2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 6 January 2026

REPORTING PERIOD:
1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party
Latvia

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

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

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution
Ministry of Climate and Energy of the Republic of Latvia

Title of Contact Officer
Ms.

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

Focal Point is submitting the national report

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

▼ ART. 3: MERCURY SUPPLY SOURCES AND TRADE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the party answered no to the question, please explain.
Within Latvia's territory there are no activities or manufacturing processes using mercury or mercury compounds referred in Article 3 para 1.

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

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

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

If the party answered no to the question, please explain.
Within Latvia's territory there are no activities or manufacturing processes using mercury or mercury compounds referred in Article 3 para 1.

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

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

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

- ☐ Yes – exports to parties
- ☐ Yes – exports to non-parties

☑ No – no export took place

☐ No – consent was not given

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

◉ No

○ Yes

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

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 4: MERCURY-ADDED PRODUCTS

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

◉ Yes

○ No

○ Yes (implementing paragraph 2 of article 4)

If yes, please provide information on the measures.
In accordance with the Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on mercury the export, import and manufacturing of the mercury-added products listed in Part I of Annex A to the Convention after the phase-out date specified for those products is prohibited.

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 the Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on mercury:
• as from 1 January 2019, all dental facilities dealing with dental amalgam (use of amalgam and/or removing dental amalgam fillings) must be equipped with amalgam separators ensuring the retention and collection of amalgam particles with a view to preventing their release into wastewater systems;
• Dental practitioners must ensure that their amalgam waste (e.g. amalgam residues, particles, fillings and teeth, or parts thereof, contaminated by dental amalgam) are handled and collected by authorized waste management establishments;
• as from 1 January 2025, dental amalgam shall not be used for dental treatment in the Union, except in cases where the dentist considers it absolutely necessary;

• as from 1 January 2025, export of dental amalgam is prohibited, except necessary medical needs;
• as from 1 July 2026, the import and production of dental amalgam is prohibited except necessary medical needs.
There are currently no dental amalgam manufacturers in Latvia and data for 2024 indicate that no dental amalgam was imported into Latvia.
Latvian national legal acts: In accordance with paragraph 36 of the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 60 of 20 January 2009 “Regulations on mandatory requirements for medical institutions and their structural units”, dental amalgam filling residues are collected and transferred to company who have a permit for hazardous waste management in accordance with the regulatory enactments on the procedures for issuing, extending, reviewing and cancelling waste management permits. In order to prevent mercury from entering sewage waters and directly or indirectly entering the environment, the outlets of dental equipment are equipped with amalgam separators in accordance with the requirements set out in Article 10 of Regulation No. 1102/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017. Dentists do not allow such amalgam waste to enter the environment, directly or indirectly, under any circumstances.
The Public Health Guidelines developed in Latvia for 2021-2027 set the task of improving the dental and oral health of the population by implementing a unified oral and dental health promotion policy. Guidelines helps reduce the need for dental restorations and the use 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.
In accordance with the Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on mercury:
• as from 1 July 2018, the use of dental amalgam is prohibited for dental treatment of (i) deciduous teeth, (ii) of children under 15 years and (iii) of pregnant or breastfeeding women, unless deemed strictly necessary by the dental practitioner on the ground of specific medical needs of the patient;
• as from 1 January 2019, dental practitioners are no longer allowed to use dental amalgam in bulk, but only in pre-dosed encapsulated form so as to prevent exposure of the patient and practitioner.

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)

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.
In accordance with the Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on mercury the manufacturing or placing on market mercury-added products (which were not being manufactured prior to 1 January 2018) is prohibited unless special authorization. There is no a such authorization requested.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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

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

Yes

No

Do not know

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

CHLOR-ALKALI PRODUCTION

Yes

No

Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

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

Yes

No

Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

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

VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER PRODUCTION

Yes

No

Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

SODIUM OR POTASSIUM METHYLATE OR ETHYLATE

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

PRODUCTION OF POLYURETHANE USING MERCURY-CONTAINING CATALYSTS

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

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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

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

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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

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

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

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Please provide information
{Empty}

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 8: EMISSIONS

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

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

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

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No (please explain)

No (please explain)
There is no new sources.

