MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Tuesday 14th October 2025 13h00 - 14h00 CEST

MULTI-COUNTRY INITIATIVES ADDRESSING AIR EMISSIONS OF MERCURY

Prof. Lesley Sloss
Macquarie University in Sydney, Australia

Veronica Villacis
UNIDO

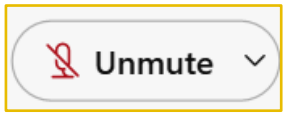
Harinath Appalarajugari Sesha
World Bank

Moderator: Alexander Romanov, Programme Management officer, Minamata Convention Secretariat

Housekeeping notes

- If the moderator opens the floor, and if you wish to take the floor, please click the **Raise Hand** icon that appears next to your name on the Participants panel.

- The moderator will call names based on the order of raised hands and allow you to unmute. When you are named, please **unmute** yourself and speak. When your speaking is over, kindly **mute** yourself and click the **Lower Hand** icon.



- You may also wish to type question(s) in the chat box and send to “everyone”.
- If you need any **technical assistance**, please put your message in the chat box and send it to the host or co-host.
- Kindly note that this session is being **recorded** and **broadcast live on YouTube.**
- Please help us to keep improving the experience by **filling out the survey** at the end of this webinar.

Assessment of existing and future emissions reduction from the coal sector toward the implementation of the Minamata and Stockholm Conventions

Peter Nelson
Edward Archer
Lesley Sloss
Maryam Khalid

School of Natural Sciences
Macquarie University, Australia

GEF/UNEP Project
Completed September 2025

Topics

The report

A short introduction to the study and the published report

The dashboard

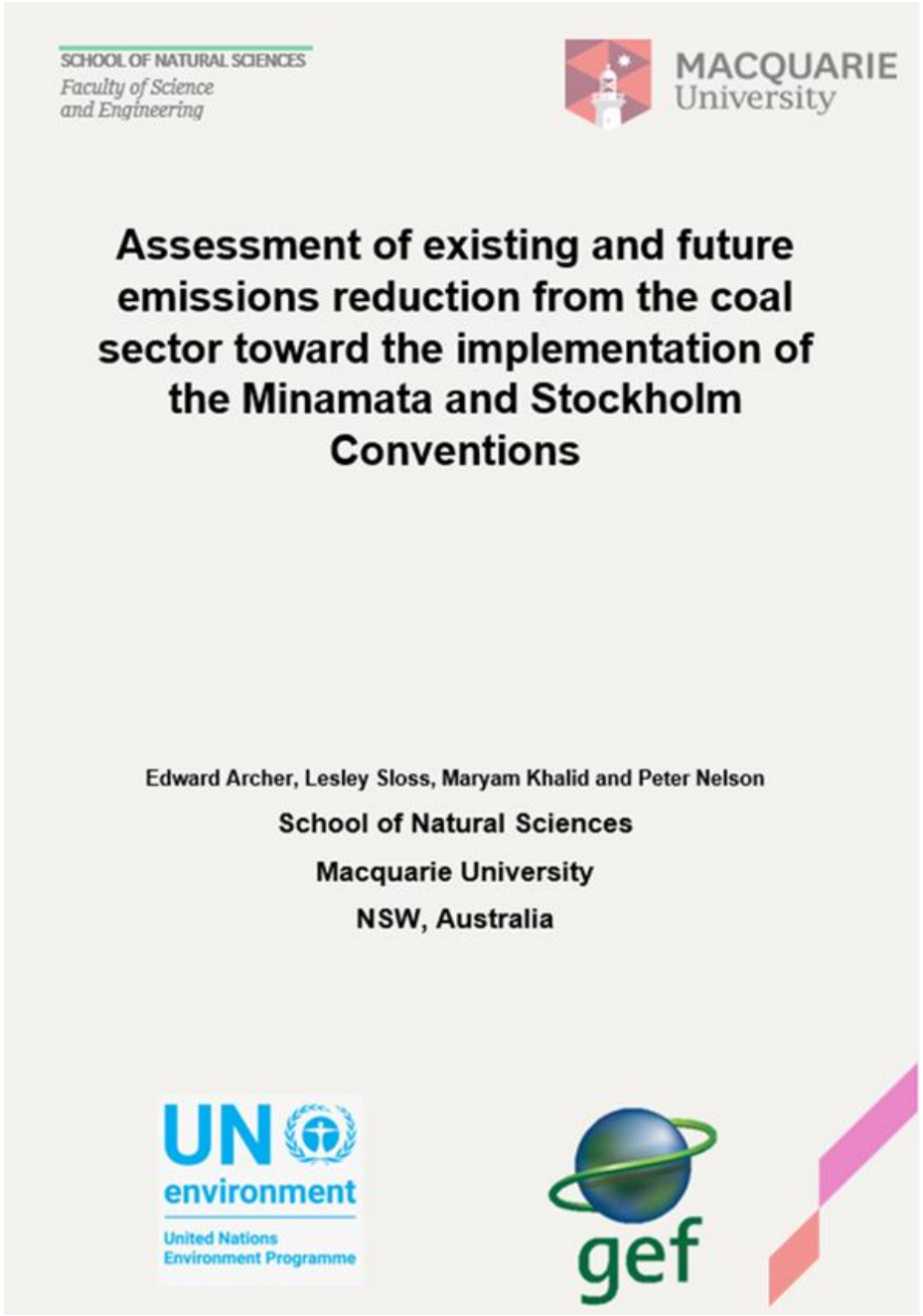
A guide to operating the interactive dashboard

Plans?

A quick introduction to potential future project work

The Report

Final report online:
https://www.unep.org/globalmercurypartnership/resources/report/assessment-existing-and-future-emissions-reduction-coal-sector

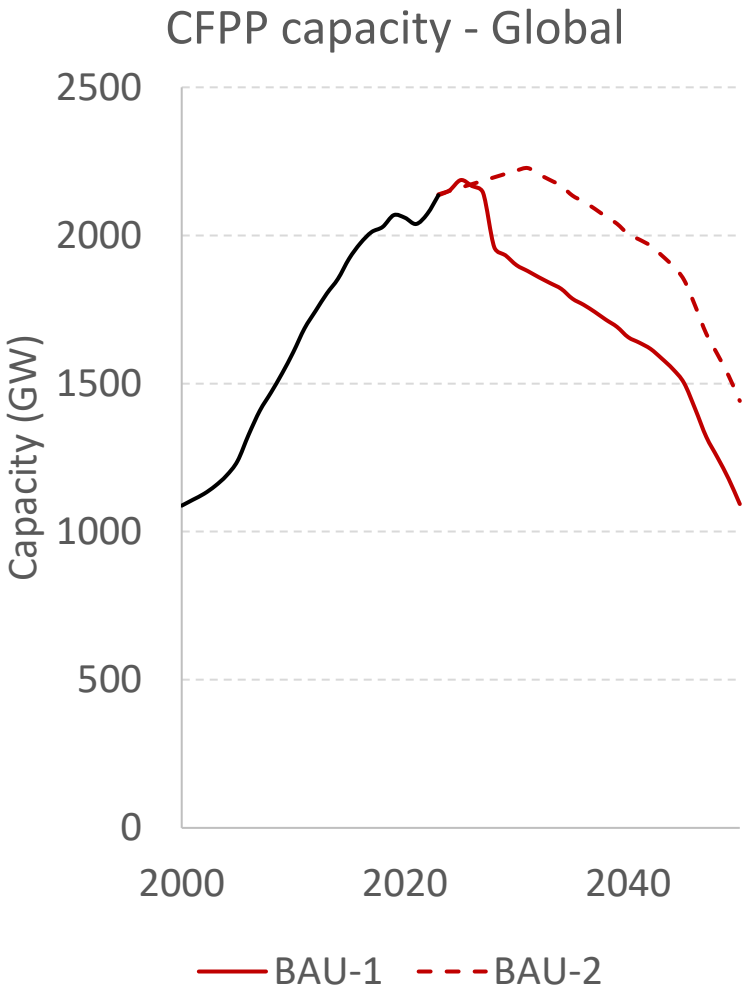


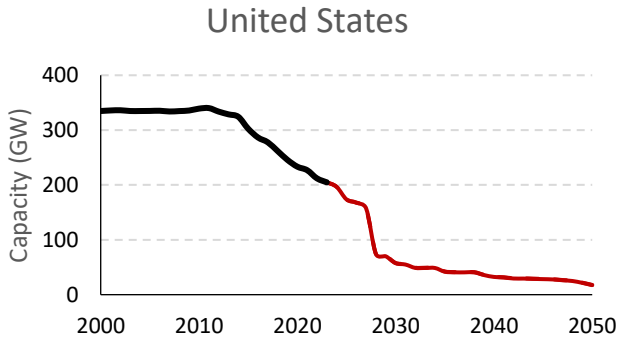
Assumptions

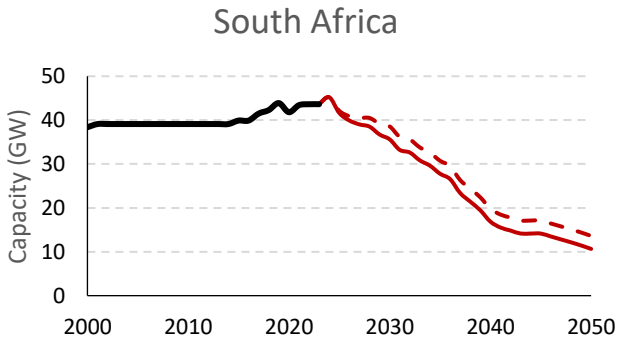
- The status of existing and future CFPPs on a global and country-specific level was taken from the Global Energy Monitor's Global Coal (GEM) Plant Tracker database
- Within the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario, there are 2 separate scenarios:
  - *BAU-1 considers the remaining lifetime of currently operating plants and assumes that only projects under construction will continue*
  - *BAU-2 considers the remaining lifetime of currently operating plants and assumes that all projects under construction and pre-construction will continue*.
- Mercury emission estimates were calculated for each CFPP unit listed on the GEM database using assumptions on coal consumption rates, installed air pollution control devices (APCDs), mercury input factor for the feed coal (mg/kg), and the mercury retention factor according to the installed APCDs. The default mercury retention factors according to different APCD configurations were sourced from the UNEP toolkit and expressed in the following equation:

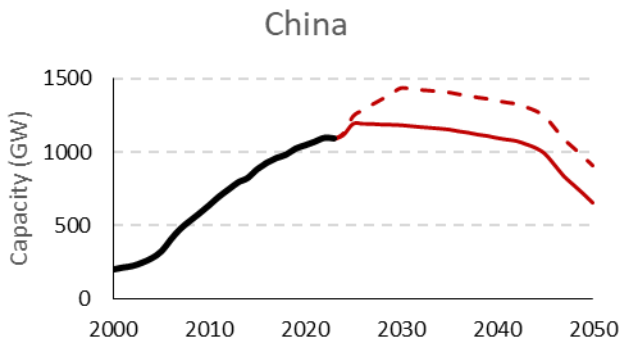
  Hg EMISSION (kg/yr) = CC * IF * (100 – RF)/100
- Country-specific capacity factors were based on GEM data
- Air pollution control installation data were gathered from numerous sources

