2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 31 March 2026
*Part E of Article 8 amended by Albania on 20 April 2026

REPORTING PERIOD:
1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party
Albania

Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited
26 May 2020

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party
24 August 2020

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution
Ministry of Environment

Title of Contact Officer
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3. Information about the contact officer submitting the reporting format if different from the above

Focal Point is submitting the national report

- (●) Information is submitted by the national focal point
- ( ) Information is submitted through the national focal point by the contact officer

▼ ART. 3: MERCURY SUPPLY SOURCES AND TRADE

3.1: Does the party have any primary mercury mines that were operating within its territory at the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- ○ Yes – primary mercury mining with available data
- ○ Yes – primary mercury mining with no available data
- ◉ No

3.2: Does the party have any primary mercury mines that are now in operation that were not in operation at the time of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- ○ Yes – primary mercury mining with available data
- ○ Yes – primary mercury mining with no available data
- ◉ No

3.3: (A) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons that are located within its territory?

3.3: (A) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons that are located within its territory?

- ○ Yes – with new data* (also to be selected by parties reporting for the first time)
- ○ Yes – endeavoured and indicates same stocks as reported in the previous report
- ◉ No

If the party answered no to the question, please explain.
Based on the Minamata Initial Assessment done in 2018, has resulted that in Albania there has not been mercury mines. Even currently there are no mercury mines in Albania.

3.3: (B) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual sources of mercury-supply-generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year that are located within its territory?

3.3:(B) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual sources of mercury-supply-generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year that are located within its territory?

- ○ Yes – with new data* (also to be selected by parties reporting for the first time)
- ○ Yes – endeavoured and indicates same stocks as reported in the previous report
- ◉ No

If the party answered no to the question, please explain.
In Albania, there has not been and there is no mercury mine.

3.4: Has the party determined that it has excess mercury available from the decommissioning of chlor-alkali facilities?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No – has determined it has no excess mercury
- ○ No – has not made a determination

3.5: *Has the party received consent, or relied on a general notification of consent, in accordance with article 3, including any required certification from importing non-parties, for all exports of mercury from the party's territory in the reporting period?

- ☐ Yes – exports to parties
- ☐ Yes – exports to non-parties
- ☑ No – no export took place

☐ No - consent was not given

3.6: Has the party allowed the import of mercury from a non-party?

◉ No

○ Yes

○ The importing party has relied on paragraph 7 of article 3

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 4: MERCURY-ADDED PRODUCTS

4.1. Has the party taken any appropriate measures to not allow the manufacture, import or export of mercury-added products listed in Part I of Annex A of the Convention after the phase-out date specified for those products?

◉ Yes

○ No

○ Yes (implementing paragraph 2 of article 4)

If yes, please provide information on the measures.
1)Preparation of national legislation, DCM 442/2019 "On the Rules for the Prohibition of Export of Metal Mercury, Mercury Compounds and Mercury Mixtures, Safe storage of metallic mercury and Specific Criterias for Safe storage of metallic mercury Considered waste", which has partially transposed EU Regulation EU 2017/852 on mercury.
2)Cooperation with all institution which play a role in the implementation of the MC.
3) Participating in international or national activities organised linked with mercury.
4) working on establishment of the national chemicals electronik registry acording to which producers and importers have responsibility to register their chemicals. Legal act DCM 449/2024 "For the detailed rules on the registration of chemicals by manufacturers and importers, the obligations to report in the Electronic Chemicals Register, as well as the maintenance of the chemicals register" has been approved.

If yes, has the party registered for an exemption pursuant to article 6?

○ Yes

◉ No

4.3: (A) Has the party taken two or more measures listed in subparagraphs (i) to (ix) of part II of annex A for the mercury-added products listed in part II of annex A in accordance with the provisions set out therein?

4.3:(A) Has the party taken two or more measures listed in subparagraphs (i) to (ix) of part II of annex A for the mercury-added products listed in part II of annex A in accordance with the provisions set out therein?

◉ Yes

○ No

If yes, please provide information on the measures.
Restricting the use of dental amalgam to its encapsulated form, based on DCM 442/2019 "For the adoption of rules for the prohibition of the export of metallic mercury, certain mercury compounds and mixtures, the safe storage of metallic mercury, and the specific criteria for the storage of metallic mercury considered as waste". Further support is needed by MC to strengthen implementation of the Convention and DCM 442/2019.

4.3: (B) If the amendment to annex A adopted in decision MC-4/3 has entered into force for the party, has the party (please check the appropriate box below) taken relevant measures:

4.3:(B) If the amendment to annex A adopted in decision MC-4/3 has entered into force for the party, has the party (please check the appropriate box below) taken relevant measures:

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No
- ( ) Not applicable

If the party answered yes please select from the bellow checkboxes

- [x] Excluded or not allowed, by taking measures as appropriate, the use of mercury in bulk form by dental practitioners
- [x] Excluded or not allowed, by taking measures as appropriate, or recommended against, the use of dental amalgam for the dental treatment of deciduous teeth of patients under 15 years of age and of pregnant and breastfeeding women, except when such use is considered necessary by the dental practitioner based on the needs of the patient

If the party answered yes to either option above, please provide information on the measures.
Albania has approved DCM 442/2019 "For the adoption of rules for the prohibition of the export of metallic mercury, certain mercury compounds and mixtures, the safe storage of metallic mercury, and the specific criteria for the storage of metallic mercury considered as waste", which has transposed EU Regulation on mercury and includes measures on use of dental amalgam. Provisions included in DCM 442/2019, includes measures on dental amalgam as below: 2. From July 1, 2021, the use of dental amalgams is allowed only in the form of pre-dosed encapsulated preparations. In dental clinics, the use of mercury in its free state is prohibited.
3. From July 1, 2021, the use of dental amalgams is prohibited for the dental treatment of milk teeth, children under the age of 15, and females who are pregnant or breastfeeding.
4. An exception to the application of point 3 of this chapter is the use of dental amalgams in cases where the dentist considers the use of dental amalgams necessary for dental service to the patient.

