



**Conference of the Parties to the
Minamata Convention on Mercury
Sixth meeting**

Geneva, 3–7 November 2025

Item 2 (b) of the provisional agenda*

Organizational matters: organization of work

**Information provided by the parties to the Minamata Convention
on Mercury****

Note by the secretariat

I. Introduction

1. The present document summarizes the information submitted to the secretariat by parties of the Minamata Convention on Mercury between the entry into force of the Convention, in August 2017, and August 2025. The information summarized below relates to the status of ratification and to the submission of reports, assessments, plans and notifications by parties as part of their implementation of the Convention.

<i>Issue/subsection</i>	<i>Status</i>
A. Status of ratification	As at 5 August 2025, the Convention has 152 parties.
B. Notifications under the Minamata Convention on Mercury	Information submitted by parties concerning the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four parties submitted general notifications of consent to import as per article 3, paragraphs 6 and 7. • Three parties submitted notifications of application of article 3, paragraph 9. • One party submitted a notification under article 4, paragraph 2. • Three parties submitted information on facilities that use mercury or mercury compounds as per article 5, paragraph 5 (c). • 13 parties submitted exemptions from the phase-out dates listed in part I of annex A to the Minamata Convention on Mercury. • Six parties submitted exemptions from the phase-out dates listed in part I of annex B to the Minamata Convention on Mercury. • 55 countries, of which 51 were parties to the Convention, submitted notifications by a party that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing was more than insignificant in its territory, as per article 7, paragraph 3.

* UNEP/MC/COP.6/1/Rev.1.

** This document has not been formally edited.

<i>Issue/subsection</i>	<i>Status</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 149 parties submitted designations of a national focal point for the exchange of information as per article 17, paragraph 4. • Eight parties submitted information on measures to implement the Convention as per article 30, paragraph 4. • 19 parties submitted a declaration on the entry into force of any amendment to an annex as per article 30, paragraph 5.
C. National reporting pursuant to article 21	<p>As at 05 August 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the first short reports (2019), of the 114 parties to the Convention that were parties during the reporting period from 16 August 2017 (the date of entry into force the Convention) to 31 December 2018, 104 parties had submitted their complete first short national reports. • For the first full reports (2021), of the 123 parties to the Convention that were parties during the reporting period from 16 August 2017 (the date of entry into force of the Convention) to 31 December 2020, 117 parties had submitted their complete first full national reports. • For the second short reports (2023), of the 137 parties to the Convention that were parties during the reporting period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2022, 118 parties had submitted their complete second short national reports.
D. Minamata Convention initial assessments (MIAs)	As at 30 June 2025, of the 120 MIAs funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), ¹ 86 MIAs from both parties and non-parties had been submitted to the secretariat.
E. National action plans pursuant to paragraph 3 of article 7	As at 30 June 2025, of the 50 plans supported by the Global Environment Facility, 37 national action plans from both parties and non-parties had been submitted to the secretariat.
F. National implementation plans pursuant to article 20	Four parties have submitted national implementation plans to the secretariat.

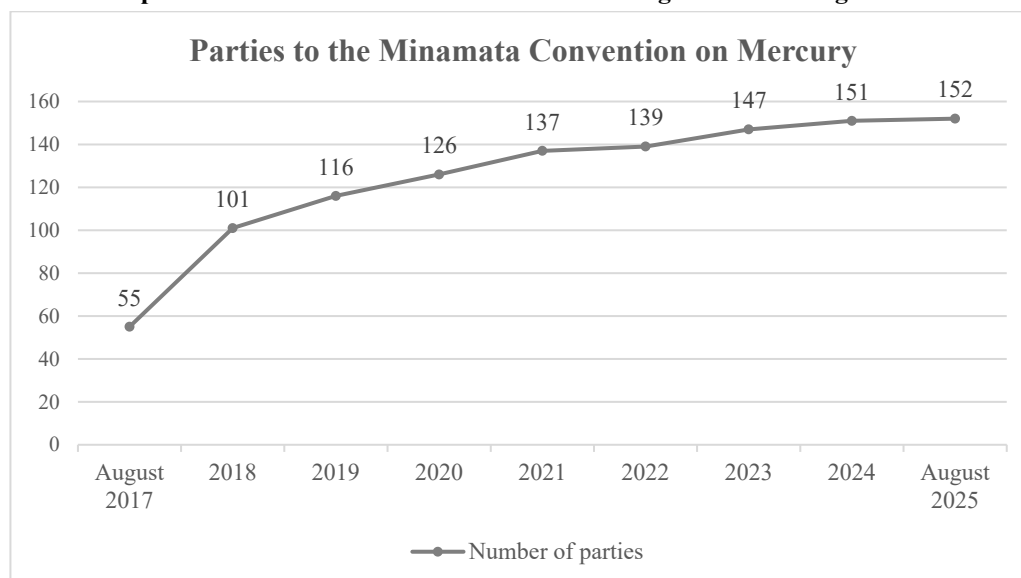
II. Status of ratification

2. In order to facilitate the consideration of the credentials of the representatives of the parties present at the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention, the secretariat has prepared a table (set out in the annex to the present note) listing the States and political or regional economic integration organizations that have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval and accession with the depositary as at 5 August 2025.

