2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 15 December 2025
*Questions 8.2 and 11.1 amened by the European Union on 20 February 2026

REPORTING PERIOD:
1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party
European Union

Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited
18 May 2017

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party
16 August 2017

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution
European Commission

Title of Contact Officer
Ms.

Name of Contact Officer
Jenny Green

Mailing address
Breydel 2 (BRE2), Floor: 07, Wing A
Avenue d'Auderghem 19,
B-1040 Brussels
Belgium

Telephone number
+32 22960475

Fax number
{Empty}

E-mail
european-union@localhost.com

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

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

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.

By the end of 2017, 6000 metric tons in the EU of excess mercury generated by the mandatory decommissioning of mercury cells in the chlor-alkali industry were identified. In accordance with Art. 11 of the 2017/852/EU Mercury Regulation, such mercury must be disposed of (no re-use, no recycling). In undertaking disposal operations, Art. 13 of Directive 2008/98/EC requires Member States to dispose of their waste without endangering human health and the environment.

Measures on the Environmentally Sound Management disposal of mercury waste from chlor-alkali are set out in Art. 13 of the

2017/852/EU Mercury Regulation and in the 1991/31/EC Landfill Directive:

- Mercury waste may be temporarily stored in liquid form provided that specific requirements for the temporary storage of mercury waste as laid down in Annexes I, II and II to Directive 1999/31/EC are complied with and that such storage occurs in above-ground facilities dedicated to and equipped for the temporary storage of mercury waste.

- Prior to being permanently disposed of, mercury waste shall undergo conversion and, where intended
to be disposed of in above-ground facilities, conversion and solidification. Mercury waste that underwent conversion and, if applicable, solidification shall only be permanently disposed of in the following permanent storage facilities licensed for disposal of hazardous waste:

(a) salt mines that are adapted for permanent storage of mercury waste that underwent conversion, or
deep underground hard rock formations providing a level of safety and confinement equivalent to or higher than that of such salt mines; or

(b) above-ground facilities dedicated to and equipped for the permanent storage of mercury waste that
underwent conversion and solidification and that provide a level of safety and confinement equivalent to
or higher than that of the facilities referred to in point (a).

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

ba36_subsection

If the party has not previously provided such copies, it is recommended that it do so.
{Empty}

Otherwise, please provide other suitable information showing that the relevant requirements of paragraph 8 of article 3 have been met.
{Empty}

Supplemental: Please provide information on the quantities and countries of origin.
For further information, please refer to individual EU Member States' reports submitted to the Minamata
Secretariat according to Article 21 of the Minamata Convention. Please also consult the EEA mercury data viewer at https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/analysis/maps-and-charts/mercury-regulation-data-viewer-dashboards

If yes, or if the party relied on paragraph 7 of article 3, did the non-party provide certification that the mercury is not from sources identified under paragraph 3 or paragraph 5 (b) of article 3?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

○ The party has submitted its general notification of consent, applied paragraph 9 of article 3, and provided information on the quantities and countries of origin.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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.
According to Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, and without prejudice to stricter requirements set out in other applicable Union legislation, the export, import and manufacturing in the
Union of the mercury-added products set out in Annex II (implementing Annex A to the Minamata Convention) shall be prohibited as from the date specified. The prohibition shall not apply to any of the following mercury-added products:
(a) Products that are essential for civil protection and military uses;
(b) Products for research, for calibration of instrumentation, or for use as a reference standard.

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.
In accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852:

1. From 1 January 2019, dental amalgam shall only be used in pre-dosed encapsulated form. The use of
mercury in bulk form by dental practitioners shall be prohibited.

2. From 1 July 2018, dental amalgam shall not be used for dental treatment of deciduous teeth, of children under 15 years and of pregnant or breastfeeding women, except when deemed strictly necessary by the dental practitioner based on the specific medical needs of the patient.

2a. From 1 January 2025, dental amalgam shall not be used for dental treatment in the Union, except when deemed strictly necessary by the dental practitioner based on the specific medical needs of the patient.

3. By 1 July 2019, each Member State shall set out a national plan concerning the measures it

intends to
implement to phase down the use of dental amalgam.

