

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

Germany

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

15 September 2017

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party

14 December 2017

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution

German Environment Agency – Umweltbundesamt

Title of National Focal Point

Dr.

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

a3_subsection

Full name of the institution

German Environment Agency – Umweltbundesamt

Title of contact officer

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▼ 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

If the party answered No above, please explain.

No individual stocks were found.

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

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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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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.

Germany has implemented the European Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury. The Regulation includes the provisions according to Article 4 of the Minamata Convention.

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.

Germany has elaborated a National Action Plan for gradual Reduction of dental amalgam.

The National Action Plan provides several measures according to the provisions Part II of Annex A of the Minamata Convention:

- Further strengthen prevention
- Education and training
- Informing patients and the public
- Minimize the entry of dental amalgam into the sewer system

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.

Germany has implemented the European Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury. The Regulation includes the provisions according to Article 4 of the Minamata Convention.

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.

Germany has implemented the European Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury. The Regulation includes the provisions according to Article 4 of the Minamata Convention.

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.

Germany has implemented the European Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury. The Regulation includes several measures to address emissions and releases of mercury or mercury compounds from such facilities:

Production of sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate

The production of sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate shall be carried out in accordance with point (e) of Part I

and subject to 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.

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.

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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.

The exact amount of mercury is part of the business and trade secret.

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.

Germany has implemented the European Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury. The Regulation includes a prohibition for chlor-alkali production from 11 December 2017 in which mercury is used as an electrode.

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)

If yes, please provide information on these measures.

See answer 5.1

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. 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 power plants

BAT-associated emission levels for mercury to air from the combustion of coal are for new plants < 300 MWth 1–3 µg/Nm³ and for new plants > 300 MWth 1–2 µg/Nm³.

For more information see:

https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2019-11/JRC_107769_LCPBref_2017.pdf

☒ Coal-fired industrial boilers

Coal-fired industrial boilers

BAT-associated emission levels for mercury to air from the combustion of coal are for new plants < 300 MWth 1–3 µg/Nm³ and for new plants > 300 MWth 1–2 µg/Nm³.

For more information see:

https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2019-11/JRC_107769_LCPBref_2017.pdf

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

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

For measures regarding new plants in the production of non-ferrous metals see:

https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2019-11/JRC109279_LVOC_Bref.pdf

☒ Waste incineration facilities

Waste incineration facilities

BAT-associated emission levels for channelled mercury emissions to air from the incineration of waste for new plants: <5–20 µg/Nm³ as daily average or 1–10 mg/Nm³ of a long-term sampling period.

For more information see:

https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2020-01/JRC118637_WI_Bref_2019_published_0.pdf

☒ Cement clinker production facilities

Cement clinker production facilities

For measures regarding new cement clinker production facilities see:

https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2019-11/CLM_Published_def_0.pdf

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

Measures to reduce mercury in coal-fired power plants and industrial boilers are for example:

- Activated carbon process (General Hg reduction rate: > 90%)
- Electrostatic precipitators (ESP) + Bag filter (BF): Reduction rate of Hg up to 90%
- Flue-gas desulphurization (venturi scrubber): Reduction efficiency of Hg up to 20 %

BAT-associated emission levels for mercury to air from the combustion of coal are for existing plants < 300 MWth 1–9 µg/Nm³ and for existing plants > 300 MWth 1–4 µg/Nm³.

For more information see:

https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2019-11/JRC_107769_LCPBref_2017.pdf

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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

Measures to reduce mercury in coal-fired power plants and industrial boilers are for example:

- Activated carbon process (General Hg reduction rate: > 90%)
- Electrostatic precipitators (ESP) + Bag filter (BF): Reduction rate of Hg up to 90%
- Flue-gas desulphurization (venturi scrubber): Reduction efficiency of Hg up to 20 %

BAT-associated emission levels for mercury to air from the combustion of coal are for existing plants < 300 MWth 1–9 µg/Nm³ and for existing plants > 300 MWth 1–4 µg/Nm³.

For more information see:

https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2019-11/JRC_107769_LCPBref_2017.pdf

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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

Measures to reduce mercury in the production of non-ferrous metals are for example:

- Chloride/Boliden-Norzink process (Separation efficiency: 74–99.7 %)
- Dowa filter (Separation efficiency: 88–97 %)
- Selenium filter (Separation efficiency: 71–95 %)
- Activated carbon filter; Lurgi process (Separation efficiency: 93–97 %)

BAT-associated emission levels for mercury to air (other than those that are routed to the sulphuric acid plant) from a pyrometallurgical process using raw materials containing mercury: 0.01–0.05 mg/Nm³)

For more information see: https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2019-11/JRC109279_LVOC_Bref.pdf

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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

Measures to reduce mercury in waste incineration facilities are for example:

- efficient separate collection of waste that may contain heavy metals, e.g. cells, batteries, dental amalgams
- notification of waste producers of the need to segregate mercury;

- identification and/or restriction of receipt of potential mercury-contaminated wastes by sampling and analysis of wastes where this is possible or by targeted sampling/testing campaigns;
- where such wastes are known to be received – controlled addition to avoid overload of the abatement system capacity.