4.4: Has the party taken measures to prevent the incorporation into assembled products of mercury-added products whose manufacture, import and export are not allowed for it under article 4?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No
- ( ) No - not applicable (do not have facilities assembling products using mercury-added products)

If yes, please provide information on the measures.
According to the DCM 442/2019 on mercury, in the Republic of Albania is prohibited the import of mercury compounds for the purpose of mercury recovery. Also is prohibited export for the purpose of mercury recovery of compounds and other mercury mixtures. Based on DCM 442/2019, mercury wastes must be disposed according to the national legislation on waste management. Disposal procedures must in no case lead to the recovery of mercury. Export of mercury wastes is allowed only for destruction purposes to States that have the technical and infrastructural capacity necessary to carry out the conversion, mercury-hardening. The export, in this case, is carried out in accordance with the procedures laid down in the legislation in force for waste management and the requirements of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste

4.5: Has the party discouraged the manufacture and the distribution in commerce of mercury-added products not covered by any known use in accordance with article 4, paragraph 6?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No - no action taken
- ( ) No - an assessment of the risks and benefits of the product demonstrates benefits to human health or the environment

If yes, please provide information on the measures.
Law 27/2016 "On Chemicals management", in its article 23, point 3 mentions: Reduction of pollution and gradually eliminating the use of mercury until complete phase-out, includes measures for the prohibition of exports, the reduction of mercury in products, processes and in industries that use, release or discharge mercury into the atmosphere, or release technological waste containing mercury in an uncontrolled manner, as well as the obligation for the safe storage and disposal of mercury. Albania has approved DCM 442/2019 "For the adoption of rules for the prohibition of the export of metallic mercury, certain mercury compounds and mixtures, the safe storage of metallic mercury, and the specific criteria for the storage of metallic mercury considered as waste", which has transposed EU Regulation on mercury.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 5: MANUFACTURING PROCESSES IN WHICH MERCURY OR MERCURY COMPOUNDS ARE USED

5.1: Are there facilities within the territory of the party that use mercury or mercury compounds for the processes listed in Annex B of the Minamata Convention in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 5 of the Convention?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No
- ○ Do not know

5.2: Are measures in place to not allow the use of mercury or mercury compounds in manufacturing processes listed in Part I of Annex B after the phase-out date specified in that Annex for the individual process?

CHLOR-ALKALI PRODUCTION

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ◉ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

ACETALDEHYDE PRODUCTION IN WHICH MERCURY OR MERCURY COMPOUNDS ARE USED AS A CATALYST

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ◉ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

5.3: Are measures in place to restrict the use of mercury or mercury compounds in the processes listed in Part II of Annex B in accordance with the provisions set out therein?

VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER PRODUCTION

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

SODIUM OR POTASSIUM METHYLATE OR ETHYLATE

Yes

No

Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

PRODUCTION OF POLYURETHANE USING MERCURY-CONTAINING CATALYSTS

Yes

No

Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

5.4: Is there any use of mercury or mercury compounds in a facility using the manufacturing processes listed in Annex B that did not exist prior to the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

Yes

No

5.5: Has the party discouraged the development of any facility using any other manufacturing process in which mercury or mercury compounds are intentionally used that did not exist prior to the date of entry into force of the Convention?

Yes

No – no action taken

No – the party demonstrated to the Conference of the Parties the significant environmental and health benefits of the manufacturing process and that there are no technically and economically feasible mercury-free alternatives available providing such benefits.

If yes, please provide information on the measures taken.

1)Preparation of national legislation, DCM 442/2019 "On the Rules for the Prohibition of Export of Metal Mercury, Mercury Compounds and Mercury Mixtures, Safe storage of metallic mercury and Specific Criterias for Safe storage of metallic mercury Considered waste", which has partially transposed EU Regulation EU 2017/852 on mercury. According to this DCM: 1.The use of mercury and mercury compounds in manufacturing processes is only allowed in accordance with the restrictions, conditions, and time limits set out in Part II, Annex III, attached to this decision.
2. The use of mercury and mercury compounds in production processes is prohibited, according to the provisions and deadlines provided in Part I, of Annex III, of this decision.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 7: ARTISANAL AND SMALL-SCALE GOLD MINING

7.1: Have steps been taken to reduce, and where feasible eliminate, the use of mercury and mercury compounds in, and the emissions and releases to the environment of mercury from, artisanal and small-scale

gold mining and processing subject to article 7 within your territory?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No
- ( ) There is no artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing subject to article 7 in which mercury amalgamation is used in the territory

If yes, please provide information on the steps.
Albania has approved DCM 442/2019 "On the Rules for the Prohibition of Export of Metal Mercury, Mercury Compounds and Mercury Mixtures, Safe storage of metallic mercury and Specific Criterias for Safe storage of metallic mercury Considered waste", which is aligned with EU Regulation 2017/852 on mercury. Based on this DCM, the use of mercury amalgams is prohibited in the extraction of gold from minerals, artisanal processing and small scale mining. Furthmore, in Albania there are no mercury mines.

7.2: Has the party determined, and notified the secretariat, that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing within its territory is more than insignificant?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

7.5: Supplemental: Has the party cooperated with other countries or relevant intergovernmental organizations or other entities to achieve the objective of this article?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Please provide information
Albania has cooperated previously with GEF and UNDP in frame of the MINAMATA INITIAL ASSESSMENT (MIA) Project in 2018. Based on MIA results, in Albania there is no small-scale gold mining activity (ASGM). In the field of chemicals safe management, Albania has strongly cooperated with WHO, GEF, UNEP, UNEP MAP, Swedish Chemicals Agency, European Chemicals Agency, RECETOX, and some countries in the EU, regarding capacity-buildings; technical assistance; best practices used to ensure protection of environment and human health and reducing the risk from hazard chemicals.

