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Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury
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Item 4 (d) of the provisional agenda*

Matters for consideration or action by the Conference of Parties: mercury waste

Information submitted by parties regarding their waste management regulations and programmes**

Note by the secretariat

The Conference of the Parties, in decision MC-5/10, invited parties to submit to the secretariat, by 31 October 2024, information regarding their waste management regulations and programmes as mentioned in subparagraph 3 (a) of article 11, with a focus on matters not addressed by the technical guidelines on the environmentally sound management of wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with mercury or mercury compounds[1]. Information was submitted by Argentina, Costa Rica, the European Union and its member states, Japan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Thailand and Uganda. The submitted information is summarised in UNEP/MC/COP.6/8. The annex to the present note contains a compilation of the information submitted, which is reproduced as received, without formal editing.

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

** This document has not been formally edited.

[1] UNEP/CHW.15/6/Add.6/Rev.1.

Annex

Compilation of information submitted by parties regarding their waste management regulations and programmes

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1. Submission by Argentina

The following information is presented on the management of mercury wastes in Argentina, in terms of the implementation of article 11 obligations under the Minamata Convention (Decision MC-3/5, MC-5/10) and the national legislation applicable to management of hazardous wastes.

National regulations for the management of mercury and mercury compounds waste:

By Law No. 27,356, the Argentine Republic approved the Minamata Convention on Mercury, enacting various regulations for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention.

Mercury wastes referred to in Art. 11, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Minamata Convention are considered hazardous waste under National Law No. 24.051 and its Regulatory Decree 831/93). This norm does not establish a threshold, considering in particular hazardous wastes, any waste falling under its Annex I, which include wastes having as constituent mercury and mercury compounds; whether or not they exhibit, a hazard characteristic of its Annex III[2].

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Resolution 224/94 defines the "High" or "Low" hazardous nature of the wastes regulated by the national Law. The wastes having as constituent mercury or mercury compounds above the following thresholds are considered as “highly hazardous”:

a) waste having 0.1% or more by weight of the following mercury compounds: Mercury benzoate; Ethylmercury chloride; Mercurous chloride; Mercuric chloride; Mercury ammonium chloride; Methylrmercuric chloride; Mercuric oxycyanide; Mercury oleate; Mercury gluconate; Mercury acetate; Mercury salicylate; Mercuric oxide; Mercury cyanide; Mercuric potassium cyanide; Diethylmercury; Dimethylmercury; Mercury (II) bromide; Mercurous nitrate; Mercuric nitrate; Phenylmercuric hydroxide; Mercuric thiocyanate; Mercuricarsenate; Mercury (II) iodide; Mercuric potassium iodide; Mercury fulminate; Mercury sulphide; Mercurous sulfate; Mercuric sulfate.

b) waste having 1% or more by weight of the following mercury and/or mercury compounds: Mercury nucleate; Mercurous acetate; Phenylmercury acetate; Phenylmercuric nitrate; Thimerosal.

c) Waste having 0.1% by weight or more of mercury and/or mercury compounds not listed (a) or (b).

Resolution No. 299 (enacted on September 13, 2021) establishes guidelines relating to the management of elemental mercury, its mixtures, compounds and mercury-added products, which refer to prohibitions on the use of mercury for certain production processes, trade of mercury-added products, including the regulation of exemptions to comply with the phase-out dates established in the Convention, through the presentation of conversion plans. Furthermore, such plans must comply with the guidelines established in Resolution No. 503/22 (sanctioned on November 10, 2022). This regulation includes, among other things, previsions regarding the environmental sound management (ESM) of mercury waste generated while the exemption is in place, and those generated as a result of the implementation of conversion plans. With regard to the management of waste containing, consisting of and contaminated with mercury and mercury compounds, it stipulates that the mentioned mercury wastes are considered hazardous waste and must be managed as such under the national regulations.

