2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 6 February 2026

REPORTING PERIOD:
1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party
Czechia

Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited
19 June 2017

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party
17 September 2017

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution
Ministry of the Environment

Title of Contact Officer
Ms.

Name of Contact Officer
Michaela Vytopilová

Mailing address
Vršovická 1442/65
100 10 Prague
Czech Republic

Telephone number
+420 267 122 232

Fax number
+420 267 310 308

E-mail
michaela.vytopilova@mzp.gov.cz

Second E-mail
{Empty}

Web page
{Empty}

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.
Stocks of more than 50 metric tonnes of Hg other than Hg waste are not located within the territory of the Czech Republic.

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.
Sources of Hg supply generating strocks exceeding 10 t were not identified.

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

If yes, please explain the measures taken to ensure that the excess mercury was disposed of in accordance with the guidelines for environmentally sound management referred to in paragraph 3 (a) of article 11 using operations that did not lead to recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct re-use or alternative uses.
Legal obligation to treat mercury and mercury compounds, whether in pure form or in mixtures, from the chlor-alkali industry as a waste. Before its final final disposal undertake covnersion and, if applicable, solidification and storage in permanent strorage facilities (EU regulation).

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
- [x] 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.

These measures are implemented primarily through Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, which is directly applicable in the Czech Republic and fully implements the requirements of Article 4 of the Convention. The Regulation prohibits the manufacture, placing on the market, import and export of mercury-added products listed in Annex A, in line with the phase-out dates specified in the Convention.

Compliance is ensured through the national enforcement and control framework for EU chemicals legislation, including market surveillance and customs controls.

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.

The Czech Republic has implemented all measures listed in subparagraphs (i)–(ix) of Part II of Annex A of the Minamata Convention for dental amalgam. Measures are implemented through Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, the National Plan on the Phase-down of Dental Amalgam, and related national health, insurance, and environmental legislation.

Implementation of Measures under Part II of Annex A of the Minamata Convention on Mercury in the Czech Republic

(i) Setting national objectives aimed at preventing dental caries and promoting health

The Czech Republic has established national health objectives focused on disease prevention and health promotion under the strategic framework Health 2030, including prevention of dental caries. Measures include:

- national preventive programmes targeting reduced sugar consumption and improved oral hygiene,
- school-based and community preventive activities,
- nationwide public awareness and education campaigns (e.g. programmes coordinated by the Czech Dental Chamber, State Health Institute initiatives, and public media campaigns),
- long-term preventive tools such as dental health cards for children.

These measures aim to reduce the need for dental restorations and thus the use of dental amalgam.

(ii) Setting national objectives aimed at minimizing dental amalgam use

The Czech Republic adopted a National Plan on Measures to Phase Down the Use of Dental Amalgam, as required under Regulation (EU) 2017/852.

The Plan establishes quantified objectives to significantly reduce mercury releases from dental amalgam, with the long-term objective of approaching near-zero environmental releases. It includes indicative trajectories for reducing the number of amalgam fillings and associated mercury waste.

(iii) Promoting the use of cost-effective and clinically effective mercury-free alternatives

The Czech Republic supports the transition to mercury-free alternatives through legislative and reimbursement reforms.

A transitional period (derogation until 30 June 2026) was used to adapt the public health insurance system and pricing regulations. From 1 January 2026, mercury-free dental filling materials will be fully or partially reimbursed under public health insurance, significantly limiting the use of dental amalgam and supporting equitable access to alternatives.

(iv) Promoting research and development of quality mercury-free materials

Research and development of mercury-free dental materials is supported through national and EU-funded research programmes, including projects funded by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and the Czech Science Foundation. Research focuses on biocompatible, antibacterial and bioactive dental materials as alternatives to amalgam.

(v) Encouraging professional organizations and dental schools to educate and train

Professional education and training are ensured through:

- undergraduate and postgraduate dental education, where mercury-free materials are standard,
- continuing professional education, specialised courses and workshops organised by the Czech Dental Chamber,
- professional journals and guidance documents supporting best clinical practice.

