2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 28 November 2025
*Question 8.2 and Part E of Article 8 amended by Slovakia on 13 February 2026

REPORTING PERIOD:
1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party
Slovakia

Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited
31 May 2017

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party
29 August 2017

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution
Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic

Title of Contact Officer
Ms.

Name of Contact Officer
Henrieta Cajkova

Mailing address
henrieta.cajkova@enviro.gov.sk

Telephone number
+421 2 5956 4302

Fax number
-

E-mail
henrieta.cajkova@enviro.gov.sk

Second E-mail
{Empty}

Web page
http://www.enviro.gov.sk

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.

- Regulation (EU) 2024/1849 of the European Parliament and of the Council
amending Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury as regards dental amalgam and other mercury-added products subject to export, import and manufacturing restrictions
- 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
- RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU
- Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 concerning batteries and waste batteries, amending Directive 2008/98/EC and Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and repealing Directive 2006/66/EC

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.

- Regulation (EU) 2024/1849 of the European Parliament and of the Council
amending Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury as regards dental amalgam and other mercury-added products subject to export, import and manufacturing restrictions
- 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
- the National Action Plan for decreasing of use of dental amalgam was set up in 2019 in accordance of Mercury Regulation - https://www.health.gov.sk/Clanok?narodny-plan-opatreni-mzsr-v-suvislosti-s-postupnym-ukoncovanim-pouzivania-zubneho-amalgamu
- Act No. 578/2004 Coll. on healthcare providers, healthcare professionals, professional organizations in the healthcare sector and on amendments and supplements to certain acts, as amended.

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.

- Regulation (EU) 2024/1849 of the European Parliament and of the Council
amending Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury as regards dental amalgam and other mercury-added products subject to export, import and manufacturing restrictions
- 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

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

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

If yes, please provide information on the measures.
-Regulation (EU) 2024/1849 of the European Parliament and of the Council
amending Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury as regards dental amalgam and other mercury-added products subject to export, import and manufacturing restrictions
- 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
- other relevant EU legislation (PIC, ROHS...)

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.
-Regulation (EU) 2024/1849 of the European Parliament and of the Council
amending Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury as regards dental amalgam and other mercury-added products subject to export, import and manufacturing restrictions
- 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
- the competent authorities manages and executes state supervision in these matters

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)

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

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

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

VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER PRODUCTION

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

SODIUM OR POTASSIUM METHYLATE OR ETHYLATE

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

PRODUCTION OF POLYURETHANE USING MERCURY-CONTAINING CATALYSTS

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

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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

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

If yes, please provide information on the measures taken.
- Regulation (EU) 2024/1849 of the European Parliament and of the Council
amending Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury as regards dental amalgam and other mercury-added products subject to export, import and manufacturing restrictions
- 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. 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
The relevant EU and national environmental legislation (the Act on Air, Water Act, Act on Industrial Emissions, the conclusions of BAT(BREF)/BEP, Act on EIA/SEA) sets out measures aimed at reducing emissions and use monitoring to determination of pollution. In the framework of granting operation permissions the are specified emission limits for new and existing technologies and equipment and demands for compulsory monitoring.

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

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

Measures
The relevant EU and national environmental legislation (the Act on Air, the Act on Industrial Emissions, the conclusions of BAT(BREF)/BEP, the Act on EIA/SEA) sets out measures aimed at reducing emissions and use monitoring to determination of pollution. In the framework of granting operation permissions the are specified emission limits for new and existing technologies and equipment and demands for compulsory monitoring.

Progress
Hg emissions from coal-fired power plants have been decreasing for a long time, mainly due to the reduction in the use of coal in the energy sector. Slovakia has significantly reduced coal combustion and modernized the energy mix (nuclear, RES), which has reduced emissions of all heavy metals, including Hg.

Progress: The complete or partial shutdown of coal-fired units in recent years has reduced Hg emissions, as well as other pollutants.

