

2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 29 December 2025

*Question 8.2 amended by Poland on 13 February 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

Poland

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

30 September 2021

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party

29 December 2021

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution

Ministry of Climate and Environment

Title of Contact Officer

Ms.

Name of Contact Officer

Joanna Michałowska

Mailing address

joanna.michalowska@klimat.gov.pl

Telephone number

+ 48 36 92 874

Fax number

–

E-mail

joanna.michalowska@klimat.gov.pl

Second E-mail

agnieszka.zaloga@klimat.gov.pl

Web page

<https://www.gov.pl/web/klimat>

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

{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.

Obligations under the Minamata Convention overlap with increasingly restrictive EU regulations in this area. In 2024, Regulation (EU) 2024/1849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 amending Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury as regards dental amalgam and other mercury-added products introduced a ban on the production, import, and export of certain categories of fluorescent lamps containing mercury. In the EU, the safe use of products containing mercury is also regulated by Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (the "RoHS Directive"). These regulations fundamentally restrict the use of certain hazardous substances in electronic and electrical equipment, as part of a broader commitment to sustainable development and the protection of public health.

Under exemptions to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment, the following product groups containing mercury, among others, may continue to be available on the market:

1. metal halide lamps
2. high-pressure sodium lamps with an improved color rendering index for general lighting
3. other special-purpose discharge lamps
4. single-ended (compact) fluorescent lamps for special purposes
5. electrical rotary joints in medical devices for intravascular ultrasound imaging.

The above-mentioned products are manufactured under full safety standards, based on modern production technologies. Additionally, end-of-life electrical equipment containing mercury is recycled without any release of mercury into the environment. Remaining electrical and electronic products containing mercury are being gradually eliminated from the market, subsequent exemptions under the RoHS Directive are expiring, and new exemptions under the Minamata Convention are no longer being granted (as, for example, for fluorescent lamps, which were added to Annex I of the Convention). Mercury-based lamps are being gradually replaced by LED substitutes manufactured using the latest semiconductor technologies. During the period of exemptions under the RoHS Directive, which last until February 24, 2027, according to the Regulatory Impact Assessment, the lighting industry is expected to undergo a technological transformation, eliminating the need to use mercury in the production of fluorescent lamps and other devices.

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.

- Use of amalgam separators in dental offices,
- Training for dental students, dentists, and physicians undergoing specialized training in dental fields.

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

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Not applicable

If the party answered yes please select from the bellow checkboxes

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

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

If the party answered yes to either option above, please provide information on the measures.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Regulation of August 25, 2022, amending the Regulation of the Minister of Health of November 6, 2013, on guaranteed services in the field of dental treatment, dental amalgam has been removed as a reimbursed material used for fillings in dental treatment

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

☐ Yes

☐ No

☒ No – not applicable (do not have facilities assembling products using mercury-added products)

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

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No – no action taken
- ☐ No – an assessment of the risks and benefits of the product demonstrates benefits to human health or the environment

If yes, please provide information on the measures.

Enterprises operating within a system of safety requirements arising from EU and national law, as well as prohibitions arising from the Minamata Convention, are obligated to comply with them.

Domestic companies, aware of the risks associated with the use of mercury, are gradually moving away from technological solutions based on this substance.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

The timeframe designated for the transformation of the lighting industry (until February 24, 2027) has been determined to be insufficient based on industry data.

▼ 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

{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

Waste incineration facilities

Poland ratified the Minamata Convention by the Act of 20 May 2021 on the Ratification of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, done in Kumamoto on 10 October 2013 (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 1201). Due to formalities related to ratification and Article 31 paragraph 2 of the Convention, it entered into force in Poland on 29 December 2021. Considering the above, in the case of Poland, new sources are sources whose construction or significant modernization began after 29 December 2022.

