

# 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

Lithuania

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

15 January 2018

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party

15 April 2018

#### 2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution

Ministry of Environment

Title of National Focal Point

Chief Specialist

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

If the party answered No above, please explain.

There are no such stocks of mercury or mercury compounds in Lithuania.

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

**3.5. \*Has the party received consent, or relied on a general notification of consent, in accordance with article 3, including any required certification from importing non-parties, for all exports of mercury from the party's territory in the reporting period?**

☐ Yes, exports to parties

☐ Yes, exports to non-parties

☒ No

Additional information if needed

{Empty}

**3.6. Has the party allowed the import of mercury from a non-party?**

☒ No

☐ Yes

☐ The importing party has relied on paragraph 7 of article 3

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

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**▼ ART. 4: MERCURY-ADDED PRODUCTS**

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Yes (implementing paragraph 2 of article 4)

If yes, please provide information on the measures.

Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council on mercury(1) prohibits the manufacture, export and import of mercury-added products listed Annex II of this Regulation from the dates set out therein. Dates from which the export, import and manufacturing of the mercury-added products are prohibited (phase-out dates) are 31.12.2018 and 31.12.2020 (depending on the product). The list of mercury-added products that are subject to the prohibition in Lithuania (as in the whole European Union) is in line with the list in Part I of Annex A to the 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.

Regulation (EU) 2017/852(1), Article 10, provides for the following restrictions of dental amalgam:

- The use of dental amalgam is prohibited for dental treatment of deciduous teeth, of children under 15 years and of pregnant or breastfeeding women, unless deemed strictly necessary by the dental practitioner on the ground of specific medical needs of the patient (in force from 1 July 2018)
- Each EU Member State is obliged to develop and publish on the Internet a national plan on measures to phase down the use of dental amalgam (deadline 1 July 2019).
- Dental practitioners are no longer allowed to use dental amalgam in bulk, but only in pre-dosed encapsulated form so as to prevent exposure of the patient and practitioner (applicable from 1 January 2019).
- All dental facilities dealing with dental amalgam (use of amalgam and/or removing dental amalgam fillings) must be equipped with amalgam separators ensuring the retention and collection of amalgam particles with a view to preventing their release into wastewater systems. Separators will have to maintain a minimum retention level of 95%; immediately in case of new separators, by 1 January 2021 in case of existing separators (applicable from 1 January 2019).
- Dental practitioners must ensure that their amalgam waste (e.g. amalgam residues, particles, fillings and teeth, or parts thereof, contaminated by dental amalgam) are handled and collected by authorised waste management establishments or undertakings (no direct or indirect release into the environment).

National legislation has been developed to implement Article 10 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852:

- National plan on measures to phase down the use of dental amalgam(3);
- Description of the procedure for providing data on dental amalgam delivered to the Lithuanian market (approved by Order No V-1935 of the Minister of Health on 28.08.2020).

Main measures: monitoring and control of the use of dental amalgams, approved indications for the use of dental amalgams, training and education of dentists and students on alternatives of amalgams, public information.

**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.

Provisions of Para. 5 of Article 5 of the Minamata Convention are implemented through restrictions on placing on the market and use of mercury-added products (articles) listed in Part I of Annex A (e.g., switches, relays, lamps, batteries, non-electronic measuring devices, etc.):

- Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH)(2) (Annex XVII, entries No 18, 18a, 62),
- Rules on the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment(4) (approved by Order No 4-459 of the Minister of Economy and innovation of the Republic of Lithuania on 8.10.2008),
- Regulations on the placing on the market of the batteries and accumulators (approved by Order No 4-117/D3-196 of the Minister of Economy and innovation of the Republic of Lithuania and the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania on 19.04.2004),
- Other EU and national products specific legal acts.

E.g.: 1) Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH)(2) (Annex XVII, entries No 18, 18a) provides for restrictions for the placing on the market or the use of mercury and mercury compounds for certain specific uses and for the placing on the market several measuring devices containing mercury for the general public, industrial and professional uses. Annex XVII, entry No 62 establishes restrictions on the placing on the market of 5 specific phenylmercury compounds by providing ban for the placing on the market articles or any parts thereof containing one or more of these substances if the concentration of mercury in the articles or any part thereof is equal to or greater than 0,01 % by weight.

