aid in state and municipal health establishments shall be rendered to individuals gratis, at the expense of the corresponding budget, insurance contributions, and other proceeds.

According to Clause 1 of Article 10 of Federal Law No. 326-FZ, insured persons are citizens of the Russian Federation, foreign citizens permanently or temporarily residing in the Russian Federation, stateless persons (with the exception of highly qualified specialists and members of their families, as well as foreign citizens carrying out labor activity in the Russian Federation in accordance with Article 13.5 of the Federal Law No. 115-FZ dd 25.07.2002 "On Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the Russian Federation"), as well as persons entitled to medical assistance in accordance with the Federal Law "On Refugees":

working under employment contract, including heads of companies who are the only participants (founders), members, owners of their property, or under civil contract to perform work, provide services, under copyright contract, as well as authors of works, receiving payments and other remuneration under agreements on alienation of exclusive right to works of science, literature, art, publishing license agreements, license agreements on granting the right to use works of science, literature, art;

- self-employed: individual entrepreneurs, lawyers, mediators, notaries engaged in private practice, arbitration managers, appraisers, patent attorneys, individuals applying the special tax regime "Tax on professional income", individuals registered by the tax authorities in accordance with clause 7.3 of Article



83 of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation, and other persons engaged in private practice in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Russian Federation;

- members of peasant (farmer) households;

- members of family (tribal) communities of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation, living in places of their traditional residence and traditional economic activities and carrying out traditional economic activities;

unemployed citizens:

- a) children from birth until they reach the age of 18;

- unemployed pensioners, regardless of the basis for pension;

- c) citizens studying full-time in vocational educational institutions and educational institutions of higher education;

- d) unemployed citizens registered in accordance with the legislation on employment;

- e) one of the parents or guardian taking care of the child until the child reaches the age of three;

- f) able-bodied citizens caring for disabled children, disabled people of group I, persons who have reached the age of 80;

- g) other citizens who do not work under employment contracts and are not specified in subparagraphs "a" - "d", with the exception of military personnel and persons equated to them in the institutions of medical care. Free medical care throughout the Russian Federation is provided to all insured persons under the basic compulsory health insurance program.

Foreign citizens who are insured in accordance with Federal Law No. 326-FZ have the right to free medical care within the compulsory medical insurance in the same amount as citizens of the Russian Federation, including:

Primary health care, including primary pre-medical, primary medical and primary specialized; specialized, including high-tech, medical care; emergency, including specialized emergency, medical assistance.

Primary health care is the backbone of the health care system and includes measures for prevention, diagnosis, treatment of diseases and conditions, medical rehabilitation, pregnancy monitoring, formation of a healthy lifestyle and health education of the population. Primary health care is provided free of charge outpatient and inpatient, in planned and emergency forms.

Specialized medical care is provided free of charge inpatient and outpatient by specialist doctors and includes prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases and conditions (including during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum period) that require the use of special methods and complex medical technologies as well as medical rehabilitation.

High-tech medical care is a part of specialized medical care and includes the use of new complex and (or) unique methods of treatment, as well as resource-intensive treatment methods with scientifically proven effectiveness, including cell technologies, robotics, information technology and genetic engineering methods developed on the basis of the achievements of medical science and related branches of science and technology. The list of types of high-tech medical care is an attachment to the Program and contains a wide range of types of medical care and treatment methods, medical and diagnostic procedures and surgical interventions.

Emergency, including specialized emergency, medical care is provided to citizens in an emergency or urgent form outside medical institution, as well as outpatient and inpatient for diseases, accidents, injuries, poisoning and other conditions requiring urgent medical intervention.

For categories of foreign citizens who are not classified as insured for compulsory medical insurance, norms established by paragraph 10 of Article 13 of Federal Law No. 115-FZ shall apply so when carrying out labor activities, a foreign worker must have a contract (certificate) valid in the territory of the Russian Federation for voluntary medical insurance or have the right to receive medical care on the basis of an agreement concluded by the employer or customer of works (services) with medical institution on provision of paid medical services to the foreign worker. The contract (certificate) of voluntary medical insurance or

agreement concluded by the employer or customer of work (services) with medical institution on provision of paid medical services to the foreign worker must ensure the provision of primary health care and specialized medical care to the foreign worker in case of emergency.

In accordance with the Rules for provision of medical care to foreign citizens on the territory of the Russian Federation, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 186 dated 06.03.2013, emergency medical care for sudden acute diseases, conditions, exacerbation of chronic diseases threatening patient's life, as well as emergency, including specialized emergency, medical care for diseases, accidents, injuries, poisoning and other conditions requiring urgent medical intervention, is provided by medical institutions of the state and municipal health care systems to foreign citizens free of charge.

### **Protecting front workers in a COVID-19 environment (medical personnel, including ambulances and support personnel involved in health care).**

In 2020, state labor inspectorates in subjects of the Russian Federation, based on requests from citizens and media conducted 54 unscheduled inspections on provision of personal protective equipment (hereinafter - PPE) for medical personnel involved in providing care to patients with the new coronavirus infection.

Based on the results of the inspections, 26 orders were issued to eliminate the identified violations, during the execution of which workers were issued 1715 PPE.

### **Statistics on prevalence of deaths, injuries and disabilities directly related to work.**

In the Russian Federation, the downward trend in the level of injuries with severe consequences continues.

According to operational information of the territorial bodies of Rostrud, for 11 months of 2020, 3,691 accidents with severe consequences at work were registered, compared to the same period of the previous year, the decrease is 9.5% (for 11 months of 2019 - 4078 cases).

As a result of industrial accidents, the investigation of which was completed in 11 months of 2020 in companies of all types of economic activities of the Russian Federation, 932 workers died, it is 8.5% less than in 11 months of 2019 (1018 people).

In turn, suicide at the workplace, as well as worker's death, according to medical conclusion, due to alcoholic, narcotic or other toxic intoxication (poisoning) of the victim, not associated with violations of technological process, in which technical alcohols, aromatic, narcotic and other toxic substances investigated in accordance with the procedure established by the Labor Code of the Russian Federation and other federal laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation and by the decision of investigation board, depending on specific circumstances, are qualified as accidents not related to production.

### **Resources of state labor inspectorates in subjects of the Russian Federation**

The provisions of the ILO Convention No. 81 on Labor Inspection, ratified by the Russian Federation, stipulate that “enterprises are inspected as often and as thoroughly as necessary to ensure the effective application of relevant legislative provisions”, and number of labor inspectors should be sufficient to ensure effective implementation of functions in the established area of activities.

In accordance with clause 9.2.2 of the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 324 dd June 30, 2004 "On Approval of Regulations on the Federal Service for Labor and Employment" Rostrud submits proposals to the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation on maximum number of workers of the central office and territorial bodies of the Federal Service for Labor and Employment.

The maximum number of staff of the state labor inspectorate (GIT) is established by decrees of the Government of the Russian Federation. So, at present, the maximum number and wage fund for the Federal Service for Labor and Employment were approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian

Federation No. 1724 dated December 30, 2017 "On Maximum Number and Wage Fund of Federal Civil Servants and Workers Filling Positions that Are Not Positions of Federal State Civil Service, Central Offices and Territorial Bodies of Federal Executive Bodies as well as the Recognition as Invalid of Some Acts of the Government of the Russian Federation ”.

The actual number of state labor inspectors as of October 2020 is 2,064.

At the same time, Rostrud is taking measures to improve the efficiency of activities in new areas, which in the medium term will lead to a possible revision of number of labor inspectors sufficient to ensure the effective implementation of functions in the established area of activity.

In order to reduce the burden on labor inspectors, Rostrud uses a number of modern tools.

In particular, the planning of annual scheduled inspections by the head body of the state labor inspectorate of the Russian Federation - the Federal Service for Labor and Employment (Rostrud) is carried out automatically, through an automated control system for supervision and control (ASU KND), taking into account a risk-based approach allowing support for managerial decisions of state labor inspectorates heads in real time, and also excluding possible inclusion of companies that do not carry out economic activities, as well as operating companies with one staff unit (manager), and in turn it reduces the labor costs of labor inspectors.

Taking into account the development of information technologies, Rostrud has strengthened its preventive work in the form of online counseling for workers and employers through the online services "онлайнинспекция.рф".

The creation and development of онлайнинспекция.рф electronic services system is carried out in order to create necessary conditions for compliance with labor legislation and other regulatory legal acts containing labor law standards and to reduce the number of violations in the field of labor relations.

As of October 2020, the number of visits to онлайнинспекция.рф system exceeded 16.6 million, number of views was 55 million. The total number of appeals sent to the state labor inspectorates through “Report a problem” service was 373

thousand, "Inspector on Call " provided over 113 thousand consultations on compliance with labor legislation, over 766 thousand self-tests were conducted.

To create checklists used in "Electronic Inspector" self-check service, models of labor inspector actions were developed performing appropriate control and supervision, their technologies and algorithm formed the basis of generated intelligent checklists. As a result users of the Service receive:

- conclusion of the System on absence or presence of violations in the company, legal basis for the conclusion;
- specific tools for eliminating the identified violations: instructions for action, templates and sample documents.

As of October 2020, the "Electronic Inspector" service contains 200 checklists that allow you to self-check compliance with labor law requirements.

The "Electronic Inspector" service conducted 764.8 thousand self-checks, of which 504.7 thousand cases with violations were found, number of successful completion of checklists is 260.1 thousand. Using the "Electronic Inspector" service, in case of elimination of the identified violations, self-tests allowed employers to prevent fines for estimated amount exceeding RUB 15.1 billion .

Most often, self-checks reveal violations in the areas of "Verification of labor contracts" (80.8 thousand), "Labor contract" (51.5 thousand), "Termination of labor relations at worker's" (47.7 thousand).

As part of measures to counter the spread of the new coronavirus infection, a hot-line (<https://онлайнинспекция.рф/covid19>) has been created and continues to operate within онлайнинспекция.рф system, containing reference thematic materials. Also in this section, visitors can send a statement about the facts of violation of labor rights labor inspectorate, or get advice on labor legislation and other regulatory legal acts containing labor law. The hot-line has been launched on March 27, 2020, as of October 22, 2020, 7.71 thousand users requests were sent to Rostrud through this tool, and more than 6.81 thousand consultations were presented to users.

To simplify user navigation in the System, as well as within the implementation of the System development plan, in 2020, the Online inspector chat-bot was developed. This module will provide users with access to quick and easy search for queries in free form. The request window will be accessible from any page of the System, it will simplify the user's navigation in the System. The launch of this module is planned for QIV, 2020.

It should be noted that functioning of government agencies within the coronavirus pandemic has clearly highlighted the need for new surveillance formats.

In addition, the Russian Federation is taking measures to improve efficiency of supervisory and control activities in new areas.