In 2023, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development sanctioned Resolution No. 350, stablishing technical conditions and requirements for the storage of mercury, whether in a waste or non-waste condition. The mentioned norm follows the technical guidelines set out in the "Guidelines on Environmentally Sound interim Storage of Mercury other than waste mercury" (adopted under Article 10 of the Minamata Convention by Decision MC-2/6); and the "Technical guidelines on the environmentally sound management of wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with mercury or mercury compounds" (adopted under Article 4 (8) of the Basel Convention by Decision BC-15/9 and according Article 11 (3) (a) of the Minamata Convention).

By virtue of the above, mercury wastes covered by the obligations of the Minamata Convention are considered hazardous wastes within the national regulations; and in particular, those wastes contaminated with mercury or mercury compounds having a total concentration below the threshold defined by MC-5/10 are considered “low hazard” waste.

Issues and challenges of the adopted threshold:

[2] The list of categories of wastes controlled and hazard characteristics in National Law nro. 24051 are analogous to those adopted in Annex I and III respectively of the Basel Convention.

With regard to the management of wastes under Article 11.2 (a), (b) and (c) of the Minamata Convention, and considering that the Parties decided that wastes consisting of and containing mercury or mercury compounds do not have a threshold and are those included in Table 1 and in Table 2 (non-exhaustive) included in Decision MC-3/5, under the national regulations, it would be necessary to know the concentration to determine whether it is high or low hazard, a parameter that would define its management and the appropriate disposal operation for its ESM.

On wastes contaminated with mercury and mercury compounds, the Table 3 containing an indicative list of mercury wastes was adopted by Decision MC-3/5 and the threshold for these wastes was adopted by Decision MC-5/10 (unless Parties alternatively use and communicate a different approach). It must be noted that the "Technical Guidelines on the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes Consisting of Mercury or Mercury Compounds, containing or contaminated with them" adopted by BC-15/9 under the Basel Convention, should be updated to include the specific aspects defined at the last COP5, as well as provide specific guidance for the management of wastes contaminated with mercury or mercury compounds, and in particular, whether the threshold adopted involves or conditions the selection of one or another disposal operation contained in the Guideline.

It is there where, being one of the main waste streams generated by the implementation of the Convention (when the use of mercury-added products is discontinued or intended to be disposed), we find areas for improvement for these Guidelines under Article 11.3 (a) and we consider that should be reviewed: for example, including with fact-sheets or practical guidelines for the environmentally sound management of wastes containing or contaminated mercury or mercury compounds, by waste streams such drugs and vaccines or other specific waste streams that are generated in practice.

It is worth mentioning that, under the Basel Convention, there are other relevant guidelines for the environmentally sound management of mercury wastes: for example, the Guidelines on Biomedical and Healthcare Wastes, which do not even mention the issue of mercury-added products/wastes generated in the sector, and which should be updated at least, in this regard (adopted by Decision BC-VI/20, published in 2003). For example, wastes containing thiomersal as a preservative in vaccines, although it is excepted in Annex A of the Minamata Convention -and does not mention whether its use in medicines is also excepted – it is covered by Article 11 in its disposal phase and, as such, if not correctly identified and categorized, may be mismanaged.

Finally, a challenge detected with the threshold of 15 mg/kg total concentration is to resolve why, if this concentration affects its characterization as mercury waste under art. 11.2(b) and (c): if it´s contaminated with mercury in a total concentration above 15mg/kg is mercury waste, but it does not do so if the mercury was intentionally added to a product that must be disposed and it contain mercury below 15 mg/kg (since wastes containing mercury do not have a set threshold). Therefore, Tables 2 and 3 of Decision MC-3/5 should be reviewed jointly to ensure consistency.

2. Submission by Costa Rica[3]

In response to note MC/ES/2024/46 and specifically related to decision MC-5/10, which requests information on regulations or programs that the country has implemented for the management of waste containing or contaminated with mercury, under the Basel Convention.

