2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 6 March 2026
*Questions 3.3, 8.2, 11.2 and Part E of Article 3 amended by Germany on 30 March 2026

REPORTING PERIOD:
1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party
Germany

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

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

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution
German Environment Agency (Umweltbundesamt - UBA)

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3. Information about the contact officer submitting the reporting format if different from the above

Focal Point is submitting the national report

- ○ Information is submitted by the national focal point
- ◉ Information is submitted through the national focal point by the contact officer

a3_subsection

Full name of the institution
German Environment Agency (Umweltbundesamt - UBA)

Title of contact officer
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▼ 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

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i. Please attach the results of your endeavour or indicate where it is available on the Internet;
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i. Please attach the results of your endeavour or indicate where it is available on the Internet;

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ii. Supplemental: Please provide any related information – for example, on the use or disposal of mercury from such stocks.
We have attempted to identify stocks pursuant to paragraph (5) of Art. 3. To this end, a survey was conducted among the 16 German Federal States which are responsible for the stocks in their territory. Based on the responses we have determined that there is one facility that stored Hg in yearly amounts of 190 t (2021-2024) in Germany. The survey was done at the beginning of 2026. The result differs from our 2023 national reporting. The reason is twofold: firstly, some of the tonnage reported in 2023 as stocks was in fact waste. According to the guidance, quantities managed as waste are not to be included in "stocks". Secondly, some other reported stocks have been emptied in the meantime.

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

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i. Please attach the results of your endeavour or indicate where it is available on the Internet;
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i. Please attach the results of your endeavour or indicate where it is available on the Internet;
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ii. Supplemental: Please provide any related information – for example, on the use or disposal of mercury from such stocks.
We have attempted to identify sources of mercury-supply-generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year pursuant to paragraph (5) of Art. 3. To this end, a survey was conducted among the 16 German Federal States which are responsible for such sources in their territory. Based on the responses we have determined that there are no sources. The survey was done at the beginning of 2026.
The result is the same as reported previously.

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

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No – has determined it has no excess mercury
- ( ) No – has not made a determination

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

- [ ] Yes – exports to parties
- [ ] Yes – exports to non-parties
- [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

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

Germany has implemented the European Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury. The Regulation includes provisions according to Art. 3(8) of the Minamata Convention.
According to the "Guidance on completing the forms required under Article 3 related to trade in mercury" (COP 1 MC-1/2), the forms are not to be used for trade in quantities of mercury used for laboratory-scale research or as reference standard. This is the case for the import we declared in our response to Q3.6. The amount of mercury is < 1g. The import took place once only in one particular year (2022).

▼ 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.
Germany has implemented the European Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury. The Regulation includes provisions according to Art. 4 of the Minamata Convention.

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

○ Yes

◉ No

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

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

◉ Yes

○ No

If yes, please provide information on the measures.
Regulation (EU) 2017/852 was amended by Regulation 2024/1849. The amendment concerns restrictions on use and export (from 1 January 2025) as well as import and manufacture (from 1 July 2026) of dental amalgam.

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

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

◉ Yes

○ No

○ Not applicable

If the party answered yes please select from the bellow checkboxes

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

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

If the party answered yes to either option above, please provide information on the measures.
Regulation (EU) 2017/852 was amended by Regulation 2024/1849. The amendment concerns restrictions on use and export (from 1 January 2025) as well as import and manufacture (from 1 July 2026) of dental amalgam.

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.
Germany has implemented the European Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury. The Regulation includes provisions according to Art. 4 of the Minamata Convention.

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.
Germany has implemented the European Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury. The Regulation includes provisions according to Art. 4 of the Minamata Convention.

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

If yes, please provide information on measures taken to address emissions and releases of mercury or mercury compounds from such facilities.
Germany has implemented the European Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury. The Regulation includes several measures to address emissions and releases of mercury or mercury compounds from such facilities.

In accordance with (EU) 2017/852, Annex III, Part I (e), the production of sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate shall be prohibited from 1 January 2028. The process is subject to the following conditions (acc. to (EU) 2017/852, Annex III, Part II):
(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 9s 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.

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.
{Empty}

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.
The exact amount of mercury is part of the business and trade secret.

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)

If yes, please provide information on these measures.
Germany has implemented the European Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury. The regulation prohibits the use of mercury in the production of sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate from 1 January 2028. Please refer also to response to Q. 5.1 above.

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.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

New manufacturing processes are addressed by Art. 8 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 which Germany implements.