So at present, the Ministry of Labor of Russia is developing a draft concept of "electronic supervision", it provides for transition to automatic monitoring of employers' compliance with labor legislation, followed by a selective response of labor inspectors to employers violations.

In accordance with the Federal Law No. 122-FZ dd April 24, 2020 "On Conducting an Experiment on Work Related Electronic Documents" in the Russian Federation, an experiment is being carried out on the use of documents related to work by individual employers and workers in electronic form without duplicating on paper, in respect of which the labor legislation of the Russian Federation provides for their execution on paper and (or) familiarization of the worker with them in writing, including against signature, and effectiveness and efficiency of the experiment is assessed.

The new law will make it possible to implement concept of electronic supervision without direct interaction with employers, it will significantly reduce the burden on inspectors.

In order to increase the efficiency of federal state supervision in established area of activity, in 2019, state labor inspectors were trained in additional programs on various topics, including through the Ministry of Labor of Russia and under four state contracts concluded by Rostrud. 1,009 federal state civil servants passed advanced training in 47 topics. More than 60 groups were formed for training.

As part of exchange of experience and implementation of modern technologies for personnel management at the state and municipal service, "Practical work on personnel management", workers of Rostrud, at the invitation of the Ministry of Labor of Russia, took part in the event of the Department of Civil Service and Human Resources of the Moscow Government to study personnel practice "System of trainings and workshops on development of key managerial competencies and personal efficiency skills "(Moscow, October 2019), workshop of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation (Orel, November 2019), workshop-meeting on application of legislation of the Russian Federation on combating corruption with the heads of departments of federal state bodies and bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation for prevention of corruption and other offenses (Moscow, December 2019), as well as various personnel workshops held by the Ministry of Labor of Russia.

An important role in proficiency enhancement of young specialists of Rostrud was played by the annual V All-Russian Forum of State Labor Inspectors "Zero Injury Concept as a Preventive Approach in the Field of Labor Protection: Exchange of Best Practices and Professional Experience in Order to Increase the Effectiveness and Efficiency of Control and Supervision in the Labor Sphere ", it took place in August 2019 and brought together over 100 of the most effective workers of state labor inspectorates not older than 35 years.

In order to conduct a narrow-profile short-term training for state labor inspectors in the workplace upon admission (in addition to mentoring), as well as during their work without significant time and money, a team of professional trainers was created in 2019. These trainers were the experts of the territorial bodies of the Federal Service for Labor and Employment with many years of experience and high results of professional activity. The creation of the internal training center of Rostrud is designed to provide an effective educational environment for exchange of experience, discussions and joint development of decisions regarding professional activities of state labor inspectors, it will allow achieving high results in workers activities.



To ensure continuous improvement of skills of state labor inspectors in Rostrud, in 2017, a system of remote skills improvement was introduced - "Automated system for assessing professional qualities and qualifications of state labor inspectors" (ASO). In 2019, the ASO technical characteristics and content were modernized.

As part of the ASO technical modernization, a face recognition technology was introduced - the authentication of the tested worker.

In 2019, all ASO training materials are divided into four blocks: basic, professional, advanced and special courses. All courses of distance vocational development have a certain sequence of study of educational materials and timing for studying.

In 2019, "Automated system for assessing professional qualities and qualifications of state labor inspectors" (ASO) was demonstrated at the All-Russian Labor Protection Week in Sochi.

At present, it is planned to use the ASO system for testing workers of the Employment Centers.

To attract professional personnel from among young people, Rostrud actively interacts with universities, participating in scientific and practical events, job fairs, cooperates in joint educational projects, the main is the implementation of a specialized master's program "Supervision and inspection in the labor sphere". In 2019, specialized training in the higher education system was implemented in higher educational institutions in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Togliatti, Ufa. In September 2020, training began at the universities of Astrakhan and Krasnoyarsk.

To ensure professional formation, development and adaptation of new workers in the territorial bodies of the Federal Service for Labor and Employment in 2019, mentoring activities were carried out in relation to 312 new workers by 273 mentors in 58 state labor inspectorates in subjects of the Russian Federation.

The indicated best practices in the training of inspectors have made it possible to increase the efficiency of their activities.

All these practices are unique Russian developments with adaptation of the best international ones.

In addition, in Rostrud, the technology of "lean production" is being introduced, it optimizes processes in the part of state labor inspectorates followed by replicating the application by all state labor inspectorates in the Russian Federation.

Currently, according to this method, Rostrud is focused on identifying problems, and in the future, after their identification, ideal scenarios of production processes will be developed and as well as a position on optimizing the number of Rostrud's staff.

It should be borne in mind that optimization can lead to both a decrease and increase in the required number of labor inspectors.

Rostrud was the first in the world state inspectorate to start this method (with the participation of Rosatom State Corporation, it had previously adapted TOYOTA's practice to Russian realities), and at the moment, the new principle of service implies constant optimization of processes, it should lead to increased efficiency as in general, and its individual staff units.

Also, at present, the Ministry of Labor of Russia is developing a draft concept of "electronic supervision", it provides for transition to automatic monitoring of employers' compliance with labor legislation, followed by a selective response of labor inspectors to employers violations.

In accordance with the Federal Law No. 122-FZ dd April 24, 2020 "On Conducting an Experiment on Work Related Electronic Documents" in the Russian Federation, an experiment is being carried out on the use of documents related to work by individual employers and workers in electronic form without duplicating on paper, in respect of which the labor legislation of the Russian Federation provides for their execution on paper and (or) familiarization of the worker with them in writing, including against signature, and effectiveness and efficiency of the experiment is assessed.

It should be noted that functioning of government agencies within the coronavirus pandemic has clearly highlighted the need for new surveillance formats.

The new law will make it possible to implement concept of electronic supervision without direct interaction with employers, it will significantly reduce the burden on inspectors.

At present, taking into account the development of information technologies, Rostrud has strengthened preventive work in the form of online counseling for workers and employers as well as through the [онлайнинспекция.рф](https://onlineinspekcija.ru/) service.

In 2020 (as of 12/01/2020), the state labor inspectorates in subjects of the Russian Federation conducted 66,676 inspections, during which 167,739 violations of labor legislation requirements were revealed.

Officials of state labor inspectorates issued 91,976 decisions on imposition of an administrative penalty in the form of a fine and 31,085 in the form of a warning.

### **The use of interactive supervisory services for on-line consulting on compliance with labor laws and labor protection**

In order to increase the efficiency of supervision in the world of labor, over the past few years, Rostrud has also been digitalizing control and supervisory activities. As part of this work, two interconnected information systems have been created and continued to be developed.

The first of them is the system of customer-oriented electronic services «Онлайнинспекция.рф». This is a supervision front-office designed for electronic communication with workers and employers. The second is the "Automated control system for control and supervision" or ASU KND, it is a back office and is designed to automate the work of labor inspectors.

«Онлайнинспекция.рф» provides maximum opportunities for preventing violations and includes a set of services that allow workers and employers to receive information in an accessible form about requirements of labor legislation, instructions for their practical application and have unlimited access to tools for eliminating violations and protecting labor rights.

For example: Service "Electronic Inspector", one of the most demanded - is a mechanism for voluntary self-assessment of employers for violations of labor legislation. This is a unique Russian development that has no analogues in the world. The entrepreneur fills out the checklists, after which the system issues an opinion, as well as instructions for their elimination.

Another popular service — "Inspector on Call" allows you to get advice on application of labor legislation in just 3 working days.

For information: during the existence of «Онлайнинспекция.рф» 116.48 thousand consultations were provided to users, 776.27 thousand self-checks were carried out by employers, and over 370.8 thousand applications were sent by workers to protect their labor rights.

## Measures

### **Para 4. To promote the progressive development of occupational health services for all workers with essentially preventive and advisory functions**

*No information requested, except where there was a conclusion of non-conformity or a deferral in the previous conclusion for your country. For conclusions of non-conformity, please explain whether and how the problem has been remedied and for deferrals, please reply to the questions raised.*

#### **Para 4):**

The previous conclusions was non-conformity one regarding the provisions of the paragraph on the grounds that it was not established that there was an effective strategy to gradually introduce access to health and safety services for all workers in all sectors of the economy.

At the same time, at the end of 2020, a bill was introduced to the State Duma of the Federal Assembly "On Amendments to the Labor Code for Prevention of Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases"

According to this bill, in order to ensure compliance with labor protection requirements, to monitor their implementation, each employer carrying out

production activities, if number of workers exceeds 50 people, creates a labor protection service or introduces the position of a labor protection specialist.

An employer, if number of workers does not exceed 50 people, makes a decision on creation of a labor protection service or introduction of the position of a labor protection specialist, taking into account the specifics of its production activities.

If the employer, specified in part two of this article, does not have a labor protection service, a full-time labor protection specialist who has the appropriate education and meets the qualification requirements specified in the occupational standard, their functions are performed by the employer - an individual entrepreneur (personally), head of a company, another worker authorized by the employer, or an organization or individual entrepreneur providing services in the field of labor protection, attracted by the employer under a civil law contract.

The structure of the labor protection service in the company and number of workers in the labor protection service should be determined by the employer taking into account the recommendations planned for approval in 2021 by order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia developed taking into account the law enforcement practice on this issue.

At the same time, labor legislation does not provide for restrictions for workers in terms of ensuring protection and hygiene.

### **Article 12 § 1 of the European Social Charter**

Article 12. Right to social security

Paragraph 1 - Existence of a social security system  
Section. Adequacy of the benefits.

*Compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and in connection with maternity*

The presented Conclusions of the European Committee of Social Rights (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) contain information that the situation in the Russian Federation does not comply with Article 12 § 1 of the European Social

Charter (hereinafter referred to as ESC) on the grounds that the minimum level of sickness benefits is inadequate.

The conclusion is based on the fact that the minimum wage has been set at a level below the subsistence minimum and only those with an insurance period of at least 8 years shall receive an amount corresponding to 100% of the minimum wage as a minimum benefit.

An even smaller amount shall be paid to workers with less than 8 years of insurance period. Since the minimum level of benefit is below the subsistence level, the Committee considers that it is manifestly inadequate.

This problem has now been eliminated in the Russian Federation. The main regulatory legal acts governing the issues of determining the minimum wage are the Labor Code of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the Labor Code of the Russian Federation) and Federal Law No. 82-FZ dd June 19, 2000 "On Minimum Wage" (hereinafter referred to as Law No. 82-FZ).

According to article 133 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation, the minimum wage is established simultaneously throughout the entire territory of the Russian Federation by federal law and cannot be lower than the subsistence minimum of the working-age population.

According to article 1 of Law No. 82-FZ, starting from January 1, 2019 and on, annually from January 1 of the corresponding year, the minimum wage shall be established by federal law in an amount not lower than the subsistence minimum of the working-age population in the whole of the Russian Federation for the second quarter of the previous year.

