

2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY



Report submitted on 22 January 2026

*Questions 3.2 and 8.2 amended by North Macedonia on 25 February 2026

*Question 3.4 amended by North Macedonia on 19 June 2026

REPORTING PERIOD:

1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

Attachments can be found on the website

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party

North Macedonia

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

12 March 2020

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party

10 June 2020

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution

Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning

Title of Contact Officer

Ms.

Name of Contact Officer

Suzana Andonova

Mailing address

Presveta Bogorodica 3, 1000 Skopje

North Macedonia

Telephone number

+ 389 2 3252403

Fax number

+389 2 3251460

E-mail

s.andonova@pops.org.mk

Second E-mail

suzana_andonova@yahoo.com

Web page

<https://www.moepp.gov.mk/>

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

ba33a_subsection

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

- [MKD_3.3a.pdf](#)

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

ii. Supplemental: Please provide any related information – for example, on the use or disposal of mercury from such stocks.

{Empty}

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

ba33b_subsection

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

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

ii. Supplemental: Please provide any related information – for example, on the use or disposal of mercury from such stocks.

The Updated inventory from the last SIP project 2024 have been uploaded in the prevous section and all the data can be found there

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

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No – has determined it has no excess mercury
- ☐ No – has not made a determination

If yes, please explain the measures taken to ensure that the excess mercury was disposed of in accordance with the guidelines for environmentally sound management referred to in paragraph 3 (a) of article 11 using operations that did not lead to recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct re-use or alternative uses.

The data available in the Updated inventory of Mercury 2024 and also from previous few feasibility studies related to the one abandoned chlor alkali facility (OHIS Organic Chemical Industry Skopje) that has a status of contaminated site with mercury and it is identified as a highest priority site to be subject of a detailed investigation to identify the level of contamination and propose the best propose technology/measures for its removal/ elimination. It is foreseen that in the frames of the SIP national project , the pilot identification of that contaminated site will be completed until December 2026.

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

{Empty}

▼ ART. 4: MERCURY-ADDED PRODUCTS

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

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes (implementing paragraph 2 of article 4)

If yes, please provide information on the measures.

The Republic of North Macedonia has started the transposition of the EU legislation in the national legislation since 2005. Until today all legislation related to the environment (IPPC, EIA, SEA, waste management, water and waste water management, air quality, chemicals, nature protection, etc.) is transposed in the national legislation but it needs more efforts for its implementation. According to the existing national legislation manufacturing, import, export of mercury added products is banned.

The prohibition and limitation of production processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used will be carried out by an Order passed in accordance with Article 21 of the Law on the Environment. Until then, they will be controlled through their control in the environmental reports/environmental impact assessment study/integrated environmental permits.

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 the party answered no to question 4.3(A) above, please explain

There are gaps in the legislation related to the dental amalgam. Though the use of the dental amalgam is very rare in the country, in the updated inventory it was not possible to identify/quantify the existing quantities, according to the estimations made with the Toolkit, very small quantities are in use, possessed by the dental offices or on the market, there is a need for its complete banning according to the new amendments to Annex A adopted at the last COP. The information about new outcomes has been shared with the relevant institutions. The awareness of the responsible institutions need to be raised in order to speed up the process of adoption of such legislative 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:

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 no to question 4.3(B) above, please explain

There is a need for further coordination between the responsible institution to define the set of the most applicable measures to fulfill the amendment

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.

There are no new mercury-added products that have become known after the entry into force of the Convention for the party

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ No

☒ Do not know

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

CHLOR-ALKALI PRODUCTION

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

If yes, please provide information on these measures.

The Republic of North Macedonia has started the transposition of the EU legislation in the national legislation since 2005. Until today all legislation related to the environment (IPPC, EIA, SEA, waste management, water and waste water management, air quality, chemicals, nature protection, etc.) is transposed in the national legislation but it needs more efforts for its implementation. According to the existing national legislation manufacturing, import, export of mercury added products is banned.

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

{Empty}

▼ 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

{Empty}

▼ ART. 8: EMISSIONS

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

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

☐ Coal-fired power plants

☐ Coal-fired 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)

If Yes, please explain

During the MIA –Initial assesment and also during the implementation of the SIP Project we have done update of the initial inventory, all instalations that are identified as major sources of mercury emissions are the instalations under the IPPC A category, and all of them are controlled according to the IPPC Directive, according to which operators of existing installations must submit applications for permits to comply with operational plans in the period of 5–7 years.

