

## REPORTING PERIOD:

16 August 2017 to 31 December 2020

### ▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

## 1. Information on the party

**Name of party**

Hungary

**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 Agriculture

**Title of National Focal Point**

Ms.

**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.**

So far we have found no evidence that the abovementioned stocks or sources exist.

**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.**

{Empty}

**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.

In Hungary, there is only one chlor-alkali facility, called BorsodChem. BorsodChem has prepared a Decommissioning Plan in accordance with the Commission Implementing Decision 2013/732/EU for the decommissioning of the chlorine cathode production technology. In line with this, in 2018 BorsodChem started the liquidation of the Mercury Cathode Chlorine Plant. The decommissioning is ongoing, according to their plans the demolition will be completed by December 31, 2022.

Following the shutdown of the technology in 2018, the first step in decommissioning was the scheduled unloading of metallic mercury. The resulting metallic mercury was pre-treated and then disposed by a German subcontractor of the Swiss company Batrec under treatment code D9.

The transportation of metallic mercury took place in 2018, in 10 shipments on schedule. The metallic mercury was discharged into containers suitable for the special transport of mercury provided by Batrec. At the contractor's site, metallic mercury was converted to mercury sulfide during stabilization. The stabilized mercury sulphide was transported to the salt mine of the German K+S GmbH for final disposal.

According to the above, a total of 197 446 kg of metallic mercury waste was treated and disposed in 2018 and 17 107 kg in 2021. BorsodChem estimates that there are approximately 3 000 kg of metallic mercury in the units still to be dismantled, which is planned to be disposed in 2022 the same way as it was in 2018 and 2021.

**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**

Hungary allowed the import of mercury from a Party (Japan) in 2020. The amount of the imported mercury was 18 kg and was imported for laboratory purposes.

#### ▼ 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.**

Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 sets out that export, import and manufacturing of mercury added-products listed in Annex II shall be prohibited from the dates set out in Annex II. According to Article 5 exemptions from the substitution requirement can be permitted if substitution is not possible from the scientific and technical point of view. Exemptions for mercury are listed in Annex III.

According to Directive 2011/65/EU electrical and electronic equipments placed on the market shall not contain the substances listed in Annex II, including mercury.

Regulation (EC)1907/2006 sets out that a substance on its own, in a mixture or in an article, for which Annex XVII contains a restriction shall not be manufactured, placed on the market or used unless it complies with the conditions of that restriction.

**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.**

The relevant measures are set out in Article 10 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852.

The measures include the prohibition of use of mercury in bulk form, so only pre-dosed encapsulated dental amalgam is allowed for use since 1 January 2019. From 1 July 2018 the use of dental amalgam is not allowed for vulnerable members of the population (children, pregnant and breastfeeding woman). The use of amalgam separators in dental facilities in which dental amalgam is used or dental fillings are removed is mandatory. The retention efficiency for amalgam separators is also determined. Hungary also prepared a National plan for the phase out the use of dental amalgam.

**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 5 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 prohibits the export, import and manufacturing in the European Union of the mercury-added products set out in Part A of Annex 2. These measures provide legal certainty to prevent the incorporation of mercury-added products into assembled products.

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

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

**If yes, please provide information on the measures.**

The relevant measures are set out in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852.

Article 8 prohibits the manufacture and placing on the market of mercury-added products that were not being manufactured prior to 1 January 2018.

## **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.**

In Hungary, there is only one chlor-alkali facility, called BorsodChem. According to Paragraph 1 of Article 7 to Regulation 2017/852 the use of mercury or mercury compounds is prohibited in chlor-alkali production from 11 December 2017. Regarding this regulation, BorsodChem started the liquidation of the Mercury Cathode Chlorine Plant in 2018. For more details, see the answer for Question 3.4.

**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.**

Only one chlor-alkali facility had operated in Hungary before 2018, but the production stopped.

**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.**

In the last year of the reporting period (2020) no mercury was used in chlor-alkali production, since the production stopped in 2018 according to Paragraph 1 of Article 7 to Regulation 2017/852, which prohibits the use of mercury or mercury compounds in chlor-alkali production. Acetaldehyde production using mercury doesn't take place in Hungary.

#### **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.**

Article 7 and Part I of Annex III of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 prohibits the use of mercury or mercury compounds in chlor-alkali production from 11 December 2017.

### 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.**

Article 7 and Part I of Annex III of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 prohibits the use of mercury or mercury compounds in manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used as catalyst 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.**

The relevant measures are set out in Article 7 and Part I of Annex III of Regulation (EU) 2017/852.

Vinyl chloride monomer production is prohibited 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.**

The relevant measures are set out in Article 7, Part I and Part II of Annex III of Regulation (EU) 2017/852.

Sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate production is prohibited from 1 January 2028. Some further conditions are set out for the production until the phase out.

## PRODUCTION OF POLYURETHANE USING MERCURY-CONTAINING CATALYSTS

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

**If yes, please provide information on these measures.**

The relevant measures are set out in Article 7 and Part I of Annex III of Regulation (EU) 2017/852.

