2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 30 December 2025

REPORTING PERIOD:

1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

Attachments can be found on the website

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party
Brazil

Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited
8 August 2017

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party
6 November 2017

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

Title of Contact Officer
Ms.

Name of Contact Officer
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3. Information about the contact officer submitting the reporting format if different from the above

Focal Point is submitting the national report

- (●) Information is submitted by the national focal point
- ( ) Information is submitted through the national focal point by the contact officer

▼ ART. 3: MERCURY SUPPLY SOURCES AND TRADE

3.1: Does the party have any primary mercury mines that were operating within its territory at the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- ( ) Yes - primary mercury mining with available data
- ( ) Yes - primary mercury mining with no available data
- (●) No

3.2: Does the party have any primary mercury mines that are now in operation that were not in operation at the time of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- ( ) Yes - primary mercury mining with available data
- ( ) Yes - primary mercury mining with no available data
- (●) No

3.3: (A) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons that are located within its territory?

3.3: (A) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons that are located within its territory?

- (●) Yes - with new data* (also to be selected by parties reporting for the first time)
- ( ) Yes - endeavoured and indicates same stocks as reported in the previous report
- ( ) No

ba33a_subsection

i. Please attach the results of your endeavour or indicate where it is available on the Internet;

- BRA_3.3a_1.pdf
- BRA_3.3a_2.pdf

i. Please attach the results of your endeavour or indicate where it is available on the Internet;
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ii. Supplemental: Please provide any related information - for example, on the use or disposal of mercury from such stocks.
The activities carried out by the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) identified the following stocks of mercury in the national territory:
- 960.684 kg (0.960684 t) of mercury, which were seized and currently make up the stock stored in various decentralized IBAMA units .
- 149,335 kg (149.335 t) of mercury, this corresponds to the mercury stockpile declared by the three chlor-alkali industries, through co-financing letters, for the chlor-alkali project, which will be implemented by the country and financed by the GEF to support the decommissioning process.
-2,282.49 kg (2.28249 t) of mercury, this corresponds to residual mercury from a chlor-alkali plant that has undergone decommissioning.
Therefore, the country's current estimated mercury stockpile is 152,578.174 kg (152.578174 t) of mercury.
It is important to state that other enforcement organizations may also seize mercury and efforts to identify stocks from other organizations are being carried out by the Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.
Documents proving the existence of 960.684 kg (0.960684 t) of mercury seized and stored in IBAMA units were presented in the Second National Summary Report in 2023. An updated survey of this quantity is underway.
The documents proving the stock levels declared by the chlor-alkali industries are available in Annex I (Sei document No. 25673052) and represent, respectively, the following files:
I-Technical Note No. 145- accreditation of Unipar Indupa.
II-co-financing letter from Unipar Carbocloro.
III-co-financing letter Katrium chemical industry.
IV-co-financing letter from Chlorum Solutions.
The stocks seized by IBAMA are temporarily stored in hermetically sealed containers, until their final disposal is determined.
Regarding the quantified stocks at the chlor-alkali industries facilities, most of it is stored inside the electrolytic cells of the plants.
The residual quantity is stored in hermetically sealed containers.
The Brazilian government and the chlor-alkali industries are working together to ensure the environmentally sound disposal of this stored mercury.

3.3: (B) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual sources of mercury-supply-generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year that are located within its territory?

3.3:(B) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual sources of mercury-supply-generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year that are located within its territory?

- ○ Yes - with new data* (also to be selected by parties reporting for the first time)
- ◉ Yes - endeavoured and indicates same stocks as reported in the previous report
- ○ No

3.4: Has the party determined that it has excess mercury available from the decommissioning of chlor-alkali facilities?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No - has determined it has no excess mercury
- ◉ No - has not made a determination

3.5: *Has the party received consent, or relied on a general notification of consent, in accordance with article 3, including any required certification from importing non-parties, for all exports of mercury from the party's territory in the reporting period?

- ☐ Yes - exports to parties
- ☐ Yes - exports to non-parties
- ☑ No - no export took place
- ☐ No - consent was not given

3.6: Has the party allowed the import of mercury from a non-party?

- ◉ No
- ○ Yes
- ○ The importing party has relied on paragraph 7 of article 3

Part E - Additional comments on this article

Brazil does not yet have a national definition regarding excess mercury.
Regarding the mercury resulting from the decommissioning of the three still-operating chlor-alkali plants, all recovered mercury will be treated as waste and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.
There were no mercury exports during the period covered by the Report (January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2024).

▼ ART. 4: MERCURY-ADDED PRODUCTS

4.1. Has the party taken any appropriate measures to not allow the manufacture, import or export of mercury-added products listed in Part I of Annex A of the Convention after the phase-out date specified for those products?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ Yes (implementing paragraph 2 of article 4)

If yes, please provide information on the measures.
Lamps:
All lamps listed in Annex A, Part I, with a ban deadline in 2020, have already been prohibited from being used and imported into the country.
Brazil does not export these products.
(Link to the Siscomex announcement: https://www.gov.br/siscomex/pt-br/noticias/noticias-siscomex-importacao/Comunicados/importacao-no-2025-073).
Batteries:
CONAMA Resolution No. 401 of 11/04/2008 establishes the maximum limits for lead, cadmium and mercury for cells and batteries sold in the national territory and the criteria and standards for their environmentally sound management, and other measures.
(Link to Conama Resolution No. 401/2008: https://conama.mma.gov.br/?option=com_sisconama&task=arquivo.download&id=570).
Cosmetics:
a) Resolution RDC No. 528/2021, which establishes the list of permitted preservative substances for personal hygiene products, cosmetics, and perfumes, and incorporates MERCOSUR GMC Resolution nº. 35/20, totally excludes mercury from this list;
(Link to RDC No. 528/2021: https://www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/resolucao-de-diretoria-colegiada-rdc-n-528-de-4-de-agosto-de-2021-337561592).
b) The RDC No. 529/2021 prohibits the use of mercury and mercury compounds in products for personal hygiene, cosmetics, and perfumes.
(Link to RDC No. 529/2021: https://www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/resolucao-de-diretoria-colegiada-rdc-n-529-de-4-de-agosto-de-2021-337524962).

Pesticides, biocides and antiseptics:
a) The Law No. 14,785 of December 27, 2023, which provides for research, experimentation, production, packaging, labeling, transportation, storage, marketing, use, import, export, final disposal of waste and packaging, registration, classification, control, inspection and supervision of pesticides, environmental control products, their technical products and related products, determines in:
Article 3, paragraph 8 that "the requirements for the registration of pesticides, environmental control products and related products must observe the international agreements related to the matter to which the country is a party.", and
Article 4, paragraph 3 that "The registration of pesticides, environmental control products and related products that present an unacceptable risk, as provided for in § 1 of this article, to human beings or to the environment, is prohibited, as they remain unsafe even with the implementation of risk management measures."
(Link to Law No. 14,785/2023: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/lei/l14785.htm).
b) The RDC No. 529/2021 prohibits the use of mercury and mercury compounds in products for personal hygiene, cosmetics, and perfumes.
(Link to RDC No. 529/2021: https://www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/resolucao-de-diretoria-colegiada-rdc-n-529-de-4-de-agosto-de-2021-337524962).
Thermometers and Sphygmomanometers:
The Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency – ANVISA published the RDC No. 922/2024 which prohibits throughout the national territory the manufacture, import and sale, as well as the use in health services, of thermometers and sphygmomanometers with mercury columns.
(Link:https://anvisalegis.datalegis.net/action/ActionDatalegis.php?
acao=abrirTextoAto&tipo=RDC&numeroAto=00000922&seqAto=000&valorAno=2024&orgao=RDC/DC/ANVISA/MS&codTipo=&desItem=&desItemFim=&cod_menu
Barometers, hygrometers, manometers:
Currently, there is no technical information available regarding the import, manufacture, and export of barometers, hygrometers, and manometers containing mercury.
A more in-depth analysis of this topic will be planned.

