

FIRST FULL NATIONAL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY 2021



* Question 13.3 amended by Denmark on 29 June 2022

REPORTING PERIOD:

16 August 2017 to 31 December 2020

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party

Denmark

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

18 May 2017

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party

16 August 2017

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution

Ministry of the Environment

Title of National Focal Point

Ms.

Name of National Focal Point

Lone Schou

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3. Information about the contact officer submitting the reporting format if different from the above

Focal Point is submitting the national report

- ☒ Information is submitted by the national focal point
- ☐ Information is submitted through the national focal point by the contact officer

▼ ART. 3: MERCURY SUPPLY SOURCES AND TRADE

3.1. Does the party have any primary mercury mines that were operating within its territory at the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Additional information on this question if needed

{Empty}

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
- ☒ No

3.3. Has the party endeavoured to identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons and sources of mercury supply generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year that are located within its territory?

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

ba34_subsection

*If the party answered Yes to Question 3 above:

i. Please attach the results of your endeavor or indicate where it is available on the internet, unless unchanged from a previous reporting round.

Denmark does NOT have any stocks exceeding 50 metric tons or stocks of the generation of 10 metric tons pr year within its territory. We have a very limited use (dental amalgam), no production of products containing mercury and no use of mercury in processes and no import and export of Mercury.

i. Please attach the results of your endeavor or indicate where it is available on the internet, unless unchanged from a previous reporting round.

{Empty}

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

from such stocks and sources.

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3.4. Does the party have excess mercury available from the decommissioning of chlor-alkali facilities?

☐ Yes

☒ No

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

Additional information if needed

{Empty}

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 the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

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▼ ART. 4: MERCURY-ADDED PRODUCTS

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Yes (implementing paragraph 2 of article 4)

If yes, please provide information on the measures.

Measures implemented in EU Regulation 2017/852 of 17 May 2017 article 5

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

If yes, please provide information on the measures.

Measures implemented in EU Regulation 2017/852 of 17 May 2017 article 10

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 under article 4?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If yes, please provide information on the measures.

Measures implemented in EU Regulation 2017/852 of 17 May 2017

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

If yes, please provide information on the measures.

Measures implemented in EU Regulation 2017/852 of 17 May 2017 article 8

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

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

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

☐ I 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.

Measures implemented in EU Regulation 2017/852 of 17 May 2017 article 7.

Furthermore, the Commission has Implementing Decision (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 chlor-alkali.

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

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

If yes, please provide information on these measures.

Measures implemented in EU Regulation 2017/852 of 17 May 2017 article 7

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)

If yes, please provide information on these measures.

Measures implemented in EU Regulation 2017/852 of 17 May 2017 article 7

SODIUM OR POTASSIUM METHYLATE OR ETHYLATE

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

If yes, please provide information on these measures.

Measures implemented in EU Regulation 2017/852 of 17 May 2017 article 7

PRODUCTION OF POLYURETHANE USING MERCURY-CONTAINING CATALYSTS

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

If yes, please provide information on these measures.

Measures implemented in EU Regulation 2017/852 of 17 May 2017

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. Is there any facility that has been developed 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

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

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▼ ART. 7: ARTISANAL AND SMALL-SCALE GOLD MINING

7.1. Have steps been taken to reduce, and where feasible eliminate, the use of mercury and mercury compounds in, and the emissions and releases to the environment of mercury from, artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing subject to article 7 within your territory?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☒ There is no artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing subject to article 7 in which mercury amalgamation is used in the territory

7.2. Has the party determined and notified the secretariat that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing within its territory is more than insignificant?

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

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▼ ART. 8: EMISSIONS

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

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

- ☐ Coal-fired power plants
- ☐ Coal-fired industrial boilers
- ☐ Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals
- ☐ Waste incineration facilities
- ☐ Cement clinker production facilities

Has the party required the use of best available techniques or best environmental practices (BAT/BEP) to control and where feasible reduce emissions for new sources no later than 5 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Attach relevant documentation

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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

Large combustion plants are regulated by Statutory Order no. 1940 of 4 October 2021 on the limitation of certain air pollutant emissions from large combustion plants. The Statutory Order is an implementation of Chapter X and Annex X of the Industrial Emissions Directive (IE Directive).