In this regard, we inform you that we do not have specific regulations or programs for mercury or mercury-contaminated waste, but we do have regulations for general waste and hazardous waste, which are described below:

- Law No. 8839, Law for Integrated Waste Management.
- Law No. 7438, Basel Convention on Border Control of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.
- DE No. 37567-S-MINAET-H, General Regulations to the Law for Integrated Waste Management.
- DE No. 41527-S-MINAE, General Regulations for the Classification and Management of Hazardous Waste.
- DE No. 35933-S, Regulation for the Comprehensive Management of Electronic Waste.
- DE No. 27000-MINAE, Regulation on the characteristics and list of hazardous industrial waste.

[3] The submission was made in Spanish. An unofficial English translation is presented. The original submission is available from https://minamataconvention.org/en/topics/mercury-wastes/intersessional-work

- DE No. 38272-S, Regulation for the Declaration of Special Management Waste, which includes some waste containing mercury.

It is important to note that the aforementioned regulations contemplate mercury or mercury-contaminated waste, which are included depending on their origin or other characteristics. An example is the case of waste from electronic equipment (WEEE), many of which contain mercury. Therefore, according to the Regulation for the Declaration of Special Management Waste (DE No. 38872-S), they must be managed in an environmentally sound manner through an extended producer responsibility model.

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 3 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury ('the Minamata Convention'), Parties to the Convention are requested to take appropriate measures to manage mercury waste in an environmentally sound manner, taking into account the technical guidelines developed under the Basel Convention and in accordance with requirements that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention should adopt in an additional annex to the Convention, and which should take into account Parties' waste management regulations and programmes.

3. Submission by the European Union and its member states

By means of Decision MC-5/10 ('Establishment of Mercury waste thresholds'), the 5th Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury invited parties to submit to the secretariat by 31 October 2024 information regarding their waste management regulations and programmes, as mentioned in subparagraph 3 (a) of Article 11 above, with a focus on matters not addressed by the technical guidelines developed under the Basel convention. The Secretariat is also requested to collect and organize this information and to distribute it by 1 January 2025 to the Parties, for them to review this information in their preparations for the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to be held in November 2025.

In that context, the European Union (EU) and its Member States would like to present information on relevant and applicable EU law pertaining to mercury waste as well as information on national legislations and practices concerning management of mercury waste.

Most relevant EU legislation addressing mercury waste

Mercury waste is regulated at EU level by several legal instruments:

- Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on Mercury[4] (Mercury Regulation) is the key instrument to control mercury pollution and implements international obligations in the EU, in particular the Minamata Convention on Mercury. The Mercury Regulation protects human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury, in line with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the EU Chemicals Strategy on Sustainability and the Zero Pollution Action Plan. In doing so, it addresses the entire lifecycle of mercury from primary mercury mining to the final disposal of mercury waste, which is defined as metallic mercury with reference to Article 3 of the Waste Framework Directive.
- Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive)[5] is the EU's legal framework for treating and managing waste. In general, waste should be recovered (Articles 4 and 10) or disposed of (Article 12) in such a way that it does not harm human health or the environment (Article13). Hazardous properties are laid down in its Annex III. More stringent requirements apply to hazardous waste; in particular, hazardous waste must be controlled (Article 17), is not to be mixed with other waste, substances or materials (Article 18) and must be labelled (Article 19). In addition, hazardous waste from private households must be collected separately in accordance with Article 20.
- Decision 2000/532/EC establishes a List of Waste, which contains further provisions for the assessment of hazardous properties and the classification of waste. It contains specific codes for mercury containing waste. Annex I of this paper describes this methodology in detail.