Please provide information
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▼ ART. 8: EMISSIONS

8.1: Identify any Annex D source categories for which there are new sources of emissions of mercury or mercury compounds as defined in paragraph 2 (c) of article 8.

For each of those source categories describe the measures in place, including the effectiveness of such measures, to implement the requirements of paragraph 4 of article 8.

- [x] Coal-fired power plants

Coal-fired power plants
Law No. 10448, dated 14/07/2011 “On environmental permits”, revised, establishes measures for permitting the operation of certain groups of polluting activities, measures designed to prevent or, where
that is not practicable, to reduce emissions to the air, water and land from such activities, including measures concerning waste as well. According to the national legislation requirements, the industrial

operators have the obligation to monitor and report the environmental emissions of their activities based on the conditions set in the respective environmental permit. Also, the legislation on the integrated pollutant release and transfer register is in place in Albania. DCM No.742, dated 09/09/2015 “On the functioning and management of the PRTR, approval of the list of activities and pollutants that are subject to this register...”, establishes the integrated pollutant release and transfer register (PRTR) in Albania in the form of a publicly accessible electronic database. This decision partially transposes the Regulation of the Council and the European Parliament EC/166/2006 on the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register amended by Regulation 596/2009. Also, this decision addresses the requirements of the Protocol on PRTR, ratified by Albania through the Law No. 9548, dated 01/06/2006 “On accession of the Republic of Albania to the Protocol on Pollutants Release and Transfer Register”. When requested by this legislation, industrial operators conduct their reports in frame of PRTR for specific pollutants including mercury.

☐ Coal-fired industrial boilers

☑ Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals

Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals

Law No. 10448, dated 14/07/2011 “On environmental permits”, revised, establishes measures for permitting the operation of certain groups of polluting activities, measures designed to prevent or, where
that is not practicable, to reduce emissions to the air, water and land from such activities, including measures concerning waste as well. According to the national legislation requirements, the industrial operators have the obligation to monitor and report the environmental emissions of their activities based on the conditions set in the respective environmental permit. Also, the legislation on the integrated pollutant release and transfer register is in place in Albania. DCM No.742, dated 09/09/2015 “On the functioning and management of the PRTR, approval of the list of activities and pollutants that are subject to this register...”, establishes the integrated pollutant release and transfer register (PRTR) in Albania in the form of a publicly accessible electronic database. This decision partially transposes the Regulation of the Council and the European Parliament EC/166/2006 on the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register amended by Regulation 596/2009. Also, this decision addresses the requirements of the Protocol on PRTR, ratified by Albania through the Law No. 9548, dated 01/06/2006 “On accession of the Republic of Albania to the Protocol on Pollutants Release and Transfer Register”. When requested by this legislation, industrial operators conduct their reports in frame of PRTR for specific pollutants including mercury.

☐ Waste incineration facilities

☑ Cement clinker production facilities

Cement clinker production facilities

Law No. 10448, dated 14/07/2011 “On environmental permits”, revised, establishes measures for permitting the operation of certain groups of polluting activities, measures designed to prevent or, where
that is not practicable, to reduce emissions to the air, water and land from such activities, including measures concerning waste as well. According to the national legislation requirements, the industrial operators have the obligation to monitor and report the environmental emissions of their activities based on the conditions set in the respective environmental permit. Also, the legislation on the integrated pollutant release and transfer register is in place in Albania. DCM No.742, dated 09/09/2015 “On the functioning and management of the PRTR, approval of the list of activities and pollutants that are subject to this register...”, establishes the integrated pollutant release and transfer register (PRTR) in Albania in the form of a publicly accessible electronic database. This decision partially transposes the Regulation of the Council and the European Parliament EC/166/2006 on the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register amended by Regulation 596/2009. Also, this decision addresses the requirements of the Protocol on PRTR, ratified by Albania through the Law No. 9548, dated 01/06/2006 “On accession of the Republic of Albania to the Protocol on Pollutants Release and Transfer Register”. When requested by this legislation, industrial operators conduct their reports in frame of PRTR for specific pollutants including mercury.

Has the party required the use of best available techniques or best environmental practices (BAT/BEP) to control and where feasible reduce emissions for new sources no later than 5 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

◉ Yes

No (please explain)

If Yes, please explain
Albania has ratified the Minamata Convention on mercury in 2020, by Law 7/2020. Support is needed from MC or other international donors to update the national inventory of mercury for Albania in order to assess the current situation on mercury emissions and its sources.
Regarding BAT, they are foreseen in Article 5 of the Law No. 10448, dated 14/07/2011 "On environmental permits", revised, according to which Best Available Technologies (BAT) in Albanian language must be prepared according to the EU BAT Reference Documents (BREF-s) or other reference documents for the specific activities in the country. Currently BAT are not implemented in practice in the country.

8.2: Identify any Annex D source categories for which there are existing sources of emissions of mercury or mercury compounds as defined in paragraph 2 (e) of article 8.

For each of those source categories, select and provide details on the measures implemented under paragraph 5 of article 8 and explain the progress that these applied measures have achieved in reducing emissions over time in your territory:

▼ COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS

- [ ] A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- [x] Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- [x] Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
According to the national legislation requirements, the industrial operators have the obligation to monitor and report the environmental emissions of their activities based on the conditions set in the respective environmental permit. Also, when requested by the legislation industrial operators are obliged to report according to the Pollutant, Release and Transfer Register (PRTR).

