SDG 6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

SDG[1]	DESCRIPTION[2]	OUC ACTIONS/ACTIVITIES
	SDG 6 consists of 8 targets to be achieved by 2030, and 11 indicators to measure progress towards ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. SDG 6 aims to: achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water (6.1); end open defecation through access to sanitation and hygiene (6.2); improve water quality (6.3); increase the efficiency of wastewater treatment and safe reuse (6.4); increase the efficiency of water use and ensure safe drinking water supplies (6.5); protect and restore water-related ecosystems. The means to achieve the goals are: strengthening international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation activities and programmes (6.a), and supporting local engagement in water and sanitation management (6.b). At the national level, the specific targets of the 2030 Agenda are: - Substantially increase the efficiency of water use in industrial, commercial and agricultural activities; - Scale up the rational reuse of treated and recycled water to achieve circular economy goals; - Substantially increase water use efficiency in all sectors and ensure sustainable	**Relevant National Legislation** ***Water Law No. 107/1996*** The Water Law regulates the management, protection and use of water resources in Romania. Main provisions of the law: - Legal status of water: Water resources are part of the public domain of the State and are considered renewable but vulnerable and limited resources; - Administration: Water resource management is carried out by the Government through environmental authorities and the National Administration "Romanian Waters"; - Priorities in water use: The supply of drinking water to the population and animals has absolute priority over other uses, alongside the replenishment of water reserves for firefighting and the maintenance of ecological balance; - Free use of water: Surface water and groundwater may be freely used for household purposes (drinking, watering livestock, irrigation and bathing) without a permit, provided that high-capacity mechanical equipment (exceeding 0.2 litres/second) is not used and sanitary regulations are observed; - Water Management Permit: Any works carried out on water resources, water abstraction activities or wastewater discharges require a Water Management Permit; - Prohibitions and protection measures: Water pollution and the disposal or storage of waste in riverbeds or along riverbanks are strictly prohibited; - Penalties: The discharge of hazardous substances and water pollution constitute administrative or criminal offences, punishable, where applicable, by imprisonment under Article 92 of the Law. https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/8565 ***Government Ordinance No. 7/2023 on the Quality of Water Intended for Human Consumption*** The Ordinance regulates the quality of water intended for human consumption in Romania, transposes EU Directive 2020/2184 and was approved, with amendments, by Law No. 96/2024. Main Objectives

	abstraction and supply of drinking water to address water scarcity; - Connect at least 90% of households in cities, towns and compact villages to the water supply and sanitation network; - Improve access to drinking water for vulnerable and marginalised groups; - Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating waste disposal and minimising chemicals and hazardous materials, reducing the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse; - Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, with particular attention to those in vulnerable situations.	- Health Protection: Ensuring access to clean, safe and wholesome drinking water for the population; - Improved Access: Facilitating access to drinking water for vulnerable and marginalised groups; - Promoting Tap Water Consumption: Encouraging the consumption of drinking water supplied through the public water distribution network. Key Updates and Requirements - New Chemical Parameters: The legislation establishes stricter limits for substances such as bisphenol A, uranium and PFAS compounds, with a compliance deadline of 1 January 2026; - Risk-Based Approach: Risks must be assessed throughout the entire water supply chain, from catchment areas and water abstraction to treatment plants and distribution networks; - Key Deadlines: Catchment Area Risk Assessment: To be completed by 1 July 2027; Assessment of Internal Distribution Systems: To be completed by 1 January 2029, covering buildings such as public institutions, schools and hospitals; HoReCa Sector: Under the amendments introduced by Law No. 96/2024, food service establishments (restaurants, canteens and catering services) are required to provide free drinking water supplied through the public water distribution network. https://legislatie.just.ro/public/DetaliiDocument/264337
	The general label for Sustainable Development	

1 Images taken from the website: https://knowODDs.jrc.ec.europa.eu/.

2 The descriptions were developed based on the following: https://knowODDs.jrc.ec.europa.eu/, https://sdg-tracker.org/; https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals, https://dezvoltaredurabila.gov.ro/.