In 2019, the minimum wage was RUB 11,280. From January 1, 2020, the minimum wage is RUB 12,130.

The main law governing the procedure for appointment and payment of insurance coverage for compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and in connection with maternity is the Law No. 255-FZ.

The Law No. 255-FZ regulates legal relations in the system of compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and in connection with maternity,

determines the range of persons subject to compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and in connection with maternity, and types of insurance provided, establishes rights and obligations of subjects of compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and in connection with maternity, and also determines conditions, amounts and procedure for providing temporary disability, pregnancy and childbirth, monthly childcare benefits for citizens subject to compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and in connection with maternity.

Citizens of the Russian Federation, foreign citizens and stateless persons permanently or temporarily residing in the territory of the Russian Federation, as well as foreign citizens and stateless persons temporarily staying in the Russian Federation (with the exception of highly qualified specialists) are subject to compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and in connection with maternity in accordance with Federal Law No. 115-FZ dd July 25, 2002 "On Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the Russian Federation"):

- 1) persons working under employment contracts, including heads of companies who are the sole participants (founders), members of companies, owners of their property;
- 2) state civil servants, municipal servants;
- 3) persons holding government positions of the Russian Federation, government positions of subjects of the Russian Federation, as well as municipal positions held on a permanent basis;
- 4) members of a production cooperative who take personal labor participation in its activities;
- 5) clergy;
- 6) persons sentenced to imprisonment and involved in paid work.

Lawyers, individual entrepreneurs, members of peasant (farmer) households, individuals who are not recognized as individual entrepreneurs (notaries engaged in private practice, other persons engaged in private practice in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Russian Federation), members of

family (tribal) communities of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation are subject to compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and in connection with maternity if they voluntarily entered into a relationship on compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and in connection with maternity and pay insurance contributions for themselves.

In accordance with article 14 of Law No. 255-FZ, temporary disability, pregnancy and childbirth benefits are calculated based on average earnings of the insured person, for two calendar years preceding the year of temporary disability or maternity leave, including during work (service, other activity) from another plan sponsor (other plansponsors)

The average earnings, on the basis of which the benefits are calculated, include all types of payments and other benefits in favor of the insured person, for which insurance contributions to the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation are accrued in accordance with Federal Law No. 212-FZ dated 24.07.2009 "On Insurance Contributions to Pension Fund of the Russian Federation, Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation, Federal Fund of Compulsory Medical Insurance "(hereinafter - Law No. 212-FZ) (for the period through December 31, 2016 inclusive) and (or) in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation on taxes and fees (starting from January 1, 2017).

The base for calculating insurance contributions to the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation in relation to each individual is established by Law No. 212-FZ, Tax Code of the Russian Federation, is indexed annually and amounts to:

- from 1 January 2019 -RUB 865 000 ;
- from 1 January 2018 - RUB 815 000 ;
- from 1 January 2017 - RUB 755 000;
- from 1 January 2016 -RUB 718 000;
- from 1 January 2015 - RUB 670 000;
- from 1 January 2014 -RUB 624 000.

The base to calculate insurance contributions is the maximum amount of earnings on which insurance contributions to the Fund are calculated and from which temporary disability, pregnancy and childbirth benefits are calculated.



The average daily earnings for calculating temporary disability benefits is determined by dividing the amount of accrued earnings for the two years preceding the year of occurrence of the insured event by 730 (part 3 of Article 14 of Law No. 255-FZ).

The maximum average daily earnings in 2019 was RUB 2,150.68 (755,000 rubles + RUB 815,000)/730), in 2020 it is RUB 2,301.37 (815,000 + 865,000)/ 730).

The amount of temporary disability benefit in case of loss of ability to work due to illness or injury depends on the length of the insurance period and amount of average earnings (part 1 of Article 7 of Law No. 255-FZ).

insurance period of up to 5 years - 60% of the average earnings;

insurance period of 5 to 8 years - 80% of the average earnings;

insurance period over 8 years - 100% of the average earnings.

The amount of temporary disability benefit payable is determined by multiplying the average daily earnings by the percentage of the benefit (depending on the length of the insurance period) and by the number of days of disability.

The right to receive temporary disability benefits does not depend on insurance period.

An insured person who has less than six months' insurance period is paid temporary disability benefits in an amount not exceeding the minimum wage for a full calendar month, established by federal law, and in areas and localities in which regional coefficients to wages are applied in the prescribed manner, in the amount, not exceeding the minimum wage, taking into account these coefficients.

In the event that the insured person in two years preceding the year of the occurrence of the insured event did not have earnings, as well as if the average earnings calculated for these periods, calculated for a full calendar month, are lower than the minimum wage established by federal law on the day of the insured event, and in areas and localities in which regional coefficients to wages are applied in accordance with the established procedure, lower than the minimum wage established taking into account these coefficients, the average earnings, on the basis of which the temporary disability benefit is calculated, is taken equal to the minimum

wage established by federal law for the day the occurrence of the insured event, and in areas and localities in which, in accordance with the established procedure, regional coefficients are applied to wages equal to the minimum wage established taking into account these coefficients (part 1.1 of Article 14 of Law No. 255-FZ). Average daily earnings in this case are determined by the formula: minimum wage \* 24/730. In 2020, the average daily wage calculated using this formula is RUB 398.79 (12 130 \* 24/730).

On April 1, 2020, Federal Law No. 104-FZ dd 01.04.2020 "On Specifics of Calculating Temporary Disability Benefits and Monthly Payments in Connection with the Birth (Adoption) of the First or Second child" came into force, according to which temporary disability benefits paid to insured persons for periods of disability falling within the period from April 1 to December 31, 2020 inclusive, are calculated taking into account the following features. When temporary disability benefit calculated in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 255-FZ, calculated for a full calendar month, is lower than the minimum wage established by federal law, temporary disability benefit is paid to the insured person in the amount calculated on the basis of the minimum wage, calculated for a full calendar month.

In regions and localities in which regional coefficients to wages are applied in the prescribed manner, the minimum wage for calculating temporary disability benefits is determined taking into account these coefficients. The amount of the daily allowance is determined by dividing the minimum wage established by federal law by the number of calendar days in the calendar month during which the period of temporary disability falls, and amount of the temporary disability benefit to be paid is calculated by multiplying the specified amount of the daily allowance for temporary disability by the number of calendar days attributable to the period of temporary disability in each calendar month.

Temporary disability benefit is paid in the following cases:

- 1) disability due to illness or injury, including in connection with an operation to artificially terminate pregnancy or in vitro fertilization (hereinafter - disease or injury);

- 2) need to care for a sick family member;
- 3) quarantine of the insured person, as well as quarantine of a child under the age of 7 years attending preschool educational institution, or another family member recognized as legally incompetent;
- 4) implementation of prosthetics for medical indications in a stationary specialized institution;
- 5) follow-up care in the prescribed manner in sanatorium-resort institution located on the territory of the Russian Federation, immediately after the provision of medical care inpatient.

Temporary disability benefit in case of illness or injury of the insured person himself is paid for the entire period of disability until the day of recovery or disability establishment.

An insured person who is recognized as a disabled person in accordance with the established procedure is paid temporary disability benefits (except for tuberculosis) for no more than four consecutive months or five months in a calendar year. If these persons become ill with tuberculosis, the temporary disability benefit is paid until the day of restoration of the ability to work or until the day of revision of the disability group due to tuberculosis (part 3 of Article 6 of Law No. 255-FZ).

In accordance with part 5 of article 6 of Law No. 255-FZ, temporary disability benefit, if it is necessary to take care of a sick family member, is paid to the insured person:

- 1) in the case of caring for a sick child under the age of 7 years - for the entire period of treatment of the child outpatient or joint stay with the child in a medical institution when providing him with medical care inpatient, but not more than 60 calendar days in a calendar year in all cases of caring for this child, and in case of illness of the child included in the list of diseases determined by the federal executive body in charge of developing and implementing state policy and legal regulation in the health sector, no more than 90 calendar days in calendar year for all cases of caring for this child in connection with the specified disease;

2) in the case of caring for a sick child aged 7 to 15 years - for a period of up to 15 calendar days for each case of treatment of the child outpatient or joint stay with the child in a medical institution while providing him with medical care inpatient, but no more more than 45 calendar days in a calendar year for all cases of caring for this child;

3) in the case of caring for a sick disabled child under the age of 18 - for the entire period of treatment of the child outpatient or joint stay with the child in a medical institution when providing him with medical care inpatient, but not more than 120 calendar days in calendar year for all cases of caring for this child;

4) in the case of caring for a sick child under the age of 18 who is HIV-infected - for the entire period of joint stay with the child in a medical organization when providing him with medical care inpatient;

5) in the case of caring for a sick child under the age of 18 with illness associated with a post-vaccination complication, with malignant neoplasms, including malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissues - for the entire period of treatment of the child outpatient or joint stay with the child in a medical organization when providing him with medical care inpatient.

In other cases of caring for a sick family member during treatment on outpatient - no more than 7 calendar days for each case of the disease, but no more than 30 calendar days in a calendar year for all cases of caring for this family member.

Temporary disability benefit in case of quarantine is paid to the insured person who has been in contact with an infectious patient or who has been identified as carrying a bacterium, for the entire period of his\her suspension from work due to quarantine. If children under 7 years of age attending preschool educational institutions or other family members who are recognized as legally incapacitated are subject to quarantine, temporary disability benefits are paid to the insured person (one of the parents, another legal representative or other family member) for the entire quarantine period .

Temporary disability benefit in case of prosthetics for medical reasons in an inpatient specialized institution is paid to the insured person for the entire period of release from work for this reason, including the time of travel to the place of prosthetics and back.

When completing the treatment of the insured person in a sanatorium-resort institution located on the territory of the Russian Federation, immediately after the provision of medical care inpatient, temporary disability benefit is paid for the period of stay in a sanatorium-resort institution, but no more than 24 calendar days (except for tuberculosis) (part 2 of article 6 of Law No. 255-FZ).

Maternity benefit is paid in the amount of 100% of the average earnings for the entire period of maternity leave lasting 70 (in case of multiple pregnancies - 84) calendar days before childbirth and 70 (in case of complicated childbirth - 86, with the birth of two or more children - 110) calendar days after childbirth. (Part 1 of Article 10 of Law No. 255-FZ).

Average daily earnings for calculating maternity benefits are determined by dividing the amount of accrued earnings for two years preceding the year of occurrence of the insured event by the number of calendar days of the billing period (730, 731, 732) minus the calendar days falling on the days of temporary disability, maternity leave, care for the child, as well as for the period of the worker's release from work with full or partial retention of wages in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, if insurance contributions to the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation were not charged for the retained wages for this period.

At the same time, the average daily earnings for calculating maternity benefits cannot exceed the value determined by dividing by 730 sums of the limit values of the base for calculating insurance contributions to the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation by two calendar years preceding the year of the maternity leave.