The report: global coal power plant capacity





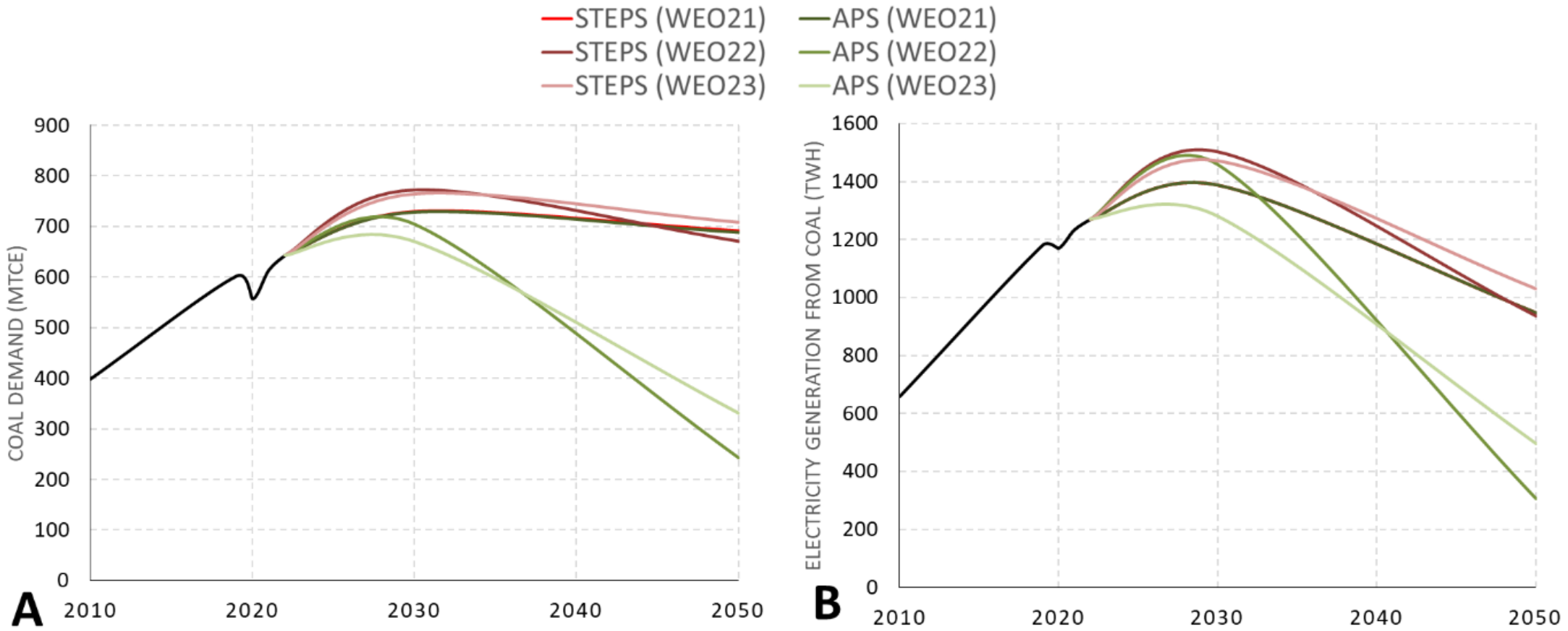


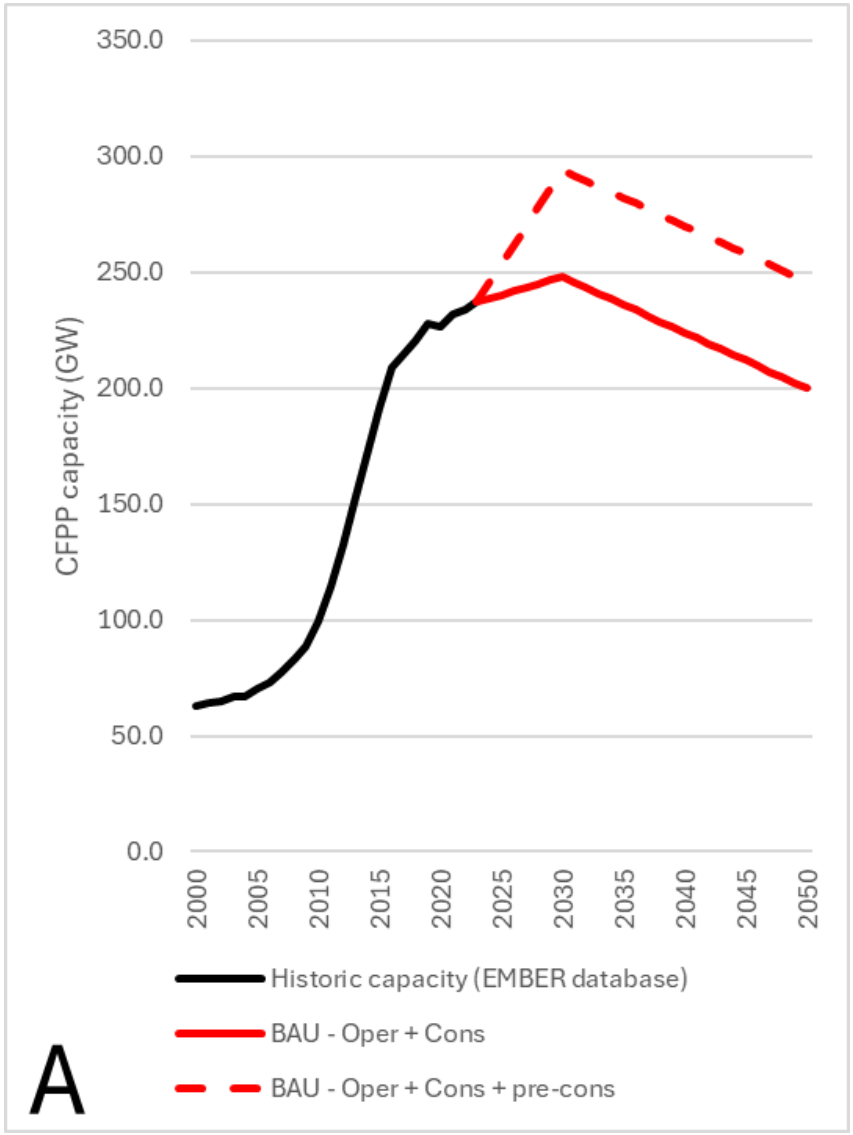


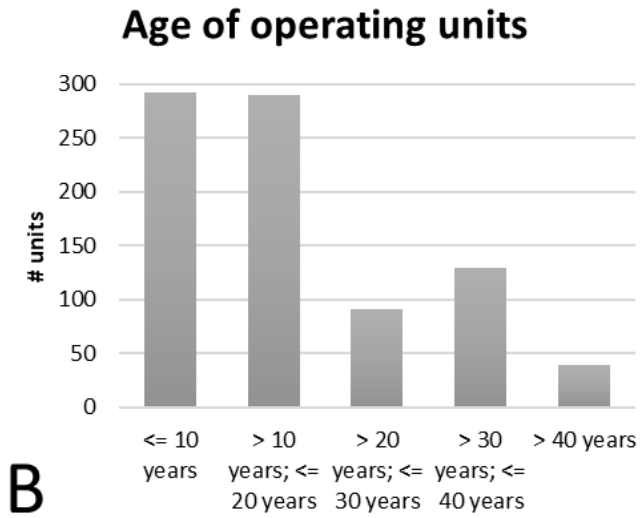
Focus Countries selected – for example:

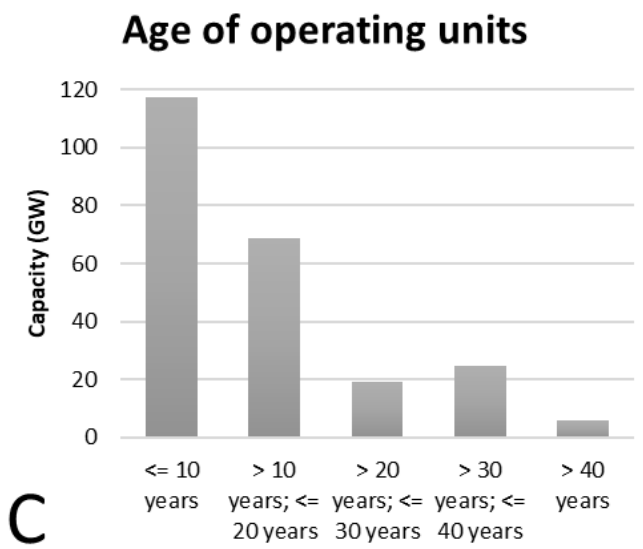
India

Estimated coal demand (Mt; A) and electricity generated from coal-fired power plants (TWh; B) in India up to 2050 under the stated policies scenarios (STEPS) and announced pledges scenarios (APS)









GLOBAL MERCURY PARTNERSHIP

The fate of coal-fired power plants in India up to 2050 under the business-as-usual (BAU) scenarios, and profiling of India's existing coal-fired power plant fleet according to the age and size of the operating units

Environmental Science and Ecotechnology 17 (2024) 100295

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Environmental Science and Ecotechnology

journal homepage: www.journals.elsevier.com/environmental-science-and-ecotechnology/

Original Research

Overlooked CO_2 emissions induced by air pollution control devices in coal-fired power plants

Pengfei Zhang [a], Kuishuang Feng [a, b], Li Yan [c], Yaqin Guo [d], Bei Gao [e], Jiashuo Li [a, f, *]

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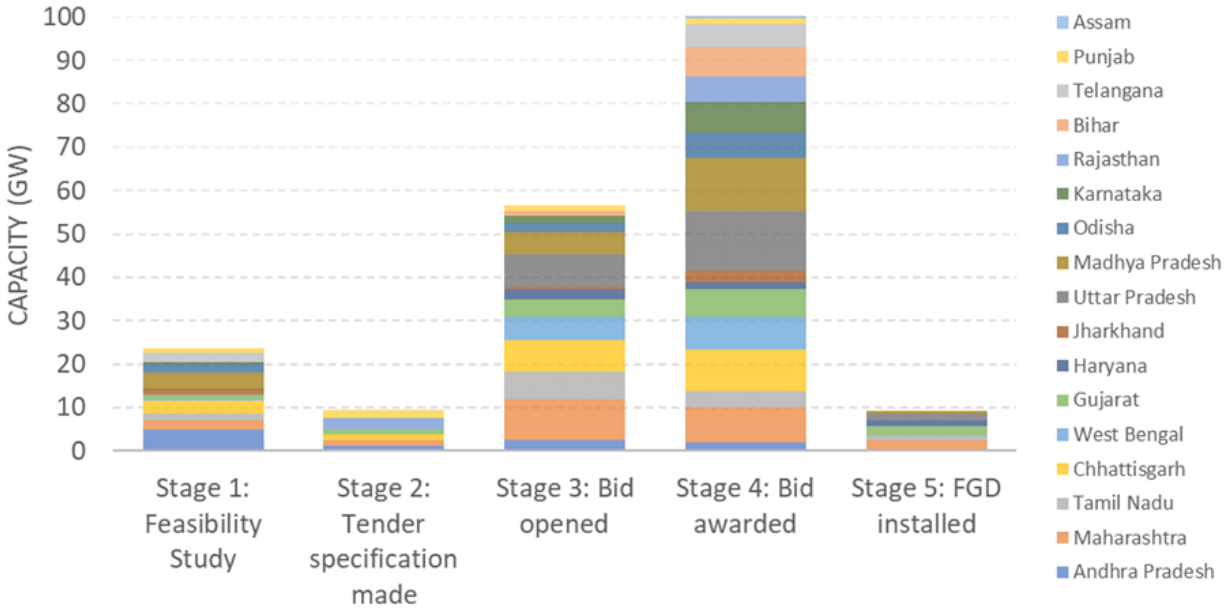
[b] Department of Geographical Sciences, University of Maryland, College Park, USA
[c] Chinese Academy of Environmental Planning, Beijing, 100012, PR China
[d] Department of Earth System Science, Tsinghua University, Beijing, 100084, PR China
[e] School of Business, Shandong University, Weihai, 264209, PR China
[f] Academy of Plateau Science and Sustainability, Qinghai Normal University, Xining, 810016, PR China

Flue gas desulphurization (FGD) installations in India



Source: Aggarwal, 2023. Compliance status of coal-based power plants: Tracking installation of SOx control measures, https://www.cseindia.org/compliance-status-of-coal-based-power-plants-11762

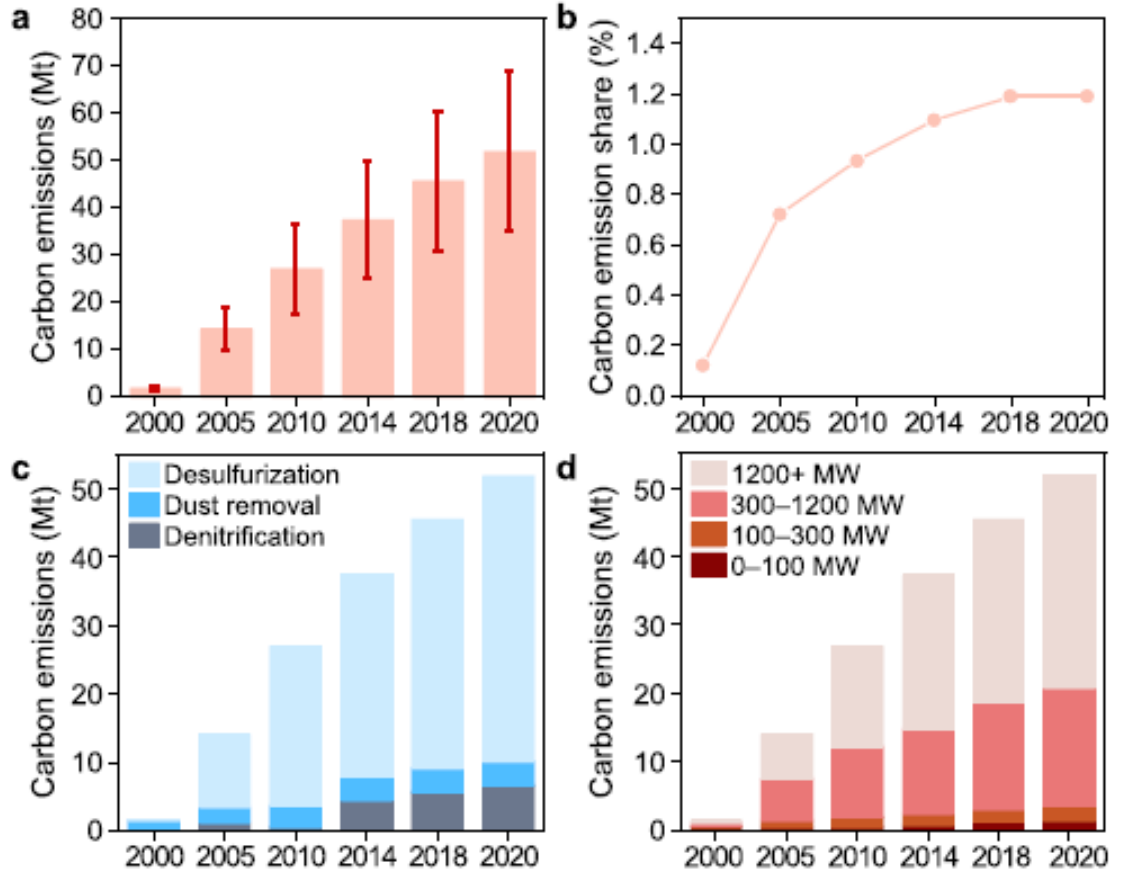
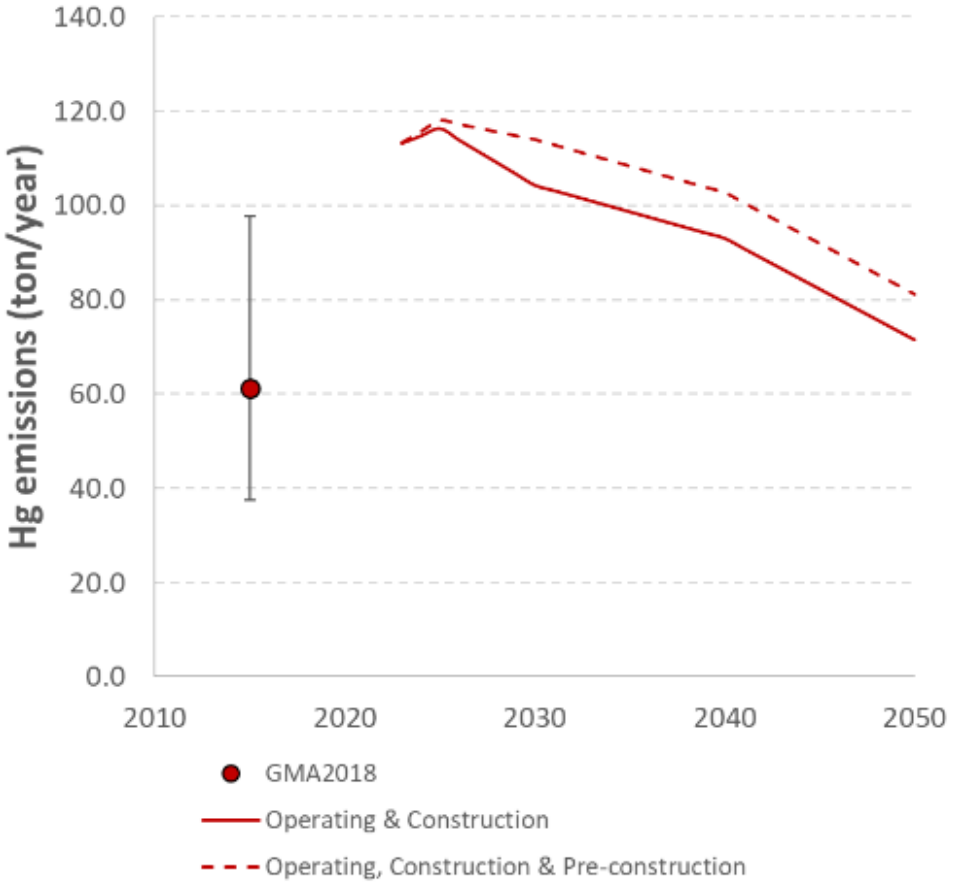
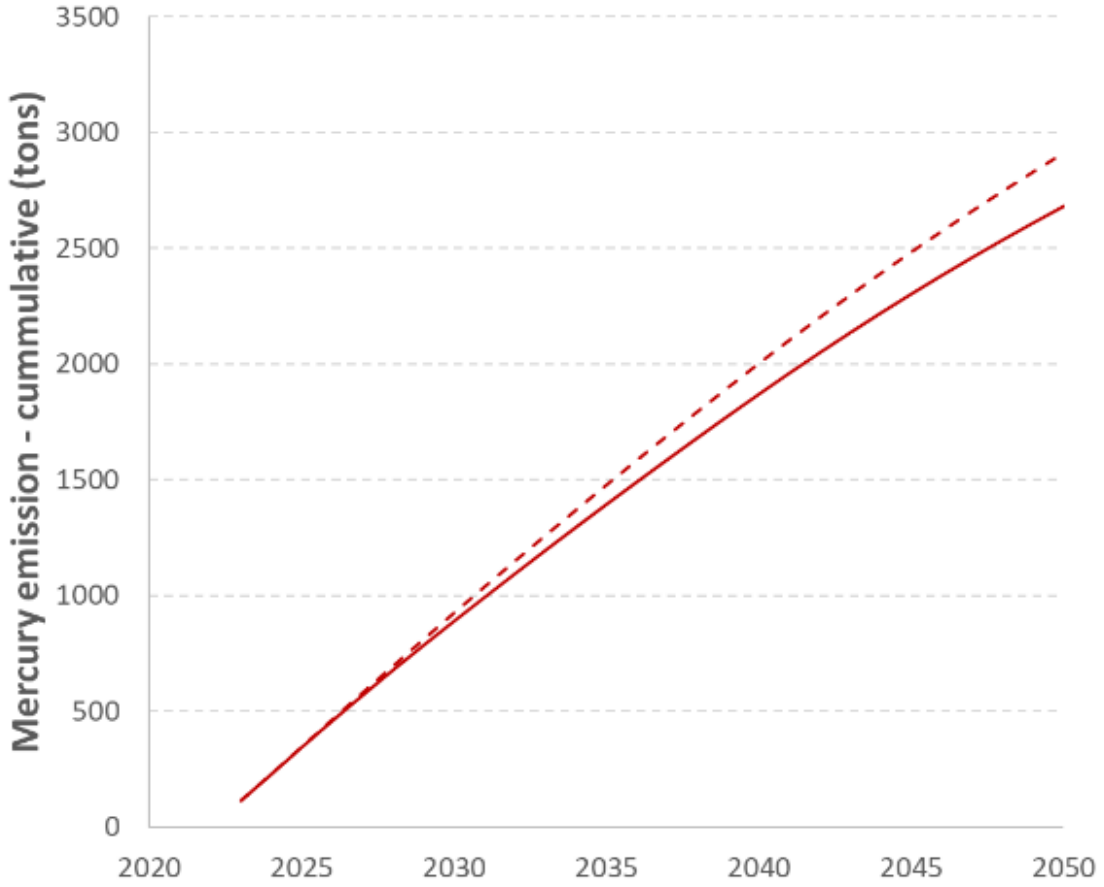