If yes, has the party registered for an exemption pursuant to article 6?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

4.3: (A) Has the party taken two or more measures listed in subparagraphs (i) to (ix) of part II of annex A for the mercury-added products listed in part II of annex A in accordance with the provisions set out therein?

4.3:(A) Has the party taken two or more measures listed in subparagraphs (i) to (ix) of part II of annex A for the mercury-added products listed in part II of annex A in accordance with the provisions set out therein?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, please provide information on the measures.
Brazil has a regulatory framework that supports the reduction in the use of dental amalgam, in line with the commitments assumed under the Minamata Convention. This framework includes: ANVISA RDC No. 173/2017, which prohibited the manufacture and use of metallic mercury and non-encapsulated alloy powder; RDC No. 879/2024, which restricted the use of dental amalgam in deciduous teeth, pregnant women, and individuals under 15 years of age; and the Minamata Convention (2013), which establishes measures for the phase-down of dental amalgam and requires the submission of national action plans.

4.3: (B) If the amendment to annex A adopted in decision MC-4/3 has entered into force for the party, has the party (please check the appropriate box below) taken relevant measures:

4.3:(B) If the amendment to annex A adopted in decision MC-4/3 has entered into force for the party, has the party (please check the appropriate box below) taken relevant measures:

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ Not applicable

If the party answered yes please select from the bellow checkboxes

- ☐ Excluded or not allowed, by taking measures as appropriate, the use of mercury in bulk form by dental practitioners
- ☑ Excluded or not allowed, by taking measures as appropriate, or recommended against, the use of dental amalgam for the dental treatment of deciduous teeth of patients under 15 years of age and of pregnant and breastfeeding women, except when such use is considered necessary by the dental practitioner based on the needs of the patient

If the party answered yes to either option above, please provide information on the measures.
See the detailed answer provided for Question 16.2 that includes information about dental amalgam.

4.4: Has the party taken measures to prevent the incorporation into assembled products of mercury-added products whose manufacture, import and export are not allowed for it under article 4?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ No – not applicable (do not have facilities assembling products using mercury-added products)

If yes, please provide information on the measures.
Following the publication of Normative Instruction No. 26 of 2024, which establishes the requirements and procedures for environmental control of the import, export, trade, transfer, recycling, recovery, use, and transport of metallic mercury, as well as the disposal of mercury waste within the national territory, all operators and users of metallic mercury must be certified by IBAMA.
In its rigorous analysis processes, IBAMA rejected the certification and denied the purchase of mercury from a company that intended to incorporate mercury into a product not permitted by the Convention.
Technical Notes No. 30 and 49 (rejection of certification) and Technical Note No. 27 (rejection of purchase request for metallic mercury) are attached in Annex II (Sei document No. 25673429).
(Link to Normative Instruction No. 26/2024: https://www.ibama.gov.br/component/legislacao/?view=legislacao&legislacao=139445).

4.5: Has the party discouraged the manufacture and the distribution in commerce of mercury-added products not covered by any known use in accordance with article 4, paragraph 6?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No – no action taken
- ○ No – an assessment of the risks and benefits of the product demonstrates benefits to human health or the environment

If yes, please provide information on the measures.
The actions implemented to discourage the manufacture and trade of products with added mercury include the publication of regulations that strictly prohibit or limit the use of mercury in the products listed in Annex A, as well as, where applicable, the outright prohibition of the product's entry into the national market through administrative restrictions in the foreign trade system; an example of this action is the measures applied to lamps containing mercury.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 5: MANUFACTURING PROCESSES IN WHICH MERCURY OR MERCURY COMPOUNDS ARE USED

5.1: Are there facilities within the territory of the party that use mercury or mercury compounds for the processes listed in Annex B of the Minamata Convention in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 5 of the Convention?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No
- ( ) Do not know

If yes, please provide information on measures taken to address emissions and releases of mercury or mercury compounds from such facilities.

Until December 2025, there were three chlor-alkali plants in Brazil that still used mercury. All of them have joined the national project funded by the GEF, which will develop a plan for the environmentally sound disposal of all mercury generated during decommissioning and will also assist the industries in this process of ceasing operations. In other words, starting January 2026, all chlor-alkali plants in Brazil will have already discontinued the use of mercury.

If available, please provide information on the number and type of facilities and the estimated annual amount of mercury or mercury compounds used in those facilities.

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Please provide information on how much mercury (in metric tons) is used in the processes listed in the two first entries of Part II of Annex B in the last year of the reporting period.

This does not apply to Brazil.

5.2: Are measures in place to not allow the use of mercury or mercury compounds in manufacturing processes listed in Part I of Annex B after the phase-out date specified in that Annex for the individual process?

CHLOR-ALKALI PRODUCTION

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No
- ( ) Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

If yes, please provide information on these measures.

The main measure implemented by the country to control and, consequently, restrict the use of mercury in the production of chlor-alkali refers to the publication of regulations that establish greater control over the import and domestic trade of mercury, such as, for example, Normative Instruction No. 26 of 2024.
Because of the publication of this regulation and the obligations established by it, there was no import of mercury for chlor-alkali production in 2025. IBAMA has also been conducting technical visits to these existing facilities to monitor mercury use processes and the imminent decommissioning of these industries.

ACETALDEHYDE PRODUCTION IN WHICH MERCURY OR MERCURY COMPOUNDS ARE USED AS A CATALYST

- ( ) Yes
- ( ) No
- (●) Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

5.3: Are measures in place to restrict the use of mercury or mercury compounds in the processes listed in Part II of Annex B in accordance with the provisions set out therein?

VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER PRODUCTION

- ( ) Yes
- ( ) No
- (●) Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

SODIUM OR POTASSIUM METHYLATE OR ETHYLATE

- ( ) Yes
- ( ) No
- (●) Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

PRODUCTION OF POLYURETHANE USING MERCURY-CONTAINING CATALYSTS

- ( ) Yes
- ( ) No
- (●) Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

5.4: Is there any use of mercury or mercury compounds in a facility using the manufacturing processes listed in Annex B that did not exist prior to the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

5.5: Has the party discouraged the development of any facility using any other manufacturing process in which mercury or mercury compounds are intentionally used that did not exist prior to the date of entry into force of the Convention?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No - no action taken
- ○ No - the party demonstrated to the Conference of the Parties the significant environmental and health benefits of the manufacturing process and that there are no technically and economically feasible mercury-free alternatives available providing such benefits.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 7: ARTISANAL AND SMALL-SCALE GOLD MINING

7.1: Have steps been taken 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, artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing subject to article 7 within your territory?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ There is no artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing subject to article 7 in which mercury amalgamation is used in the territory

If yes, please provide information on the steps.

Developing National Action Plan (NAP) for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Brazil – NAP Minamata – Brazil is in the process of developing its NAP. For the preparation of the National Action Plan for ASGM, it became necessary for the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) to have an overview of ASGM in Brazil. Consequently, the "Mercury-Free Gold Project" emerged, a joint initiative of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the MME, funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), to support Brazil in developing a National Action Plan to reduce and, if possible, eliminate pollution caused by mercury use in gold extraction.

The project was executed by a team of independent consultants hired by the operational implementing partner, the Foundation for the Technological Development of Engineering (FDTE), under the technical guidance of the Research Center for Responsible Small-Scale Mining at the University of São Paulo (NAP.Mineração).