The amount of maternity benefit is calculated by multiplying the average daily earnings by the number of days spent on maternity leave. Maternity leave is granted for 140 days, for multiple pregnancies for 194 days, for complicated childbirth for 156 days.

The maximum average daily earnings in 2019 was RUB 2,150.68 ((755,000 rubles + 815,000 rubles)/730), in 2020 it is RUB 2,301.37 ((815,000 rubles + 865,000 rubles) / 730) .

Therefore, the maximum possible amount of maternity benefit in 2019 was: RUB 301,095.20 - for 140 days of maternity leave; RUB 417,231.92 - for multiple pregnancies; RUB 355,506.08 - for complicated delivery.

In 2020 -RUB 322,191, 80, RUB 446,465.78 and RUB 359,013.72, respectively.

An insured woman with an insurance period of less than six months is paid maternity benefits in an amount that does not exceed the minimum wage for a full calendar month established by federal law, and in areas and localities in which regional coefficients to wages are applied in accordance with the established procedure, in an amount that does not exceed the minimum wage, taking into account these coefficients (part 3 of article 11 of Law No. 255-FZ).

In order to comply with guarantees for benefits by insured persons, regardless of financial situation and conscientiousness of the employer, the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation is switching to a new model of compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and in connection with maternity, in which the assignment and payment of benefits to the insured person is carried out directly by the territorial bodies of the Fund, not the plansponsor (employer). This model began to operate throughout the Russian Federation from January 1, 2021.

The new mechanism for the assignment and payment of benefits is aimed at reducing administrative barriers, improving the quality of providing benefits to insured persons, avoiding papers, switching to electronic interagency interaction and, ultimately, providing guaranteed benefits to citizens and their timely payment in full, regardless of financial condition and conscientiousness of the employer.

Transition to direct payments to insured persons of insurance coverage by the insurer:

- cardinally solves the problem of providing benefits for compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and in connection with maternity of insured persons, whose employer either has financial problems or actually ceased its activity.

- allows to create a system of control over the validity of the benefit and correctness of the calculation of its amount;

- allows to introduce a mechanism for electronic exchange of information with insurers, medical institution, territorial bodies of state extra-budgetary funds, social protection bodies, Federal Bureau of Medical and Social Expertise;

- allows to work out the technology of the disability certificate in the form of an electronic document, as well as further exclusion from the scheme for calculating benefits of the functions of employers to provide information on wages to the territorial bodies of the Fund (based on information exchange with tax authorities and Pension Fund of Russia).

### ***Compulsory social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases***

The conclusions of the European Committee of Social Rights contain information that the situation in the Russian Federation does not comply with Article 12 § 1 of the ESC on the grounds that the minimum level of benefits in the event of industrial accidents and occupational diseases is inadequate.

According to clause 1 of Article 9 of Law No. 125-FZ, temporary disability benefits due to an industrial accident or occupational disease are paid for the entire period of temporary disability of the insured until his\her recovery or establishment of a permanent loss of ability to work in the amount of 100% of his\her average earnings, calculated in accordance with Law No. 255-FZ. Law No. 255-FZ defines the cases in which the average earnings of the insured person is assumed to be equal to the minimum wage.

For example, if the insured person did not have any earnings, as well as in the event that the average earnings of the insured, calculated for the relevant periods, calculated for a full calendar month, are lower than the minimum wage established

by federal law on the day of the insured event (part 1.1 of Article 14 of Law No. 255-FZ).

In accordance with Article 75 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation (as amended by the Law of the Russian Federation on amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation No. 1-FKZ dated March 14, 2020 "On Improving Regulation of Certain Issues of the Organization and Functioning of Public Authorities"), the state guarantees minimum wage of at least at the level of the subsistence minimum of an able-bodied population as a whole in the Russian Federation. In development of the specified standard of direct action, Federal Law No. 473-FZ dd December 29, 2020 "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation" (entered into force on 01.01.2021) amended Article 1 of Law No. 82-FZ, according to which the minimum wage for the next year is set at an amount not lower than the subsistence minimum of the able-bodied population as a whole in the Russian Federation for the next year and not lower than the minimum wage established for the current year.

### **Measures of state control (supervision) for quality of social assistance to the population**

In accordance with the Regulations on the Federal Service for Labor and Employment, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 324 dated April 30, 2004, inspections of social services institutions of a neuropsychiatric profile (neuropsychiatric boarding institutions, boarding schools for mentally retarded children) are carried out by Rostrud as part of the federal state control (supervision) in the field of social services.

In total, the state labor inspectorates in subjects of the Russian Federation, out of the total number of psycho-neurological boarding schools - 645 institutions, including children's ones, conducted unscheduled field inspections with simultaneous monitoring of 360 institutions. During the unscheduled inspections, 496 violations of the requirements of the legislation in the field of social services were revealed. Based on the results of the inspections, 201 orders were issued to eliminate the identified violations.



The main violations of the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of social services, revealed by state labor inspectorates in subjects of the Russian Federation during inspections in institutions of a neuropsychiatric profile, are as follows:

1. Insufficient provision of openness and accessibility of information about the provider of social services: up-to-date information about the institution is not posted on-line, as well as on information boards in organizations, rights of clients to receive information about the types of social services and their conditions are not respected.

A total of 129 violations were identified, most of which were detected in 8 subjects of the Russian Federation (Republic of Adygea, Republic of Mordovia; Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Chechen Republic, Voronezhskaya oblast, Smolenskaya oblast, Tverskaya oblast, St. Petersburg).

2. Insufficient provision of an accessible environment for people with disabilities and people with limited mobility: conditions have not been created for unhindered entry, exit, movement within institutions, there are no ramps, handrails, elevators, institutions are not equipped with technical means for use by persons with hearing and vision impairments.

In total, 120 violations were identified, most of which were detected in 22 subjects of the Russian Federation (Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Republic of Tyva, Zabaykalskiy kray, Arkhangelskaya oblast, Voronezhskaya oblast, Leningradskaya oblast, Murmanskaya oblast, Smolenskaya oblast, Ulyanovskaya oblast).

3. Failure to comply with sanitary and epidemiological rules and regulations (number of beds in the room does not meet the approved standards, requirements for accommodating persons deprived of the ability to move independently (there are no special beds, anti-decubitus systems), integrity of the walls, floor, ceiling is not observed (in need of repair), number of chairs, bedside tables, compartments in cupboards in living rooms does not correspond to the number of sleeping places in the room).

A total of 99 violations were identified, most of which were detected in 7 subjects of the Russian Federation (Republic of Ingushetia, Republic of Karelia, Republic of Tyva, Udmurt Republic, Permskiy kray, Voronezhskaya oblast, Kaliningradskaya oblast).

4. Insufficient number of premises for provision of social, social and medical, socio-psychological, socio-pedagogical, social and labor services, services in order to increase communicative potential of citizens: there are no rooms for club activities, rooms for a psychologist, gyms, assembly halls.

A total of 33 violations were identified, most of which were detected in 6 subjects of the Russian Federation (Arkhangelskaya oblast, Voronezhskaya oblast, Kaliningradskaya oblast, Moscovskaya oblast, Nizhegorodskaya oblast, Smolenskaya oblast).

According to the results of monitoring carried out with respect to 360 social service institutions of a neuropsychiatric profile, the following was established.

Currently, 91,260 citizens live in verified psycho-neurological boarding institutions, of which 68,023 are incapacitated (74% of the total number of residents). Of the total number of citizens living in neuropsychiatric boarding institutions, 19244 need constant nursing care (constant bed rest).

Clients of neuropsychiatric boarding schools mainly live in rooms for 5-7 people, one sanitary facility is designed on average for 16 residents.

Out of 91260 boarding institutions clients, more than 8473 clients (9%) live in seven-bed or more rooms with the norm of no more than six.

Exceeding the standard for number of residents was established in institutions of 23 subjects of the Russian Federation: Republic of Bashkortostan, Republic of Kalmykia, Republic of Karelia, Komi Republic, Republic of Mari El, Republic of Tatarstan, Chuvash Republic, Zabaykalskiy kray, Krasnoyarskiy kray, Primorskiy kray, Khabarovskiy kray, Voronezhskaya oblast, Ivanovskaya oblast, Kaluzhskaya oblast, Kemerovskaya oblast, Leningradskaya oblast, Lipetskaya oblast, Nizhegorodskaya oblast, Orenburgskaya oblast, Ryazanskaya oblast, Sverdlovskaya oblast, Tverskaya oblast, St. Petersburg.

The application of an individual approach to clients is also complicated by the fact that in psycho-neurological boarding institutions, including children's ones, there are not enough rooms to provide all types of social services. Thus, there is a separate dining room in 276 boarding institutions (77% of the total number of those examined), a room for psychological relief in 211 boarding institutions (59%), rooms for club activities in 268 boarding institutions (74%).

On average, there are 7 people living in institutions per day shift and 10 people living in the night shift.

In general, the proven psycho-neurological boarding institutions are staffed with specialists by 85%. Insufficient staffing of social services institutions of a neuropsychiatric profile is observed in 25 subjects of the Russian Federation: Republic of Bashkortostan, Kabardino-Balkarian Republic, Republic of Karelia, Komi Republic, Udmurt Republic, Altayskiy kray, Krasnodarskiy kray, Belgorodskaya oblast, Bryanskaya oblast, Voronezhskaya oblast, Ivanovskaya oblast, Kaluzhskaya oblast, Kemerovskaya oblast, Kostromskaya oblast, Leningradskaya oblast, Magadanskaya oblast, Moscovskaya oblast, Nizhegorodskaya oblast, Novgorodskaya oblast, Rostovskaya oblast, Sverdlovskaya oblast, Smolenskaya oblast, Chelyabinskaya oblast, Yaroslavl'skaya oblast, St. Petersburg.

In 2019, out of the total number of people who left psychoneurological boarding institutions, only 401 people were discharged for independent living, which is 5% of the total number of people who left

***Article 13 and Article 30.***

***With the view to ensuring the effective exercise of the right to social assistance (art 13 para«a») and the right to protection against poverty (art. 30 para. «a» - «c»)***

Since 2015, the share of population with money incomes below the subsistence level has been steadily decreasing by an average of 0.3 percentage points per year. So, in 2015, it was 13.4% of the total population of the Russian Federation

(19.6 million people), and already in 2019 it was 12.3% (18.1 million people). In the context of a decrease in income of the population caused by the spread of a new coronavirus infection, the poverty level in Q2 2020 amounted to 13.5% (19.9 million people), while by 2030, in the framework of achieving the national development goals of the Russian Federation, the poverty level is planned to be reduced twice the level of 2017 (up to 6.5%).