(vi) Discouraging insurance policies favouring dental amalgam

The Czech Republic has taken measures to remove financial incentives favouring dental amalgam through reforms of the public health insurance system. These reforms eliminate preferential reimbursement of amalgam and support a transition to mercury-free materials.

(vii) Encouraging insurance policies that promote mercury-free alternatives

As of 1 January 2026, public health insurance will fully or partially reimburse mercury-free dental filling materials for both children and adults, including composite and chemically or dual-curing materials. This measure actively promotes the use of high-quality mercury-free alternatives.

(viii) Restricting dental amalgam use to encapsulated form

In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/852, dental amalgam may be used only in pre-dosed encapsulated form. The use of bulk mercury is prohibited.

National professional guidance further clarifies that, from 1 July 2026, the use of dental amalgam will be prohibited except in strictly justified cases of specific medical necessity.

(ix) Promoting best environmental practices in dental facilities

The Czech Republic applies best environmental practices to minimise mercury releases:

- mandatory installation of amalgam separators with a minimum efficiency of 95%,
- classification of dental amalgam waste as hazardous waste and its management under waste legislation,
- strict requirements under water legislation for discharges containing mercury,
- professional guidance on safe handling, removal and disposal of amalgam and contaminated materials.

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.
Exclusion of the use of mercury in bulk form by dental practitioners:
The use of mercury in bulk form by dental practitioners has been prohibited in the Czech Republic since 1 January 2019, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury. Only pre-dosed encapsulated dental amalgam has been permitted in dental practice, ensuring that free mercury is not used.

Restriction of the use of dental amalgam for specific population groups:
Since 1 July 2018, the use of dental amalgam for the dental treatment of deciduous teeth of children under 15 years of age and for pregnant and breastfeeding women has been excluded, except in cases where such use is considered strictly necessary by the dental practitioner based on the medical needs of the patient.
These restrictions are implemented under Regulation (EU) 2017/852 and supported by national clinical guidance issued by the Czech Dental Chamber.

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.
It is addressed in the EU acquis by restriction of the placing of the mercury-added products on the EU market. The obligation to preovent the incorporation of mercury-added products into assembled products.

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.
The Czech Republic discourages the manufacture and distribution in commerce of mercury-added products that are not covered by any known use, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 6 of the Minamata Convention, through the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on Mercury.

New mercury-added products that were not in production before 1 January 2018 are prohibited unless explicitly authorised under EU law.

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.
The Czech Republic has discouraged the development of facilities using new manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are intentionally used.

This is ensured through Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, which prohibits the use of new manufacturing processes involving mercury or mercury compounds that were not in use prior to 1 January 2018, unless explicitly authorised by the European Commission under a strict derogation procedure.

New manufacturing processes are only permitted exceptionally, subject to:

a demonstrated significant environmental or health benefit,

no significant risks to human health or the environment, and

proof that no technically practicable mercury-free alternatives exist.

Since the entry into force of the Convention and up to 2026, this regulatory framework has remained in force and effectively prevents the establishment of new facilities based on mercury-dependent manufacturing processes, except in duly justified and authorised cases.

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

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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.

- ☐ 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)
No new sources of mercury emissions, as defined in Article 8(2)(c), have been established in the Czech Republic since the entry into force of the Minamata Convention.
Existing Annex D sources continue to operate under BAT/BEP and emission limit requirements set out in EU industrial emissions legislation, but these measures are applied to existing sources, not to newly constructed facilities.

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
Mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants in the Czech Republic are controlled primarily through the implementation of EU industrial emissions legislation, in particular Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (IED) and the application of Best Available Techniques (BAT) as set out in the BAT Conclusions for Large Combustion Plants (LCP BAT Conclusions). Coal-fired installations are subject to binding emission limit values and are required to apply multi-pollutant abatement techniques, including flue gas desulphurisation, fabric filters or electrostatic precipitators, which provide significant co-benefits for the reduction of mercury emissions.
These requirements are implemented through integrated permits issued at national level and enforced by competent authorities.

