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ON MERCURY

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

**Matters for consideration or action by the Conference
of the Parties: financial resources and mechanism**

**Compilation of obligations and deadlines under the Minamata
Convention on Mercury and the extent to which such obligations
and deadlines are being met by parties****

Note by the secretariat

1. Annex I to the present note contains a compilation of obligations and associated deadlines under the Minamata Convention on Mercury as per the Convention text. It includes information on the status of progress based on national reports submitted under article 21 of the Convention, including first full and second short national reports, as well as information from other sources and party submissions available up to August 2025.
2. Annex II to the present note contains section IV “Indicative list of categories of activities that could receive support” excerpted from decision MC-1/5: Guidance to the Global Environment Facility¹.

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

** This document has not been formally edited.

¹ See UNEP/MC/COP.1/Dec.5

Annex I

Compilation of obligations and deadlines under the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the extent to which such obligations and deadlines are being met by parties

1. The secretariat has prepared a compilation of obligations and deadlines under the Minamata Convention on Mercury and an analysis of the extent to which they are being met by parties in response to the request in paragraph 5 of decision MC-5/11. The information set forth in the document would provide additional input to the financial mechanism of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, including the Global Environment Facility (GEF), that could be considered in relation to timely resource allocation for projects and programmes addressing mercury.
2. The analysis provides a status of progress based on information from the first full national reports (113 of 123 parties submitted as of 30 July 2023) covering the reporting period from 16 August 2017 to 31 December 2020, the second short national reports (118 of 137 parties submitted their reports as of 31 May 2025) covering the reporting period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2022 (UNEP/MC/COP.6/INF/20), and other information, including party submissions to the secretariat, covering the period up to August 2025.
3. The analysis does not cover new obligations of parties stemming from the amendments of the Convention agreed by the fourth (2022) and fifth (2023) meetings of the Conference of the Parties.
4. The compilation of obligations, associated deadlines and status of progress by parties is set out in the following tables:
 - (a) Table 1. Article 3: mercury supply sources and trade
 - (b) Table 2. Article 4: mercury-added products
 - (c) Table 3. Article 5: manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used
 - (d) Table 4. Article 7: artisanal and small-scale gold mining
 - (e) Table 5. Article 8: emissions
 - (f) Table 6. Article 8: annex D sources to be identified pursuant to paragraphs 2 (c)
 - (g) Table 7. Article 8: annex D sources to be identified and related measures implemented pursuant to paragraphs 2 (e) and 5.
 - (h) Table 8. Article 9: releases
 - (i) Table 9. List of obligations under articles 10, 11, 12, 20, and 21 that have a deadline from the date of entry into force.
5. Overall, the compilation of obligations, associated deadlines and status of progress by parties demonstrates:
 - (a) To date, the Minamata Convention on Mercury has 152 parties and 14 signatory non-parties. 123 parties to the Convention were a party in the first full reporting period ending 31 December 2020 and were expected to submit their reports to the secretariat. 137 parties to the Convention were a party in the second short reporting period ending 31 December 2022 and were expected to submit their second short national reports. Overall, there is a growing number of parties reporting under the Convention, which provides a broader basis for reviewing the status of progress.
 - (b) Many of the obligations with timelines based on a calendar year fall due before 2030. New parties joining the Convention in 2025 and later will be required to take timely measures in order to meet their obligations within the established time frames. Such parties should have implemented measures for which a deadline has passed, noting that they may register exemptions, and they should implement other measures before the deadlines, including those deadlines specified as number of years after the entry into force (e.g. in articles 3, 5, 7, 8, and 9).
 - (c) Beyond 2030, obligations for many parties will relate to measures under:
 - (i) article 3 on mercury supply sources and trade related to the phase out of primary mercury mining, identification of individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds, sound disposal of excess mercury from the