Large combustion plants that use coal as fuel are covered by the executive order, regardless of whether the combustion plant is part of a power (heating) plant or is a combustion plant at an industrial plant.

The Statutory Order does not have emission limit values for mercury from coal-fired plants. The Statutory Order requires that combustion plants fired with rock or lignite are measured for the emission of total mercury at least once a year.

Large combustion plants are covered by BAT conclusions for large combustion plants. (Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/1442 of 31 July 2017 laying down BAT (best available techniques) conclusions in accordance with Directive 2010/75 / EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards large combustion plants.) Link: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DA/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L:2017:212:FULL&from=DA>

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▼ 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

Coal-fired industrial boilers can in Denmark be either covered by the requirements for large combustion plants (see the reply for coal-fired power plants) or requirements for medium-sized combustion plants

Regulation of mercury emissions from medium-sized combustion plants
Existing coal-fired combustion plants are subject to approval and are covered by standard terms for list item G201 in the Statutory Order on Standard Terms. (Executive Order no. 2027 of 15 November 2021 on standard terms in the approval of list companies)

Standard condition no. 5 requires that i.a. coal must not be used in plants with an input power of less than 5 MW.

Standard condition no. 7 for list item G201 sets the emission limit value for mercury for coal-

fired combustion plants.

Standard condition no. 19 requires monitoring (performance control) of mercury from coal-fired combustion plants.

The Statutory Order on medium-sized combustion plants regulates mercury emissions from new coal-fired medium-sized combustion plants from 20 December 2018 and from existing coal-fired medium-sized combustion plants from 1 January 2025/1 January 2030, depending on the size. The Statutory order does not regulate mercury emissions from coal-fired medium-sized combustion plants. (Executive Order no. 1535 of 9 December 2019 on environmental requirements for medium-sized combustion plants)

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▼ 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

Melting and grinding processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals are covered by the BAT conclusions for the non-ferrous metal industries (COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2016/1032

of 13 June 2016 laying down BAT (Best Available Techniques) conclusions in accordance with Directive 2010/75 / EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the non-ferrous metal industries). Link:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32016D1032&from=EN>

The BAT conclusions for the non-ferrous metal industries of 13 June 2016 were published on 30 June 2016, and the affected companies must now have reassessed their approvals and comply with the new BAT terms within four years. This means that the reassessment must be completed and possibly changes must be implemented so that the new terms are complied with by 30 June 2020.

BAT 10 requires mercury monitoring

BAT 11 specifies techniques for preventing and reducing mercury emissions, which are considered BAT, and BAT-AELs for mercury, which apply to pyrometallurgical processes.

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▼ 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

Waste (co) incineration plants are covered by the Waste Incineration Order (Statutory Order no. 1271 of 21 November 2017 on plants that incinerate waste). The Statutory Order is an implementation of Chapter X and Annex X of the Industrial Emissions Directive (IE Directive).

In the Statutory Order, section 1, section 2, no. 3, the Statutory Order has requirements for monitoring (performance control) of mercury emissions.

Annex 3 of the Statutory Order has an emission limit value for mercury for waste incineration plants.

Annex 4 of the Statutory Order has an emission limit value for mercury for waste incineration plants.

Waste incineration plants and certain co-incineration plants are covered by BAT conclusions for incineration (COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2019/2010 of 12 November 2019 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions under Directive 2010/ of the European Parliament/ / EU on industrial emissions from waste incineration). Link: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DA/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32019D2010&from=EN>

BAT 4 requires mercury monitoring

BAT 31 sets out techniques for preventing and reducing mercury emissions, which are considered BAT, and BAT-AELs for mercury, which apply to waste incineration.

The BAT conclusions for companies that incinerate waste, co-incinerate waste and / or treat slag from waste incineration were published on 3 December 2019. The affected companies must have reassessed their environmental approvals and connection permits for wastewater and comply with the new BAT conditions no later than 4 years later. This means that the reassessment must be completed and possibly changes to the company, including new conditions for self-monitoring as a result of the BAT conclusions, must be implemented by 3 December 2023.