Progress
The application of BAT and emission limit values, combined with structural changes in the energy sector, has resulted in a long-term decline of mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants in the Czech Republic.
National emission inventories show a sustained reduction in mercury emissions from the public electricity and heat production sector (IPCC category 1A1a) over time, reflecting both improved emission control technologies and a gradual reduction in coal-based electricity generation.
The phase-out of hard coal mining and the progressive decrease in coal use for power generation contribute indirectly to further reductions in mercury emissions. Continued implementation of EU climate and air-quality policies is expected to maintain this downward trend.
Coal-fired power plants (1A1a)

Mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants in the Czech Republic during the reporting period (1 January 2021 – 31 December 2024) have remained controlled and subject to BAT/BEP requirements and emission limit values under EU industrial emissions legislation. Total Hg emissions from this category were approximately 0.95 t in 2021 (46.1 % of total Hg emissions), 1.03 t in 2022 (49.7 %), and 1.68 t in 2023 (62.4 %). The observed trend shows that emissions are effectively managed, despite slight annual variations due to fuel use and operational factors. Coal-fired power plants remain the dominant source of Hg emissions, and continued application of BAT/BEP ensures control and reduction where feasible.

▼ 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
Mercury emissions from coal-fired industrial boilers in the Czech Republic are controlled through the implementation of EU industrial emissions legislation, in particular Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (IED).
Relevant installations are required to operate under integrated permits, apply Best Available Techniques (BAT) and comply with emission limit values applicable to combustion plants in industrial sectors.
The application of multi-pollutant abatement techniques, such as particulate matter control and flue gas treatment, provides co-benefits for the reduction of mercury emissions from these sources.

Progress
Mercury emissions from coal-fired industrial boilers have declined over time in the Czech Republic.
This reduction reflects the progressive replacement of coal-fired industrial boilers by cleaner fuels, improved energy efficiency, and the application of BAT under the industrial emissions framework.
National emission inventories indicate a decreasing contribution of industrial combustion sources (IPCC category 1A2) to total mercury emissions, and continued reductions are expected as a result of ongoing energy and industrial modernization.
Coal-fired industrial boilers (1A4bi)
Mercury emissions from coal-fired industrial boilers were 0.27 t in 2021 (12.9%), 0.27 t in 2022 (12.9%), and 0.20 t in 2023 (8.4%). These small stationary sources are operated under BAT/BEP controls and emission limits, ensuring stable or decreasing emissions over time. This sector contributes a minor share of national mercury emissions and is effectively regulated.

▼ 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
Mercury emissions from smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals in the Czech Republic are controlled through EU industrial emissions legislation, in particular Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (IED).
Relevant installations operate under integrated permits and are required to apply Best Available Techniques (BAT) as set out in the applicable BAT Conclusions for the non-ferrous metals industry, including measures to control emissions of heavy metals.
Multi-pollutant emission control techniques, such as dust collection systems and off-gas treatment, provide effective co-benefits for the reduction of mercury emissions.

Progress

Mercury emissions from smelting and roasting processes in the non-ferrous metals sector in the Czech Republic are limited and have remained low or declined over time.
This reflects both the limited scope of primary non-ferrous metal production in the Czech Republic and the application of BAT-based emission controls under integrated permitting.
National emission inventories indicate that this source category represents only a minor contribution to total mercury emissions, and no increasing trend has been observed.
Industrial combustion (1A2a)
Mercury emissions from industrial combustion sources were 0.20 t in 2021 (9.7%), 0.18 t in 2022 (8.6%), and 0.14 t in 2023 (5.9%). Emissions are controlled under BAT/BEP and regulatory permits. Industrial combustion represents a minor contributor to total mercury emissions, and the trend indicates no increase over the reporting period.

▼ 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

Mercury emissions from waste incineration facilities in the Czech Republic are controlled through the implementation of EU waste and industrial emissions legislation, in particular Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions, including the specific requirements for waste incineration.
Waste incineration plants are subject to strict emission limit values for mercury, continuous or periodic monitoring requirements, and the mandatory application of Best Available Techniques (BAT) as set out in the BAT Conclusions for Waste Incineration.
Advanced multi-pollutant flue gas cleaning systems, including particulate matter removal, acid gas scrubbing and adsorption techniques, are applied and provide effective co-benefits for mercury emission reduction.