[4] Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury as regards dental amalgam and other mercury-added products subject to export, import and manufacturing restrictions revised by Regulation (EU) 2024/1849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024, Regulation - 2024/1849 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)10.7.2024, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1849/oj

[5] Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives, EUR-Lex - 02008L0098-20180705 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

- Regulation (EG) 1013/2006 on the Shipment of Waste[6] (Waste Shipment Regulation) prohibits in principle under Article 34 all exports of waste from the Community destined for disposal and under Article 36 exports from the Community of wastes listed as hazardous in its Annex V destined for recovery.
- Directive 2006/21/EC on Extractive Waste[7] aims to prevent or reduce any adverse effects on the environment due to the management of mining waste. For every extractive waste facility, the operator needs to classify the waste, amongst other in accordance with the List of Waste. In accordance with Annex III of the Directive and Commission Decision 2009/337/EC, when an extractive waste facility contains waste classified as hazardous under the Waste Framework Directive above a certain threshold, more stringent rules apply to it.
- Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste[8] (Landfill Directive) sets out strict operational requirements for landfill sites such as permitting, waste acceptance, technical requirements in the operational and after-care phases and reporting, with the objective to protect both human health and the environment and to support the EU's transition to the circular economy. The Council Decision 2003/33/EC establishes criteria and procedures for the acceptance of waste at landfills[9] in accordance with the principles set out in the Landfill Directive and in particular Annex II thereto. Landfills are divided into landfills for hazardous waste, landfills for non-hazardous waste, landfills for inert waste.
- Directive 86/278/EEC on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture (Sewage Sludge Directive)[10] regulates the use of sewage sludge in agriculture with the aim to prevent harmful effects on soil, vegetation, animals and man. The Directive sets limits for the concentration of seven heavy metals, including mercury, in sewage sludge intended for agricultural use and in sludge-treated soils and bans the use of sewage sludge that results in concentrations of these heavy metals in soil exceeding these limit values.

Management approaches for mercury waste under existing EU legislation

Managing waste in an environmentally sound manner (ESM) and making use of the secondary materials they contain are key elements of the EU waste law, which relies upon the key obligation set out in the Articles 13, 17 and 18 of the Waste Framework Directive, according to which Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste management is carried out without endangering human health and without harming the environment. In particular, in relation to control of hazardous waste, Member States are required to take the necessary action to ensure that the production, collection, transportation, as well as storage and treatment of hazardous waste are carried out under conditions providing protection for the environment and human health, including action to ensure traceability from production to final destination and control of hazardous waste. These provisions implement the ESM obligation set out in Article 11, paragraph 3 of the Minamata Convention. However, the EU acquis on waste is not based on a specific mercury threshold, as waste is regulated at EU level and made subject to ESM irrespective of its content in mercury or mercury compounds.

This obligation is transposed into the Mercury Regulation, which establishes measures and conditions concerning the management of mercury waste, in order to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds (article 1). In addition, the regulation requires specific management measures for:

- amalgam waste, including amalgam residues, particles and fillings, and teeth, or parts thereof, contaminated by dental amalgam. Those are to be handled and collected by an authorised waste management establishment or undertaking (article 10 of the Mercury Regulation). Direct or indirect release of such amalgam waste into the environment by the dental practitioner is prohibited.
- mercury and mercury compounds from the following large sources: chlor-alkali industry, cleaning of natural gas, non-ferrous mining and smelting operations, extraction from cinnabar ore in the

[6] Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32006R1013

[7] Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 on the management of waste from extractive industries and amending Directive 2004/35/EC -

8 Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste, Directive - 2006/21 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

[9] Council Decision 2003/33/EC of 19 December 2002 establishing criteria and procedures for the acceptance of waste at landfills pursuant to Article 16 of and Annex II to Directive 1999/31/EC, http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2003/33(1)/oj

[10] Council Directive 86/278/EEC of 12 June 1986 on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture, Directive - 86/278 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

Union. Those are to be handled as waste and as such disposed of without endangering human health or harming the environment. Specific reporting requirements are also established.

