

FIRST FULL NATIONAL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY 2021



REPORTING PERIOD:

16 August 2017 to 31 December 2020

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party

European Union

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

European Commission

Title of National Focal Point

Legal adviser

Name of National Focal Point

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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.

According to Art 18(1)(d)(i) of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on Mercury and Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1752 establishing reporting format and frequency: by 1/1/2020 and by 30/09/2021 and at appropriate intervals thereafter, EU Member States shall prepare, provide to the European Commission and make publicly available on the Internet a report containing inter alia a list of sites located in their territories where stocks of more than 50 metric tonnes of mercury other than mercury waste are located as well as the amount of mercury at each site.

Please refer to individual EU Member States' reports submitted to the Minamata Secretariat according to Article 21 of the Minamata Convention.

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

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

By the end of 2017, 6000 metric tonnes in the EU of excess mercury generated by the mandatory decommissioning of mercury cells in the chlor-alkali industry were identified. In accordance with Art. 11 of the 2017/852/EU Mercury Regulation, such mercury must be disposed of (no re-use, no recycling). In undertaking disposal operations, Art. 13 of Directive 2008/98/EC requires Member States to dispose of their waste without endangering human health and the environment.

Measures on the ESM disposal of mercury waste from chlor-alkali are set out in Art. 13 of the 2017/852/EU Mercury Regulation and in the 1991/31/EC Landfill Directive:

– Mercury waste may be temporarily stored in liquid form provided that specific requirements for the temporary storage of mercury waste as laid down in Annexes I, II and III to Directive 1999/31/EC are complied with and that such storage occurs in above-ground facilities dedicated to and equipped for the temporary storage of mercury waste.

– Prior to being permanently disposed of, mercury waste shall undergo conversion and, where intended to be disposed of in above-ground facilities, conversion and solidification. Mercury waste that underwent conversion and, if applicable, solidification shall only be permanently disposed of in the following permanent storage facilities licensed for disposal of hazardous waste:

(a) salt mines that are adapted for permanent storage of mercury waste that underwent conversion, or deep underground hard rock formations providing a level of safety and confinement equivalent to or higher than that of such salt mines; or

(b) above-ground facilities dedicated to and equipped for the permanent storage of mercury waste that underwent conversion and solidification and that provide a level of safety and confinement equivalent to or higher than that of the facilities referred to in point (a).

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

According to Article 3(1) and (2) of the 2017/852/EU Mercury Regulation, the export of mercury and of mixtures of mercury listed in Annex I to this Regulation (mixture of mercury, with other substances, including alloys of mercury, with a mercury concentration of at least 95% by weight) is prohibited as from 01/01/2018.

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.

According to Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, and without prejudice to stricter requirements set out in other applicable Union legislation, the export, import and manufacturing in the Union of the mercury-added products set out in Annex II (implementing Annex A to the Minamata Convention) shall be prohibited as from 31/12/2018 or 31/12/2020. The prohibition shall not apply to any of the following mercury-added products:

- (a) Products that are essential for civil protection and military uses;
- (b) Products for research, for calibration of instrumentation, or for use as a reference standard.

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.

In accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852:

1. From 1 January 2019, dental amalgam shall only be used in pre-dosed encapsulated form. The use of mercury in bulk form by dental practitioners shall be prohibited.

2. From 1 July 2018, dental amalgam shall not be used for dental treatment of deciduous teeth, of children under 15 years and of pregnant or breastfeeding women, except when deemed strictly necessary by the dental practitioner based on the specific medical needs of the patient.

3. By 1 July 2019, each Member State shall set out a national plan concerning the measures it intends to implement to phase down the use of dental amalgam.

4. From 1 January 2019, operators of dental facilities in which dental amalgam is used or dental amalgam fillings or teeth containing such fillings are removed, shall ensure that their facilities are equipped with amalgam separators for the retention and collection of amalgam particles, including those contained in used water.