3. As at 5 August 2025, there were 152 parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury. This marks a nearly threefold increase since the Convention entered into force in August 2017, when it had 55 parties.

¹ See document UNEP/MC/COP.6/INF/13.

Figure 1
Number of parties to the Minamata Convention from August 2017 to August 2025



4. Since the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (30 October–3 November 2023), seven states have become parties, as follows:

(a) Ethiopia deposited its instrument of ratification on 19 August 2024 and the Convention entered into force for it on 17 November 2024;

(b) Kenya deposited its instrument of accession on 22 September 2023 and the Convention entered into force for it on 21 December 2023;

(c) Liberia deposited its instrument of accession on 24 September 2024 and the Convention entered into force for it on 23 December 2024;

(d) Maldives deposited its instrument of ratification on 24 September 2024 and the Convention entered into force for it on 23 December 2024;

(e) Mozambique deposited its instrument of ratification on 19 February 2024 and the Convention entered into force for it on 19 May 2024;

(f) Saint Vincent and the Grenadines deposited its instrument of ratification on 18 August 2023 and the Convention entered into force for it on 16 November 2023;

(g) Serbia deposited its instrument of ratification on 10 January 2025 and the Convention entered into force for it on 10 April 2025;

(h) Ukraine deposited its instrument of ratification on 18 August 2023 and the Convention entered into force for it on 16 November 2023.

5. The list set out in the annex to the present note is based on notifications received from the depositary to the Convention. Parties and signatories to the Convention are included in the list in order to reflect all notifications received from the depositary. Full treaty information and information on the status of the Convention are available on the treaty section of the United Nations website.²

III. Notifications under the Minamata Convention on Mercury

6. Paragraph 6 of article 3 of the Convention requires parties to allow exports only with written consent from the importing parties or importing non-parties, and only for allowed purposes. Therefore, if mercury is exported from a party, the party should either have received written consent through form A, the form for the provision of written consent by a party to the import of mercury, or should have relied on the general notification under paragraph 7 of article 3, using form D, the form for general notification of consent to import mercury. Canada, Japan, Thailand and the United States of America

² At https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-17&chapter=27&clang=_en.

have given general notifications of consent to import to the secretariat, which are accessible on the Convention website.³

7. Paragraph 9 of article 3 allows a party that has submitted a general notification to waive the restrictions imposed by the Convention on the imports of mercury from a non-party, provided that it maintains comprehensive restrictions on the export of mercury and has domestic measures in place to ensure that imported mercury is managed in an environmentally sound manner. The party is required to provide notification of such a decision to the secretariat, including information describing its export restrictions and domestic regulatory measures and information on the quantities and countries of origin of mercury imported from non-parties. This procedure was available until the conclusion of the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Parties that have notified the secretariat in this context are Canada, Thailand and the United States.

8. Paragraph 2 of article 4 provides that a party may, as an alternative to paragraph 1, indicate, at the time of ratification or upon entry into force of an amendment to annex A for it, that it will implement different measures or strategies to address products listed in part I of annex A, provided that it can demonstrate that it has already reduced to a de minimis level the manufacture, import and export of the large majority of the products listed in part I of annex A and that it has implemented such measures, or that it notifies the secretariat of its decision to use this alternative. The United States has submitted such information to the secretariat.

9. Paragraph 5 (c) of article 5 provides that each party is to endeavour to identify facilities within its territory that use mercury and mercury compounds for processes listed in annex B and submit to the secretariat, no later than three years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for it, information on the number and types of such facilities and the estimated annual amount of mercury or mercury compounds used in those facilities. China, Hungary and the United States have provided such a submission to the secretariat.

10. Under article 6, any State or regional economic integration organization may register for one or more exemptions from the phase-out dates listed in annex A and annex B by notifying the secretariat in writing on becoming a party to the Convention, or, in the case of any amendments to annex A or annex B, no later than the date on which the applicable amendment enters into force for the party. A number of parties have registered exemptions from the phase-out dates listed in annexes A and B. Exemption from the phase-out dates listed in part I of annex A and part I of annex B are listed on the exemptions page of the Convention website.⁴

(a) The table below summarizes the registration of exemptions by parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury, specifically in relation to the phase-out dates listed in part I of annex A. It includes exemptions registered upon becoming parties, as well as those related to amendments adopted at the fourth and fifth meetings of the Conference of the Parties (COP-4 and COP-5), along with relevant deadlines and notifications received by the secretariat or the Depositary.