The Ministry of Labor of Russia, together with subjects of the Russian Federation, is constantly working to reduce the level of poverty and increase the income of citizens. A whole range of measures is aimed at solving this problem, including provision of state social assistance to low-income citizens and families, targeted measures to support low-income families. Since 2019, subjects of the Russian Federation have been developing and implementing regional programs aimed at increasing the real incomes of citizens and reducing the poverty level, providing state social assistance on the basis of a social contract. Targeted assistance is provided, both in cash and in kind, in the form of social benefits, social supplements to pensions, subsidies, social services and provision of vital goods. At the same time, the list of social support measures is annually expanding, their availability is increasing.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1559 dd November 30, 2019 "On Amendments to the State Program of the Russian Federation" Social Support for Citizens "and the Invalidation of Some Acts of the Government of the Russian Federation" from 2020 21 regions participating in the pilot project have been for the first time provided with a federal subsidy for provision of state social assistance on the basis of a social contract in the amount of RUB 7 billion in total. In pursuance of the Address of the President of the Russian Federation to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation dated January 15, 2020, from 2021 the amount of funding will increase to RUB 26.3 billion for all subjects of the Russian Federation. The inclusion of federal support in the implementation of this mechanism allows an increase in the number of recipients and a positive impact on poverty reduction.

In the Russian Federation, a set of measures is being taken to provide material support to citizens in connection with the birth and upbringing of children.

Federal Law No. 81-FZ dd May 19, 1995 "On State Benefits to Citizens with Children" (hereinafter - Federal Law No. 81-FZ) provides for the following types of state benefits to citizens with children:

- maternity benefit;
- a lump-sum benefit for women registered with medical organizations in the early stages of pregnancy;
- a lump-sum benefit for the birth of a child;
- monthly child care benefit;
- child support benefit;
- a lump-sum benefit when transferring a child to a family for upbringing;
- a lump-sum benefit for the pregnant wife of a conscript;
- a monthly benefit for a child of a military serviceman doing military service by conscription.

According to Article 1 of Federal Law No. 81-FZ, the law applies to citizens of the Russian Federation, foreign citizens and stateless persons living in the territory of the Russian Federation.

In addition to the current system of state benefits in connection with the birth and upbringing of children established in accordance with Federal Law No. 81-FZ, Federal Law No. 418-FZ dd December 28, 2017 "On Monthly Payments to Families with Children", additional measures are provided in the form of monthly payments in connection with the birth of the first child and second child from January 1, 2018.

In accordance with the Federal Law No. 305-FZ dd August 2, 2019 "On Amendments to the Federal Law" On Monthly Payments to Families with Children", from January 1, 2020, the means-tested criterion has been changed when establishing a monthly payment in connection with birth (adoption) of the first and (or) second child from 1.5 to 2 times the subsistence minimum of the working-age population, and the period of payment has been extended until the child reaches the age of three.

Monthly payments are provided in the amount of the subsistence minimum for children established in the subject of the Russian Federation. In 2020, the average monthly payments in the Russian Federation amounted to RUB 11,882.28.

As of October 1, 2020, the monthly payment in connection with the birth (adoption) of the first child on an accrual basis from the beginning of implementation is carried out to 972.8 thousand beneficiaries, in connection with the birth (adoption) of the second child - to 293.4 thousand beneficiaries.

Starting in January 2007, families with a second or subsequent child have been provided with an additional measure of state support in the form of maternity (family) capital at the expense of the federal budget.

In 2020, the conditions for provision of maternity (family) capital have changed. The maternity (family) capital program has been extended until December 31, 2026.

In order to support the first births, starting from 2020, the right to maternal (family) capital has been granted to families in the event of the birth of their first child from January 1, 2020 in the amount of RUB 466 thousand.

The amount of maternal (family) capital at the birth of a second or subsequent child from January 1, 2020 has been increased to 616 thousand rubles.

As of October 1, 2020, during the implementation of the maternity (family) capital program, 10.6 million families received state certificates for maternity (family) capital. More than 8.3 million families have already applied for the use of maternity (family) capital.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of March 20, 2020 No. 199 "On Additional Measures of State Support for Families with Children" in 2020, a monthly cash payment for a child aged three to seven years inclusive is established in the amount of 50 percent of the subsistence minimum for children, established in the subject of the Russian Federation. As of October 16, 2020, the monthly cash payment is assigned to 4.1 million children. The amount of funds allocated for the monthly cash payment amounted to 161 billion rubles.

Also, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 606 dd May 7, 2012 "On Measures to Implement Demographic Policy of the Russian Federation", the number of regions that receive co-financing from the federal budget for a monthly cash payment in connection with the birth of the third child or subsequent children before the child reaches age three years. In 2020, there were 75 subjects of the Russian Federation. In addition, to reduce the burden on budgets of subjects of the Russian Federation, the formula for calculating the subsidy was changed. The total amount of co-financing for 2020 amounted to RUB 51.4 billion.

In all subjects of the Russian Federation, a system of measures of social support for families with children has been established, including in the form of child benefits: in the basic amount; children of single mothers; children of conscripts; children whose parents avoid paying alimony; children from large families; disabled children; children of disabled parents and others.

In addition, the following measures of state social policy are aimed at reducing the level of poverty:

- annual indexation of social payments, benefits to citizens in connection with the birth and upbringing of children and maternity capital (including the unused part) not lower than the inflation rate;

- annual increase in wages of certain categories of workers in the public sector, in 2021 by 5.8 percent, in 2022 - by 6.2 percent, in 2023 - by 6.6 percent;

- annual increase in wages for all categories of workers of federal state institutions, as well as judges, prosecutors of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation, federal state civil servants and other categories of workers of federal state bodies, starting from October 1 in 2022 - 4.0 percent, and in 2023 - 4.0 percent;

- ensuring the growth of pension provision above the inflation rate;

- employment promotion of certain categories of citizens (women raising children, disabled people, older people);

- implementation of preventive measures to decrease the poverty of poor citizens and families, including measures aimed at creating a desire to improve the standard of living of such citizens and families.

**Social assistance to people who do not have resident status or other status that would allow them to legally reside on the territory of the Russian Federation**

Part 2 of Article 1 of the Federal Law of December 28, 2013 No. 442-FZ "On Social Services Fundamentals for Citizens in the Russian Federation" (hereinafter - Federal Law No. 442-FZ) applies exclusively to foreign citizens permanently residing in the Russian Federation.

Temporary residents and/or regularly employed in the Russian Federation. In accordance with paragraph eleven of Clause 1 of Article 2 of Federal Law No. 115-FZ dd July 25, 2002 "On Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the Russian Federation", foreign citizens permanently residing in the territory of the Russian Federation are understood to be persons who have received a residence permit.

The provisions of Federal Law No. 442-FZ do not apply to other categories of foreign citizens, such as, for example, temporary residents and/or regularly employed.

In addition, if foreign persons believe that their rights are being violated, then they have the right to apply to the prosecutor's office with a statement about the discrimination on social security issues in relation to them, to take measures of the prosecutor's response and possibly bring offenders to administrative responsibility under Article 5.62 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation.

Qualifications for permanent residence permit (obtaining a residence permit) are within the competence of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation and are regulated by the Federal Law of July 25, 2002 No. 115-FZ "On Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the Russian Federation", Regulation on the Ministry Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, as well as the administrative regulations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation for provision of state services for residence permit to foreign citizens and stateless



persons, replacement of foreign citizens and stateless persons' residence permit in the Russian Federation, approved by order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia No. 417 dated 11 June 2020.

At the same time, in order to support labor migrants who remain in Russia during the pandemic, a number of serious decisions have been made.

Taking into account the current situation, the President of the Russian Federation issued Decree No. 274 dd April 18, 2020, containing temporary measures to resolve the legal status of foreign citizens and stateless persons in the Russian Federation in connection with the threat of further spread of the new coronavirus infection

In accordance with the Decree, for foreign citizens who arrived in the territory of the Russian Federation through a visa-free regime, for the period from March 15 to June 15, 2021, **the following periods were suspended:**

temporary stay, as well as periods for which they were registered for temporary stay;

validity period of the migration card, as well as the patent.

In addition, during the specified period, foreign citizens who work with the patent do not need to pay an advance payment of personal income tax.

That is, during the indicated period, foreign citizens who work with the patent are not required to apply for extension of patents, as well as to pay an advance payment on personal income tax.

In addition, employers, customers of work (services) who have received, in accordance with the established procedure, permission to attract and use foreign workers, subject to implementation of established restrictions and other measures aimed at ensuring the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population, have the right to apply for issuance (extension) of work permit for a foreign citizen or stateless person who arrived in the Russian Federation through visa. Such a permit is issued (extended) without taking into account the requirements for stated purpose of the visit of a foreign citizen or stateless person for any period up to June 15, 2021 inclusive.

### **Registration in order to find suitable work by citizens and measures of social support for unemployed citizens**

Based on Temporary Rules citizens who have submitted an application in electronic form to employment services for provision of public services to assist them in finding a suitable job, regardless of their place of residence in the Russian Federation, as well as their stay in the Russian Federation (hereinafter - the application in electronic form) should be registered in order to find a suitable job.

An application in electronic form is filled in by a citizen in the personal account of the information and analytical system All-Russian base of vacancies "Work in Russia" (hereinafter - the information and analytical system) or in the personal account of the federal state information system "Unified portal of state and municipal services (functions)" in the form approved by the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation.

A citizen also has the right to apply to employment services with an application for provision of a public service to assist him in finding a suitable job in person.

When personally contacting the employment services for assistance in finding a suitable job, a citizen is assisted in filling out an application in electronic form using applicant's personal account in the information and analytical system or personal account of the unified portal.

If a citizen does not have a confirmed account in the federal state information system "Unified identification and authentication system in the infrastructure providing information and technological interaction of information systems used to provide state and municipal services in electronic form", the employment service shall register him\her in the specified system.

Registration in order to find a suitable job is carried out as the employment service enters into the register of beneficiaries of public services in the field of employment - natural persons information contained in the application in electronic form, as well as the date of the citizen's appeal to employment services, which is the date of registration in order to find a suitable job.

Registration in order to find a suitable job for citizens belonging to the category of disabled people is carried out when the disabled person submits an application in electronic form, as well as if there is an extract from the individual rehabilitation or habilitation program for the disabled person in the employment service received by the employment service in accordance with Article 11 of the Federal Law "On Social Protection of Disabled people in the Russian Federation" from the federal institution of medical and social expertise.

Employment services request from the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation using the information and analytical system, through a unified system of interdepartmental electronic interaction information on earnings (income) of the citizen filled out application in electronic form, for which insurance contributions for compulsory pension insurance were charged, for 3 months preceding the calendar quarter before the month of filing the application in electronic form in the information and analytical system, on insurance periods, last place of work, as well as other information necessary for provision of public services in the field of promoting employment of population, assigning and calculating social benefits to citizens recognized in the prescribed manner unemployed at the disposal of the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation.