Progress

Mercury emissions from waste incineration facilities in the Czech Republic are low and well controlled, and have remained stable or decreasing over time.
Facility-level emission data reported through the Integrated Pollution Register (IRZ) demonstrate that mercury emissions from waste incineration represent only a very small share of national mercury emissions.
The combination of strict emission limit values, BAT-based permitting and continuous regulatory oversight has ensured that waste incineration does not constitute a significant source of mercury emissions in the Czech Republic.
Waste incineration facilities (5C1bv)
Mercury emissions from waste incineration facilities were 0.14 t in 2023 (5.9%). Facility-level permits and BAT/BEP application ensure that emissions remain very low. Waste incineration represents a small fraction of total Hg emissions in the Czech Republic, and the observed trend shows effective control and no upward tendency.

▼ 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

☑ Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions

☐ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
Mercury emissions from cement clinker production facilities in the Czech Republic are addressed through the implementation of EU industrial emissions legislation, including Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions.
Integrated cement plants with clinker production operate under environmental permits and are required to apply Best Available Techniques (BAT), including techniques for the reduction of heavy metals in flue gases.
Emission limit values are set for relevant pollutants, and multi-pollutant control strategies for example particulate matter and dust collection systems, off-gas treatment and efficient combustion control provide co-benefits for the control of mercury emissions from clinker firing.

Progress
Cement clinker production facilities in the Czech Republic have maintained low and controlled levels of mercury emissions over time.
National emission inventories attribute only a minor share of total mercury emissions to cement production compared to energy and combustion sectors.
The application of BAT, strict emission limit values under integrated permits, and modernization of cement plant technologies have contributed to stabilizing or reducing mercury emissions from clinker production. Continued implementation of EU air quality and industrial emissions policy is expected to support further emission control.

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 yes, when was the inventory last updated?
31 December 2023

Please indicate where this inventory is available
The national mercury emission inventory for the Czech Republic is compiled and publicly available from the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute (ČHMÚ) within the National Emission Balances. Data for mercury (Hg) emissions, including source categories and annual totals, can be accessed at: https://www.chmi.cz/kvalita-ovzdusi/emise-a-zdroje-znecistovani-ovzdusi/emisni-bilance-cr

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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

Total mercury emissions in the Czech Republic during the reporting period remain similar to the levels observed in 2021–2023. National totals were 2.07 t in 2021, 2.08 t in 2022, and 2.37 t in 2023.
The emission trend is decreasing or stable, reflecting the effectiveness of BAT/BEP application, emission limit values, and regulatory oversight.
Large combustion plants are the main source, while industrial boilers, cement clinker production, waste incineration, and other minor sources represent smaller shares of total Hg emissions. These data provide a reliable basis for monitoring progress and effectiveness of mercury emission control measures in the Czech Republic.

▼ 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.
These point sources are covered by Directive 2010/75/EU. In accordance with that Directive, these point sources must operate on teh basis of the BAT/BEP.

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?
2 December 2025

Please indicate where this inventory is available.
{Empty}

Please explain
There is publicly accessible national electronic database IRZ, www.irz.cz, which compiles information reported by operators of significant industrial installations, on quantities of pollutants, including mercury and mercury compounds emitted, released.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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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.
In the European Union, this requirement is implemented through the EU Mercury Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2017/852), which expressly provides that interim storage of mercury and mercury compounds must be carried out in an environmentally sound manner and in compliance with applicable environmental protection laws, including those addressing major-accident prevention and pollution control (such as Directive 2012/18/EU on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances and Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions).