- decommissioning of chlor-alkali facilities, and matters related to mercury trade (table 1);
- (ii) article 7 on artisanal and small-scale gold mining (table 4);
 - (iii) maintaining an inventory of emissions from relevant sources pursuant to article 8 and of releases pursuant to article 9 (tables 5, 6, 7, and 8);
 - (iv) article 10 on environmentally sound interim storage of mercury, other than waste mercury (table 8);
 - (v) article 11 on mercury wastes (table 8);
 - (vi) article 12 on contaminated sites (table 9).
- (d) The data from the first full and second short national reports as well as information from other sources, including party submissions, indicates the following status of progress:
- (i) In relation to article 3 on mercury supply sources and trade:
 - Two developing country parties with important mercury deposits raised the issue of informal or illegal primary mining in their territories;
 - Information on stocks and sources is limited;
 - While reported trade in mercury is decreasing, parties are increasingly reporting trade not conforming with article 3 of the Convention (illicit trafficking, illegal trade or smuggling of mercury, including illegal trade in mercury for use in ASGM).
 - (ii) In relation to article 4 on mercury-added products:
 - Progress has been reported regarding measures on mercury-added products listed in part I of annex A of the Convention with a phase-out date of 2020; a significant number of parties are still to meet the obligations;
 - Progress has been reported regarding the obligations to take two or more of the nine measures to phase out the use of dental amalgam under part II of annex A of the Convention; a considerable number of parties are still to meet the obligations.
 - (iii) In relation to article 5 on manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used:
 - Significant progress has been reported in meeting the phase-out date relating to chlor-alkali production, for which the phase-out deadline was still outside the reporting period, and there was no reported production of acetaldehyde;
 - Parties have made strong efforts in relation to the manufacturing processes listed in part II of annex B.
 - (iv) In relation to article 7 on artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM):
 - Good progress has been achieved by parties in developing and submitting ASGM national action plans. The dashboards by the Global Mercury Partnership² provides a useful source of information on reduction targets in the plans and the extent to which the plans meet the requirements of Annex C of the Convention. Review of progress in implementing article 7 by parties, which has been included as a GEF enabling activity, will be key in evaluating progress in the future.
 - (v) In relation to article 8 on emissions:
 - Progress has been reported in identifying annex D source categories, applying the measures required under paragraphs 4 and 5 of article 8 to control emissions, and establishing emissions inventories ahead of the deadlines.

² See GMP Dashboard at: <https://www.unep.org/globalmercurypartnership/insights-asgm-national-action-plans>

- (vi) In relation to article 9 on releases:
 - Progress has been reported in identifying relevant release source categories and establishing releases inventories (the latter ahead of the deadline).
- (vii) In relation to article 10 on environmentally sound interim storage of mercury, other than waste mercury:
 - Many parties have not taken measures to ensure that interim storage of mercury and mercury compounds was undertaken in an environmentally sound manner although they reported on (a) stocks and supplies of mercury, (b) processes in their territory that use mercury and mercury compounds, (c) trade in mercury and mercury compounds, and/or (d) had more than insignificant ASGM in their territory.
- (viii) In relation to article 11 on mercury waste:
 - Parties lack capacity for final disposal of mercury waste.
- (ix) In relation to article 12 on contaminated sites:
 - Nearly half of the parties reporting have not endeavoured to develop strategies for identifying and assessing sites contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds in its territory.

6. The information on the obligations, associated deadlines and status of progress by parties set forth in this document is relevant for informing the financial mechanism of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, including the GEF, for potential programming of resources under the mercury allocation. Decision MC-1/5³ contains guidance of the Conference of the Parties to the GEF with regard to providing financial resources to developing country parties and parties with economies in transition as follows, in the order of priority:

- (a) Enabling activities, particularly Minamata Convention initial assessment activities and national action plans for artisanal and small-scale gold mining;
- (b) Activities to implement the provisions of the Convention, affording priority to those that:
 - (i) Relate to legally binding obligations;
 - (ii) Facilitate early implementation on entry into force of the Convention for a party;
 - (iii) Allow for a reduction in mercury emissions and releases and address the health and environmental impacts of mercury.

7. Annex II contains an indicative list of categories of activities that could receive support by the GEF related to implementation of the Convention as set forth in section IV of decision MC-1/5. The categories cover enabling activities, as well as activities related to legally binding and non-binding obligations under articles 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 20, and 21 (outlined in tables 1 to 9 accordingly). Furthermore, decision MC-5/7 provides a supplement to the initial guidance inviting the GEF to include first reviews of national action plans for artisanal and small-scale gold mining as part of the GEF's enabling activity support available to parties.