For the purposes of the Provisional Rules, the specified information on citizen's earnings (income) is equated to information contained in the certificate of average earnings for the last 3 months according to the last month of work (service).

Also, for the purposes of the Provisional Rules, the condition of having 26 weeks of employment (service) relations in the 12 months preceding the onset of unemployment, which is necessary when determining the amount of unemployment benefits as a percentage of the average earnings calculated for the last 3 months at the last place of work (service), is considered fulfilled if, on the basis of information provided by the employer to the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation, the citizen has been in labor relations for 6 or more months within 12 months preceding the date of submission of the application in electronic form.

The decision on recognition of an able-bodied citizen registered in order to search for a suitable job, who does not have a job or earnings, as unemployed by the employment services at the place of residence of the citizen is made no later than 11 days from the date of submitting the application in electronic form.

If the application in electronic form is submitted by a citizen on a weekend or a non-working holiday, the day of submission of the application is the next working day.

In case of confirmation of inaccurate information contained in the electronic application, the employment services refuse the citizen to register him\her as an unemployed and notifies in electronic form using the information and analytical system or the unified portal.

Citizens who have been denied recognition as unemployed in accordance with the established procedure, as well as citizens who have independently withdrawn their electronic application have the right to reapply to the employment services for provision of public services to assist them in finding a suitable job after 7 days from the day of refusal, or self-withdrawal of the electronic application.

When registering, citizens are notified in electronic form using an information and analytical system or a the unifies portal that they are registered as unemployed at the employment services.

The decision on appointment of unemployment benefits is taken simultaneously with the decision on recognition of the citizen as unemployed. Citizens in electronic form using the information and analytical system or the unified portal are notified of the amount and timing of payment of unemployment benefits.

Unemployment benefits are accrued to citizens from the 1st day of their recognition as unemployed.

For 2020, the minimum amount of unemployment benefits is set at RUB 1,500 and maximum amount of unemployment benefits is set at RUB 12,130 (Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 346 dd March 27, 2020).

For the purpose of social protection of citizens recognized as unemployed in the established manner in the context of a deteriorating economic situation due to

the spread of the new coronavirus infection on the territory of the Russian Federation, amendments were made to this resolution, as a result of which it was established that:

minimum amount of unemployment benefits in May - August is set at RUB 4,500;

to citizens dismissed and recognized as unemployed in accordance with the established procedure starting from March 1, 2020, with the exception of citizens dismissed for violation of labor discipline or other culpable actions provided for by the legislation of the Russian Federation, unemployment benefit in April - August 2020 is set at RUB 12,130;

to citizens dismissed and recognized as unemployed in accordance with the established procedure starting from March 1, 2020 and having children under the age of 18, the amount of unemployment benefits in April - June 2020 increases in proportion to the number of children at the rate of RUB 3000 for each child to one of the parents, foster parents, adoptive parents, as well as guardian (curator);

to individual entrepreneurs who ceased their activities in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Russian Federation after March 1, 2020 and are recognized as unemployed in the prescribed manner, unemployment benefits are set at RUB 12,130 for a period not exceeding 3 months, but no later than October 1, 2020;

to citizens recognized as unemployed in accordance with the established procedure and having children under the age of 18, the amount of unemployment benefits in June - September 2020 increases in proportion to the number of children at the rate of RUB 3000 for each child to one of the parents, adoptive parents, adoptive parents, as well as guardian (custodian);

Citizens who are recognized as unemployed in accordance with the established procedure and have lost the right to receive unemployment benefits after March 1, 2020 due to expiration of established period, the payment of unemployment benefits is extended for a period not exceeding 3 months, but no later than October 1, 2020, in the amount of unemployment benefits due to a citizen on

the day of the end of the established period but not higher than the maximum amount of unemployment benefits and not less than the minimum amount of unemployment benefits in force on the day of the decision to extend the period of payment.

As part of the implementation of measures to support employment actively in 2020, a Priority measures (actions) plan was developed to ensure sustainable development of the economy in the context of a worsening situation due to the spread of the new coronavirus infection, approved by the Prime Minister of the Russian Federation, M.V. Mishustin, No. 2182p-P13 dated March 17, 2020. Pursuant to clause 1.6. of the Priority measures (actions) plan to ensure sustainable economic development in the context of a worsening situation due to the spread of the new coronary infection, instructions of the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, M. Mishustin, No. MM-P43-4054kv dated April 26, 2020 by order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1726-r dated July 4, 2020 Rostrud received from the reserve fund of the Government of the Russian Federation budget allocations in the amount of RUB 4,148.6 million for the implementation of additional measures in 79 subjects of the Russian Federation for a total number of 80.7 thousand people, including the organization of temporary employment for 26 , 1 thousand workers at risk of dismissal, and organization of public works for 54.6 thousand citizens looking for work and applying to employment services, as well as unemployed citizens.

As of 24 December 2020:

In 79 subjects of the Russian Federation, control indicators for activities have been introduced into regional programs;

In all subjects of the Russian Federation, work was carried out to conclude contracts with organizations and contracts with unemployed citizens and citizens looking for work;

As part of the implementation of the contracts, 101.5 thousand citizens were recruited with the planned indicator of 80.7 thousand people, including temporary work - 39.4 thousand people, public works - 62.1 thousand people. The fact that the number of participants in the events exceeds the planned number is associated with

attraction of additional personnel due to the need in the labor market and simultaneous saving of funds from interbudgetary transfers;

Given the re-spread of the new coronavirus infection (second wave), individual employers are forced to terminate contracts for implementation of temporary and public works. As a result, there were savings on the Rostrud account in the amount of RUB 1,115.4 million proposed to be redistributed to the reserve fund of the Government of the Russian Federation. Cash expenses from September to December 23, 2020 amounted to RUB 2,150.4 million.

As part of the implementation of measures for implementation of active support for employment in 2020, an increase was also made in budget allocations for provision of subventions from the federal budget to the budgets of subjects of the Russian Federation for provision of social payments to citizens recognized as unemployed in the established manner (if necessary), additional monthly payments were assigned in April- June 2020 in the amount of RUB 3000 per child for families with unemployed parents.

The minimum wage (minimum wage) tends to increase gradually and correspond to its subsistence rate (draft Federal Law "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation in terms of Increasing the Minimum Wage to Subsistence Rate of the Able-bodied Population").

***The operation of social services has been maintained during the COVID-19 crisis and whether specific measures have been taken in view of possible future such crises.(art 14 p.1 subp «a»)***

The introduction of restrictive measures related to the coronavirus pandemic affected the work of social services. In these conditions, the provision of social services in a semi-stationary form was carried out remotely. Also, the subjects of the Russian Federation widely used technologies of online consultation of citizens (Skype, use of instant messengers and social media platforms), which is especially

important in conditions of self-isolation due to pandemic of the new coronavirus infection.

According to the operational data of the executive authorities of subjects of the Russian Federation, in January - April 2020, 5,151 appeals were received by the social services due to domestic violence, or 90% by January - April 2019 (5,716 appeals).

In all subjects of the Russian Federation, the Children's Helpline service operates under the all-Russian number 8-800-2000-122. Not only children and adolescents, but also their parents, other citizens who need to receive emergency psychological and other qualified assistance can apply for advice using this specified phone number.

In addition, in 28 subjects of the Russian Federation, at the bases of crisis centers and shelters for women who find themselves in extreme psychological and social conditions, there are regional helplines, as well as hotlines that provide psychological assistance to this category of citizens.

The number of calls received by the helpline on issues of domestic violence in January-April 2020 amounted to 2,190, or 58% compared to January-April 2019 (3,760 calls).

At the same time, we note that, according to statistical observation in the form 1-CD, at the beginning of 2020, there are 2,768 social service institutions for families and children operating in the Russian Federation, which have 1,338 inpatient departments for 47,504 places, 764 day care departments for 19,692 places. Of these, 2,315 are state institutions, 437 are municipal, 16 are of a different form of ownership.

Social services to citizens who applied to social service institutions for reasons related to family (domestic) violence were provided by the following social services:

- 241 centers of social assistance to families and children, with 168 inpatient departments for 4,580 places, 136 day care departments for 3,609 places;
- 587 social rehabilitation centers for minors with 590 inpatient departments for 17 410 places, 156 day care departments for 3 313 places;



- 68 social shelters for children with 69 inpatient departments for 2,048 places, 4 day care departments for 50 places;

- 361 departments for work with families and children in social service centers with 15 inpatient departments for 246 places, 23 day care departments for 614 places;

- 947 integrated centers of social services for the population, with 138 inpatient departments for 2,482 beds, 203 day care departments for 3,476 beds;

- 14 crisis centers for women with 17 inpatient departments for 439 places, 2 day care departments for 73 places.

In social service institutions for families and children there are 71 crisis departments for women and 57 social hotels for women with minor children.

In subjects of the Russian Federation, it is planned to increase the number of social service institutions for persons who find themselves in a crisis situation, including those who have been subjected to domestic violence.

The Ministry of Labor of Russia sent recommendations to subjects of the Russian Federation on organization of work to increase the accessibility of social services for women and children who have been subjected to violence, and to reduce the risks of domestic violence in families with children, in which it is proposed to:

- create, if necessary, structural units (social and psychological services) in social service institutions that provide social services to citizens who have suffered from violence, including the creation of mobile brigades;

- create regional resource center (site) for information and methodological support of activities of structural units (services) providing social services to citizens who have suffered from violence;

- develop, test and implement programs for prevention of various forms of violence, including domestic violence (with the involvement of socially oriented non-profit institutions included in the register of social service providers);

- ensure operational interdepartmental interaction in the provision of social services to citizens who have suffered from violence;

- on a regular basis conduct information and preventive campaigns to counter violence and formation of intolerance of violence in society (social advertising: outdoor, print, transport, television, media, Internet, etc.), strengthen explanatory work with citizens on personal security.

Social services for citizens on the territory of the Russian Federation are carried out in accordance with Federal Law No. 442-FZ dd December 28, 2013 "On Social Services Fundamentals for Citizens in the Russian Federation" (hereinafter - Federal Law No. 442-FZ).

In accordance with Article 8 of Federal Law No. 442-FZ, the approval of the procedure for provision of social services by providers of social services belongs to the powers of state authorities of subjects of the Russian Federation in the field of social services.

In accordance with Article 14 of Federal Law No. 442-FZ, the basis for considering the issue of providing social services is a written or electronic application of a citizen or his\her legal representative for provision of social services or appeal in his\her interests of other citizens, appeal of state bodies, local authorities self-government, public associations directly to the authorized body of subject of the Russian Federation or authorized organization, or statement or appeal submitted within the interdepartmental interaction.