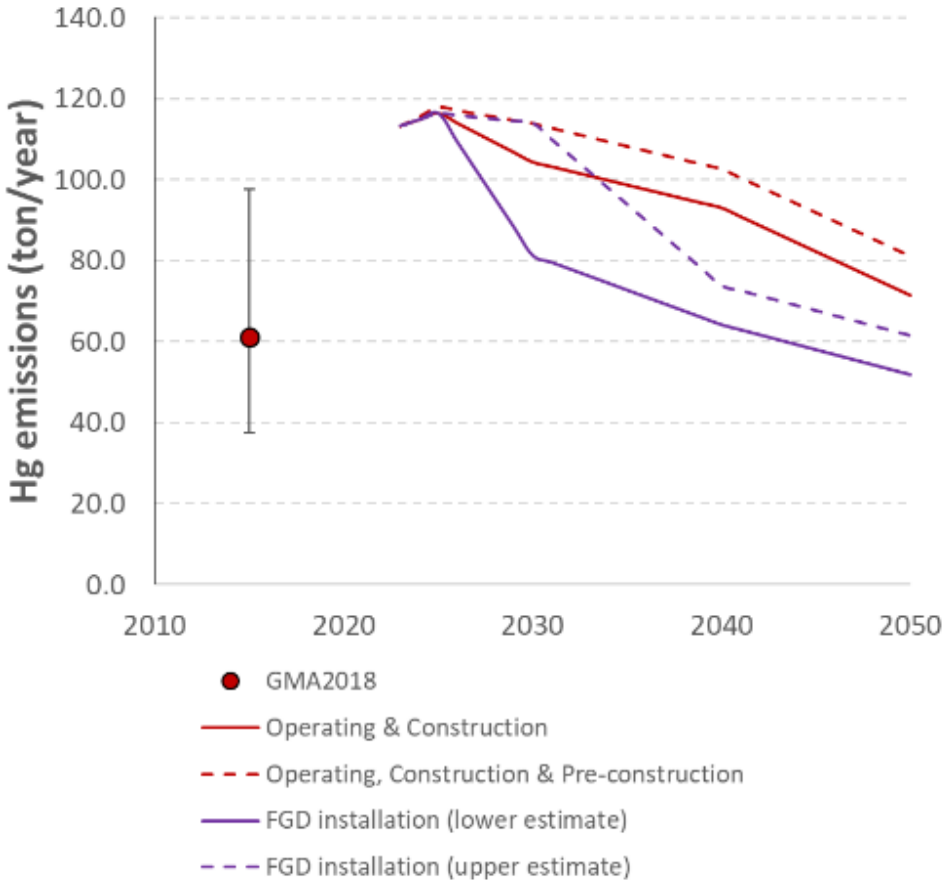
Fig. 1. National APCD CO_2 emissions 2000–2020 (**a**), their proportions to the total emissions from CFPPs (**b**), and emissions categorized by APCD type (**c**) and capacity size (**d**). (The error bars in panel **a** represent the 95% confidence interval.)

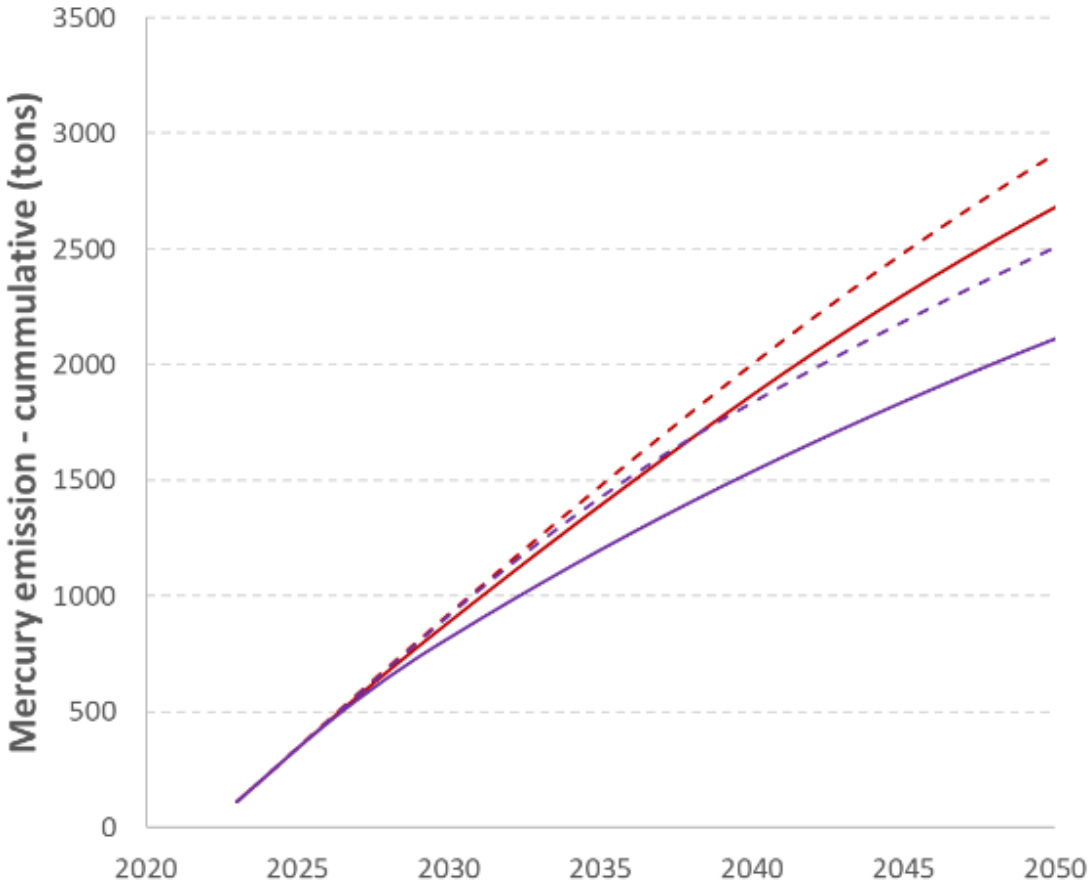
Annual mercury emissions estimate for India's CFPPs up to 2050 under the business-as-usual scenario, and cumulative mercury





Annual mercury emissions and cumulative emissions estimate for India's CFPPs up to 2050 under the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario compared to the FGD installation scenario





Report conclusions

Global CFPP capacity & CO2 emissions peak by 2027/30

- Global mercury emissions from coal sector likely already declining
- Subject to CFPP projects under pre-construction
- Global trajectory dominated by China
- SE Asia continuing with coal development - less multi-pollutant emissions control
- Uncertainties for CFIB sector: Limited country-wide information

Climate action driven by…

- Retiring plants earlier than planned
- Pace of renewable energy development to meet rising energy demands and replace fossil fuel capacity
- International support for emerging economies
- Socio-economic considerations (e.g., unemployment - mining & utility sector)
- Multi-pollutant emissions control installations
- Influenced by current & future policies on emission norms
- Consider stranded asset risk & additional carbon intensity
- Unit-specific cost-benefit analysis needed

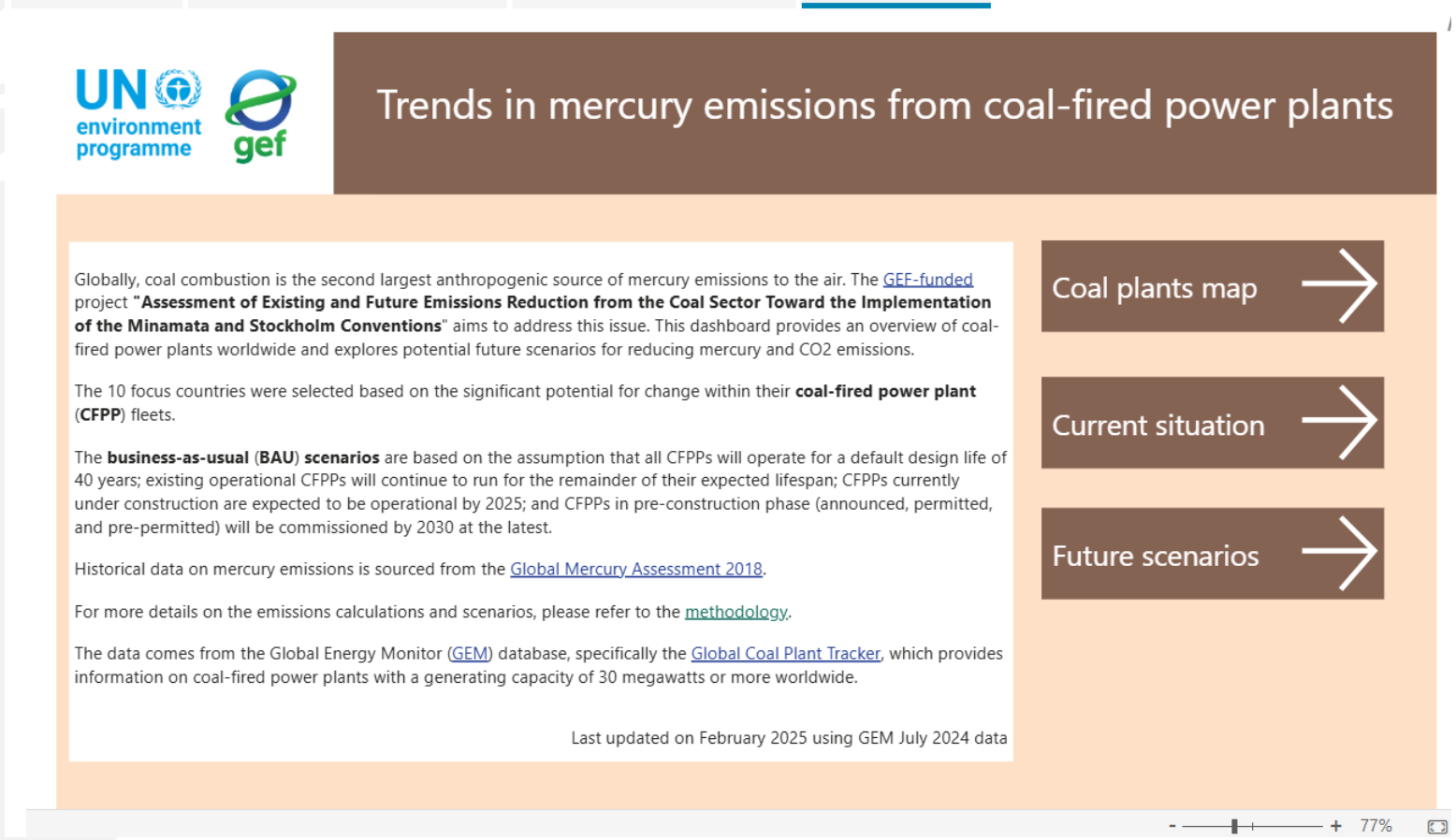
Health Impacts of air pollutants

- Fine particle pollution's role in the Global burden of disease
- Large impacts on mortality and morbidity
- Coal combustion is a major contributor to exposure
- Key consideration for regulators
- Mercury control effected by co-benefit effects

The Dashboard

Project website with dashboard

https://www.unep.org/globalmercurypartnership/Emissions-reduction-scenarios-from-coal-sector



The dataset

Allows you to focus in on the individual results for each region, by plant age, size, APCD and under the different scenarios selected for the study

It does NOT allow you to create your own future scenarios or to change the input data

To remain relevant in future, the dataset will need to be updated at least annually

Coal fire plants location and status

Produced by United Nations Geospatial

Powered by Esri

Region

Africa | GRULAC | Asia and Pacific | WEOG | CEE

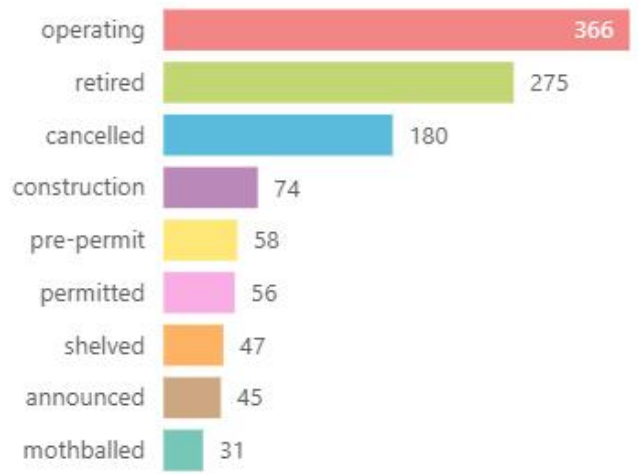
Project Focus Countries

Bangladesh | Pakistan | China | Philippines | India | South Africa | Indonesia | Thailand | Malaysia | Viet Nam