Progress
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▼ COAL-FIRED INDUSTRIAL BOILERS

- [ ] A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- [ ] Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
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Progress

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▼ SMELTING AND ROASTING PROCESSES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF NON-FERROUS METALS

- [ ] A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- [x] Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- [ ] Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
According to the national legislation requirements, the industrial operators have the obligation to monitor and report the environmental emissions of their activities based on the conditions set in the respective environmental permit. Also, when requested by the legislation industrial operators are obliged to report according to the Pollutant, Release and Transfer Register (PRTR).

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▼ WASTE INCINERATION FACILITIES

- [ ] A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- [ ] Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
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▼ CEMENT CLINKER PRODUCTION FACILITIES

- [ ] A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- [x] Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions

☐ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
According to the national legislation requirements, the industrial operators have the obligation to monitor and report the environmental emissions of their activities based on the conditions set in the respective environmental permit. Also, when requested by the legislation industrial operators are obliged to report acording to the Pollutant, Release and Transfer Register (PRTR).

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Have the measures for existing sources under paragraph 5 of article 8 been implemented no later than 10 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

○ Yes

◉ No

Please explain
Albania has ratified the Minamata Convention on mercury in 2020, by Law 7/2020. Support is needed from MC or other international donors to update the national inventory on mercury for Albania in order to assess the current situation on mercury emissions and its sources.

8.3: Has the party prepared an inventory of emissions from relevant sources within 5 years of entry into force of the Convention for it?

○ Yes

◉ No

○ Have not been a party for 5 years

If no such inventory exists, please explain
The first National Mercury Inventory and identification of sources for Albania, has been developed in the framework of “Minamata Initial Assessment” project, in 2018. Albania has ratified the Minamata Convention on mercury in 2020, by Law 7/2020. Support is needed from MC or other international donors to update the inventory for Albania in order to assess the current situation on mercury emissions and its sources.

8.4: Has the party chosen to establish criteria to identify relevant sources covered within a source category?

○ Yes

◉ No

8.5: Has the party chosen to prepare a national plan setting out the measures to be taken to control emissions from relevant sources and its expected targets, goals and outcomes?

○ Yes

◉ No

Part E - Additional comments on this article

For the progress of measures undertaken with respect to the above sources, Ministry of Environment during 2024-2025, has been engaged on preparation and approval of the following legal and sub-legal acts linked:
1. In 2024 has been reviewed Law No. 162, dated 4.12.2014 “On the Protection of Air Quality in the Environment”, as amended, and Law No. 10 448, dated 14.7.2011, “On Environmental Permits”, as amended, with the aim of tightening administrative offenses in current environmental legislation by 30% of the value of fines. The approved Law No. 68/2024 “On Some Amendments to Law No. 162/2014, “On the Protection of Air Quality in the Environment”, as amended”, and Law No. 108/2024 “On Some Amendments and Additions to Law No. 10 448, dated 14.7.2011, “On Environmental Permits”, as amended, have a direct impact on the economic activity of entities or the

economy/budget of individuals and will influence their awareness to avoid carrying out actions that pollute the environment and public spaces.
2. Adoption of the Prime Minister's Order No. 98, 20.06.2024, "On the establishment and functioning of the National Commission for Clean Air (KKAP)," as a structure that will coordinate and facilitate the interaction of institutions involved in managing air quality in the country;
3. Based on requirements of Law 162/2014, as amended, in 2025 have been approved two important sub legal acts which will support gathering data, assessment and reporting of air quality information: Minister of Environment's Instruction No. 2, dated 21.05.2025, "On the approval of the format to be used for annual reporting on the assessment of air quality in the environment," as well as the Minister of Environment's Order No. 189, dated 21.05.2025, "On the approval of the three-year report format for the implementation of Law No. 162/2014 'On the protection of air quality in the environment,' as amended, and the information that this report must contain".
4. In frame of EU integration process Ministry of Environment has been committed to fully harmonize by 2027 the national legislation with the EU acquis on Air Ambient Quality, chemicals acquis and the Directive 2010/75/EU on Industrial Emissions (IED) and Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 on the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR).

Within the framework of the European Union accession process, the Ministry of Environment, in cooperation with the responsible institutions, during 2025 has been committed and planned concrete measures with specified deadlines related to aligning national legislation on air quality, chemicals and Industrial Emissions in the environment with the EU acquis, strengthening institutional capacities, and increasing financial resources for its implementation. Also, considering the importance of the field of air quality in the environment the Ministry of Environment has established a dedicated structure on air quality and environmental statistics (5 people).

-Several meetings have been conducted by Ministry of Environment with companies operating in place, where they have been informed in detail on the required obligation that companies have in frame of Industrial Emission Directive, the need to invest to improve their technologies, understanding and implementing BATs.

Regarding inspections: During 2023-2024, has been an increase number of inspections and administrative measures in the field of environment (activities with Environmental Permits A and B) compared to the year 2022.

Strengthening the monitoring network: Ministry of Environment during the year 2025 has been committed and has ensured the necessary budget for the expansion of the national air quality monitoring network in place for the next coming years, a process which will contribute to strengthen the accuracy of data and spatial coverage, as well as to ensure compliance with EU standards for air quality.

During 2024-2025, Ministry of Environment and National Environment Agency have been committed on establishment of a digital platform Integrated Environmental System(SIM), which will contribute that all applications for environmental permits, self-monitoring and reporting processes, as well as environmental impact assessments to be managed more efficiently and transparently from National Environmental Agency. SIM Platform is available at: https://sim.akm.gov.al/

▼ ART. 9: RELEASES

9.1: Are there, within the party's territory, relevant sources of releases as defined in paragraph 2 (b) of article 9?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ◉ Do not know (please explain)

Please explain
The first National Mercury Inventory and identification of sources for Albania, has been developed in the framework of "Minamata Initial Assessment" project, in 2018. Albania has ratified the Minamata Convention on mercury in 2020, by Law 7/2020. Support is needed from MC or other international

donors to update the inventory for Albania in order to assess the current situation on mercury emissions and its sources.

