2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 9 December 2025
*Part E of Article 8 amended by Luxembourg on 24 February 2026

REPORTING PERIOD:
1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party
Luxembourg

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

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

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution
Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Biodiversity

Title of Contact Officer
Mr.

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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.
Not applicable since no traders and operating facilities (or even government) within territory known to have individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons per year.

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.
Not applicable since no traders and operating facilities (or even government) within territory known to have individual sources of mercury-supply-generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year.

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 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 dates specified for those products have been implemented in accordance with the provisions of article 5 and parts A and B of Annex II of the European Union (EU) Regulation 852/2017 on mercury of 17 May 2017. The text of EU Regulation 852/2017 on mercury can be found in the Official Journal of the European Union under https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2017/852/oj.

EU Regulation 852/2017 complements the Union acquis and lays down the provisions that are needed to ensure the complete alignment of the Union acquis with the Minamata Convention on mercury and it includes actions that go even beyond the requirements of the Minamata Convention. Therefore, Annex II of EU Regulation 852/2017 contains even stricter provisions for some of the mercury-added products with regard to phase-out dates and mercury content (compared to Part I of Annex A of the Minamata Convention).

The EU Regulation 852/2017 on mercury was transposed into national Luxembourg law in 2019 : "Luxembourg mercury law of 2019" (Loi du 16 mai 2019 concernant certaines modalités d'application et les sanctions du règlement (UE) 2017/852 du Parlement européen et du Conseil du17 mai 2017 relatif au mercure et abrogeant le règlement (CE) n° 1102/2008). The text of our national mercury law can be found in the Official Journal of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg: https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2019/05/16/a341/jo

Under the recent reporting period (01/01/2021 - 31/12/2024) of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, EU Regulation 852/2017 on mercury and more notably part A of its Annex II was amended by EU Regulation 2024/1849 as regards dental amalgam and other mercury-added products subject to export, import and manufacturing restrictions, taking into account the amendements of provisions of Annex A under decisions MC-4/3 and MC-5/4.

The EU Regulation 2024/1849 is a European Union law that aims to gradually ban and eliminate the remaining uses of mercury within the EU, particularly in certain products such as dental amalgams and lamps. It prohibits the manufacture, import, and export of these products, thereby reinforcing the goal of a "Mercury-Free Europe." This regulation is binding in all its provisions and was directly applicable in every EU Member State after 20 days following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union which was on 10 July 2024.

The text of EU Regulation 2024/1849 amending Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury can be found in the Official Journal of the European Union under https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1849/oj/eng

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.
Luxembourg has taken two or more measures for the mercury-added products listed in Part II of Annex A in accordance with the provisions set out therein.

These measures include for instance :

i) Setting national objectives aiming at dental caries prevention and health promotion from early age on, thereby minimizing the need for dental restoration.

ii) Setting national objectives aiming at minimizing its use; actions according to international guidelines / legal ban from 1.1.25

(iii) Promoting the use of cost-effective and clinically effective mercury-free alternatives for dental restoration; use of quality mercury free materials for dental restoration

(v) Encouraging representative professional organizations and dental schools to educate and train dental professionals and students on the use of mercury-free dental restoration alternatives and on promoting best management practices; by continuing education/training according to local circumstances and possibilities (currently no dental school in Luxembourg)

(viii) Restricting the use of dental amalgam to its encapsulated form, completely prohibited since 1.1.25

(ix) Promoting the use of best environmental practices in dental facilities to reduce releases of mercury and mercury compounds to water and land by regular information send to all dentists, inspections are in discussion

These measures have been or are currently being implemented in accordance with article 10 of EU Regulation 852/2017 on mercury and, as foreseen by that same article, by our national plan concerning the progressive phase-down on the use of dental amalgam (national amalgam plan). Luxembourg has adopted its national amalgam plan on the progressive phase-down of use of dental amalgam and on the basis of Luxembourg's mercury law on 16th may 2019. The plan can be found on the webpage of the Ministry of Health and Social security under
Amalgame dentaire - Plan National 2023 - Portail Santé - Luxembourg

In an effort to reduce environmental pollution and protect human health, new regulations concerning dental amalgams—according to Regulation (EU) 2024/1849 of the European Parliament and Council dated 13 June 2024, amending Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury—provide for the prohibition of the use of dental amalgams for dental treatments in the European Union (unless the dental practitioner deems it strictly necessary due to the specific medical needs of the patient) starting from 1 January 2025. Additionally, from 1 January 2025 the export of dental amalgams, and

starting from 1 July 2026 the import and manufacture of dental amalgams (except for specific medical needs), will be prohibited.

Luxembourg has not requested an exemption to these provisions.