Table 1: Exemptions registered under article 6 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury

	<i>Details</i>	<i>Entry into force</i>	<i>Notification received from parties</i>
Exemptions upon becoming parties		Upon becoming a party	Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Canada, China (including Macao Special Administrative Region), Eswatini, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lesotho, Madagascar, Peru and Thailand
COP-4 amendments in 2022	Adding eight new mercury-added products with phase-out date after 2025	28 September 2023	No exemptions received

³ At www.minamataconvention.org/en/parties/notifications.

⁴ At <https://minamataconvention.org/en/parties/exemptions>.

COP-5 amendments in 2023 ⁵	Complete phase out of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All batteries known to have mercury added by 2025 • All switches and relays by 2025 • All fluorescent lamps by 2027 No mercury in skin lightening products.	25 April 2025	No exemptions received China ⁶ (notification submitted to the Depository under article 27.3(b))
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(b) Argentina, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Peru and the United States have submitted their exemptions from the phase-out dates listed in part I of annex B to the Convention.

11. Paragraph 3 of article 7 requires a party that has determined that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing within its territory is more than insignificant to notify the secretariat. 50 countries have submitted such a notification to the secretariat, as follows: Afghanistan, Angola (non-party), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (non-party), Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan (non-party), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar (non-party), Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

12. Paragraph 4 of article 17 provides that each party shall designate a national focal point for the exchange of information under the Convention, including with regard to the consent of importing parties under article 3. Non-parties may also designate national focal points, in particular to facilitate the implementation of obligations under the Convention on trade with non-parties pursuant to article 3. The secretariat follows up with parties that have not submitted the designation of national focal points on a regular basis to ensure that the information provided will facilitate cooperation in the exchange of information referred to in article 17. As at 5 August 2025, 98 per cent of parties had notified the secretariat of their national focal points, as required by the Convention.⁷

13. Paragraph 4 of article 30 encourages each state or regional economic integration organization to transmit to the secretariat, at the time of its ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the Convention, information on its measures to implement the Convention. Canada, Japan, Monaco, Nigeria, Panama, Suriname, Thailand and the United States of America have submitted such information.

14. Paragraph 5 of article 30 provides that any party may declare that, with regard to its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, any amendment to an annex shall enter into force only upon the deposit of its instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect thereto. Argentina, Armenia, Canada, Czechia, Georgia, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Peru, the Republic of Moldova, Seychelles, Suriname, Thailand, Türkiye and the United States have submitted such a declaration.

⁵ The amendments adopted at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties entered into force on 25 April 2025 for all parties except the following: (a) One party that notified the Depository in accordance with subparagraph 3 (b) of article 27 of the Convention (China); (b) Parties that made a declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 30 of the Convention with regard to the amendment of the annex (Argentina, Armenia, Canada, Czechia, Georgia, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Seychelles, Suriname, Thailand, Türkiye, United States of America). A table providing an overview of the status of entry into force, with the effective dates of such entry into force, of the amendment adopted at the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties is available on the Convention website <https://minamataconvention.org/en/amendments>

⁶ See notification at <https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/CN/2025/CN.160.2025-Eng.pdf>

⁷ At the time of writing, several parties' national focal point designations were still in progress, i.e., the national focal point designation forms had yet to be received by the secretariat. In order to be considered "complete", States are invited to submit both the form and a cover letter as per the national focal point designation guidance. If one of the two requirements is missing, the nomination cannot be considered complete, which consequently affects the timely updating of national focal point contact details on the website. The above-mentioned designation form and a sample letter can be found on the Convention website, at <https://minamataconvention.org/en/parties/focal-points>.