4. From 1 January 2019, operators of dental facilities in which dental amalgam is used or dental amalgam fillings or teeth containing such fillings are removed, shall ensure that their facilities are equipped with amalgam separators for the retention and collection of amalgam particles, including those contained in used water.

5. Capsules and amalgam separators complying with European standards, or with other national or international standards that provide an equivalent level of quality and retention, shall be presumed to
satisfy the requirements set out in paragraphs 1 and 4.

6. Dental practitioners shall ensure that their amalgam waste, including amalgam residues, particles and fillings, and teeth, or parts therefore, contaminated by dental amalgam, is handled and collected by
an authorised waste management establishment or undertaking.

7. From 1 January 2025, the export of dental amalgam shall be prohibited. From July 2026, the import and manufacture of dental amalgam shall be prohibited. By way of derogation, the import and manufacture of dental amalgam shall be allowed for specific medical needs.

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.
In accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852:

1. From 1 January 2019, dental amalgam shall only be used in pre-dosed encapsulated form. The use of
mercury in bulk form by dental practitioners shall be prohibited.

2. From 1 July 2018, dental amalgam shall not be used for dental treatment of deciduous teeth, of children under 15 years and of pregnant or breastfeeding women, except when deemed strictly necessary by the dental practitioner based on the specific medical needs of the patient.

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

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

If yes, please provide information on the measures.

Article 2(4) of the 2017/852/EU Mercury Regulation defines mercury-added products fully in line with
Art. 2(f) of the Minamata Convention (included product components).

The EU prohibits such an incorporation, without prejudice to the following exemptions, which are in line
with Annex A to the Minamata Convention:

- Part B to Annex II to the 2017/852/EU Mercury Regulation allows the use of switches and relays, cold
cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps for electronic displays and measuring devices, when they are used to replace a component of a larger equipment and provided that
no mercury-free alternative is available.

- Selection of non-electronic measuring devices installed in large-scale equipment or those used for high
precision measurement, where no mercury-free alternative is available.

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.
Article 8 (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) of the 2017/852 EU Mercury Regulation sets a strict authorisation regime regarding the manufacturing and distribution in commerce (placing on the EU market) of 'new'
mercury-added products, i.e. those not manufactured or sold prior to 01/01/2018.

Such products cannot be manufactured in the EU nor placed on the EU market unless the economic operator concerned (i) demonstrates that it would provide significant environmental or health benefits
and pose no significant risks either to the environment or to human health and where no technically practicable mercury-free alternatives providing such benefits are available and (ii) is authorised ultimately to do so by the European Commission.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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

If yes, please provide information on measures taken to address emissions and releases of mercury or mercury compounds from such facilities.

Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on Mercury, Annex III Part I on prohibiting the use of mercury or mercury compounds, whether in pure form or in mixtures, in manufacturing processes, states in point (e) that
the production of sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate shall be prohibited as from 1 January 2028.

Annex III Part II to Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on Mercury specifies that the production of sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate shall be carried out in accordance with the following conditions:
a) No use of mercury from primary mercury mining;
b) Reduction of direct and indirect release of mercury and of mercury compounds into air, water and land in terms of per unit production by 50% by 2020 as compared to 2010;
c) Supporting research and development in respect of mercury-free manufacturing processes; and
d) As from 13 June 2017, the capacity of installations using mercury and mercury compounds for the production of sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate that were in operation before that date shall
not be increased and no new installations shall be allowed.

Only one EU Member State still produces sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate using mercury as
an electrode. Please refer to Article 21 report from Germany for more information on measures taken to
address emissions and releases of mercury or mercury compounds from such facilities

If available, please provide information on the number and type of facilities and the estimated annual amount of mercury or mercury compounds used in those facilities.
Please refer to individual Article 21 report from EU Member States for more information

Please provide information on how much mercury (in metric tons) is used in the processes listed in the two first entries of Part II of Annex B in the last year of the reporting period.
Please refer to individual Article 21 report from EU Member States for more information

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)

If yes, please provide information on these measures.
According to Annex III, Part I, of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on Mercury, the use of mercury or mercury compounds, whether in pure form or in mixtures is prohibited in manufacturing processes. According to Part I point (d), from 11 December 2017 chlor-alkali production in which
mercury is used as an electrode is prohibited.