▼ COAL-FIRED INDUSTRIAL BOILERS

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

Measures
The relevant EU and national environmental legislation (the Act on Air, the Act on Industrial Emissions, the conclusions of BAT(BREF)/BEP, the Act on EIA/SEA) sets out measures aimed at reducing emissions and use monitoring to determination of pollution. In the framework of granting operation permissions the are specified emission limits for new and existing technologies and equipment and demands for compulsory monitoring.

Progress
Industrial boilers (e.g. in the chemical or metallurgical industry) are subject to stricter regulatory supervision and emission limits. The decreasing trend in Hg emissions here is related to the modernization of combustion technologies.

Progress: Hg emissions from these boilers are decreasing due to improved operation and flue gas cleaning technologies.

▼ SMELTING AND ROASTING PROCESSES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF NON-FERROUS METALS

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

Measures
The relevant EU and environmental legislation (the Act on Air, the Act on Industrial Emissions, the conclusions of BAT(BREF)/BEP, the Act on EIA/SEA) sets out measures aimed at reducing emissions and use monitoring to determination of pollution. In the framework of granting operation permissions the are specified emission limits for new and existing technologies and equipment and demands for compulsory monitoring.

Progress
This industry is a significant source of heavy metals, including Hg, but modern processes and BAT/BEP technologies in metallurgy are gradually reducing these emissions.

Progress: Improving technological processes in accordance with relevant legislation (e.g. IPPC/IED) ensures a decrease in Hg in the long term.

▼ WASTE INCINERATION FACILITIES

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

Measures
The relevant EU and environmental legislation (the Act on Air, the Act on Industrial Emissions, the conclusions of BAT(BREF)/BEP, the Act on EIA/SEA) sets out measures aimed at reducing emissions and use monitoring to determination of pollution. In the framework of granting operation permissions the are specified emission limits for new and existing technologies and equipment and demands for compulsory monitoring.

Progress

Until 2006, municipal waste incineration plants were one of the main sources of Hg emissions to the air in Slovakia. After the modernization of the incineration plants, emission reduction technologies were installed, which also significantly reduced Hg emissions.

Progress: By modernizing the incineration plants, the amount of Hg emissions released is decreasing and their contribution to total emissions is now relatively low.

▼ CEMENT CLINKER PRODUCTION FACILITIES

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

Measures
The relevant environmental legislation (the Act on Air, the Act on Industrial Emissions, the conclusions of BAT(BREF)/BEP, the Act on EIA/SEA) sets out measures aimed at reducing emissions and use monitoring to determination of pollution. In the framework of granting operation permissions the are specified emission limits for new and existing technologies and equipment and demands for compulsory monitoring.

Progress
Cement production produces Hg emissions, it is released at high temperature and is bound in raw materials. Improved combustion technologies, gas recirculation and BAT measures have contributed to reducing these emissions.

Progress: Although Hg emissions in this category have not been dominant in the past, their trend is towards reduction thanks to regulations and technological innovations.

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?
31 December 2023

Please indicate where this inventory is available
Inventory of emissions from medium and large stationary sources of air pollution in the Slovak Republic
https://neisrep.shmu.sk/main_gui.php

National Register of Pollutant Releases and Off-Site Transfers (hereinafter referred to as the National Pollution Register)
https://nrz.shmu.sk/sk/uvodna-stranka
https://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/sk/un/clrtap/
https://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/sk/un/clrtap/inventories/

Attach
{Empty}

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 EU acquis and national law fully cover Art. 8 of the MC.
- Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)
- Directive (EU) 2024/1785 amending Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) and Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste
- BAT conclusions

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

Progress in reducing Hg emissions for point source categories of pollution (Annex D of the Minamata Convention).

The emission trend of Hg has generally been on a downward trend. Since 2009, the emission trend has remained stable. The main contributor to Hg emissions was, until 2006, energy production, mainly incineration of municipal waste with energy recovery. After this year, both Slovak municipal waste incineration plants installed emission reduction technologies, which reduced Hg emissions, graphical representation is provided in the annex source: https://oeab.shmu.sk/emisie/celkove/trendy.html

▼ 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.
Relevant EU and national legislation e.g. Directive (EU) 2010/75/EU, Water Act, Waste Act...