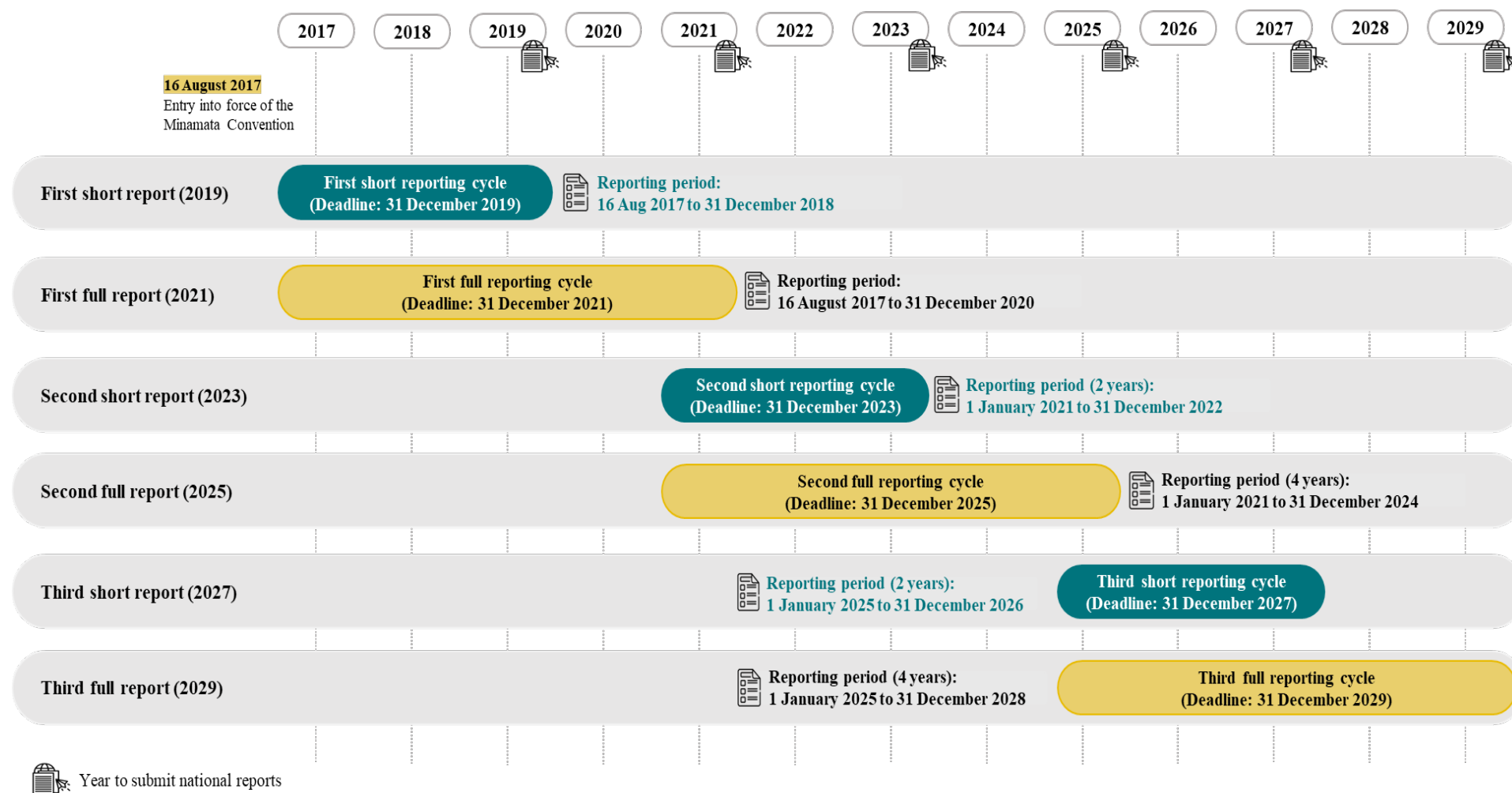
IV. National reporting pursuant to article 21

15. Article 21 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury requires that each party to the Convention shall report to the Conference of the Parties, through the secretariat, on the measures it has taken to implement the provisions of the Convention, on the effectiveness of such measures and on possible challenges in meeting the objective of the Convention.

A. Reporting timeline

16. In decision MC-1/8, the Conference of the Parties decided that each party should report every four years using the full reporting format, and every two years with respect to the questions in that format marked by an asterisk. The article 21 reporting timeline is shown in figure 2.

Figure 2
Article 21 reporting timeline



B. Submission channel for national reports

17. Parties are invited to report through the online reporting tool. The tool follows the reporting format agreed by the Conference of Parties and is available in the six official languages of the United Nations.

18. The national focal point of each party receives login credentials to complete and submit the national report during every reporting cycle.

19. To assist parties in collecting and collating the necessary information for the national reports, the secretariat prepared an offline paper version. This is intended for preparing the report only and is not intended to replace the online reporting tool.

20. Utilization of the online reporting tool has been high for the past reporting cycles: 88 percent of parties used it for the first short national reports, 99 percent for the first full national reports and 98 percent for the second short national reports. The information is also indicated in the “Online” column of the table below.

C. Reporting performance

21. The reporting performance for the first three reporting cycles is summarized in the table below.

Status of article 21 reports: reports submitted (by deadline and after deadline)

