

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

23 March 2018

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party

21 June 2018

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)

Title of National Focal Point

Mr

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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

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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

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.
See UK's reporting to EU – Mercury Regulation: Activities involving the use of mercury [Art. 18, Mercury Regulation]

Data viewable at – <https://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/gb/eu/mercury>

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

ii. Supplemental: Please provide any related information, for example on the use or disposal of mercury from such stocks and sources.
{Empty}

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.

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 (europa.eu)

Article 5

Export, import and manufacturing of mercury-added products

1. Without prejudice to stricter requirements set out in other applicable Union legislation, the export, import and manufacturing in the Union of the mercury-added products set out in Annex II shall be prohibited as from the dates set out therein.
2. The prohibition laid down in paragraph 1 shall not apply to any of the following mercury-added products:
 - (a) products that are essential for civil protection and military uses;
 - (b) products for research, for calibration of instrumentation, or for use as a reference standard.

Following Brexit a retained version of these regulations were brought into UK law.

DAERA, NI, is in the process of setting up a new chemicals enforcement team. Work in relation to the enforcement of restrictions on mercury-added products will be included in the work of this team in the future.

For the reporting year 2021 – The equivalent restrictions given in "the Control of Mercury (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020." applied to the UK. This instrument also makes amendments for purposes relating to the implementation of the Protocol on Ireland / Northern Ireland

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.

England Plan to phase down Amalgam use available here:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/811635/phasing-down-use-of-dental-amalgam-in-england.pdf

Northern Ireland (DAERA)

(viii) Restricting the use of dental amalgam to its encapsulated form;

(ix) Promoting the use of best environmental practices in dental facilities to reduce releases of mercury and mercury compounds to water and land.

In line with the rest of the UK, Northern Ireland controls waste from dental amalgam through using only encapsulated amalgam; the use of amalgam separators on dental chairs; and controls on the management and disposal of amalgam. With these measures in place prior to 2019 the UK had already fulfilled both of the two environmental control measures for dental amalgam set by the Convention.

UK dental practices have had to have amalgam separators since 2005 to comply with hazardous waste regulations The Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005 classified all dental amalgam as 'hazardous waste'. Similar regulations also exist in Scotland, Wales and England.

To comply with the Hazardous Waste Regulations all dental practices have been required to have an amalgam separator fitted which must meet the British Standard Dental equipment – amalgam separators (BS ISO EN 11143:2000). Practices must also ensure that amalgam is collected and disposed of in accordance with the Hazardous Waste Regulations

An amalgam separator is a mercury collection device that sits "inline" between the dental clinic and vacuum pump—typically in the equipment room. Dental wastewater flows through the vacuum line and passes through the amalgam separator where teeth fragments, dental amalgam and mercury are separated and collected. The filtered water continues to flow through while heavy waste and sediment is stored s for subsequent disposal in line with Hazardous Waste Regulations.

Requirements for the installation and maintenance of separators Article 10(4) of the European Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on Mercury required dental facilities to be equipped with an amalgam separator by 1 January 2019. UK was already complying with this requirement under the HWRR 2005

Dental Practice inspection data from RQIA would provide an indication of compliance by practices (that had been inspected)

Whilst there isn't much evidence of an actual health risk, or significant environmental risk from dental amalgam. These measures have since been strengthened through the requirements in EU Reg. 2017/852 and we now have excellent environmental controls through using only encapsulated amalgam; the use of amalgam separators on dental chairs; and controls on the management and disposal of amalgam (HTM– 07–01). (see also Defra's 'Guidance for dentists on waste 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.

REGULATIONS on mercury, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1102/2008

Article 5 Export, import and manufacturing of mercury-added products

1. Without prejudice to stricter requirements set out in other applicable Union legislation, the export, import and manufacturing in the Union of the mercury-added products set out in Annex II shall be prohibited as from the dates set out therein.
2. The prohibition laid down in paragraph 1 shall not apply to any of the following mercury-added products:
 - (a) products that are essential for civil protection and military uses;
 - (b) products for research, for calibration of instrumentation, or for use as a reference standard.