³ UNEP/MC/COP.1/Dec.5

Table 1. Article 3: mercury supply sources and trade

Description of obligations in article 3	Deadline	Status of progress
<i>Primary mercury mining</i>		
Not allow primary mercury mining that was not being conducted within its territory at the date of entry into force of the Convention for it. (Para. 3)	Entry into force	Based on the second short national reports,⁴ 3 parties (all developing country parties) reported that they had primary mining at the time of entry into force of the Convention; 115 parties reported that they did not have existing primary mining. 2 developing country parties with important mercury deposits raised the issue of informal or illegal primary mining in their territories. The Implementation and Compliance Committee (ICC) took note of this fact at its seventh meeting in February 2025 and recommended COP-6 to consider inviting parties to submit information on experiences and challenges faced in the implementation of paragraph 3 of article 3.
Primary mercury mining that was being conducted within a party's territory at the date of entry into force of the Convention for that party is to cease no later than 15 years after that date. (Para. 4)	Entry into force +15 years	Deadline has not passed. Based on the second short national reports, and of previous reports, 2 developing country parties with important mercury deposits raised the issue of informal or illegal primary mining in their territories. In addition to the aforementioned, at its seventh meeting in February 2025, the Implementation and Compliance Committee took note of the fact that parties with important mercury deposits had raised the presence of informal or illegal primary mining in their territories since the first reporting cycle. The Committee recommended that the Conference of the Parties, at its sixth meeting, considered inviting parties to submit information on experiences and challenges faced in the implementation of paragraph 3 of article 3 (on primary mercury mining).
<i>Mercury stocks and sources</i>		
Endeavour to identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds. (Para. 5(a))	Entry into force	Based on the second short national reports, 58 parties (including 35 developing country parties) reported that they had endeavoured to identify such stocks; 60 parties (including 53 developing country parties) reported that they had not endeavoured to identify such stocks. In addition to the aforementioned, at its seventh meeting, in February 2025, the Implementation and Compliance Committee noted that parties that solely rely on their Minamata Initial Assessment results may need to consider more up-to-date sources of information.
Take measures to ensure that excess mercury from the decommissioning of chlor-alkali facilities is disposed of in accordance with the guidelines for environmentally sound management	Entry into force	Based on the first full national reports,⁵ 10 parties (including 7 developing country parties) reported the existence of total 15 chlor-alkali facilities using mercury, three of which stopped using mercury before the end of reporting period;

⁴ UNEP/MC/COP.6/INF/20⁵ First full reporting period: 16 August 2017 to 31 December 2020.

Description of obligations in article 3	Deadline	Status of progress
referred to in Art. 11, para. 3(a). (Para. 5(b))		10 parties (including 5 developing country parties) reported that they had had excess mercury and respective measures had been taken; and 103 parties (including 72 developing country parties) reported that they had not had excess mercury.
<i>Mercury trade</i>		
Not allow the export of mercury except: (a) to a party that has provided the exporting party with its written consent, and only for the purpose of: (i) a use allowed to the importing party under this Convention; or (ii) environmentally sound interim storage as set out in article 10, or (b) to a non-party that has provided the exporting party with its written consent, including certification demonstrating that: (i) the non-party has measures in place to ensure the protection of human health and the environment and to ensure its compliance with the provisions of articles 10 and 11; and (ii) such mercury will be used only for a use allowed to a party under this Convention or for environmentally sound interim storage as set out in article 10. (Para. 6)	Entry into force	The relevant reporting question focuses on whether the exporting party received consent or relied on a general notification of consent for all exports of mercury from the party's territory. The relevant data from the second short national report is as follows: 7 parties (including 3 developing country parties) reported that they had exported mercury to a party that had provided the exporting party with its written consent; 1 developed country party reported that it had exported mercury to a non-party that had provided the exporting party with its written consent; 35 parties reported that they had exported mercury to a party that had not provided the exporting party with its written consent; 68 parties reported that they had no export of mercury; 4 parties that did not receive consent for all exports of mercury from the party's territory provided information on the matter in their second short national reports, including on measures taken to prevent exports which are not in compliance with the Convention; 16 parties reported neither receiving consent nor relying on a general notification of consent for all exports of mercury from their territories; and 10 parties raised illicit trafficking, illegal trade or smuggling of mercury in their second short national reports, as well as in previous reporting cycles, including illegal trade in mercury for use in ASGM. In addition to the aforementioned, at its seventh meeting in February 2025, the Implementation and Compliance Committee expressed concern regarding the issue of illicit trafficking, illegal trade or smuggling of mercury raised by some parties in their national reports and emphasized the importance of implementation of and compliance with the trade provisions set out in article 3 of the Convention. The secretariat's analysis of the second short national reports also highlighted challenges in implementing article 3, particularly owing to incomplete trade consent forms and uncertainty regarding the fulfilment of the requirement for consent to the import of mercury required under article 3. In response to paragraph 4 of decision MC-5/2, 8 parties raised challenges faced in the implementation of article 3, including illegal re-export of mercury,