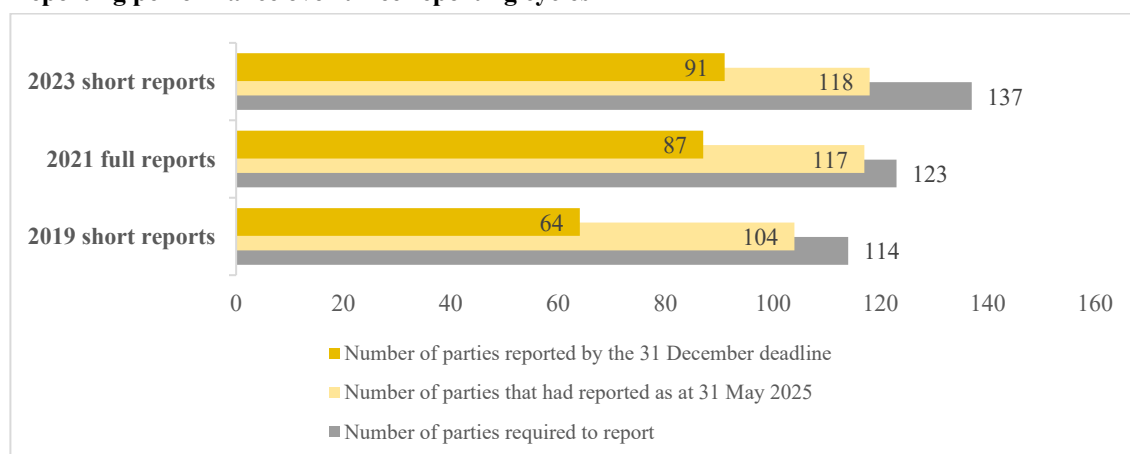
	No. of parties required to report	Number of parties that have reported to date				No. of parties yet to report
		By the 31 December deadline	As at 31 May 2025	Online	Total	
Short reports (2023)	137	91	118	116	119	18
Full reports (2021)	123	87	117	116	117	6
Short reports (2019)	114	63	104	92	104	10

22. While submission rates by the formal deadline have improved over time, a significant number of reports were received in the months following the deadline. Specifically, the rate of on time submission was 55 percent for the first short national reports, rising to 71 per cent for the first full national reports, and 66 per cent for the second short national reports.

23. Figure 3 presents the total number of parties obligated to report for the three reporting cycles ending in 2019, 2021 and 2023, depicted in dark grey. The number of parties that submitted their reports by the 31 December deadline, as stipulated in decision MC-1/8, is shown in dark yellow. The number of parties that had submitted their reports as at 31 May 2025 is shown in light yellow.

Figure 3

Reporting performance over three reporting cycles

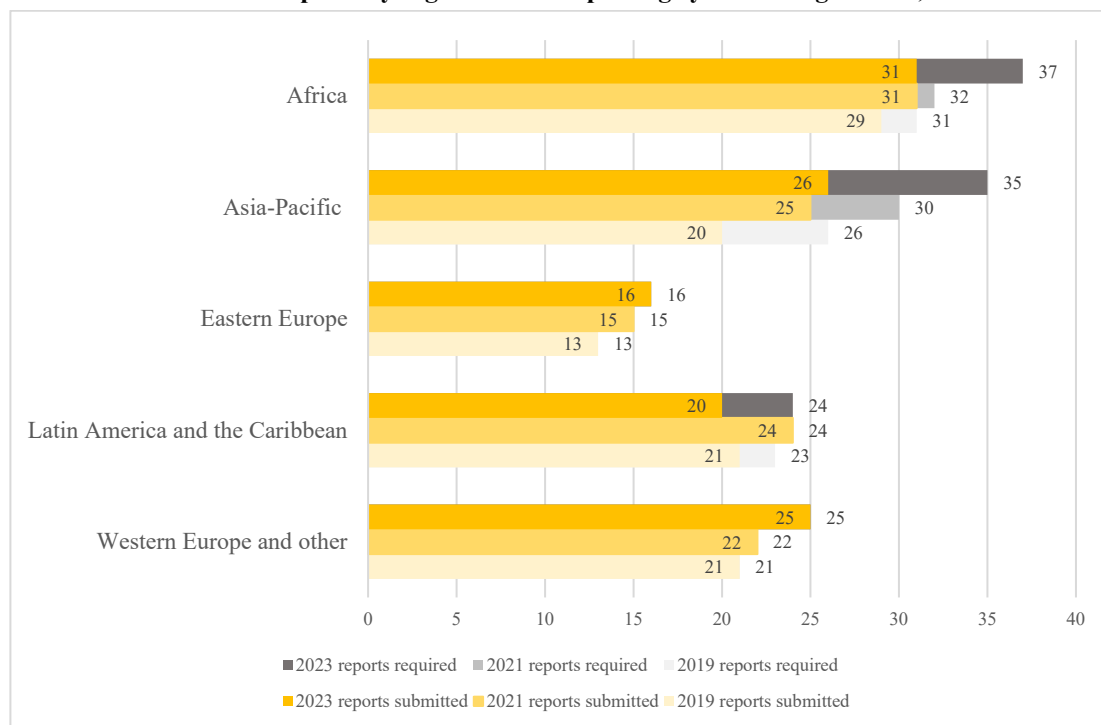


24. Figure 4 illustrates the regional breakdown of reporting performance for the 2019, 2021, and 2023 reporting cycles. The total number of parties required to submit reports per region is represented in light grey for the 2019 short reports, medium grey for the 2021 full reports, and dark grey for the 2023 short reports. The number of parties that have submitted their reports per region is shown in light yellow for the 2019 short reports, medium yellow for 2021 full reports and dark yellow for the 2023 short reports.