2) Point 7 of the Rules on the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment(4) establishes requirement that electrical and electronic equipment placed on the market, including cables and spare parts for its repair, its reuse, updating of its functionalities or upgrading of its capacity, shall not contain mercury, unless specific exemption is provided for. The limit concentration of mercury (0,1 % by weight) is set in Point 8 of these Rules.

#### 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 of Regulation (EC) No. 2017/852(1) provides for the authorisation procedure for "new mercury-added products". "New mercury-added products" are defined as mercury-added products that were not being manufactured prior to 1 January 2018.

Economic operators shall not manufacture or place on the new market mercury-added products unless authorised by means of a decision taken with the established procedure in this Regulation or allowed to do so under Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council(5). The mentioned "authorization decision" is coordinated between the European Commission and Member State(s) in concern

Where an economic operator intends to apply for a "authorisation decision" in order to manufacture or place on the market a new mercury-added product that 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, that economic operator shall notify the competent authorities of the Member State concerned. This notification shall include the following information:

- a) a technical description of the product or process concerned;
- b) an assessment of its environmental and health benefits and risks;
- c) evidence demonstrating the absence of technically practicable mercury-free alternatives providing significant environmental or health benefits;
- d) detailed explanation of the manner in which the product is to be manufactured, used and disposed of as waste after use, in order to ensure a high level of protection of the environment and of human health

The European Commission shall examine the notification received and assess whether it has been demonstrated that the new mercury-added product would provide significant environmental or health benefits and pose no significant risks either to the environment or to human health, and that no technically practicable mercury-free alternatives providing such benefits are available.

The European Commission shall adopt decisions, by means of implementing acts, specifying whether the relevant new mercury-added product is authorised.

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

Lithuania is a Member State of the European Union since 1 May 2004. Therefore Lithuanian national legislation is aligned with the EU legislation, some types of EU legal acts (e.g. Regulations of the European Parliament and of the Council) are applicable directly.

Legal acts mentioned in responses on Article 4:

1. Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on mercury, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1102/2008 (Regulation (EU) 2017/852).

2. Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals, establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH)).

3. National plan on measures to phase down the use of dental amalgam (approved by Order No V-915 of the Minister of Health on 22-07-2019) (National plan on measures to phase down the use of dental amalgam).

4. Rules on the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment(3) (approved by Order No 4-459 of the Minister of Economy and innovation of the Republic of Lithuania on 8.10.2008) (Rules on the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment).

5. Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.

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

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

☐ I do not know

##### 5.2. Are measures in place to not allow the use of mercury or mercury compounds in manufacturing processes listed in Part I of Annex B after the phase-out date specified in that Annex for the individual process?

###### CHLOR-ALKALI PRODUCTION

☐ Yes

☐ No

☒ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

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

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

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

**VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER PRODUCTION**

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

**SODIUM OR POTASSIUM METHYLATE OR ETHYLATE**

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

**PRODUCTION OF POLYURETHANE USING MERCURY-CONTAINING CATALYSTS**

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

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

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

**5.5. 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**

{Empty}



▼ ART. 8: EMISSIONS

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

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

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

**Waste incineration facilities**

2 installations\* are subject to the Best available techniques (BAT) and monitoring of emissions as set in the issued IPPC (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) permits by the permitting Authority (Environmental Protection Agency).  
IPPC permits are issued in accordance with the IPPC Rules(1).

\*Company/Kaunas co-generation power plant (UAB Kauno kogeneracinė jėgainė), Company/Vilnius co-generation power plant (UAB Vilniaus kogeneracinė jėgainė).

- ☒ Cement clinker production facilities

**Cement clinker production facilities**

Company – AB Akmenės cementas – the installation is subject to the Best available techniques (BAT) and monitoring of emissions as set in the issued IPPC permit by the permitting Authority (Environmental Protection Agency). The IPPC permit is issued in accordance with the IPPC Rules(1).

Has the party required the use of best available techniques or best environmental practices (BAT/BEP) to control and where feasible reduce emissions from 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**

{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**

{Empty}

**Progress**

{Empty}

▼ 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**

{Empty}

**Progress**

{Empty}

▼ 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**

{Empty}

**Progress**

{Empty}

▼ **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**

Dangerous Waste Incineration Facility in Šiauliai district (UAB Toksika) is subject to the best available techniques (BAT) and monitoring of emissions as set in the issued IPPC (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) permit by the permitting Authority (Environmental Protection Agency). IPPC permits are issued in accordance with the IPPC Rules(1).