Germany has not identified any facilities.

▼ 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
Germany supports Brazil in a bilateral project to tackle ASGM.

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 power plants
BAT-associated emission levels for mercury to air from the combustion of coal are for new plants <300 MWth <1-3 µg/Nm3 and for new plants ≥300 MWth <1-2 µg/Nm3.
For more information see:
https://bureau-industrial-transformation.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reference/large-combustion-plants-0

- ☑ Coal-fired industrial boilers

Coal-fired industrial boilers
BAT-associated emission levels for mercury to air from the combustion of coal are for new plants <300 MWth <1-3 µg/Nm3 and for new plants ≥300 MWth <1-2 µg/Nm3.
For more information see:
https://bureau-industrial-transformation.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reference/large-combustion-plants-0

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

Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals
BAT-associated emission levels for mercury to air from pyrometallurgical process using raw materials containing mercury and its compounds (expressed as Hg) 0.01-0.053 mg/Nm3 as daily average or as average over the sampling period.
For more information see:
https://bureau-industrial-transformation.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2020-01/JRC107041_NFM_bref2017.pdf

☑ Waste incineration facilities

Waste incineration facilities
BAT-associated emission levels for channelled mercury emissions to air from the incineration of waste for new plants: <5-20 µg/Nm3 as daily average or 1-10 µg/Nm3 of a long-term sampling period.
For more information see:
https://bureau-industrial-transformation.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2020-01/JRC118637_WI_Bref_2019_published_0.pdf

☑ Cement clinker production facilities

Cement clinker production facilities
BAT-associated emission level for mercury from flue-gases of kiln firing process is <0.05 mg/Nm3 as average over sampling period.
For more information see:
https://bureau-industrial-transformation.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2019-11/CLM_Published_def_0.pdf

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
See the details given above

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
For source specific measures, please refer to BAT reference documents referred to in responses to Q. 8.1.

All BAT reference documents can be found here https://bureau-industrial-transformation.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reference

Measures to reduce mercury in coal-fired power plants and industrial boilers are for example:
- Activated carbon process (General Hg reduction rate: > 90%)
- Electrostatic precipitators (ESP) + Bag filters (BF): Average Hg removal efficiency of about 40 % until up to more than 90%
- Flue-gas desulphurization (venturi scrubber): Hg reduction efficiency of 20 %
BAT-associated emission levels for mercury to air from the combustion of coal are for new plants <300 MWth <1-3 µg/Nm3 and for new plants ≥300 MWth <1-2 µg/Nm3.
For more information see: https://bureau-industrial-transformation.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reference/large-combustion-plants-0

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▼ **COAL-FIRED INDUSTRIAL BOILERS**

☑ A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources

☑ Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources

☑ Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources

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

☐ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
Measures to reduce mercury in coal-fired power plants and industrial boilers are for example:
- Activated carbon process (General Hg reduction rate: > 90%)
- Electrostatic precipitators (ESP) + Bag filters (BF): Average Hg removal efficiency of about 40 % until up to more than 90%
- Flue-gas desulphurization (venturi scrubber): Hg reduction efficiency of 20 %
BAT-associated emission levels for mercury to air from the combustion of coal are for new plants <300 MWth <1-3 µg/Nm3 and for new plants ≥300 MWth <1-2 µg/Nm3.
For more information see: https://bureau-industrial-transformation.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reference/large-combustion-plants-0

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

☑ A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources

☑ Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources

☑ Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources

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

☐ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures

Measures to reduce mercury in the production of non-ferrous metals are for example:
- Chloride/Boliden-Norzink process (separation efficiency: 74-99.7 %)
- Dowa filter (separation efficiency: 88-97 %)
- Selenium filter (separation efficiency: 71-95 %)
- Activated carbon filter, Lurgi process (separation efficiency: 93-97 %)

Techniques to be used according to BAT are:
- Use raw materials with a low mercury content, including by cooperating with providers in order to remove mercury from secondary materials
- Use of adsorbents (e.g. activated carbon, selenium) in combination with dust filtration

BAT-associated emission levels for mercury to air from pyrometallurgical process using raw materials containing mercury and its compounds (expressed as Hg) 0.01-0.05 mg/Nm3 as daily average or as average over the sampling period.
For more information see:
https://bureau-industrial-transformation.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2020-01/JRC107041_NFM_bref2017.pdf

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▼ **WASTE INCINERATION FACILITIES**

☑ A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources

☑ Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources

☑ Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources

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

☐ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
Measures to reduce mercury in waste incineration facilities are for example:
- efficient separate collection of waste that may contain heavy metals, e.g. cells, batteries, dental amalgams
- notification of waste producers of the need to segregate mercury
- identification and/or restriction of receipt of potential mercury-contaminated wastes:
o by sampling and analysis of wastes where this is possible, or
o by targeted sampling/testing campaigns
- where such wastes are known to be received - controlled addition to avoid overload of the abatement system capacity.