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▼ 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

Cement kilns that co-incinerate waste are covered by the Statutory Order on Waste Incineration. Annex 4, section 2.3, sets the emission limit value for mercury. Annex 1, section 2, no. 3, requirements for monitoring (performance control) of mercury emissions.

Cement production plants are covered by BAT conclusions for the Cement, lime and magnesium oxide industries. (Commission Implementing Decision of 26 March 2013 laying down the BAT (Best Available Techniques) conclusions in accordance with Directive 2010/75 / EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions from the production of cement, lime and magnesium oxide). Link: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:100:FULL:da:PDF>

BAT 5 requires mercury monitoring

BAT 28 sets out techniques for preventing and reducing mercury emissions, which are considered BAT, and BAT-AELs for mercury, which apply to the cement industry.

The BAT conclusion was published on 9 April 2013, and the companies concerned must now have their approvals re-evaluated and comply with the new BAT terms within four years. This means that the reassessment must be completed and possibly changes must be implemented so that the new terms are complied with before 9 April 2017.

Progress

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Have the measures for existing sources under paragraph 5 of article 8 been implemented no later than 10 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

☒ Yes

☐ No

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Have not been a party for 5 years

If yes, when was the inventory last updated?

Sun, 03/01/2020 – 00:00

Please indicate where this inventory is available

I DANISH EMISSION INVENTORIES FOR STATIONARY COMBUSTION PLANTS Inventories until 2018 – Scientific Report from DCE – Danish Center for Environment and Energy No. 424 2021. An inventory of mercury emissions from stationary incineration plants in 2018, see sections 4. (emission factors) and 7.12 (emission factors).

Link: <https://dce2.au.dk/pub/SR424.pdf>

I ANNUAL DANISH INFORMATIVE INVENTORY REPORT TO UNECE Emission inventories from the base year of the protocols to year 2018 Scientific Report from DCE – Danish Center for Environment and Energy No. 369 2020. The total mercury emissions in 2018, see section 2.3.5.

Link: <https://dce2.au.dk/pub/SR369.pdf>

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

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

8.5. Has the party chosen to prepare a national plan setting out the measures to be taken to control emissions from relevant sources and its expected targets, goals and outcomes?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{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
☐ I do not know

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

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

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▼ ART. 10: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND INTERIM STORAGE OF MERCURY, OTHER THAN WASTE MERCURY

10.1. Has the party taken measures to ensure that the interim storage of non-waste mercury and mercury compounds intended for a use allowed to a party under the Convention is undertaken in an environmentally sound manner?

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I do not know

Please indicate the measures taken to ensure that such interim storage is undertaken in an environmentally sound manner and the effectiveness of those measures.

General storage requirements due to the Chemical Regulation (classification and labeling of chemicals in the EU). However we do not have any interim storage in Denmark.

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

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▼ ART. 11: MERCURY WASTES

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

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Please describe the measures implemented pursuant to paragraph 3, and please also describe the effectiveness of those measures.

EU Regulation 2017/852 article 11, 12 13 and 14

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

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No
- ☐ I do not know

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

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▼ ART. 12: CONTAMINATED SITES

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please elaborate

Denmark has a Soil Pollution Act in place since 2000. The latest review of the act is from 2006. The Soil Pollution Act contribute to preventing, removing or limiting soil pollution and prevent or prevent harmful effects from soil pollution on nature, the environment and human health.

The law aims in particular to protect drinking water interests, to prevent health problems in the use of contaminated areas, to prevent further pollution in connection with the relocation of contaminated soil and to maintain the polluter as the one who must first and foremost make an effort.

According to the Soil Pollution Act, or the Act on Contaminated Soil, it is the regions that map contaminated areas, advise on the use and are responsible for the clean-up.

The regions map contaminated areas, advise on the use of contaminated areas and are responsible for any clean-up or other measures aimed at reducing the risk of contaminated areas.

Mapping is done in two ways. This is done either because there is knowledge of activities that may have caused pollution in a specific area, or if there is documentation of pollution.

Other tasks in the field of soil pollution are handled by the municipalities, which classify areas with slightly contaminated areas, issue permits for building and construction work on mapped areas.