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?
11 March 2023

Please indicate where this inventory is available.
{Empty}

Please explain
https://nrz.shmu.sk/sk/nrz-databaza#/map; https://nrz.shmu.sk/sk/uvodna-stranka; https://neisrep.shmu.sk/main_gui.php;

Part E - Additional comments on this article

The National Register of Pollutant Releases and Off-Site Transfers (hereinafter referred to as the National Register of Pollution) is an information system based on the mandatory periodic reporting of data on pollutant releases and off-site transfers.
The Ministry of the Environment has entrusted the Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute with the administration of the National Register of Pollution (abbreviated as NRZ).
The obligation to report data to the NRZ is defined in Act No. 205/2004 Coll., on the collection, storage and dissemination of information on the environment and on amendments and supplements to certain acts, as amended.
Obliged persons report to the National Pollution Register, in particular, data on the amount of pollutants:
released into the air,
released into water,
released into soil,
transferred in wastewater
and data on the amount of waste transferred outside the site of the establishment.

For these purposes, the NRZ Information System was created, which serves for the notification, control, processing and disclosure of the reported data. Publicly available data can be found on the NRZ database page.

▼ 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) 2024/1849 of the European Parliament and of the Council
amending Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury as regards dental amalgam and other mercury-added products subject to export, import and manufacturing restrictions
- 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
- national legislation - Waste Act
At present Slovakia does not have such a facility in its territory, because of low amount of such mercury.All temporary stored mercury is mainly the mercury from recycling and recovery facilities. These facilities dispose by operation permit with defined conditions for environmental sound interim storage of mercury product.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 11: MERCURY WASTES

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

◉ Yes

○ No

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

Please describe measure and effectiveness of measures
{Empty}

☑ Yes - the party has taken measures so that mercury waste is recovered, recycled, reclaimed or directly re-used for a use allowed to a party under the Convention or for environmentally sound disposal pursuant to paragraph 3 (a)

Please describe measure and effectiveness of measures
{Empty}

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

Please describe measure and effectiveness of measures
{Empty}

If the party answered yes to any measures above, please describe the measures implemented pursuant to paragraph 3, and please also describe the effectiveness of those measures.
Regulation (EU) 2024/1849 of the European Parliament and of the Council
amending Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury as regards dental amalgam and other mercury-added products subject to export, import and manufacturing restrictions
- 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
- relevant EU and national legislation - Waste Act and relevant orders, Basel convention, Transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and disposal legislation

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
Localities/contaminated sites, with relevant pollutants (not only mercury) are identified and included inpublicly available database called „The Environmental Burden Information System (EBIS)". Contaminatedsites are gradually reviewed and remediated in accordance with polluter pays principle and inaccordance with the relevant legislation (Act No. 409/2011, Act No. 569/2007 and Decree No.51/2008). The main policy document in relation to contaminated sites is "The State Program of Environmental Burden Remediation", work out for time period 2022-2027 . The sites polluted by mercury are mainly caused by the old historical mining industry and metal processing, abandoned pesticide warehouses and landfills.
In the Slovak Republic, within the framework of the EBIS, contaminated sites are identified with concentrations of mercury above the relevant limits (above the indicative ID and intervention IT criteriaaccording to the Internal Directive of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic for thedevelopment of a risk analysis of polluted territory). For soil and rock environment ID criteria = 2.5mg/kg and IT criteria for residential zones = 10 mg/kg, for industry = 20 mg/kg. For groundwater ID=2µg/l, IT=5µg/l.
In the EBIS there are registered also so-called "likely ("probable") environmental burdens",
environmental burdens and rehabilitated and reclaimed localities. In the case of probable burdens, this is only a presumption based on indications (activity, predicted pollution releases and its manifestations,etc.). In the case of environmental loads (confirmed), there are also analyses showing increased concentrations of mercury in the rock environment and/or groundwater. In the case of old mining localities after restoration and re-cultivation there is residual contamination.