**Progress**

Installation comply with the best available techniques (BAT) as set in the issued IPPC permits by the permitting Authority (Environmental Protection Agency).

IPPC permits are issued in accordance with the IPPC Rules(1).

No exceedances of the mercury limit values that are set in the issued IPPC permits were detected during the ongoing monitoring (monitoring programme has been prepared in accordance with the Regulations on environmental monitoring of economic entities of emissions(7)).

▼ **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**

{Empty}

**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?

Thu, 05/30/2019 – 00:00

Please indicate where this inventory is available

The inventory of emissions for the period 2018–2020 is under revision; after completed validation will be published on the website of the EPA: <https://aplinka.lt/duomenys/> and on the portal of the European Commission <http://prtr.ec.europa.eu/#/home>.

PRTR data for the period 2017–2018 according to the requirements of the Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (PRTR Regulation)(2) are reported to the European Commission and can be found on the portal <http://prtr.ec.europa.eu/#/home>. Later period data will be provided in 2022.

**Attach**

{Empty}

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

- ☒ Yes

☐ No

If yes, please explain how the criteria for any category include at least 75 percent of the emissions from that category and explain how the party took into account guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

The PRTR Regulation(2) and established the European PRTR (hereinafter – E-PRTR) (the national/Lithuanian PRTR as well) meets 75% rule.

For more detailed related national information see Part E.

For more information on the implementation of the EU (European Union) coordinated approach please refer to the EU report provided by the European Commission

### 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

If yes, has the party submitted its national plan to the Conference of the Parties under this article no later than 4 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Please explain

See response to question 4.

For more information on the implementation of EU coordinated approach please refer to the EU report provided by the European Commission.

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

Additional explanation to responses to Questions No 1–2:

The IPPC Rules(1) oblige enterprises to get an IPPC permit which contains conditions based on the application of Best Available Techniques (BAT), in particular, limit values for emissions to air, water and land. IPPC permit conditions are set in line with BAT conclusions which are adopted by the European Commission Implementing Decisions. The European Commission Implementing Decisions are available to the public at the following addresses:

- <https://old.gamta.lt/cms/index?rubricId=70160852-bcfc-4e18-881e-01868bf61adb>
- <https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reference/>

BAT conclusions are defined in point 7.9 of the IPPC Rules.

[The definition of BAT conclusions is provided for in point 7.9 of the IPPC Rules: BAT conclusions means a part or several parts a BAT reference document laying down the conclusions on best available techniques, their description, information to assess BAT applicability, the emission levels associated with BAT, associated monitoring, associated consumption levels (e. g. of energy, water, raw materials) and, where appropriate, relevant site remediation measures. Hence, in accordance with the definition provided for in point 7.8 of the IPPC Rules “BAT reference document means a new or updated document, resulting from the exchange of information organised by the European Commission, drawn up for defined activities and describing, in particular, applied techniques, present emissions and consumption levels (e. g. of energy, water, raw materials), techniques considered for the determination of BAT as well as BAT conclusions and any emerging techniques, giving special consideration to the criteria for determining best available techniques listed in Annex 2 to the Rules.”]

Additional explanation to responses to Questions No 3–5:

According to the PRTR Regulation(2) the operator of each facility that undertakes one or more of the activities specified in the PRTR Regulation(2) above the applicable capacity thresholds specified therein shall report the amounts annually to its Competent Authority, along with an indication of whether the information is based on measurement, calculation or estimation, of the following:

– releases to air, water and land of any pollutant specified in the PRTR Regulation(2) for which the applicable threshold value specified in the PRTR Regulation(2) is exceeded;

– off-site transfers of hazardous waste exceeding 2 tonnes per year or of non-hazardous waste exceeding 2000 tonnes per year, for any recovery or disposal operations with the exception of land treatment and deep injection referred to in the PRTR Regulation(2), indicating with ‘R’ or ‘D’ whether the waste is destined for recovery or disposal respectively and, for transboundary movements of hazardous waste, the name and address of the recovered or the disposer of the waste and the actual recovery or disposal site;

– off-site transfers of any pollutant specified in the PRTR Regulation(2) in waste water destined for waste-water treatment for which the threshold value specified in the PRTR Regulation(2) is exceeded.