Polyurethane production is prohibited 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

**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

#### Please explain

There are no new sources of emissions in the territory of Hungary.

#### Attach relevant documentation

{Empty}

#### 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

Emissions are regulated by emission limit values and emissions must be monitored regularly.

For large power plant installations (above 50 MW), stricter regulations and emission limit values for existing installations came into force on 1 January 2016, based on VM Decree 110/2013. (XII.4.). The provisions of the BAT Conclusion adopted by EU Implementing Decision 2017/1442 are applied to the sector from August 2021, including emission levels for mercury for solid fuel fired plants.

#### Progress

The BAT Conclusion associated substantial emission reductions are expected after 2022.

### ▼ 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

Emissions are regulated by emission limit values and emissions must be monitored regularly.

For existing boilers below 50 MW, the stricter emission requirements will only come into force from 2025 and 2030, according to FM Decree 53/2017. (X.18.), but new installations licensed after 20 December 2018 will have to be licensed according to the new requirements.

There is no accepted BAT Conclusions for the combustion installations below 50 MW thermal capacity.

#### 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

For the non-ferrous metal industry, the VM Decree 4/2011. (I.14.) contains general and process-specific limit values. The BAT conclusion for the sector was adopted by EU Implementing Decision 2016/1032 and applies from July 2020 and also sets emission levels for mercury emissions.

### 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

For waste incineration and co-incineration plants, the emission requirements have been renewed with the entry into force of the FM Decree 29/2014.(XI.28.), which are further tightened by the BAT Conclusions adopted by EU Implementing Decision 2019/2010 and applicable from November 2023, including mercury emissions.

### 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

For cement production, general and process-specific emission limit values are laid down in VM Decree 4/2011 (I.14.) and the BAT conclusion published in 2013 by EU Implementing Decision 2013/163, which is applied from April 2017. This contains requirements for the reduction of mercury emissions.

### Progress

{Empty}

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?**

Fri, 02/15/2019 – 00:00

**Please indicate where this inventory is available**

[https://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/hu/eu/nec\\_revised/inventories/](https://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/hu/eu/nec_revised/inventories/)

<https://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/hu/un/clrtap/inventories/>

**Attach**

{Empty}

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

**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**

For the results, general conclusions can be drawn for the sectors concerned on the basis of the emission inventories (Geneva Convention Gothenburg Protocol, NECD, PRTR). Detailed analyses are available in the inventory report for the emission inventories, available at

[https://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/hu/un/clrtap/iir/envye\\_wa/](https://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/hu/un/clrtap/iir/envye_wa/) , and time series analyses by country and sector based on the PRTR report data are available at <https://industry.eea.europa.eu>.

As a sectoral strategy, the National Air Pollution Reduction Programme (OLP), adopted in 2020, summarises measures to reduce the 5 main air pollutants (sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, ammonia, NMVOC and PM2.5), including the promotion of the phase-out of fossil fuels (including coal), which will also have a positive impact on atmospheric mercury emissions from coal use.

The OLP can be found at: <https://kormany.hu/dokumentumtar/orszagos-levegoterheles-csokkentesi-program>

▼ 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.**

The relevant measures are set out in Article 8, 10, 12 and Annex III of Directive 2012/18/EU.

Mercury as a dangerous substance with health (H2 Acute Toxic Cat. 2.) and environmental hazards (E1 Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Acute 1) is covered by Directive 2012/18 / EU (Seveso III Directive).

Accordingly, sites where mercury is present in a quantity of 50 tonnes are lower-tier establishments, while plants with a quantity of 200 tonnes are upper-tier establishments. In national legislation, an even lower category has been founded. Hazardous plants where mercury is present in a quantity of 12.5 tonnes are considered to be under-tier establishments.

In accordance with the Seveso III Directive, these dangerous establishments may only operate with the permission of the Disaster Management. During the disaster management authorization procedures, operators must demonstrate the acceptability of the risks to human health and to the environment. For this purpose, operators shall carry out a quantitative risk analysis. The Government Decree 219/2011 determines the conditions for the acceptability of the risks to human

health (Point 1.5–1.6 of Annex 7) and the required level of protection against environmental hazards (Point 1.7 of Annex 7).

The industrial safety authority continuously monitors and checks the activities of such dangerous establishments, in accordance with the Seveso III Directive, even after approval.

## **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.**

Article 4 of Regulation 2017/852 prohibits the import of metallic mercury from any of the large sources in Article 11 for purposes other than disposal. Even the import of mercury waste for disposal purposes shall be allowed only if the exporting country has no conversion capacity within its own territory. In these cases requirements of Regulation (EC)1013/2006 has to be applied.

Article 11 of Regulation 2017/852 says that metallic mercury from the large sources shall be considered to be waste and be disposed of according to the requirements of Directive 2008/98/EC. Article 11 of Regulation 2017/852 also says that such disposal of metallic mercury waste shall not lead to any form of reclamation of mercury.

