



6/30/2023

**Report on progress in the
implementation of the
Strategic Approach by the
Russian Federation during the
period of 2020-2022**



CONTACT INFORMATION

This contact information can be used by the SAICM secretariat can make direct contact with the respondent.

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8. Would you be willing to be contacted to answer a few questions on your experience with this survey?

Yes

Please find below the information on progress in the implementation of the Strategic Approach by the Russian Federation during the period of 2020-2022.

The information on the progress is presented in terms of 20 indicators, agreed to at the second session of ICCM (ICCM2) in May 2009. Provided information on each individual indicator comprises of two sections. The first section contains facts and data on the progress in the implementation of the Strategic Approach by the Russian Federation during the period of 2020-2022. Additional information on the implementation of SAICM in the Russian Federation is outlined in the second section and is aimed to provide a broader context on the progress part.

Concise information on progress in the implementation of the Strategic Approach by the Russian Federation during the period of 2020-2022 and additional information are presented in the Table 1 below.

Table 1. Concise information on progress in the implementation of the Strategic Approach by the Russian Federation during the period of 2020-2022 and additional information

№	Indicator name and information requirements	Structure points
Risk reduction		
1	Mechanisms in place for determining the chemicals used in the country and for setting priorities for risk reduction (Data collection should take into account efforts to establish national inventories and improve customs information systems.)	1.1 Unified list of chemicals 1.2 MAYAK database 1.3 Accounting for pesticides and agrochemicals 1.4 Federal Law of December 28, 2013 No. 426-FZ “On Special Assessment of Working Conditions”
2	National legislation addressing key categories of chemicals (A selection of key categories of chemicals will be included)	2.1 Preparations for the adoption of the TR EAEU "On the safety of paints and varnishes" 2.2 Amendments to the Federal Law No. 109-FZ dated July 19, 1997 “On Safe Handling of Pesticides and Agrochemicals” 2.3 Regulations containing general requirements for the safety of raw materials and materials in the circulation of products for the period 2020-2022 2.4 Technical regulation of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the safety of chemical products" (TR EAEU 041/2017) 2.5 Decision of the Commission of the Customs Union of May 28, 2010 N 299 "On the application of sanitary measures in the Eurasian Economic Union" 2.6 Current sector-specific Technical Regulations

		<p>2.7 Regulations reflecting the control of substances in articles</p> <p>2.8 Federal Law of December 28, 2013 No. 426-FZ “On Special Inspection of Working Conditions”</p> <p>2.9 Federal Law No. 109-FZ dated July 19, 1997 “On Safe Handling of Pesticides and Agrochemicals”</p>
3	<p>Implementation of the agreed chemicals management tools (Data collection should take into account implementation of recognized tools prepared by participating organizations of the International Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, e.g., the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations’ Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, guidance for establishing pollutant release and transfer registries and product stewardship programmes in industry. Tools would include those for pollution prevention.)</p>	<p>3.1 Labor protection rules have been approved when using certain types of chemicals</p> <p>3.2 Corporate Product Stewardship Programs (2020-2022)</p> <p>3.3 Федеральный закон от 28 декабря 2013 г. № 426-ФЗ «О специальной оценке условий труда»</p>
4	<p>Activities that result in comparable monitoring data on selected environmental pollutants and human health priority substances (Data collection should take into account environmental and biomonitoring efforts, including collaborative efforts, monitoring of human poisonings and chemical accidents. Data will take account of work being developed.)</p>	<p>4.1 Federal projects "Clean Air", "Ecology" and "General Cleaning"</p> <p>4.2 Control and supervision in the field of safe handling of pesticides and agrochemicals</p>
5	<p>Adequate hazardous waste management arrangements (Data collection should take into account inventories of waste, permit systems and policies and legislation for the environmentally sound management of waste)</p>	<p>5.1 Implementation of the Federal Law of June 24, 1998 No. 89-FZ “On Production and Consumption Wastes” in 2020-2022</p> <p>5.2 Regulations on the licensing of activities for the collection, transportation, processing, disposal, neutralization, placement of waste of I-IV hazard classes</p>

		<p>5.3 Federal Law of June 24, 1998 No. 89-FZ “On Production and Consumption Wastes”</p> <p>5.4 Federal Law No. 99-FZ of May 4, 2011 “On Licensing Certain Types of Activities”</p>
Knowledge and Information		
6	<p>Active work to improve the provision of information according to internationally harmonized standards (Data collection should take account of implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), labelling according to national guidelines and the availability of harmonized hazard information. Regional initiatives should be reported on by regional organizations.)</p>	<p>6.1 Enhancement of the GHS implementation in 2020-2022</p> <p>6.2 MAYAK</p> <p>6.3 OECD testing methods implementation</p> <p>6.4 GHS implementation</p> <p>6.5 State Information Resource "Federal Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances"</p>
7	<p>Specific strategies in place for communicating information on the risks associated with chemicals to vulnerable groups (Data collection should include consultative processes and training directed at vulnerable groups such as women, children and the elderly.)</p>	<p>7.1 Federal Law of December 28, 2013 No. 426-FZ “On Special Inspection of Working Conditions”</p> <p>7.2 Technical regulations on the safety of toys and products for children and teenagers</p>
8	<p>Research programmes addressing safer alternatives and cleaner production technology (Collected data should include the amount of research being funded.)</p>	<p>8.1 BAT</p> <p>8.1.1 Enhancement of the legislature related to BAT in 2020-2022</p> <p>8.1.2 Programs and studies related to BAT (2020-2022)</p> <p>8.2 Information on corporate investment programs related to the use of safer alternatives and cleaner production technologies (2020-2022)</p> <p>8.3 Chemical Footprint</p> <p>8.4 Additional information on legislation related to BAT</p>
9	<p>Websites where national partners can gain access to information about the sound management of chemicals</p>	<p>Web sites references</p>
Governance		

10	Implementation of the Strategic Approach through national policies and/or programmes (Data collected should include the commitments of governing bodies of intergovernmental organizations)	10.1 Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of September 11, 2020 No. 1407 10.2 Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of June 3, 2003 No. 323
11	National coordinating mechanism in place for chemicals management (Collected data should include participation of specified stakeholders.)	11.1 Interagency Working Group on the participation of the Russian Federation in the implementation of SAICM
12	National policies and legislation in place to implement key international chemicals priorities (Collected data should include ratification of multilateral environment agreements, implementation of specified international agreements and other specified international instruments.)	List of relevant conventions with their legal status in the Russian Federation
Capacity-building and technical cooperation		
13	Implementation plans for the Strategic Approach	
14	Allocation of resources (financial and in-kind) to assist capacity-building and technical cooperation with other countries. (Collected data should include assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.)	14.1 Corporate activities in relation to providing resources (financial and intangible) to assist in capacity building and technical cooperation with other countries.
15	Identified and prioritized national capacity-building needs for the sound management of chemicals. (Data collection should focus on plans that are publicly available.)	15.1 Fundamentals of the state policy of the Russian Federation in the field of ensuring chemical and biological safety for the period up to 2025 and beyond 15.2 Action plan for the implementation of the Fundamentals of the State Policy of the Russian Federation in the field of ensuring chemical and biological safety for the period up to 2025 and beyond
16	Regional cooperation on issues relating to chemicals management (Collected data should include regional	16.1 Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU)

	cooperation on risk reduction, knowledge and information, governance, capacity-building and illegal international traffic.)	
17	Chemicals management is included in official development assistance programs (Collected data should reflect perspectives of both developed and developing countries (donors and recipients).)	17.1 State program "Ensuring chemical and biological safety of the Russian Federation" 17.2 Federal target program "National system of chemical and biological safety of the Russian Federation (2015 - 2020)"
18	Capacity-building projects supported by the Strategic Approach's Quick Start Programme Trust Fund	Собранные данные должны включать информацию по трем стратегическим приоритетам Программы быстрого старта Стратегического Подхода.
19	Applications for capacity-building assistance to other sources of funding	Собранные данные должны включать информацию по трем стратегическим приоритетам Программы быстрого старта Стратегического Подхода.
Illegal international traffic		
20	Legislation to prevent traffic in toxic, hazardous and severely restricted chemicals (Collected data should include legislation that implements relevant provisions of multilateral environmental and other agreements.)	20.1 The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation

1. Mechanisms in place for determining the chemicals used in their countries and for setting priorities for risk reduction

Information on progress in relation with the №1 indicator (2020-2022)

1.1 Unified list of chemicals

Database name: Unified list of chemicals (public form and closed form)

Access link : <https://gisp.gov.ru/cheminv/pub/app/search/>

Name of the procedure for data collection: Inventory of chemicals (including mixtures) located or planned for circulation on the territory of the Russian Federation

Grounds for the procedure: Technical Regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the Safety of Chemical Products" (TR EAEU 041/2017)

Targeted outcomes of the work: Implementation of the obligations of the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation in order to ensure the entry into force of the TR EAEU 041/2017 (within the framework of the Russian Federation Government Decree of September 11, 2020 N 1407). This event is aimed at supporting the enterprises of the chemical complex in preparation for the TR EAEU 041/2017 entry into force (or its national equivalent).

Use purpose of the substances: The database contains the following information, which allows to determine the intended purpose of substances: "intended use", "Commodity Classification of Foreign Trade Activity code", "description".

Number of positions in the database: substances 80 123 unique chemical substances, 778 296 chemical substances (with repetitions); 938 applicants.

Data structure of the Public part (substances only): CAS number, EU number, IUPAC name in Russian, IUPAC name in English, English name, synonyms, RTECS number, EAEU Commodity Classification of Foreign Trade Activity code, abbreviations, molecular formula, structural formula.

Data structure of the restricted part (substances and organizations):

Substances: CAS number, EU number, IUPAC name in Russian, IUPAC name in English, English name, synonyms, RTECS number, EAEU Commodity Classification of Foreign Trade Activity code, abbreviations, molecular formula, structural formula, purpose, volume production, hazard classification, description, note, organizations that filed the current substance.

Organizations: list of all substances of the organization, OGRN (primary state registration number), full name, abbreviated name, category of the applicant (importer, manufacturer, representative authorized by the manufacturer), address, email, phone number.

For reference:

Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation is responsible for carrying out the notification and permitting registration procedure as well as the formation and maintenance of the national part of the register of chemicals and mixtures (in accordance with the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of September 11, 2020 N 1407 "On the authorized bodies responsible for the implementation of the technical regulation of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the safety of chemical products" in the Russian Federation").

To ensure the effectiveness of these control measures, as well as to understand which substance will be considered new, it is necessary to have a certain basis, which is a list of existing

chemicals. The technical regulations present this basis in the form of the Register of chemicals and mixtures of the Union, in the formation of which all member states of the EAEU participate, through the inventory procedure of chemicals (including those in mixtures) on the territory of their countries.