The aforementioned approach implies integrated multimedia reporting of releases and transfers.

Additional requirements, including administrative and institutional implications, are set out in national legislation. Notably, the Order on Information Submission in accordance with PRTR Regulation(3) sets procedures for data collection and submission of the information in accordance with the PRTR Regulation(2):

– sets out obligations for operators to submit data and information about their facility to the competent institution in accordance with the PRTR Regulation(2) every year;

– designates a competent institution, namely the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), responsible for data collection from enterprises, data quality assurance, processing requests received from the public as well reporting to the EC (European Commission) under Article 7 of the PRTR Regulation(2).

In order to eliminate duplicate reporting, the operators shall provide only the data and information that has not already been provided and/or is available from any other national database. The Lithuanian waste management and pollutant release standards are much stricter than those set out in the PRTR Regulation(2) and/or the Protocol on PRTRs, thus most PRTR-related data and information will primarily come from the various databases from which all required data and information is transferred to the Lithuanian PRTR. These databases cover information on the release of pollutants as well as waste generation and treatment and is collected from annual reports submitted to environmental authorities by enterprises in accordance with the provisions of the relevant orders of the Minister of the Environment:

– collection and provision of information on wastewater discharges is regulated by the Procedure for the Accounting of Water Use and Wastewater Management(4);

– collection and provision of information on air pollution is regulated by the Procedure for the Accounting and Reporting of Ambient Air Emissions(5);

– collection and provision of information on waste generation and treatment is regulated by the Rules on the Accounting of and Reporting on the Generation and Management of Waste(6).

The corresponding databases as well as PRTR are treated as an integral part of the national IS AIVIKS(8) which also contains information about the state of air, water, landscape, waste management and climate change-related implications.

Enterprises are obliged to determine which pollutants can be released into the air and into wastewater using approved methods (e.g. monitoring, mass balance, modelling).

The Lithuanian PRTR contains data on 16 pollutants emitted into the air by 87 facilities, 12 pollutants discharged with wastewater by 11 facilities as well as on transmissions of hazardous and (or) non-hazardous waste by 42 facilities. In total, 28 pollutants from 98 facilities are covered The Lithuanian PRTR data is available to the public without request at the following address:

- <https://aaa.lrv.lt/lt/nauijenos/kvieciame-susipazinti-su-protokolo-del-isleidziamu-ir-perduodamu-tersalu-registru-igyvendinimo-ataskaita>.

The national PRTR dataset does not differ from data submitted to the European PRTR (E-PRTR). According to the PRTR Regulation(2), EU Member States shall provide all the data referred to in Article 5(1) and (2) to the European Commission (EC) by electronic transfer in the format set out in Annex III each year. The information reported by the EU Member States is incorporated into the E-PRTR. The E-PRTR is a Europe-wide register which provides easily accessible significant environmental data from industrial facilities in EU Member States and in Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Serbia and Switzerland. Data exchange and publicising to other countries is carried out through the E-PRTR:

- <http://prtr.ec.europa.eu/Home.aspx>.

Legal acts and data bases mentioned above:

1. Rules on granting, updating and revocation of the integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) permits (approved by order No D1–528 of the Minister of Environment on 15.7.2013 (IPPC Rules)
2. Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 January 2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and amending Council Directives 91/689/EEC and 96/61/EC (PRTR Regulation).
3. Order No D1–631 of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 December 2006 setting Procedures for Data and Information Submission in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 January 2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and amending Council Directives 91/689/EEC and 96/61/EC (Order on Information Submission in accordance with PRTR Regulation).
4. Procedure for the Accounting of Water Use and Wastewater Management (approved by Order No D1–1120 of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania on 28.12.2012).
5. Procedure for the Accounting and Reporting of Ambient Air Emissions (approved by Order No 408 of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania on 20.12.1999).
6. Rules on the Accounting of and Reporting on the Generation and Management of Waste (approved by Order No D1–367 of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania on 3.5.2011).
7. Regulations on Environmental Monitoring of Economic Entities (approved by Order No D1–546 of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania on 16.09.2009).
8. Integrated Computerised Information System for Environmental Management – IS AIVIKS.