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

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

If yes, please provide information on these measures.

According to Annex III, Part I, of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, the use of mercury or mercury compounds, whether in pure form or in mixtures, as a catalyst, is prohibited in manufacturing processes, including for acetaldehyde production, from 1 January 2018.

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)

If yes, please provide information on these measures.
According to Annex III, Part I (b), of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, it is prohibited to use
mercury or mercury compounds, whether in pure form or in mixtures, as a catalyst, for VCM production as from 1 January 2022.

SODIUM OR POTASSIUM METHYLATE OR ETHYLATE

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

If yes, please provide information on these measures.
According to Annex III, Part I (e) and Part II, of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, it is prohibited to use mercury or mercury compounds, whether in pure form or in mixtures, as a electrode, for sodium and potassium ethylate and methylate production as from 1 January 2028.

Annex III Part II to Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on Mercury specifies that the production of sodium
or potassium methylate or ethylate shall be carried out in accordance with the following conditions:

a) No use of mercury from primary mercury mining;
b) Reduction of direct and indirect release of mercury and of mercury compounds into air, water
and land in terms of per unit production by 50% by 2020 as compared to 2010;
c) Supporting research and development in respect of mercury-free manufacturing processes; and
d) As from 13 June 2017, the capacity of installations using mercury and mercury compounds for
the production of sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate that were in operation before that
date shall not be increased and no new installations shall be allowed.

PRODUCTION OF POLYURETHANE USING MERCURY-CONTAINING CATALYSTS

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

If yes, please provide information on these measures.
According to Annex III, Part I, of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, it is prohibited to use mercury or mercury compounds, whether in pure form or in mixtures for the production of polyurethane as from 1 January 2018.

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.
Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury discourages 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.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

In accordance with Article 8, paragraph 2 to 4 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, one Member State assessed a notification by an economic operator requesting authorisation for a new manufacturing process involving the use of mercury, and forwarded the notification to the European Commission with a view to a possible Commission decision on authorisation (which was granted in 2025 for a period of 5 years). Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury allows the authorisation if the new manufacturing process provides significant environmental and health benefits, and if there are no technically and economically feasible mercury-free alternatives available providing such benefits. The assessed new manufacturing process concerns the production of radioligand therapies, specifically the production of the radio isotope lutetium-177, used for treatment of cancer. The envisaged production facility makes use of approx. 4 kg of mercury, for the separation of lutetium from ytterbium, through selective amalgamation.

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

7.1: Have steps been taken to reduce, and where feasible eliminate, the use of mercury and mercury compounds in, and the emissions and releases to the environment of mercury from, artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing subject to article 7 within your territory?

Yes

No

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

If yes, please provide information on the steps.

According to Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852, artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing in which mercury amalgamation is used to extract gold from ore shall be prohibited. One EU Member State hosts ASGM activities in its territory. Please refer to the Article 21 report from France for further information

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
{Empty}

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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 power plants
Emissions of mercury and mercury compounds is regulated at EU level under Commission Implementing
Decision (EU) 2017/1442 of 31 July 2017 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, for large combustion plants.

This Decision sets best available techniques-associated emission levels (BAT-AELs) for mercury BAT-□associated emission levels for metals from the flue-gases of kiln firing processes emissions to air from relevant large combustion plants.

☑ Coal-fired industrial boilers

Coal-fired industrial boilers
Emissions of mercury and mercury compounds is regulated at EU level under Commission Implementing
Decision (EU) 2017/1442 of 31 July 2017 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, for large combustion plants.

This Decision sets best available techniques-associated emission levels (BAT-AELs) for mercury and mercury compound emissions to air from relevant large combustion plants.

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

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

Emissions of mercury and mercury compounds is regulated at EU level under Commission Implementing
Decision (EU) 2016/1032 of 13 June 2016 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, for the non-ferrous metals
industries.