9.2: Has the party established an inventory of releases from relevant sources within 5 years of entry into force of the convention for it?

- ○ Yes
- ○ Relevant sources do not exist in the territory
- ○ Have not been a party for 5 years
- ◉ No (please explain)

Please explain
The first National Mercury Inventory and identification of sources for Albania, has been developed in the framework of “Minamata Initial Assessment” project, in 2018. Albania has ratified the Minamata Convention on mercury in 2020, by Law 7/2020. Support is needed from MC or other international donors to update the inventory for Albania in order to assess the current situation on mercury emissions and its sources.

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▼ ART. 10: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND INTERIM STORAGE OF MERCURY, OTHER THAN WASTE MERCURY

10.1: Has the party taken measures to ensure that the interim storage of non-waste mercury and mercury compounds intended for a use allowed to a party under the Convention is undertaken in an environmentally sound manner?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No (please explain)
- ○ Do not know (please explain)

If yes, please indicate the measures taken to ensure that such interim storage is undertaken in an environmentally sound manner, and the effectiveness of those measures.
DCM no. 442, dated 26.6.2019 "On the approval of the rules for banning the export of metallic mercury, certain mercury compounds and mixtures, safe storage of metallic mercury and specific criteria for the storage of metallic mercury considered as waste", has transposed EU Regulation 2017/852 on mercury. This DCM in chapter III includes provisions on safe storage of mercury and in Chapter V includes conditions that must apply for the purpose of temporary storage, for more than 1 year of metallic mercury.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 11: MERCURY WASTES

11.1: Have measures outlined in article 11, paragraph 3, been implemented for the party’s mercury waste?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No
- ☑ Yes - the party has taken measures so that mercury waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner

Please describe measure and effectiveness of measures
DCM no. 442, dated 26.6.2019 "On the approval of the rules for banning the export of metallic mercury, certain mercury compounds and mixtures, safe storage of metallic mercury and specific criteria for the storage of metallic mercury considered as waste", has transposed the Regulation of EU 2017/852 on mercury. This DCM in Chapter IV includes specific criteria for the storage of mercury, mercury compounds and mercury mixtures considered as waste, treatment, disposal and their traceability.

☐ Yes - the party has taken measures so that mercury waste is recovered, recycled, reclaimed or directly re-used for a use allowed to a party under the Convention or for environmentally sound disposal pursuant to paragraph 3 (a)

☑ Yes - the party has taken measures so that mercury waste is not transported across international boundaries except for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal

Please describe measure and effectiveness of measures
DCM no. 442, dated 26.6.2019 "On the approval of the rules for banning the export of metallic mercury, certain mercury compounds and mixtures, safe storage of metallic mercury and specific criteria for the storage of metallic mercury considered as waste", transposes the Regulation of EU 2017/852 on mercury. (link http://qbz.gov.al/eli/vendim/2019/06/26/442).
Chapter II, point 2 of this DCM foreseen: Exceptionally from point 1 of this chapter, the export of mercury waste is allowed only for disposal purposes to countries that have the technical and infrastructural capacities necessary to carry out the conversion and solidification of mercury. The export, in this case, is carried out in accordance with the procedures established under the legislation in force for waste management and the requirements of the Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes.

If the party answered yes to any measures above, please describe the measures implemented pursuant to paragraph 3, and please also describe the effectiveness of those measures.
DCM 442/2019 is one sub legal act approved as a requirement of the Law 27/2016 "On chemicals management", as amended and has transposed in national legislation EU Regulation 2017/852 on mercury.This DCM and approved rules apply to all natural or legal persons in the territory of the Republic of Albania, who: a) export, import, use, store, and trade mercury, compounds containing mercury, and mercury mixtures; b) produce and use products with added mercury; c) manage mercury waste.

11.2: *Are there facilities for final disposal of waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds in the party's territory?

○ Yes

◉ No

○ Do not know (please explain)

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 12: CONTAMINATED SITES

12.1: Has the party endeavoured to develop strategies for identifying and assessing sites contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds in its territory?

◉ Yes

○ No

Please elaborate
Point 5 of Chapter IV, in DCM no. 442, dated 26.6.2019 "On the approval of the rules for banning the export of metallic mercury, certain mercury compounds and mixtures, safe storage of metallic mercury and specific criteria for the storage of metallic mercury considered as waste", is linked and dedicated to contaminated sites. Based on this part, Local self-government units are responsible to

include in local integrated waste management plans the measures related to areas polluted with mercury and mercury waste, which are within their territory, the risk they pose to human health and the environment, as well as measures for the rehabilitation of these areas. Also, Local self-government units cooperate with the ministry responsible for the environment, with other state institutions, as well as various donors (organizations), foreign donors, for financing projects that reduce the risk in areas polluted with mercury and mercury waste.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 13: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISM

13.1: Has the party undertaken to provide, within its capabilities, resources in respect of those national activities that are intended to implement the Convention in accordance with its national policies, priorities, plans and programmes?