Elemental mercury can be removed from the flue-gas stream by the following:
- Transformation into ionic mercury by adding oxidants and then deposition in a wet scrubber
- direct deposition on brominated or sulphur-doped activated carbon, hearth furnace coke, or zeolites.
BAT-associated emission levels for channelled mercury emissions to air from the incineration of waste for new plants: <5-20 µg/Nm3 as daily average or 1-10 µg/Nm3 of a long-term sampling period.
For more information see: https://bureau-industrial-transformation.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2020-01/JRC118637_WI_Bref_2019_published_0.pdf

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▼ CEMENT CLINKER PRODUCTION FACILITIES

☑ A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources

☑ Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources

☑ Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources

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

☐ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
Measures to reduce mercury in cement clinker production facilities are for example:
- Activated carbon
BAT-associated emission level for mercury from flue-gases of kiln firing process is <0.05 mg/Nm3 as average over sampling period.
For more information see: https://bureau-industrial-transformation.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2019-11/CLM_Published_def_0.pdf

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

◉ Yes

○ No

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?
12 December 2025

Please indicate where this inventory is available
https://thru.de

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

◉ Yes

○ No

If yes, please explain how the criteria for any category include at least 75 percent of the emissions from that category and explain how the party took into account guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties.
Annex I of Regulation (EC) 166/2006 on the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR) describes the criteria as follows:
- Coal-fired power plants and coal-fired industrial boilers (≙ PRTR Nr. 1.c): Thermal power stations and other combustion installations with a heat input of 50 MW
- Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals (≙ PRTR Nr.

2.e): Melting capacity of 4 tons per day for lead and cadmium or 20 tons per day for all other metals.
- Waste incineration plants (≙ PRTR Nr. 5.b): Incineration of non-hazardous wastes with a capacity of more than 3 tons per hour
- Cement clinker production facilities (≙ PRTR Nr. 3.c):
• in rotary kilns: production capacity of 500 t per day
• in other furnaces: production capacity of 50 t per day

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

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▼ 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.
The Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) (2010/75/EU) not only regulates air emissions but also the releases to water and soil. Appropriate measures are described in detail for the respective source category in the respective BAT reference documents (https://bureau-industrial-transformation.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reference)

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?
12 December 2025

Please indicate where this inventory is available.
{Empty}

Please explain
https://thru.de

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.
The interim storage of non-waste mercury and mercury compounds is subject to the European Council Directive 1999/31/EC (Landfill Directive). The directive sets minimum standards for location, construction and operation of landfills.

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
Key EU measures that implement such measures are the Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC and the Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC. Germany has transposed these in national law, e.g. through the Circular Economy Act (Kreislaufwirtschaftsgesetz – KrWG) and German Federal Landfill Ordinance (Deponieverordnung – DepV).

[x] 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
see above

[x] 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.
Germany is a Party to the Basel Convention. The Basel Convention is implemented in the EU through the Waste Shipment Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 which governs the cross-border shipment of hazardous waste and the environmentally sound disposal.

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.
According to Art. 13 (EU) 2017/852 mercury waste shall undergo conversion and, where intended to be disposed of in above-ground facilities, conversion and solidification prior to being permanently disposed of. 'Conversion' means the chemical transformation of the physical state of mercury from a liquid state to mercury sulfide or a comparable chemical compound that is equally or more stable and equally or less soluble in water and that presents no greater environmental or health hazard than mercury sulfide. The converted (and if applicable solidified) mercury waste shall only be disposed of in licensed permanent facilities as described in (EU) 2017/852 Art. 13 (3) (a) and (b). The following amounts of mercury waste were subjected to final disposal: 561 t (2021), 425 t (2022), 213 t (2023), 75 t (2024). Acc. to Art. 13 (EU) 2017/852 the mercury waste was disposed of as mercury sulfide in salt mines that are adapted for permanent storage of mercury waste.