For the reporting year 2021 – The equivalent restrictions given in "the Control of Mercury (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020." applied to the UK. This instrument also makes amendments for purposes relating to the implementation of the Protocol on Ireland / Northern Ireland

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.

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 (europa.eu)

Article 8

New mercury-added products and new manufacturing processes

1. Economic operators shall not manufacture or place on the market mercury-added products that were not being manufactured prior to 1 January 2018 ('new mercury-added products') unless authorised to do so by means of a decision taken pursuant to paragraph 6 of this Article or allowed to do so under Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (1).

The first subparagraph shall not apply to any of the following:

- a) equipment which is necessary for the protection of the essential interests of the security of Member States, including arms, munitions and war material intended for specifically military purposes;
- b) equipment designed to be sent into space;
- c) technical improvements made to or the redesign of mercury-added products that were being manufactured prior to 1 January 2018 provided that such improvements or redesign lead to less mercury being used in those products.

2. Economic operators shall not use manufacturing processes involving the use of mercury or mercury compounds that were not processes used prior to 1 January 2018 ('new manufacturing processes') unless authorised to do so by means of a decision taken pursuant to paragraph 6.

The first subparagraph of this paragraph shall not apply to processes manufacturing or using mercury-added products other than those subject to the prohibition laid down in paragraph 1.

3. Where an economic operator intends to apply for a decision pursuant to paragraph 6 in order to manufacture or place on the market a new mercury-added product, or to use a new manufacturing process, 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. That 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) a detailed explanation of the manner in which the process is to be operated or 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.

4. The Member State concerned shall forward to the Commission the notification received from the economic operator if it considers on the basis of its own assessment of the information provided therein that the criteria referred to in the first subparagraph of paragraph 6 are fulfilled. The Member State concerned shall inform the Commission of cases in which it considers that the criteria referred to in the first subparagraph of paragraph 6 were not fulfilled.

5. Where the Member State forwards a notification pursuant to the first subparagraph of paragraph 4 of this Article, the Commission shall immediately make the notification available to the committee referred to in Article 22(1). L 137/8 EN Official Journal of the European Union 24.5.2017 (1) 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 (OJ L 174, 1.7.2011, p. 88).

6. The Commission shall examine the notification received and assess whether it has been demonstrated that the new mercury-added product or new manufacturing process 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 Commission shall inform the Member States of the outcome of the assessment. The Commission shall adopt decisions, by means of implementing acts, specifying whether the relevant new mercury added product or new manufacturing process is authorised. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 22(2).

7. By 30 June 2018, the Commission shall make publicly available on the internet an inventory of manufacturing processes involving the use of mercury or mercury-compounds that were processes used prior to 1 January 2018 and of mercury-added products that were being manufactured prior to 1 January 2018 and of any applicable marketing restrictions.

For the reporting year 2021 – The equivalent restrictions given in "the Control of Mercury (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020." applied to the UK. This instrument also makes amendments for purposes relating to the implementation of the Protocol on Ireland / Northern Ireland

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

☐ I do not know

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

CHLOR-ALKALI PRODUCTION

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

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

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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

Waste incineration facilities

SEPA – 4 (plus one potential substantial modification).

Since 2018 four new EFW sites have been permitted in Scotland and one substantial variation to an existing installation has also been granted to add an additional incineration line.

Installations are permitted according to devolved legislation (the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012 (as amended)). Permitting is in accordance with requirements of the EU Industrial Emissions Directive and the accompanying BAT/BRef process (and all relevant environmental quality standards and AELs). Permitted installations are subject to requirements for compliance assessment (inspection, data reporting and analysis, review and enforcement where required). Permitted installations are required to comply from date of first operation and subject to a commissioning period prior to final permission to operate being granted.