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

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

▼ COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS

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

☐ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
{Empty}

Progress
{Empty}

▼ 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
{Empty}

Progress
{Empty}

▼ 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
{Empty}

Progress
{Empty}

▼ WASTE INCINERATION FACILITIES

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

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

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

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

☐ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
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Progress
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▼ CEMENT CLINKER PRODUCTION FACILITIES

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

☑ 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
Regular monitoring of emissions.
In accordance with the directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control, recast): Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) the use of best available techniques and best environmental practices to control emissions, a multi-pollutant control strategy is applicable for the installation with the production of cement clinker in rotary kilns with a production capacity exceeding 500 tonnes per day or in other kilns with a production capacity exceeding 50 tonnes per day. There is a single installation with the production of cement clinker in Latvia and all mentioned measures are in place since the installation started in 2010.

Progress
Facility is operated in accordance with permit's requirements. Removal rate of mercury in flue gas is 99,90 %.

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 January 2026

Please indicate where this inventory is available

Within five years of entry into force of the Convention (January 1, 2018), an inventory of emissions from relevant sources (in terms of mercury or mercury compounds released into the atmosphere) has been prepared. Inventory of emissions from relevant sources is available online: http://parskati.lvgmc.lv/public_reports and is publicly available to everyone (information updated annually).

In Latvia, there is only one emission source that corresponds to any annex D source categories - there is a single installation with the production of cement clinker. Total mercury emissions from the waste co-incineration plant flue gas cleaning system for the period 2018 to 2024 are 0.0471 tonnes.

All EU countries (including Latvia) are required to monitor their emissions under the EU's Climate Monitoring Mechanism, which sets the EU's own internal reporting rules based on internationally agreed obligations.

Report on emissions from relevant sources (in terms of mercury or mercury compounds released into the atmosphere) shall be submitted by Latvian operators who, in the reporting year, had a permit to carry out a polluting activity or whose activity complies with the polluting activity referred to in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 January 2006 concerning the establishment of a European pollutant Release and Transfer Register and amending Council Directives 91/689/EEC and 96/61/EC and who emit pollutants referred to in Annex II to Regulation No 166/2006.

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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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)

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)

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 no, please explain

There is no interim storage of non-waste mercury and mercury compounds.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 11: MERCURY WASTES

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

Please describe measure and effectiveness of measures

Latvian national legal acts contain provisions limiting use of mercury in products, as well as setting out requirements for management of mercury-containing waste in an environmentally sound manner, taking into account the guidelines developed under the Basel Convention and relevant provisions of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on mercury (repealing Regulation (EC) No 1102/2008) as well as directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste (waste framework directive).

☑ 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

Latvian national legal acts: In accordance with paragraph 36 of the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 60 of 20 January 2009 "Regulations on mandatory requirements for medical institutions and their structural units", dental amalgam filling residues are collected and transferred to company who have a permit for hazardous waste management in accordance with the regulatory enactments on the procedures for issuing, extending, reviewing and cancelling waste management permits. In order to prevent mercury from entering sewage waters and directly or indirectly entering the environment, the outlets of dental equipment are equipped with amalgam separators in accordance with the requirements set out in Article 10 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on mercury. Dentists do not allow such amalgam waste to enter the environment, directly or indirectly, under any circumstances. There are set requirements for interim storage of mercury waste pending its final disposal.

☑ 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
Transboundary shipments of mercury waste are allowed only for disposal in accordance with provisions of Basel convention and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste
Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste has been repealed by Regulation (EU) 2024/1157 of 11 April 2024 on shipments of waste, amending Regulations (EU) No 1257/2013 and (EU) 2020/1056 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 as of May 20, 2024. However, provisions of regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste will be applied until May 21, 2026.

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.
Regarding Q11 concerning management of mercury waste it has to be noted that Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on mercury (repealing Regulation (EC) No 1102/2008) as well as directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste (waste framework directive) are in force in Latvia.