This Decision sets best available techniques-associated emission levels for mercury and mercury compounds from the flue-gases of kiln firing processes to air from a pyrometallurgical process using
raw materials containing mercury.

☑ Waste incineration facilities

Waste incineration facilities
Emissions of mercury and mercury compounds is regulated at EU level under Commission Implementing
Decision (EU) 2019/2010 of 12 November 2019 establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, for waste incineration.

This Decision sets best available techniques-associated emission levels for mercury and mercury compounds to air for channeled mercury emissions to air from the incineration of waste.

☑ Cement clinker production facilities

Cement clinker production facilities
Emissions of mercury and mercury compounds is regulated at EU level under Commission Implementing
Decision 2013/163/EU 26 March 2013 establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions for
the production of cement, lime and magnesium oxide.

This Decision sets best available techniques-associated emission levels for mercury and mercury compound to air from the flue-gases of kiln firing processes and from the flue-gases of kiln firing processes, when using wastes.

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

◉ Yes

○ No (please explain)

If Yes, please explain
https://www.mercuryconvention.org/sites/default/files/2022-06/EU_8.1.pdf

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 use of BAT is mandatory according to the 2010/75/EU Industrial Emissions Directive. Emissions of mercury and mercury compounds are controlled via best available techniques associated emission levels set out in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/1442 of 31 July 2017 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, for large combustion plants.

Progress
Mercury emissions from thermal power stations and other combustion installations (all reported together have decreased from 19893 kg in 2007 to 3848 kg in 2024

▼ 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
The use of BAT is mandatory according to the 2010/75/EU Industrial Emissions Directive. Emissions of mercury and mercury compounds are controlled via best available techniques associated emission levels set out in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/1442 of 31 July 2017 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU
of the European Parliament and of the Council, for large combustion plants.

Progress
Mercury emissions from thermal power stations and other combustion installations (all reported together have decreased from 19893 kg in 2007 to 3848 kg in 2024

▼ 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

The use of BAT is mandatory according to the 2010/75/EU Industrial Emissions Directive. Emissions of mercury and mercury compounds are controlled via best available techniques□associated emission levels set out in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1032 of 13
June 2016 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU
of the European Parliament and of the Council, for the non-ferrous metals industries

Progress
Mercury emissions from Installations for the production and/or smelting of non-ferrous metals have decreased from 541 kg in 2007 to 216 kg in 2024 .

▼ 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
The use of BAT is mandatory according to the 2010/75/EU Industrial Emissions Directive. Emissions of mercury and mercury compounds are controlled via best available techniques □associated emission levels set out in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/2010 of 12 November 2019 establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive
2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, for waste incineration.

Progress
Mercury emissions from Installations for the incineration of non-hazardous have decreased from 1282 kg in 2007 to 179 kg in 2024

▼ 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
The use of BAT is mandatory according to the 2010/75/EU Industrial Emissions Directive. Emissions of mercury and mercury compounds are controlled via best available techniques□ associated emission levels set out in Commission Implementing Decision 2013/163/EU 26 March 2013 establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions under Directive 2010/75/EU of
the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions for the production of

cement,
lime and magnesium oxide

Progress
Mercury emissions from Installations for the production of cement clinker in rotary kilns, lime in rotary kilns, cement or lime in other furnaces have decreased from 3615 kg in 2007 to 1696 kg in 2024.

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?
1 March 2025

Please indicate where this inventory is available
https://industry.eea.europa.eu/explore/explore-data-map/map

Attach
{Empty}

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

{Empty}

▼ 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.

Directive 2010/75/EU on Industrial Emissions includes obligations for compliance with BAT Reference Documents (BREFs) which define activities and describe, in particular, applied techniques, present emissions and consumption levels, techniques considered for the determination of best available techniques as well as BAT conclusions and any emerging techniques.

Furthermore, Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register includes measures on mandatory monitoring and reporting.

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

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

Please explain
European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR) is implemented by Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 and Commission Implementing Decision 2019/1741. Facilities that meet certain criteria need to report under E-PRTR. First, they need to fall under at least one of the 65 economic activities in Annex I to the regulation and exceed at least one of the E-PRTR capacity thresholds. Second, they need to release pollutants that exceed specific thresholds specified for air, water and land in Annex II to the regulation. Finally, they transfer waste off-site that exceed specific thresholds set out in Article 5 of the regulation.

