2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 17 December 2025

REPORTING PERIOD:
1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party
Liechtenstein

Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited
1 February 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
Office of Environment

Title of Contact Officer
Ms.

Name of Contact Officer
Maria Rosaria Rella-Quaderer

Mailing address
Office of Environment
Gerberweg 5
Postfach 684
9490 Vaduz
Liechtenstein

Telephone number
+423 236 61 95

Fax number
+423 236 64 11

E-mail
MariaRosaria.Rella-Quaderer@llv.li

Second E-mail
{Empty}

Web page
https://www.llv.li/de/landesverwaltung/amt-fuer-umwelt

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

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.

The EU Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on Mercury has been incorporated into the EEA Agreement and is applicable in Liechtenstein, as well as the EU Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS) and EU Directive 2006/66/EC concerning batteries, accumulators, and waste batteries and accumulators are in force in Liechtenstein.
Furthermore, pursuant to the Customs Union Treaty between Switzerland and Liechtenstein, the Swiss regulation on mercury, mercury compounds, and mercury-added products — namely the Chemical Risk Reduction Ordinance (ORRChem, SR 814.81) — is applicable in Liechtenstein.
The mentioned legal acts include measures to prohibit the manufacture, import, and export of mercury-added products listed in Part I of Annex A 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.

In Liechtenstein the use of dental amalgam is permitted only where no alternative filling material can be prioritized for medical reasons (Swiss ORRChem, Annex 1.7, this ordinance applies to Liechtenstein based on the Customs Union Treaty.).
In accordance with the Liechtenstein Water Protection Ordinance (LR 814.201), dental practices and dental clinics in which amalgam is handled must equip their treatment units with an amalgam separator achieving an efficiency of at least 95%.

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 Liechtenstein, the use of dental amalgam is generally prohibited. This ban covers both bulk and encapsulated forms of mercury and applies to all patients.

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.
The Swiss Chemical Risk Reduction Ordinance sets strict requirements for the placing on the market, manufacture, import and export of components that may be incorporated into assembled products. In particular:
- Electrical and electronic appliances containing batteries with more than 5 mg of mercury may not be placed on the market (Annex 2.15 ORRChem).
- Electrical and electronic equipment that contains more than 0.1 % mercury in any homogeneous material is prohibited from being placed on the market (Annex 2.18 ORRChem).
- New vehicles (passenger cars and light commercial vehicles) as well as new vehicle components containing more than 0.1 % mercury per homogeneous material may not be placed on the market (Annex 2.16 No. 5 ORRChem).
- Phenylmercury compounds or other mercury compounds intended for the manufacture of polyurethanes, or preparations or articles containing 0.1 % or more of such compounds, may not be placed on the market (Annex 1.7 ORRChem).

This ordinance applies to Liechtenstein based on the Customs Union Treaty.

4.5: Has the party discouraged the manufacture and the distribution in commerce of mercury-added products not covered by any known use in accordance with article 4, paragraph 6?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No - no action taken
- ( ) No - an assessment of the risks and benefits of the product demonstrates benefits to human health or the environment

If yes, please provide information on the measures.
The Swiss Chemical Risk Reduction Ordinance prohibits the placing on the market, importation and manufacture of preparations and articles containing mercury (CAS No. 7439-97-6) or mercury compounds, where their intended use was not established prior to 1 January 2018.
This ordinance applies to Liechtenstein based on the Customs Union Treaty.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No
- ○ Do not know

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

CHLOR-ALKALI PRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER PRODUCTION

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

SODIUM OR POTASSIUM METHYLATE OR ETHYLATE

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

PRODUCTION OF POLYURETHANE USING MERCURY-CONTAINING CATALYSTS

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

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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

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

If yes, please provide information on the measures taken.
According to the Swiss ORRChem Ordinance, the use of mercury (CAS 7439-97-6), mercury compounds and mercury-containing preparations as auxiliary substances in industrial manufacturing processes is prohibited. Based on the Customs Union Treaty, this ordinance is also applicable in Liechtenstein.

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)
The party has no new sources in any of the source categories listed in annex D.

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
{Empty}

Progress
{Empty}

▼ 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
{Empty}

Progress
{Empty}

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

Please explain
The party has no existing sources in any of the source categories listed in annex D.

8.3: Has the party prepared an inventory of emissions from relevant sources within 5 years of entry into force of the Convention for it?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No
- ○ Have not been a party for 5 years

If no such inventory exists, please explain
Considering that Liechtenstein does not have existing or new sources in any of the source categories listed in annex D, there is no need for an inventory from these specific “relevant sources”. For further information please refer to Part E.

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

Liechtenstein reports on yearly basis the emissions (including of mercury) to the Geneva Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP). The last report was carried out in 2025. Liechtenstein emits about 523 g of mercury into the air per year, coming mainly from wood firing. The reports and emissions can be viewed following the link: https://www.ceip.at/.

▼ 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

{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.

Facilities that store more than 200 Kg mercury fall under the provisions of the national Regulation on Protection against Major Accidents (only available in German: Major Accidents Ordinance, StFV, LR 522.1, Link: https://www.gesetze.li/konso/pdf/2016296000?version=1).
The reporting party conducted an assessment of industrial facilities where mercury could potentially be stored. According to the findings, at present only one company maintains a stock of non-waste mercury amounting to 83.1 kg. The storage of mercury is undertaken in an environmentally sound manner.