According to information contained in the National Database on Emissions of Greenhouse Gases and Other Substances, significant changes occurred in 2024 at two plants classified as "waste incineration plants," which may qualify these plants as new sources. These are:

– Municipal Cleaning Company in the Capital City of Warsaw Sp. z o.o., Waste Management Plant "Gwarków," 2 Zabraniecka Street, 03-872 Warsaw, where two new waste incineration lines were commissioned in 2024 to replace the old municipal waste incinerator;

– Dobra Energia dla Olsztyna Sp. z o.o., ITPO Olsztyn, 6 Mariana Bublewicza Street, 10-417 Olsztyn, where a modern waste incineration plant was commissioned in 2024.

☐ 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

At both of the above-mentioned plants, the operation of the new installations required obtaining/amending an integrated permit. Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/2010 of 12 November 2019 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council for the incineration of waste applies to these installations.

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

Combustion plants operate with integrated permit when installation capacity is equal or exceeds 50 MW. They fulfill requirements of Commission implementing decision (EU) 2021/2326 of 30 November 2021 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, for large combustion plants. The deadline for implementation was 17.08.2021

Best available techniques for mercury include continuous or periodic measurement of mercury emissions from the stack (BAT 4), mercury abatement and mercury control for emissions to air such as optimised combustion (BAT 6), techniques such as electrostatic precipitator, bag filter, dry or semi-dry flue gas desulphurisation system, wet flue gas desulphurisation, selective catalytic reduction, carbon sorbents (BAT 23), use of halogenated additives in the fuel or injected in the furnace, fuel pretreatment, fuel choice. Mercury removal strategy also co-benefits from electrostatic precipitator for dust abatement.

BAT-associated emission levels (BAT-AELs) for mercury emissions to air from the combustion of coal and lignite are ranges expressed in µg/m³. Upper level of the BAT-AEL range must not be exceeded for coal: 3 µg/m³ for new plant < 300 MW, 2 µg/m³ for new plant > 300 MW; 9 µg/m³ for existing plant < 300 MW and 4 µg/m³ for existing plant > 300 MW and lignite: 5 µg/m³ for new plant < 300 MW, 4 µg/m³ for new plant > 300 MW; 10 µg/m³ for existing plant < 300 MW and 7 µg/m³ for existing plant > 300 MW.

For emissions to water best available techniques targeted for mercury removal include adsorption of mercury at activated carbon (BAT 15). BAT-AEL for mercury emissions to water as daily average is 0,2–3 µg/l.

Progress

Progress has been achieved through the implementation of BAT conclusions for large combustion plants, modernization of emission control systems. National data for 2016–2024 indicate a downward trend in emission intensity from combustion installations, reflecting improved emission control and structural changes in the energy sector. The drop in mercury emissions to air from LCPs in 2024 comparing to 2016 was following: 74,09% for coal 67,33% for lignite 88,10% for biomass

▼ 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

There is no dedicated category for industrial boilers requiring an integrated permit. Industrial boilers may be components of installations from other industries, and are then subject to the requirements of best available techniques.

Progress

Progress has been achieved through the implementation of BAT conclusions for large combustion plants, modernization of emission control systems. National data for 2016–2024 indicate a downward trend in emission intensity from combustion installations, reflecting improved emission control and structural changes in the energy sector. The drop in mercury emissions to air from LCPs in 2024 comparing to 2016 was following: 74,09% for coal 67,33% for lignite 88,10% for biomass

▼ 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

Non-ferrous metal installations including metal ore (including sulphide ore) roasting or sintering, production of non-ferrous crude metals from ore, concentrates or secondary raw materials by metallurgical, chemical or electrolytic processes; melting, including the alloyage, of non-ferrous metals, including recovered products and operation of non-ferrous metal foundries, with a melting capacity exceeding 4 tonnes per day for lead and cadmium or 20 tonnes per day for all other metals are operated with integrated permit. They have to fulfil requirements of Commission implementing decision (EU) 2016/1032 of 13 June 2016 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, for the non-ferrous metals industries. The deadline for implementation was 30.06.2020. Best available techniques for mercury include mercury control in sulphuric acid plant (BAT