5. Capsules and amalgam separators complying with European standards, or with other national or international standards that provide an equivalent level of quality and retention, shall be presumed to satisfy the requirements set out in paragraphs 1 and 4.

6. Dental practitioners shall ensure that their amalgam waste, including amalgam residues, particles and fillings, and teeth, or parts therefore, contaminated by dental amalgam, is handled and collected by an authorised waste management establishment or undertaking.

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.

Article 2(4) of the 2017/852/EU Mercury Regulation defines mercury-added products fully in line with Art. 2(f) of the Minamata Convention (included product components).

The EU prohibits such an incorporation, without prejudice to the following exemptions, which are in line with Annex A to the Minamata Convention:

– Part B to Annex II to the 2017/852/EU Mercury Regulation allows the use of switches and relays, cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps for electronic displays and measuring devices, when they are used to replace a component of a larger equipment and provided that no mercury-free alternative is available.

– Selection of non-electronic measuring devices installed in large-scale equipment or those used for high precision measurement, where no mercury-free alternative is available

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.

Article 8 (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) of the 2017/852 EU Mercury Regulation sets a strict authorisation regime regarding the manufacturing and distribution in commerce (placing on the EU market) of 'new'

mercury-added products, i.e. those not manufactured or sold prior to 01/01/2018.

Such products cannot be manufactured in the EU nor placed on the EU market unless the economic operator concerned (i) demonstrates that it would provide significant environmental or health benefits and pose no significant risks either to the environment or to human health and where no technically practicable mercury-free alternatives providing such benefits are available and (ii) is authorised ultimately to do so by the European Commission.

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

If yes, please provide information on measures taken to address emissions and releases of mercury or mercury compounds from such facilities.

Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on Mercury, Annex III Part I on prohibiting the use of mercury or mercury compounds, whether in pure form or in mixtures, in manufacturing processes, states in point (e) that the production of sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate shall be prohibited as from 1 January 2028.

Annex III Part II to Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on Mercury specifies that the production of sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate shall be carried out in accordance with the following conditions:

- a) No use of mercury from primary mercury mining;
- b) Reduction of direct and indirect release of mercury and of mercury compounds into air, water and land in terms of per unit production by 50% by 2020 as compared to 2010;
- c) Supporting research and development in respect of mercury-free manufacturing processes; and
- d) As from 13 June 2017, the capacity of installations using mercury and mercury compounds for the production of sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate that were in operation before that date shall not be increased and no new installations shall be allowed.

Only one EU Member State still produces sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate using mercury as an electrode. Please refer to Article 21 report from Germany for more information on measures taken to address emissions and releases of mercury or mercury compounds from such facilities

If available, please provide information on the number and type of facilities and the estimated annual amount of mercury or mercury compounds used in those facilities.

Please refer to individual Article 21 report from EU Member States for more information

Please provide information on how much mercury (in metric tons) is used in the processes listed in the two first entries of Part II of Annex B in the last year of the reporting period.

Please refer to individual Article 21 report from EU Member States for more information

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.

According to Annex III, Part I, of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on Mercury, the use of mercury or mercury compounds, whether in pure form or in mixtures is prohibited in manufacturing processes. According to Part I point (d), from 11 December 2017 chlor-alkali production in which mercury is used as an electrode is prohibited.

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.

According to Annex II, Part I, of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, the use of mercury or mercury compounds, whether in pure form or in mixtures, as a catalyst, is prohibited in manufacturing processes, including for acetaldehyde production, from 1 January 2018.

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.

According to Annex III, Part I (b), of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, it is prohibited to use mercury or mercury compounds, whether in pure form or in mixtures, as a catalyst, for VCM production as from 1 January 2022.

SODIUM OR POTASSIUM METHYLATE OR ETHYLATE

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

If yes, please provide information on these measures.

According to Annex III, Part I (e) and Part II, of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, it is prohibited to use mercury or mercury compounds, whether in pure form or in mixtures, as a electrode, for sodium and potassium ethylate and methylate production as from 1 January 2028.