In accordance with Article 15 of Federal Law No. 442-FZ, a citizen is recognized as in need of social services if there are the following circumstances that worsen or may worsen the conditions of his\her life:

- 1) complete or partial loss of ability to carry out self-service, to move independently, to provide basic life needs due to illness, injury, age or disability;
- 2) presence of a disabled or disabled person in the family, including a disabled child or disabled children who need constant nursing care;
- 3) presence of a child or children (including those under guardianship) experiencing difficulties in social adaptation;
- 4) lack of opportunity to provide care (including temporary) for a disabled person, child, children, as well as lack of care custody;

5) presence of an intra-family conflict, including with persons with drug or alcohol addiction, persons with an addiction to gambling, persons suffering from mental disorders, presence of domestic violence;

6) lack of a definite place of residence, including for a person who has not reached the age of twenty-three and has completed his\her stay in an organization for orphans and children left without parental care;

7) lack of work and livelihood;

8) presence of other circumstances recognized by the regulatory legal acts of the subject of the Russian Federation as worsening or capable of worsening the living conditions of citizens.

According to Article 32 of Federal Law No. 442-FZ, social services in the form of social services at home and in semi-inpatient social services are provided for a fee or partial payment, if, on the date of application, the average per capita income of beneficiaries of social services, calculated in accordance with Part 4 of Article 31 of this Federal Law exceeds the maximum per capita income established by Part 5 of Article 31 of this Federal Law. The amount of the monthly payment for provision of social services in the form of social services at home and semi-inpatient social services is calculated on the basis of tariffs for social services, but cannot exceed fifty percent of the difference between the average per capita income of the beneficiary and limit value of the average per capita income established by Part 5 Article 31 of this Federal Law.

As for support for work of social services during the period of coronavirus infection, it is reported that, in accordance with the instruction of the President of the Russian Federation No. Pr-791 dated May 9, 2020, incentive payments for special working conditions for workers of inpatient social service institutions working in shifts have been established as a priority, that is, living within the institution during the shift.

Based on clause 3 of the Rules for the provision of other interbudgetary transfers in 2020, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation No. 681

dd May 15, 2020, incentive payments are made to workers of inpatient social service institutions subject to the conditions:

- a special mode of work has been introduced in the institution implying temporary isolation (observation) of residence in inpatient institution of social services, workers of the social services institution;

- payment is made to workers for work in a shift of at least 14 calendar days.

Thus, the introduction of incentive payments is due to significant changes in working conditions, in accordance with which workers of the relevant institutions are forced to live inpatient, stationary departments created as not inpatient ones for two weeks.

In connection with the letter of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia dated July 13, 2020 No. 6098/ДГПЧ on preparation of the next report on fulfillment by the Russian Federation of obligations under the European Social Charter, the Social Insurance Development Department has considered the issues of the European Committee of Social Rights (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) and reports on the competence.

The Committee asks to provide information on social security coverage and its modalities provided to persons employed or whose work is managed through digital platforms (e.g. cycle delivery services). (page 9 of the Committee's questions).

Provision for compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and in connection with maternity.

Citizens of the Russian Federation, as well as foreign citizens and stateless persons permanently or temporarily residing in the territory of the Russian Federation, working under employment contracts (foreign workers temporarily staying in the Russian Federation have the right to receive insurance coverage only in the form of temporary disability benefits, provided that insurance contributions are paid for them to the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation for a period of at least six months preceding the month the insured event occurred in).

In accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, persons working under employment contracts are subject to compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and in connection with maternity from the first day of work. Persons working under civil law contracts, including contracts for provision of services for a fee, are not insured under compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and in connection with maternity and do not have the right to receive insurance coverage.

Payment of benefits for compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and in connection with maternity is carried out at the expense of insurance contributions paid by the employer to the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation from the earnings of the worker (insured person). The rate of insurance contributions to the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation is 2.9 percent of payments and other benefits accrued in favor of the insured person, but not higher than the maximum base for calculating insurance contributions established in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation on taxes and fees.

The maximum value of the base for calculating insurance contributions is subject to annual (from January 1 of the corresponding year) indexation, taking into account the growth of the average wage in the Russian Federation. The amount of the specified limit value of the base for calculating insurance contributions is established by the Government of the Russian Federation. In 2018, the maximum base for calculating insurance contributions for compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and in connection with maternity was RUB 815,000 per year, in 2019 – RUB 865,000 per year, in 2020 – RUB 912,000. That is, employers pay insurance contributions to the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation not from the entire amount of earnings of insured persons (workers) for the year, but only from the established amounts. Accordingly, the specified values are limited to earnings from which benefits are calculated.

Self-employed citizens (individual entrepreneurs, lawyers, notaries engaged in private practice, and other persons engaged in private practice in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Russian Federation) have the right

to voluntarily enter into legal relations on compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and in connection with maternity and pay insurance contributions to the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation based on the cost of the insurance year. In 2018, the cost of the insurance year was RUB 3302.17, in 2019 – RUB 3925.44, in RUB 2020 - 4221.24 ).

Persons who voluntarily entered into a legal relationship on compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and in connection with maternity acquire the right to receive insurance coverage, subject to payment of insurance contributions for the calendar year preceding the calendar year in which the insured event occurred.

•The types of insurance coverage for compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and in connection with maternity are:

- temporary disability benefit;
- lump-sum benefit for women registered with medical institutions in the early stages of pregnancy;
- maternity benefit;
- lump sum benefit for the birth of a child;
- monthly childcare benefit;
- social allowance for burial in the event of the death of the insured person or a minor family member of the insured person.

*Compulsory social insurance provision against industrial accidents and occupational diseases.*

Compulsory social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases in the Russian Federation covers:

- 1) individuals performing work on the basis of an employment contract concluded with the plansponsor;
- 2) individuals sentenced to imprisonment and involved in labor by the plansponsor.

Individuals performing work on the basis of a civil law contract are subject to compulsory social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases,

if in accordance with the said contract the plansponsor is obliged to pay insurance contributions to the insurer.

The legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of compulsory social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases applies to foreign citizens and stateless persons, unless otherwise provided by federal laws or international treaties of the Russian Federation.

The types of insurance coverage for compulsory social insurance against industrial accidents are:

temporary disability benefit assigned in connection with an insured event and paid out of funds for compulsory social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases;

insurance payments:

- lump-sum insurance payment to the insured or to persons entitled to receive such payment in the event of his\her death;

- monthly insurance payment to the insured or to persons entitled to receive such payments in the event of his\her death;

- payment of additional costs associated with medical, social and professional rehabilitation of the insured in the presence of direct consequences of the insured event, for:

- treatment of the insured, carried out in the territory of the Russian Federation immediately after a serious accident at work, until the restoration of working capacity or the establishment of a permanent loss of working capacity;

- purchase of medicines for medical use and medical devices;

- nursing (special medical and household) care for the insured, including that carried out by his family members;

- travel of the insured, and, if necessary, travel of an accompanying person to receive certain types of medical and social rehabilitation (treatment immediately after a serious industrial accident, medical rehabilitation in institutions providing spa services, obtaining a special vehicle, ordering, fitting, receiving, repairing, replacing prostheses, prosthetic and orthopedic products, orthoses,

technical means of rehabilitation) and when sent by the insurer to the institution of medical and social expertise and to the institution that examines the connection between the disease and occupation;

- medical rehabilitation in institutions that provide spa services, including with trip voucher, including payment for treatment, accommodation and meals for the insured, and, if necessary, payment for travel, accommodation and meals for the accompanying person, payment for the insured's vacation (in excess of annual paid leave, established by the legislation of the Russian Federation) for the entire period of his\her treatment and travel to the place of treatment and back;

- manufacture and repair of prostheses, prosthetic and orthopedic products and orthoses;

- provision of technical means of rehabilitation and their repair;

- provision of vehicles with appropriate medical indications and absence of contraindications to driving, their current and major repairs and payment of expenses for fuel and lubricants;

- vocational training and obtaining additional vocational education.

The Committee requests information on any impact of the COVID-19 crisis on social security coverage and on any specific measures taken to compensate or alleviate possible negative impacts (page 10 of the Committee's questions)

The current legislation provides for payment of benefits for temporary disability in the event of disability due to illness or injury, as well as in other cases, including quarantine, to persons working under an employment contract<sup>1</sup>. The payment of this allowance is carried out on the basis of a certificate of temporary disability (sick leave).

In the current situation with the spread of the new coronavirus infection, additional measures have been taken to provide social protection to working citizens.

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<sup>1</sup> Federal Law No. 255-FZ dd December 29, 2006 "On Compulsory Social Insurance in Case of Temporary Disability and in Connection with Maternity";.



1. The Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 294<sup>2</sup> March 18, 2020 was adopted, it approved the Temporary Rules for issuance of certificates of temporary disability, appointment and payment of benefits for temporary disability in case of quarantine (hereinafter referred to as the Temporary Rules)

The Temporary Rules in force from March 20, 2020 to July 1, 2020, established a special procedure for issuing certificates of temporarily disability for insured persons arrived from countries with the registered cases of a new coronavirus infection (2019-nCoV) as well as for insured persons living together with them, according to which these persons could get the certificate of temporary disability remotely by submitting an application through the personal account of the social services' beneficiary of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the Fund) on the official website of the Fund with the attachment of electronic images of documents confirming departure from the countries with the registered cases of the new coronavirus infection (cohabitation with these persons).

At the same time, in contrast to the general procedure in which temporary disability benefits are paid after the closure of the certificate of temporary disability, to quarantine payment of temporary disability benefits to insured persons arrived from countries with registered cases of the new coronavirus infection as well as to insured persons, living with them, was carried out in two stages: the first payment - no later than the end of the 7th calendar (or 5th working) day of quarantine; the second payment - within one calendar day from the date of closing the certificate of temporary disability.

2. The Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 402<sup>3</sup> dd 01.04.2020 was adopted (as amended by decrees of the Government of the Russian

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<sup>2</sup> Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 294 March 18, 2020 "On approval of the Temporary Rules for issuing certificates of temporarily disability, appointment and payment of benefits for temporary disability in case of quarantine."

<sup>3</sup> Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 402 dated 01.04.2020 "On Approval of the Temporary Rules for Issuing Certificates of Temporary Disability, Assignment and Payment of Temporary Disability Benefits in Case of Quarantine to Insured Persons Aged 65 and Older"

Federation No. 517<sup>4</sup> dd April 16, 2020, No. 683<sup>5</sup> dd May 15, 2020, No. 791<sup>6</sup> dd May 30, 2020 and No. 876<sup>7</sup> dd June 18 2020), which approved the Temporary Rules for Issuing Certificates of Temporary Disability, Assignment and Payment of Temporary Disability Benefits in Case of Quarantine to Insured Persons Aged 65 and Older (hereinafter - the Temporary Rules)

The Temporary Rules came into force on April 6, 2020 and established a special procedure for issuing certificates of temporary disability, assigning and paying temporary disability benefits to insured persons aged 65 and older who comply with the self-isolation regime (at the place of residence or place of stay, actual location, including in residential and garden houses located on garden land plots), with the exception of persons transferred to a remote mode of work or who are on annual paid leave. For these persons, a remote registration of certificates of temporary disability was provided for 14 calendar days from 6 to 19 April 2020, for 11 calendar days from 20 to 30 April 2020, for 18 calendar days from 12 to 29 May 2020, for 11 calendar days from 1 until June 11, 2020.