◉ Yes

○ No

Please specify

Ministry of Environment as the leading institution for protection of environment and human health from chemicals has been focused on strengthening cooperation with line ministries and respective inspection bodies and customs authorities and to increase their awareness' on hazardous chemicals. Training activities organised in place in frame of the project “Support to the Ministry of Tourism and the Environment for the Improvement of Chemicals Management”, financed by Sida and implemented by the Swedish Chemicals Agency (KemI), during 2019-2025, have played a crucial role on this issue. Also participation of Albanian representatives from Chemicals Office, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health in the International Training Program “Developing Strategies for National Chemicals Management”, or other international training workshops financed by Sida and implemented by KEMI, have been used to strengthen capacities and knowledges on safe chemicals management. In 2021, Ministry of Environment cooperated with Ministry of Health and WHO, for the survey conducted on the inventory of medical measuring equipment with mercury in the health system in Albania, as well as the engagement of interested parties in country, during preparation Phase of the GEF Global Project for the gradual reduction of medical equipment containing mercury. As a results of that survery, now Albania is one of the countries supported by the GEF Project "On phasing-out of mercury-containing devices from the health sector, in countries Albania, Burkina Faso, India, Montenegro, and Uganda; (5 year project).
Based on the cooperation of Chemicals Office in Albania with European Chemicals Agency and TAIEX instrument, in Tirana, Albania, during 8-11 September 2025 has been organized a national TAIEX workshop on EU chemical legislation which aimed enhancing the knowledge and institutional capacity of public sector experts involved in the regulation and management of chemicals including (EU) No 852/2017 (Mercury Regulation). Experts from Croatia and Slovenia shared their experiences on how mercury legislation is implemented in their Countries.

13.2: Supplemental: Has the party, within its capabilities, contributed to the mechanism referred to in paragraph 5 of article 13?

○ Yes

◉ No

Please provide comments, if any.

Albania is a developing country, whereas the Mechanism aim to support developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition in implementing their obligations under this Convention.

13.3: Supplemental: Has the party provided financial resources to assist developing-country parties and/or parties with economies in transition in the implementation of the Convention through other bilateral,

regional and multilateral sources or channels?

○ Yes

◉ No

Please specify
{Empty}

Please provide comments, if any.
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Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 14: CAPACITY-BUILDING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

14.1: Has the party cooperated to provide capacity-building or technical assistance, pursuant to article 14, to another party to the Convention?

◉ Yes

○ No

Please specify
As one of the benefiting countries of the GEF Project "On phasing-out mercury-containing devices from the health sector", during her participation at COP 6 Albania has shared with other countries part of the project, but also with other interested countries her experiences and how the project has been implemented during the first year, activities organised, cooperation with other institutions etc. During COP6, Albania representatives has exchanged contacts, ideas and practices with representatives from other countries of the region which were attending COP.

14.2: Supplemental: Has the party received capacity-building or technical assistance pursuant to article 14?

◉ Yes

○ No

Please specify
Yes, Albania has participated regularly in regional and international activities organized on chemicals, in order to strengthen national capacities on chemicals and mercury. Consultation and sharing experiences with colleagues from the region, EU level or from other countries, or WHO activities, have played an important role to be familiar with best practices on how to protect environment and human health from mercury. Is very important to mention and to say thank you to GEF, UNEP, WHO, and all international experts who are supporting Albanian institutions to increase knowledges and to ensure an successful implementation of GEF Project on phasing out Mercury Medical Devices. In addition, Albania's participation in the COP 6, contributed to strengthening international cooperation and the exchange of experiences for reducing the risk from mercury and mercury-containing products. Also, attending COP6, for the newly appointed Focal Point of Albania, was the best opportunity to see and experience by near all organizational procedures, good practices and concrete cases shared from different stakeholders and importance of replacement of mercury-containing products, and the safe management of waste and mercury waste (the field visit to the mercury waste recycling centre in Wimmis was an important opportunity to see, listen, discuss by near challenges and how to deal in practice). This participation also enabled the increase of cooperation and coordination with various stakeholders and international partners, supporting Albania's efforts for the effective implementation of the obligations arising from the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Please provide comments, if any.
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14.3: Has the party promoted and facilitated the development, transfer and diffusion of and access to, up-to-date environmentally sound alternative technologies?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No
- ( ) Other

Please specify
Law No. 10 448, dated 14.7.2011 "On Environmental permits", as amended, has presented in Albanian legislation Best Available Techniques; Law No.10 431, dated 9.6.2011 "On Environmental protection", in Article 9, presents the Principle of substitution and/or compensation; Law 27/2016 "on chemicals management", as amended, is aiming also: to promote alternative methods for assessing the risks of chemicals and to ensure that the risks from particularly concerning hazardous substances (SVHC) are properly controlled and that these substances are progressively replaced by less hazardous substances or technologies are implemented where suitable replacement alternatives are economically and technically available.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 16: HEALTH ASPECTS

16.1: Have measures been taken to provide information to the public on exposure to mercury in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 16?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Supplemental: If yes, describe the measures that have been taken.
In frame of the GEF Project "On phasing-out of mercury-containing devices from the health sector", Albania has taken several activities in the country during 2024-2025 aiming to increase awareness among health care staff for exposure to mercury, promote safer alternatives and facilitate access to information, sharing best practices or available guidelines already prepared by WHO, UNEP.

16.2: Have any measures been taken to protect human health in accordance with article 16 beyond the provision of information to the public on exposure to mercury (referred to in question 16.1)?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Supplemental: If yes, describe the measures that have been taken.
Ministry of Environment is working to update national legislation on chemicals (including mercury) in line with EU acquis, and to enforce cooperation with implementing institutions such as customs authorities. Also, MoE is committed to give her support for projects implemented in the country with focus on prevention pollution, reducing risks from hazardous chemicals and promoting safer alternatives/safer products for consumers.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 17: INFORMATION EXCHANGE

17.1: Has the party facilitated the exchange of information referred to in

article 17, paragraph 1?

