2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 29 December 2025
*Question 8.2 amended by Croatia on 20 February 2026

REPORTING PERIOD:
1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

Attachments can be found on the website

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party
Croatia

Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited
25 September 2017

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party
24 December 2017

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution
Ministry of Health

Title of Contact Officer
Ms.

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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

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

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.
Regulation (EU) 2017/85 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 May 2017 on mercury, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1102/2008-is the main instrument for restriction of the mercury, and mercury added products which is regularly updated. This Regulation establishes measures and conditions concerning the use and storage of and trade in mercury, mercury compounds and mixtures of mercury, and the manufacture and use of and trade in mercury-added products, and the management of mercury waste, in order to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds.

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.
Regulation (EU) 2017/85 -is the main instrument for restriction of the mercury, mercury compounds and mercury added products which is regularly updated.

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

Excluded or not allowed, by taking measures as appropriate, the use of mercury in bulk form by dental practitioners

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.
Regulation (EU) 2017/85

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.
Regulation (EU) 2017/85

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.
Regulation (EU) 2017/85

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.
Regulation (EU) 2017/85 define measures.

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

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
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Part E – Additional comments on this article

Regulation (EU) 2017/85 -regulate Artisanal and small-scale gold mining-prohibition

▼ 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.

- ☐ Coal-fired power plants
- ☐ Coal-fired industrial boilers
- ☐ Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals
- ☐ Waste incineration facilities
- ☐ Cement clinker production facilities

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)

No (please explain)
Croatia has only existing sources.

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
- ☐ Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- ☐ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
The emissions of mercury to the environment are regulated by comprehensive legislation i.a. by Law on Environmental protection, Law on Air Protection, Low on Water protection, Law on waste management and related secondary legislation.

The Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe, CAFE Directive and in particular Directive 2004/107/EC - fourth daugther directive, prescribes the assessment of ambient air quality for pollutants and which among others pollutants include also gaseous mercury and deposition of mercury.

Air protection Act, Regulation on limit values of emissions of pollutants into the air from stationary sources, Regulation on the national obligations to reduce emissions of certain pollutants into the air in the Republic of Croatia, Regulation on air pollutant levels, Ordinance on air quality monitoring are the main legislative documents for mercury measures related to air protection and they are fully in accordance with EU legislation.

As one of the major measure focus on all emissions is granting environmental permits for all major sources in accordance to Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (IED) which provides a high level of environmental protection through the integration of measures into the industrial processes themselves.

For installations falling under Annex I of the Industrial Emissions Directive, environmental permits are issued. The fundamental document for determining the conditions of an environmental permit is the Conclusions on Best Available Techniques (BATs) for the respective activities. Environmental permits are

issued within this framework, taking into account the BAT conclusions. In accordance with these conclusions, the permits specify appropriate measures and techniques, improvement programmes, monitoring programmes, and emission limit values. This ensures the control of emissions and, where technically feasible, their reduction from relevant sources in line with Article 8(5) of the Convention (application of BAT, setting of ELVs, and other operational conditions).

Installation operators must submit information on conducted continuous or periodic measurement emissions/discharge measurements in accordance with national environmental protection regulations, while oversight of the implementation of the prescribed conditions and implementation of the measures is carried out by environmental protection inspectors of the State Inspectorate.

Progress
According to the latest emission inventory (for the period 1990-2024) prepared under LRTAP/NECD-EU legislation, the data for Hg are as follows:
Hg emissions have significantly decreased compared to 1990, with additional reductions after 2005. (Hg: −76% (1990), −49% (2005), −15% (2024)

Reasons for the reduction:
Hg: installation of technological units for mercury removal in the gas industry; trends related to the operation of coal-fired power plants.
Hg emissions amounted to 1.161205 t in 1990, 0.5478527 t in 2005, and 0.279006 t in 2024.