Kindly attach any additional relevant information
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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
Contaminated sites are defined by the German Federal Soil Act as 1. decommissioned waste disposal systems and other sites where waste has been treated, stored or deposited, and 2. sites of decommissioned systems and other sites, where environmentally hazardous substances were used that could cause harmful soil changes and other risks for individuals or the general public - except systems whos decommission requires approval according to Atomic Energy Act (BBodenSchG).

The German Federal Soil Protection Act (BBodSchG) and German Federal Soil Protection and Contaminated Sites Ordinance (BBodSchV) provide a nationwide legal basis for soil conservation and the evaluation and rehabilitation of contaminated sites. This comprises all sites contaminated with hazardous substances including mercury.

Through historical investigations, soil and groundwater sampling and assays, which are carried out by the authorities, often in conjunction with cadastral land surveys, information is compiled from sources such as municipal commercial registers, and is then assessed with the goal of identifying possible contaminated sites. The historical investigations include the manner in which the site in question was used as well as assessments of documents, maps, aerial photos, interviews and site inspections. During the subsequent initial assessment, the authorizing body determines whether there is good reason to believe that the site in question is contaminated. In Germany, a formal initial assessment following the historical investigation phase has proven to be effective in that it allows for further investigation of suspected contaminated sites and for their hazard related prioritization.

Virtually all such sites have meanwhile been identified.

Germany's federal states independently collect data of contaminated sites and take measures if needed. However, there is still no reporting obligation to the federal government. Due to missing automation, a specific query has not been possible until now.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

The recently adopted EU Directive 2025/2360 (Soil Monitoring Law) requires EU countries to monitor and assess the soil health. Within the next years all EU Member States need to identify and record contaminated sites in a public register, while unacceptable risks to human health and the environment must be addressed. This will also cover the sites contaminated by mercury.

▼ 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
Germany as MS of the EU supports the implementation on EU level and national level, respectively.

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.
Germany supports a bilateral project with Brazil. In addition to that, Germany supports the SIP and the GEF.

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
Germany supports a bilateral project with Brazil as indicated in Q. 13.2.

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
through bilateral projects

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Please specify
Germany is a donor country.

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
through GEF

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.
Dissemination of information about mercury and mercury-related risks via various channels (internet, social media), e.g. through publications by the Federal Environment Agency.

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.
Implementation of national as well as European legal instruments to
- minimize and - where possible - eliminate the use of mercury in products and processes including phasing-out the use of dental amalgam
- ensure a safe management of mercury-containing waste and remove waste mercury from the biosphere by stabilization and final disposal

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 17: INFORMATION EXCHANGE

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

◉ Yes

○ No

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

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

☐ 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

Germany is in exchange with several Parties and Non-Parties.

▼ 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
Germany provides information on mercury related topics on various federal government's website, e.g.
https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/
https://www.bundesumweltministerium.de/
Such topics are among others mercury in used batteries, waste water, energy-saving light bulbs, soil protection, air emissions, research work.

(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

☐ 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

Monitoring of Mercury and mercury compounds

Germany collects monitoring data of Mercury in different compartments and different species since 1986, including human biomonitoring, marine, terrestrial, and limnic samples at the German Environment Specimen Bank:
https://umweltprobenbank.de/de

The data base for maritime environment (MUDAB) collected data of different compartments by using over 80,000 measuring stations in North and Baltic Sea. Data for mercury were collected for biota (1990- 2024), water (1986-2025), and sediment (1984-2024). There are also data for marine mammals (1997-2022).
https://www.mudab.de/

Status reports of the Baltic and North Sea covering aspects like marine waste, eutrophication, non-native species are regularly published. The report covers also pollutants like mercury:
https://mitglieder.meeresschutz.info/de/berichte/zustandsbewertungen-art8-10.html

Terrestrial mercury monitoring by means of moss as a bioindicator of atmospheric pollution of the

air by mercury of the years 1995/96, 2000/01, 2005/06, and 2015/2016 are summarized in the repective report: http://gis.uba.de/website/web/moos/index.html

Information regarding the monitoring networks in soil can be found here:
https:/www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/bodendaten-in-deutschland-0

Air monitoring of mercury in different matrices (air, aerosols, precipitation) were conducted at six measuring stations for different time periods since 1990:
http://ebas.nilu.no/

Monitoring of mercury since 1986/1990 in suspended solids of two different rivers in Germany (Elbe, Rhine) are depicted as annual average:
https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/topics/water/rivers/metals

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

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

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

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

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