Elemental mercury can be removed from the flue-gas stream by the following:

- Transformation into ionic mercury by adding oxidants and then deposition in a wet scrubber
- The alternative option is direct deposition on brominated or sulphur-doped activated carbon, hearth furnace coke, or zeolites.

BAT-associated emission levels for channeled mercury emissions to air from the incineration of waste for existing plants: <5–20 µg/Nm³ as daily average or 1–10 mg/Nm³ of a long-term sampling period.

BAT-associated emission levels for direct emissions to a receiving water body of mercury: 0.001–0.01 mg/L.

BAT-associated emission levels for indirect emissions to a receiving water body of mercury: 0.001–0.01 mg/L .

For more information see:

https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2020-01/JRC118637_WI_Bref_2019_published_0.pdf

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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

Measures to reduce mercury in cement clinker production facilities are for example:

- Activated carbon

BAT-associated emission levels of mercury from the flue-gases of kiln firing processes: <0.05 mg/Nm³.

Special attention has to be paid to the possible contamination of waste fuels used with mercury (e.g. waste wood). Because of the volatility of mercury, relevant higher mercury emissions may occur. Therefore, the mercury input via waste fuels has to be limited. For the use of waste, the measured emissions for mercury were observed to be below 0.03 mg/Nm³ measured as a daily average value, or 0.05 mg/Nm³ measured as a half hourly average value.

For more information see:

https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2019-11/CLM_Published_def_0.pdf

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?

Mon, 12/31/2018 – 00:00

Please indicate where this inventory is available

<https://www.thru.de/thrude/downloads/>

The emission development of mercury since 1990 can be found here:

<https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/luft/emissionen-von-luftschadstoffen>

Attach

- [DEU_8.3.xlsx](#)

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.

In Germany, relevant sources of emissions are defined as relevant if the source is obliged to report according to the Industrial Emission Directive.

These sources are defined by a capacity threshold (see Annex 1, IED).

- Coal fired plants: Combustion of fuels in installations with a total rated thermal input of 50 MW or more
- Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals: A melting capacity of more than 4 tons per day for lead and cadmium or 20 tons per day for all other metals.
- Disposal or recovery of waste in waste incineration plants or in waste co-incineration plants:
 - a) Incineration of non-hazardous wastes with a capacity of more than 3 tons per hour
 - b) Incineration of hazardous wastes with a capacity of more than 10 tons per day
- Production of cement, lime and magnesium oxide: production of cement clinker in rotary kilns with a production capacity exceeding 500 tons per day or in other kilns with a production capacity exceeding 50 tons per day

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

As part of the EU, Germany developed and updated guidelines that aim the reduction of mercury emission from these source categories.

▼ 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.

The directive on industrial emissions not only regulates air emissions but also the releases into water and soil. Appropriate measures are described in detail for the respective source category in BREF/BTAC (<https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reference>)

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

When was the inventory last updated?

2018-12-31

Please indicate where this inventory is available

<https://www.thru.de/thrude/downloads/>

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.

The interim storage of non-waste mercury and mercury compounds is subject to the european DIRECTIVE 1999/31/EC. The directive includes general requirements of landfills, waste acceptance criteria and procedures and control and monitoring procedures in operation and after-care phases.

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.

Germany is Party of the Basel Convention. Measures implemented pursuant to paragraph are outlined in te erupean mercur regulation (EU) 2017/852 .

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.

{Empty}

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

Contaminated sites are defined by the German Federal Soil Act as 1. Decommissioned waste disposal systems and other sites where waste has been treated, stored or deposited. 2. Sites of decommissioned systems and other sites, where environmentally hazardous substances were used that could cause harmful soil changes and other risks for individuals or the general public – except systems whose decommission requires approval according to Atomic Energy Act (BBodenSchG).

Since 1998/99 the German Federal Soil Act (BBodSchG) and German Federal Soil Protection and Contaminated Sites Ordinance (BBodSchV) have provided a nationwide legal basis for soil conservation and the evaluation and rehabilitation of contaminated sites. This comprises all sites contaminated with hazardous substances including mercury.