Link on all emissions reports: https://www.haop.hr/hr/emisije-oneciscujucih-tvari-u-zrak-na-podrucju-republike-hrvatske

Link on report for the 1990-2023:
https://www.haop.hr/sites/default/files/uploads/inline-files/Emisije%20one%C4%8Di%C5%A1%C4%87uju%C4%87ih%20tvari%20u%20zrak%20na%20podru%C4%8Dju%20Repub

The Republic of Croatia has only one remaining coal-fired power plant -operating until an adequate replacement. According to the plans of the Government of the Republic of Croatia and low-carbon development strategies Croatia has committed to phasing out coal for electricity generation.

▼ COAL-FIRED INDUSTRIAL BOILERS

- [ ] A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] 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
For installations falling under Annex I of the Industrial Emissions Directive, environmental permits are issued. The fundamental document for determining the conditions of an environmental permit is the Conclusions on Best Available Techniques (BATs) for the respective activities. Environmental permits are issued within this framework, taking into account the BAT conclusions. In accordance with these conclusions, the permits specify appropriate measures and techniques, improvement programmes, monitoring programmes, and emission limit values. This ensures the control of emissions and, where technically feasible, their reduction from relevant sources in line with Article 8(5) of the Convention (application of BAT, setting of ELVs, and other operational conditions).

Furthermore, The Ordinance on Monitoring Air Pollutant Emissions from Stationary Sources (OG 47/21) prescribes the method of monitoring air pollutant emissions from stationary sources, the scope and type of measurement, reference measurement methods, the method of proving equivalence for other measurement methods, the method of checking the correctness and calibration of measuring instruments, the method of checking the correctness of the measurement system for continuous measurement of air pollutant emissions from stationary sources, the sampling procedure and evaluation of measurement results, the method of submitting data for the needs of the air protection information system on emissions, and the method of regularly informing the public about emission monitoring.

The Regulation on Limit Values of Air Pollutant Emissions from Stationary Sources (OG 42/21), among other things, stipulates the limit values of air pollutant emissions from stationary sources. The provisions of Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of November 24, 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (amended) and EU Directive 2015/2193 of the

European Parliament and of the Council of November 25, 2015 on the limitation of emissions of certain polluting substances into the air from medium combustion plants were transposed into the national legislation.

The aforementioned Regulation prescribes, among other things, general limit values for certain pollutants including mercury, as well as limit values for specific industrial processes, combustion plants (small, medium, large) and gas turbines (medium, large).

The Regulation is mandatory for all operators except those who are obliged to obtain an environmental permit based on their capacity and in that case apply BREF/BATC for certain industrial processes.

Oversight of the implementation of the prescribed conditions and implementation of the measures is carried out by environmental protection inspectors of the State Inspectorate.

Progress
According to the latest emission inventory (for the period 1990-2024) prepared under LRTAP/NECD-EU legislation, the data for Hg are as follows:
Hg emissions have significantly decreased compared to 1990, with additional reductions after 2005. (Hg: −76% (1990), −49% (2005), −15% (2024)

Reasons for the reduction:
Hg: installation of technological units for mercury removal in the gas industry; trends related to the operation of coal-fired power plants.
Hg emissions amounted to 1.161205 t in 1990, 0.5478527 t in 2005, and 0.279006 t in 2024.

Link on all emissions reports: https://www.haop.hr/hr/emisije-oneciscujucih-tvari-u-zrak-na-podrucju-republike-hrvatske

▼ 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
- ☐ 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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▼ 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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Progress
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▼ CEMENT CLINKER PRODUCTION FACILITIES

- [ ] A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] 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
As one of the major measure focus on all emissions is granting environmental permits for all major sources in accordance to Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (IED) which provides a high level of environmental protection through the integration of measures into the industrial processes themselves.

For installations falling under Annex I of the Industrial Emissions Directive, environmental permits are issued. The fundamental document for determining the conditions of an environmental permit is the Conclusions on Best Available Techniques (BATs) for the respective activities. Environmental permits are issued within this framework, taking into account the BAT conclusions. In accordance with these conclusions, the permits specify appropriate measures and techniques, improvement programmes, monitoring programmes, and emission limit values. This ensures the control of emissions and, where technically feasible, their reduction from relevant sources in line with Article 8(5) of the Convention (application of BAT, setting of ELVs, and other operational conditions).