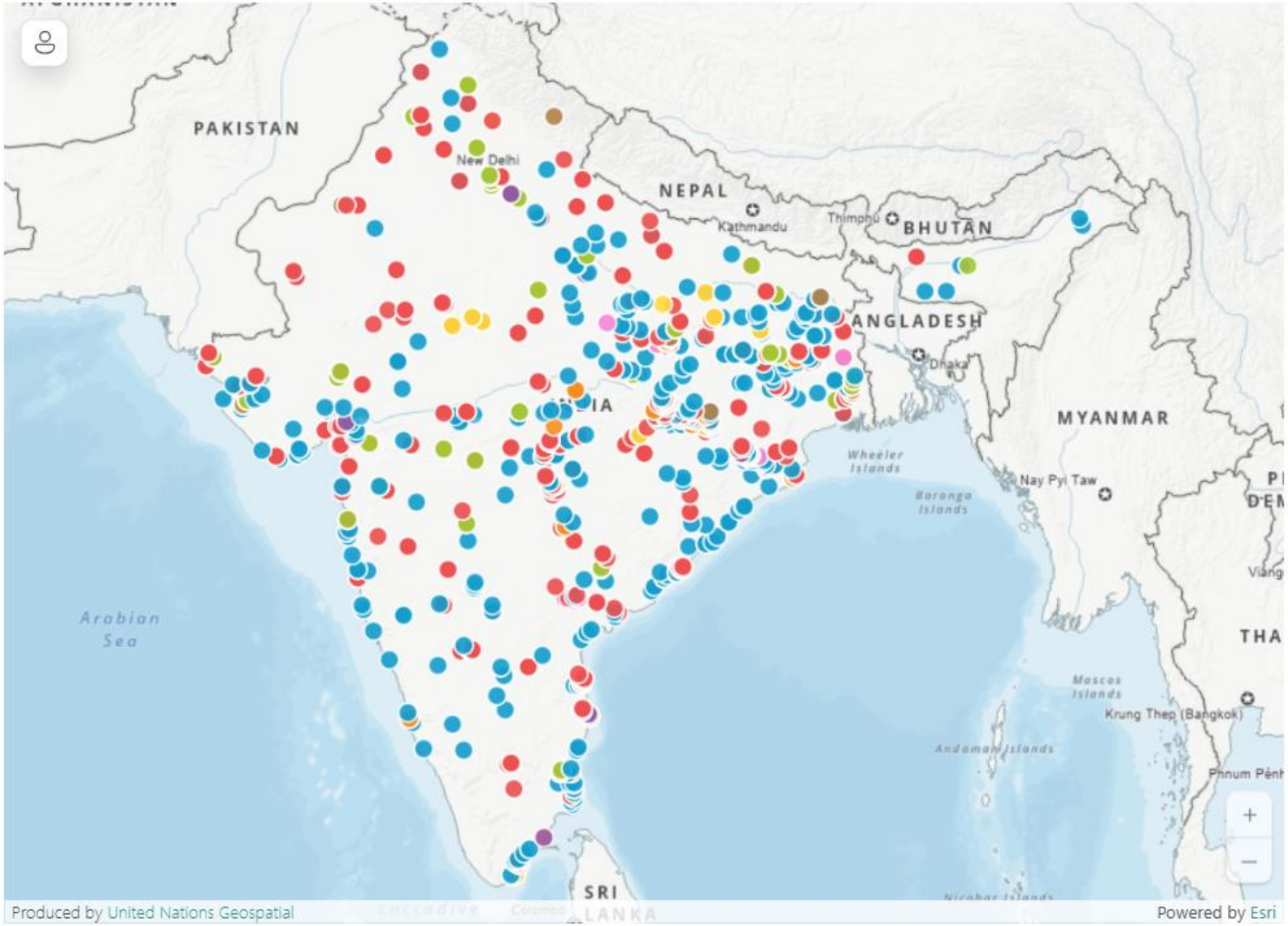
Countries	Units
107	14.007K

Reset

Count of units per status



Coal fire plants location and status



Region

Asia and Pacific

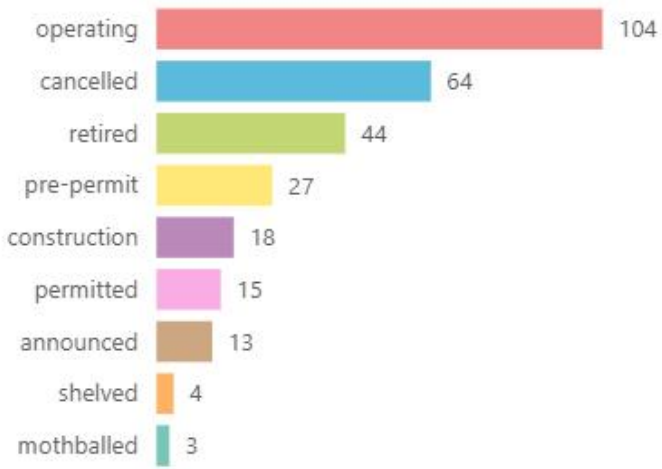
Project Focus Countries

Bangladesh	Pakistan
China	Philippines
India	South Africa
Indonesia	Thailand
Malaysia	Viet Nam

Countries	Units
1	1.934K

Reset

Count of units per status



Coal plants map | Current situation | Future scenarios

Region

- Africa
- Asia and Pacific
- CEE
- GRULAC
- WEOG

Country

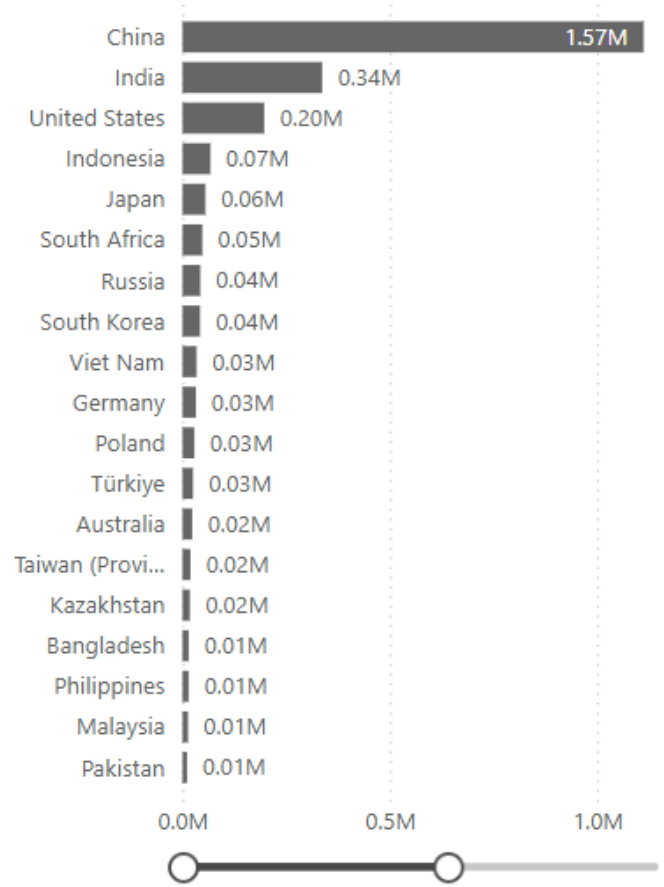
All

Focus Countries

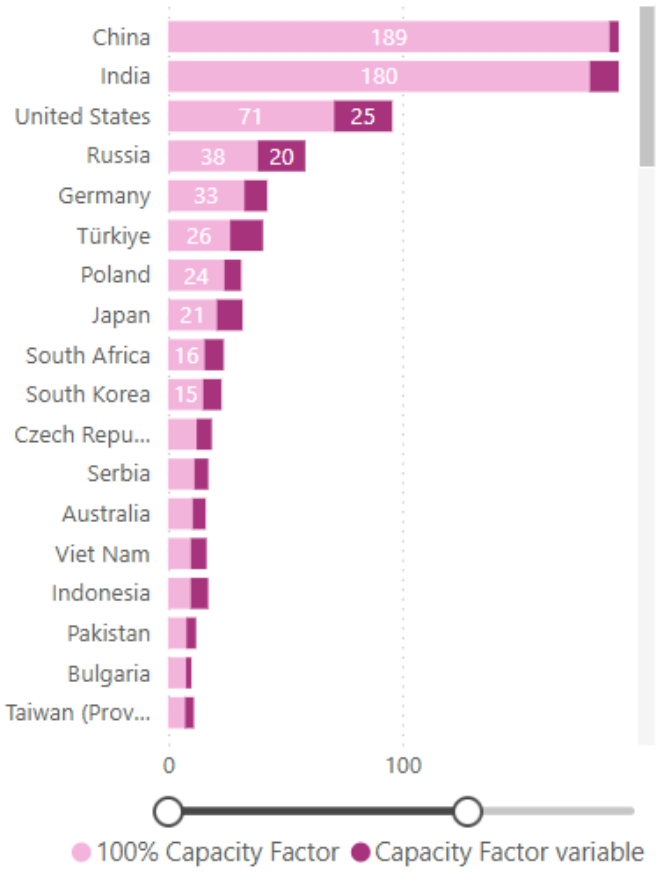
Unit Status

- construction
- operating
- pre-construction

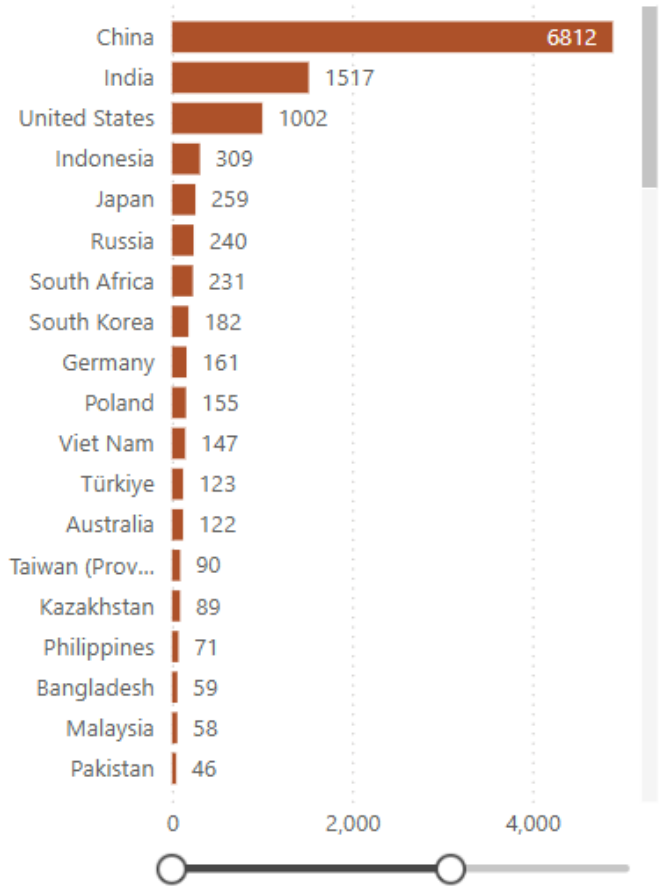
Capacity (Mega Watts)



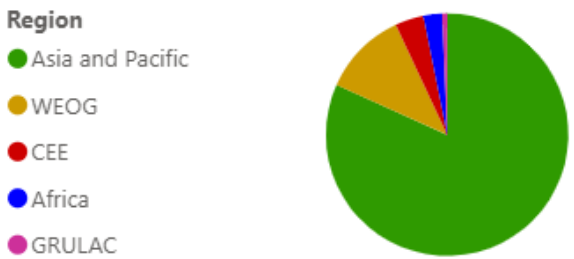
Mercury emissions (tonnes/year)



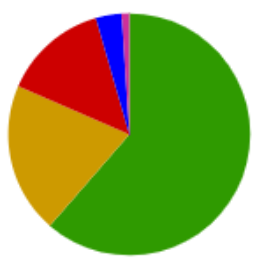
CO2 emissions (million tonnes/year)



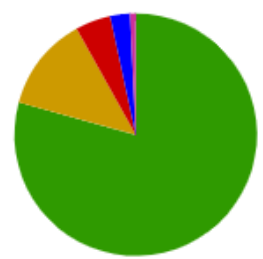
Regional Capacity (Mega Watts)



Regional Mercury emissions (tonnes/year)

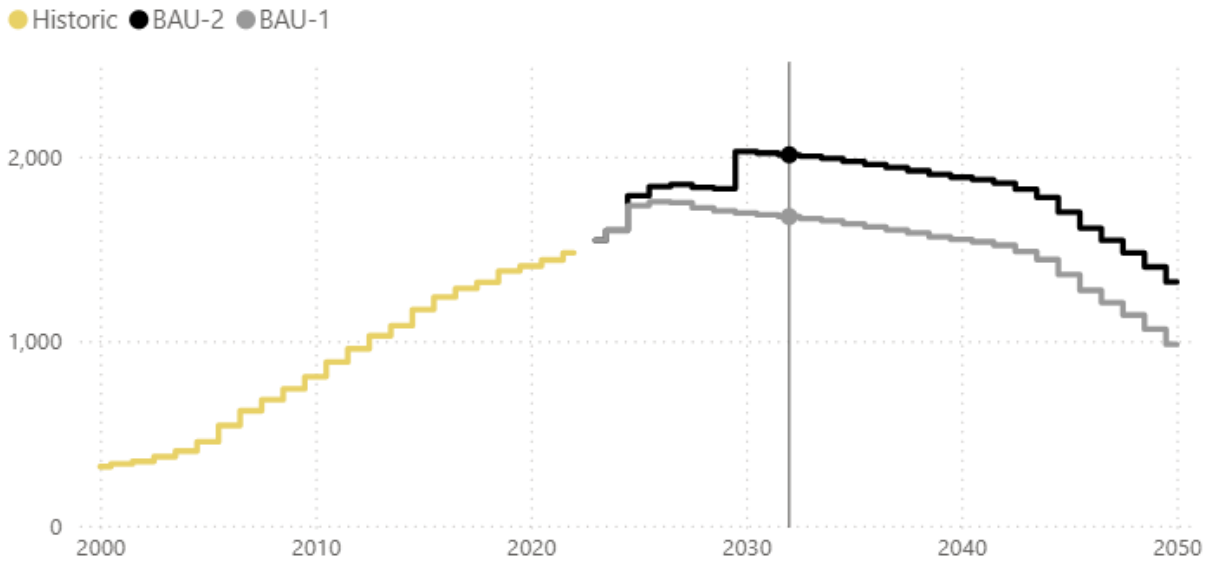


Regional CO2 emissions (million tonnes/year)



Countries	Units
82	7.613K

Capacity (Giga Watts)



When no country is selected, the graphs show the summed values for the whole world.

Business as usual scenarios (BAU)
Both scenarios consider the remaining lifetime of currently operating plants.
BAU-1 assumes that only **projects under construction** will go ahead.
BAU-2 assumes that all **projects under construction and projects in pre-construction** will go ahead.