Through historical investigations, soil and groundwater sampling and assays, which are carried out by the authorities, often in conjunction with cadastral land surveys, information is compiled from sources such as municipal commercial registers, and is then assessed with the goal of identifying possible contaminated sites. The historical investigations include the manner in which the site in question was used as well as assessments of documents, maps, aerial photos, interviews and site inspections. During the subsequent initial assessment, the authorizing body determines whether there is good reason to believe that the site in question is contaminated. In Germany, a formal initial assessment following the historical investigation phase has proven to be effective in that it allows for further investigation of suspected contaminated sites and for their hazard related prioritization. Virtually all such sites have meanwhile been identified

Germany's federal states independently collect data of contaminated sites and take measures if needed. However, there is still no reporting obligation to the federal government. Due to missing automation, a specific query is not possible until now.

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

Germany has several projects that are intended to implement 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

Germany contributes to GEF and SIP.

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

see answer 14.3

Please provide comments, if any.

{Empty}

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

A bilateral project is being planned.

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

Please specify

Germany is a donor country

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

Before all Germany contributed 420 Mio. Euro to the 7th Replenishment Phase of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The GEF functions as the financing mechanism of the Minamata Convention. In addition, we supported projects:

Develop and conduct training on the implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury: SV Environmental Policy. The project has supported by 30.000,- Euro in 2018/19 with the goal to: Provide technical advice and develop and implement transformative policy approaches to promote environmental protection and conservation in international development cooperation. This included training in partner countries on the implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Development of WHO guidance on prioritization and planning for implementation of the health-related articles of the Minamata Convention

The project was supported by 50.000,- in 2018 with the goal to: Development of WHO guidance on overall prioritization and planning for implementation of the health-related articles of the Minamata Convention, including piloting of draft guidance in a number of countries, a brochure for policy makers summarizing the outcomes of previous WHO workshops for ministries of health, and promotion at COP2.

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.

{Empty}

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

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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
Germany is in exchange with several Parties and Non-Parties.

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
Germany provides information on mercury related topics on the federal government's websites.

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

Monitoring of Mercury and mercury compounds

Germany collects monitoring data of Mercury and Methyl-mercury of different compartments and different species since 1986, including human biomonitoring, marine, terrestrial, and limnic samples at the German Environment Specimen Bank:

<https://umweltprobenbank.de/de>

The data base for maritime environment (MUDAB) collected data of different compartments by using 42.813 measuring stations in North and Baltic Sea. Data for mercury and methyl mercury were collected for biota (1990–2020), water (1986–2021), and sediment (19984–2020).

<https://geoportal.bafg.de/MUDABAnwendung/>

Status reports of the Baltic and North Sea indicated by the mercury content in sediment and biota can be found here:

<https://www.meeresschutz.info/berichte-art-8-10.html>

Terrestrial mercury monitoring by means of moss as a bioindicator of atmospheric pollution of the air by mercury of the years 1995/96, 2000/01, 2005/06, and 2015/2016 are summarized in the respective report:

<http://gis.uba.de/website/web/moos/index.html>

Information regarding the monitoring networks in soil can be found here:

<https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/bodendaten-in-deutschland-0>

Air monitoring of mercury in different matrices (air, aerosols, precipitation) were conducted at six measuring stations for different time periods since 1990:

<http://ebas.nilu.no/>

Monitoring of mercury since 1986/1990 in suspended solids of two different rivers in Germany (Elbe, Rhine) are depicted as annual average:

<https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/topics/water/rivers/metals>

Research & Development

Germany conducted different projects regarding the optimization and development of the measurement of mercury in different compartments, a few of the are described here:

A completed project that aims the measurement of wet deposition of mercury under the forest canopy. Herein developed sampling and analytics will be integrated in the methodological manual of International Co-operative Programme on Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests (CLRTAP):

<http://icp-forests.net/>

In the follow-up project, method is applied for six sites over a calendar year.

A completed project that aims the development of traceable on-line measurement procedures, for the monitoring and control of Hg in gas emission sources and in the atmosphere, in its various species, in order to improve the measurement comparability and uncertainty of Hg measurements.

<http://www.mercox.si//>

In the follow-up project, method for oxidized mercury in air should be brought to standardization process

The project "PureAlps" analyses the pollution of air by mercury and other persistent compounds:

https://www.lfu.bayern.de/analytik_stoffe/projekte_alpenschutz/purealps/index.htm

The report of the project can be found here:

https://www.bestellen.bayern.de/application/eshop_app000000?

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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

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