- ☐ Cement clinker production facilities

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

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Attach relevant documentation

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

For each of those source categories, select and provide details on the measures implemented under paragraph 5 of article 8 and explain the progress that these applied measures have achieved in reducing emissions over time in your territory:

▼ COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS

- ☒ A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- ☒ Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- ☒ Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- ☐ Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- ☐ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures

Coal fired plants are regulated under the Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (NI) 2013 (the PPC(IED) Regulations) which implements the EU Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU) (retained law following the UK's exit from the EU in Jan 21) in NI. Operators of coal-fired power plants are required to hold a pollution prevention and control permit to operate, which is inspected by the regulator, NIEA.

Progress

Following the publication of the EU Large Combustion Plant Bat Reference Document (BREF) in July 2017, all permit holders for coal-fired plants have had their pollution prevention and control permits reviewed. As of Nov 2021, there are 2 coal-fired power plants in NI.

1. permit no P0120/06A – Kilroot Power Station, 6.41 kg to air and 0.6kg to water for mercury emissions on Pollution Inventory Reporting for 2020.
2. Permit No P0129/06A – The Lyrca Company, below relevant threshold (BRT) for mercury emissions on Pollution Inventory Reporting for 2020

▼ 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

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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

Installations are permitted according to devolved legislation (the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012 (as amended)). Permitting is in accordance with requirements of the EU Industrial Emissions Directive and the accompanying BAT/BRef process (and all relevant environmental quality standards and AELs). Permitted installations are subject to requirements for compliance assessment (inspection, data reporting and analysis, review and enforcement where required). Permitted installations are required to comply from date of first operation and subject to a commissioning period prior to final permission to operate being granted.

Progress

Permitting is in-line with the requirements BAT/BRef process with a commitment to maintain compliance with all EU legislation (and therefore any measures to further control /reduce mercury emissions have been applied).

▼ 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

Scotland – Installations are permitted according to devolved legislation (the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012 (as amended)). Permitting is in accordance with requirements of the EU Industrial Emissions Directive and the accompanying BAT/BRef process (and all relevant environmental quality standards and AELs). Permitted installations are subject to requirements for compliance assessment (inspection, data reporting and analysis, review and enforcement where required). Permitted installations are required to comply from date of first operation and subject to a commissioning period prior to final permission to operate being granted.

Northern Ireland – Waste Incineration Plants are regulated under the Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (NI) 2013 (the PPC(IED)

Regulations), which implements the EU Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU) (retained EU law following the UK's exit from the EU in Jan 2021) in NI. Operators of waste incineration plants are required to hold a pollution prevention and control permit to operate and are inspected by the regulator, NIEA.

Progress

Scotland – Permits issued on or after 3 December 2019 include a lower daily ELV for mercury in line with the requirements of the Waste Incineration BAT Conclusions. For existing sites where Permits were issued prior to 3 December 2019 a lower Daily ELV will be applied to the Permit from 3 December 2023. The BAT-AEL range for both new and existing plants is <5–20 ug/Nm3 for periodic sampling or where a mercury Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS) is required 1–10 ug/Nm3. A flow chart has been developed for use in the UK to determine which monitoring technique, and therefore which daily ELV, is appropriate based on assessment of six consecutive samples.

Northern Ireland – Following the publication of the Waste Incineration Bat Reference Document (BREF) in December 2019, all permit holders will have their pollution prevention and control permits reviewed by Dec 2023. As of Nov 2021, there are 5 waste incineration plants in NI. Permit No P0446/14A – Full Circle Generation LTD, Permit No P0064/05A – PSNI, Permit NO P0387/12A – Evermore Renewable Energy, and Permit No P0374/11A Tyrone Energy LTD – all below relevant threshold (BRT) for mercury emissions on Pollution Inventory Reporting for 2020. Permit No P0081/05A Veolia Water Outsourcing LTD mercury emissions to sewer 5.01kg and to air 2.73kgs on Pollution Inventory Reporting for 2020.

