### Mercury Export Data during 17 August 2017 - 25 October 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date indicated on the form</th>
<th>Destination country</th>
<th>Purposes</th>
<th>Consent Form Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 January 2018</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>1. Chemical Fluorescent Lamp Coating</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 12 September 2018         | India               | 1. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe production  
2. Manufacture of fluorescent lamps  
3. Manufacture of medical devices: Sphygmomanometers | B |
| 7 December 2018           | India               | 1. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe production  
2. Manufacture of fluorescent lamps  
3. Manufacture of medical devices: Sphygmomanometers | A |
| 27 February 2019          | India               | 1. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe production  
2. Manufacture of fluorescent lamps  
3. Manufacture of medical devices: Sphygmomanometers | A |

1. Thailand accessed to be a Party of the Minamata Convention on Mercury on 22 June 2017 which has been applicable to Thailand since 20 September 2017. Therefore, mercury exporting companies that exported mercury between 2017 and early 2018 still used their export licenses authorized. After Thailand became a Party of the Minamata Convention, mercury export permission is modified to comply with obligations of the Minamata Convention.

2. The Republic of India accessed as a Party of the Minamata Convention on Mercury on 18 June 2018, the Convention has entered into force with the Republic of India since 16 September 2018. Before the date of the Minamata Convention comes into force, Mercury exports to the Republic of India used form B for Non-Party of the Minamata Convention. After the date of Minamata Convention comes into force, mercury exports to the Republic of India have used form A for Party to the Minamata Convention.