Therefore, during 2024, work for the revision of the national amalgam plan was undertaken in an interministerial effort to update the plan to these new provisions as well as improve structure of the plan.

The revised plan was published during the first semester of 2025 and can be downloaded under: https://santesecu.public.lu/fr/publications/p/plan-national-amalgame-revise.html

The measures are continually reassessed and implemented through various actions.

With regard to best environmental practices in dental facilities, a series of rules of good practices have to be observed in dental offices (see also answer to question 11.1 on mercury wastes), for instance the requirement for dental offices to be equipped with amalgam separators to retain and collect amalgam particles, including those contained in wastewater (according to paragraph 4 of article 10 of EU Regulation 852/2017) and assure the right waste management.

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.
The use of dental amalgam was already restricted to its encapsulated form from 1 January 2019 on. The same date accounts for the prohibition of its bulk form. This provision was implemented in accordance with article 10 paragraph 1 of EU Regulation 852/2017 :"From 1 January 2019, dental amalgam shall only be used in pre-dosed encapsulated form. The use of mercury in bulk form by dental practitioners shall be prohibited. "

Further, the provision under paragraph 2 of article 10 of EU Regulation 852/2017 was implemented: "From 1 July 2018, dental amalgam shall not be used for dental treatment of deciduous teeth, of children under 15 years and of pregnant or breastfeeding women, except when deemed strictly necessary by the dental practitioner based on the specific medical needs of the patient.

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

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

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 the party answered no – no action taken, please explain.
No such mercury-added products known or identified.

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)
Luxembourg has not identified in its territory 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
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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?
29 April 2025

Please indicate where this inventory is available
https://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/lu/eu/nec_revised/iir/ or https://www.ceip.at/status-of-reporting-and-review-results/2025-submission/#L

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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

With regard to Q8.2 information on measures and progress of waste incineration facilities and cement clinker production facilities, Luxembourg does not have a standalone “mercury strategy” but rather a multi-pollutant strategy for the waste incineration and cement clinker production sectors, and as an EU Member State it must apply the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) and the associated Best Available Techniques (BAT) Conclusions, which directly impose mercury control requirements on both waste incineration and cement production.

Luxembourg’s waste incineration plants must comply with the BAT Conclusions for Waste Incineration (2019) under the IED. These BAT rules include specific mercury-control and monitoring obligations, i.e. continuous monitoring, use of filter installations and process optimization to minimize Hg-release.

Luxembourg’s incineration plants must continuously measure, report, and reduce mercury emissions using the most advanced abatement technologies available in the EU.

The same logic applies for cement production where any clinker producing installation must comply with the BAT Conclusions for the Cement, Lime and Magnesium Oxide sector under the IED.

National inventories of heavy metal emissions, including mercury, are reported under the National Emission Ceilings (NEC) Directive (Directive 2016/2284) and under the Convention on Long-range transboundary air pollution (CLRTAP).

Luxembourg, like most EU countries, has seen a substantial decline in mercury emissions over the past decades. This decline is driven by:
- The phaseout of mercury intensive industrial processes
- Stricter EU environmental regulations
- Cleaner energy systems and reduced coal use
- Improved waste management and emissions controls

Today, Luxembourg’s mercury emissions continue to decline steadily as a result of the country’s effective implementation of environmental policies and the EU regulatory framework.

▼ 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
Not applicable since there is no interim storage of non-waste mercury and mercury compounds intended for a use allowed to a party under the Convention.

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
Mercury waste in general is treated and collected by an approved establishment for the disposal of mercury waste or a waste management establishment. With regard to mercury waste from dental amalgams, a series of rules of good practice have to be observed in dental offices :
• Obligation to keep a register of amalgam purchases.
• Obligation to equip one's practice with an amalgam separator and to ensure its maintenance according to European standard EN ISO 11143:2008.
• Dental offices should be equipped with amalgam separators to retain and collect amalgam particles, including those contained in wastewater. Amalgam separators must ensure a retention rate at least 95% of the amalgam particles.
• Dental professionals must ensure that amalgam residues, including particles, fillings, teeth or parts of teeth contaminated by dental amalgam are treated and collected by an approved establishment for the disposal of amalgam or a waste management establishment.
• Regarding the proper management of amalgam waste and the appropriate installation of amalgam separators, the mercury law provides for inspections in dental practices and penalties in cases of non-compliance.

☐ 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)

☐ Yes - the party has taken measures so that mercury waste is not transported across international boundaries except for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal

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.
/

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
Potentially polluted sites are systematically assessed upon discontinuation of activities under classified installation law. Whenever historical sites are assessed in the scope of development projects, mercury is analyzed. There is no knowledge of mercury-polluted sites in the country since there has never been any major industry or mining activity involving the risk of mercury pollution.