Description of obligations in article 3	Deadline	Status of progress
		illegal transit, illegal trade of mercury for ASGM, and unknown origin of trade mercury. ⁶
Not allow the import of mercury from a non-party to whom it will provide its written consent unless the non-party has provided certification that the mercury is not from sources identified as not allowed under para. 3 or para. 5 (b). (Para 8).	Entry into force	Based on the first full national reports, • 2 developing country parties reported that they had allowed the import of mercury from a non-party; • 110 parties (including 76 developing country parties) responded that they had not allowed the import of mercury from a non-party; and • 1 developed country party reported that pursuant to paragraph 7 it had relied on a general notification to the secretariat by the importing Party or non-Party as the written consent required by paragraph 6 of article 3.

Table 2. Article 4: mercury-added products

Description of obligations in article 4	Deadline	Status of progress
Para. 1 and annex A		
Manufacture, import or export of various mercury-added products is no longer allowed (including batteries, certain switches and relays, compact and linear fluorescent lamps, high pressure mercury vapour lamps, cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps for electronic displays, cosmetics, and pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics, as well as barometers, hygrometers, manometers, thermometers and sphygmomanometers).	2020 ⁷	Based on the first full national reports, • 80 parties (including 43 developing country parties) reported that they had taken appropriate measures to not allow the manufacture, import or export of mercury-added products; • 35 parties (including 33 developing country parties) reported that they had not implemented such measures.
Manufacture, import or export of identified mercury-added products is no longer allowed (including button zinc batteries; certain bridges switches and relays; certain cosmetics; certain electrical and electronic measuring devices; mercury vacuum pumps; tyre balancers and wheel weights; photographic film and paper; propellant for satellites and spacecraft).	2025 ⁸	No information available yet as outside of the scope of the past reporting rounds.
Manufacture, import or export of various mercury-added products is no longer allowed (certain compact, linear and non-linear fluorescent lamps).	2026 ⁷	No information available yet as outside of the reporting scope of the past reporting rounds.
Manufacture, import or export of various mercury-added products is no longer allowed (certain linear and non-linear fluorescent lamps).	2027 ⁷	No information available yet as outside of the scope of the past reporting rounds.

⁶ The submissions of the 8 parties are available on the Convention's [website](#). A summary of information submitted is available in document UNEP/MC/COP.6/INF/6.

⁷ 13 parties registered exemptions from the deadline for all or part of the products originally listed in Annex A Part I for five years.

⁸ New obligation based on the amendment agreed in 2022. This deadline does not apply to 19 parties that made a declaration under paragraph 5 of article 30 and have not ratified the amendments to annex A and one party that made a notification under subparagraph 3 (b) of article 27.

Description of obligations in article 4	Deadline	Status of progress
Para. 3 and annex A		
Take two or more measures for phasing down the use of dental amalgam from the list in Part II of annex A.	Entry into force	Based on the first full national reports, 86 parties (including 52 developing country parties) reported that they had taken such measures; 28 parties (including 26 developing country parties) reported that they had not taken such measures.
Take measures for dental amalgam on the use of mercury in bulk form and the use of dental amalgam for children and pregnant and breastfeeding women, as specified on Part II of annex A.	2024 ⁷	No information available yet as outside of the reporting scope of the past reporting rounds.
Parties that have not yet phased out dental amalgam to submit an action plan or a report, as specified on Part II of annex A.	2025 ⁷	No information available yet as outside of the scope of the past reporting rounds.
Para. 5		
Prevent the incorporation into assembled products of mercury-added products the manufacture, import and export of which are not allowed for it under article 4.	Entry into force	Based on the first full national reports, 56 parties (including 25 developing country parties) reported that they had taken respective measures; 58 parties (including 53 developing country parties) reported that they had not taken respective measures.
Para. 6		
Discourage the manufacture and the distribution in commerce of mercury added products not covered by any known use of mercury-added products prior to the date of entry into force of the Convention for it.	Entry into force	Based on the first full national reports, 58 parties (including 27 developing country parties) reported that they had discouraged such activities; 56 parties (including 52 developing country parties) reported that they had not discouraged such activities.