▼ 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**

For more information see response to Questions in section 8 (Emissions), Part E.

▼ 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.

Art. 7.3 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 sets general provisions on the interim storage of mercury and of the mercury compounds and mixtures of mercury listed in Annex I to this Regulation by requiring it to be carried out in an environmentally sound manner, in accordance with the thresholds and requirements set out in Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council and in Directive 2010/75/EU.

The national requirements of an environmentally sound interim storage (including the Qualifying Quantities/thresholds) of mercury and of the mercury compounds and mixtures of mercury are provided for in:

- 1) the Regulations on Prevention of, Response to, and Investigation of Industrial Accidents (approved by Resolution No 966 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania On Regulations on Prevention of, Response to, and Investigation of Industrial Accidents and The List of Dangerous Substances and Mixtures, the Description of Established Qualifying Quantities and Criteria for Classifying Substances and Mixtures as Dangerous on 17.8.2004),
- 2) The Rules on granting, updating and revocation of the integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) permits (approved by order No D1–528 of the Minister of Environment on 15.7.2013).

These national requirements are in line with Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council and in Directive 2010/75/EU.

**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.

Requirements set out in Art. 11–14 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 ensure that all mercury waste is safely taken out of the economic sphere, stabilised in a less toxic form and stored permanently in environmentally sound conditions. Provision not to transport mercury wastes across international boundaries, except for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal in conformity with Article 11 and the Basel Convention is implemented by implementing Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste(1). In addition, the national legislation on waste management are applicable: Law on Waste Management(2), Waste Management Rules(3), Rules on IPPC Permits(4) and other related legislation. These national legal acts require to manage mercury containing waste in an environmentally sound manner.

### 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

Legal acts mentioned in question No 1:

- 1) Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste
- 2) Law on Waste Management (No VIII–787 adopted by the Parliament on 16.6.1998 as last amended on 14.4.2016) (Law on Waste Management),
- 3) Waste Management Rules (approved by Order of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania No 217 of 14.7.1999) (Waste Management Rules)
- 4) Rules on granting, updating and revocation of the integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) permits (approved by order No D1–528 of the Minister of Environment on 15.7.2013) (Rules on IPPC Permits)

#### ▼ 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

The environmental protection of soil against pollution and management of contaminated sites are regulated by the National Environmental Protection Strategy (approved by Resolution No XII–1626 of the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania on 16.04.2015), Law on Environmental Protection (No I–2223 adopted by the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania on 21.01.1992), Law on Underground National Resources (No I–1034 adopted by the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania on 5.07.1995) and implementing legal acts and other sectorial legislation.

The Lithuanian Geological Survey under the Ministry of Environment (LGS) in 1999–2015 carried out an inventory of Potential Sources of Pollution (PSP) throughout the territory of the Republic of Lithuania. More than 12 thousand PSPs were inventoried. PSPs potentially contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds had not been identified. In 2009–2015 LGS has carried out surveys of about 250 PSP areas where potentially significant pollution had been identified during the preliminary assessment. Mercury has been investigated in soil and groundwater along with other hazardous substances. Mercury contamination has not been identified in the soil or groundwater of any area.

#### 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

General funding. No specific dedicated financing for this area.

#### 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

–

#### Please provide comments, if any.

No specific dedicated financing for this area.

### 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

-

Please provide comments, if any.

No specific dedicated financing for this area.

**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

There are no adequate financing and resources available.

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

Please specify

Lithuania is not eligible for a capacity-building or technical assistance pursuant to Article 14.

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

There are no adequate financing and resources available.

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

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▼ ART. 16: HEALTH ASPECTS

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

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

The National plan on measures to phase down the use of dental amalgam provides for annual public information measures in 2020–2023 on the need to reduce the release of mercury into the environment, information concerning health impacts associated with exposure to mercury and mercury compounds, on mercury-free dental fillings.

An evaluation of health risks related to the exposure to mercury and mercury compounds in possibly exposed and unexposed population (urban and rural areas, n=226) as well as in occupationally exposed settings (firemen, n=118) took place in 2020–2021. The report to the public and recommendations to the relevant institution is under preparation, meetings with representatives from concerned institutions are planned in 2022.