Instalation operators must submit information on conducted continuous or periodic measurement emissions/discharge measurements in accordance with national environmental protection regulations, while oversight of the implementation of the prescribed conditions and implementation of the measures is carried out by environmental protection inspectors of the State Inspectorate.

Progress
Link on all emissions reports: https://www.haop.hr/hr/emisije-oneciscujucih-tvari-u-zrak-na-podrucju-republike-hrvatske

Link on report for the 1990-2023:
https://www.haop.hr/sites/default/files/uploads/inline-files/Emisije%20one%C4%8Di%C5%A1%C4%87uju%C4%87ih%20tvari%20u%20zrak%20na%20podru%C4%8Dju%20Repub

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

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
In the period from 2021 to 2024, according to data reported by operators to Croatian Environment Pollution Register (EPR), quantity of 0.206 tons of mercury and compounds (as Hg) was released into air. For the quantities of mercury and its compounds reported by the operators themselves in the EPR database, which belong to facilities classified under the categories of Annex V of the Minamata Convention, we consider that these have not been reported by new emission sources, but rather by existing sources (facilities).

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

Republic of Croatia did not prepare an inventory of emissions from relevant sources within five years of entry into force of the Convention for it due to other relevant mechanisms from which the important data could be taken.
Croatia annual Informative Inventory Report under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (CLRTAP) and NEC Directive shows the decreased trend of mercury emissions. Last available report (year-2) can be found at the following link: Emisije onečišćujućih tvari u zrak na području Republike Hrvatske za 2023. godinu.pdf (Chapter 2.8.3.). In 2023, mercury emissions amounted to 0.33 t. Emissions decreased by 69.9 % compared to 1990, and by 2.5 % compared to the previous year. The majority of Hg emissions in 2023 come from the Energy sector (93 % of total Hg emissions), where category industry and construction contributes with 38.5 % and key source non-metallic minerals (36.7% of total national emissions), energy installations with 33.6 % and key source electricity and heat production (33 % in 2023 small combustion plants and machinery with 8.4 % and key source households (8 %) and fugitive emissions from fuels with 7.8 % and key source refining/storage (7.8 %).
In Croatia, total gaseous mercury is measured at the measuring station of the national network for continuous air quality monitoring Zagreb-1 (urban background station).
The Regulation on Pollution Levels prescribes a limit value for total gaseous mercury (Hg) and it is 1000 ng/m3 (1 µg/m3).
The mean annual value in all years of measurement at the measuring station Zagreb-1 was many times lower, no exceedance was recorded in any year.
REPORT ON AIR QUALITY MONITORING AT THE STATE NETWORK STATIONS (Report for 2019), Chapter 4.2. https://iszz.azo.hr/iskzl/datoteka?id=95565.Mass concentrations of total gaseous mercury were measured at the Zagreb-1 measuring station during 2019. The annual mean value was in accordance with the limit value for a one-year period (1 µg/m3) from Annex 1 of the Regulation on levels of pollutants in the air (2), therefore, according to the decision rule set out in Article 21 of the Air Protection Act (1), the air around the Zagreb-1 measuring station with regard to total gaseous mercury was of quality category I (clean or slightly polluted air).
Due to many times lower concentration and no exceedance was recorded considering expensive measurements after 2019 there no need for Hg measurements in later years.
Due to special provision under the Air Protection Act (OG No. 127/19, 57/22, 136 24), namely Article 24, Croatia has obligation to make the assessment of air quality on the territory of the Republic of Croatia for a period of five years which is prepared by the State Hydrometeorological Service. In the last available Air quality assessment in Croatia 2016. - 2020. (Chapter 2.12.) ocjena_kvalitete_zraka_2016_2020.pdf is shown that an objective expert assessment has estimated that the level of mercury pollution in the entire territory of Croatia in the observed five-year period is below the lower threshold for the protection of human health.
From the presented data we can conclude that there is no need for the establishment of any new type of inventory as well as for prescribing any measures for mercury emissions reduction because there are no exceedances of prescribed limit values for the environmental component air.