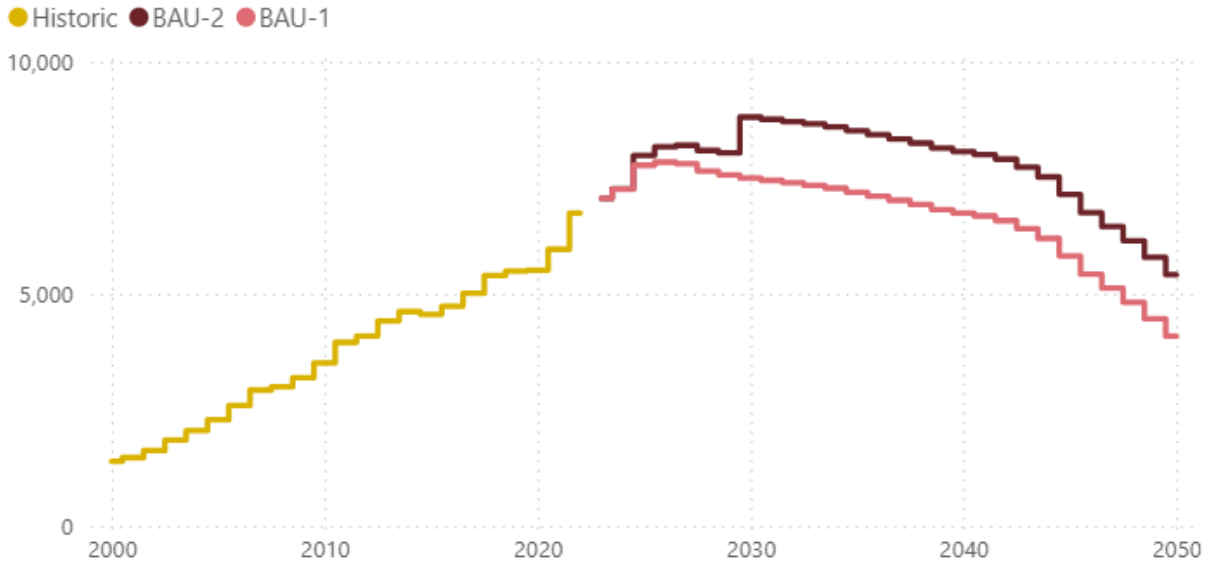
Capacity Factor (CF)
100% CF is to showcase the 'uppermost' level of emission estimates for a country if all units were to operate at full capacity/efficiency.
var CF (variable capacity factor) is defined at country level based on coal quality, age of the plant, technology, etc.

Emissions reduction scenarios from the coal sector for 10 countries

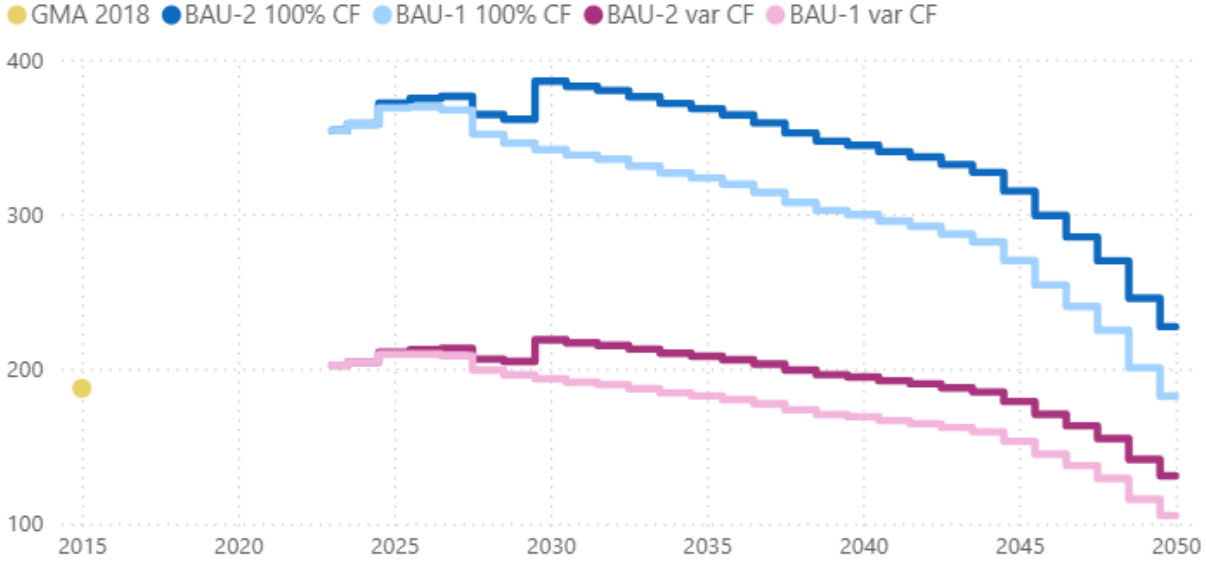
Project Focus Countries

Bangladesh	Pakistan
China	Philippines
India	South Africa
Indonesia	Thailand
Malaysia	Viet Nam

CO2 emissions (million tonnes/year)



Mercury emissions (tonnes/year)



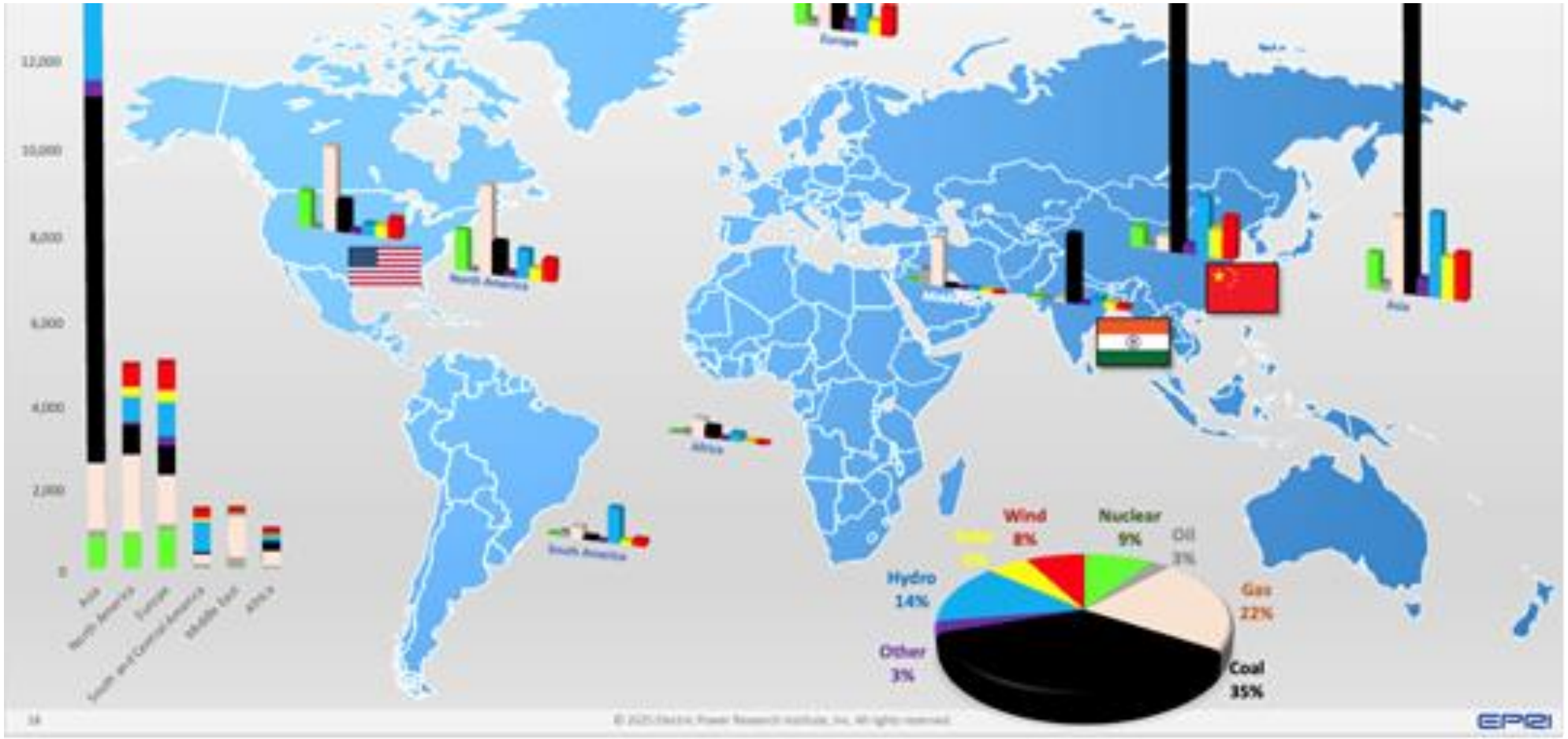
Potential Future Projects

Maintain and update the existing dataset to remain relevant

Introduce new assumptions and future scenarios

Create a new daughter project which focuses on minimising emissions from the remaining global fleet

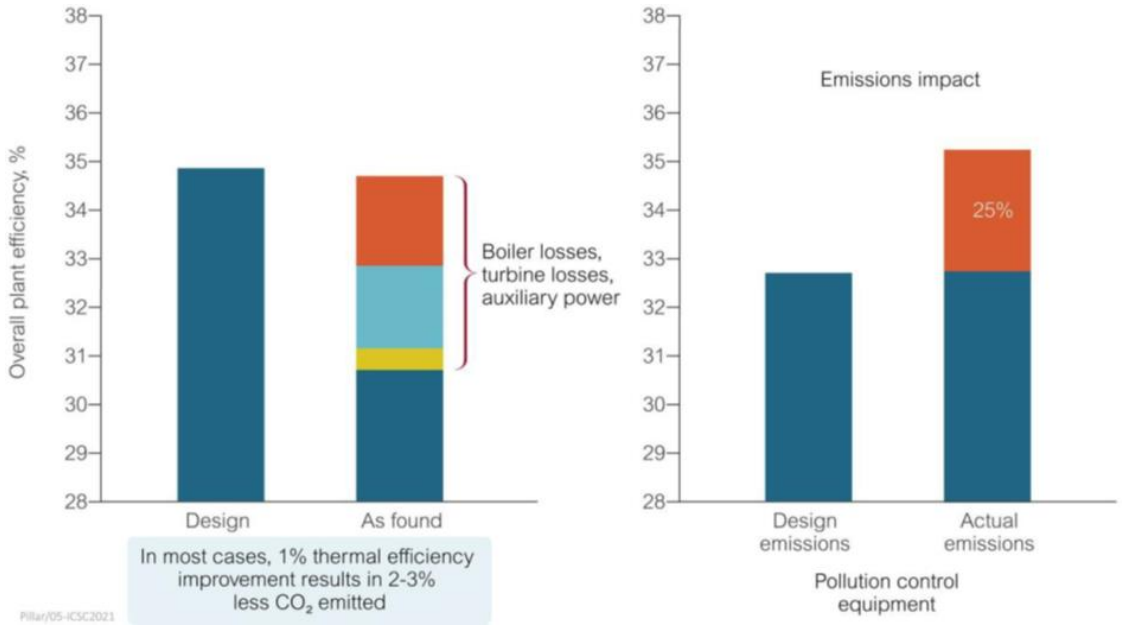
Coal still dominates globally and will remain for decades



Increasing Flexible Operation in Coal-Fired Power Plants: Emissions Impact

As renewable energy sources increasingly contribute to our power grids, traditional coal-fired plants face new operational challenges. These plants must now operate flexibly to balance the variable output from wind and solar generation, shifting from their designed continuous full-load operation to a more dynamic model.

Emissions go up when plants wobble…



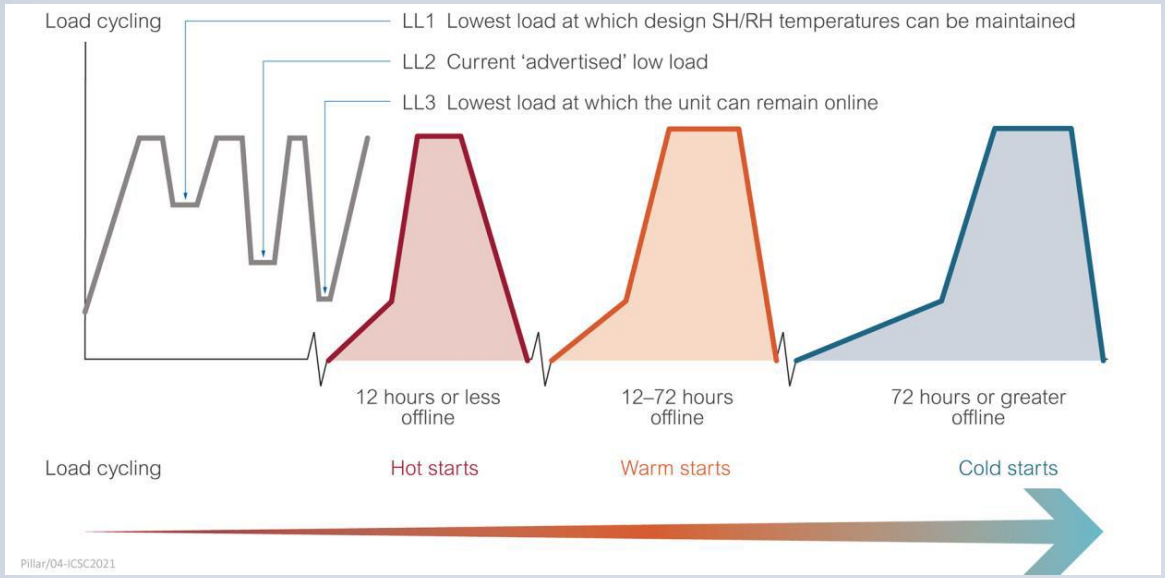


TABLE 1 UNITS AND CAPACITIES IDENTIFIED FOR FLEXIBILITY (SINHA, 2019)

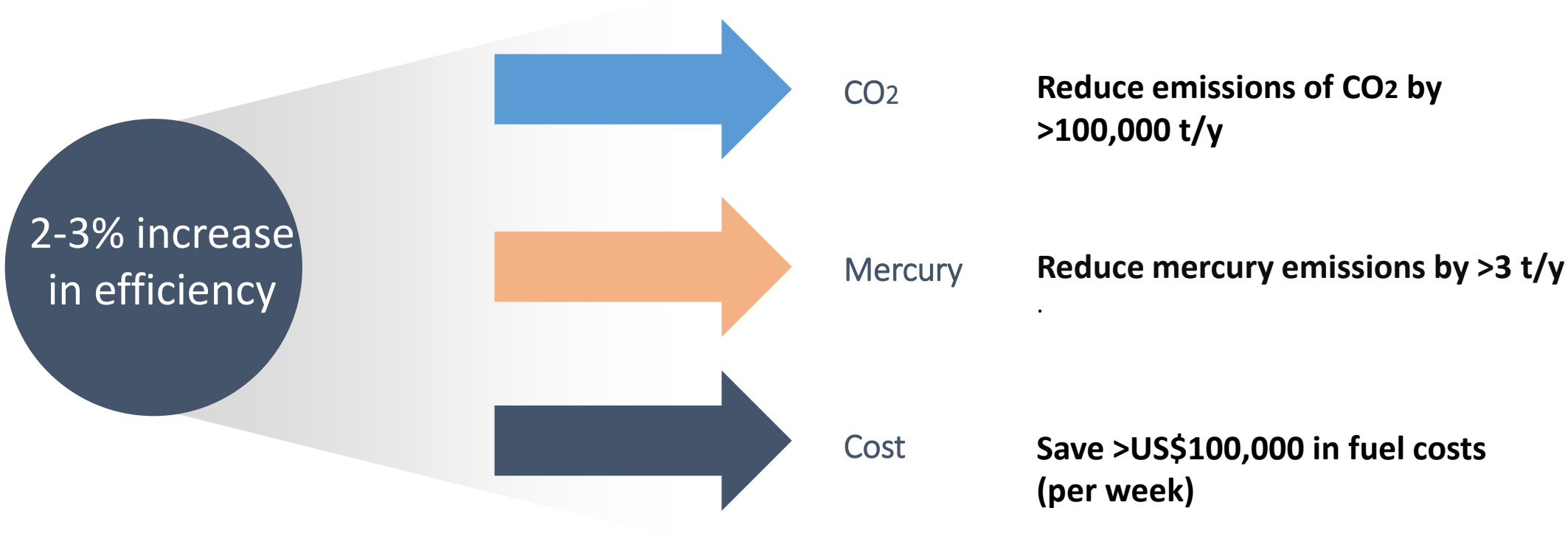
Operation mode	Capacity, MW	Number of units
Baseload	139,720	299
Flexible with efficiency retrofit*	20,740	80
Flexible – daily start	12,925	83
Flexible – low load	48,385	130
Plant retiring/being replaced with supercritical	9,370	86
Total	231,139	687