Table 3. Article 5: manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used

Description of obligations in article 5	Deadline	Status of progress
Para. 2 and annex B		
Acetaldehyde production in which mercury or mercury compounds are used as a catalyst is to be phased out.	2018 ⁹	Based on the first full national reports, No party reported on the existence of facilities using mercury in this process.
Phase-out of production of chlor-alkali using mercury.	2025 ⁸	Based on the first full national reports, 10 parties (including 7 developing country parties) reported the existence of total 15 chlor-alkali facilities using mercury, three of which stopped using mercury before the end of reporting period; 23 parties (including 9 developing country parties) reported that they had had measures in place to not allow such use of mercury; and 16 parties (including 15 developing country parties) reported that they had not

⁹ 6 parties registered exemptions from the deadline for both or either of the processes for five years.

Description of obligations in article 5	Deadline	Status of progress
		had measures in place to not allow such use of mercury.
Phase-out of production of polyurethane using mercury-containing catalysts.	2025 ¹⁰	Based on the first full national reports, 1 developed country party reported on phase-out of production of polyurethane using mercury-containing catalysts in 2017; 1 developing country party reported on existing production of polyurethane using mercury-containing catalysts.
Para. 3, and annex B		
In vinyl chloride monomer production, reduce the use of mercury in terms of per unit production by 50 per cent by the year 2020 against 2010 use.	2020	Based on the first full national reports, 2 developing country parties reported that they had had vinyl-chloride monomer production facilities using mercury or mercury compounds; 13 parties (including 5 developing country parties) reported that they had had measures in place to reduce/restrict such use of mercury.
For sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate, reduce emissions and releases in terms of per unit production by 50 per cent by 2020 compared to 2010.	2020	Based on the first full national reports, 1 developed country party reported that it had had such a production facility. That party reported that they had had measures in place to reduce/restrict such use of mercury.
For sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate, reduce the use of mercury, aiming at phase-out of this use as fast as possible and within 10 years of entry into force of the Convention.	2027	Based on the first full national reports, 1 developed country party reported that it had had such a production facility.
For sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate, not allow the use of mercury.	2028	Based on the first full national reports, 1 developed country party reported that it had had such a production facility.
In production of polyurethane using mercury containing catalysts reduce the use of mercury aiming at the phase out of this use as fast as possible, within 10 years of the entry into force of the Convention.	2027	Based on the first full national reports, 2 parties (including 1 developing country party) reported that that had had such facilities; 1 developed country party reported that it had phased out mercury use in such a facility in 2017; and 91 parties (including 63 developing country parties) reported on this item as 'not applicable/no such facilities'.
Paras 5 (a), (b) and (c)		
Take measures to address emissions and releases of mercury or mercury compounds from facilities using mercury or mercury compounds in the manufacturing processes listed in annex B and include in reports submitted pursuant to article 21.	Entry into force	Based on the first full national reports, 17 parties (including 10 developing country parties) reported that they had had such facilities within their territory and taken respective measures; 96 parties (including 68 developing country parties) reported that they had not had such facilities within their territory; and

¹⁰ This deadline does not apply to 19 parties that made a declaration under paragraph 5 of article 30 and have not ratified the amendment to annex B and one party that made a notification under subparagraph 3 (b) of article 27.

Description of obligations in article 5	Deadline	Status of progress
		9 parties (all developing country parties) responded that they had not known about such facilities within their territory.
Submit to the secretariat, no later than three years after the date of entry into force for the party, information on the number and types of facilities that use mercury or mercury compounds for processes listed in annex B, and the estimated annual amount of mercury or mercury compounds used in those facilities.	Entry into force +3 years	Based on the first full national reports, 16 parties (including 9 developing country parties) confirmed such facilities on their territory provided (partial) information; 90 parties (including 60 developing country parties) reported that they had not had any such facilities on their territory; and 8 parties (all developing country parties) reported that they had not had information about such facilities on their territory.
Para. 6		
Not allow the use of mercury or mercury compounds in a facility that did not exist prior to the date of entry into force of the Convention for it using the manufacturing processes listed in annex B.	Entry into force	Based on the first full national reports, 1 developing country party reported on the use of mercury in such a facility; 120 parties reported on no use of mercury in such a facility.