By the decision of paragraph 2 of the Technical Regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the Safety of Chemical Products" (TR EAEU 041/2017), the Eurasian Economic Commission, together with the governments of the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union, was instructed to develop and approve the procedure for the formation and maintenance of a register of chemicals and mixtures of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter - the Union) and the procedure for notification of new chemicals, ensuring their entry into force before December 1, 2018.

The procedure for inventorying chemicals (including as part of mixtures) on the territory of the Russian Federation was carried out from May 2019 to December 2020 as the first stage in the formation of the national part of the register of chemicals and mixtures of the Eurasian Economic Union¹. The inventory is aimed at eliminating the applicability of the lengthy and expensive notification procedure for new chemicals (a comprehensive study of hazardous properties with the completion of a chemical safety report) to chemicals already existing on the Russian market.

To ensure the collection of data as part of the inventory, a template for filling out, a Service of the state information system of industry (GISP).

The Register of Chemical Substances and Mixtures of the Union is in the process of formation. In the Member States of the Union, an inventory of chemicals (including those in mixtures) is carried out. The results of this procedure in the Russian Federation can be found on the portal of the State Industry Information System (GISP) at the link above.

Scientific and methodological materials were prepared, and a multi-channel hotline was set up. During the procedure, applicants (manufacturers/manufacturer's authorized persons/importers) submitted a total of 4,130 templates with data on 778,296 chemical substances. The list of chemicals, formed as a result of expert data processing, includes 80,123 unique chemical substances.

Due to the formation of this list, the fulfillment of the regulatory requirements by manufacturers and importers becomes more real and transparent, the financial burden on the business is reduced, including by eliminating unnecessary costly and complex laboratory tests. In turn, this is important for the regulator in terms of tracking the emergence of new chemicals in circulation that have not been properly studied for their impact on human health and the environment, and therefore are potentially hazardous.

1.2 MAYAK database

In MAYAK database experts from the CIS Center register Safety Data Sheets, SDS (on voluntary basis). Companies send their SDS and all accompanying documents for the product to the CIS Center. After that an expert conducts the expertise of the SDS. If there are many serious mistakes in the SDS, in particular in sections 2 and 14, then the SDS is sent back to the organization

¹ In accordance with the schedule of activities aimed at the implementation of TR EAEU 041/207 in the Russian Federation, approved at a meeting of the subcommittee on technical regulation, the application of sanitary, veterinary and sanitary and phytosanitary measures of the Government Commission for Economic Development and Integration (minutes dated January 29, 2019 No. 1, approved by A.G. Siluanov on March 16, 2019)

for revision. If there are no serious mistakes in the SDS, the rest is corrected and the SDS is registered.

The Russian SDS consists of two parts - the title page and the text of the SDS itself and after the registration procedure, companies receive a registered title page of SDS with a unique QR code is assigned, which can be scanned using the camera on a mobile phone. By scanning QR code any user of SDS can find information about holders of SDS and hazard information which contain GHS classification of the chemical product.

Since 2020 about 17,000 SDS with unique identification numbers and QR codes have been registered in the MAYAK system.

1.3 Accounting for pesticides and agrochemicals

Approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of June 12, 2008 No. 450, the Ministry of Agriculture of Russia maintains the State Catalog of pesticides and agrochemicals permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. The Catalog includes pesticides based on glyphosate, neonicotinoids (imidacloprid, acetamiprid, thiamethoxam, thiacloprid and clothianidin). Positive conclusions of Rosprirodnadzor and Rospotrebnadzor have been obtained for these pesticides.

Information on pesticides and agrochemicals registered on the territory of the Russian Federation can be freely accessed via the following governmental resources. Open data publication is an ongoing activity that takes place since 2016 and continues up to now.

Catalog of pesticides registered in the Russian Federation	http://opendata.mcx.ru/opendata/7708075454-pestitsidy
Catalog of agrochemicals registered on the territory of the Russian Federation	http://opendata.mcx.ru/opendata/7708075454-agrokhimikaty

Additional information on the progress with relation to the №1 indicator

1.4 Federal Law of December 28, 2013 No. 426-FZ “On Special Inspection of Working Conditions”

Federal Law No. 426-FZ of December 28, 2013 “On a Special Assessment of Working Conditions”, based on the results of a special assessment of conditions, harmful classes (subclasses) of working conditions or hazardous working conditions at workplaces are established depending on the level (multiplicity) of exceeding the established sanitary legislation on hygienic standards for the content of chemicals in the air of the working area, and workers employed at such workplaces, depending on the established harmful or dangerous class of working conditions, are provided with guarantees (compensation) in accordance with Articles 92, 117 and 147 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation.

2 National legislation addressing key categories of chemicals

Information on progress in relation with the №2 indicator (2020-2022)

2.1 Preparations for the adoption of the TR EAEU "On the safety of paints and varnishes"

In order to further implement the draft technical regulation of the Eurasian Economic Union TR EAEU "On the safety of paints and varnishes", which is being prepared for adoption, Rospotrebnadzor developed and approved in 2022 guidelines MUK 4.1.3799-22 "Method for monitoring lead content in paints and varnishes" organize laboratory control of the lead content in paintwork materials at the level of 0.009% in terms of dry residue.

2.2 Amendments to the Federal Law No. 109-FZ dated July 19, 1997 "On Safe Handling of Pesticides and Agrochemicals"

Federal Law No. 522-FZ of December 30, 2020 amended the Federal Law "On the Safe Handling of Pesticides and Agrochemicals" in terms of improving state control (supervision) in the field of safe handling of pesticides and agrochemicals.

Scope: pesticides and agrochemicals

Conformity confirmation form: state registration

Status: Effective June 29, 2021

Additionally: The Federal State Information System for traceability of pesticides and agrochemicals is being created. The relevant norms have been in force since January 1, 2022. The features of federal state control (supervision) in the field of safe handling of pesticides and agrochemicals at checkpoints across the state border are prescribed. From January 1, 2023, a decision based on the results of such control (supervision) will be made taking into account the risk management system.

2.3 Regulations containing general requirements for the safety of raw materials and materials in the circulation of products for the period 2020-2022

The technical regulation TR EAEU 052/2021 On the safety of underground rolling stock specifies requirements for newly developed, modernized, manufactured underground vehicles and their components that are used in the customs area of the Eurasian Economic Union. The technical regulation was adopted on December 02, 2021 and comes into force on 01/02/2025. The regulation contains provisions for the use of safe chemicals as a part of raw materials and materials used for the manufacturing of the underground vehicles.

Additional information on the progress with relation to the №2 indicator

2.4 Technical regulation of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the safety of chemical products" (TR EAEU 041/2017)

(approved Decision of the COUNCIL of the EURASIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION dated March 3, 2017 No. 19)

Scope: all chemical products - chemicals or mixtures.

Scope Exceptions:

- Chemical products intended for research work and (or) being the result of research and (or) development work.

- Minerals in the state of occurrence, as well as the following products, if they have not been chemically altered: minerals, ores, ore concentrates, cement clinker, natural gas, liquefied gas, gas condensate, process gas and its components, dehydrated, desalinated and stabilized oil, associated petroleum gas, coal, coke.

- Medicines and veterinary medicines.

- Perfumery and cosmetic products.

- Chemical products that are a source of ionizing radiation (including the waste of such products), in terms of classification, labeling and information about the dangers caused by the presence of radiation in it.

- Food products, including biologically active food supplements and food additives, as well as prepared animal feed.

- Products in the composition of products that, during circulation in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, do not change their chemical composition and state of aggregation, are not subject to degradation and oxidation processes, do not form dust, vapors and aerosols containing chemicals that pose a danger to life and human health, life and health of animals and plants, environment, property.

- Waste production and consumption of chemical products, if they are subject to disposal (recycling).

- Chemical products subject to the customs transit procedure through the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Form of confirmation of conformity: state registration.

Status: Adopted, but not in force. There is ongoing intercountry harmonization of the drafts of the Procedure for Maintaining the Register and the Procedure for Notifying New Substances.

Additionally: At the time of intercountry coordination, a draft national technical regulation "On the safety of chemical products" was published for public discussion. At the moment, the draft document is under public review on the Rosstandart website.

2.5 Decision of the Commission of the Customs Union of May 28, 2010 N 299 "On the application of sanitary measures in the Eurasian Economic Union"

Installs:

- A single list of products (goods) subject to state sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control) at the customs border and customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union (Appendix No. 1);

- Uniform sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic requirements for products (goods) subject to sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control) (Appendix N 2)

Distribution area: established in the lists by customs codes (TN VED), among them:

- food products,

- Products (goods) for children,

- Materials, equipment, substances, devices used in the field of drinking water supply and wastewater treatment, in swimming pools,
- Perfumery and cosmetics, oral hygiene products,
- Chemical and petrochemical products for industrial purposes, products (goods) of household chemicals, paints and varnishes,
- Polymeric, synthetic and other materials intended for use in construction, transport, as well as for the manufacture of furniture and other household items; furniture; textile sewing and knitted materials containing chemical fibers and textile excipients; artificial and synthetic leather and textile materials for the manufacture of clothing and footwear,
- Mechanical engineering and instrument-making products for industrial, medical and household purposes, except for spare parts for vehicles and household appliances
- Products from natural raw materials that are processed during the production process
- Materials for products (products) in contact with human skin, clothing, footwear
- Products, products that are a source of ionizing radiation, including generating radiation, as well as products and products (goods) containing radioactive substances
- Construction raw materials and materials in which the content of radioactive substances is regulated by hygienic standards, including industrial waste for reprocessing and use in the national economy, ferrous and non-ferrous scrap
- Tobacco products and raw tobacco
- Individual protection means
- Pesticides and agrochemicals
- Materials, products and equipment in contact with food
- Equipment, materials for air preparation, air cleaning and filtration
- De-icing reagents

Form of confirmation of conformity: state registration.