The main output of the Project was the National Overview of ASGM in Brazil, available at: https://www.ourosemmercurio.com.br/documentos/. The material consists of ten volumes, comprising: introduction and contextualization; diagnosis of the regulatory framework and public policies; diagnosis of social aspects; diagnosis of communication; diagnosis of public health aspects; diagnosis of economic aspects; diagnosis of operational aspects; inventory of mercury emissions and releases; diagnosis of environmental impacts; and assessment of technical alternatives to mercury use.

Within the Federal Government, the MME was the project's focal point responsible for coordinating institutional actions and facilitating dialogue among the various stakeholders.

In the regulatory field, ANM Resolution No. 208, of June 12, 2025, was published, which modernizes the Artisanal Mining Permit (Permissão de Lavra Garimpeira - PLG) regime by more clearly redefining the scope of artisanal mining activities and, above all, by limiting the size of the areas, reinforcing the small-scale character required by the Minamata Convention. By amending Article 44 of the Regulatory Consolidation of Ordinance No. 155/2016, the new rule establishes that individuals and sole proprietorships now have a global limit of up to 50 hectares of areas under PLG, while cooperatives can hold up to 1,000 hectares per permit, subject to transitional rules for compliance and the rejection of new applications exceeding these limits.

From the perspective of the Minamata Convention (Annex C), this redesign of the PLG regime contributes to: (i) reaffirming that ASGM must indeed operate on a limited scale, compatible with the concept of "small-scale"; and (ii) stimulating cooperativism as a central mechanism for formalizing the activity, enabling artisanal mines to meet the governance, institutional organization, environmental responsibility, and adoption of clean technology requirements foreseen in the Minamata Convention for the artisanal and small-scale sector.

Another regulatory advance relevant to the control of Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) was the decision by the Federal Supreme Court in March 2025, which eliminated the so-called "presumption of good faith" in the gold trade, declaring unconstitutional the provision that allowed the validation of the metal's origin based solely on the seller's declaration. With this change, effective proof of the gold's origin along the commercial chain is now required, strengthening instruments for traceability, transparency, and the fight against illegal gold — frequently associated with the indiscriminate use of mercury, environmental degradation, and human rights violations. From the Minamata Convention's perspective, the decision directly reinforces the commitments outlined in its Annex C by reducing incentives for predatory extraction, stimulating the formalization of the activity, and creating more robust institutional conditions for the progressive elimination of mercury use in ASGM, in line with the objectives of environmental protection, public health, and responsible governance of the sector.

Parallel to regulatory advances, the removal of illegal occupants (desintrusão) from Indigenous Lands is currently a priority policy of the Federal Government. Beyond representing a measure to restore the territorial rights constitutionally guaranteed to indigenous peoples, it plays a strategic role in the context of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. By promoting the removal of invaders and illegal mining fronts from traditionally occupied territories, the Brazilian State not only reestablishes legitimate possession of these areas but also interrupts one of the main sources of uncontrolled mercury use in the country, directly associated with the contamination of rivers, soil, fish, and indigenous and riverside populations.

In this sense, the removal operations coordinated by the Federal Government contribute directly to the objectives of Annex C of the Minamata Convention by eliminating illegal ASGM activities, reducing diffuse mercury emissions and releases, preventing exposure of vulnerable populations, and creating institutional conditions for any future mining activity to occur exclusively on a formal, monitored, traceable, and mercury-free basis. Thus, the removal policy is consolidated simultaneously as a policy of territorial protection, public health, environmental control, and fulfillment of international commitments undertaken by Brazil.

Complementary to specific actions aimed at ASGM, the Ministry of Mines and Energy also structured the Basic Framework for Sustainable Brazilian Mining, a cross-cutting instrument aimed at all mining in the country, which contains specific guidelines applicable to Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining. The Framework was not developed within the scope of the National Action Plan (NAP), nor is it intended exclusively for ASGM, but it establishes environmental, social, and governance parameters for Brazilian mining as a whole, including, expressly, guidance for promoting formalization, environmental responsibility, health protection, decent work, and the adoption of good practices in the artisanal mining segment.

The document is available for public consultation (https://www.gov.br/participamaisbrasil/referencial-basico-para-mineracao-brasileirasustentavel1), with the objective of receiving contributions from the government, institutions, and civil society, strengthening its participatory nature and the legitimacy of its guidelines. Regarding the Minamata Convention, the Basic Framework establishes a regulatory environment convergent with the commitments undertaken by Brazil by incorporating principles of chemical risk reduction, human health protection, control of environmental impacts, traceability, responsible governance, and incentives for a clean technological transition in ASGM. In this way, the Framework operates as a structuring public policy instrument that, although not formally part of the ASGM National Action Plan, directly dialogues with its objectives and reinforces the capacity of the Brazilian State to systemically fulfill the obligations of Annex C of the Minamata Convention.

7.2: Has the party determined, and notified the secretariat, that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing within its territory is more than insignificant?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

7.3: Has the party developed and implemented a national action plan and submitted it to the secretariat?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ◉ In progress

7.4: Attach your most recent review that must be completed under paragraph 3 (c) of article 7, unless it is not yet due

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7.5: Supplemental: Has the party cooperated with other countries or relevant intergovernmental organizations or other entities to achieve the objective of this article?

(•) Yes

( ) No

Please provide information

Brazil has established multifaceted and operational cooperation to achieve the goals of reducing mercury use in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM). This collaboration has materialized in national and international forums, which seek to achieve concrete actions involving technical and financial support, internal institutional coordination, and the development of a national strategic roadmap.
Among these cooperations, we can highlight the Mercury-Free Gold Project, formally launched in November 2022. This initiative results from a direct technical and financial partnership with international bodies, developed with the technical assistance of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The project's central objective was to produce studies, diagnose the sector's reality, and, through a broad consultative process, formulate the plan that will guide national actions, focusing on promoting technological alternatives to mercury use. The results were launched on November 17, 2025, in a seminar that presented the project's main aspects, covering more sustainable and safer production for human health and the environment, with special focus on technical alternatives to mercury use. Participants included government entities, civil society, oversight and justice bodies, researchers, and miners.
To ensure this effort is comprehensive and technically grounded, the Brazilian government promotes robust domestic coordination that integrates various actors. Governance of the issue occurs within the scope of the National Commission for Chemical Safety (CONASQ), specifically within the Minamata Working Group, which includes the participation of various stakeholders, and where data is presented, information is shared, and discussions are promoted.
This institutional cooperation also materializes in technical training actions, such as the 1st Seminar on Environment and Mineral Resources for Federal Public Agents, held by the Ministry of Mines and Energy in September 2024. The event, which brought together national entities working in the licensing and oversight of mining and environmental activities, aimed to integrate regulatory knowledge and promote the exchange of practices, strengthening the technical base necessary for more effective oversight in the mining sector.
The National Mining Agency (ANM), the World Gold Council, and the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (IGF) promoted, on September 23 and 24, 2025, the Brazilian Forum for Responsible Gold. This forum brought together government, the mining sector, and international partners to advance in gold chain regulation and traceability, money laundering prevention, and cooperation against organized crime.
Furthermore, Brazil participates in specialized dialogues with other United Nations network agencies, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to address the crossborder and criminal aspects associated with the illicit trafficking of mercury, reinforcing the integral nature of its strategy.
In recent years, various discussion forums have been promoted where ministerial bodies, regulatory agencies, research institutions, and civil society representatives, including mining communities, have actively collaborated. This approach ensures that solutions are not only environmentally sound but also socially just and practically applicable. In this way, Brazil's international cooperation is consolidated as a dynamic process that ranges from securing global resources and expertise to their translation into national policies through inclusive governance.

Please provide information

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Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 8: EMISSIONS

8.1: 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.

For each of those source categories describe the measures in place, including the effectiveness of such measures, to implement the requirements of paragraph 4 of article 8.