* inefficient units with a heat rate >2550 kcal/kWh (10,669 kJ/kWh), can run on flexible operation with efficiency retrofits

…and plants are wobbling

Significant reductions in emissions and effects

For a typical 500 MWe coal plant in Asia, a 2-3% increase in efficiency is easily achievable



Emissions of all pollutants can be reduced effectively through maximizing performance of individual units but also by strategic fleet management

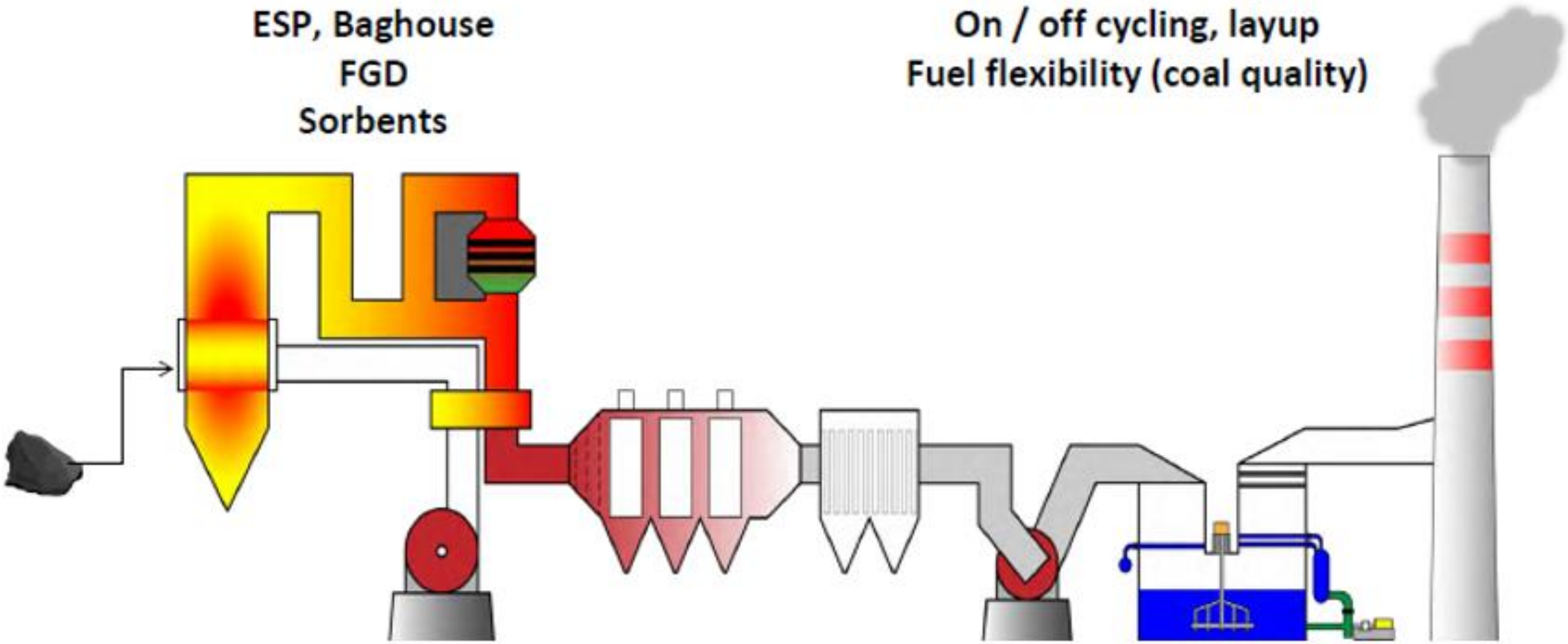
Combustion and Environmental Controls

Env Controls Components

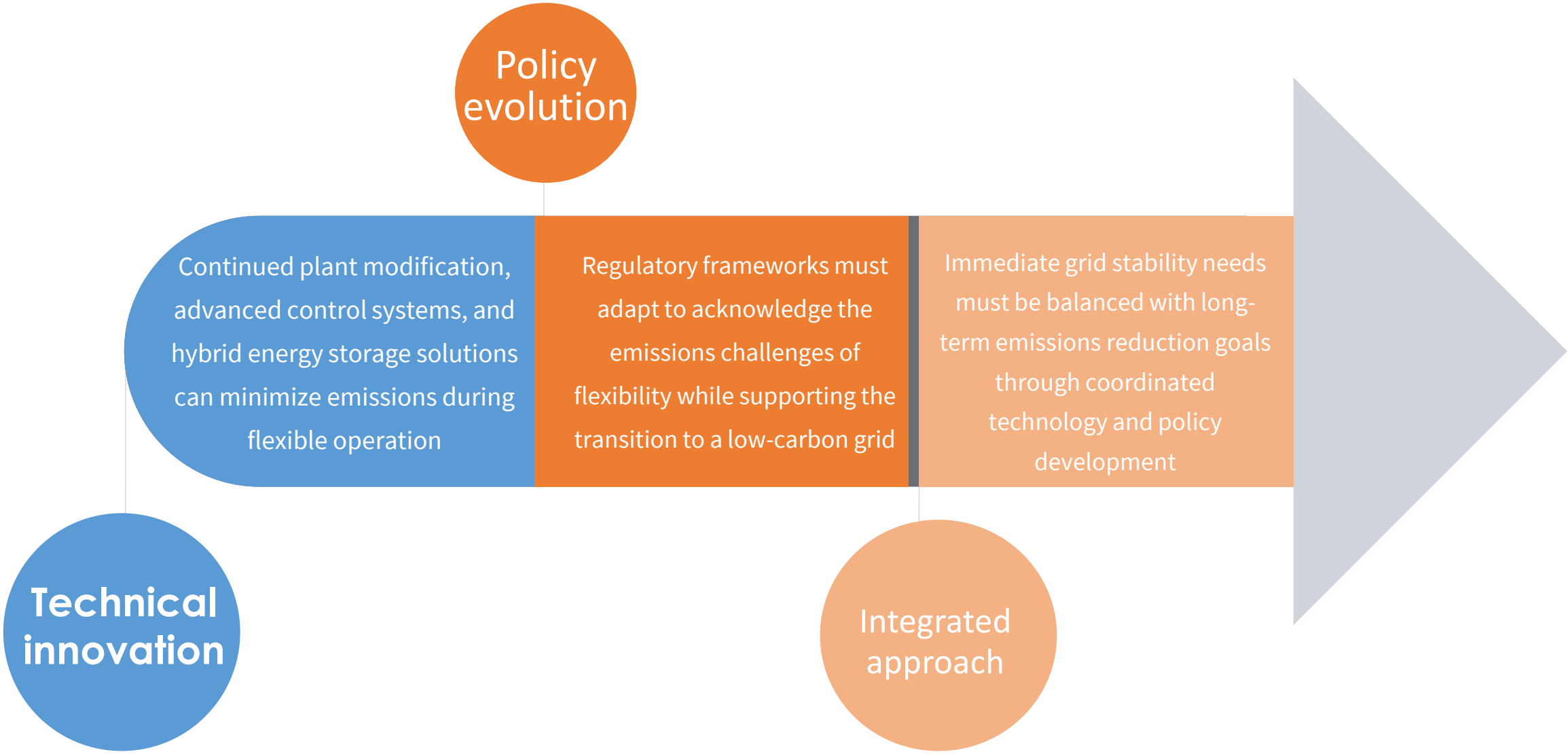
Combustion System
SNCR, SCR
ESP, Baghouse
FGD
Sorbents

Changing Mission Challenges

Low load
Load following
On / off cycling, layup
Fuel flexibility (coal quality)



The path through flexibility and aging fleet challenges



Glide Path project proposal

Determine potential underestimates of future emissions from closing coal fleets

Provide capacity building for cost-effective avoidance of these issues

Focus on potential volumes of avoided pollutant emissions/related health benefits/$ - using AQ monitoring models

Partners in 5 target countries: India, Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, S Africa, TBC

Prioritise large-scale effects (CO_2, mercury) from small changes (capacity building, training, use of existing tools, models, and best practice)

Target coal-reliant emerging economies

Only consider strategies which do not involve installing technology or spending money to modify a coal plant

Ensure inclusion of JET initiatives

Ensure full consideration of gender issues

Provide strategic and appropriate advice on policy development

Thank you

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UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Progress by innovation

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GEMINI

Global Elimination of Mercury In Non-ferrous metals Initiative

Minamata Pre-COP-6 Online Event - Multi-country initiatives addressing air emissions of mercury (Minamata Convention Secretariat)

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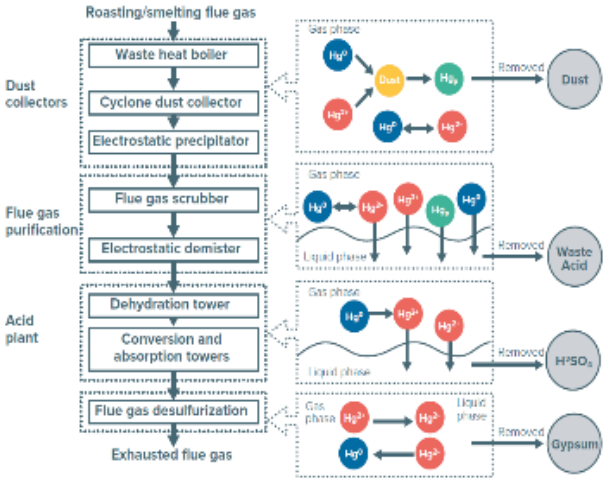
GEMINI

Global Elimination of Mercury In Non-ferrous metals Initiative

MERCURY TRANSFORMATION AND REMOVAL IN ROASTING AND/OR SMELTING FLUE GAS (ZHANG *ET AL.* 2016).



Objective

The objective of the GLOBAL ELIMINATION OF MERCURY IN NON-FERROUS METALS INITIATIVE - GEMINI Program is to help industries and countries meet their environmental commitments on the Minamata Convention, specifically by reducing mercury emissions produced during non-ferrous metals production and implementing innovative practices and demonstrative technologies supported by a collaborative approach and knowledge sharing to minimize harmful environmental impacts and support local responsible economies.

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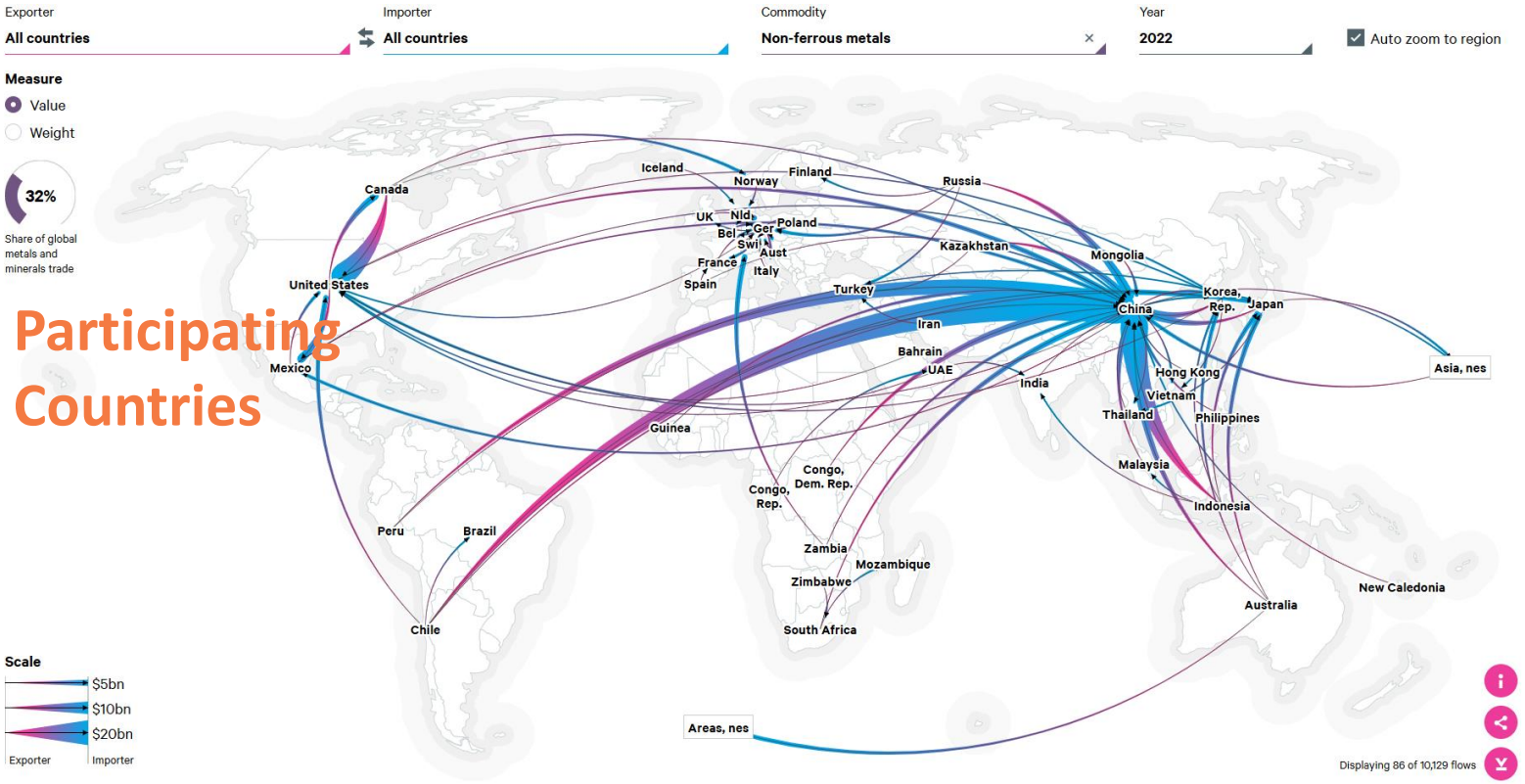
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Participating Countries