2.6 Current sector-specific Technical Regulations

TR TS 028/2012 Explosives for civil use and products containing them

TR TS 013/2011 Gasolines, diesel and marine fuels, jet fuels and heating oil

TR CU 030/2012 Lubricants, oils and special fluids

TR EAEU 036/2016 Liquefied hydrocarbon gases for use as fuel

TR EAEU 045/2017 Oil prepared for transportation and (or) use

TR EAEU 046/2018 Combustible natural gas prepared for transportation and (or) use

2.7 Regulations reflecting the control of substances in articles

2.7.1 Regulations listing controlled substances in articles:

TR TS 017/2011 Light industry products (finished piece goods, carpets and rugs, knitwear, clothing and leather goods; shoes; furs and fur products)

TR CU 008/2011 Toys

TR CU 007/2011 Goods for children and teenagers

TR CU 005/2011 Tare and packaging

TR CU 019/2011 Personal protective equipment

TR CU 025/2012 Furniture products

TR CU 035/2014 Tobacco products

2.7.2 Regulations containing general requirements for the safety of raw materials and materials when handling products:

TR CU 010/2011 Machinery and equipment
TR TS 032/2013 Equipment operating under excessive pressure
TR EAEU 038/2016 On the safety of attractions
TR EAEU 042/2017 On the safety of equipment for children's playgrounds
TR CU 018/2011 Wheeled vehicles
TR CU 031/2012 On the safety of agricultural and forestry tractors and their trailers
TR TS 001-003/2011 Rolling stock of railway transport, including high-speed
TR EAEU 052/2021 Metro rolling stock
National TR Objects of inland water transport
TR CU 026/2012 Small size vessels
TR CU 014/2011 Roads

2.8 Federal Law of December 28, 2013 No. 426-FZ “On Special Inspection of Working Conditions”

Federal Law No. 426-FZ of December 28, 2013 “On Special Inspection of Working Conditions”, based on the results of a special assessment of conditions, harmful classes (subclasses) of working conditions or hazardous working conditions at workplaces are established depending on the level (multiplicity) of exceeding the established sanitary legislation on hygienic standards for the content of chemicals in the air of the working area, and the employees employed at such workplaces, depending on the established harmful or dangerous class of working conditions, in accordance with Articles 92, 117 and 147 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation, are provided with the following guarantees (compensations):

- remuneration in an increased amount of at least 4% compared to remuneration in acceptable working conditions;
- annual additional paid leave of at least 7 calendar days;
- shortened working week no more than 36 hours per week;
- early appointment of an insurance pension in accordance with Article 30 of the Federal Law of December 28, 2013 No. 400-FZ "On Insurance Pensions".

2.9 Federal Law No. 109-FZ dated July 19, 1997 “On Safe Handling of Pesticides and Agrochemicals”

The legal basis for ensuring the safe handling of pesticides, including their active ingredients, as well as agrochemicals for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment in the Russian Federation, is established by Federal Law No. 109-FZ dated July 19, 1997 “On Safe Handling of Pesticides and Agrochemicals”. To enter a pesticide or agrochemical into the State Catalog of Pesticides and Agrochemicals Permitted for Use on the Territory of the Russian Federation, it is necessary to go through the state registration procedure in the prescribed manner.

For state registration of a pesticide or agrochemical, it is necessary to pass registration tests, which include:

- determination of the effectiveness of the use of pesticides and agrochemicals and the development of regulations for their use, carried out by legal entities admitted to conduct registration tests;

-risk assessment of the negative impact of pesticides and agrochemicals on human health and the development of hygienic standards, sanitary and epidemiological requirements, carried out by research institutions and organizations subordinate to the federal executive body exercising federal state sanitary and epidemiological control (supervision), and accredited in the manner established by the legislation of the Russian Federation on accreditation in the national accreditation system, as inspection bodies or as testing laboratories (centers) conducting research (tests) and measurements in the field of assessing the risk of the negative impact of pesticides and agrochemicals on human health with an assessment of the specified impact;

-environmental assessment of the regulations for the use of pesticides and agrochemicals, carried out by legal entities admitted to conduct registration tests.

Registration tests of pesticides and agrochemicals are carried out to develop and justify the regulations for the use of pesticides and agrochemicals.

These regulations ensure the effectiveness of the use of pesticides and agrochemicals and their safety for human health and the environment.

3.Implementation agreed chemicals management tools

Information on progress in relation with the №3 indicator (2020-2022)

3.1 Labor protection rules have been approved when using certain types of chemicals

The following labor protection rules have been approved when using certain types of chemicals that protect the life and health of workers in the course of their work:

1. Order of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation of November 27, 2020 N 834n “About approval of the Rules for labor protection when using certain types of chemicals and materials, during dry cleaning, washing, disinfection and decontamination”;

2. Order of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation of December 4, 2020 N 859n "On approval of the Rules for labor protection in the pulp and paper and wood chemical industry";

3. Order of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation of December 16, 2020 N 915n "On approval of the Rules for labor protection during storage, transportation and sale of petroleum products";

4. Order of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation of December 15, 2020 N 901n “On approval of the Rules for labor protection in the production of building materials”.

From September 1, 2023, orders of the Ministry of Labor of Russia dated October 29, 2021 No. 766n “On approval of the Rules for providing workers with personal protective equipment and flushing agents” and dated October 29, 2021 No. 767n “On approval of the Uniform standard norms for the issuance of funds personal protection and flushing agents”, which regulates the provision of workers with personal protective equipment, including against exposure to harmful chemicals.

3.2 Corporate Product Stewardship Programs (2020-2022)

1. The company Gazprom Neftekhim is actively implementing product stewardship measures, including emissions control and waste management. For example, the commissioning of «ELOU AVT-6» became an example of how, simultaneously with an increase in production volumes, the company achieves a reduction in emissions into the environment. The company continues to work on the technical re-equipment of existing production facilities, the construction of new production facilities, with the replacement of environmentally "dirty" technologies with modern ones that meet the requirements of the Best Available Technologies (BAT) in terms of environmental and energy-saving aspects.

2. «Sibur» is a leading Russian company in the production of plastics, polymers and petrochemicals. They attach great importance to product stewardship, striving for sustainable development, reducing the ecological footprint of their activities and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. For example, in 2022, Sibur launched a solar power plant into pilot operation at the «POLIEF» enterprise in Blagoveshchensk (Republic of Bashkortostan). The use of clean energy

from the sun will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reduce the carbon footprint of our products.

3. LUKOIL is a major Russian oil and gas company that actively implements product stewardship, including compliance with strict safety standards, emissions control and waste disposal. For example, the Decarbonization Program aimed at the use of renewable energy sources (RES). Or the approach to waste management includes preventing their accumulation at facilities, for which purpose a KPI has been introduced that establishes that the volume of waste generation should correspond to the volume of their disposal.

4. Acron Group manufactures products of organic and inorganic chemistry. The company has environmental standards that ensure compliance with legal requirements and help reduce the negative impact of enterprises on the environment. During 2020, technical re-equipment of the main workshops was carried out at chemical enterprises in order to increase the environmental friendliness of production processes and the products themselves. In September 2020, pilot tests of a new reagent manufactured by the company for wastewater treatment were carried out at the facilities of the quarry and mine water treatment complex. During the tests, a decrease in the amount of suspended solids in wastewater after treatment with a new reagent was noted.

5. Tatneft is one of the largest oil companies in Russia. They produce a wide range of chemical products, including plastics, rubbers and fertilizers. Tatneft pays attention to product stewardship and takes measures to minimize the impact of its products on the environment: rational use of natural resources, minimization of oil and gas losses. The Company is implementing the Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving Program. The purpose of the program is to contain the growth of costs for fuel and energy resources through their rational use and increasing the energy efficiency of production. As a result of the implementation of the measures of the energy saving program for 2022, the enterprises of the TATNEFT Group saved more than 167 thousand tons of reference fuel.

6. BASHINCOM is a large chemical company specializing in the production of fertilizers and chemical products for agriculture. "BASHINCOM" adheres to the principles of product stewardship, introduces modern environmental technologies, for example, the company has tested the latest biotechnology for obtaining planting material for forest crops and its subsequent planting in a permanent place of growth. Biotechnology makes it possible to obtain 2 or more times more planting material of improved quality, and also increases the survival rate of seedlings after planting in a permanent place of growth by 50%.

7. Rosneft is one of the largest oil and gas companies in Russia. Rosneft also pays attention to product stewardship and takes measures to minimize the negative impact of its activities on the environment. For example, in 2021, the company entered into cooperation agreements with the largest electric power companies in Russia in the development of charging infrastructure until 2024 in order to save energy.

8. For Uralkali - Minimizing impact is a significant priority. The company is converting automotive and tractor equipment to alternative types of energy, and takes a prudent approach to the problems of using water resources. The main water bodies used by Uralkali are the Kama River and the Verkhne-Zyryanskoye Reservoir. Uralkali draws water from underground sources, uses water from third parties and collects storm water. Uralkali carefully monitors the

state of water bodies, implementing planned projects to deploy an observation network, which indicates the responsible consumption of resources in production activities based on the principles of product stewardship.

9. The Orgkhim company directs large investments to the development of production safety and the introduction of modernization solutions. Actively participate in the maintenance and development of the ecosystem of the territories where the complexes and installations of our company are built (or are still under construction), and also produce only non-carcinogenic petrochemical products, using the product stewardship approach.

Additional information on the progress with relation to the №3 indicator

3.3 Federal Law of December 28, 2013 No. 426-FZ “On Special Inspection of Working Conditions”

Federal Law No. 426-FZ of December 28, 2013 “On a Special Assessment of Working Conditions”, based on the results of a special assessment of conditions, harmful classes (subclasses) of working conditions or hazardous working conditions at workplaces are established depending on the level (multiplicity) of exceeding the established sanitary legislation on hygienic standards for the content of chemicals in the air of the working area, and workers employed at such workplaces, depending on the established harmful or dangerous class of working conditions, are provided with guarantees (compensation) in accordance with Articles 92, 117 and 147 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation.

4. Activities that result in comparable monitoring data on selected environmental pollutants and human health priority substances

Information on progress in relation with the №4 indicator (2020-2022)

4.1 Federal projects "Clean Air", "Ecology" and "General Cleaning"

As part of the implementation of the federal project "Clean Air" of the national project "Ecology", the key elements of the implementation of the action plan, for which the bodies and organizations of Rospotrebnadzor provide for the relevant work, are:

1. Determination of priority substances that pollute the atmospheric air in large cities participating in the federal project (the cities of Bratsk, Krasnoyarsk, Lipetsk, Magnitogorsk, Mednogorsk, Nizhny Tagil, Novokuznetsk, Norilsk, Omsk, Chelyabinsk, Cherepovets, Chita) in terms of the greatest negative impact on the health status of the population.

2. Evaluation of the aerogenic risk to public health in order to substantiate and select the most effective and efficient measures to prevent and reduce it.

3. Development of a system of social and hygienic monitoring in order to control the quality of the human environment, primarily air pollution, aerogenic risks to public health.

As part of the implementation of the federal project "Clean Water" of the national project "Ecology", the methodological base for organizing and carrying out control and supervisory activities at enterprises providing water supply and sanitation is being improved to provide the population of the Russian Federation with high-quality drinking water.

The Federal Service for Supervision of Consumer Rights Protection and Human Welfare is also a participant in the federal project General Cleaning, the purpose of which is to reduce the negative impact on the environment by eliminating ownerless objects of accumulated environmental damage. As part of the federal project, Rospotrebnadzor is working to assess the objects of accumulated harm to the health of citizens and their life expectancy. In 2022, such an assessment was carried out for 192 objects.

The project is being implemented in order to provide a list of initiatives for the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation until 2030, approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated October 06, 2021 No. 2816-r.