☑ Coal-fired power plants

Coal-fired power plants

CONAMA Resolution No. 08/90 provides for the establishment of maximum limits for the emission of pollutants into the air for external combustion processes from fixed sources of pollution. Link: https://conama.mma.gov.br/?option=com_sisconama&task=arquivo.download&id=105

☑ Coal-fired industrial boilers

Coal-fired industrial boilers

CONAMA Resolution No. 08/90 provides for the establishment of maximum limits for the emission of pollutants into the air for external combustion processes from fixed sources of pollution. Link: https://conama.mma.gov.br/?option=com_sisconama&task=arquivo.download&id=105

☐ Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals

☑ Waste incineration facilities

Waste incineration facilities

CONAMA Resolution No. 316/2002, of 10/29/2002, which establishes that waste incineration and co-incineration systems must comply with the maximum limit of 0.28 mg/Nm³ for atmospheric emission of mercury, cadmium and thallium. Link: https://conama.mma.gov.br/?option=com_sisconama&task=arquivo.download&id=334

☑ Cement clinker production facilities

Cement clinker production facilities

For the cement sector, by CONAMA Resolution No. 499/2020, the kilns that carry out the co-processing of waste are required to measure mercury emissions. It imposes a limit of 0.05 mg/Nm3 corrected to 7% O2 (dry base) of mercury emissions. Link: https://conama.mma.gov.br/?option=com_sisconama&task=arquivo.download&id=798

Has the party required the use of best available techniques or best environmental practices (BAT/BEP) to control and where feasible reduce emissions for new sources no later than 5 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

( ) Yes

(•) No (please explain)

No (please explain)

Due to the different requisites of environmental licensing in Brazilian subnational authorities, it is still not possible to assure that BAT/BEP is entirely applicable or controlled throughout the Brazilian territory.

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.

For each of those source categories, select and provide details on the measures implemented under paragraph 5 of article 8 and explain the progress that these applied measures have achieved in reducing emissions over time in your territory:

▼ COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS

- [ ] A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- [ ] Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
Coal fired power plants do not have any specific parameters regarding the emission of mercury into the atmosphere. However, the Brazilian federal legislation CONAMA Resolution No. 08/1990, is applicable as a reference in the absence of a specific regulation. This regulation allows that the environmental institutions responsible for the licensing process can require specific measures on mercury emissions, when pertinent. However, it depends on each case.

Progress
Regulation into force.

▼ COAL-FIRED INDUSTRIAL BOILERS

- [ ] A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- [ ] Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
Coal fired industrial boilers do not have any specific parameters regarding the emission of mercury into the atmosphere. However, the Brazilian federal legislation CONAMA Resolution No. 08/1990, is applicable as a reference in the absence of a specific regulation. This regulation allows that the environmental institutions responsible for the licensing process can require specific measures on mercury emissions, when pertinent. However, it depends on each case.

Progress
Regulation into force.

▼ SMELTING AND ROASTING PROCESSES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF NON-FERROUS METALS

- [ ] A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- [ ] Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
{Empty}

Progress
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▼ WASTE INCINERATION FACILITIES

- [ ] A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- [ ] Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
CONAMA Resolution No. 316/2002, of 10/29/2002, which establishes that waste incineration and co-incineration systems must comply with the maximum limit of 0.28 mg/Nm³ for atmospheric emission of mercury, cadmium and thallium.

Progress
Regulation in force.

▼ CEMENT CLINKER PRODUCTION FACILITIES

- [x] A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- [ ] Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures

For the cement sector, by CONAMA Resolution No. 499/2020, the kilns that carry out the co-processing of waste are required to measure mercury emissions. It imposes a limit of 0.05 mg/Nm3 corrected to 7% O2 (dry base) of mercury emissions.

Progress
Regulation into force.

Have the measures for existing sources under paragraph 5 of article 8 been implemented no later than 10 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

8.3: Has the party prepared an inventory of emissions from relevant sources within 5 years of entry into force of the Convention for it?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No
- ( ) Have not been a party for 5 years

If yes, when was the inventory last updated?
1 March 2019

Please indicate where this inventory is available
The Brazilian inventory (only in Portuguese) can be found at:
https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/meio-ambiente-urbano-recursos-hidricos-qualidade-ambiental/seguranca-quimica/convencao-de-minamata-sobre-mercurio/relatorio-final-projeto-avaliacao-inicial-da-convencao-de-minamata-sobre-mercurio.pdf
http://diretoriopre.mma.gov.br/index.php/category/69-gef-001062-03-01-desenvolvimento-de-avaliacao-inicial-da-convencao-de-minamata-sobremercurio-no-brasil?doc=2
https://www.escolhas.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Invent%C3%A1rio-das-emiss%C3%B5es-de-merc%C3%BArio.pdf

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8.4: Has the party chosen to establish criteria to identify relevant sources covered within a source category?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

8.5: Has the party chosen to prepare a national plan setting out the measures to be taken to control emissions from relevant sources and its expected targets, goals and outcomes?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Part E - Additional comments on this article

The Brazilian inventory is being updated, and the plan is to conclude this as soon as possible, bearing in mind that this process is neither simple nor quick, and may be delayed under conditions of insufficient resources.

▼ ART. 9: RELEASES

9.1: Are there, within the party's territory, relevant sources of releases as defined in paragraph 2 (b) of article 9?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No
- ( ) Do not know (please explain)

9.2: Has the party established an inventory of releases from relevant sources within 5 years of entry into force of the convention for it?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) Relevant sources do not exist in the territory
- ( ) Have not been a party for 5 years
- ( ) No (please explain)

When was the inventory last updated?
1 March 2019

Please indicate where this inventory is available.
{Empty}

Please explain
{Empty}

Part E - Additional comments on this article

The Brazilian inventory (only in Portuguese) can be found at:
https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/meio-ambiente-urbano-recursos-hidricos-qualidade-ambiental/seguranca-quimica/convencao-de-minamata-sobre-mercurio/relatorio-final-projeto-avaliacao-inicial-da-convencao-de-minamata-sobre-mercurio.pdf
http://diretoriopre.mma.gov.br/index.php/category/69-gef-001062-03-01-desenvolvimento-de-avaliacao-inicial-da-convencao-de-minamata-sobremercurio-no-brasil?doc=2
https://www.escolhas.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Invent%C3%A1rio-das-emiss%C3%B5es-de-merc%C3%BArio.pdf
The Brazilian inventory is being updated, and the plan is to conclude this as soon as possible, bearing in mind that this process is neither simple nor quick, and may be delayed under conditions of insufficient resources.

▼ ART. 10: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND INTERIM STORAGE OF MERCURY, OTHER THAN WASTE MERCURY

10.1: Has the party taken measures to ensure that the interim storage of non-waste mercury and mercury compounds intended for a use allowed to a party under the Convention is undertaken in an environmentally sound manner?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No (please explain)
- ○ Do not know (please explain)

If no, please explain
All mercury stockpiles available in the country are temporarily stored in an appropriate manner and will be treated as waste. Disposal will be carried out using environmentally sound alternatives, which are being evaluated internally.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 11: MERCURY WASTES

11.1: Have measures outlined in article 11, paragraph 3, been implemented for the party's mercury waste?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

☑ Yes - the party has taken measures so that mercury waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner

Please describe measure and effectiveness of measures
Brazil implements the measures for the environmentally sound management of mercury waste described in paragraph 3 of article 11.
Decree No. 97,634, of April 10, 1989, establishes that IBAMA is responsible for controlling the trade, production, and import of metallic mercury.
Since there is no primary production of mercury in Brazil, all the mercury present in the country enters the national market through imports.
The main national use of mercury imported legally and authorized by IBAMA is in the production of caustic soda and chlorine, as well as in scientific research.
The waste from these activities is disposed of by the companies themselves, after authorization from the state environmental agency, and confirmation of environmentally correct disposal is recorded in an IBAMA system.
The dental use of mercury is carried out through encapsulated mercury and the import and use procedures are controlled by ANVISA.
In the case of gold mining, the use of metallic mercury is only permitted with environmental licensing from the competent authority, as established in Decree No. 97.507, of February 13, 1989. However, control over the disposal of waste from this activity is still impacted by the persistent illegal mercury trade related to mining.
In this regard, and with the aim of increasing control over the entry of mercury into the country, as well as the environmentally sound disposal of this product, IBAMA published Normative Instruction No. 26, of December 10, 2024.
Through this regulation, all mercury operators must be certified by IBAMA, all operations involving mercury must be authorized by the institute and all waste disposal must be registered in a specific IBAMA system.
In cases where mercury waste is exported, the guidelines developed under the Basel Convention are followed.
(Link to Normative Instruction No. 26/2024: https://www.ibama.gov.br/component/legislacao/?view=legislacao&legislacao=139445);
(Link to Decree No. 97,634/1989: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/1980-1989/d97634.htm);
(Link to Decree No. 97.507/ 1989: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/1980-1989/d97507.htm).