91 pollutants are included in E-PRTR. They fall under the following seven groups:

- greenhouse gases
- other gases
- heavy metals (including mercury and mercury compounds)
- pesticides
- chlorinated organic substances
- other organic substances
- inorganic substances

The register contributes to transparency and public participation in environmental decision-making. It implements the European Community and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe PRTR Protocol to the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters.

The Regulation has been superseded by the Industrial emissions portal Regulation (Regulation 2024/1244) which sets additional reporting requirements and establishes the reporting unit at "installation" level (rather than facility level). The requirements of the new legislation will apply from 2028. Until then, the E-PRTR Regulation will continue to apply. For additional details, please visit the Commission's dedicated website at https://industry.eea.europa.eu/explore/explore-data-map/map.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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.
According to Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, the interim storage of mercury and of
mercury compounds and mixtures of mercury shall be carried out in an environmentally sound manner,
in accordance with the thresholds and requirements set out in 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

{Empty}

▼ 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
{Empty}

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
{Empty}

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
{Empty}

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.
The party has taken measures so that mercury waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner.

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)

If there are facilities in the party's territory and if the information is available, how much waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds has been subject to final disposal under the reporting period? Please specify the method of the final disposal operation/operations. If the party does not have specific data on waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds, the party may report on the data including other mercury waste, with an explanatory note.

The information on the amount of mercury waste subject to final disposal during the reporting period
will soon be communicated. Please refer also to individual Member States' reports under Article 21 of
the Convention.

In accordance with Article 13(3) of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on Mercury; Member States must ensure that, prior to being permanently disposed of, mercury waste shall undergo conversion and, where intended to be disposed of in above ground facilities, conversion and solidification.
Mercury waste that underwent conversion and, if applicable, solidification shall only be permanently disposed of in the following permanent storage facilities licensed for disposal of hazardous waste:

- salt mines that are adapted for permanent storage of mercury waste that underwent conversion, or deep underground hard rock formations providing a level of safety and confinement equivalent to or higher than that of such salt mines; or

- above-ground facilities dedicated to and equipped for the permanent storage of mercury waste that
underwent conversion and solidification and that provide a level of safety and confinement equivalent to
or higher than that of the facilities referred to in point (a).

Kindly attach any additional relevant information

{Empty}

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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 accordance with Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on Mercury, the Commission has organised an exchange of information with the Member States on the measures taken at the level of each member State to identify and assess sites
contaminated with mercury or mercury compounds and to address significant risks such contamination
may pose to the environment or human health.

The outcome of this exchange has resulted in a compilation of information on sites contaminated and
potentially contaminated with mercury or mercury compounds in the Member States and on measures
taken at member State level to address them.

Please refer to: https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/19e66753-84ca-4e4e-a4a1-73befb368fc2/library/1c1cb013-d78d-4ecf-a1b0-032b15c23c72/details

Please also refer to the individual Member States' reports under Article 21 of the Convention

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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

Please refer to the individual Member States' reports under Article 21 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.

{Empty}

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

○ Yes

◉ No

Please specify

{Empty}

Please provide comments, if any.

{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

Please refer to the individual Member States' reports under Article 21 of the Convention.

14.2: Supplemental: Has the party received capacity-building or

technical assistance pursuant to article 14?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Please specify
The EU has not received capacity-building or technical assistance.

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
Please refer to the individual Member States' reports under Article 21 of the Convention.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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

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

Part E - Additional comments on this article

Please refer to the individual Member States' report under Article 21 of the Convention.

▼ ART. 17: INFORMATION EXCHANGE

17.1: Has the party facilitated the exchange of information referred to in article 17, paragraph 1?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

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

☐ Information on technically and economically viable alternatives to:

☐ 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

{Empty}

▼ 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

☐ 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

☐ 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

{Empty}

▼ 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

☐ 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

{Empty}

▼ 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}