4.2 Control and supervision in the field of safe handling of pesticides and agrochemicals

State control is carried out in accordance with Federal Law No. 109-FZ of July 19, 1997 "On the Safe Handling of Pesticides and Agrochemicals" (hereinafter referred to as Law No. 109), as well as Federal Law No. 248-FZ of July 31, 2020 "On State Control (Supervision)) and municipal control in the Russian Federation" (hereinafter referred to as Law No. 248-FZ), the provisions of which establish the procedure for organizing and carrying out preventive measures and control (supervisory) measures in relation to controlled persons.

The subject of federal state control (supervision) in the field of safe handling of pesticides and agrochemicals (hereinafter referred to as state control) is the observance by citizens and legal entities of the regulations for the use of pesticides and agrochemicals in the production of agricultural products, with the exception of the use of pesticides and agrochemicals by citizens for personal subsidiary plots.

In 2022, Rosselkhoznadzor officials, in the course of carrying out control (supervisory) activities on the territory of the Russian Federation as part of federal state control (supervision) in the field of safe handling of pesticides and agrochemicals, carried out 9,664 control (supervisory) activities, of which: 46 planned and 9 618 unscheduled control (surveillance) activities. 434 resolutions were issued on bringing to administrative responsibility under Art. 8.3 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation, administrative fines were imposed in the total amount of 1,428 thousand rubles, 98 warnings were issued, 87 orders were issued to eliminate violations.

67,446 preventive measures were taken, including 6,499 preventive visits and 10,496 warnings.

783 complaints were considered on the facts of the death of bees due to a possible violation of the regulations for the use of pesticides. In 158 cases, the death of bees as a result of the use of pesticides was established.

Agreed by the prosecution authorities to carry out 1,556 planned control (supervisory) activities in 2023. In the 1st quarter of 2023, Rosselkhoznadzor officials, in the course of carrying out control (supervisory) activities in the Russian Federation, carried out 6,870 control (supervisory) activities, of which: 114 planned and 6,756 unscheduled control (supervisory) activities. 114 resolutions were issued on bringing to administrative responsibility under Art. 8.3 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation, administrative fines were imposed in the total amount of 735 thousand rubles, 6 warnings were issued, 29 orders were issued to eliminate violations. 26,519 preventive measures were taken, including 2,014 preventive visits and 6,210 warnings.

5. Adequate hazardous waste management arrangements

Information on progress in relation with the №5 indicator (2020-2022)

5.1 Implementation of the Federal Law of June 24, 1998 No. 89-FZ “On Production and Consumption Wastes” in 2020-2022

In accordance with the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of November 14, 2019 No. 2684-r "On the definition of a federal operator for the treatment of waste of I and II classes of danger", the federal operator for the treatment of waste of I and II classes is the Federal State Unitary Enterprise "Federal Ecological Operator" .

In accordance with par. 2 p. 2 art. 14.1 of Federal Law No. 89-FZ, from March 1, 2022, the federal operator carries out activities for the collection, transportation, processing, disposal, neutralization, disposal of waste of I and II hazard classes independently or with the involvement of waste management operators of I and II hazard classes on the basis of contracts for the provision of services for handling waste of hazard classes I and II and in accordance with the federal waste management scheme for hazard classes I and II.

In order to provide information support for waste management activities of I and II hazard classes, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Art. 14.3 of Federal Law No. 89-FZ, a federal state information system for accounting and control over the handling of wastes of hazard classes I and II (hereinafter - FSIS OPVC) has been created, available at the electronic address <https://gisopvk.ru> . FSIS OPVC contains information on waste of I and II hazard classes, submitted in accordance with paragraph 6 of Article 14.3 of Federal Law No89-FZ by individual entrepreneurs, legal entities, as a result of economic and (or) other activities of which wastes of I and II hazard classes are generated .

The regulation on the federal state information system for accounting and control of waste management of hazard classes I and II was approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1346 dated October 18, 2019.

The Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources exercises its powers in accordance with the Regulations on the Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources, approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 400 dated July 30, 2004 (hereinafter referred to as the Regulations).

Paragraph 1 of the Regulation establishes that the Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources Management (Rosprirodnadzor) is a federal executive body exercising the functions of control and supervision in the field of nature management, as well as within its competence in the field of environmental protection, including in part, related to limiting the negative technogenic impact, in the field of waste management (with the exception of radioactive waste) and state environmental expertise.

In accordance with clause 5.1.1. Rosprirodnadzor exercises, inter alia, federal state environmental control (supervision) (with the exception of federal state environmental control (supervision) carried out by units of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation at facilities subordinate to the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation).

As part of the implementation of the national, legislative and regulatory framework for the management of chemicals and waste, Federal Law No. 356-FZ of July 2, 2021 “On the introduction of amendments to certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation” amended Part 2 of Article 16 of the Federal Law of June 24, 1998 No. 89-FZ “On Production and Consumption

Waste”, which provides for the marking of vehicles, containers, tanks used in the transportation of waste with special distinctive signs indicating a certain class of waste hazard. In order to implement the provisions of this law, Order No. 399 of the Ministry of Transport of Russia dated November 22, 2021 approved the procedure for applying special distinctive signs indicating the hazard class of waste to vehicles, containers, tanks used in the transportation of waste of hazard classes I - V by road , rail , air , inland waterway and sea transport if there is documentation for the transportation and transfer of waste within the territory of the Russian Federation.

5.2 Regulations on the licensing of activities for the collection, transportation, processing, disposal, neutralization, placement of waste of I-IV hazard classes

The procedure for licensing activities for the collection, transportation, processing, disposal, neutralization, disposal of waste of I-IV hazard classes is established by the Regulations on the licensing of activities for the collection, transportation, processing, disposal, neutralization, placement of waste of I-IV hazard classes, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 2290 dated December 26, 2020.

Clause 3 of Licensing Regulation No 2290 defines the licensing requirements for a license applicant if he intends to carry out activities in the field of waste management, as well as for a licensee when he carries out activities in the field of waste management.

In accordance with Art. 2 of Federal Law No. 99-FZ, licensing of certain types of activities is carried out in order to prevent damage to the rights, legitimate interests, life or health of citizens, the environment, cultural heritage sites (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation, the defense and security of the state, the possibility of causing which associated with the implementation by legal entities and individual entrepreneurs of certain types of activities. Licensing of certain types of activities for other purposes is not allowed.

Licensing Regulation No2290 establishes a set of requirements for a license applicant or licensee, compliance with which allows reducing the risk of negative environmental impact from waste management activities, the threat of harm to life, health of citizens, harm to animals, plants, in general, violation of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens to a favorable environment and the basic principles of environmental protection, established by Art. 3 of the Federal Law of January 10, 2002 No. 7-FZ "On Environmental Protection".

Additional information on the progress with relation to the №5 indicator

5.3 Federal Law of June 24, 1998 No. 89-FZ “On Production and Consumption Wastes”

The legal basis for handling production and consumption waste is determined by Federal Law No. 89-FZ of June 24, 1998 “On Production and Consumption Wastes”.

According to Art. 1 of Federal Law No. 89-FZ production and consumption - substances or objects that are formed in the process of production, performance of work, provision of services or in the process of consumption, which are removed, intended for disposal or subject to disposal in accordance with this Federal law. Waste does not include bottom soil used in the manner prescribed by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Article 4.1 of Federal Law No. 89-FZ establishes that waste, depending on the degree of negative impact on the environment, is divided into five hazard classes in accordance with the

criteria established by the federal executive body responsible for state regulation in the field of environmental protection:

Class I - extremely hazardous waste; Class II - highly hazardous waste; Class III - moderately hazardous waste; Class IV - low-hazard waste;

Class V - practically non-hazardous waste.

The list of waste generated in the Russian Federation is contained in the Federal Classification Catalog of Waste (hereinafter referred to as FKKO), approved by the order of Rosprirodnadzor dated May 22, 2017 No 242.

Currently, FKKO includes, among other things, hazard class I waste (extremely hazardous waste) and hazard class II waste (highly hazardous waste).

Paragraph 1 of Art. 14.1 of Federal Law No. 89-FZ, it is determined that the federal operator for waste management of hazard classes I and II is determined by the Government of the Russian Federation at the suggestion of the State Atomic Energy Corporation Rosatom, agreed with the federal executive body authorized by the Government of the Russian Federation.

5.4 Federal Law No. 99-FZ of May 4, 2011 “On Licensing Certain Types of Activities”

The legal basis for licensing certain types of activities is determined by the provisions of the Federal Law No. 99-FZ of 04.05.2011 “On Licensing Certain Types of Activities” (hereinafter referred to as Federal Law No. 99-FZ).

Article 9 of the Federal Law No. 89-FZ, paragraph 30, part 1, art. 12 of the Federal Law No.99-FZ, it is determined that activities for the collection, transportation, processing, disposal, neutralization, disposal of waste of I-IV hazard classes are subject to licensing.

Rosprirodnadzor in accordance with paragraph 30 of Part 1 of Art. 12 of the Federal Law No. 99-FZ carries out licensing of activities for the collection, transportation, processing, disposal, neutralization, disposal of waste of I - IV hazard classes.

Part 2 of Art. 21 of Federal Law No. 99-FZ, it is determined that licensing authorities form and maintain electronically registers of licenses for specific types of activities, the licensing of which they carry out, in the manner established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The register of licenses for the collection, transportation, processing, disposal, neutralization, disposal of waste of I-IV hazard classes is posted on the Internet information and telecommunication network (<https://rpn.gov.ru/licences/>) and is available without restrictions.

The register of licenses for the collection, transportation, processing, disposal, neutralization, disposal of waste of I-IV hazard classes contains, among other things, information about licensees, types of work (collection, transportation, processing, recycling, neutralization, disposal) and types of waste , as well as information on the places of implementation of licensed types of work, necessary for the implementation of control and supervisory activities in relation to the relevant economic entities.

Licensing requirements in accordance with Part 1 of Art. 8 of Federal Law No.99-FZ are established by the provisions on licensing specific types of activities approved by the Government of the Russian Federation.

6 Active work to improve the provision of information according to internationally harmonized standards

Information on progress in relation with the №6 indicator (2020-2022)

6.1 Enhancement of the GHS implementation in 2020-2022

The following standards implementing GHS were adopted in 2022:

GOST 30333-2022 Chemical production safety passport. General requirements

GOST 31340-2022 Labelling of chemicals. General requirements

GOST 32419-2022 Classification of chemicals. General requirements

GOST 34841-2022 Classification of chemicals which hazard is caused by physical and chemical properties. Test method for pyrophoric solids

GOST 34842-2022 Classification of chemicals which hazard is caused by physical and chemical properties. Test of oxidizing solids

GOST 34843-2022 Classification of chemicals which hazard is caused by physical and chemical properties. Test methods of flammable chemicals in solid state

GOST 34866-2022 Classification of chemicals which hazard is caused by physical and chemical properties. Test method for ignition of aerosol dispensers in an enclosed space

In accordance with GOST 30333 the SDS is an integral part of technical documentation for chemicals (substance, mixture, material, industrial waste). In particular, the SDS is included in the documentation provided for standardization, certification of substances and materials, state environmental expertise, licensing. The SDS is also important as part of documentation required for the transport of chemical products through the territory of Russia and for export-import transactions by custom services.