Annex III Part II to Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on Mercury specifies that the production of sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate shall be carried out in accordance with the following conditions:

- a) No use of mercury from primary mercury mining;
- b) Reduction of direct and indirect release of mercury and of mercury compounds into air, water and land in terms of per unit production by 50% by 2020 as compared to 2010;
- c) Supporting research and development in respect of mercury-free manufacturing processes; and
- d) As from 13 June 2017, the capacity of installations using mercury and mercury compounds for the production of sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate that were in operation before that date shall not be increased and no new installations shall be allowed.

PRODUCTION OF POLYURETHANE USING MERCURY-CONTAINING CATALYSTS

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

If yes, please provide information on these measures.

According to Annex III, Part I, of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, it is prohibited to use mercury or mercury compounds, whether in pure form or in mixtures for the production of polyurethane as from 1 January 2018.

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

If yes, please provide information on the steps.

According to Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852, artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing in which mercury amalgamation is used to extract gold from ore shall be prohibited.

One EU Member State hosts ASGM activities in its territory. Please refer to the Article 21 report from France for further information.

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 power plants

Emissions of mercury and mercury compounds is regulated at EU level under Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/1442 of 31 July 2017 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, for large combustion plants.

This Decision sets best available techniques–associated emission levels (BAT–AELs) for mercury BAT–associated emission levels for metals from the flue–gases of kiln firing processes emissions to air from relevant large combustion plants.

A new Decision will be re–published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 30 December 2021.

☒ Coal–fired industrial boilers

Coal–fired industrial boilers

Emissions of mercury and mercury compounds is regulated at EU level under Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/1442 of 31 July 2017 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, for large combustion plants.

This Decision sets best available techniques–associated emission levels (BAT–AELs) for mercury and mercury compound emissions to air from relevant large combustion plants.

A new Decision will be re–published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 30 December 2021.

☒ Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non–ferrous metals

Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non–ferrous metals

Emissions of mercury and mercury compounds is regulated at EU level under Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1032 of 13 June 2016 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, for the non–ferrous metals industries

This Decision sets best available techniques–associated emission levels for mercury and mercury compounds from the flue–gases of kiln firing processes to air from a pyrometallurgical process using raw materials containing mercury.

☒ Waste incineration facilities

Waste incineration facilities

Emissions of mercury and mercury compounds is regulated at EU level under Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/2010 of 12 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.

This Decision sets best available techniques–associated emission levels for mercury and mercury compounds to air for channelled mercury emissions to air from the incineration of waste.

☒ Cement clinker production facilities

Cement clinker production facilities

Emissions of mercury and mercury compounds is regulated at EU level under Commission Implementing Decision 2013/163/EU 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

This Decision sets best available techniques–associated emission levels for mercury and mercury compound to air from the flue–gases of kiln firing processes and from the flue–gases of kiln firing processes, when using wastes.

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

[EU_8.1.pdf](#)

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

The use of BAT is mandatory according to the 2010/75/EU Industrial Emissions Directive. Emissions of mercury and mercury compounds are controlled via best available techniques–associated emission levels set out in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/1442 of 31 July 2017 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, for large combustion plants.

Progress

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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

The use of BAT is mandatory according to the 2010/75/EU Industrial Emissions Directive. Emissions of mercury and mercury compounds are controlled via best available techniques—associated emission levels set out in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/1442 of 31 July 2017 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, for large combustion plants.

Progress

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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

The use of BAT is mandatory according to the 2010/75/EU Industrial Emissions Directive. Emissions of mercury and mercury compounds are controlled via best available techniques—associated emission levels set out in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1032 of 13 June 2016 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, for the non-ferrous metals industries

Progress

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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

The use of BAT is mandatory according to the 2010/75/EU Industrial Emissions Directive. Emissions of mercury and mercury compounds are controlled via best available techniques– associated emission levels set out in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/2010 of 12 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.