◉ Yes

○ No

If yes, the Party may wish to indicate in the space provided below the exchange of information it has facilitated, such as:

☑ Scientific, technical, economic and legal information concerning mercury and mercury compounds, including toxicological, ecotoxicological and safety information

Scientific, technical, economic and legal information concerning mercury and mercury compounds, including toxicological, ecotoxicological and safety information

Law No. 27/2016 “On chemicals management”, dated 17/03/2016, at point 1 of Article 32 “Information system for chemicals” of this Law, it is defined that exchange of information with international institutions on chemicals is based on the provisions of the documents ratified by the competent authority of the Republic of Albania. In this regard and when requested, a national coordination is followed with responsible institution to ensure the relevant information.
Albanian representatives have participated and supported activites, projects supporting the country or countries in the region dedicated to chemicals and protection from chemicals exposure. in this regard we can mention: 1).Albania has been part of the activities organized in frame of the Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): “Enhancing Environmental Security” (2020-2026) and its Child Project (CP): CP 1.1 (“Reducing pollution from harmful chemicals and wastes in the Mediterranean hotspots and measuring progress to impacts”. In frame of this project 2 representatives from Ministry of Environment and National Environment Agency attended a technical meeting on Chemicals and Waste from PCB and Mercury, held on 19-20 september 2023, in Athens, Greece. 2).Albania is being supported by the GEF 10716 Project on “Phasing out of Mercury in Medical Devices”. The project aims to phasing out mercury-containing devices from the health sector, decreasing mercury emissions and to contributing to the protection of human health and the environment from mercury-negative impacts. In frame of the project in 2025 has been conducted:a) the national inventory of mercury-containing medical devices (MMDs), b) a KAP (Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices) survey among healthcare professionals has been done to assess knowledge and awareness of mercury-related risks, attitudes toward phase-out policies, and current practices in device handling and waste management (6796 respondents participated); c)a situation assessment for waste management.

☑ Information on the reduction or elimination of the production, use, trade, emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds

Information on the reduction or elimination of the production, use, trade, emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds

In 2021, as part of the Preparation Phase of the GEF Global Project for the gradual reduction of medical equipment containing mercury, a survey was conducted on the inventory of medical measuring equipment with mercury in the health system in Albania, as well as the engagement of interested parties in country. Responsible institutions in the country, including Ministry of Environment, Institute of Public Health, cooperated and supported the survey.

☑ Information on technically and economically viable alternatives to:

Mercury-added products

Albanian institutions based on their field of responsibility cooperate and support activites, projects in the country or in the region which are dedicated to chemicals and protection from chemicals exposures; sharing and exchange best practices on safer, technically and economically alternatives.

Manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used

Law No. 27/2016 “On chemicals management”, dated 17/03/2016, at point 1 of Article 32 “Information system for chemicals” of this Law, it is defined that exchange of information with international institutions on chemicals is based on the provisions of the documents ratified by the competent authority of the Republic of Albania. In this regard and when requested, a national coordination is followed with responsible institution to ensure the relevant information.

Activities and processes that emit or release mercury or mercury compounds

Law No. 27/2016 “On chemicals management”, dated 17/03/2016, at point 1 of Article 32 “Information system for chemicals” of this Law, it is defined that exchange of information with international institutions on chemicals is based on the provisions of the documents ratified by the

competent authority of the Republic of Albania. In this regard and when requested, a national coordination is followed with responsible institution to ensure the relevant information.

☑ Epidemiological information concerning health impacts associated with exposure to mercury and mercury compounds, in close cooperation with the World Health Organization and other relevant organizations, as appropriate. (Art. 17.1 (a)-(d))

Epidemiological information concerning health impacts associated with exposure to mercury and mercury compounds, in close cooperation with the World Health Organization and other relevant organizations, as appropriate. (Art. 17.1 (a)-(d))

Albanian institutions, Ministry of Environment have a good cooperation with line ministries responsible for safe chemicals management and WHO, they suppport and attend activities organised at national, international level with focus exposyre towards hazardous chemicals. In this regard, and in order to increase technical capacities and institutional cooperation Albanian representatives have attended activities organised by WHO Regional Office for Europe, like "Planning implementation of global and regional chemical safety policies" held in Bonn, Germany, 4-6 June 2024.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 18: PUBLIC INFORMATION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

18.1: Have measures been taken to promote and facilitate the provision to the public of the kinds of information listed in article 18, paragraph 1?

◉ Yes

○ No

If yes, the party may wish to indicate in the space provided below, the measures it has taken to promote and facilitate information to the public, such as:
(a) Provision to the public of available information on:

☑ The effects of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment

The effects of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment

In frame of the GEF Project "On phasing-out of mercury-containing devices from the health sector", Albania has taken several activities in the country during 2024-2025 aiming to increase awareness among health care staff for exposure to mercury, promote safer alternatives and facilitate access to information or best practices or available guidelines already prepared by WHO, UNEP.
Ministry of Environment is always focused to support project implementation in the country focused on prevention pollution, reducing risks from hazardous chemicals and promoting safer alternatives/safer products for consumers.

☑ Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

In frame of the GEF Project "On phasing-out of mercury-containing devices from the health sector", Albania has taken several activities in the country during 2024-2025 aiming to increase awareness among health care staff for exposure to mercury, promote safer alternatives and facilitate access to information or best practices or available guidelines already prepared by WHO, UNEP.
Ministry of Environment is always focused to support project implementation in the country focused on prevention pollution, reducing risks from hazardous chemicals and promoting safer alternatives/safer products for consumers.

☐ The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17

☐ The results of its research, development and monitoring activities under article 19

☑ Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

Activities organised in frame of the GEF Project "On phasing-out of mercury-containing devices from the health sector", have played an important role on raising awarenes on Minamata Convention on Mercury, its role, obligations of Albania as a Party. Activities held in frame of the project and consultations with international available expertise, support Albanias obligations towards MC. Ministry of Environment is strongly commited to further align national legislation on chemicals (including mercury) in line with EU acquis and to enforce cooperation with implementing institutions such as customs authorities.

(b) Education, training and public awareness related to the effects of exposure to mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment in collaboration with relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and vulnerable populations, as appropriate.