Table 4. Article 7: artisanal and small-scale gold mining

Description of obligations in article 7	Deadline	Status of progress
Take steps to reduce, and where feasible eliminate, the use of mercury and mercury compounds in, and the emissions and releases to the environment of mercury from ASGM and gold processing in its territory. (Para. 2)	Entry into force	Based on the first full national reports, 42 parties (including 39 developing country parties) reported that they had taken such steps; 10 parties (including 9 developing country parties) reported that they had not taken such steps; and 62 parties (including 30 developing country parties) reported that they had not had any ASGM with mercury amalgamation within their territory.
Notify the secretariat if at any time the party determines that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing in its territory is more than insignificant. (Para. 3)	Entry into force	Based on the register of notifications under the Minamata Convention on Mercury¹¹, as of 31 August 2025, 51 parties (all developing country parties) and 4 non-parties reported that they had determined and notified the secretariat that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing within its territory was more than insignificant.
For a party that determines that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing in its territory is more than insignificant, submit a national action plan to the secretariat no later than three years after the date of entry into force for the party or three years after the party notifies the secretariat of its determination, whichever is later. (Para. 3 (a), (b))	Entry into force +3 years	Based on the register of National Action Plans on artisanal and small-scale gold mining under the Minamata Convention on Mercury¹², as of 31 August 2025, out of the 50 national action plans supported by the Global Environment Facility, 37 parties (all developing country parties) submitted such plans to the secretariat.

¹¹ <https://minamataconvention.org/en/parties/notifications>¹² <https://minamataconvention.org/en/parties/national-action-plans>

Description of obligations in article 7	Deadline	Status of progress
For a party that determines that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing in its territory is more than insignificant, provide a review of progress in meeting its obligations under article 7. (Para. 3 (c)) <i>NOTE: this is an obligation recurring every three years.</i>	Entry into force +6 years	Based on the register of National Action Plans on artisanal and small-scale gold mining under the Minamata Convention on Mercury, as of 31 August 2025, • 4 developing country parties submitted their national report documents related to the review of article 7 implementation to the secretariat; • No party provided a review of its national action plan in line with the review under the Guidance document “Developing a National Action Plan to Reduce and, Where Feasible, Eliminate Mercury Use in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining”.

Table 5. Article 8: emissions

Description of obligations in article 8	Deadline	Status of progress
Para. 3		
Take measures to control emissions from annex D sources, and submit such a national plan regarding emissions, if one has been developed, to the Conference of the Parties within four years of the date of entry into force for the party.	Entry into force +4 years	Based on the first full national reports (deadline has not passed at the time of the reporting), • 29 parties (including 27 developing country parties) reported that they had prepared such a national plan; • 84 parties (including 50 developing country parties) reported that they had not prepared such a national plan. Based on the register of National Implementation Plans under the Minamata Convention on Mercury¹³, as of 31 August 2025, • 4 parties (including 2 developing country parties) submitted their national plans to the secretariat.
Para. 4		
For new sources, require the use of best available techniques and best environmental practices as soon as practicable but no later than five years after the date of entry into force for the party.	Entry into force + 5 years	Based on the first full national reports (deadline has not passed at the time of reporting), • 43 parties (including 27 developing country parties) reported that they had required the use of BAT and BEP; • 71 parties (including 51 developing country parties) reported that they had not required the use of BAT and BEP.
Para. 5		
Implement control measures for existing facilities as soon as practicable but no more than 10 years after the date of entry into force for the party.	Entry into force +10 years	Based on the first full national reports (deadline has not passed at the time of the reporting), • 65 parties (including 30 developing country parties) reported that they had implemented control measures for existing facilities; • 48 Parties (including 47 developing country parties) reported that they had not implemented control measures for existing facilities.
Para. 7		
Establish and maintain an inventory of emissions sources no later than five years after the date of entry into force for the party.	Entry into force +5 years	Based on the first full national reports (deadline has not passed at the time of the reporting), – 65 parties (including 36 developing country parties) reported that they had established an inventory; – 16 parties (including 14 developing country parties) reported that they had not established an inventory; and – 32 parties (including 27 developing country parties) reported “have not been party for 5 years”.