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
No specific resources were provided for national activities that are intended to implement the Convention. The implementation of such activities is already covered by the resources allocated to the implementation of environmental policies and activities in general.

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.
With regard to the current reporting period, Luxembourg has contributed the following amounts to the GEF :
• 2024: 804 950 EUR
• 2023: 5 952 900 EUR
• 2022: 1 196 800 EUR
• 2021: 1 192 550 EUR

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
We have not yet considered an intention to provide financial resources to assist developing-country parties and/or parties with economies in transition in the implementation of the Convention.

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
We do not have the necessary/sufficient technical and personal resources to provide capacity-building or technical assistance.

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Please specify
We have not identified the need to receive capacity-building or technical assistance.

Please provide comments, if any.
{Empty}

14.3: Has the party promoted and facilitated the development, transfer and diffusion of and access to, up-to-date environmentally sound alternative technologies?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No
- ○ Other

Please specify
We do not have the necessary technical and human resources to promote and facilitate the development, transfer and diffusion of, and access to, up-to-date environmentally sound alternative

technologies.

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.

Future environmental health national program
The Ministry/Directorate of health elaborates a national environmental health strategy which aims to strengthen the protection of public health by identifying, assessing, and reducing environmental risks. Priority is given to the evaluation of exposure to chemical substances of concern, improving indoor air quality, and ensuring enhanced protection for vulnerable groups, including pregnant women and young children. The strategy promotes evidence-based risk assessment, public and professional awareness, and the implementation of preventive measures that support healthier living environments and sustainable urban development. Contaminants such as mercury are also taken into account, ensuring appropriate monitoring and risk management in line with European standards to safeguard both the general population and groups at higher risk.

Assessment of exposure of the general population
- As part of the forthcoming national environmental health strategy, an assessment of the presence of chemical substances in the school environment has been carried out. Mercury is among the substances analysed in dust samples. A corresponding risk assessment and prevention campaign will be developed based on the findings. A similar evaluation will also be conducted in daycare centres in order to better protect the health of young children.
- In the framework of the Partnership for the Assessment of Risks from Chemicals (PARC), a public European consortium, Luxembourg is participating in the European Children's General Human Biomonitoring Survey. This initiative involves assessing exposure to chemical substances measured both in humans and in indoor environments, as well as evaluating their potential impacts on population health. The first data collection campaign will focus on children, with the objective of enrolling 300 participants.

Patient care
-A National Hospital Service of Environmental Medicine has been created at the end of 2022. After submission of a medical prescription from the attending physician, an appointment with a specialist from the National Hospital Service of Environmental Medicine will be scheduled. If exposure to heavy metals such as mercury is suspected, chemical analyses can be carried out in the patient's indoor environment. These environmental analyses, intended to detect risk factors related to indoor pollutants, can assist the attending physician in making a diagnosis and may help determine the causes of the patient's symptoms.

Dental amalgam
Information about the proper management of amalgam and mainly amalgam waste management is regularly sent to dentists and the dissemination of WHO recommendations regarding proper conduct rules concerning amalgam is intended as well.
Currently information about dental amalgam is communicated to the patients mainly through their dentists. A public prevention campaign is in discussion, about the amalgam ban and, above all, the fact that amalgam should not be systematically removed if there is no specific need.

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.
As of 1 January 2025, the new Regulation (EU) 2024/1849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 amending Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury with regard to dental amalgams and other products containing added mercury subject to export, import and manufacturing restrictions is into force.

It brings forward the ban on dental amalgams, which was originally scheduled to come into force in 2030.

While the current rules already prohibit the use of dental amalgams in dental treatments for milk teeth, minors under the age of 15 and pregnant or breastfeeding women, the amendments extend this ban to all persons in the European Union.

The ban on the use of amalgam is general from 1 January 2025.

An exception is possible until 31 December 2029 if the dental surgeon considers it strictly necessary due to the specific medical needs of the patient.

The regulations concerning amalgam waste (separators, packaging, collection) will continue to apply.

The ban on the use of bulk mercury remains in force. Dental amalgam must only be used in pre-dosed capsules.

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

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

On art. 17, question 17.1: The exchange of information with other Parties to the Convention is performed at EU level in the context of implementation of EU Regulation 852/2017 on mercury.

▼ 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
The homepage of the Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Biodiversity provides information on the legislative framework and obligations under EU Regulation 2017/852 on mercury which lays down provisions for the use, storage and placing on the market of mercury, mercury compounds and mercury-based mixtures.https://environnement.public.lu/fr/chemesch-substanzen/Substances_chimiques/Mercure.html

(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

(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}

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