In addition, if the top officials of subjects of the Russian Federation ( heads of the supreme executive bodies of state power of subjects of the Russian Federation), on the basis of proposals (instructions) of the chief state physicians of subjects of the Russian Federation and their deputies, make a decision to extend the period of validity of restrictive measures aimed at ensuring sanitary - the epidemiological well-being of the population, in terms of the need to comply with the self-isolation regime by persons aged 65 years and older, for these insured persons, remote registration of certificates of disability is provided at a time for the period from June

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<sup>4</sup> Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 517 dated 04.16.2020 "On Amendments to the Temporary Rules for Issuing Certificates of Temporary Disability, Assignment and Payment of Temporary Disability Benefits in Case of Quarantine to Insured Persons Aged 65 and Older";

<sup>5</sup> Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 683 dd 15.05.2020 "On Amendments to the Temporary Rules for Issuing Certificates of Temporary Disability, Assignment and Payment of Temporary Disability Benefits in Case of Quarantine to Insured Persons Aged 65 and Older";

<sup>6</sup> Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 791 dd 30.05.2020 "On Amendments to the Temporary Rules for Issuing Certificates of Temporary Disability, Assignment and Payment of Temporary Disability Benefits in Case of Quarantine to Insured Persons Aged 65 and Older";

<sup>7</sup> Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 876 dd June 18, 2020 "On Amendments to the Temporary Rules for Issuing Certificates of Temporary Disability, Assignment and Payment of Temporary Disability Benefits in Case of Quarantine to Insured Persons Aged 65 and Older"

15, 2020 until the end of the period for compliance with the self-isolation regime, determined by the decision to extend the restrictive measures on the territory of subject of the Russian Federation.

At the same time, all information for drawing up certificates of temporary disability and appointment of temporary disability benefits is submitted by the plansponsors (employers) to the Fund without the participation of the insured person.

The payment of benefits to working citizens aged 65 and older is carried out at a time for the entire specified period within 7 calendar days from the date of formation of the electronic certificate of temporary disability.

3. In order to increase the amount of temporary disability benefits to persons with a small insurance record and earnings, Federal Law No. 104-FZ dd 01.04.2020 "On Specifics of Calculating Temporary Disability Benefits and Monthly Payments in Connection with the Birth (Adoption) of the First or a Second Child. "

This Federal Law stipulates that the amount of temporary disability benefits for periods of disability from April 1 to December 31, 2020 (inclusive), calculated for a full calendar month, cannot be lower than the minimum wage established by federal law, and in regions and localities, in which the regional coefficients are applied to wages in the prescribed manner, - cannot be lower than the minimum wage determined taking into account these regional coefficients.

### **Information on measures taken in the Russian Federation in order to compensate or alleviate possible negative impact of the crisis situation caused by COVID-19**

1. In connection with the inclusion of coronavirus infection (2019-nCoV) in the List of diseases posing a danger to others on January 31, 2020, approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 715 dated December 1, 2004, in order to prevent the spread of the new coronavirus infection in the Russian Federation and ensure sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population of the Russian Federation, as well as in order to take measures to implement the rights of citizens to health protection, by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 294 dated March 18, 2020, the Temporary Rules for Issuing Certificates of Temporary Disability, Assignment and Payment of Temporary Disability Benefits in Case of Quarantine were approved. These Rules determined

the procedure for issuing certificates of temporary disability, appointment and payment of temporary disability benefits to insured persons during the period of quarantine due to the spread of the new coronavirus infection (2019-nCoV), special for the entire territory of the Russian Federation.

So, in the period from 20/03/2020 to 01/07/2020, certificates of temporary disability were issued in the form of an electronic document without visiting medical institutions by insured persons. The assignment and payment of temporary disability benefits during quarantine based on certificates were made to insured persons arrived to the Russian Federation from the territory of countries with registered cases of the new coronavirus infection (COVID-19) as well as to the insured persons living with them.

2. In order to prevent the spread of the new coronavirus infection in the Russian Federation and to ensure the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population of the Russian Federation, as well as to take measures to realize the rights of citizens to health protection, the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 01.04.2020 No. 402 approved the Temporary Rules for Issuing Certificates of Temporary Disability, Assignment and Payment of Temporary Disability Benefits in Case of Quarantine to Insured Persons Aged 65 and older (hereinafter - Temporary Regulation No. 402).

Temporary Regulation No. 402 provides for issuing the certificate of temporary disability during quarantine due to the spread of coronavirus infection in electronic form without visiting doctors and payment against this certificate of temporary disability directly by the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the Fund), bypassing the employer.

Temporary disability benefit is paid to individuals aged 65 and older who comply with the self-isolation regime (with the exception of persons transferred to remote work or on annual paid leave).

3. On April 1, 2020, Federal Law No. 104-FZ dd 01.04.2020 "On Specifics of Calculating Temporary Disability Benefits and Monthly Payments in Connection with the Birth (Adoption) of the First or a Second Child" came into force, according to which temporary disability benefits paid to insured persons for periods of incapacity for work falling on the period from April 1 to December 31, 2020 inclusive, are calculated taking into account the following features. If the temporary disability benefit calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Law No. 255-FZ dd December 29, 2006 "On Compulsory Social Insurance in case of Temporary Disability and in Connection with Maternity" (hereinafter - Law No. 255-FZ), calculated for a full calendar month below the minimum wage (hereinafter - the minimum wage) established by federal law, temporary disability benefits are paid to the insured person in the amount calculated on the basis of the minimum wage, in calculation for a full calendar month.

In regions and localities with regional coefficients to wages applied in the prescribed manner, the minimum wage for calculating temporary disability benefits

is determined taking into account these coefficients. The amount of the daily allowance is determined by dividing the minimum wage established by federal law by the number of calendar days in the calendar month covering the period of temporary disability and the amount of the temporary disability benefit to be paid is calculated by multiplying the indicated amount of the daily allowance for temporary disability by the number of calendar days within the period of temporary disability in each calendar month.

4. In order to ensure state guarantees for compulsory state insurance of workers of medical institution during their labor duties in the context of the spread of the new coronavirus infection (COVID-19), the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 313 dated 06.05.2020 "On Provision of Additional Insurance Guarantees to Certain Categories of Medical Workers» established the right of medical workers (doctors, nurses and nurses of medical institutions, ambulance drivers) who work directly with patients with confirmed new coronavirus infection (COVID-19) and patients with suspected infection, to receive additional insurance guarantees in the form of a lump-sum insurance payment.

Lump-sum insurance payment is made:

a) in the event of death of the medical worker as a result of infection with the new coronavirus infection (COVID-19) while performing his\her job - in the amount of RUB 2,752,452 to all beneficiaries in equal shares;

b) in the event of harm to the health of the medical worker due to development of a disease (syndrome) or complications caused by the new coronavirus infection (COVID-19) received during labour duties, and entailing temporary disability, but not leading to disability, - in the amount of RUB 68,811;

c) in the event of establishment, in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, of a persistent loss of working capacity by the medical worker as a result of the development of complications after an illness caused by the new coronavirus infection (COVID-19), if the disease arose during the performance of his\her labour duties:

- disabled person, group I - in the amount of RUB 2,064,339;

- disabled person, group II - in the amount of RUB 1,376,226;

- disabled person, group III - in the amount of RUB 688,113.

The lump-sum insurance payment is made in excess of the payments provided for by the Federal Law No. 125-FZ dd July 24, 1998 "On Compulsory Social Insurance Against Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases" (hereinafter - Law No. 125-FZ).

The lump-sum insurance payment is made by the Fund at the expense of interbudgetary transfers from the federal budget, provided to the Fund's budget, based on investigation of the insured event, carried out in the manner prescribed by the labor legislation of the Russian Federation.

5. For the purpose of state social support for workers of medical and other institutions, inpatient social service institutions, inpatient departments created not in

inpatient social service institutions (with the exception of organizations subordinate to federal executive bodies, in which federal laws provide for military or an equivalent service) Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1762 dd October 30, 2020 "On State Social Support in 2020 - 2021 for Medical and Other Workers of Medical and Other Institutions (their Structural Units) Providing Medical Care (Participating in Provision, Ensuring the Provision of Medical Care) for Diagnostics and Treatment of a New Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19), Medical Workers in Contact with Patients Diagnosed with the New Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19), Amending the Temporary Rules for Recording Information in order to Prevent the Spread of the New Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19) and Recognition of Certain Acts of the Government of the Russian Federation as Invalid "(hereinafter - Resolution No. 1762) and Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1859 dated November 18, 2020 " On State Social Support in 2020-2021 for Workers of Inpatient Social Services Institutions, Inpatient Departments Created not in Inpatient Social Service Institutions that provide Social Services (Involved in Provision of Social Services, Ensuring their Provision) to Citizens who have been Diagnosed with the New Coronavirus Infection, and People at Risk of Contracting a New Coronavirus Infection, and Recognition of Certain Acts of the Government of the Russian Federation as Invalid"(hereinafter - Resolution No. 1859), established the rules for implementation of special social payments to workers specified in the mentioned resolutions of the Government of the Russian Federation by the Fund in 2020-2021.

A special social payment is made for one standard shift. The amount of payment is determined in accordance with the category of workers established by the resolution and varies within:

- from RUB 600 to RUB 3,880 for one standard shift for workers of medical and other institutions;

- from RUB 10,000 to RUB 60,000 for workers of inpatient social service institutions, inpatient departments established not in inpatient social service institutions for one standard shift equal to 14 calendar days.

Payments are made by the territorial bodies of the Fund, starting from November 1, 2020 to December 31, 2021.

The special social payment is made:

- according to Resolution No. 1762, from November 1, 2020 to December 31, 2021:

- according to Resolution No. 1859, from November 16, 2020 to December 31, 2020.

In addition, in accordance with the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 2276 December 26, 2020 "On Additional State Social Support in January 2021 for Workers, Military Personnel, Workers and Other Persons Entitled to Special Social Payments Established by the Decrees of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1762 dd 30 October 2020 and dated November 23, 2020 No.

1896, and Specifics of Implementation of these Special Social Payments for January 2021 "

During the period of established holidays from January 1 to January 8, 2021, the Fund made additional special social payments in the same amounts, in the manner and on conditions established by Resolutions No. 1762 and No. 1896.