☐ Yes - the party has taken measures so that mercury waste is recovered, recycled, reclaimed or directly re-used for a use allowed to a party under the Convention or for environmentally sound disposal pursuant to paragraph 3 (a)

☐ Yes - the party has taken measures so that mercury waste is not transported across international boundaries except for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal

If the party answered yes to any measures above, please describe the measures implemented pursuant to paragraph 3, and please also describe the effectiveness of those measures.
See what was described for "measure and effectiveness of measures" above.

11.2: *Are there facilities for final disposal of waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds in the party's territory?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ Do not know (please explain)

If the party answered yes to any measures above, please select from the following

☑ Yes - there are facilities in the party's territory

☐ Yes - there are facilities outside the party's territory accessible to the party (in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 11)

If there are facilities in the party's territory and if the information is available, how much waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds has been subject to final disposal under the reporting period? Please specify the method of the final disposal operation/operations. If the party does not have specific data on waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds, the party may report on the data including other mercury waste, with an explanatory note.
In Brazil there are specially engineered landfills for industrial wastes where activated carbon filters containing mercury and waste contaminated with mercury are disposed of after treatment.
There are still no technical studies that attest that existing landfills are capable of adequately storing the mercury specified in item 3.3-A; therefore, in-depth studies are planned to choose the best disposal method for the metallic mercury in stock.

Kindly attach any additional relevant information
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Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 12: CONTAMINATED SITES

12.1: Has the party endeavoured to develop strategies for identifying and assessing sites contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds in its territory?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Please elaborate

Brazil has produced the inventory of Mercury emissions and releases, and identification of contaminated sites, which is available at
https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/meio-ambiente-urbano-recursos-hidricos-qualidade-ambiental/seguranca-quimica/convencao-de-minamata-sobre-mercurio/relatorio-final-projeto-avaliacao-inicial-da-convencao-de-minamata-sobre-mercurio.pdf
http://diretoriopre.mma.gov.br/index.php/category/69-gef-001062-03-01-desenvolvimento-de-avaliacao-inicial-da-convencao-de-minamata-sobremercurio-no-brasil?doc=2
https://www.escolhas.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Invent%C3%A1rio-das-emiss%C3%B5es-de-merc%C3%BArio.pdf

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 13: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISM

13.1: Has the party undertaken to provide, within its capabilities, resources in respect of those national activities that are intended to implement the Convention in accordance with its national policies, priorities, plans and programmes?

◉ Yes

○ No

Please specify

The Brazilian Government has undertaken several initiatives to mainstream the Convention in its national policies, priorities, and programmes, including through the provision of resources for the ministries and agencies that are directly involved in therein. The Annual Budget Law (LOA) establishes the Union's Budgets, through which the federal government's revenues are estimated and expenditures fixed. In its elaboration, it is up to the National Congress to evaluate and adjust the Executive Power's proposal, as it does with the Budget Guidelines Law (LDO) and the Pluriannual Plan (PPA). In its turn, the PPA is a governmental planning instrument that defines the guidelines, objectives and goals of the federal public administration for a four-year horizon.
Within the PPA 2020/2023, the Programme "1043 – Urban Environmental Quality" launched the National System for the Management of Contaminated Areas by the Ministry of the Environment (MMA), as part of broader objectives and goals within final programs for environmental quality.
Within the PPA 2024/2027, three Programmes that contribute to the implementation of the Minamata Convention can be highlited:
(1) Programme 3102 – Safe and Sustainable Mining, which aims to create, in the Brazilian mining sector, an environment geared towards sustainability, energy transition, public safety and attractiveness to investments.
(2) Programme 1190 – Environmental Quality in Cities and the Countryside, which has the Deliverable 0702 – Expanded control of the use and reduction of the consumption of metallic mercury in Brazil, as well as the Deliverable 3453 – Implementation of the Project "Yanomami Indigenous Land (TIY) and Upper Amazon Environmental Monitoring Network".
(3) Programme 6144 – Protection and Recovery of Biodiversity and Combating Deforestation and Fires, which has an "institutional and regulatory measure for the specific objective" identified as "0A33 – Plan for the recovery of areas degraded by illegal mining in indigenous territories of the Amazon biome".
Additionally, to achieve the objectives of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) seeks to enable the implementation and improvement of related public policies through various initiatives, including the development, proposal, and execution of projects, funded both by the Federal Budget and international donations. Currently, there are six projects in different stages of development:
1) SIP Project "Gold mining in Brazil: health and environmental aspects of mercury use": aims to address the widespread use of mercury in artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) in Brazil, particularly in the Amazon region, where its negative impacts on health and the environment are significant. In this sense, it will support the reduction or elimination of the use of mercury through the implementation of alternative practices and technologies. Therefore, a constructive and inclusive dialogue will be promoted between the main stakeholders in the ASGM sector, regulatory agencies and non-governmental organizations. Expected results include improvements in the health of indigenous communities through education and preventive measures, greater collaboration between miners and local populations, reductions in mercury emissions, actionable policy recommendations and wider adoption of mercury-free mining technologies. This project was submitted by MMA to the Secretariat of the Specific International Programme (SIP) of the Minamata Convention. It has a total estimated value of US$262,500 (including US$240,000 in international donation) and duration of two and a half years. (Current status: MMA is awaiting guidance from the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) and domestic legal validation to clarify the type of instrument to be executed, to support the receipt of the funds and start the project).
2) GEF/UNEP Project "Environmentally sound management and disposal of excess mercury and mercury waste from mercury electrolytic cell removal in the chlor-alkali sector in Brazil": This project was proposed because Brazil hosts (until December 2025) three chlor-alkali plants operating with mercury cells, whose conversion to membrane technology is underway and will be completed by the end of 2025, financed by these companies. This transition will generate approximately 175 tons of excess metallic mercury, which will need to be disposed of in accordance with the Minamata Convention. Simultaneously, the decommissioning of the mercury cells and associated cells is underway. Therefore, the project aims to reduce negative environmental and social impacts by ensuring the safe decommissioning of mercury cell facilities and the environmentally sound management (ESM) of excess mercury and mercury-contaminated materials, thus allowing Brazil to meet its international commitments and avoid long-term liabilities. The project will last 60 months from the date of signing the agreement and has the total value of US$13,080,000.00 (including the GEF grant of US$12,000,000.00). Before being submitted to the GEF by UNEP last November, it was adjusted to encompass demands related to the environmentally sound management and disposal of mercury seized in Brazil, since the insufficient resources of the eighth GEF round led it to reject the project that would specifically address this issue. (Current status: MMA is awaiting feedback from the GEF with likely questions).
3) GEF/UNIDO Project "Control and Reduction of Mercury Emissions in the Cement Industry in Brazil": This project was proposed to support the sector in adopting practices and technologies that contribute to more sustainable industrial production, with the main objective of mitigating the emission of 7.8 tons of mercury and 3 million tons of CO_2 in the cement sector. With a planned duration of five years and a total budget of US$228 million, of which US$12 million represents a grant from the GEF (the remaining US$216 million comes from co-financing), the project will seek to expand the capacity for monitoring mercury emissions in the sector, review regulatory frameworks, develop sustainability guidelines, and implement emissions tracking technologies. (Current status: MMA is awaiting further contact from UNIDO regarding the next steps for formalizing and receiving the financial resources.)
4) Decentralized Execution Agreement (TED) YANOMAMI: This TED, under the responsibility of MMA, is part of an environmental monitoring program coordinated by Ibama, with the objective of evaluating the presence of chemical substances of interest, especially mercury associated with mining activity, in water, sediment, and fish samples collected at points within this territory and in adjacent Protected Areas (UCs). The remainder of the budget for this environmental monitoring program in the Yanomami Indigenous Territory (TIY) and Alto Amazonas, amounting to R$ 6,442,610.00 (reais), whose execution is monitored by Ibama, comes from Law No. 14,922, of July 11, 2024, which authorized the opening of extraordinary credit to address the crisis. The first sampling cycle was carried out in 2024, with six collection campaigns covering 23 locations within the TIY and 15 in adjacent UCs. In addition to the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) and the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama), the monitoring project is being implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI), the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (Sesai/MS), the National Indian Foundation (Funai), and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio). The continued data collection will allow for a better understanding of the overall environmental contamination situation in the area, as well as an assessment of the implications related to environmental quality aspects and their impact on human health. In the last semester of 2025, measures were taken to monitor the completion of this TED worth R$ 2,175,000.00 (reais), which was transferred by MMA to the Mineral Technology Center (Cetem), following the recognition, in 2023, of the humanitarian crisis suffered by the Yanomami people. In 2025, a new monitoring cycle began, resuming collections at the same points sampled in 2023 and 2024, in addition to sampling at three pending locations from the first cycle. The TED ended in November 2025 and, consequently, in 2026, the analysis of the final report is planned as part of the accountability process. On the other hand, this environmental monitoring will continue until 2027, through a TED carried out between Ibama and Cetem, with resources made available through supplementary credit with the objective of reinforcing actions in the Yanomami Indigenous Territory.
5) Decentralized Execution Agreement (TED) MUNDURUKU: This project will investigate environmental contamination in Munduruku indigenous communities, aiming to identify the influence of factors associated with anthropogenic alterations and climate change, in order to support the formulation of strategies and public policies aimed at addressing this problem. To achieve this purpose, the project includes different stages. Initially, a systematic scoping review will be conducted on the scientific knowledge already produced regarding mercury exposure and intoxication among the Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon. Following this, an environmental mapping will be carried out in Munduruku indigenous communities located in the State of Amazonas, to quantify mercury concentrations in environmental samples—including sediments, leaves, leaf litter, air, and fish—and thus assess the influence of human activities on the local environment. The project also foresees a longitudinal environmental assessment, conducted over two years, to analyze variations in mercury concentrations as a function of different Amazonian seasons, especially the rainy and dry periods. Both cross-sectional and longitudinal studies will seek to identify possible