The following guidelines were developed and approved: MR 1.2.0275-22 "Classification of toxicity and hazard of chemicals and mixtures in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling (GHS)", MR 1.2.0313-22 "Assessment and classification of the hazard of endocrine disruptors", MR 1.2.0321-23 "Assessment and classification of the hazard of reproductive toxicants" in 2020–2022.

6.2 MAYAK

In order to prevent the receipt by the end user of Safety Data Sheets for chemical products, which contain incorrect and outdated information, Russia provides for a procedure for verifying Safety Data Sheets by an expert organization - conducting an expertise and registration of Russian SDS. This measure has proven itself long ago and justified its obligations. Thus, in the territory of the Russian Federation, for almost 30 years, work has been carried out to verify safety data sheets. Any company can send its SDS for verification and subsequent entry into the Register of safety data sheets of chemical products of the Russian Federation and CIS countries (Certificate of state registration of the database No. 2018670022) (hereinafter referred to as the Register). The expertise and registration procedure is necessary to ensure the correctness of the information provided in the SDS, as well as to confirm openness to its own consumers. More than 3,500 companies send SDS for their products for expertise and registration to the CIS Center. The result

of verification is the registration of the SDS in the Register with the assignment of a unique identification number of the RSDS and a QR code.

In order to conduct an expertise of the SDS, as well as to view the necessary information about the hazardous properties of certified products, the Information and Analytical System "MAYAK" was created, which is aimed at digitalization and automation of work related to the circulation of chemical products. MAYAK is a one-stop-shop platform, a single digital space created to make it easier to inform the target audience about the dangers of chemical products. The introduction of this platform made it possible to create a single database with information of various levels on chemicals, on products and their accompanying documents, which simplified a number of tasks for industry, the regulator and the expert community, opening up new opportunities for them in systematizing information.

Since 2020, about 17,000 SDS with unique identification numbers and QR codes have been registered in the MAYAK system.

6.3 OECD testing methods implementation

The following standards, implementing OECD test methods, were adopted in 2020-2022.

Reference	Contains requirements	Name of the standard in English
GOST 32367-2020	OECD Test №211:2012	Methods of testing the chemical products of the environmental hazard. Daphnia magna reproduction repression
GOST 32373-2020	OECD Test №402:2017	Methods of testing the impact of chemical products on the human body. Basic requirements for conducting tests to assess the acute toxicity in dermal intake
GOST 32379-2020	OECD Test №421:2016	Methods of testing the impact of chemical products on the human body. Reproductive/developmental toxicity assessment tests (screening method)
GOST 32380-2020	OECD Test №414:2018	Methods of testing the impact of chemical products on the human body. Tests on the assessment of toxic effects on prenatal development
GOST 32436-2020	OECD Test №404:2015	Methods of testing the impact of chemical products on the human body. Tests for the assessment of acute irritant/corrosive effects on the skin
GOST 32536-2020	OECD Test № 202:2004	Methods of testing the chemical products hazardous to the environment. Determination of acute toxicity for daphnia
GOST 32634-2020	OECD 431:2016	Methods for studying the effects of chemicals on the human body. In vitro skin damage. Reconstructed human epidermis methods
GOST 32635-2020	OECD Test №487:2016	Methods of testing the impact of chemical products on the human body. Micronuclear test on mammalian cells in vitro
GOST 32636-2020	OECD Test №413:2018	Methods of testing the impact of chemical products on the human body. Subchronic inhalation toxicity: 90-day study
GOST 32637-2020	OECD Test №408:2018	Methods of testing the impact of chemical products on the human body. Repeated dose oral toxicity study in rodent: 90 days
GOST 32638-2020	OECD Test №476:2016	Methods of testing the impact of chemical products on the human body. Method for evaluating the gene mutations in mammalian cells in vitro

Reference	Contains requirements	Name of the standard in English
GOST 32643-202	OECD Test №412:2018	Methods of testing the impact of chemical products on the human body. Subacute inhalation toxicity: 28-day study
GOST 34637-2020	OECD 430:2015	Methods for studying the effects of chemicals on the human body. In vitro skin damage. Transcutaneous electrical resistance method
GOST 34638-2020	OECD 435:2015	Methods for studying the effects of chemicals on the human body. In vitro skin damage. Membrane barrier method
GOST 34639-2020	OECD 439:2015	Methods for studying the effects of chemicals on the human body. In vitro skin irritation. Test methods using reconstructed human epidermis
GOST 34658-2020	OECD Test №405:2017	Methods of testing the impact of chemical products on the human body. Assessment of the irritant/corrosive eye exposure
GOST 34659-2020	OECD Test №475:2016	Methods of testing the impact of chemical products on the human body. Assessment of chromosomal aberrations in bone marrow cells mammals
GOST 34660-2020	OECD Test №474:2016	Methods of testing the impact of chemical products on the human body. Micronucleus analysis on the erythrocytes of mammals
GOST 34661-2020	OECD Test №451:2018	Methods of testing the impact of chemical products on the human body. Testing to evaluate the carcinogenic activity

Additional information on the progress with relation to the №6 indicator

6.4 GHS implementation

Harmonized hazard communication elements as provided by UN-GHS Recommendations are implemented into Russian legislation framework by the following interstate and national standards:

- GOST 30333-2013 Chemical production safety passport. General requirements;
- GOST 31340-2013 Labelling of chemicals. General requirements;
- R 50.1.102-2014 Compilation and execution of safety data sheet of chemical products;
- R 50.1.101-2014 Guidance on the selection of precautionary statements for the labelling in accordance with GOST 31340-2022.

The results of chemicals hazard classification should be represented in the second section of SDS. Classification is carried out in accordance with the following interstate standards implementing the provisions of the 4th and rev. GHS:

- GOST 32419-2013 Classification of chemicals. General requirements;
- GOST 32423-2013 Mixtures classification of hazard for health;
- GOST 32424-2013 Classification of chemicals for environmental hazards. General requirements;
- GOST 32425-2013 Mixtures classification of hazard for environmental.

GOST 32421-2013 Classification of chemicals which hazard is caused by physical and chemical properties. Test methods of explosives.

Carrying out the classification and compiling the SDS is a laborious process that requires knowledge in various fields: toxicology, transportation of products, emergency response, physical

and chemical processes. Due to the need for multifaceted knowledge, the risk of making a mistake and further misleading the user is high.

6.5 State Information Resource "Federal Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances"

The Federal Service for Supervision of Consumer Rights Protection and Human Welfare ensures the functioning, expansion and updating of the state information resource "Federal Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances", created in order to implement international treaties of the Russian Federation and the requirements of the legislation of the Russian Federation. The resource includes information on 13,000 chemicals. Priority Substances are classified in accordance with the GHS.

7 Specific strategies in place for communicating information on the risks associated with chemicals to vulnerable groups

Additional information on the progress with relation to the №7 indicator

7.1 Federal Law of December 28, 2013 No. 426-FZ “On Special Inspection of Working Conditions”

Federal Law No. 426-FZ of December 28, 2013 “On a special assessment of working conditions”, based on the results of a special assessment of conditions, harmful classes (subclasses) of working conditions or dangerous working conditions at workplaces are established depending on the level (multiplicity) of exceeding the established sanitary legislation on hygienic standards for the content of chemicals in the air of the working area, and workers employed at such workplaces, depending on the established harmful or dangerous class of working conditions, are provided with guarantees (compensation) in accordance with Articles 92, 117 and 147 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation.

7.2 Technical regulations on the safety of toys and products for children and teenagers

On the territory of Russia, the following technical regulations are in force, aimed at protecting vulnerable groups from the negative effects of chemicals and containing lists of controlled substances in the composition of products:

TR CU 008/2011 On safety of toys

TR CU 007/2011 On safety of the products for children and teenagers

8 Programmes addressing safer alternatives and cleaner production technology

Information on progress in relation with the №8 indicator (2020-2022)

8.1 BAT

8.1.1 Enhancement of the legislature related to BAT in 2020-2022

At the beginning of 2019, "Technical Committee 113" created a system of BAT standards (GOST R 113.00.01 - 2019) and for 2023 there are 53 technical reference guide on the best available technologies (BAT TRG) available in the Russian Federation. BAT TRG as one of the key elements of the concept determines the current state of the industry; establishes indicators of emissions, resource efficiency, indicative indicators of carbon intensity of products and (or) technological processes.

In the period 2020-2022, the process of updating the BAT TRG was carried out to clarify data and indicators, and 29 BAT TRG were updated.

Also, new TRG were developed in 2022:

- TRG 52-2022 "Waste management of I and II hazard classes", which contains a description of the technological processes, equipment, technical methods, methods used in the field of waste management of I and II hazard classes, including those that allow to reduce the negative impact on the environment, water consumption, improve energy efficiency, resource conservation;

- TRG 53-2022 "Liquidation of objects of accumulated environmental harm", containing systematized data in the field of liquidation of objects of accumulated environmental damage and developed taking into account the technologies, equipment, resources available in the Russian Federation, as well as taking into account climatic, geomorphological, geological, economic and social features of the Russian Federation.

8.1.2 Programs and studies related to BAT (2020-2022)

EEIP: Environmental Efficiency Improvement Program

Implemented on the basis of the Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia dated December 17, 2018 N 666 "About the statement of the rules for developing a program to improve environmental efficiency". EEIP is a roadmap for the modernization of facilities, which provides for the purchase of equipment and technical devices that help reduce the negative impact on the environment. As a result of the activities of the program for the period 2019-2021, 36 EEIP projects were approved. Based on the results of the analysis of approved projects, the total cost of improving environmental efficiency will amount to 443.89 billion rubles from 2018-2033.

Study "The environmental situation in the Kaliningrad region in 2020"

According to Rosprirodnadzor, the volume of emissions into the atmosphere of the most common pollutants from stationary sources in the Kaliningrad region in 2020 amounted to 20.8 thousand tons (in 2019 - 22.9 thousand tons). The decrease is explained mainly due to the closure of stationary objects of pollution - coal and fuel oil boilers. In 2020, the share of water samples

that do not meet hygienic standards for sanitary and chemical indicators was 6.2% (2019 - 8.7%), for microbiological - 0%, as in 2018-2019.

8.2 Information on corporate investment programs related to the use of safer alternatives and cleaner production technologies (2020-2022)

1) In 2021, SIBUR's Board of Directors approved the Circular Economy and Climate Reduction Policy. The document contains the main principles, strategic goals and objectives of SIBUR in these areas. As part of the Sustainable Development Strategy until 2025, SIBUR sets ambitious goals for the circular economy:

- Facilitate the involvement of at least 100 thousand tons of polymer waste annually in processing within the framework of our own investment projects and projects with partners
- Annually produce at least 250 thousand tons of low-carbon products and products containing recycled or bio-raw materials .