25. As shown, the regional groups of the Eastern European States and Western European and other States have achieved 100% completion for all three reporting cycles.

Figure 4

Submission of national reports by region for the reporting cycles ending in 2019, 2021 and 2023



26. The reporting performance, along with the quantitative responses to each reporting cycle, has been visualized through the **Minamata Convention National Report Dashboard**⁸. The data presented in the dashboard is sourced directly from parties' submissions in the online reporting tool database, ensuring that it is up-to-date and accurately represented. The dashboard aims to serve as a valuable tool for parties, researchers, and stakeholders involved in the implementation and monitoring of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, offering a clearer and more interactive way to engage with Article 21 national reporting data.

V. Minamata Convention initial assessments

27. The development of Minamata Convention initial assessments is one of the enabling activities supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

28. As at 30 June 2025, GEF had provided support to enable a total of 120 countries to develop their initial assessments. As at 5 August 2025, 86 initial assessments from both parties and non-parties had been submitted to the secretariat. A small number of countries have completed initial assessments that have not been submitted to the secretariat. The secretariat expects GEF agencies to submit finalized and validated initial assessments to the secretariat, for which approval of the country is required. The list of countries that received GEF support for enabling activities is set out in annex 1 of the report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury at its sixth meeting (UNEP/MC/COP.6/INF/13).

⁸ Dashboard for the 2019 short reports and 2021 full reports can be accessed at the following links:

<https://minamataconvention.org/en/parties/reporting/dashboard> and

<https://minamataconvention.org/en/parties/reporting/dashboard-second-short>. They are also available on the Convention's website at <https://minamataconvention.org/en/parties/reporting>.

29. As at 5 August 2025, the secretariat had received the initial assessments of the following countries: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan (non-party), Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde (non-party), Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Ethiopia (non-party), Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala (non-party), Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan (non-party), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia (non-party), Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nepal (non-party), Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia (non-party), Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan (non-party), Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago (non-party), Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen (non-party), Zambia.

VI. National action plans pursuant to paragraph 3 of article 7

30. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of article 7 of the Convention, a party that at any time determines that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing in its territory is more than insignificant shall notify the secretariat. Such a party shall also develop and implement a national action plan in accordance with annex C of the Convention; submit its national action plan to the secretariat no later than three years after entry into force of the Convention for it or three years after the notification to the secretariat, whichever is later; and thereafter, provide a review every three years of the progress made in meeting its obligations under article 7 and include such reviews in its reports submitted pursuant to article 21.

31. The Conference of the Parties, at its first meeting, agreed to the use of the guidance on the preparation of national action plans, which is available on the Convention website.⁹

32. The Conference of the Parties, at its fourth meeting, adopted the updated guidance, including new chapters on public health strategies and the prevention of exposure of vulnerable populations, as prepared by the World Health Organization, and on tailings management, as prepared by the Global Mercury Partnership in cooperation with the secretariat, as amended and set out in annexes I and II to document UNEP/MC/COP.4/29.

33. A total of 50 countries had received GEF support to prepare their national action plans as at 30 June 2025. By 5 August 2025, the secretariat had received the artisanal and small-scale gold mining national action plans of the following countries: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (non-party), Ecuador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan (non-party), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Paraguay, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

VII. National implementation plans pursuant to article 20

34. Pursuant to article 20 of the Minamata Convention, a Party may, following an initial assessment, develop and execute an implementation plan for meeting its obligations under the Convention, taking into account its domestic circumstances. Any such plan should be transmitted to the secretariat as soon as it has been developed.

35. Australia, Japan, Montenegro and Peru have developed implementation plans that were transmitted to the secretariat. The related reports are available on the website of the Convention.¹⁰

⁹ At <https://minamataconvention.org/en/documents/guidance-developing-national-action-plan-reduce-and-where-feasible-eliminate-mercury-use>.

¹⁰ At www.minamataconvention.org/en/parties/national-implementation-plans.