3), continuous or periodic mercury monitoring for emissions to air (BAT 10), mercury abatement for emissions to air (BAT 31) using of techniques such raw materials with a low mercury content, including by cooperating with providers in order to remove mercury from secondary materials, use adsorbents (e.g. activated carbon, selenium) in combination with dust filtration (BAT 11), BAT-associated emission levels for mercury emissions to air (other than those that are routed to the sulphuric acid plant) from a pyrometallurgical process using raw materials containing mercury is in the range 0,01 – 0,05 mg/m.³ BAT-associated emission levels of mercury that must not be exceeded are required for emissions to water 0,005–0,02 mg/l (process of copper manufacturing) and < 0,05 mg/l (processes of Lead and Tin, Zinc and Cadmium, Precious metals, Nickel and Cobalt, Ferro-alloys manufacturing)

Progress

Emission reductions have been achieved through technological modernization, improved off-gas treatment systems, and stricter integrated permit conditions aligned with BAT-AELs.

▼ 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

Installation for thermal treatment of waste with the capacity exceeding 3 t/h for nonhazardous

waste and 10 t per day for hazardous waste operate with integrated permit. They have to fulfil requirements of Commission implementing decision (EU) 2019/2010 of November 2019 establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, for waste incineration. The deadline for implementation was 03.12.2023.

Best available techniques for mercury include mercury monitoring (BAT4), mercury abatement for emissions to air (BAT 31) using of techniques such as wet scrubbing at low pH, sorbent addition, dry sorbent injection. Injection of highly reactive activated carbon, addition of bromine to oxidize mercury to water-soluble HgBr₂, adsorption at the solid bed. BAT-AEL levels that must not be exceeded are 5–20 µg/Nm³ as daily average or sampling average or 1–10 µg/Nm³ for long-term sampling, mercury abatement for emissions to water such as adsorption at activated carbon. BAT-AEL for direct emissions to water is 0,001–0,01 mg/l.

Progress

Majority of waste incineration plants operated in Poland fulfil the provisions of the BAT conclusions. Significant progress has been made in equipping installations with advanced flue gas cleaning systems and ensuring full compliance with BAT requirements. However we do not currently have detailed data (eg emission factors) on mercury emissions from waste incineration.

▼ 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

Installation manufacturing cement clinker are required to obtain integrated permit when exceeding threshold capacity of 500 t per day of clinker production in rotary kiln nor 50 t per day in the other type of kiln. They have to fulfil requirements of Commission implementing decision of 26 March 2013 establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions for the production of cement, lime and magnesium oxide. The deadline for implementation was 09.04.2017.

For control and abatement of mercury emissions to air materials with low mercury levels needs to be selected including waste quality control when adding the waste to the kiln. Some techniques can have the secondary effect for mercury abatement like electrostatic precipitator for dust removal.

Progress

Progress has resulted from optimization of raw material selection, improved kiln process control, and application of BAT-associated emission levels under updated permits. Emission indicators per unit of production show stabilization or gradual reduction after BAT implementation. The drop in mercury emissions to air from cement clinker production in 2023 compared to 2016 was 46.6%. Data from 2024 are not representative due to the start-up of a new plant, where data from OTNOC biased the overall picture.

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

Poland has been a party to the convention since December 29, 2021, i.e. for less than 5 years.

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

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

{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)

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.

REGULATION (EU) 2017/852 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 May 2017 on mercury and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1102/2008

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 measures set out in Article 11(3) of the Convention have been implemented with respect to mercury waste under the provisions of the Mercury Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on mercury and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1102/2008), which are directly applicable in the Member States of the European Union.

According to Article 11 of the Mercury Regulation, mercury waste from large sources (e.g., chlor-alkali industry, natural gas purification, non-ferrous metal mining) must be treated as waste and disposed of in accordance with Directive 2008/98/EC, without recovery of the mercury. Article 13 of the Mercury Regulation further regulates the storage of mercury waste. According to this article, mercury waste must undergo a conversion process before being permanently disposed of and, if stored in above-ground facilities, also undergo solidification. Such waste may only be disposed of in approved locations designated for the permanent storage of hazardous waste. These may be salt mines suitable for storing this waste or above-ground facilities that meet appropriate safety requirements. Operators of such facilities must ensure that the waste is stored separately from other waste and in leak-proof containers. Furthermore, they must comply with the requirements of Directive 1999/31/EC regarding the storage of mercury waste.