By derogation to the Landfill Directive, the Mercury Regulation allows the temporary storage of metallic mercury waste in liquid form, until 31 December 2025 and under specific conditions (provided that the specific requirements for the temporary storage of mercury waste as laid down in Annexes I, II and III to that Directive are complied with and that such storage occurs in above-ground facilities dedicated to and equipped for the temporary storage of mercury waste).

Prior to being permanently disposed of, mercury waste should undergo conversion and, where intended to be disposed of in above-ground facilities, conversion and solidification. It should be highlighted again that mercury waste under the Mercury Regulation is defined as metallic mercury that qualifies as waste.

Mercury waste that underwent conversion and, if applicable, solidification is to be permanently disposed of in the following permanent storage facilities licensed for disposal of hazardous waste:

- 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
- 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).

Operators of permanent storage facilities should ensure that mercury waste that underwent conversion and, if applicable, solidification is stored separately from other waste and in disposal batches in a storage chamber that is sealed. Those operators should further ensure that the requirements of the Landfill Directive are complied with in relation to the permanent storage facilities.

Additional management approaches for mercury waste under national legislations of EU Member States

Following national legislation has been implemented by some Member States, and goes beyond the provisions of the Mercury Regulation described above:

Italy

Italy ratified the Minamata Convention on 8th October 2020 (law No. 134).

In relation to the regulatory provisions concerning mercury-containing waste, Italy emphasises the national '*Guidelines on the classification of waste'*, referred to in the resolution of the Council of the National System for the Protection of the Environment of 18 May 2021, no. 105 approved by Directorial Decree of the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security no. 47 of 9 August 2021. The guidelines provide homogeneous technical criteria for the completion of the waste classification procedure, in line with and complementing what is defined by the European and national (Legislative Decree n.152 of 2006) regulations. In particular, in the third chapter of the SNPA Guidelines 'on the classification of waste, the European List of Waste reported in Decision 2014/955/EU (which replaces the old Decision 2000/532/EC) is examined.

The document highlights the changes that the list underwent in 2014, in particular the introduction of three new codes referring to Mercury:

- 01 03 10* ('red sludge from alumina production containing dangerous substances, other than those mentioned in 01 03 07');
- 16 03 07* ('metallic mercury');
- 19 03 08* ('partly stabilised mercury').

Furthermore, the National Plan for the Elimination of Dental Amalgam, approved by Ministerial Decree of 11 November 2020, provides for the acquisition of data on the volumes of amalgam waste (EER code 180110) withdrawn and stored. The Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA) annually transmits this data to the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security (MASE), which informs the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy (MIMIT).

Netherlands

In the Netherlands' national waste management plan pursuant to the Waste Framework Directive, the provision in the Mercury regulation that assigns mercury obtained in the cleaning of natural gas as "waste" that has to be permanently disposed of, is extended to all mercury obtained from waste materials (e.g. steel scrap, sludges, filters) originating from natural oil and gas mining and purification. The extraction of mercury from this waste is mandatory.

Spain

Spain would like to highlight their approach for the treatment of lamps containing mercury included in Annex XIII, part G.5 on "Treatment for lamps containing mercury" of the "Royal Decree 110/2015[11], of February 20, on wastes of electric and electronic equipment". The treatment of lamps containing mercury consists of 2 stages: equipment reception and removal of components and separation from the rest of fractions. Further information on the national legislation can be found in the relevant webpage[12].

4. Submission by Japan

In the decision MC-5/10, Parties to the Minamata Convention are invited to submit to the secretariat by 31 October 2024 information regarding their waste management regulations and programmes as mentioned in subparagraph 3(a) of Article 11, with a focus on matters not addressed by the technical guidelines on the environmentally sound management (ESM) of mercury wastes under the Basel Convention.

Japan would appreciate this opportunity and the attached includes such regulations and programmes in Japan to ensure the ESM of mercury wastes.