Expenses for the study of environmental problems and environmental protection of the company 3.375 billion rubles.

2) In 2021, SIBUR introduced Vivilen , an innovative brand of polymer materials containing recycled plastic, as a safer alternative. And in 2022, the production of Vivilen PET pellets containing up to 25% recycled plastic started at the SIBUR enterprise in Bashkortostan.

3) The Lukoil Program for 2019–2021 has been approved and is being implemented, which includes more than 900 events worth about RUB 106.5 billion. The goals of the Program are to prevent, reduce and eliminate negative impacts on the environment.

In 2021, the costs of the Environmental Safety Program of LUKOIL Group entities, the Waste subprogram amounted to RUB 3,262 million ; for the "Clean Air" subprogram and the Program for the Rational Use of APG (associated petroleum gas) by LUKOIL Group entities - RUB 16,504 million ; for a group of programs: Industrial environmental control, Prevention and response to emergencies, Program for the conservation of biological diversity for the Company's facilities operating in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, Environmental safety program of the LUKOIL Group, Biodiversity subprogram, Environmental safety program of the LUKOIL Group , subprogram "Recultivation" - 28,012 million rubles.

4) LUKOIL is systematically working to reduce the risk of pipeline failures, which resulted in a 28% reduction in the area of land contaminated with oil and oil products in 2019 in relation to 2018.

Investments by LUKOIL in the development of renewable energy in 2021 amounted 1,865 million rubles , in 2022 2,023 million rubles.

- 5) PJSC Gazprom Comprehensive Environmental Program leads:
- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions (-5.52% compared to the base year 2018).
 - The excess discharge of pollutants into surface water bodies was reduced (-5.17 p.p. compared to the base year 2018).
 - The share of waste sent for disposal has been significantly reduced (-24.02 p.p. compared to the base year 2018).
 - The share of subsidiaries that exceeded the 5% level of fees for excess environmental impact was reduced (-21.49 percentage points compared to the base year 2018).
 - Emissions of nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere during the transportation of natural gas were reduced (-3.78% compared to the base year 2018).

RUB 97.5 billion amounted to the total environmental protection expenses of PJSC Gazprom in 2021.

6) Plan of measures to minimize the negative impact of organizations of the State Corporation "Rosatom" on the environment until 2025. As part of this plan, a number of activities were implemented in 2021, for example:

- in the branch of RIR JSC in the city of Krasnokamensk (JSC Rusatom Infrastructure Solutions) a technical re-equipment of the ash collecting plant was carried out, which made it possible to increase the efficiency of ash collecting by 99.4% and reduce specific ash emissions into the atmospheric air from 67 g/s to 8 g/s With;

- ODIC (Rosenergoatom Concern JSC) modernized the power supply system for its own needs in terms of replacing diesel generator sets, which made it possible to reduce the number of stationary sources of emissions of harmful (polluting) substances into the air by 60% and the volume of annual gross emissions of pollutants by 20%.

More than 200 billion rubles is the financial resource of Rosatom for ESG-loans and green bonds.

7) Tatneft Project to reduce specific emissions "carbon neutrality by 2050", with a gradual reduction in the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions (2025 - up to -14%, 2030 - up to -30%, 2050 - no emissions of CO₂ - eq .). As of September 2022, 31% of the overall effect of the program has been achieved and emissions reduced by 597.7 tonnes of CO₂ - eq . Projects for the capture, utilization and disposal of carbon dioxide are collected separately, their total amount is 123.5 million rubles.

8) Research programs of Novatek . 2.3 billion rubles and 2.9 billion rubles . — Novatek 's expenses on environmental protection in 2020 and 2021, respectively, RUB 1.2 billion . allocated to achieve climate and environmental goals in 2021, 99 million rubles and 225 million rubles . the volume of investments in renewable energy in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

- In 2021, a feasibility study was carried out for the introduction of carbon dioxide capture and utilization technology and technologies for the production, storage, transport and use of hydrogen and ammonia as a low-carbon fuel; an analysis of the effectiveness of the use of renewable energy sources in arctic conditions was also carried out.

- As part of monitoring in 2021, oceanographic, hydrochemical, hydroacoustic, research and monitoring of biodiversity were carried out in order to assess the environmental risks associated with the Company's marine activities and develop measures to reduce the Company's potential impact on the ecosystems of the Gulf of Ob for 2022.

- A new area of monitoring in 2021 was the program to study the state of hydrobiocenoses in the water area of the seaport of Sabetta for early detection and prevention of the introduction of dangerous alien species.

- The Comprehensive Program for the Implementation of Energy Saving Measures at PJSC NOVATEK for 2022–2024 was approved. The program includes measures to introduce energy-saving technologies and new energy-efficient equipment, as well as organizational and technical measures aimed at reducing energy consumption in all areas of production activities.

RUSAL is implementing measures aimed at reducing emissions into the atmosphere, organizing and conducting air quality monitoring, contributing to the achievement of the goals of the Clean Air federal project, introducing the EcoSoderberg technology and conducting research and development work and implementing the results of these developments . RUSAL's "Low Carbon Footprint of Aluminum" project by 2035 - Achieving a reduction in specific greenhouse

gas emissions per tonne of metal by 30% (excluding climate neutralization effect) or 57% (including climate neutralization effect) compared to 2018. USD 217.2 million allocated to environmental protection activities according to the 2022 report.

9) Environmentally friendly technology for the protection of crops from pests, as an alternative to chemical plant protection, which involves the use of pesticides and agrochemicals

10) Uralkali's energy saving program, in accordance with which work is underway to gradually phase out the use of fuel oil as a backup fuel for boiler houses.

The Sakhalin Experiment project started on 09/01/2022. The experiment should lead the region to carbon neutrality by 2026. For regulated organizations, greenhouse gas emission quotas will be determined. If they are exceeded, a fee of 1,000 rubles is provided for each additional ton of CO₂ - eq.

In 2022, Uralkali, together with the Institute of Natural Sciences, completed work on assessing the current level of biodiversity within the boundaries of the impact zones of the Company's activities and in the areas of planned activities, which began in 2021.

In 2022, PJSC Uralkali, JSC Uralchem and All-Russian Society for Nature Conservation (ASNC) entered into a strategic cooperation agreement within the framework of the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum. The agreement is aimed at the joint development of environmental activities, the system of environmental protection and rational nature management. Among the main areas of cooperation are the organization and holding of joint thematic events aimed at the conservation and restoration of natural resources, the implementation of national government programs that are in the sphere of interests of companies and ASNC.

In 2022 - 7.7 billion rubles expenses of Uralkali for environmental protection.

11) At the mining and processing plant in the Murmansk region (GOK Oleniy Ruchey) of Acron in 2020 was carried out to monitor the atmospheric air within the licensed areas, dust suppression measures were carried out, as well as work to irrigate the surfaces of dumps and technological roads in the dry season. In addition, SZFK, JSC conducts quantitative and qualitative control of industrial emissions from stationary sources. At PJSC Acron, a new deep wastewater treatment plant was put into operation in the carbamide shop, the cost of which amounted to RUB 275 million. Acron Group spent RUB 2.3 billion in 2020 for the implementation of measures in the field of sustainable development and 338 million rubles for the implementation of measures to reduce the negative impact on the environment in 2020.

12) One of the main topics that the team of specialists from the Orgkhim Research Center is engaged in is research in the field of carcinogenic safety. In its production, the company uses a safe alternative to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), which, accumulating in the human body, cause cancer. "Orgkhim" allow the use of only safe process oils. Orgkhim is also a member of the ESG strategy together with Sberbank and Strategy Partners » since 2022.

At the end of 2021, the Board of Directors approved the Rosneft 2030: Reliable Energy and Global Energy Transition strategy, which includes a number of ambitious sustainable development goals. The key strategic target of the Company is carbon neutrality in terms of greenhouse gas emissions (scopes 1 and 2) by 2050. For the period 2018-2021 implementation of the strategy Rosneft-2022 reduced absolute methane emissions by 60% and greenhouse gas emissions by 13%. Rosneft is actively investing in research activities to study the state of permafrost and improve the accuracy of information on weather and climate conditions. More than 200 billion rubles green investments were directed by the Company to improve the environmental friendliness of business as part of the implementation of the Rosneft-2022 strategy, while in 2021 the amount of green investments amounted to about 55 billion rubles which is 23.4% more than

the previous year. The cost of research work with an environmental impact, including targeted innovative projects, in 2021 amounted to 229.6 million rubles.

8.3 Chemical Footprint

In the Russian Federation, projects to calculate the chemical footprint have been successfully implemented at the initiative of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs and the Russian Union of Chemists with the support of the Russian Ministry of Industry and Trade, starting from 2022 as part of a flagship pilot project in the chemical industry in accordance with the instruction of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 11/18/2021 No. YUB-P9-16538.

At the moment, the RSH, together with the Association of NP CIC CIS, is conducting a flagship pilot project to introduce the approach to calculate the Chemical Footprint in the industry. As a result of the project, it is planned to develop a series of standards “Voluntary Management System for Substances of Concern. Based on the Chemical Footprint initiative.

Draft names of standards:

I. Adaptation of the corporate policy of the organization, based on the best practices in the field of rational regulation of the circulation of chemicals and mixtures (Corporate Chemical Policy.

II. Inventory of chemicals circulating in the organization and in supply chains, classifying their hazards according to the GHS and the selection of high priority and high priority chemicals of serious concern that should be restricted.

III. Calculation of the chemical footprint of industrial products and development of recommendations for its reduction.

IV. Formation of an innovative program for the planned period (3-10 years) and for the strategic perspective until 2070. Assessment of progress towards achieving zero emissions of priority chemicals with changes to the Organization's Development Strategy.

Additional information on the progress with relation to the №8 indicator

8.4 Additional information on legislation related to BAT

Federal Law No. 7-FL dated January 10, 2002 “On the Protection of the Environment” defines the legal framework for state policy in the field of environmental protection, ensuring a balanced solution of socio-economic problems, maintaining a favorable environment, biological diversity and natural resources, regulates relations in the field of interactions between society and nature arising from the implementation of economic and other activities related to the impact on the natural environment as the most important component of the environment.

Federal Law 21.07.2014 N° 219-FZ amends the Federal Law “On the Protection of the Environment”. Its main provisions included articles of the Federal Law on the categorization of objects that have a negative impact on the environment, payment for negative impact on environment, a program to improve environmental efficiency.

The Technical Committee for Standardization No. 113 "Best Available Technologies" was established to promote the interests of the Russian industry and today provides scientific,

methodological and expert-analytical support for the implementation of BAT in the main sectors of Russian industry in 2014.

The Government approved a list of areas for the application of the Best Available Technologies by Government Decree No. 2674-r dated December 24, 2014.