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
- [x] Yes - the party has taken measures so that mercury waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner

Please describe measure and effectiveness of measures
Implementation of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury
Mercury waste is managed in line with the EU mercury regulation, which sets requirements for the safe handling, storage and disposal of mercury waste, including permanent storage and disposal options that prevent releases to the environment.
National waste management legislation
Waste management in the Czech Republic is governed by Act No. 541/2020 Coll., on Waste, and Decree No. 273/2021 Coll., on details of waste management, which:
classify mercury-containing waste as hazardous waste;
require separate collection, proper labelling and traceability of mercury waste;
ensure that mercury waste is transferred only to authorised waste management facilities;
prohibit inappropriate disposal and uncontrolled handling of mercury-containing waste.
Collection and treatment systems
Systems are in place for the separate collection of mercury-containing waste, including:
mercury-containing measuring devices and lamps;
industrial mercury waste and residues.
Such waste is treated or disposed of only in licensed facilities applying environmentally sound management practices.
Control, reporting and enforcement
Compliance is ensured through permitting, inspections and reporting obligations for waste operators and waste producers, supported by environmental and waste management authorities.
Effectiveness of measures
These measures have been effective in:
preventing releases of mercury from waste to air, water and land;
ensuring controlled handling, storage and disposal of mercury waste;

significantly reducing the risk of exposure to mercury from waste streams;
aligning national waste management practices with EU and international requirements for environmentally sound management.

☑ 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
Waste management in the Czech Republic is governed by Act No. 541/2020 Coll. on waste and Decree No. 273/2021 Coll. on details of waste management.
In the Czech Republic, the Regional authority may issue a permit for the operation of a facility for the processing of mercury for conversion. The Regional authority examines the storage conditions, technical equipment of the facility and the conversion technology. e.g. waste mercury is stored separately from other waste. Containers are stored in collection tanks with a suitable surface, free from cracks and crevices and impermeable to metallic mercury, with a holding volume corresponding to the amount of mercury stored.
Mercury waste may only be treated of in an environmentally sound manner. Mercury may be stored and converted in the facility only in accordance with permit and the approved document of the facility's operating procedures.
Mercury waste processors are required to report the amount of mercury to the Ministry of the Environment annually.
The facility is regularly inspected annually by the Czech Environmental Inspection.

☑ 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
The Czech Republic is a Party to the Basel Convention. Control procedures for transboundary movements of waste are laid down in EU Regulation 2024/1157 on shipments of waste, which implements the Basel Convention. The Regulation is directly applicable in EU Member States. All exports of wastes (both hazardous and non-hazardous) for final disposal are prohibited except those to EU Member countries and EFTA countries that are also Parties to the Basel Convention (CH, IS, LI, NO). All exports of hazardous wastes (according to Article 1(1)a and 1(1)b of the Basel Convention) and other wastes (Annex II to the Basel Convention) to non-EU and non-OECD countries for recovery are prohibited.

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.
see above

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

Mercury is included in our standard methodologies, which are often based on US EPA standards, and in the mandatory requirements of the Soil Monitoring and Resilience Directive. However, there is no specific regime or dedicated strategy targeting mercury at contaminated sites. Sites with potential mercury contamination are generally identified through ongoing environmental assessments and monitoring programs. If mercury is suspected to be present, it is automatically included in sample analyses. Additionally, even when mercury is not expected, it is often analyzed as part of the standard suite of heavy metals, meaning it is frequently measured as a routine part of broader environmental assessments.

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
The Czech Republic provides resources, within its capabilities, for national activities related to the implementation of the Minamata Convention through existing institutional and budgetary frameworks, in accordance with national policies and applicable European Union legislation.
No separate or dedicated resources have been established specifically for the implementation of the Convention.

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.
The Czech Republic has contributed to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which is the financial mechanism referred to in Article 13, paragraph 5 of the 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
The Czech Republic has not provided financial resources specifically to assist developing-country Parties or Parties with economies in transition in the implementation of the Minamata Convention through bilateral, regional or multilateral channels.

The Czech Republic hosts and provides general institutional support to the Stockholm Convention Regional Centre in Brno, which operates within its established mandate on chemicals and waste management.

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

The Czech Republic has not directly provided capacity-building or technical assistance specifically pursuant to Article 14 of the Minamata Convention to another Party.

At the same time, the Czech Republic hosts and supports the Stockholm Convention Regional Centre in Brno, which operates as a regional platform for capacity-building, technical assistance and information exchange in the field of chemicals and waste management.