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.
Due to the Customs Union Treaty between Switzerland and Liechtenstein, the Swiss legislation regulating waste also apply in Liechtenstein and is enforced accordingly. These relevant provisions of waste legislation—particularly the Waste Management Ordinance (ADWO, SR 814.600), the Waste Movements Ordinance (OMW, SR 814.620), and the DETEC Ordinance on Lists for the Movements of Waste (LVA, SR 814.610.1)—ensure that mercury waste is managed in an environmentally responsible and technically sound manner.
Furthermore, Liechtenstein is a Party to the Basel Convention and is therefore obliged to implement the requirements for the environmentally sound management of waste as set out under this Convention.

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

Liechtenstein uses facilities for final disposal of waste located in Switzerland.

▼ 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

The strategy for identifying and assessing sites contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds is outlined in the nation law on the Contaminated Sites (only available in German: Altlasten-Verordnung, LR 814.011.2, Link: https://www.gesetze.li/konso/2008369000?search_text=Altlv&search_loc=abk_list&lrnr=&lgblid_von=&observe_date=25.11.2021).

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 implementation of the convention is integrated into the routine activities of the authorities responsible for chemicals.

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.
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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

Liechtenstein has not cooperated between 2021 and the end of 2024 to provide capacity-building or technical assistance, pursuant to article 14, to another party to the Convention.

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Please specify
The reporting party has not received capacity-building support from another State pursuant to Article 14. Nevertheless, Liechtenstein can, when required, rely on the assistance provided by the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment.

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
Liechtenstein has not actively promoted between 2021 and the end of 2024 projects addressing the development, transfer and diffusion of and access to, up-to-date environmentally sound of alternative technologies to the use of mercury.

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

Supplemental: If yes, describe the measures that have been taken.
Mostly the public in Liechtenstein is aware of the risks associated with exposure to mercury, particularly through the consumption of seafood, dental amalgam fillings, and contact with damaged or broken products containing mercury. Further information is made available to the public on the website of the Office of Environment: https://www.llv.li/de/privatpersonen/freizeit-umwelt-und-tierhaltung/chemikalien

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.
The municipalities organise the separate collection of hazardous household waste twice a year, thereby promoting the safe and legally compliant disposal of products containing mercury.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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
- ☐ Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds
- ☑ The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17

The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17
https://www.llv.li/de/privatpersonen/freizeit-umwelt-und-tierhaltung/abfallentsorgung/siedlungsabfaelle

- ☐ The results of its research, development and monitoring activities under article 19
- ☑ Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention
https://www.llv.li/serviceportal2/amtsstellen/amt-fuer-umwelt/umweltschutz/chemikalien/quecksilber.pdf

(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

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▼ ART. 19: RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING

19.1: Has the party undertaken any research, development and monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 19?

◉ Yes

○ No

If yes, the party may wish to indicate in the space provided below, the research, development and monitoring it has undertaken, such as:

☑ Inventories of use, consumption, anthropogenic emissions to air and releases to water and land of mercury and mercury compounds

Inventories of use, consumption, anthropogenic emissions to air and releases to water and land of mercury and mercury compounds
Liechtenstein monitors the use, consumption, and anthropogenic emissions of mercury within the framework of its reporting under the Geneva Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP).

☑ Modelling and geographically representative monitoring of levels of mercury and mercury compounds in vulnerable populations and in environmental media, including biotic media such as fish, marine mammals, sea turtles and birds, as well as collaboration in the collection and exchange of relevant and appropriate samples

Modelling and geographically representative monitoring of levels of mercury and mercury compounds in vulnerable populations and in environmental media, including biotic media such as fish, marine mammals, sea turtles and birds, as well as collaboration in the collection and exchange of relevant and appropriate samples
In 2016 mercury and mercury compounds were detected during a fish testing program.
Mercury is analysed once a year in all the groundwater pumping stations in Liechtenstein.

☑ Assessments of the impact of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment, in addition to social, economic and cultural impacts, particularly in respect of vulnerable populations

Assessments of the impact of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment, in addition to social, economic and cultural impacts, particularly in respect of vulnerable populations
For the assessment of the impact of mercury and mercury compounds, the measures to reduce them as well as to protect the population please refer to the paragraphs 7.4.4, 8.3 and 9.2.2 of the report “Bewirtschaftungsplan” of Liechtenstein. This document is a management plan for water resources, created in accordance with the European Union's Water Framework Directive (WRRL) and is available only in the German language (Link: https://www.llv.li/serviceportal2/amtsstellen/amt-fuer-umwelt/internationales-recht/bewirtschaftungsplan-und-massnahmenprogramm_final-2.pdf).

☐ 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 on commerce and trade in mercury and mercury compounds and mercury-added products
Given Liechtenstein’s small size and the comprehensive oversight exercised by the enforcement authorities over the country’s active companies, the commerce and trade of mercury and mercury-added products are subject to rigorous monitoring.
In addition, Liechtenstein regularly reviews customs data relating to chemicals and is therefore able to identify and assess any potential illicit imports of mercury or mercury compounds.

☐ Information and research on the technical and economic availability of mercury-free products and processes and on best available techniques and best environmental practices to reduce and monitor emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds

(Art. 19 (1) (a)-(g))

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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

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

{Empty}

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

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

{Empty}