▼ 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

Northern Ireland – Cement Clinker production facilities are regulated under the Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) regulations (NI) 2013 (the PPC (IED) Regulations), which implements the EU Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/Eu) (retained EU law following the UK's exit from

the EU in Jan 2021) in NI. Operators of cement clinker production facilities are required to hold a pollution prevention and control permit to operate, and are inspected by the regulator, NIEA.

Progress

Northern Ireland – Following the publication of the Production of Cement, Lime and Magnesium Oxide Bat Reference Document (BREF) in April 2013, permit holders had their pollution prevention and control permits reviewed by Nov 2017. As of Nov 2021 there is one cement production plant in NI: Permit No P0052/06A – Lafarge Cement (Cookstown) – mercury emissions to air 6.52kg on Pollution Inventory Reporting for 2020.

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, 12/31/2020 – 00:00

Please indicate where this inventory is available

UK Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) Available at: <https://prtr.defra.gov.uk/pollutant-releases-details?view=activities&q=1135243>

National Atmospheric Emissions inventory Available at:
<https://naei.beis.gov.uk/data/data-selector?view=heavy-metals>

Attach

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

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

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.

PRTR data is provided by operators who submit their annual emission and waste data to the appropriate regulator. A number of quality checks are built into the data collection and reporting processes. These include cross referencing information contained in permits with operator-reported PRTR data, using information from inspections and monitoring regimes to validate reported data, scrutinising and validating data from each operator for omissions, errors and/or incomplete information. Quality assurance is an ongoing exercise and is kept under regular review.

The PRTR regulation places the responsibility for data collection on the operator. The operator has a legal responsibility to monitor substances that are released by an installation using a variety of methods as specified in the operating permit and sector guidance. These are reported to the regulators who compile and check the information before it is published online.

The UK's PRTR legislation) and the UN ECE PRTR protocol specify which industrial activities are included for reporting purposes and their associated thresholds. This means that an installation whose details are not shown on the site have not reached the stated thresholds and therefore do not have to be included. Also, for installations shown but where the threshold for reporting for a pollutant is not reached or where there has been no release, no data for the pollutant will be shown.

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

Additional Emissions Data may be added as data is processed for the reporting period

▼ 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.

Evidence – <https://prtr.defra.gov.uk/pollutant-releases?q=1135244>

DAERA is in the process of establishing a new chemicals regulation team and this is work which will fall to this team when it is up and running.

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?
2020-12-30

Please indicate where this inventory is available
<https://prtr.defra.gov.uk/pollutant-releases?q=1135244>

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.
REGULATION (EU) 2017/852
Interim storage of mercury and of the mercury compounds and mixtures of mercury listed in Annex I to this Regulation shall 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 (1) and in Directive 2010/75/EU.

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32017R0852&from=EN>

For the reporting year 2021 – The equivalent restrictions given in "the Control of Mercury (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020." applied to the UK. This instrument also makes amendments for purposes relating to the implementation of the Protocol on Ireland / Northern Ireland

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.
Wastes from key industry's listed in Article 11 of (EC) No 1102/2008 must be disposed of and may not be recovered. They must be disposed of without endangering human health or harming the environment. These Industries include:
(a) the chlor-alkali industry;
(b) the cleaning of natural gas;
(c) non-ferrous mining and smelting operations;
(d) extraction from cinnabar ore in the (European) Union.

Mercury waste may be temporarily stored in liquid form provided that the specific requirements for the temporary storage of mercury waste are met (details can be found in Annexes I, II and III of Directive 1999/31/EC) and that such storage occurs in above-ground facilities dedicated to and equipped for the temporary storage of mercury waste.