Total value

Trade flows | Commodities | Exporters | Importers | Footprints

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

International Reference

Participating Countries

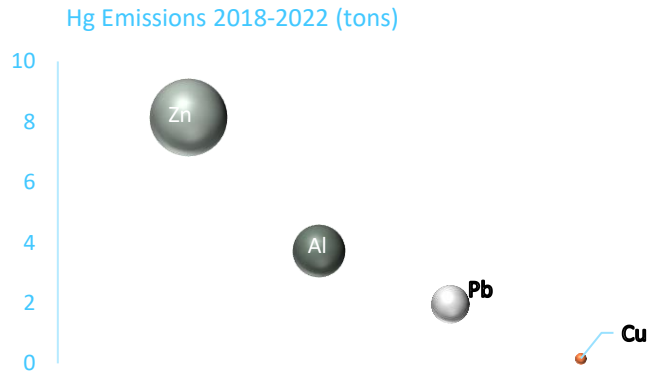
India	**5.806125**
Aluminium extraction and initial processing	1.206182
Copper extraction and initial processing	0.010646
Gold extraction and initial processing by methods other than mercury amalgamation	0.045799
Lead extraction and initial processing	0.77721
Zinc extraction and initial processing	3.766287
Peru	**4.547483**
Copper extraction and initial processing	0.010297
Gold extraction and initial processing by methods other than mercury amalgamation	2.875205
Lead extraction and initial processing	0.01256
Zinc extraction and initial processing	1.649421
Brazil	**3.582523**
Aluminium extraction and initial processing	0.217936
Copper extraction and initial processing	0.003882
Gold extraction and initial processing by methods other than mercury amalgamation	1.946303
Lead extraction and initial processing	0.257618
Zinc extraction and initial processing	1.156784
Mexico	**3.282208**
Copper extraction and initial processing	0.008415
Gold extraction and initial processing by methods other than mercury amalgamation	2.965862
Lead extraction and initial processing	0.11576
Zinc extraction and initial processing	0.192172
Ghana	**3.101763**
Aluminium extraction and initial processing	0.012906
Gold extraction and initial processing by methods other than mercury amalgamation	3.087817
Lead extraction and initial processing	0.00104
South Africa	**3.059334**
Aluminium extraction and initial processing	0.231963
Copper extraction and initial processing	0.000609
Gold extraction and initial processing by methods other than mercury amalgamation	2.783102
Lead extraction and initial processing	0.04366

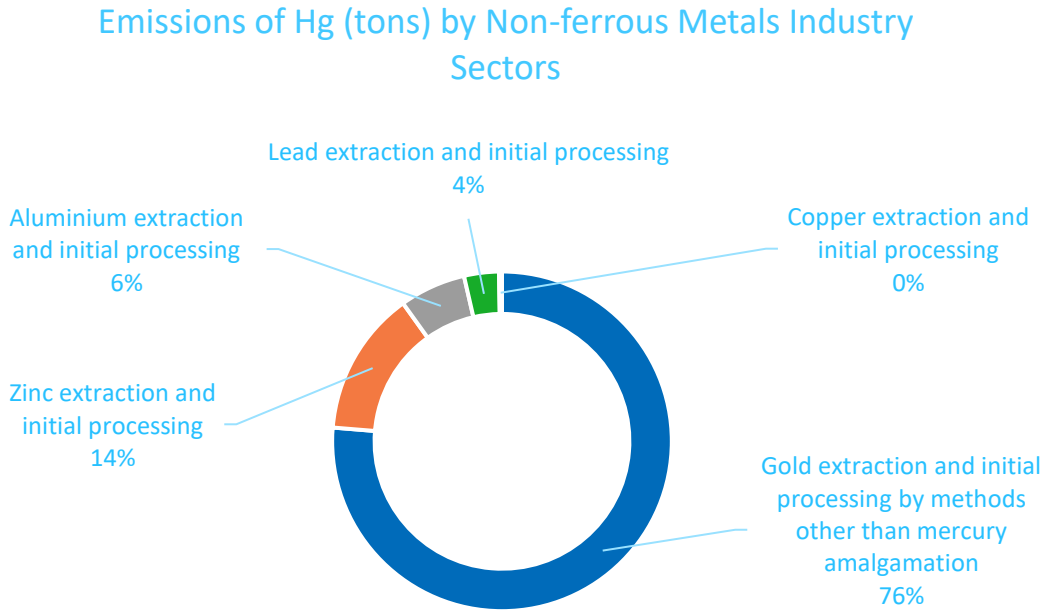
Content:	Emissions by country and main source category
Compound:	Hg
Year	Average 2018-2022
Unit:	Tons

Source: EDGARv8.1 toxic pollutant website and to Muntean et al. (2024, in preparation)

Data download: https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dataset_tox81


GEMINI


Hg Emissions 2018-2022 (tons)
10
8
6
4
2
0
Zn
Al
Pb
Cu


Emissions of Hg (tons) by Non-ferrous Metals Industry Sectors
Lead extraction and initial processing 4%
Aluminium extraction and initial processing 6%
Copper extraction and initial processing 0%
Zinc extraction and initial processing 14%
Gold extraction and initial processing by methods other than mercury amalgamation 76%

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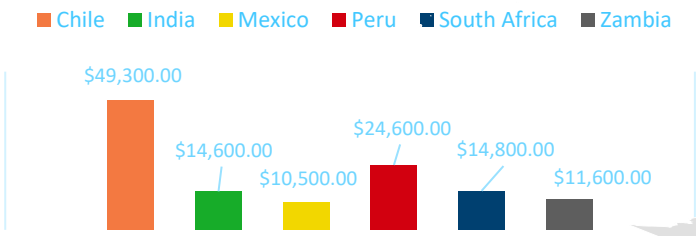
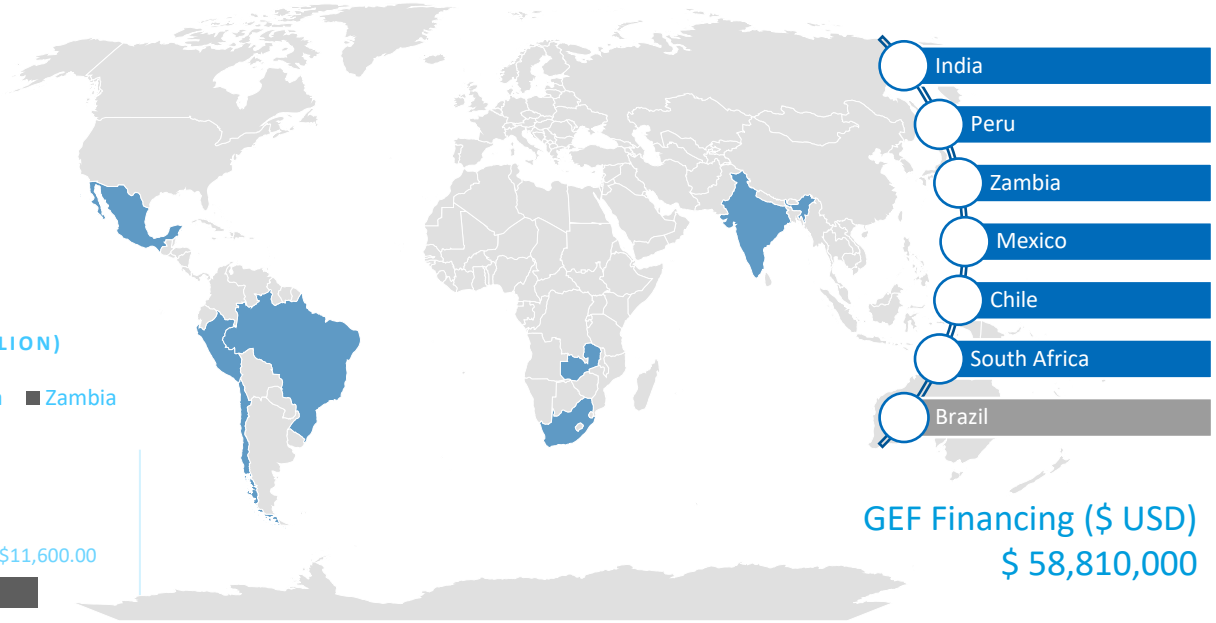
Participating Countries

GLOBAL EXPORTING MARKET (USD $ MILLION)



International representation



GEF Financing ($ USD)
$ 58,810,000

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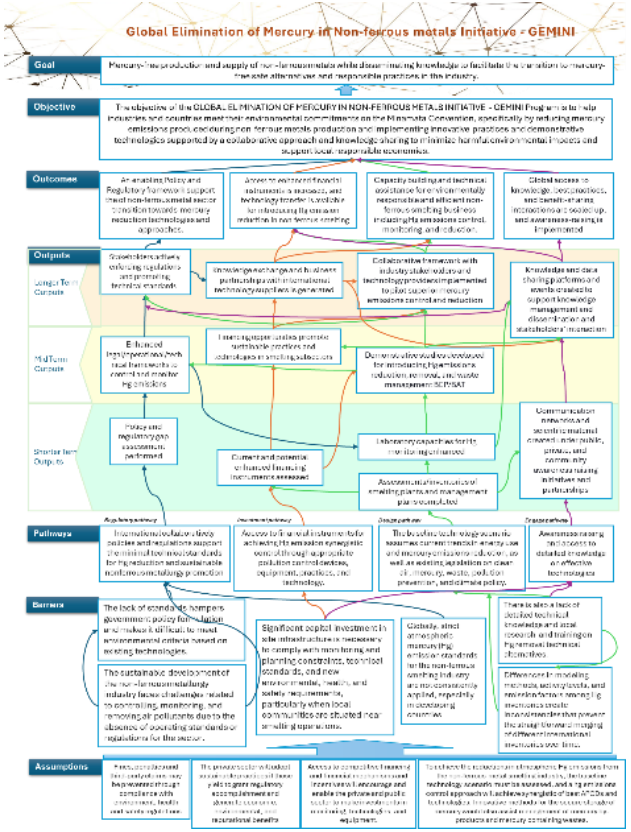
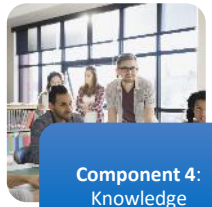


Component 1: Policy and Regulations

Component 2: Finance and Investment

Component 3: Technical assistance, capacity building and introduction of BEPs/BATs and alternative business models



Component 4: Knowledge Management, Communication and Coordination

- Ensuring coherence in national policies and regulations to sustain mercury-free nonferrous metal production and supply through an enabling regulatory framework supporting the nonferrous metal sector transition towards mercury reduction technologies and approaches.
- Increasing finance access and enhancing financial instruments for sustainable nonferrous metal supply and technology transfer.
- Enhancing the uptake of mercury-free technologies and practices in nonferrous metal production through demonstrating sustainable business models, capacity building, and technical assistance, including Hg emissions control, monitoring, reduction, and storage.
- Establishing a knowledge management platform and building transformative partnerships by providing global access to knowledge, best practices, and benefit-sharing interactions that are scaled up and implement awareness-raising.

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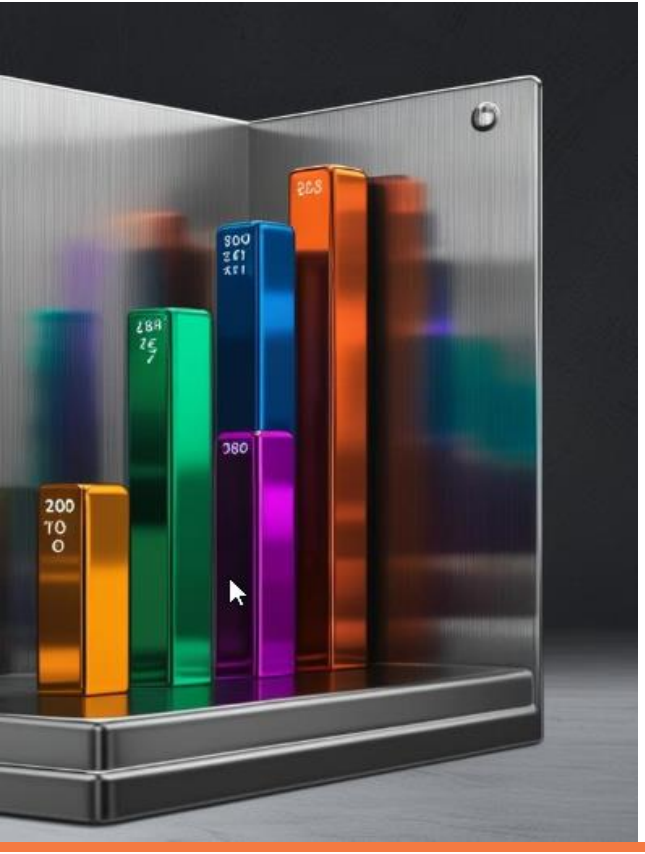
Outcome 1: An enabling policy and regulatory framework support the of non-ferrous metal sector transition towards mercury reduction technologies and approaches.

Output 1.1 Policy and regulatory gap assessment performed to ensure coherence, transparency, and accountability of mercury reduction actions

Output 1.2 Enhanced legal/operational/technical frameworks to control and monitor Hg emissions

Output 1.3 Stakeholders actively enforcing regulations and promoting technical standards.



Outcome 2: Access to enhanced financial instruments is increased and technology transfer is available for introducing Hg emissions reductions in non-ferrous pyroprocessing

Output 2.1 Current and potential enhanced financing instruments assessed

Output 2.2 Financing opportunities promote sustainable practices and technologies in smelting subsectors

Output 2.3 Knowledge exchange and business partnerships with international technology suppliers is generated

Outcome 3: Capacity building and technical assistance for environmentally responsible and efficient non-ferrous smelting business is created including the introduction of BEPs/BATs and Hg emissions control, monitoring, reduction, and storage.