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

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

Analysis of mercury concentration in human biomedica and evaluation of health effects monitoring (if necessary) due to environmental exposure and accidents, and occupational exposure since 1998. Recommendations (if applicable) to approach clinicians and toxicologists for health care service or treatment. Recommendation for employers to adapt occupational settings or change technologies aiming to reduce mercury exposure and ensure safe working/living environment.

**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**

Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 21 March 2018 No 265 On Implementation of the Minamata Convention and Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on Mercury provides for the administrative system for implementation of the Minamata Convention and Regulation (EU) 2017/852 inter alia the mechanism for exchange of information on mercury related issues.

Actual information concerning mercury and mercury compounds properties and safety, legal requirements, mercury added products, environmentally sound management of mercury through whole life cycle, monitoring, etc. is regularly published (and updated) on the websites of responsible state institutions (e.g., Ministry of Environment and Environmental Protection Agency:

<https://am.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys-1/cheminiu-medziagu-valdymas/gyvsidabris/gyvsidabris-1>, <https://aaa.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/chemines-medziagos-ir-misiniai/gyvsidabrio-reglamentas>), in different publications, other media channels.

The National Plan on Measures to Phase down the Use of Dental Amalgam provides measures on educational and training activities of dentists and dental students on the use of mercury-free dental alternatives and on the negative effects of mercury on the environment and public health.

**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**

Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 21 March 2018 No 265 on Implementation of the Minamata Convention and Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on Mercury provides for the administrative system for implementation of the Minamata Convention and Regulation (EU) 2017/852 inter alia the mechanism for exchange of information on mercury related issues.

Actual information concerning mercury and mercury compounds properties and safety, legal requirements, mercury added products, environmentally sound management of mercury through whole life cycle, monitoring, etc. is regularly published (and updated) on the websites of responsible state institutions (e.g., Ministry of Environment and Environmental Protection Agency:

<https://am.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys-1/cheminiu-medziagu-valdymas/gyvsidabris/gyvsidabris-1>, <https://aaa.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/chemines-medziagos-ir-misiniai/gyvsidabrio-reglamentas>), in different publications, other media channels.

In August 2021 the National Public Health Centre under the Ministry of Health prepared and published on its website a notice "Experts are alerting: Mercury used for dental fillings to be replaced with healthier alternatives" (<https://nvsc.lrv.lt/lt/naujienos/specialistai-atkreipia-demesi-dantu-plombavimui-vis-dar-naudojama-gyvsidabrio-butina-keisti-sveikesnemis-alternatyvomis>), the notice was published in media

(<https://www.15min.lt/gyvenimas/naujiena/sveikata/dantu-plombavimui-naudojama-gyvsidabrio-specialistai-siulo-keisti-sveikesnemis-alternatyvomis-1028-15541327>). The information campaign will be repeated and the effectiveness of the measure is anticipated to be reflected in the decreased use of amalgam.

**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 in surface water bodies (rivers, lakes, transitional and coastal waters), sediments and biota is carried out in accordance with the Lithuanian National Environmental Monitoring Programme 2018–2023 (hereinafter – Environmental Monitoring Programme).

**Rivers and Lakes**

Under the Environmental Monitoring Programme mercury in rivers and lakes (reservoir) is monitored annually or every two or three years throughout the six-year Programme period. Monitoring stations for mercury measurements in rivers are located at the transboundary river water bodies, in river water bodies below of the major cities, at the mouth of large rivers, in rivers that flow into transitional and coastal waters.

Mercury measurements were carried out in the river monitoring stations and one station in the largest reservoir (which is in the middle-stream of the largest river) in 2017–2020. Samples were taken 12 times per year in rivers and 7 times per year in the largest reservoir. The number of monitoring stations where mercury was measured referred in the table below.

**Year Number of monitoring stations**

Water Sediment

2017 16 13

2018 12 19

2019 9 –

2020 13 –

The annual monitoring data of mercury are available on the website of the Lithuanian Environmental Protection Agency at the following links:

<https://aaa.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/vanduo/upes-ezerai-ir-tvenkiniai/valstybinis-upiu-ezeru-ir-tvenkiniu-monitoringas/upiu-monitoringo-rezultatai>;