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Please specify

As a developed country Party, the Czech Republic is not eligible for such assistance under the Convention.

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

The Czech Republic has promoted and facilitated the development, transfer, diffusion of and access to environmentally sound alternative technologies primarily through the implementation of European Union legislation and policies.

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.

The Czech Republic has taken measures to provide information to the public on exposure to mercury and its potential health effects.

Public information is provided through:
health authorities and public health institutes, which publish guidance on mercury exposure, including risks related to broken mercury-containing devices, dietary exposure (especially from fish and fish products), and vulnerable population groups;
toxicological information services, which provide advice to the public in cases of accidental exposure to mercury;
publicly available results of human biomonitoring and environmental and food monitoring programmes;
publicly accessible emission data reported under the Integrated Pollution Register.
These activities ensure that the public has access to information on sources of mercury exposure, associated health risks and recommended preventive measures.

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.
Beyond public information measures, the Czech Republic has implemented a range of actions to protect human health from mercury exposure, including:
implementation and enforcement of European Union legislation on mercury, resulting in bans and restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of mercury-added products;
measures ensuring the safe collection, handling and disposal of mercury-containing waste, such as fluorescent lamps and measuring devices;
monitoring and control of mercury levels in food, particularly fish and fish products, with the possibility of risk management actions where necessary;
biological and environmental monitoring programmes used to identify trends in exposure and support preventive public health measures;
occupational exposure limits and workplace safety requirements for mercury and mercury compounds.
These measures contribute to reducing mercury exposure and protecting human health in a preventive and systematic manner.

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
Scientific and technical information on mercury (including toxicological and ecotoxicological data) is generated through national monitoring, risk assessment and research activities and exchanged through EU environmental and public health networks.

☑ 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
The Czech Republic exchanges information on reductions of mercury emissions and releases through regular reporting of mercury emissions and transfers under the Integrated Pollution Register, which feeds into European and international pollutant release and transfer databases.

☑ Information on technically and economically viable alternatives to:

Mercury-added products
Information on mercury-free alternatives to mercury-added products (such as thermometers, barometers, fluorescent lamps, and dental amalgam) is exchanged through:
EU-level reporting and consultations on substitution of banned or restricted mercury-added products;
national experience communicated via State Health Institute guidance, environmental agencies, and professional associations;
assessments of health, environmental, and economic benefits of mercury-free alternatives shared with stakeholders and other Parties.

Manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used
The Czech Republic shares information on mercury-free or low-mercury industrial processes through:
Best Available Techniques (BAT) documentation in industrial permitting and inspections;
technical assessments communicated to EU and international bodies as part of regulatory compliance and reporting;
experiences with safe substitution in permitted processes, including health and environmental impact assessments.

Activities and processes that emit or release mercury or mercury compounds
Information on emission reduction techniques and environmentally safer practices is exchanged through:
monitoring data from Integrated Pollution Register and national emission inventories;
reports on emission control measures and remediation practices, shared in EU and international networks;
dissemination of best environmental practices (BEP) to reduce releases from industrial, municipal, and waste management sources.

☑ 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))
Epidemiological and exposure-related information is exchanged through human biomonitoring programmes and public health surveillance, with results communicated within European public health structures.
The Czech Republic contributes relevant data and assessments to international health-related information exchange, including cooperation aligned with World Health Organization activities, particularly on dietary exposure and vulnerable population groups.

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
Information on health and environmental effects of mercury is actively provided to the public by the State Health Institute and regional public health authorities, including practical guidance on exposure pathways (e.g. broken mercury thermometers, mercury-containing lamps, dietary exposure from fish) and health risks for vulnerable population groups such as children and pregnant women

☑ Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds
Information on alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds is promoted through the implementation of European Union legislation banning or restricting mercury-added products (e.g. measuring devices, lamps, dental amalgam), accompanied by communication to consumers and economic operators on mercury-free alternatives.