Annex

Status of parties to the Minamata Convention as at 5 August 2025

	<i>Party</i>	<i>Approval (AA), acceptance (A), accession (a), ratification</i>	<i>Entry into force date</i>
1	Afghanistan	2 May 2017 a	16 Aug 2017
2	Albania	26 May 2020	24 Aug 2020
3	Algeria	30 Nov 2022 a	28 Feb 2023
4	Antigua and Barbuda	23 Sep 2016 a	16 Aug 2017
5	Argentina	25 Sep 2017	24 Dec 2017
6	Armenia	13 Dec 2017	13 Mar 2018
7	Australia	7 Dec 2021	7 Mar 2022
8	Austria	12 Jun 2017	10 Sep 2017
9	Bahamas	12 Feb 2020 a	12 May 2020
10	Bahrain	6 Jul 2021 a	4 Oct 2021
11	Bangladesh	18 Apr 2023	17 Jul 2023
12	Belgium	26 Feb 2018	27 May 2018
13	Belize	12 Jun 2023 a	10 Sep 2023
14	Benin	7 Nov 2016	16 Aug 2017
15	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	26 Jan 2016	16 Aug 2017
16	Botswana	3 Jun 2016 a	16 Aug 2017
17	Brazil	8 Aug 2017	6 Nov 2017
18	Bulgaria	18 May 2017	16 Aug 2017
19	Burkina Faso	10 Apr 2017	16 Aug 2017
20	Burundi	26 Mar 2021	24 Jun 2021
21	Cambodia	8 Apr 2021	7 Jul 2021
22	Cameroon	10 Mar 2021	8 Jun 2021
23	Canada	7 Apr 2017	16 Aug 2017
24	Central African Republic	31 Mar 2021	29 Jun 2021
25	Chad	24 Sep 2015	16 Aug 2017
26	Chile	27 Aug 2018	25 Nov 2018
27	China	31 Aug 2016	16 Aug 2017
28	Colombia	26 Aug 2019	24 Nov 2019
29	Comoros	23 Jul 2019	21 Oct 2019
30	Congo	6 Aug 2019	4 Nov 2019
31	Costa Rica	19 Jan 2017	16 Aug 2017
32	Côte d'Ivoire	1 Oct 2019	30 Dec 2019
33	Croatia	25 Sep 2017	24 Dec 2017
34	Cuba	30 Jan 2018 a	30 Apr 2018
35	Cyprus	25 Feb 2020	25 May 2020
36	Czechia	19 Jun 2017	17 Sep 2017
37	Denmark	18 May 2017 AA	16 Aug 2017
38	Djibouti	23 Sep 2014	16 Aug 2017
39	Dominican Republic	20 Mar 2018	18 Jun 2018
40	Ecuador	29 Jul 2016	16 Aug 2017
41	El Salvador	20 Jun 2017 a	18 Sep 2017
42	Equatorial Guinea	24 Dec 2019 a	23 Mar 2020
43	Eritrea	7 Feb 2023 a	8 May 2023
44	Estonia	21 Jun 2017 a	19 Sep 2017

	<i>Party</i>	<i>Approval (AA), acceptance (A), accession (a), ratification</i>	<i>Entry into force date</i>
45	Eswatini	21 Sep 2016 a	16 Aug 2017
46	Ethiopia	19 Aug 2024	17 Nov 2024
47	European Union	18 May 2017 AA	16 Aug 2017
48	Finland	1 Jun 2017 A	16 Aug 2017
49	France	15 Jun 2017	13 Sep 2017
50	Gabon	24 Sep 2014 A	16 Aug 2017
51	Gambia	7 Nov 2016	16 Aug 2017
52	Georgia	17 July 2023	15 Oct 2023
53	Germany	15 Sep 2017	14 Dec 2017
54	Ghana	23 Mar 2017	16 Aug 2017
55	Greece	10 Jun 2020	8 Sep 2020
56	Guinea	21 Oct 2014	16 Aug 2017
57	Guinea-Bissau	22 Oct 2018	20 Jan 2019
58	Guyana	24 Sep 2014	16 Aug 2017
59	Honduras	22 Mar 2017	16 Aug 2017
60	Hungary	18 May 2017	16 Aug 2017
61	Iceland	3 May 2018 a	1 Aug 2018
62	India	18 Jun 2018	16 Sep 2018
63	Indonesia	22 Sep 2017	21 Dec 2017
64	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16 Jun 2017	14 Sep 2017
65	Iraq	16 Sep 2021	15 Dec 2021
66	Ireland	18 Mar 2019	16 Jun 2019
67	Italy	5 Jan 2021	5 Apr 2021
68	Jamaica	19 Jul 2017	17 Oct 2017
69	Japan	2 Feb 2016 A	16 Aug 2017
70	Jordan	12 Nov 2015	16 Aug 2017
71	Kenya	22 Sep 2023	21 Dec 2023
72	Kiribati	28 Jul 2017 a	26 Oct 2017
73	Kuwait	3 Dec 2015	16 Aug 2017
74	Lao People's Democratic Republic	21 Sep 2017 a	20 Dec 2017
75	Latvia	20 Jun 2017	18 Sep 2017
76	Lebanon	13 Oct 2017 a	11 Jan 2018
77	Lesotho	12 Nov 2014 a	16 Aug 2017
78	Liberia	24 Sep 2024 A	23 Dec 2024
79	Liechtenstein	1 Feb 2017 a	16 Aug 2017
80	Lithuania	15 Jan 2018	15 Apr 2018
81	Luxembourg	21 Sep 2017	20 Dec 20217
82	Madagascar	13 May 2015	16 Aug 2017
83	Malawi	23 June 2023	21 Sep 2023
84	Maldives	24 Sep 2024 a	23 Dec 2024
85	Mali	27 May 2016	16 Aug 2017
86	Malta	18 May 2017	16 Aug 2017
87	Marshall Islands	29 Jan 2019 a	29 Apr 2019
88	Mauritania	18 Aug 2015	16 Aug 2017
89	Mauritius	21 Sep 2017	20 Dec 2017
90	Mexico	29 Sep 2015	16 Aug 2017
91	Monaco	24 Sep 2014	16 Aug 2017
92	Mongolia	28 Sep 2015	16 Aug 2017