Article 12 and 14 of Regulation 2017/852 includes requirement to ensure the effective traceability of metallic mercury waste, through the whole mercury waste management chain. Deriving from this, producers of metallic mercury waste and the operators of waste management facilities that store and treat such waste are required to establish an information register.

Article 13 of Regulation 2017/852 includes requirements on the temporary and permanent storage of metallic mercury waste (solidification, licensed facilities, etc.).

Article 4, together with Annex I of Directive 2006/66/EC lays down restrictions on the use of hazardous substances in batteries and accumulators. According to this, placing on the market of any battery or accumulator which contains more than 0,0005% of mercury by weight is prohibited.

#### **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**

In Hungary the assessment and identification of mercury-contaminated areas have been ongoing since 1996 as part of the National Remediation Program (OKKP). The aim of the program is to identify and register the contaminated sites (including sites contaminated by mercury), damage to groundwater and the geological media, and to reduce the risk of contamination.

**Definitions**

– Contamination: the concentration of a pollutant in groundwater or in the geological medium above the limit value due to pollution.

– Damage to geological media: when the concentration of the contaminant poses a significant risk of harm to human health due to the direct or indirect introduction of substances, preparations or micro-organisms into the soil, surface or subsoil exceeding the exposure limit value B.

– Remediation: a remedial action aimed at mitigating the damage to groundwater and geological media, restoring it to its original condition or near its original condition, and restoring a groundwater service or providing an equivalent service, in particular technical, economic and administrative activities necessary to get to know the endangered, polluted, damaged groundwater or geological medium and to reduce, eliminate and monitor the degree of pollution, damage and risk.

Status of strategy development: after completing the short- and medium-term strategic phase of the program, longer-term tasks are being implemented.

Status of implementation: in progress. Nearly 900 data sheets of contaminated sites are included in the register (KÁRINFO), and nearly 800 authority actions are taken in connection with remediation annually.

Availability of the strategy : <https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC102681>  
„European achievements in soil remediation and brownfield redevelopment”– „The Hungarian National Environmental Remediation Programme (OKKP)” (EIONET brochure 2017.)

**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**

In accordance with the National Action Plan on the Measures for the Gradual Reduction of the Use of Dental Amalgam, in order to implement the Convention, as a first step, before allocation of financial resources, the Government wished to assess the availability of these financial resources required for implementation. The survey involved a large number of service providers – almost 7,000 – therefore for the first time in 2019, an online, voluntary-based survey was conducted. About 1/7 of the service providers involved took part in the survey. However, this did not provide sufficient quality data to provide a realistic estimate of the actual situation. Therefore, in 2020, the survey would have been carried out as part of an official audit, based on the work plan of government offices. However, the Covid-19 pandemic defeated this plan. Therefore, the survey could only take place in the second half of 2021. The survey/data analysis ends at the end of 2021, the results will be foreseen by the end of the first half of 2022. Given that this is not just a simple acquisition of equipment, it is also necessary to assess whether the equipment can be installed in the case of individual dental practitioners and under what technical conditions. Additional expenses, even exceeding the financial volume of the acquisition (due to design, construction costs, etc.) may also be expected. Without the knowledge of these real data, it is not possible to assess the need for the necessary financial resources. The estimated time required for implementation is, at best, end of 2025–2026.

**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**

Hungary contributed to the General Trust Fund with the following amounts:

2018: 8298 USD

2019: 7117 USD

2020: 4387,6 USD

2021: 6923 USD

The transfer of 4848 USD is in progress, and expected to arrive before 31 December 2021.

**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**

Hungary's budget doesn't provide resources for these purposes.

**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**

Hungary has no capacity to provide capacity-building or technical assistance.

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

- ☐ Yes  
☒ No

**Please specify**

According to Article 14 Parties shall cooperate to provide capacity-building and technical assistance to developing country Parties. Hungary is not a developing country, so it can not receive capacity-building and 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**

Hungary has no capacity to promote and facilitate the development, transfer and diffusion of and access to, up-to-date environmentally sound alternative technologies.

**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

## 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

In connection with the reduction of the use of mercury among the population, informative professional materials were published mainly among the dental professionals (in the health care sector). The demand for amalgam fillings has long been declining because patients prefer composite fillings that provide a more aesthetic appearance, as there is no significant price difference between the two types of fillings. This is well illustrated by the fact that in 2018 the number of amalgam fillings was only 4 per thousand of the total number of fillings. Therefore, the measure restricting the use of amalgam fillings did not have a significant impact on the dental professionals' activity. The rapid, mandatory introduction of the use of amalgam separators particularly affects state-funded dentists with lower revenue sources, using less advanced dental instruments, with slower replacement rate of instruments due to obsolescence. These providers still use a larger number of dental chairs that either require significant investment for introducing a separator or need to be completely replaced.

#### ▼ 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  
{Empty}

### 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  
The official environmental website of Hungary ([www.kornyezetvedelem.hu](http://www.kornyezetvedelem.hu)) has started its operation in 2021. The website contains information on the Minamata Convention and the environmental and

health effects of mercury.

The relevant higher education trainings provide information to students on mercury's health and environmental effects.

**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

**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**

{Empty}