▼ 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 indicate the measures taken to address releases from relevant sources and the effectiveness of those measures.
In the period from 2021 to 2024, according to data reported by operators to Croatian Environment Pollution register (EPR) 0,153239 tons of mercury and compounds (as Hg) were released to water. Those of them, which are obliged of issuing Environmental Permits (EI), have special monitoring and all relevant techniques according to ELVs and BAT. They are regularly monitoring by Coordinated Environmental Inspections, and their permits are regularly supervised and amended if necessary. (The main source of mercury releases into water bodies were municipal wastewater treatment plants. WWTP are also monitored by Environmental Inspection). Main body for all inspections is State Inspectorate of the Republic of Croatia.

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)

When was the inventory last updated?
31 December 2024

Please indicate where this inventory is available.
HRV_9.2.docx

Please explain
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Part E - Additional comments on this article

Since 2008, the Republic of Croatia has maintained the Environment Pollution Register (EPR). (Croatia E-PRTR) This database collects comprehensive data on pollutant releases, emissions, and waste from industrial installations, including information on mercury and mercury compounds. It covers emissions to air, releases to water, and mercury in solid waste, as reported by operators themselves.
The data from the Croatian EPR database is submitted each year to EIONET in accordance with the E-PRTR Regulation (EC) No 166/2006.
Information and data from the Croatian EPR are publicly available through the following sources:
Croatian EPR, Institute for Environment and Nature, European Industrial Emissions Portal and UNECE PRTR Portal (https://roo.azo.hr/, https://www.haop.hr/hr/tematska-podrucja/otpad-registri-oneciscavanja-i-ostali-sektorski-pritisci/postrojenja-i-registri-2, https://industry.eea.europa.eu/, https://prtr.unece.org/)
As part of its core field of work, maintaining the Environmental and Nature Information System, which includes the Croatian Environment Pollution Register database—the Institute provides ongoing technical assistance and organizes workshops for competent authorities. These efforts aim to support quality control and verification of EPR data reported by operators, in accordance with Article 21 of the national Ordinance on EPR (Official Gazette 03/22), ensuring improved QA/QC and overall data quality.

▼ 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.
Regulation (EU) No. 2017/852 define measures

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
Croatia manages mercury waste in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on mercury, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1102/2008 establishing measures and conditions concerning the use and storage of and trade in mercury, mercury compounds and mixtures of mercury, and the manufacture and use of and trade in mercury-added products, and the management of mercury waste, in order to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds.
Transboundary waste managemet is carried out in accordance with the provisions of:

 the Basel Convention (Act on the Ratification of the Amendments to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Official Gazette No. 7/19); Decision on the Promulgation of the Act on the Ratification of the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Official Gazette No. 3/94));
 Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste
 Regulation (EU) 2024/1157 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 on shipments of waste, amending Regulations (EU) No 1257/2013 and (EU) 2020/1056 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 (Text with EEA relevance)

☑ 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)

Please describe measure and effectiveness of measures
Croatia manages mercury waste in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on mercury, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1102/2008 establishing measures and conditions concerning the use and storage of and trade in mercury, mercury compounds and mixtures of mercury, and the manufacture and use of and trade in mercury-added products, and the management of mercury waste, in order to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds.