9 Websites where national partners can gain access to information about the sound management of chemicals

Name of the website, information system or database	Web Link	Comments
State Information System of Industry of the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Russia	https://gisp.gov.ru/gisplk/	Background information on support measures and import substitution tools
State Information System of Industry of the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Russia. Reference information "Materials and documents"	https://gisp.gov.ru/en/documents/	Contains documents and materials, including on the following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - up-to-date information on competitive selections for certain types of modern technologies - documents on competitive selection for receiving support measures - catalogs of Russian manufacturers of industrial products - The state of the industry and the forecast of its development - Regulations - Public procurement
Unified list of chemicals (public), obtained from the results of the inventory	https://gisp.gov.ru/cheminv/pub/apps/earch/	Inventory of chemicals is part of a set of measures aimed at preparing the industry for the entry into force of the technical regulation of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the safety of chemical products" (TR EAEU 041/2017). The results obtained after expert processing of information on the results of the inventory will serve as the basis for the formation of the national part of the register of chemicals and mixtures of the Union. Submission of information during the inventory was carried out in the period from November 11, 2019 to July 31, 2020 inclusive.
Federal State Information System for Traceability of Pesticides and Agrochemicals (FGIS Saturn)	https://fgis-saturn.ru/	FGIS Saturn has been put into commercial operation since September 1, 2022. As of May 29, 2023, 57,120 business entities and 867,584 supervised facilities have already been registered by the territorial departments of the Rosselkhoz nadzor. According to the results of nine months of FGIS Saturn operation, more than 31.8 thousand unique users (legal entities and individual entrepreneurs involved in the circulation of pesticides and agrochemicals) reflected their actions in the system (more than 13.1 million actions, of which 4.7 million actions were accepted documents).

		<p>The largest number of actions in FGIS Saturn on the part of business entities was noted in the Krasnodar Territory (571,014), Rostov Region (431,434), Stavropol Territory (316,407), Voronezh Region (271,962), Orenburg Region (216,802).</p> <p>The smallest number of actions was noted in the Republic of Karelia (46), the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (42), the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) (33), the Jewish Autonomous Region (23), the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug (20).</p>
Catalog of pesticides registered in the Russian Federation	http://opendata.mcx.ru/opendata/7708075454-pestitsidy	
Catalog of agrochemicals registered in the territory of the Russian Federation	http://opendata.mcx.ru/opendata/7708075454-agrokhimikaty	
Federal Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemicals and Biological Substances	https://www.rpohv.ru/online/	<p>The Federal Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances is a state information resource created to implement the relevant international treaties of the Russian Federation, including the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade dated September 10, 1998., and the requirements of the legislation of the Russian Federation. The Federal Register contains information relating to the hazards of chemical and biological substances, including substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade of September 10, 1998.</p> <p>On-line version contains information about 12911 substances</p>
Federal State Information System for Accounting and Control for waste management of I and II hazard classes	https://gisopvk.ru/	<p>FGIS OPWC contains information on waste of hazard classes I and II, submitted in accordance with paragraph 6 of article 14.3 of Federal Law No. 89-FZ by individual entrepreneurs, legal entities, as a result of whose economic and (or) other activities waste of classes I and II is generated danger.</p>
Database "Toxicity and Hazard of Mixed Products"	https://www.rpohv.ru/blend/	<p>Contains expert opinions on the assessment of the toxicity and danger of chemical mixed products, carried out by the FBUZ "Russian Register of</p>

		Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances" of Rospotrebnadzor from 2010 to the present.
Automated distributed data retrieval system (ARIPS) "Hazardous Substances"	https://www.rpohv.ru/db/arips/	ARIPS "Hazardous Substances" maintained by FBUZ "Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances" contains information on more than 10 880 substances, however, the access to this system is provided on a fee paid basis.
CIS center publication inventory	https://ciscenter.org/publications/	Inventory of publications on the chemical regulation in Russia and worldwide
Interactive Guide on the chemical management regulatory systems worldwide	http://igvwgde.ciscenter.org/russia/	Interactive Guide is designed to provide free public access to accurate and up-to-date information on the chemical management systems of APEC member and non-member economies, including Russia. This ongoing project is sponsored by the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation, performed by the CIS Center as a self-funded project with the Chemical Dialogue APEC, active since 2019 and up-to-date.

10 Implementation of the Strategic Approach through national policies and/or programmes

Information on progress in relation with the №10 indicator (2020-2022)

10.1 Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of September 11, 2020 No. 1407

By Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of September 11, 2020 No. 1407, the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Russia is authorized to represent the interests of the Russian Federation and ensure interaction with international organizations, including the SAICM forum on regulating the circulation of chemicals and mixtures.

Additional information on the progress with relation to the №10 indicator

10.2 Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of June 3, 2003 No. 323

According to the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of June 3, 2003 No. 323, the Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia is the lead body for interaction with the UNEP Program, through which cooperation is carried out within the framework of SAICM.

11 National coordinating mechanism in place for chemicals management

Information on progress in relation with the №11 indicator (2020-2022)

11.1 Interagency Working Group on the participation of the Russian Federation in the implementation of SAICM

The Russian Federation takes part in the work of SAICM on an ongoing basis.

In 2017, on behalf of the Government of the Russian Federation, a coordinating body was formed - the Interagency Working Group (IWG) on the participation of the Russian Federation in the implementation of SAICM (approved by the joint order of the Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia and the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Russia dated July 17, 2017 No. 2305/414), which was in force during the period from 2020 to 2022.

By Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of September 11, 2020 No. 1407, the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Russia is authorized to represent the interests of the Russian Federation and ensure interaction with international organizations, including the SAICM forum on regulating the circulation of chemicals and mixtures.

Skobelev D.O., Director of the Federal State Autonomous Body Research Institute "Environmental Industrial Policy Centre" (EIPC) subordinated to the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Russia, is the National Coordinator of SAICM in the Russian Federation.

The IWG includes representatives of federal executive authorities, scientific organizations and industry associations: the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Russia, the Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia, the Ministry of Health of Russia, the Ministry of Construction of Russia, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia, the Ministry of Transport of Russia, the Ministry of Agriculture of Russia, the Ministry of Energy of Russia, the Ministry of Defense of Russia, Rospotrebnadzor, Rostekhnadzor, Rosprirodnadzor, FASO of Russia, Russian Union of Chemists, CIS Center, EIPC, Institute of Catalysis RAS, Dedicated Center of the Basel Convention in the Russian Federation, FGBU "A.N. Sysin Research Institute of Human Ecology and Environmental Hygiene", FGUP "GosNIIOKhT", FGBU "REA" Ministry of Energy, Federal Scientific Center for Hygiene. F.F. Erisman, Federal Research Center of Chemical Physics named after N.N. Semenov RAS, SSC RF GNIChTEOS, JSC "Corporation" Roskhimzaschita", Federal Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances.

Link to an open source of information on SAICM coordination activities in Russia: <https://ciscenter.org/russia-saicm/open.php?tab=9> This IWG website provides open access for all interested parties to information about SAICM documents and capacity building activities .

12. National policies and legislation in place to implement key international chemicals priorities

Additional information on the progress with relation to the №12 indicator

Chemicals

The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.	Ratified by the Russian Federation — Federal Law of November 25, 1994 No. 49-FZ “On Ratification of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal”
The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade	The Russian Federation acceded to the Convention in 2011 (Federal Law No. 30-FZ of March 8, 2011)
The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	The Convention was signed by Russia on May 22, 2002 in New York (Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 320 dated May 18, 2002). Ratified by the adoption of Federal Law No. 164-FZ dated June 27, 2011 “On Ratification of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants”. This law ratifies the Convention as amended on May 22, 2001, that is, in the wording in which it was signed in 2002. At the same time, the Russian Federation has realized for itself the opportunity available in the text of the Convention for the state to organize a regime according to which any new amendment to Annexes A, B or C of the Convention will enter into force for the Russian Federation only after the procedure for ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to such an amendment .

Climate and the Environment

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	This Convention was ratified by Federal Law No. 34-FZ of November 4, 1994 The convention entered into force on March 21, 1994. The Convention entered into force for the Russian Federation on March 28, 1995.
The Paris Agreement on Climate Change is the outcome document of the 21st Conference of the Parties to the	On behalf of the Russian Federation, the Paris Agreement was signed on April 22, 2016 in

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	accordance with Government Decree No. 670-r dated April 14, 2016 .
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	FEDERAL LAW ratifying the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Adopted by the State Duma on October 22, 2004
1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution	The Convention was signed on behalf of the USSR on November 13, 1979. Ratified by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on April 29, 1980. The instrument of ratification of the USSR was deposited with the UN Secretary General on May 22, 1980.
Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Further Reduction of Sulfur Emissions	Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of June 11, 1994 N 657 "On the signing of the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution regarding the further reduction of sulfur emissions"
Protocol to reduce emissions of sulfur or their transboundary fluxes by at least 30 per cent to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution	The Protocol entered into force, including for the Russian Federation, on September 2, 1987.
International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation	By Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of July 23, 2009 N 607, the Russian Federation acceded to this International Convention The International Convention entered into force on May 13, 1995. The International Convention entered into force for the Russian Federation on December 18, 2009.
Protocol on the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Fluxes to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution	Signed: 31/10/1988 Ratified: 21/06/1989
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	The Protocol entered into force for the USSR/Russian Federation on January 1, 1989. Amendment (October 16, 2016) come into force on January 1, 2021. Amendment (December 3, 1999) Entered into force for the Russian Federation on March 14, 2006.

	<p>Amendment (November 25, 1992) enter into force for the Russian Federation on March 14, 2006.</p> <p>Adjustments (November 29 - December 3, 1999) enter into force for the Russian Federation on July 28, 2000.</p> <p>Amendment (November 15-17, 1997) enter into force for the Russian Federation on March 14, 2006 and June 5, 1998.</p> <p>Adjustments (December 5-7, 1995) enter into force for the Russian Federation on August 5, 1996 and January 1, 1997.</p> <p>Adjustments (November 23-25, 1992) enter into force for the Russian Federation on September 22, 1993.</p> <p>Amendments (June 29, 1990) come into force for the Russian Federation on August 10, 1992.</p> <p>List of Products Containing Schedule A Controlled Substances (June 21, 1991) come into force for the Russian Federation on May 27, 1992.</p> <p>Adjustments (June 27-29, 1990) come into force for the USSR/Russian Federation from March 7, 1991.</p>
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	Adopted 06/18/1986

Health regulations

International Health Regulations	Decree of the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Russian Federation of May 11, 2007 N 27 "On the implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005)"
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International security

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction	Federal law on ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction Adopted by the State Duma on October 31, 1997
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Labor protection and production

ILO Convention No. 174 concerning the Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents	The Russian Federation has ratified this Convention Federal Law No. 366-FZ of November 30, 2011 The Convention entered into force in the Russian Federation on February 10, 2013.
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14 Allocation of resources (financial and in-kind) to assist capacity-building and technical cooperation with other countries.