It should be noted that we understand "matters not addressed by the technical guidelines" refers to "non-hazardous waste under the Basel Convention but falls under the definition of wastes contaminated with mercury under the Minamata Convention". Regulations and programmes to ensure the ESM of such wastes are mainly covered in section 4 of Annex 1 of this document[13].

5. Submission by Kuwait

The Environment Public Authority (EPA), State of Kuwait, has clarified that there is currently no special facility for the treatment or disposal of mercury. Wastes containing mercury have not long been dealt with, and if mercury-containing wastes are received as thery are preserved in special containers and backfilled in the hazarous wastes refregerent.

[11] Spanish legislation on waste of electric and electronic equipment (WEEE): Royal Decree 110/2015 of 20 February 2015 on wastes of electric and electronic equipments, https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2015-1762

[12] https://www.miteco.gob.es/content/dam/miteco/es/calidad-y-evaluacion-ambiental/temas/prevencion-y-gestion-residuos/spanishlegislationonwasteofelectricandelectronicequipmentsweeeroyaldecree1102015of20february_tcm30-170359.pdf

[13] The annex is available from https://minamataconvention.org/en/topics/mercury-wastes/intersessional-work

6. Submission by Saudi Arabia

MWAN مـــوان
المركز الوطني لإدارة النفايات
National Center for Waste Management

Overview of Waste Management Regulations and Programs Related to Mercury Wates in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia MINAMATA Convention

In Saudi Arabia, the waste management sector is fully regulated by MWAN (the National Center for Waste Management) created via Council of Ministers Decision 457 (April 17, 2019). MWAN mandate covers activities related to all waste streams across the value chain (not including radioactive and military wastes).

On August 11, 2021, the Kingdom of Audi Arabia adopted a new and advanced "Waste Management Law" (M/3) that mandated the regulator to classify all wastes based on its hazard properties and its impacts on public health and the environment, and to establish the required terms and conditions for this classification. On May 19, 2022, a detailed set of "Implementing Regulations (IR)" of the Law were adopted and published. The new regulations provided detailed standards and requirements on the classification of wastes (primarily Chapter IV - Section III – Waste Classification). Articles 49 to 64 of the IR provided clear mechanisms for identifying and classifying hazardous wastes based on 1) source 2) hazardous properties and 3) physical status. Classification of any waste as hazardous is determined based on its hazardous properties (HP) detailed in Appendix 1 of the IR or based on the classification of this waste as hazardous within international agreements to which the Kingdom is a signatory. Hazard Properties of wastes as detailed in Appendix 1 include:

- Explosive
- Oxidizing
- Flammable
- Irritant
- STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity)
- Acute Toxicity
- Carcinogen
- Corrosive
- Contagious
- Damage to Fertility
- Genetic Defects
- Acute Hazardous Gases
- Aquatic Toxicity

In addition, Appendix II of the IR lists and classifies all categories of wastes listed in Annex I of Basel convention as hazardous (Y1 to Y18). Appendix II of the IR lists wastes having specific hazardous constituents as per Annex I of the Basel Convention (Y19 – Y45) as hazardous. Finally, Appendix IV of the IR lists thresholds for Persistent Organic Pollutants constituents in wastes to be considered hazardous. **Mercury and mercury compounds are listed as hazardous in Appendix III of the IR under Y29 in line with Annex I of Basel.**

In addition, the Implementing Regulation, a set of Technical Guidelines that address management of various wastes and activities including wastes containing mercury have been developed and are expected to be published very soon. Those include management, treatment and recovery of various hazardous wastes.

October 29, 2024 1

MWAN مـــوان
المركز الوطني لإدارة النفايات
National Center for Waste Management

From the planning side, the KSA has embarked on a major Master planning project for the entire country (one of its kind globally in terms of scope of size). This project is planning the management and implementation phase of all wastes including special wastes across the Kingdom over the next 15 years. Management of various wastes including mercury containing wastes have been thoroughly identified and planned as part of this master plan including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), Industrial, Batteries, End of Life Vehicles, healthcare wastes, etc. as part of this exercise, a comprehensive technology assessment was conducted, and best suitable technologies were selected to recover, treat and dispose of this waste.