Progress

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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

The use of BAT is mandatory according to the 2010/75/EU Industrial Emissions Directive. Emissions of mercury and mercury compounds are controlled via best available techniques– associated emission levels set out in Commission Implementing Decision 2013/163/EU 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

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?

Tue, 11/30/2021 – 00:00

Please indicate where this inventory is available

<https://industry.eea.europa.eu/explore/explore-data-map/map>

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

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▼ 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

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

This information will soon follow.

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

This information will soon follow.

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.

According to Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, the interim storage of mercury and of mercury compounds and mixtures of mercury shall be carried out in an environmentally sound manner, in accordance with the thresholds and requirements set out in Directive 2012/18/EU on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances and Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions.

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.

The ESM measure described under Art. 11(3)(a) of the Convention is implemented at EU level in Articles 13 and 17 of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives.

The measure described under Art. 11(3)(b) of the Convention is implemented at EU level in Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on Mercury.

The EU is Party to the Basel Convention. The measure described under Art. 11(3)(c) of the Convention is

implemented at EU level in Articles 34 and 35 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste.

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

If yes, if the information is available, how much waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds has been subjected to final disposal under the reporting period? Please specify the method of the final disposal operation/operations.

The information on the amount of mercury waste subject to final disposal during the reporting period will soon be communicated. Please refer also to individual Member States' reports under Article 21 of the Convention.

In accordance with Article 13(3) of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on Mercury; Member States must ensure that, prior to being permanently disposed of, mercury waste shall undergo conversion and, where intended to be disposed of in above-ground facilities, conversion and solidification.

Mercury waste that underwent conversion and, if applicable, solidification shall only be permanently disposed of in the following permanent storage facilities licensed for disposal of hazardous waste:

- salt mines that are adapted for permanent storage of mercury waste that underwent conversion, or deep underground hard rock formations providing a level of safety and confinement equivalent to or higher than that of such salt mines; or
- above-ground facilities dedicated to and equipped for the permanent storage of mercury waste that underwent conversion and solidification and that provide a level of safety and confinement equivalent to or higher than that of the facilities referred to in point (a).

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

In accordance with Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on Mercury, the Commission has organised an exchange of information with the Member States on the measures taken at the level of each member State to identify and assess sites contaminated with mercury or mercury compounds and to address significant risks such contamination

may pose to the environment or human health.

The outcome of this exchange has resulted in a compilation of information on sites contaminated and potentially contaminated with mercury or mercury compounds in the Member States and on measures taken at member State level to address them.

Please refer to: <https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/19e66753-84ca-4e4e-a4a1-73befb368fc2/library/1c1cb013-d78d-4ecf-a1b0-032b15c23c72/details>

Please also refer to the individual Member States' reports under Article 21 of the Convention.

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

Please refer to the individual Member States' reports under Article 21 of the Convention.

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

The EU contributed to the GEF in 2021 (USD 99.161).

Please also refer to the individual Member States' reports under Article 21 of the Convention.

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

This information will follow soon.

Please provide comments, if any.

{Empty}

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

{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

More information will soon follow

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

Please specify

The EU has not received capacity-building or technical assistance.

Please provide comments, if any.

{Empty}

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Other

Please specify

The information will soon follow.

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

{Empty}

▼ ART. 16: HEALTH ASPECTS

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

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

Please refer to the individual Member States' report under Article 21 of the Convention

▼ 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

All EU legislation on mercury and mercury compounds, including BAT conclusions and reference documents as well as outcome of relevant studies are publicly accessible on the Internet, free of charge.

Furthermore, by means of a submission to the Minamata Secretariat, the EU has provided additional information on technical and economically viable alternatives for mercury-added products and manufacturing processes using mercury or mercury compounds.

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

{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, please indicate the measures that have been taken and the effectiveness of those measures
This information will follow soon.

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

{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, please describe these actions
The information will soon follow.

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

{Empty}

▼ 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

This information will soon follow.