Table 6. Article 8: annex D sources to be identified pursuant to paragraph 2 (c)

First full national reports question 8.2	Sources				
	Coal-fired power plants	Coal-fired industrial boilers	Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals	Waste incineration facilities	Cement clinker production facilities
Identify any annex D source categories for which there are new sources of emissions of mercury or mercury compounds (as defined in paragraph 2 (c) of article 8) (<i>number of parties that identified such sources and reported on them</i>)	28 parties (including 21 developing country parties)	26 parties (including 19 developing country parties)	24 parties (including 17 developing country parties)	47 parties (including 36 developing country parties)	35 parties (including 28 developing country parties)

Table 7. Article 8: annex D sources to be identified and related measures implemented pursuant to paragraphs 2 (e) and 5

First full national reports question 8.2: Identify any annex D source categories for which there are existing sources of emissions of mercury or mercury compounds (as defined in paragraph 2 (e) of article 8) and provide information on implementation of measures set out in paragraph 5 of article 8 (several measures could be implemented by a party) (<i>number of parties that identified such sources and reported on them and related measures</i>):					
Measures	Sources				
	Coal-fired power plants	Coal-fired industrial boilers	Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals	Waste incineration facilities	Cement clinker production facilities
<i>Measure (a) a quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources;</i>	15 parties (including 9 developing country parties)	10 parties (including 6 developing country parties)	12 parties (including 7 developing country parties)	18 parties (including 7 developing country parties)	16 parties (including 6 developing country parties)
<i>Measure (b) emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources;</i>	33 parties (including 15 developing country parties)	25 parties (including 12 developing country parties)	29 parties (including 13 developing country parties)	46 parties (including 18 developing country parties)	45 parties (including 21 developing country parties)
<i>Measure (c) BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources;</i>	33 parties (including 16 developing country parties)	21 parties (including 10 developing country parties)	28 parties (including 11 developing country parties)	46 parties (including 20 developing country parties)	43 parties (including 17 developing country parties)

¹³ <https://minamataconvention.org/en/parties/national-implementation-plans>

First full national reports question 8.2: Identify any annex D source categories for which there are existing sources of emissions of mercury or mercury compounds (as defined in paragraph 2 (e) of article 8) and provide information on implementation of measures set out in paragraph 5 of article 8 (several measures could be implemented by a party) (<i>number of parties that identified such sources and reported on them and related measures</i>):					
Measures	Sources				
	Coal-fired power plants	Coal-fired industrial boilers	Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals	Waste incineration facilities	Cement clinker production facilities
<i>Measure (d) multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions;</i>	16 parties (including 8 developing country parties)	13 parties (including 7 developing country parties)	12 parties (including 5 developing country parties)	19 parties (including 8 developing country parties)	17 parties (including 6 developing country parties)
<i>Measure (e) alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources.</i>	11 parties (including 7 developing country parties)	7 parties (including 5 developing country parties)	7 parties (including 5 developing country parties)	15 parties (including 11 developing country parties)	11 parties (including 8 developing country parties)

Table 8. Article 9: releases

Description of obligations in article 9	Deadline	Status of progress
Para. 3		
Identify relevant release point source categories no later than three years after the date of entry into force for the party.	Entry into force +3 years	Based on the first full national reports, 35 parties (including 23 developing country parties) reported on relevant sources of releases being identified within their territory; 67 parties (including 46 developing country parties) reported that they had not had relevant sources of releases being identified within their territory; and 12 parties (including 10 developing country parties) reported that they had not known about such sources within their territory.
Para. 4		
Take measures to control releases and submit a national plan regarding releases, if one has been developed, to the Conference of the Parties within four years of the date of entry into force for the party.	Entry into force +4 years	No submissions received (deadline has not passed at the time of reporting).
Para. 6		
Establish and maintain an inventory of release sources no later than five years after the date of entry into force for the party.	Entry into force +5 years	Based on the first full national reports (deadline has not passed at the time of reporting), 38 parties (including 27 developing country parties) reported that they had established such an inventory;

Description of obligations in article 9	Deadline	Status of progress
		14 parties (including 12 developing country parties) reported that they had not established such an inventory; 34 parties (including 16 developing country parties) reported that such sources did not exist in their territory; and 27 parties (including 22 developing country parties) reported as “have not been party for 5 years”.