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
The Slovakia does not have "separate" financial resources for the implementation of the Minamata Convention obligations. There is a relevant legislation in place and competent authorities determined and the policies, activities and measures are performed within their competencies and also by the private sector. Further other environmental policies, strategies and action plans are in place, which help with fulfillment of the Minamata Convention obligations.

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.
The Slovak Republic have not been able to contribute to the mechanism because of the budgetary constraints.

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
The Slovak Republic have not been able to contribute to the mechanism because of the budgetary constraints.

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 Slovak Republic have not been able to contribute to the mechanism because of the budgetary constraints.

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Please specify
The Slovak Republic is not eligible to receive such a support.

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
The Slovak republic was not able to provide such a support because of the budgetary constraints andlimited personal capacities.

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.
The Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic publishes the Report on state of the environment on
yearly bases. The Report include information on mercury pollution in environmental elements (air,water, soil). The information on mercury pollution is public available for general public. These information can be used in the decision making process with the public participation.
https://www.enviroportal.sk/spravy-o-stave-zp-sr

Action Plan for the Environment and Health for the Residents of the Slovak Republic
https://www.enviroportal.sk/dokument/akcny-plan-pre-zivotne-prostredie-a-zdravie-pre-obyvatelov-sr

Emissions data:
https://neisrep.shmu.sk/main_gui.php
https://nrz.shmu.sk/sk/uvodna-stranka

Register of locations with possible occurrence of POPs substances: https://www.enviroportal.sk/pops-latky

Contaminated sites data: https://www.enviroportal.sk/ez

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Supplemental: If yes, describe the measures that have been taken.
The updated NEHAP (National Environmental Health Action Plan) sets priorities for minimizing the adverse effects of chemicals on human health and the environment, namely by replacing hazardous chemicals with safer alternatives, including non-chemical ones; reducing exposure of vulnerable groups to hazardous chemicals, especially during early development; strengthening risk assessment and research capacities to better understand human exposure to chemicals and the associated disease burden; applying the precautionary principle as appropriate; introducing and using human biomonitoring as an effective tool in guiding policies and measures to prevent health impacts from chemicals through exposure reduction. These priorities include activities to eliminate the impact of emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds from anthropogenic activities, ensuring the necessary level of protection of human health and the environment; application of environmental measures and enforcement of conditions relating to the use, storage and trade of mercury, mercury compounds and mercury mixtures and measures relating to the production, use and trade of mercury-added products, as well as the management of mercury waste.

Biomonitoring of heavy metals in the working and living environment
As part of the project 7.6. Biomonitoring of heavy metals in the working and living environment, a total of 388 samples of biological material were examined in 2021, in which lead, mercury, chromium, nickel, cadmium, arsenic, manganese, selenium and antimony in biological material were determined. The biological limit values specified in the above-cited legislative regulations for heavy metals in the blood and urine of employees, as well as the recommended values of heavy metals for the general population, were not exceeded in any of the analyzed samples. Nevertheless, monitoring of heavy metals in biological material is very important because it provides information on the exposure of individuals, which can be further used for diagnostic, therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, and therefore it is important to continue this project.
https://www.uvzsr.sk/web/uvz/7-6-biomonitoring-tazkych-kovov-v-pracovnom-a-zivotnom-prostredi?
p_l_back_url=%2Fweb%2Fuvz%2Fvyhladavanie%3Fp_l_back_url%3D%252Fweb%252Fuvz%252Fvyhladavanie%253Fq%253Dortu%2525C5%2525A5%26q%3Dortu%25C5%

The Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic draws attention to the occurrence of dangerous cosmetic products in the European Union, which were reported to the Safety Gate/RAPEX system (the EU system for the rapid exchange of information on dangerous non-food products) by control authorities in Lithuania, Sweden and the Slovak Republic.

The Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic elaborated the National Action Plan for minimization of dental amalgam use. The Strategy contains actions which protect health and vulnerable population such as children, pregnant and breasting women. There are also measures in place to protect the health of dental practitioners and promote the cleaner health services.

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

The Slovak Republic is a member of the European Union. There are expert working groups in place withthe possibility for exchange of information and expertise and for creation and submission of newproposals for effective implementation of the Convention.
At national level cooperation among relevant ministries and stakeholders dealing with mercury issuesand responsibilities are in place.