For the purposes of temporary storage for more than 1 year of metallic mercury, the following requirements shall apply:
– Metallic mercury shall be stored separately from other waste.
– Containers shall be stored in collecting basins suitably coated so as to be free of cracks and gaps and impervious to metallic mercury with a containment volume adequate for the quantity of mercury stored.
–The storage site shall be provided with engineered or natural barriers that are adequate to protect the environment against mercury emissions and a containment volume adequate for the total quantity of mercury stored.
– The storage site floors shall be covered with mercury-resistant sealants. A slope with a collection sump shall be provided.
–The storage site shall be equipped with a fire protection system.
–Storage shall be arranged in a way to ensure that all containers are easily retrievable
(Details at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eudr/1999/31>)

Prior to being permanently disposed of, Mercury waste shall undergo conversion and, where intended to be disposed of in above-ground facilities, conversion and solidification.

Mercury waste that underwent conversion and, if applicable, solidification shall only be permanently disposed of in the following permanent storage facilities licensed for disposal of hazardous waste:
(a) salt mines that are adapted for the permanent storage of mercury waste that underwent conversion, or deep underground hard rock formations providing a level of safety and confinement equivalent to or higher than that of such salt mines; or
(b) above-ground facilities dedicated to and equipped for the permanent storage of mercury waste that underwent conversion and solidification and that provide a level of safety and confinement equivalent to or higher than that of the facilities referred to in point (a).
(Details at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32017R0852&from=EN>)

For the reporting year 2021 – The equivalent restrictions given in "the Control of Mercury (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020." applied to the UK. This instrument also makes amendments for purposes relating to the implementation of the Protocol on Ireland / Northern Ireland

All imports or exports of waste to or from Great Britain are governed by the retained Waste Shipments Regulation EC No 1013/2006 as amended by the:

International Waste Shipments (Amendment)(EU Exit) Regulations 2019

International Waste Shipments (Amendment of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006) Regulations 2020

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

{Empty}

▼ 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 England, Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 provides a means of identifying and remediating land that poses a significant risk to health or the environment, where there is no alternative solution. It also works alongside planning rules to help ensure that this land is made suitable for use following redevelopment.

Guidance Part 2A's implementation in England can be found at–
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/223705/pb13735cont-land-guidance.pdf#:~:text=%E2%80%A2%E2%80%9Ccontaminated%20land%E2%80%9D%20is%20used%20to%20mean%20land%20which,sufficient%20level%20of%20risk%20

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

{Empty}

▼ 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

Details/confirmation to follow once available.

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

Details/confirmation to follow once available.

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

Details/conformation to follow once available.

Please provide comments, if any.

{Empty}

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

{Empty}

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

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please specify

Details/conformation to follow once available.

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

Please specify

Details/conformation to follow once available.

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

Details/conformation to follow once available.

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

{Empty}

▼ ART. 16: HEALTH ASPECTS

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

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

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/mercury-properties-incident-management-and-toxicology>

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.

{Empty}

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

{Empty}

▼ 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
Details/conformation to follow once available.

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
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/561028/mercury_general_information.pdf

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

{Empty}

▼ ART. 19: RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

If yes, please describe these actions
(c) – https://consult.environment-agency.gov.uk/environment-and-business/challenges-and-choices/user_uploads/mercury-pressure-rbmp-2021.pdf
(b/c) – <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/mercury-challenges-for-the-water-environment>

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)

A Cyber attack on one of the UK Regulators has prevented access to some data sets. There are therefor gaps in some parts of the reporting.

Additional data/evidence on the emissions and releases sections shall be provided once available.

The UK was a member of the EU until 31st January 2020. A transition period, during which the UK continued to be governed by EU law, was in place until 31st December 2020. From January 1st 2021 onwards, the UK was no longer bound by the EU legislation but instead the retained EU laws written into UK law. EU Mercury legislation continues to apply in Northern Ireland, under the terms of the NI Protocol.

For this reporting, references to EU regulations on mercury, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1102/2008 apply throughout the UK for the period up until 31 December 2020. After this date, the equivalent restrictions given in "the Control of Mercury (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020." applied to the UK. This instrument also makes amendments for purposes relating to the implementation of the Protocol on Ireland / Northern Ireland

▼ SUPPLEMENTAL – ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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

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