Output 3.1 Industry assessments/inventories completed and mitigation and management plans developed

Output 3.2 Laboratory capacities for Hg monitoring enhanced

Output 3.3 Demonstration studies developed for introducing Hg emissions reduction, removal, and waste management BEP/BAT

Output 3.4 Collaborative framework with industry stakeholders and technology providers implemented to pilot superior mercury emissions control and reduction

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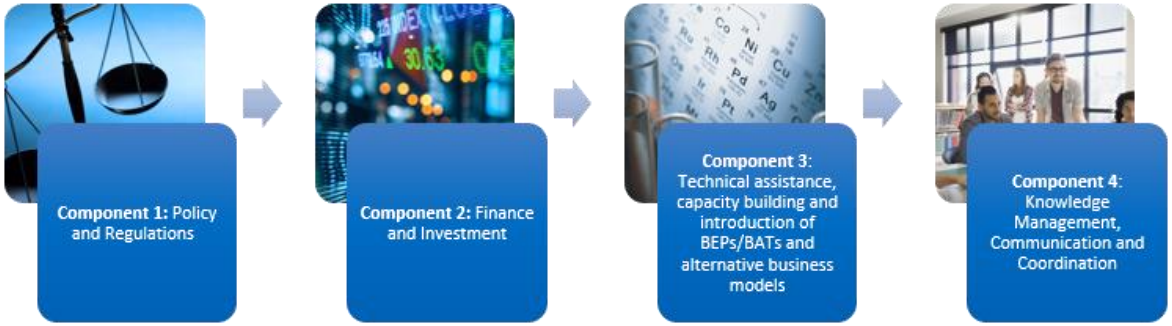

Outcome 4: Global access to knowledge, best practices, and benefit-sharing interactions are scaled up, and awareness-raising is implemented

Output 4.1 Communication networks and scientific material created under public, private, and community awareness raising initiatives and partnerships

Output 4.2 Knowledge and data sharing platform and events created to support knowledge management and dissemination and stakeholders' interaction

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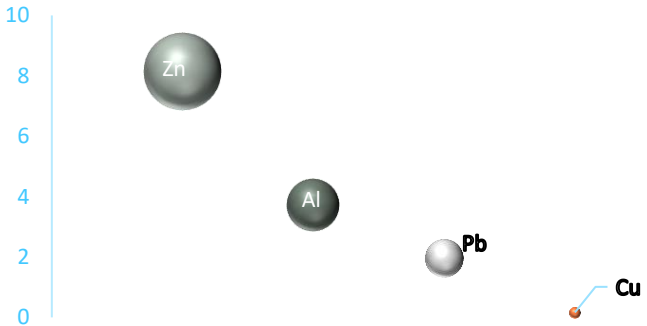
Main GEBs - Hg emissions reduction

Hg Emissions 2018-2022 (tons)



Agency	Country	Subsector	Toolkit – Hg input TOTAL (Tons)	Reduction from toolkit % (tons)
UNIDO	Chile	Copper	42.5	0.1
	Zambia	Copper	23.3	0.1
	Peru	Copper	16.4	0.1
		Zinc	15.0	0.1
		Lead	1.4	0.1
UNEP	South Africa	Lead	3.0	0.1
		Gold	6.3	0.1
		Zinc	24.3	0.1
		Copper	5.4	0.1
UNDP	India	Zinc	110.0	0.1
		Copper	34.0	0.1
		Lead	11.0	0.1
	Mexico	Zinc	45.5	0.1
		Copper	25.0	0.1
		Lead	11.7	0.1
TONS			374.8	37.48

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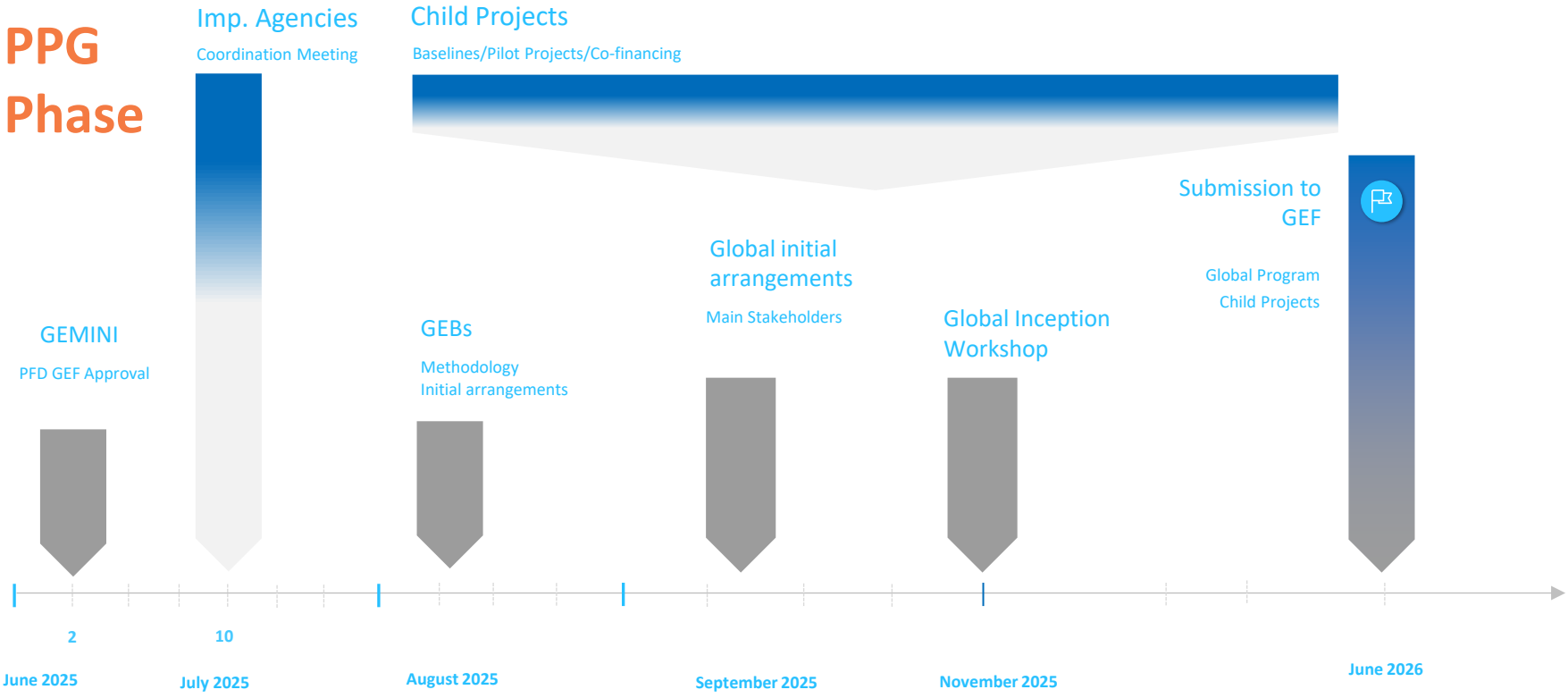
PPG Phase



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Contribution to the Minamata Convention

GEMINI directly supports Parties in fulfilling their obligations under the Convention by:

- **Article 8 (Emissions):** Introducing Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP) in non-ferrous metal smelting and refining to reduce mercury air emissions.
- **Article 11 (Mercury waste):** Developing environmentally sound management and long-term secure storage of mercury by-products and wastes, preventing re-entry into commerce.
- **Articles 17 & 18 (Information exchange and awareness):** Establishing a global knowledge platform for data sharing, capacity-building, and awareness raising, linked to UNEP Global Mercury Partnership resources.

Consequently, GEMINI represents a programmatic, sector-wide approach to mercury reduction, complementing national action plans and aligning with COP-6's emphasis on scaling up global action. By addressing mercury emissions from non-ferrous metals, GEMINI positions itself as a flagship initiative showcasing how coordinated international cooperation can advance the Convention's long-term vision of a mercury-free world.

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Thank you

Mercury Emission Reduction (MER) through Air Quality Management (AQM) Projects

Minamata Convention: Pre-COP 6 Event

A. S. Harinath
Senior Environmental Engineer

THE WORLD BANK
Environment, Natural Resources & Blue Economy

October 14, 2025

Overlapping sources of Mercury and Air Pollution

The correlation between Mercury and Air Pollution

Mercury Emission Sources (Annex D)	Air Emissions with control devises ($PM_{2.5}$)*
Coal Fired Power Plants	~12 to 68 µg/ m^3 *15- 40% total $PM_{2.5}$ emissions in cities*
Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	~10 to 15 mg/ Nm^3 *25-30% of total stack emissions*
Non-ferrous metal smelting & roasting	Copper :~ 283 g/ t, Lead: 55.4 µg/ m^3
Waste incineration	Variable with technology and process
Cement clinker production	0.16 to 2.48 g/t of clinker

*** Indicative – to be validated**

- Coal based household heating is another important source of mercury and PM2.5 emissions in urban areas.

Mercury emission reduction through efficient Boilers

MER through cleaner industrial boilers

Boiler Parameter	Value*	Reference
Rated Capacity	1 ton per hour	Base size for calculation
Fuel	Coal	
Gross Calorific Value	5500 kcal/kg	Average from multiple sources
Annual Consumption	324 tons	Based on average boiler operation
Annual Emissions		
Mercury	45 to 90 gm	0.14- 0.34 g/t of coal (UNEP, 2024)
$PM_{2.5}$	667 kg	2.06 kg/t (NPi,2011)
CO_2 (GHG Emissions)	609 tons	1.88 t/ coal (global average)
Life-time Emissions (20 years)	**For 1 ton boiler**	**For 10 ton boiler**
Mercury	0.9 – 1.8 kg	9 -18 kg
$PM_{2.5}$	13.34 tons	133 tons
CO_2 (GHG Emissions)	12,180 tons	121,800 tons

*** Indicative. Will vary significantly with local/ industry context**

MER through efficient household heating

Parameter	Value*	Reference
Capacity (single family)	50-60,000 BTU	Average size
Fuel	Coal	
Gross Calorific Value	27-31 MJ/kg	Average from multiple sources
Annual Consumption	5 tons	Based on average boiler operation
Annual Emissions		
Mercury	1 to 2.5 gm	0.2- 0.5 g/t of coal (UNEP, 2018)
$PM_{2.5}$	10 kg	2.06 kg/t (NPi,2011)
CO_2 (GHG Emissions)	9 tons	1.88 t/ coal (global average)
Life-time Emissions (10 years)		**For 1000 households**
Mercury	10– 25 g	10 - 25 kg
$PM_{2.5}$	100 kg	100 tons
CO_2 (GHG Emissions)	90 tons	90,000 tons

*** Indicative. Vary significantly with local context**

Profile of World Bank's Clean Air Projects

World Bank's Recent AQM Projects

S. N	Name of the Project	Financing, US$ m	Main Investment Components
1.	Nepal Clean Air and Prosperity Project, 2026	70.00	Clean Industrial Boilers
2.	India: Uttar Pradesh Clean Air Management Program, 2026	350.00	Transport, Agriculture& Urban
3.	India:Haryana Clean Air&Sustainable Development Program, 2026	300.00	Transport,Industrial, Agriculture
4.	Bangladesh Clean Air Project, 2025	290.00	Transport and Industrial
5.	Türkiye Industrial Emission Reduction Project, 2024	416.70	Industrial emission reduction
6.	Bangladesh environment sustainability& transformation Prj. 2023	185.00	Transport and Industrial
7.	Kyrgyz Republic Air Quality Improvement Project, 2023	52.40	Clean Household Heating
8.	Bosnia and Herzegovina: Air Quality Improvement Project, 2023	70.00	Sustainable Residential Heating
9.	Poland: Clean Air through Greening Residential Heating, 2021	291.30	Green Residential Heating
10.	Mongolia: Ulaanbaatar Clean Air Project, 2019	12.00+ 25.81 (AF)	Residential clean Heating
11.	China: Hebei Air Pollution Prevention and Control Program, 2016	500.00	Industrial emission reduction

- Many more industrial pollution management projects that include energy efficiency and clean technology interventions

Integrating MER and Climate with AQM

in the World Bank Projects

The Approach

Rationale

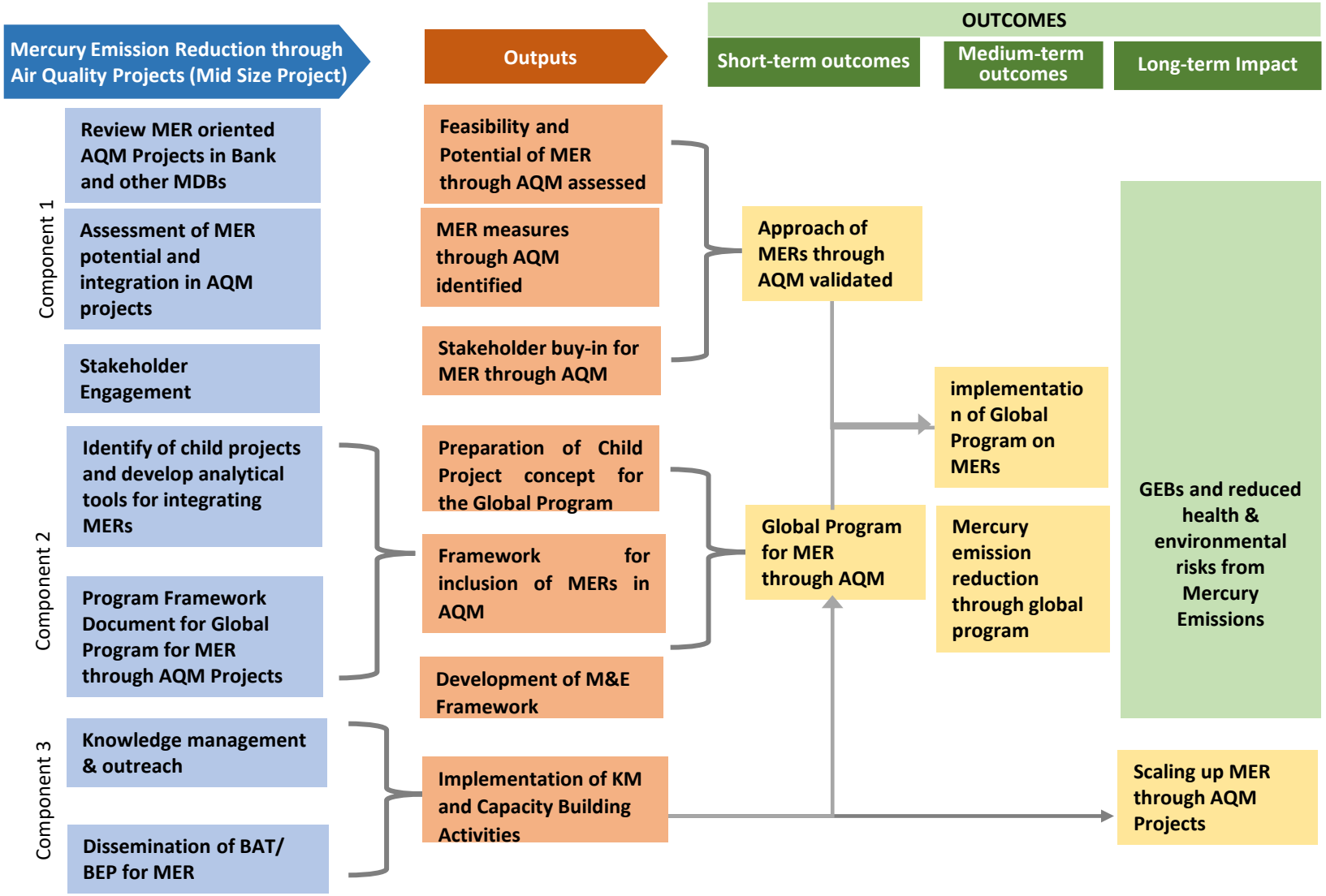
- Size and scale of AQM projects offer significant Mercury and climate co-benefits
  - ✓ Typical project involves at supporting more than 100 industries or 10,000 households that can result in substantial emission reductions.

- GEF grant and climate co-financing makes project interventions more attractive both for countries and industries.
- Successful implementation will provide a model for scaling up the financing mechanism beyond the project.

Approach

- Identity AQM Projects (in preparation) supporting cleaner industrial boilers
- Assess the viability and integrate AQM and MER actions in the component design
- Design financing mechanism that leverages IDA/IBRD financing with available climate and GEF grants to incentivize conversion to cleaner boilers
- Provide policy, regulatory and capacity building support for scaling up Mercury and AQM actions in the country's supported

Global Program for MER through AQM (Proposed)



Next Steps

- Consultation (internal/ external) on MER through AQM Projects
- Understand how convention treats mercury release from industrial and household boilers
- Mobilize resources for the development of global program to scale up MER in collaboration with development partners (similar to ongoing Global PCB Elimination Program)

Thank You