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

- Investing in renewable energy sources to reduce dependence on coal.
- Establishment of a joint monitoring system (REK Bitola and REK Oslomej) for monitoring emissions into the environment (dust and mercury)

Progress

- Installed solar panels for app 150 megawatt energy
- Technical documentation prepared

▼ 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

Mobilizing financial resources to invest in the gasification as an alternative source of energy

Progress

Installed gasification system in the main coal fired industrial boilers/heating systems in the capital where most of the heating systems exist

▼ 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

1. Introduction of other sources of energy, raw materials that do not contain mercury, or other heavy metals as stated in the BAT measures of the IPPC operating plan: "Material to be

absolutely free from the following: 18) mercury (hg), cadmium (cd), arsenic (as), chromium (cr), thallium (tl), lead (pb)

2. Regular biannual monitoring of mercury emissions from the dust.

Progress

According to the monitoring data a cleaner production/ lower emission levels of mercury.

▼ 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

As the only legal incineration facility, located in the capital city of the country, is quite outdated and does not meet all the requirements, the country puts lot of efforts to build a new modern waste incineration facility, to avoid further improper waste treatment and subsequently the mercury content treatment.

Progress

Very slow progress because the formal waste incineration sector is small and much of the municipal waste management relies on older, non-compliant landfills, the overall impact of specialized incineration controls on total national emissions is limited.

The planned regional landfills and modernized incinerators are expected to significantly improve the monitoring and reduction of mercury and other pollutants.

▼ CEMENT CLINKER PRODUCTION FACILITIES

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

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

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

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

☐ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures

The cement plant is equipped with an electrostatic precipitator and bag filters for the collection of the exhaust gaseous and the particles generated during the clinker production. The dust collected from the filtering systems is reintroduced back in the raw materials used for the clinker production.

Law on Environment, Rulebook on substances for which the limit values of the emission in the Integrated Environmental Permit <https://www.moepp.gov.mk/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Pravilnik%20za%20opasnite%20supstancii.pdf>

Regular monitoring of mercury presence in the emission gasses and the sludge/ash

Progress

Sufficient and relevant data to follow the trend of mercury emissions in order to introduce further measures for mercury emissions reduction.

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 February 2024

Please indicate where this inventory is available

Uploaded in this report under section 3 Updated Inventory report –SIP Minamata 0105024

Attach

- [MKD_8.3.pdf](#)

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

If yes, please explain how the criteria for any category include at least 75 percent of the emissions from that category and explain how the party took into account guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

The initial inventory under MIA has provided experience and grounds for future revisions. Thus, under the implementation of the project entitled "Strengthening national capacities for the Minamata Convention implementation with focus on development of strategy for assessing the sites contaminated by mercury", the team of national experts have developed an updated and improved inventory, choosing 2021 as the reference year, and using the "Toolkit for identification and quantification of mercury releases" (Version 1.7) made available by the Chemicals Branch of the United Nations Environment (UN Environment Chemicals) .

The data in this robust inventory has been taken not only from questionnaires and statistical data, but also 43 samples were taken from pre-defined locations and sent for analysis to an accredited foreign laboratory. The data mainly refers to the reference year (2021). In case of lack of such data, the data from the nearest year was used. In all cases, the year in which the data were collected is noted in all categories and sub-categories. As previously, this inventory was developed on the basis of the Toolkits Inventory Level 2. The Toolkit methodology is based on mass balances for each mercury release source sub-category and consists of a four-step procedure:

- Identification of the main mercury source categories in a country,
- Classification of the main source categories into further sub-categories and gathering of additional qualitative information to identify existing individual activities that are sources of mercury releases.
- Gather detailed quantitative information on the identified sources, and quantify the releases by developing a quantitative inventory
- Apply the method nationwide to establish full inventory and report the results.

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

If yes, has the party submitted its national plan to the Conference of the Parties under this article no later than 4 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Please explain

The project “Strengthening national capacities for the Minamata Convention implementation with focus on development of strategy for assessing the sites contaminated by mercury” is in its final phase. In the frames of this project the Validation and Prioritization process has been conducted, upon which a draft National Action plan has been developed for the most prioritized emission sources. The Draft NAP is submitted to the Secretariat for the progress reporting purposes, however, it is still under the finalization (translating and editing phase) before it is ready to submit it as final version.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 9: RELEASES

9.1: Are there, within the party’s territory, relevant sources of releases as defined in paragraph 2 (b) of article 9?

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Do not know (please explain)

Please indicate the measures taken to address releases from relevant sources and the effectiveness of those measures.

- (a) Release limit values to control and, where feasible, reduce releases from relevant sources;
- (b) The use of best available techniques and best environmental practices to control releases from relevant sources;
- (c) Alternative measures to reduce releases from relevant sources.

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

☒ Yes

☐ Relevant sources do not exist in the territory

☐ Have not been a party for 5 years

☐ No (please explain)

When was the inventory last updated?

1 February 2024

Please indicate where this inventory is available.