associations between environmental concentrations and exposure sites, in order to better understand the dynamics of contamination. Finally, a technical diagnosis will be prepared that brings together the results of the mapping and analyses carried out, offering concrete support for the formulation of public policies aimed at environmental protection and the health of the Munduruku indigenous communities, considering the influences of climate change and anthropogenic transformations in the Amazon region. In the last semester of 2025, measures were taken with the intention of externally decentralizing budgetary credit and the respective financial transfer from the MMA to the Federal University of Pará in the total amount of R$ 2,097,801.55 (reais). In this sense, this TED was signed, becoming valid from the date of signature (November 13, 2025). The start of the project was postponed due to the contingency of public budget resources. It is important to highlight that if more financial resources had been available, other points of analysis and monitoring actions could have been included in the work plan.
6) Project "Impact of mercury on protected areas and forest peoples in the Amazon - An integrated health and environment approach: a study in the Kayapó indigenous lands, Brazil": This project involves developing activities focused on producing scientific data on the environmental quality of water (both surface water and water for human consumption), river sediments, and fish in the Kayapó Indigenous Lands. This monitoring is considered crucial for identifying the influence of factors such as the proximity of mining areas and dams, as well as seasonal variations resulting from climate change, providing input for the formulation and implementation of strategies and public policies to combat mercury contamination. In addition to collecting environmental samples, hair samples from indigenous people of different age groups (children, women of reproductive age, and adults in general) were planned to be collected to monitor mercury concentrations in the population living in the study area. The project concept note outlines an 18-month project period with four specific objectives: (i) pre-campaign and planning; (ii) sample collection and analysis campaigns; (iii) critical analysis and report writing; and (iv) validation, evaluation, and dissemination of results. This project was designed with the involvement of the following parties: MMA; Ibama; Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz); Federal University of Pará / Amazonian Institute of Mercury (IAMER); Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI); Indigenous Health Secretariat of the Ministry of Health (SESAI/MS); National Foundation for Indigenous Peoples (Funai); Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (Icmbio); Kayapó Indigenous Associations; and Brazilian Association of Public Health (Abrasco). The Federal Republic of Germany (Federal Ministry for the Environment, Climate Action, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety - BMUKN) has committed to transferring a donation of €99,800.39 (ninety-nine thousand eight hundred euros) to the Brazilian Association of Collective Health (Abrasco) for the execution of this project.

13.2: Supplemental: Has the party, within its capabilities, contributed to the mechanism referred to in paragraph 5 of article 13?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Please provide comments, if any.
Within its capabilities and according to its international commitments, Brazil contributed a total of USD $ 6 million during the 8th replenishment process of the GEF.

13.3: Supplemental: Has the party provided financial resources to assist developing-country parties and/or parties with economies in transition in the implementation of the Convention through other bilateral, regional and multilateral sources or channels?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Please specify
Brazil is a developing country Party to the Minamata Convention.

Please provide comments, if any.
{Empty}

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 14: CAPACITY-BUILDING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

14.1: Has the party cooperated to provide capacity-building or technical assistance, pursuant to article 14, to another party to the Convention?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Please specify
Brazil is a developing country Party to the Minamata Convention.
To date, the Party has not provided capacity-building or technical assistance to another Party pursuant to Article 14 of the Minamata Convention. However, the Party remains open and available to engage in cooperation and to share its experience and technical knowledge, should other Parties express interest.

14.2: Supplemental: Has the party received capacity-building or technical assistance pursuant to article 14?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Please specify
No capacity-building or technical assistance pursuant to article 14 was received during the reporting period.

Please provide comments, if any.
{Empty}

14.3: Has the party promoted and facilitated the development, transfer and diffusion of and access to, up-to-date environmentally sound alternative technologies?

- ( ) Yes
- ( ) No
- (●) Other

Please provide information
Brazil has developed/used alternative technologies in the chlor-alkali sector and in ASGM, through the Mercury-Free Gold Project, has been studying alternatives to the use of mercury.
Additionally, Brazil has significantly reduced the use of dental amalgam in recent years and has confirmed the acceleration of the deadline for the gradual elimination of dental amalgams to 2030 in the Unified Health System (SUS), ahead of the global target set for 2034.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 16: HEALTH ASPECTS

16.1: Have measures been taken to provide information to the public on exposure to mercury in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 16?

◉ Yes

○ No

Supplemental: If yes, describe the measures that have been taken.