☑ 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
Croatia manages mercury waste in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on mercury, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1102/2008 establishing measures and conditions concerning the use and storage of and trade in mercury, mercury compounds and mixtures of mercury, and the manufacture and use of and trade in mercury-added products, and the management of mercury waste, in order to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds.
Transboundary waste managemet is carried out in accordance with the provisions of:
 the Basel Convention (Act on the Ratification of the Amendments to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Official Gazette No. 7/19); Decision on the Promulgation of the Act on the Ratification of the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Official Gazette No. 3/94));
 Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste
 Regulation (EU) 2024/1157 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 on shipments of waste, amending Regulations (EU) No 1257/2013 and (EU) 2020/1056 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 (Text with EEA relevance)

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.
Transboundary waste managemet is carried out in accordance with the provisions of:
 the Basel Convention (Act on the Ratification of the Amendments to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Official Gazette No. 7/19); Decision on the Promulgation of the Act on the Ratification of the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Official Gazette No. 3/94));
 Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste
 Regulation (EU) 2024/1157 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 on shipments of waste, amending Regulations (EU) No 1257/2013 and (EU) 2020/1056 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 (Text with EEA relevance)

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)

If the party answered yes to any measures above, please select from the following

☐ Yes - there are facilities in the party's territory

☑ Yes - there are facilities outside the party's territory accessible to the party (in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 11)

Kindly attach any additional relevant information

{Empty}

Part E - Additional comments on this article

In the Republic of Croatia, in the period 2021-2024, 10,935 t of waste (EWC 05 07 01* waste containing mercury and 16 05 07* discarded inorganic chemicals consisting of or containing hazardous substances) were processed by D9 Physico-chemical treatment resulting in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by any of the operations numbered D1 to D12, e.g. evaporation, drying, calcination.
Outside the territory of the Republic of Croatia, 425.1588 t of waste was exported (EWC 06 04 04* waste containing mercury, 16 05 06* laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing hazardous substances, including mixtures of laboratory chemicals, 16 05 07* discarded inorganic chemicals consisting of or containing hazardous substances, 18 01 10* amalgam waste from dental care, 20 01 21* fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste, 20 01 33* batteries and accumulators included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03 and unsorted batteries and accumulators containing these batteries to Austria (226.28602 t), France (123.016 t) and Germany (75.85681 t), for R12 Exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations numbered R1 to R11 and R4 Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds recovery operations. Very small quantities of waste EWC 18 01 10* amalgam waste from dental care were exported to Germany and Austria to D10 Incineration on land disposal operation.

▼ 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
In December 2025, Directive (EU) 2025/2360 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 November 2025 on soil monitoring and resilience (Soil Monitoring Act) entered into force. The Directive introduces a step-by-step risk-based approach for the purpose of identifying and investigating potentially contaminated sites, assessing the risks of contaminated sites and managing those sites to enable the implementation of priority measures, taking into account potential risks, the socio-economic context and current and planned land use. In the coming period, the Republic of Croatia will determine the presence of mercury in soil and will define what constitutes an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment arising from contaminated sites and ensure the implementation of appropriate measures to reduce the risk to an acceptable level.

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
If there is necessary to proceed with some activities regarding fulfilment of the obligation than Croatia will ensure implementation and additional financial resources.

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.
Since its on voluntary basis we will consider national possibilities in the future and defined priorities .

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
Since its on voluntary basis Croatia will consider possibilities in the future.

Please provide comments, if any.
{Empty}

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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
There was no interest from other parties.
However, Croatia cooperated with some parties regarding EU mercury regulation implementation of the Minamata convention which is implemented regulation directly applicable at all EU MSs level related to mercury and mercury compound's regulatory measures at EU level.

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Please specify
Up to now, there was no needs.

Please provide comments, if any.
{Empty}

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
At EU MSs and national level there are regularly activities.

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.
Air quality monitoring data from the state network are publicly available via the national Air Quality Portal (ISZZ), including real-time and validated datasets and annual reporting.