▼ 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 Information on current state and development trends (in air, water and soil mercury pollution) are published in the Report on state of the Environment on yearly bases. This report is public available. Also the National Action Plan for decreasing of use of dental amalgam was set out by the Ministry of Health in 2019 and is public available (www.sazp.sk).
On the web page https://www.air.sk there are published information on some air pollution sources including mercury. The are in place any other databases such a pollutant release and transfer register, IPPC register, contaminated sites register, etc. All strategic documents for environment, government documents are public available.
www.enviroportal.sk

Relevant links see in questions above.

(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

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

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

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

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

☐ Harmonized methodologies for the activities undertaken under subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 of article 19

☐ Information on the environmental cycle, transport (including long-range transport and deposition), transformation and fate of mercury and mercury compounds in a range of ecosystems, taking appropriate account of the distinction between anthropogenic and natural emissions and releases of mercury and of remobilization of mercury from historic deposition

☐ Information on commerce and trade in mercury and mercury compounds and mercury-added products

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

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

Part E - Additional comments on this article

In the area of dental amalgam Slovakia developed The National Action Plan for decreasing of use of dental amalgam in 2019 with concrete measures e.g. the dental practitioners are educated with new technics and products/filing not containing mercury; the educational program for future dentist was elaborated in line of decreasing of dental amalgam use.

The ban is well promoted through a combination of legislation, a national plan, obligations for clinics and information for professionals and the public. The system allows patients to be aware of alternatives, clinics to be technically and legally prepared, while minimizing environmental risk.

Study: Amalgam in Slovak dental practices - facts, alternatives, perspectives
https://stomatolog.skzl.sk/en/artkey/sst-202201-0002_amalgam-v-slovenskych-zubnych-ambulanciach-fakty-alternativy-perspektivy.php?utm_source=chatgpt.com

The Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic (ÚVZ SR) implemented a project entitled "Monitoring mercury and indoor air quality in healthcare facilities" — it involves measuring mercury exposure in healthcare personnel and patients with amalgam fillings, as well as measuring mercury concentration in the air in dental clinics when working with amalgam.

The Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic (MOE) has a section on its website called “Records of metallic mercury and certain mercury compounds and mixtures”.
The state keeps records of the use, imports/exports of mercury and its compounds within industry

The Ministry of the Environment (BAT Centre) and the Slovak Environmental Agency provide information on best available techniques in general (BAT references, implementation of BREF documents), which they also use to control emissions of toxic substances, including mercury. These resources help in the selection of technical solutions for industry and waste management.A large part of the technical recommendations (BAT/BEP) and analyses of the technical/economic availability of mercury-free alternatives come from standard international documents, which are also recommended and used in national assessments.

In Slovakia, there are studies and information that deal with the occurrence of mercury in food (or at least in some separate components of the food chain), although the research is not completely uniform or systematic across all types of food.

The Institute of Hygiene of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Prague (Košice) analyzed samples of fish and fish products distributed on the market - overestimated mercury content was found in samples (e.g. frozen or canned sea fish/fish products). In one study, approximately 46% of 350 analyzed samples were above the limit permitted in the Food Code of the Slovak Republic.

In regions with contaminated soil (for example, in locations near former mines or ore processing plants), contamination of plants has been investigated: one study found significantly elevated levels of mercury in vegetables (e.g., potatoes, parsley, carrots) and plants from soil that was heavily contaminated. The authors warn that consuming food from such locations may be risky.
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32208576/

Research and monitoring of environmental loads in certain locations (for example, through projects of academic or scientific institutions) — not always focused only on food, but also including contamination of soil, water and biota, which affects the food chain.

Official authorities (ŠVPS SR and RÚVZ/ÚVZ SR) carry out official food monitoring: the results of controls are part of annual reports and official control systems (including possible recalls of goods when exceeding limit values are detected). In 2019-2021, the reports also mentioned exceeding limit findings in fish in some areas and subsequent measures.

▼ 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}