Within the scope of article 16, it is worth noting that the Brazilian Ministry of Health (MS) structured and has made efforts to implement the actions of the Sectoral Plan for the Implementation of the Minamata Convention, which aims to meet the recommendations and obligations brought by the Minamata Convention on health aspects, in addition to expanding and strengthening institutional and technical capacities to identify, diagnose, treat and monitor populations at risk; reduce and eliminate risks to human health and the environment arising from products and by-products that contain Hg; and expand the population's knowledge about the harm and risks associated with the use of products and by-products containing Hg, so that it can also be an active part of the management improvement process.

• The Minamata Convention's Sectoral Implementation Plan, published in 2020, consists of 29 actions and is divided into 6 axes:

-Axis 1: Measures to strengthen the regulatory framework and institutional capacity to contribute to the process of implementing the Minamata Convention on Mercury;

-Axis 2: Inventory management of equipment and supplies and activities that contain or use mercury;

-Axis 3: Information dissemination measures and public awareness;

-Axis 4: Measures of attention, surveillance and health promotion for populations exposed and potentially exposed to mercury;

-Axis 5: Development of international cooperation to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury in the health sector;

-Axis 6: Development of research related to the effects of mercury on health and the environment.

The actions, indicators, persons responsible and deadlines for the Sectorial Plan can be consulted on the link:
https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/svsa/vigilancia-ambiental/plano-setorial-de-implementacao-da-convencao-de-minamata-sobre-mercurio/view

• In addition to the actions outlined in the sectoral plan, other initiatives were undertaken by the Ministry of Health (MS):

Creation of a Working Group in 2023 to elaborate the Strategic Plan for Measures of Health Care, Surveillance, and Health Promotion for Populations Exposed and Potentially Exposed to Mercury. The plan was published in November 2025, consisting of 44 actions and structured into 6 axes with actions proposed for 2025 to 2030:

-Axes 1: Surveillance, and Health Promotion for Populations Exposed and Potentially Exposed to Mercury

-Axes 2: Integral healthcare for Populations Exposed and Potentially Exposed to Mercury

-Axes 3: Laboratory surveillance

-Axes 4: Studies and researches

-Axes 5: Communication in health, professional qualification and popular education in health

-Axes 6: Intersectoral coordination and cooperation

The actions, activities, sectors and areas responsible and deadlines for the actions implementation can be consulted on the link:
https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/guias-e-manuais/2025/plano-estrategico-para-medidas-de-atencao-vigilancia-e-promocao-a-saude-de-populacoes-expostas-ao-mercurio.pdf/view

• Realization of Public Call for support the implementation of scientific, technological, development, or innovation research projects in health focused on mercury entitled: Environmental Health - Research on the Exposure of Vulnerable Populations to Mercury in the Amazon Region with approbation of five projects.

• Publications of the Epidemiological bulletin: Mercury poisoning in Brazil, from 2006 to 2021, available at: https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/svsa/intoxicacao/orientacoes-para-anotificacao-de-intoxicacoes-por-mercurio

• Publications of the Guidebook Mercury Poisoning Notification, available at:
https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/cartilhas/2021/cartilha_notificacao_mercurio_11_2021-subir.pdf/view

16.2: Have any measures been taken to protect human health in accordance with article 16 beyond the provision of information to the public on exposure to mercury (referred to in question 16.1)?

◉ Yes

○ No

Supplemental: If yes, describe the measures that have been taken.

Among the actions developed by Ministry of Health are:

• The elaboration of the Brazilian Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Mercury Poisoning, a clinical protocol and therapeutic guidelines for mercury poisoning, whose approach encompasses the diagnosis, treatment and monitoring of the patient, in addition to recommendations for health surveillance of populations exposed and potentially exposed to mercury. This guideline was developed and revised between 2020 and 2024. It was submitted to evaluation by The National Committee for Health Technology Incorporation (CONITEC), which is responsible for advising the Ministry of Health in the incorporation of health technologies into the Public Health System (SUS). The evaluation process is currently underway, and the assessment regarding the incorporation of the chelating agent for mercury poisoning cases has been voted favorably. The guidelines are expected to be published in 2026.

• Development of the Care Pathway for Comprehensive Health Care of Patients Affected by Mercury Poisoning (document in elaboration)

• Approval of the accreditation of the Toxicological Information and Assistance Centers (CIATox), enabling financial transfers and the establishment of new centers nationwide.

• National Regulatory Framework: Brazil has a regulatory framework that supports the reduction in the use of dental amalgam, in line with the commitments assumed under the Minamata Convention. This framework includes: ANVISA RDC No. 173/2017, which prohibited the manufacture and use of metallic mercury and non-encapsulated alloy powder; RDC No. 879/2024, which restricted the use of dental amalgam in deciduous teeth, pregnant women, and individuals under 15 years of age; and the Minamata Convention (2013), which establishes measures for the phase-down of dental amalgam and requires the submission of national action plans.

• Proposed Actions (2025-2030): Based on the Strategic Plan for Care, Surveillance, and Health Promotion Measures for Populations Exposed and Potentially Exposed to Mercury, recently published by Ministry of Health of Brazil, and on the guidelines of the Minamata Convention, the National Plan for the Reduction of Dental Amalgam Use presents the following strategic actions. These actions aim at the progressive elimination of dental amalgam in Brazil by 2030, in line with the country's international commitments and with the structuring policies of the Brazilian Unified Health System.

Awareness-raising and strengthening of the Oral Health Care Network (RASB):

The Oral Health Care Network (RASB) is the central pillar for the practical implementation of ecological and technological transition measures. Awareness-raising and engagement of professionals working in primary, specialized, and hospital care are critical to the success of the proposed strategies.

A. Raise awareness and engage the RASB in promoting comprehensive care for populations exposed or potentially exposed to mercury, including oral health workers, enhancing risk perception and the adoption of safe practices.

B. Encourage the coordinated implementation of the plan's actions across RASB services, promoting integration among different levels of care and ensuring more qualified responses to the population's oral health needs.

Regulation and qualification of restorative materials:

The replacement of dental amalgam requires clear technical guidelines, standardization of inputs, and strengthening of public procurement processes. Promoting the use of safe and high-quality alternative materials is a strategic axis.

A. Establish regulations that encourage and prioritize the procurement of restorative materials alternative to amalgam, such as high-viscosity glass ionomer cements and high-quality bulk-fill composite resins.

B. Ensure minimum quality standards for restorative materials in municipal and state procurement processes, guaranteeing adequate clinical performance and safety for users and professionals.

C. Develop and implement national protocols for the safe use of restorative materials, focusing on adhesive dentistry and minimally invasive techniques, such as Atraumatic Restorative Treatment (ART).

D. Systematically monitor the relative number of amalgam restorations performed in public health services through the SISAB and SIA/SUS information systems, enabling follow-up of the substitution process over time.