This Master Plan was developed based on a clear National Strategy that adopted a clear visions and ambitions including a set of 11 strategic objectives and 19 KPIs to be achieved by 2030, 2035 and 2040. KPIs related to the management of potential mercury containing wastes include:

KPI	2030	2035	2040
Percent Reduction of Industrial Waste (IW) per 1million manufacturing GDP	9%	16%	25%
Reduction of ELVs generated pr capita	2%	3%	5%
% of source segregated Industrial waste	57%	81%	95%
% of source segregated WEEE	60%	85%	100%
% of source segregated ELVs	60%	85%	100%
% diversion rate from landfills for IW	18%	40%	89%
% diversion rate from landfills for WEEE	18%	41%	90%
% diversion rate from landfills for ELVs	19%	42%	93%
% of IW prepared for recycling	14%	32%	72%
% of WEEE prepared for recycling	18%	41%	90%
% of ELVs prepared for recycling	165	37%	82%
% of hazardous waste treated or disposed of as per official guidelines	90%	95%	100%
% of WEEE treated or disposed of as per official guidelines	60%	85%	100%

7. Submission by Thailand

Please kindly refer to the letter of the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, Ref : MC/ES/2024/46, dated 18 October 2024, inviting Parties to submit information on mercury waste in accordance with decision MC 5/10.

On this occasion, Pollution Control Department (PCD), as a National Focal Point to the Minamata Convention on Mercury, would like to inform you that Department of Industrial Works, issues the Notification of Ministry of Industry, Management of Waste or Unused Materials B.E. 2566 (2023) and defines waste contaminated with mercury or mercury compounds is equal to or greater than 20 mg/kg. In cases of waste which are extracted by Waste Extraction Test (WET) and extracted water analytical methods having mercury or mercury compounds is equal to or greater than 0.2 mg/l. Moreover, this notification also includes technical guidelines for environmental sound management of hazardous waste as attached herewith[14].

PCD continues to look forward to collaborating with the Secretariat and other Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury in all matters.

8. Submission by Uganda

Provisions under Article 11 (3) (a) of the Convention	**Measure (s) taken**	**Details of the measures**
Each Party shall take appropriate measures so that mercury waste is: (a) Managed in an environmentally sound manner, taking into account the guidelines developed under the Basel Convention and in accordance with requirements that the Conference of the Parties shall adopt in an additional annex in accordance with Article 27. In developing requirements, the Conference of the Parties shall take into account Parties' waste management regulations and programmes;	Updated the waste management regulations now titled as: 'The National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations, 2020'. The regulations cover management of mercury waste in accordance with Article 11 of the Conventions	a) Regulations cover Part VI— Management of Hazardous Waste This part covers the following: • Classification, Characterisation and Categorisation of Hazardous Waste. • Responsibility for Handling of Hazardous Waste • Healthcare Waste • Handling, Storage and Labelling of Hazardous Waste • Collection and Transportation of Hazardous Waste b) Regulations cover Part VII—Treatment and Disposal of Waste This part covers among others the following: • Treatment and disposal of hazardous waste c) Regulations cover Part XI— Transboundary Movement of Waste This part covers among others the following: • Export and import of waste. • Waste in transit through Uganda. d) Regulations cover Part XII—Environmental, Health and Safety Measures. This part covers among others the following: • Personnel handling hazardous waste e) Regulations among others cover schedules 2— waste classified as hazardous; schedule 3—waste characterized as hazardous; schedule 4— categories of waste to be considered as hazardous unless controlled, segregated and characterized as non-hazardous.

[14] The attachment is available from https://minamataconvention.org/en/topics/mercury-wastes/intersessional-work