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

○ Yes

◉ No

○ Do not know (please explain)

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 12: CONTAMINATED SITES

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

◉ Yes

○ No

Please elaborate
Contaminated sites are identified based on national requirements for the identification of contaminated and potentially contaminated sites. Mercury is one amongst other pollutants that are considered when identifying contaminated sites. Concerned sites are identified on the basis of an investigation (systematic screening of potentially polluting activities, including 'historical' industrial sites that made or have been making use of hazardous substances) determining whether environmental quality requirements (limit and target values) have been exceeded and whether the pollution create risk or may create risk to human health or the environment.
National regulations on identification of contaminated and potentially contaminated sites are available: https://likumi.lv/ta/id/55895-piesarnoto-un-potenciali-piesarnoto-vietu-apzinasanas-un-registracijaskartiba.
It has to be noted that relevant data base is available: https://pvps.vvd.gov.lv/.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 13: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISM

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

(●) Yes

( ) No

Please specify
The resources of the implementation of the Convention is incorporated within funding of relevant policies development and implementation (e.g., environmental protection, health protection) at national level.

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.
Latvia as a European Union's member state supports the European Union's contributions.

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
Latvia as a European Union's member state supports the European Union's contributions.

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
There is no industry associated with the mercury or mercury-added products. Latvia doesn't intend to provide such resources in the future.

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

( ) Yes

(●) No

Please specify

Latvia has not requested capacity-building or technical assistance from any other party.

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
Latvia dont have such resources.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 16: HEALTH ASPECTS

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Supplemental: If yes, describe the measures that have been taken.
In order to improve the dental health of the population and promote the population's understanding of the importance of prevention, targeted measures have been implemented in Latvia from 2021 to 2024 as part of public health policy, aimed at providing information to the public about the importance of oral hygiene and expanding the availability of dental services.
Informative materials were prepared and thematic campaigns were organized, for example, the Center for Disease Prevention and Control of Latvia has prepared an annual thematic materials package as part of World Oral Health Day, which is sent out every year to the National Network of Health-Promoting Schools and the National Network of Healthy Municipalities, as well as targeted information to the public on social networks.
Center for Disease Prevention and Control of Latvia has also developed and distributed informative infographics on early childhood caries prevention and other important topics. Updated and popularized guidelines for local governments in health promotion, including providing recommendations for improving the oral and dental health of residents. Developed informative support material for educational institutions, which includes a section on oral health promotion.

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.
A training program for primary school teachers on oral and dental health was implemented in Latvia from October 2023 to October 2024.
As part of the project, 61 seminars were organized, in which more than 1,540 educators participated and received professional competence certificates. To support daily work with children in the field of dental health, it was recommended to use the website: https://tirizobi.lv/
Additional funding of 2,061,510 euros was allocated to improve the accessibility of dental services in 2023, which allowed for the provision of state-funded services to more than 35,000 patients.

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

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 18: PUBLIC INFORMATION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

The effects of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment
On the website of the Latvian Health Inspectorate (https://www.vi.gov.lv/lv/dzivsudrabs) extensive information has been published on the health and environmental risks of mercury exposure. Information is provided regularly in response to residents' questions, for example, regarding the safe disposal of mercury-containing products.
Mercury is one of the priority substances included in the human biomonitoring program in Latvia. Information for the public about the most dangerous chemical substances or compounds encountered in everyday life, including mercury, is available on the websites of the Ministry of Health: https://www.vm.gov.lv/lv/kimiskas-vielas-un-savienojumi.
The Latvian Center for Disease Control and Prevention has published Recommendations “Harmful Substances for Pregnant Women” on its website (https://www.spkc.gov.lv/lv/kaitigas-vielas-grutniecei), including information on the health risks of mercury exposure.

- ☐ 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
On the website of the Latvian Health Inspectorate (https://www.vi.gov.lv/lv/dzivsudrabs) extensive information has been published on the health and environmental risks of mercury exposure. Information is provided regularly in response to residents' questions, for example, regarding the safe disposal of mercury-containing products.

Mercury is one of the priority substances included in the human biomonitoring program in Latvia. Information for the public about the most dangerous chemical substances or compounds encountered in everyday life, including mercury, is available on the websites of the Ministry of Health: https://www.vm.gov.lv/lv/kimiskas-vielas-un-savienojumi.
The Latvian Center for Disease Control and Prevention has published Recommendations "Harmful Substances for Pregnant Women" on its website (https://www.spkc.gov.lv/lv/kaitigas-vielas-grutniecei), including information on the health risks of mercury exposure.

(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

(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}