	<i>Party</i>	<i>Approval (AA), acceptance (A), accession (a), ratification</i>	<i>Entry into force date</i>
93	Montenegro	10 Jun 2019	8 Sep 2019
94	Mozambique	19 Feb 2024	19 May 2024
95	Namibia	6 Sep 2017 a	5 Dec 2017
96	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	18 May 2017 A	16 Aug 2017
97	Nicaragua	29 Oct 2014	16 Aug 2017
98	Niger	9 Jun 2017	7 Sep 2017
99	Nigeria	1 Feb 2018	2 May 2018
100	North Macedonia	12 Mar 2020	10 Jun 2020
101	Norway	12 May 2017	16 Aug 2017
102	Oman	23 Jun 2020 a	21 Sep 2020
103	Pakistan	16 Dec 2020	16 Mar 2021
104	Palau	21 Jun 2017	19 Sep 2017
105	Panama	29 Sep 2015	16 Aug 2017
106	Paraguay	26 Jun 2018	24 Sep 2018
107	Peru	21 Jan 2016	16 Aug 2017
108	Philippines	8 Jul 2020	6 Oct 2020
109	Poland	30 Sep 2021	29 Dec 2021
110	Portugal	28 Aug 2018 a	26 Nov 2018
111	Qatar	4 Nov 2020 a	2 Feb 2021
112	Republic of Korea	22 Nov 2019	20 Feb 2020
113	Republic of Moldova	20 Jun 2017	18 Sep 2017
114	Romania	18 May 2017	16 Aug 2017
115	Rwanda	29 Jun 2017 a	27 Sep 2017
116	Samoa	24 Sep 2015	16 Aug 2017
117	Sao Tome and Principe	30 Aug 2018 a	28 Nov 2018
118	Saudi Arabia	27 Feb 2019 a	28 May 2019
119	Senegal	3 Mar 2016	16 Aug 2017
120	Serbia	10 Jan 2025	10 Apr 2025
121	Seychelles	13 Jan 2015	16 Aug 2017
122	Sierra Leone	1 Nov 2016	16 Aug 2017
123	Singapore	22 Sep 2017	21 Dec 2017
124	Slovakia	31 May 2017	16 Aug 2017
125	Slovenia	23 Jun 2017	21 Sep 2017
126	South Africa	29 Apr 2019	28 Jul 2019
127	Spain	13 Dec 2021	13 Mar 2022
128	Sri Lanka	19 Jun 2017	17 Sep 2017
129	Saint Kitts and Nevis	24 May 2017 a	16 Aug 2017
130	Saint Lucia	23 Jan 2019 a	23 Apr 2019
131	State of Palestine	18 Mar 2019 a	16 Jun 2019
132	Suriname	2 Aug 2018 a	31 Oct 2018
133	Sweden	18 May 2017	16 Aug 2017
134	Switzerland	25 May 2016	16 Aug 2017
135	Syrian Arab Republic	26 Jul 2017	24 Oct 2017
136	Thailand	22 Jun 2017 a	20 Sep 2017
137	Togo	3 Feb 2017	16 Aug 2017
138	Tonga	22 Oct 2018 a	20 Jan 2019
139	Türkiye	4 Oct 2022	2 Jan 2023
140	Tuvalu	7 Jun 2019 a	5 Sep 2019

	<i>Party</i>	<i>Approval (AA), acceptance (A), accession (a), ratification</i>	<i>Entry into force date</i>
141	Ukraine	18 Aug 2023 a	16 Nov 2023
142	Uganda	1 Mar 2019	30 May 2019
143	United Arab Emirates	27 Apr 2015	16 Aug 2017
144	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	23 Mar 2018	21 Jun 2018
145	United Republic of Tanzania	5 Oct 2020	3 Jan 2021
146	United States of America	6 Nov 2013 A	16 Aug 2017
147	Uruguay	24 Sep 2014	16 Aug 2017
148	Vanuatu	16 Oct 2018 a	14 Jan 2019
149	Viet Nam	23 Jun 2017 AA	21 Sep 2017
150	Zambia	11 Mar 2016	16 Aug 2017
152	Zimbabwe	19 Aug 2021	17 Nov 2021