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention
Ministry of Environment is focused to support project implementation in the country focused on prevention pollution, reducing risks from hazardous chemicals and promoting safer alternatives/safer products for consumers. In this regard, Ministry of Environment has cooperated, supported and participated in activities dealing with chemicals and risks of exposure to chemicals including mercury, organised in Albania in frame of Projects financed by GEF, UNEP MAP, WHO, SIDA/Swedish Chemicals Agency etc.

(Art. 18 (1) (a) and (b))

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 19: RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING

19.1: Has the party undertaken any research, development and monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 19?

◉ Yes

○ No

If yes, the party may wish to indicate in the space provided below, the research, development and monitoring it has undertaken, such as:

☑ Inventories of use, consumption, anthropogenic emissions to air and releases to water and land of mercury and mercury compounds

Inventories of use, consumption, anthropogenic emissions to air and releases to water and land of mercury and mercury compounds
1).Albania has been part of the activities organized in frame of the Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): “Enhancing Environmental Security” (2020-2026) and its Child Project (CP): CP 1.1 (“Reducing pollution from harmful chemicals and wastes in the Mediterranean hotspots and measuring progress to impacts”. In frame of this project 2 representatives from Ministry of Environment and National Environment Agency attended a technical meeting on Chemicals and Waste from PCB and Mercury, held on 19-20 september 2023, in Athens, Greece. 2).Albania is being supported by the GEF 10716 Project on “Phasing out of Mercury in Medical Devices”. The project aims to phasing out mercury-containing devices from the health sector, decreasing mercury emissions and to contributing to the protection of human health and the environment from mercury-negative impacts. In frame of the project in 2025 has been conducted:a) the national inventory of mercury-containing medical devices (MMDs), b) a KAP (Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices) survey among healthcare professionals has been done to assess knowledge and awareness of mercury-related risks, attitudes toward phase-out policies, and current practices in device handling and waste management (6796 respondents participated); c)a situation assessment for waste management.

☐ Modelling and geographically representative monitoring of levels of mercury and mercury compounds in vulnerable populations and in environmental media, including biotic media such as fish, marine mammals, sea turtles and birds, as well as collaboration in the collection and exchange of relevant and appropriate samples

☑ Assessments of the impact of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment, in addition to social, economic and cultural impacts, particularly in respect of vulnerable populations

Assessments of the impact of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment, in addition to social, economic and cultural impacts, particularly in respect of vulnerable populations
Albania has regularly participated in activities organised in frame of the MedProgramme: Child Project 1.1 (“Reducing pollution from harmful chemicals and wastes in the Mediterranean hotspots and measuring progress to impacts”; activities organised by WHO in 2024 "Planning implementation of global and regional chemical safety policies, Bonn, Germany, 4-6 June 2024"; activities organised at international, national and local level in frame of MMD project and technicals support given by international expertise WHO, UNEP, engaged in frame of the project have contributed in increasing national technical capacities on mercury, its impacts.

☐ Harmonized methodologies for the activities undertaken under subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 of article 19

☑ Information on the environmental cycle, transport (including long-range transport and deposition), transformation and fate of mercury and mercury compounds in a range of ecosystems, taking appropriate account of the distinction between anthropogenic and natural emissions and releases of mercury and of remobilization of mercury from historic deposition

Information on the environmental cycle, transport (including long-range transport and deposition), transformation and fate of mercury and mercury compounds in a range of ecosystems, taking appropriate account of the distinction between anthropogenic and natural emissions and releases of mercury and of remobilization of mercury from historic deposition
Participation of Albanian representatives at COP-6, held last year 2025, in Geneva, was an execellent opportunity to strengthen technical capacities and understanding better effects of mercury in ecosystems.

☐ Information on commerce and trade in mercury and mercury compounds and mercury-added products

☑ Information and research on the technical and economic availability of mercury-free products and processes and on best available techniques and best environmental practices to reduce and monitor emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds

Information and research on the technical and economic availability of mercury-free products and processes and on best available techniques and best environmental practices to reduce and monitor emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds
One of the components of the “Phasing out of Mercury in Medical Devices” project is the demonstration of the active replacement of the mercury measuring devices (thermometers and sphygmomanometers) with alternative, non-mercury ones in the healthcare. Site visits have been organised in two pilot facilities selected in two cities of Albania. Results of KAP questionnaire conducted in 2025, have shown a widespread willingness among healthcare professionals to adopt mercury-free alternatives and also suggests that communication and awareness-raising initiatives should not only emphasize the risks of mercury exposure but also promote the reliability and accuracy of mercury-free alternatives through demonstration, technical guidance, and peer learning.

(Art. 19 (1) (a)-(g))

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ COMMENTS REGARDING POSSIBLE CHALLENGES IN MEETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CONVENTION

Part C: Comments regarding possible challenges in meeting the objectives of the Convention

-Taking into consideration the wide range of mercury added products listed under MC, Albania need technical support to strengthen capacities of all institutions which play a role in implementation of

the Convention, including customs authorities, inspection bodies etc. In this regard Albania would kindly ask MC to support us to strengthen implementation at national level.
-Need to increase human capacities dedicated to MC;
-Technical and financial support to update the first national inventory on mercury identification of emissions and resources (done in frame of MIA in 2018);
-Support is needed for technical capacities and laboratory infrastructure;
-Support is needed for preparation/facilitation proces to access to financial resources available under the Convention Financial Mechanism which will support/ensure compliance with objectives of the Convention.

▼ COMMENTS REGARDING THE REPORTING FORMAT AND POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS, IF ANY

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

It will be of great help for countries if the reporting would be available also in the word version. This would facilitate the proces of coordinating with other colleagues in the country and fulfilling the report in a shorter time.