Table 9: List of obligations that have a deadline from the date of entry into force

Article	Description of obligation	Status of progress
10: Environmentally sound interim storage of mercury, other than waste mercury	Shall take measures to ensure that the interim storage of mercury and mercury compounds is undertaken in an environmentally sound manner. (Para. 2)	Based on the first full national reports, 53 parties (including 30 developing country parties) reported that they had taken such measures; 51 parties (including 40 developing country parties) reported that they had not had relevant sources of releases being identified within their territory.
11: Mercury wastes	Shall take appropriate measures for the management, recovery, final disposal and transport across international boundaries. (Para. 3)	Based on the first full national reports, 81 parties (including 47 developing country parties) reported that they had taken such measures; 32 (including 30 developing country parties) reported that they had not taken such measures.
12: Contaminated sites	Shall endeavour to develop appropriate strategies for identifying and assessing sites contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds; actions to reduce risks to be performed in an environmentally sound manner. (Paras. 1 and 2)	Based on the first full national reports, 69 parties (including 39 developing country parties) reported that they had performed such activities; 44 parties (including 39 developing country parties) reported that they had not performed such activities.
20: Implementation plans	May develop an implementation plan and should transmit such plan to the secretariat; review and update such plan. (Paras. 1 and 2)	As of 1 August 2025, 4 parties (including 2 developing country parties) submitted their implementation plans to the secretariat.
21: Reporting	Shall report on measures taken to implement the provisions of the Convention and on the effectiveness of such measures and the possible challenges in meeting the objectives of the Convention. (Para. 1)	As of 1 August 2025, 91 parties submitted their first short national reports (out of 98 parties); 117 parties submitted their first full national reports (out of 123 parties); and 118 parties submitted their second short national reports (out of 137 parties).

Annex II

Decision MC-1/5: Guidance to the Global Environment Facility adopted by the first Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury

(excerpt)

IV. Indicative list of categories of activities that could receive support

A. Enabling activities

1. Minamata Convention initial assessments (MIAs)
2. Preparation of national action plans for artisanal and small-scale gold mining in accordance with paragraph 3 of article 7 and Annex C
3. Other types of enabling activities as agreed by the Conference of the Parties

B. Activities to implement the provisions of the Convention

1. Activities to implement the provisions of the Convention that relate to legally binding obligations

9. When providing financial resources to eligible parties for activities to implement the provisions of the Convention, GEF should afford priority to those activities that relate to legally binding obligations of parties under the Convention and should take into account the potential mercury reductions of a proposed activity relative to its costs. Such activities could include those related to the following areas, listed in no particular order:

- ☐ Mercury supply sources and trade;
- ☐ Mercury-added products;
- ☐ Manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used;
- ☐ Artisanal and small-scale gold mining;
- ☐ Emissions;
- ☐ Releases;
- ☐ Environmentally sound interim storage of mercury, other than waste mercury;
- ☐ Mercury wastes;
- ☐ Reporting;
- ☐ Relevant capacity-building, technical assistance and technology transfer in relation to the above.

2. Activities to implement the provisions of the Convention that facilitate early implementation on entry into force of the Convention for a Party

10. When considering activities to implement the provisions of the Convention that facilitate early implementation on entry into force, GEF should also consider providing support for activities that, although they are not the subject of a legal obligation under the Convention, may significantly contribute to a Party's preparedness to implement the Convention upon its entry into force for that country.

11. Within the context of the GEF mandate, such activities could include, inter alia, support for:

- (a) With regard to emissions, the development by parties with relevant sources of emissions of national plans setting out the measures to be taken to control emissions and their expected targets, goals and outcomes;

(b) With regard to releases, the development by parties with relevant sources of releases of national plans setting out the measures to be taken to control releases and their expected targets, goals and outcomes;

(c) With regard to contaminated sites, capacity-building for the development of strategies for identifying and assessing sites contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds and, as appropriate, the remediation of those sites;

(d) Information exchange;

(e) Public information, awareness and education;

(f) Cooperation in the development and improvement of research, development and monitoring;

(g) Development of implementation plans following initial assessments.

3. Activities to implement the provisions of the Convention that allow for the reduction of mercury emissions and releases and address both the health and environmental impacts of mercury

12. Activities to implement the provisions of the Convention that allow for the reduction of mercury emissions and releases and address both the health and environmental impacts of mercury may encompass activities relating to both binding and non-binding provisions, with priority accorded to the legally binding provisions discussed above, that accord with the GEF mandate to deliver global environmental benefits and reflect the GEF chemicals and waste focal area strategy.