Information on progress in relation with the №14 indicator (2020-2022)

14.1 Corporate activities in relation to providing resources (financial and intangible) to assist in capacity building and technical cooperation with other countries.

In a region of Armenia where water pressure is estimated to be high, Armenal (RUSAL) switched to a closed water recycling system, reducing useful water consumption by 90%. <https://international-aluminium.org/resource/soon-to-launch-aluminums-contribution-to-the-un-sustainable-development-goals/>

In November 2022, during lengthy negotiations with the participation of the UN, the Uralchem-Uralkali group of companies agreed to provide developing countries with more than 260 thousand tons of mineral fertilizers blocked in the EU free of charge. In total, the group of companies intends to provide free of charge to developing countries about 300 thousand tons of fertilizers. https://www.uralkali.com/upload/content/ESG_Uralkali_ru_2022.pdf

15. Identified and prioritized national capacity-building needs for the sound management of chemicals.

Information on progress in relation with the №15 indicator (2020-2022)

15.1 Fundamentals of the state policy of the Russian Federation in the field of ensuring chemical and biological safety for the period up to 2025 and beyond

Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated March 11, 2019 No. 97 approved the Fundamentals of the State Policy of the Russian Federation in the field of ensuring chemical and biological safety for the period up to 2025 and beyond.

The Fundamentals define the goal, principles, priority areas and main tasks of the state policy of the Russian Federation in the field of ensuring chemical and biological safety for the period up to 2025 and beyond (hereinafter referred to as the state policy in the field of ensuring chemical and biological safety), as well as mechanisms for its implementation.

The state policy in the field of ensuring chemical and biological safety is part of the system of state administration in the field of national security of the Russian Federation and is a set of legal, biomedical, sanitary and epidemiological, veterinary and sanitary, phytosanitary, administrative and organizational, military, financial, communication, information and other measures aimed at protecting the population and the environment from the negative impact of hazardous chemical and biological factors, preventing chemical and biological threats, creating and developing a system for monitoring chemical and biological risks, as well as implementing interstate and international cooperation in the field of chemical and biological security.

There are 8 main chemical threats:

- 1) widespread use of chemicals with high toxicity, accumulation of hazardous chemically resistant compounds in the environment;
- 2) development and introduction into production of fundamentally new classes of chemicals, the impact of which on humans and the environment has not been studied enough;
- 3) the presence of a large number of decommissioned potentially hazardous chemical facilities, the technical and technological resources of which are close to the limit or completely exhausted, as well as areas contaminated as a result of economic activity;
- 4) accidents at chemical facilities due to the critical level of equipment wear, the complexity of production processes and the insufficient level of personnel qualification;
- 5) an increase in the number of organizations engaged in the production of chemical products, a significant increase in chemical waste, the lack of effective technical solutions for the neutralization of chemically hazardous waste and the reclamation of contaminated areas;
- 6) use of technologies that do not provide adequate chemical safety;
- 7) the strengthening of the trend towards globalization of world trade and the preservation of the possibility of importing potentially hazardous chemicals and products obtained with their use into the Russian Federation;
- 8) distribution and (or) use of chemical weapons, the commission of terrorist acts with the use of potentially hazardous chemicals.

The goal of the state policy in the field of ensuring chemical and biological safety is to maintain an acceptable level of risk of negative impact of hazardous chemical and biological factors on the population and the environment.

The Fundamentals include:

- 39 tasks related to the monitoring of chemical and biological risks;
- 22 tasks related to the improvement of legal regulation and public administration in this area;
- 20 tasks in the field of resource support of the national system of chemical and biological safety;
- 19 tasks in the field of neutralizing chemical and biological threats, preventing and minimizing chemical and biological risks, increasing the protection of the population and the environment from the negative impact of hazardous chemical and biological factors.

In order to implement the Fundamentals, the Russian Ministry of Health has developed a draft federal law “On Chemical Safety in the Russian Federation”.

The Fundamentals are accessible in the public domain.

15.2 Action plan for the implementation of the Fundamentals of the State Policy of the Russian Federation in the field of ensuring chemical and biological safety for the period up to 2025 and beyond

Government Decree No. 1906-r dated August 28, 2019 approved the Action Plan for the implementation of the Fundamentals of the State Policy of the Russian Federation in the field of ensuring chemical and biological safety for the period up to 2025 and beyond.

The document is in the public domain.

The plan provides for 18 measures aimed at improving legal regulation in the field of ensuring chemical and biological safety, including the adoption of federal laws and regulations ensuring their implementation with a deadline starting from 2019.

16 Regional cooperation on issues relating to chemicals management

Additional information on the progress with relation to the №16 indicator

16.1 Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU)

The EAEU is an international organization of regional economic integration with international legal personality and established by Agreement on the Eurasian Economic Union of May 29, 2014.

The Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic Union was developed to implement a unified procedure for the movement of goods across the border of the EAEU, which today includes 5 states - Russia, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

In the economic space of the EAEU, there is a single legislation in terms of agreed and adopted technical regulations, such as:

TR TS 028/2012 Explosives for civil use and products containing them

TR TS 013/2011 Gasolines, diesel and marine fuels, jet fuels and heating oil

TR CU 030/2012 Lubricants, oils and special fluids

TR EAEU 036/2016 Liquefied hydrocarbon gases for use as fuel

TR EAEU 045/2017 Oil prepared for transportation and (or) use

TR EAEU 046/2018 Combustible natural gas prepared for transportation and (or) use

Regulations reflecting the control of compounds in the composition of products

TR TS 017/2011 Light industry products (finished piece goods, carpets and rugs, knitwear, clothing and leather goods; shoes; furs and fur products)

TR CU 008/2011 Toys

TR CU 007/2011 Goods for children and teenagers

TR CU 005/2011 Tare and packaging

TR CU 019/2011 Personal protective equipment

TR CU 025/2012 Furniture products

TR CU 035/2014 Tobacco products

17 Chemicals management is included in official development assistance programs

Information on progress in relation with the №17 indicator (2020-2022)

17.1 State program "Ensuring chemical and biological safety of the Russian Federation"

The State Program "Ensuring Chemical and Biological Safety of the Russian Federation" was adopted and is being implemented.

Other current government programs: State Program "Environmental Protection", State Program "Health Development"

17.2 Federal target program "National system of chemical and biological safety of the Russian Federation (2015 - 2020)"

During the reporting period, the Federal Target Program "National System of Chemical and Biological Safety of the Russian Federation (2015-2020)" was in effect.

20 Legislation to prevent traffic in toxic, hazardous and severely restricted chemicals

Additional information on the progress with relation to the №20 indicator

20.1 The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation

The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation establishes liability for the illegal circulation of certain types of hazardous chemicals under the Articles:

Article 234

1. Illegal manufacture, processing, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer for the purpose of sale, as well as illegal sale of potent or poisonous substances that are not narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, or equipment for their manufacture or processing -

shall be punishable by a fine in the amount up to 40 thousand roubles, or in the amount of the wage or salary, or any other income of the convicted person for a period up to three months, or by compulsory works for a term of up to 360 hours, or by corrective labor for a term of up to one year, or by restraint of liberty for a term of up to three years. or forced labor for up to three years, or imprisonment for the same period.

2. The same deeds committed by a group of persons by prior agreement, -

shall be punishable by a fine in the amount up to 80 thousand roubles, or in the amount of the wage or salary, or any other income of the convicted person for a period up to six months, or by compulsory labor for a term of up to 480 hours, or by corrective labor for a term of up to two years, or by compulsory labor for a term of up to five years. or imprisonment for the same term.

3. The deeds provided for by paragraphs 1 or 2 of this Article, if committed by an organized group or in relation to strong substances on a large scale, -

shall be punishable by a fine in the amount up to 120 thousand roubles, or in the amount of the wage or salary, or any other income of the convicted person for a period up to one year, or by compulsory labor for a term of up to five years, or by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years.

4. Violation of the rules for the production, acquisition, storage, accounting, release, transportation or transfer of potent or poisonous substances, if this caused, through negligence, their theft or infliction of other significant damage, -

shall be punishable by a fine in the amount up to 200 thousand roubles, or in the amount of the wage or salary, or any other income of the convicted person for a period up to 18 months, or by compulsory works for a term of up to 480 hours, or by corrective labor for a term of up to two years, or by restraint of liberty for a term of up to two years. or forced labor for up to two years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to three years or without it, or imprisonment for up to two years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to three years. years or not.

Note. The lists of potent and poisonous substances, as well as the large quantities of potent substances for the purposes of this article and other articles of this Code, are approved by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Article 234.1. Illicit trafficking in new potentially dangerous psychoactive substances

1. Illegal production, manufacture, processing, storage, transportation, transfer, purchase, import into the territory of the Russian Federation, export from the territory of the Russian Federation for the purpose of sale, as well as illegal sale of new potentially dangerous psychoactive substances, the circulation of which is prohibited in the Russian Federation -

shall be punishable by a fine in the amount up to 30 thousand roubles, or in the amount of the wage or salary, or any other income of the convicted person for a period up to two months, or by restraint of liberty for a term up to two years.

2. The same deeds committed by a group of persons by prior agreement or entailed by negligence the infliction of grave harm to human health, -

shall be punishable by a fine in the amount up to 200 thousand roubles, or in the amount of the wage or salary, or any other income of the convicted person for a period up to one year, or by compulsory works for a term of up to 480 hours, or by compulsory labor for a term of up to five years, or by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to six years. .

3. The deeds provided for by paragraphs 1 or 2 of this Article, committed by an organized group or negligently entailing the death of a person, -

shall be punishable by forced labor for a term up to five years, or imprisonment for a term up to eight years.

Article 234.2. Illegal circulation of methyl alcohol (methanol), methanol-containing liquids

1. Illegal production, purchase, storage, transportation or transfer for the purpose of sale, as well as sale of methyl alcohol (methanol) or methanol-containing liquids under the guise of alcoholic products -

shall be punishable by a fine in the amount of one hundred thousand to five hundred thousand roubles, or in the amount of the wage or salary, or any other income of the convicted person for a period of one to two years, or by compulsory labor for a term of up to four hundred and eighty hours, or by compulsory labor for a term of up to four years, or by deprivation freedom for the same period.

2. The same acts, if they:

a) committed by a group of persons by prior agreement or by an organized group;

b) negligently entailed the infliction of grievous bodily harm or death of a person, -

shall be punishable by compulsory labor for a term of up to five years, or by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to six years, with or without a fine in the amount of up to 700 thousand roubles, or in the amount of the wage or salary, or any other income of the convicted person for a period of up to three years.

3. The deeds provided for by the first or second part of this Article, which negligently caused the death of two or more persons, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to ten years, with or without a fine in the amount of up to one million rubles, or in the amount of the wage or salary, or any other income of the convicted person for a period of up to four years.