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

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▼ ART. 13: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISM

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please specify

Denmark has used resources in developing EU and national regulation that implements the requirements of the Convention. We are as well using ressources on monitoring, and information. We do not have an estimate on the financial ressources used on any of these issues.

Please provide comments, if any.

{Empty}

13.2. Supplemental: Has the party, within its capabilities, contributed to the mechanism referred to in paragraph 5 of article 13?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please specify

Has contributed to the SIP every year

Please provide comments, if any.

{Empty}

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please specify

Denmark has contributed to the SP in 2017/18.

Please provide comments, if any.

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Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

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

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

Please specify

No party has sought capacity-building or technical assistance from Denmark.

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

Please specify

Denmark has not sought 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

In Denmark we have a Green Technology Program (MUDP). This program have in 2015–2017 supported a Minamata Convention mercury related project with the purpose to clean up the miners' waste heaps, which are scattered in the respective countries.

In 2017–2021 a project on mercury with the purpose to investigate whether it is possible, using on-site conductive heating, to effectively remove the pollution incl. mercury from a contaminated soil.

In addition, the MUDP strategy 2020–2023 has a concrete focus on e.g. mercury, as the focus is on: "Combating pollution with particularly problematic substances incl. mercury, dioxin, brominated flame retardants, phthalates and endocrine disruptors "

The MUDP action plan for 2021 also focuses on hazardous substances / heavy metals:

"Projects that solve waste problems inherited from the past in the form of landfills of hazardous substances also have a high priority. MUDP therefore encourages applications from projects that can develop new methods for cleaning up soil contaminants.

In addition, there is a continuing need for the development of new technologies, solutions and precise analysis methods that can reduce emissions of pollutants, pollutants including microplastics and pesticides, heavy metals, PAHs and drugs for the aquatic and marine environment via rain and wastewater from households and industry. . "

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

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▼ ART. 16: HEALTH ASPECTS

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

Supplemental: If yes, describe the measures that have been taken.

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (DVFA) as part of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries has on its homepage information with regard to exposure for mercury in food (only in Danish <https://www.foedevarestyrelsen.dk/Leksikon/Sider/Kviks%C3%B8lv-i-f%C3%B8devarer.aspx>).

16.2. Have any other measures been taken to protect human health in accordance with article 16?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Supplemental: If yes, describe the measures that have been taken.

By national legislation – Denmark have limit values for mercury in food (Danish Statutory Order nr. 921 of 15/08/2014) as well as nutritional advice for especially pregnant women.

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

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▼ ART. 17: INFORMATION EXCHANGE

17.1. Has the party facilitated the exchange of information referred to in article 17, paragraph 1?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please provide more information, if any

Information can be found on the Home page of the Danish Environmental Protection Agency <https://mst.dk/> as well as on the home page of The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration <https://www.foedevarestyrelsen.dk/Sider/forside.aspx>.

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

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▼ ART. 18: PUBLIC INFORMATION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

If yes, please indicate the measures that have been taken and the effectiveness of those measures

Information can be found on the Home page of the Danish Environmental Protection Agency <https://mst.dk/> as well as on the home page of The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration <https://www.foedevarestyrelsen.dk/Sider/forside.aspx>.

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

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▼ ART. 19: RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

If yes, please describe these actions

The National Monitoring Program for the Aquatic Environment and Nature (NOVANA) monitors the state of the aquatic environment and nature in the areas that are prioritized in relation to the politically determined financial framework.

NOVANA contributes in particular to Denmark fulfilling the obligations we have in relation to national legislation, EU directives and international conventions on monitoring of the aquatic environment, nature and air.

The subject data center for Point Sources (under the Danish Environmental Protection Agency) collects all hydrological point source data in connection with the national monitoring program NOVANA.

Point sources are direct discharges from treatment plants, industry, rain-related outlets, scattered settlements, freshwater fish farms and saltwater-based fish farming.

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

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▼ COMMENTS

Part C: Comments regarding possible challenges in meeting the objectives of the Convention (Art. 21, para. 1)

{Empty}

▼ SUPPLEMENTAL – ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Supplemental: Part D: Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

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