[MKD_9.2.pdf](#)

Please explain

{Empty}

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 do not know, please explain

There are no data for existing interim storage of non-waste mercury and mercury compounds intended for a use

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

The country relies on its primary national legislation, which entered into force on September 25, 2021. It implements EU Directive 2008/98/EC and establishes a "waste hierarchy" prioritizing prevention, reuse, and recycling over landfilling.

Under the Law on Waste Management, mercury is classified as hazardous. If it cannot be safely processed domestically due to technical or economic reasons, the law mandates its temporary or permanent export to countries with appropriate treatment facilities.

- ☒ 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

North Macedonia has specific schemes for waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and batteries, which often contain mercury and require specialized collection. However, there is currently no domestic facility capable of fully recycling or neutralizing mercury. The "system" is primarily a collection and export network designed to move hazardous mercury waste to specialized facilities in Western Europe.

- ☒ 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

Because mercury is highly toxic, its transport often falls under stricter monitoring. If the waste is being exported for treatment, an additional Consent for Export/Transit of Hazardous Waste is required from the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning. Transporting of the hazardous waste (including mercury) requires multiple layers of authorization from different state bodies according to the Law on Waste Management, only authorized companies are permitted to collect and move such materials.

If the party answered yes to any measures above, please describe the measures implemented pursuant to paragraph 3, and please also describe the effectiveness of those measures.

The effectiveness of mercury recovery from WEEE is hindered because removing mercury-containing components (like backlights or switches) is labor-intensive and costly.

Because North Macedonia lacks specialized treatment plants, the system's "effectiveness" is measured by its ability to safely export collected mercury waste to facilities in countries like Switzerland for final neutralization.

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

{Empty}

▼ ART. 12: CONTAMINATED SITES

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please elaborate

Within the framework of the project "Strengthening national capacities for the Minamata Convention implementation with focus on development of strategy for assessing the sites contaminated by mercury" in 2024, the updated national Inventory on mercury releases in RNM was developed upon which the results were the basis for prioritization among the identified sources of mercury emissions and releases. In parallel a strategy for identification of contaminated sites with mercury will be developed. The final version will be delivered in the final phase of the project in 2026.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 13: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISM

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please specify

Since ratifying the convention on March 12, 2020, the country has been actively working to align its national policies and priorities with the treaty's requirements.

Key actions taken by North Macedonia regarding resource provision and implementation include:

Capacity Building and Planning through the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, the country has been involved in projects to strengthen national capacities, update mercury inventories, identify national priorities, and develop a comprehensive National Implementation Plan (NIP).

Addressing Contaminated Sites: The government is focusing on developing strategies for the

assessment of mercury-contaminated sites, particularly addressing mercury pollution at the OHIS plant in Skopje, with plans to seek international funds for cleanup.

Legal and Institutional Framework: North Macedonia has integrated commitments under international environmental agreements like the Minamata Convention into its national institutional framework and has submitted its first full national report (2021) as required by Article 21.

The country has worked on integrating the Minamata Convention into national action plans for chemicals and waste management, fostering synergy among various environmental conventions including Minamata Convention.

While efforts are ongoing, the implementation of measures is partially achieved through a combination of budgetary programmes, donor community support, and international funds (QSP TF, GEF, SIP).

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.

Government's contributions to the Minamata Convention General Trust Fund, of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

1. 2024 – 284\$

2. 2025 – 431\$

3. 2026 – 308\$

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

North Macedonia is a country with economy in transition, thus there are no sufficient financial resources for supporting other countries.

Please provide comments, if any.

{Empty}

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 14: CAPACITY-BUILDING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

14.1: Has the party cooperated to provide capacity-building or technical assistance, pursuant to article 14, to another party to the Convention?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Please specify

North Macedonia is a country with economy in transition, thus there are no sufficient financial resources for supporting other countries.

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

Please specify

In the reporting period the Government has not seek for capacity building or technical assistance from another 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

There is lack of capacities in the country for promotion of up-to-date ESA technology

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 16: HEALTH ASPECTS

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

16.2: Have any measures been taken to protect human health in accordance with article 16 beyond the provision of information to the public on exposure to mercury (referred to in question 16.1)?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Part E – Additional comments on this article

The health sector needs to improve its capacities to undertake more serious action and propose measures for such activities. Currently there are efforts underway to strengthen the capacity of health professionals to identify and manage mercury-related health risks. This includes updating mercury inventories and defining national priorities for mercury management.

Long-term moss biomonitoring (conducted every five years since 2002) is used to track atmospheric mercury deposition and identify hotspots near industrial and mining zones, which helps identify populations at higher risk.

▼ 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

{Empty}

▼ ART. 18: PUBLIC INFORMATION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

(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}