In the reporting period, total gaseous mercury was monitored within the state air quality network at station Zagreb-4 (introduced under the AirQ modernization), and results (including limit values and statistical summaries) are presented in the annual state-network air quality reports for 2023 and 2024.
https://iszz.azo.hr/iskzl/postaja.html?id=303

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.
Croatia continued existing measures and further aligned national practices with EU mercury legislation, including restrictions on mercury uses (e.g., dental amalgam) and continued support to biomonitoring/capacity building to inform prevention actions.
https://www.hzjz.hr/medunarodna-istrazivanja/o-projektu-hbm4eu/
https://www.hzjz.hr/projekti/parc/
https://zdravlje.gov.hr/pristup-informacijama/savjetovanje-s-javnoscu/arhiva-otvorena-savjetovanja/nacrt-nacionalnog-plana-mjera-ukidanja-dentalnog-amalgama-2020-2025-5293/5293

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:

[x] 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
Croatia facilitated the exchange of scientific/technical and legal information on mercury and mercury compounds through routine cooperation within EU competent-authority frameworks and national intersectoral coordination, including sharing monitoring and assessment approaches (e.g., ambient air monitoring) and relevant regulatory updates. The exchange also covered risk-management measures and related alternatives (notably the phase-down of dental amalgam and other mercury-added products), alongside health-related evidence and interpretation used for prevention and decision-making.
https://iszz.azo.hr/iskzl/postaja.html?id=303
https://zdravlje.gov.hr/pristup-informacijama/savjetovanje-s-javnoscu/arhiva-otvorena-savjetovanja/nacrt-nacionalnog-plana-mjera-ukidanja-dentalnog-amalgama-2020-2025-5293/5293

[x] 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
European Environment Agency webpage, European Chemical Agency webpage, Croatian Ministry of Environment and Green Transition

[x] Information on technically and economically viable alternatives to:

Mercury-added products
European Chemical Agency webpage, European Commission mercury webpage

Manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used
{Empty}

Activities and processes that emit or release mercury or mercury compounds
{Empty}

☐ 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))

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
Regulation (EU) 2017/852 is the main regulatory measures at EU level. EU law aims to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment from mercury, in line with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the EU Chemicals Strategy on Sustainability and the Zero Pollution Action Plan.
European Chemical Agency:
https://www.echa.europa.eu/substance-information/-/substanceinfo/100.028.278 and registration dossier in accordance to REACH EU regulation is also source of information

☐ Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

☐ The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17

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

The results of its research, development and monitoring activities under article 19
European commission mercury webpage- https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/chemicals/mercury_en
Ministry of Environment and Green Transition reports to European Environment Agency/EEA in accordance to Regulation (EU) 2017/852 and others EU legislations.

European Environment Agency webpage - https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/advanced-search?q=mercury&size=n_10_n&filters%5B0%5D%5Bfield%5D=readingTime&filters%5B0%5D%5Btype%5D=any&filters%5B0%5D%

☐ Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

(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
{Empty}

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

Part E - Additional comments on this article

Croatia promotes and facilitates public access to the results of mercury-related monitoring by making state air-quality monitoring outputs publicly available (via the national air-quality portal and annual reporting). This includes the publication of results from ambient air monitoring where mercury is measured (site-specific monitoring), ensuring transparency and access to underlying monitoring data for the public and stakeholders. Croatia was part of the HB4EU project where mercury was identified as one of the priority substances. The HBM4EU project was launched in 2016 with the aim of improving the collective understanding of human exposure to hazardous chemicals and developing HBM as an exposure assessment method. Furthermore, Croatia is also one of the partners in Partnership for the Assessment of Risks from Chemicals aims to develop next-generation chemical risk assessment to protect human health and the environment.

▼ 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

☑ 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

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
Croatia undertook monitoring of mercury in ambient air within the state air-quality monitoring network: gaseous mercury (Hg) has been monitored at one station (Zagreb-4) since February 2023, with results included in the annual reporting framework; due to the limited spatial coverage, this should be considered site-specific monitoring rather than geographically representative nationwide monitoring.
https://iszz.azo.hr/iskzl/postaja.html?id=303

☐ 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

☐ 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 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

(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

{Empty}

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

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

{Empty}