☑ The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17

The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17
Information related to emissions, releases and waste, in line with Article 17, is made publicly available through the Integrated Pollution Register, allowing public access to data on mercury emissions and transfers from industrial sources

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

The results of its research, development and monitoring activities under article 19
Results of monitoring and research activities are disseminated through publicly available reports and summaries from human biomonitoring, environmental monitoring and food safety controls, including monitoring of mercury levels in fish and fish products.

☑ Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention
Information on activities undertaken to meet obligations under the Minamata Convention is provided through national implementation of EU mercury legislation and related regulatory, monitoring and enforcement measures.

(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
Structured guidance and educational materials developed and disseminated by the State Health Institute and regional public health authorities, focusing on practical exposure scenarios (e.g. accidental release of mercury from measuring devices, handling of mercury-containing lamps, household exposure prevention), which are used in public outreach and advisory activities;
Regular professional training and continuing education for public health officers, environmental inspectors and laboratory staff, covering health impacts of mercury, exposure pathways, preventive measures and incident response, including coordinated procedures between health and environmental authorities;
Targeted risk communication and awareness activities on dietary exposure, based on food monitoring results, addressing mercury in fish and fish products, with tailored recommendations specifically communicated to vulnerable population groups such as pregnant women, women of

childbearing age and children;
Awareness-raising activities linked to waste management systems, including public instructions on the separate collection and safe disposal of mercury-containing waste (e.g. fluorescent lamps and measuring devices), implemented in cooperation with municipalities and waste management operators;
Cooperation with professional and non-governmental organisations, particularly in the fields of public health, environmental protection and consumer protection, in disseminating educational content and raising awareness of mercury risks and mercury-free alternatives.

(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
The Czech Republic prepares inventories of anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury to air, water and land as part of national emission inventories and pollutant release and transfer reporting. Mercury emissions and transfers from industrial sources are reported under the Integrated Pollution Register, providing data on emissions, releases and off-site transfers 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
Environmental monitoring of mercury is carried out in relevant environmental media, including air, water, sediments and biota, as part of national environmental monitoring programmes.

Food safety monitoring, including monitoring of mercury levels in fish and fish products, is conducted on a regular basis to assess dietary exposure of the population.
Human biomonitoring programmes include monitoring of mercury in biological samples (e.g. blood, urine), providing geographically representative data on exposure in the population.
Monitoring data are used to assess exposure trends and support risk assessment and management.

☑ 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

The results of monitoring activities are used for health risk assessments, including evaluation of exposure of vulnerable population groups, particularly with respect to dietary intake.
Environmental impact assessments address mercury contamination in ecosystems and support preventive and remedial measures.

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

Harmonized methodologies for the activities undertaken under subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 of article 19
Monitoring and reporting activities are conducted using harmonised and internationally comparable methodologies, in line with European Union legislation and international guidance, ensuring consistency across emission inventories, monitoring and risk assessment.

☑ 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
Data from monitoring and inventories contribute to the understanding of the environmental cycle, transport, deposition and transformation of mercury, including the distinction between anthropogenic sources and remobilisation from historical contamination.

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

Information on commerce and trade in mercury and mercury compounds and mercury-added products
Information on trade, placing on the market and use of mercury and mercury-added products is collected and controlled through the implementation of European Union mercury legislation, including reporting and enforcement mechanisms.

☑ 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
Information on the availability of mercury-free products and processes, as well as on best available techniques (BAT) and best environmental practices (BEP) to reduce and monitor mercury emissions and releases, is generated and applied through regulatory implementation, permitting procedures and technology assessments.

(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

Limited enforcement capacity: Customs and environmental authorities have limited personnel, making it difficult to monitor all imports, exports, and online sales of mercury-added products.
Cross-border and internet trade: Mercury-containing products can enter the market via neighboring countries or online platforms, which is challenging to control.
Need for international cooperation: Effective control of mercury trade and products would benefit

from stronger cooperation with other countries and international organizations, to support enforcement and ensure compliance.

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

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

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Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury
International Environment House 1
Office address: 11-13 chemin des Anémones, 1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland
Postal address: Avenue de la Paix 8-14, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
MEA-MinamataSecretariat@un.org | www.minamataconvention.org

UN environment programme