- ☒ 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

as above

- ☒ 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

as above

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

Regarding the effectiveness assessment, it should be noted that the traceability system (Article 14 of the Mercury Regulation) and reporting obligations (Article 12 of the Mercury Regulation) ensure control over waste flows. Furthermore, the ban on recovery and reuse effectively reduces risk. The country has taken measures to limit the international transport of mercury waste. Cross-border transport of mercury waste only takes place after obtaining a permit from the Chief Inspector for Environmental Protection.

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

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Do not know (please explain)

If the party answered yes to any measures above, please select from the following

- ☒ Yes – there are facilities in the party's territory
- ☐ Yes – there are facilities outside the party's territory accessible to the party (in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 11)

If there are facilities in the party's territory and if the information is available, how much waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds has been subject to final disposal under the reporting period? Please specify the method of the final disposal operation/operations. If the party does not have specific data on waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds, the party may report on the data including other mercury waste, with an explanatory note.

There are facilities in Poland for the final disposal of waste containing mercury or mercury compounds. Detailed data for the years 2021–2024 is included in the attached table.

Kindly attach any additional relevant information

- [POL_11.2.docx](#)

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

The General Director for Environmental Protection maintains a register of historical land surface pollution and a register of direct threats of environmental damage and environmental damage, including damage to the land surface. The list of substances posing a risk to soil and earth also includes mercury.

As part of the State Environmental Monitoring, monitoring of the chemistry of Poland's arable soils is conducted at five-year intervals. Several dozen physicochemical parameters, including mercury, are determined in soil samples. Studies conducted in 2020 show that mercury content at monitoring points in Poland remained low. No exceedances of the permissible threshold values specified in the Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of September 1, 2016, on the method of assessing soil surface contamination were recorded.

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

If Poland define in the future that is necessary to proceed with some activities regarding fulfillment of the obligation than will ensure implementation and additional resources

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.

In the years covered by the report, Poland did not participate in non-mandatory contributions

13.3: Supplemental: Has the party provided financial resources to assist developing-country parties and/or parties with economies in transition in the implementation of the Convention through other bilateral, regional and multilateral sources or channels?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Please specify

In the years covered by the report, Poland did not participate in non-mandatory contributions

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

The scope of future assistance is being analyzed

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

Please specify

The party did not apply for such 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

At EU and national level there are regularly activities

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.

Carrying out the legislative process regarding the National Plan entitled: "Possibilities of limiting the use of dental amalgam in Poland – effects and action"; Announcements of the Supreme Medical Chamber regarding amalgam

From September 2025, the subject of "health education" was introduced to schools, containing elements related to environmental health, prevention, and environmental care – which may include the topic of toxic metals, including mercury.

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.

On September 23, 2021, the Council of Ministers adopted a national plan entitled: "Possibilities for limiting the use of dental amalgam in Poland – situation and national actions." The general objective of the national plan is to take action to achieve the long-term goal of ensuring a non-toxic natural environment and to introduce legal solutions aimed at minimizing the negative effects of mercury use on human health and the environment, in particular limiting the use of dental amalgam to the level required by EU legislation.

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 the reduction or elimination of the production, use, trade, emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds

President of The Office for Registration of Medicinal Products, Medical Devices and Biocidal Products took Decisions on the withdrawal of mercury thermometers from the market and use. These Decisions were public on the Office's website.

☐ 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

{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

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

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

President of The Office for Registration of Medicinal Products, Medical Devices and Biocidal Products took Decisions on the withdrawal of mercury thermometers from the market and use. These Decisions were public on the Office's website.

(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

{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

Not identified

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

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

Not identified