Professional training and strengthening of technical capacities:

A shift in the restorative care paradigm strongly depends on initial and continuing professional education, enabling oral health professionals to adopt safe, effective, and environmentally responsible practices.
A. Promote training programs for dentists and oral health teams on the use of restorative materials and techniques based on scientific evidence, focusing on mercury-free practices and the preservation of dental structure.
B. Include content on restorative materials alternative to amalgam in dental school curricula and continuing education programs, in coordination with the Ministry of Education and the Brazilian Association for Dental Education (ABENO).
C. Expand the accreditation of Oral Health Teams (eSB) in modalities I and II, strengthening primary health care, expanding access to restorative and preventive services, and contributing to the complete substitution of amalgam.
— Modality I consists of a dentist and a dental assistant/technician, focusing on basic preventive and restorative actions.
— Modality II also includes a dental technician, expanding care and educational capacity.
The expansion of these modalities contributes to reducing caries incidence and increasing the use of mercury-free restorative alternatives.
D. Expand the number of Dental Specialty Centers (CEO), ensuring qualified access to secondary care and strengthening the problem-solving capacity of the network.
Evidence generation and technical support to municipalities:
Strategic use of epidemiological data and the provision of technical-scientific support to subnational governments are essential to inform decision-making and accelerate the transition process.
A. Use data from the SB Brasil 2023 epidemiological survey to assess the impact of changes in dental practice and caries patterns in the Brazilian population.
B. Articulate with the Health Economic-Industrial Complex (CEIS) to promote national production of affordable, high-quality restorative materials, reducing costs and increasing the country's technological autonomy.
C. Develop guidelines, videos, and technical booklets for oral health teams on good clinical practices and the management of restorative materials.
D. Establish a technical-scientific support mechanism for municipalities to improve procurement processes for dental supplies and professional training, prioritizing territories with greater vulnerabilities.
Monitoring, evaluation, and social participation:
The establishment of a continuous monitoring and evaluation system makes it possible to measure progress, identify challenges, and adjust strategies, ensuring transparency and social participation in the amalgam substitution process.
A. Establish indicators to measure the reduction in amalgam use and its impact on population oral health.
B. Conduct regular public consultations with oral health professionals and municipal managers to assess challenges and propose adjustments to the action plan.
C. Make efforts to ensure that Indigenous peoples and traditional communities have access to restorative techniques and materials appropriate to their sociocultural and geographic contexts.
D. Conduct a study on mercury contamination levels among oral health teams, contributing to occupational health surveillance and to the assessment of the impacts of technological substitution.
Governance and international cooperation:
The complete substitution of dental amalgam requires coordinated governance across sectors and federal levels, as well as continuous dialogue with international bodies.
A. Report the actions undertaken to the International Advisory Office of the Ministry of Health (AISA/MS), ensuring alignment with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Minamata Convention, and strengthening Brazil's position in international forums.
These actions represent an intersectoral and federative commitment, integrating health, environment, education, and economic development to eradicate the use of dental amalgam by 2030. The focus is on strengthening the public oral health network, expanding professional training, encouraging national production of safe alternatives, and ensuring comprehensive, sustainable, and equitable care for the population.
Additionally, the Ministry of Health of Brazil, through the Indigenous Health Secretariat (SESAI), the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz), and the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI), launched the first Technical Manual for the Care of Indigenous Peoples Exposed to Mercury in Brazil. The publication is the result of inter-institutional coordination involving researchers, specialists, Indigenous leaders, and federal bodies, as well as nationally and internationally recognized reference institutions, and it marks a new phase in the Brazilian State's response to the impacts of illegal mining on Indigenous peoples. The document benefited from contributions by experts in toxicology, Indigenous health, epidemiology, and primary health care, consolidating itself as a fundamental instrument for addressing mercury contamination in Indigenous territories. Since its launch, the document has been undergoing implementation in the Special Indigenous Health Districts (DSEI) most affected, through the training of professionals from the Multidisciplinary Indigenous Health Teams (EMSI) and reference services. The implementation strategy includes in-person and remote activities, distribution of the material in both printed and digital formats (https://bvsms.saude.gov.br/bvs/publicacoes/manual_atendimento_indigenas_expostos_mercurio.pdf), as well as the incorporation of the guidelines into routine care and health surveillance practices in the territories.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 17: INFORMATION EXCHANGE

17.1: Has the party facilitated the exchange of information referred to in article 17, paragraph 1?

◉ Yes

○ No

If yes, the Party may wish to indicate in the space provided below the exchange of information it has facilitated, such as:

☑ Scientific, technical, economic and legal information concerning mercury and mercury compounds, including toxicological, ecotoxicological and safety information

Scientific, technical, economic and legal information concerning mercury and mercury compounds, including toxicological, ecotoxicological and safety information
{Empty}

☑ Information on the reduction or elimination of the production, use, trade, emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds

Information on the reduction or elimination of the production, use, trade, emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds
{Empty}

☐ Information on technically and economically viable alternatives to:

☐ Epidemiological information concerning health impacts associated with exposure to mercury and mercury compounds, in close cooperation with the World Health Organization and other relevant organizations, as appropriate. (Art. 17.1 (a)-(d))

Part E - Additional comments on this article

Brazil is part of regional initiatives on chemicals, which includes exchange of information on mercury, including, among others, the MERCOSUR 2021-2024 Action Plan on the management of chemicals and their products (adopted in the LXIX Meeting of SG-6) and the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) workshops and technical cooperation sessions.
The Permanent Working Group of the Minamata Convention (WG Minamata), created within the scope of the National Commission for Chemical Safety (CONASQ), established by Decree No. 11,686/2023, facilitates the inter-institutional information exchange, contributing to fulfilling the obligations of the Minamata Convention. This group is coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) and has met eight times to date. This Working Group is composed of representatives from government agencies, the productive sector, academia, and organized civil society. See:
https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/meio-ambiente-urbano-recursos-hidricos-qualidade-ambiental/seguranca-quimica/comissao-nacional-de-seguranca-quimica-conasq/gt-minamata-sobre-mercurio.
For Decree No. 11,686/2023, see:
https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/decreto/d11686.htm

Recently, the Brazilian Intelligence Agency (ABIN) joined this Working Group and, with the support of the Ministry of the Environment (MMA), published the report "Mercury in the Amazon"; see: https://www.gov.br/abin/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/noticias/relatorio-201cmercurio-na-amazonia201d-e-publicado-por-abin-mma-e-fbsp.

▼ ART. 18: PUBLIC INFORMATION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

18.1: Have measures been taken to promote and facilitate the provision to the public of the kinds of information listed in article 18, paragraph 1?

◉ Yes

○ No

If yes, the party may wish to indicate in the space provided below, the measures it has taken to promote and facilitate information to the public, such as:
(a) Provision to the public of available information on:

☑ The effects of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment

The effects of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment
{Empty}

☑ Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds
{Empty}

☐ The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17

☐ The results of its research, development and monitoring activities under article 19

☑ Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention
{Empty}

(b) Education, training and public awareness related to the effects of exposure to mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment in collaboration with relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and vulnerable populations, as appropriate.

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention
{Empty}

(Art. 18 (1) (a) and (b))

Part E - Additional comments on this article

See the detailed answer provided for Question 13.1, for Questions 16.1 and 16.2, and for Question 17.1.
See also :
https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/meio-ambiente-urbano-recursos-hidricos-qualidade-ambiental/seguranca-quimica/convencao-de-minamata-sobre-mercurio
https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/composicao/svsa/saude-ambiental/vigipeq/mercurio
https://www.unasus.gov.br/noticia/ministerio-da-saude-lanca-manual-inedito-para-enfrentamento-a-contaminacao-por-mercurio-na-saude-indigena

▼ ART. 19: RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING

19.1: Has the party undertaken any research, development and monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 19?

◉ Yes

○ No

If yes, the party may wish to indicate in the space provided below, the research, development and monitoring it has undertaken, such as:

☑ Inventories of use, consumption, anthropogenic emissions to air and releases to water and land of mercury and mercury compounds

Inventories of use, consumption, anthropogenic emissions to air and releases to water and land of mercury and mercury compounds
{Empty}

☑ Modelling and geographically representative monitoring of levels of mercury and mercury compounds in vulnerable populations and in environmental media, including biotic media such as fish, marine mammals, sea turtles and birds, as well as collaboration in the collection and exchange of relevant and appropriate samples

Modelling and geographically representative monitoring of levels of mercury and mercury compounds in vulnerable populations and in environmental media, including biotic media such as fish, marine mammals, sea turtles and birds, as well as collaboration in the collection and exchange of relevant and appropriate samples
{Empty}

☑ Assessments of the impact of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment, in addition to social, economic and cultural impacts, particularly in respect of vulnerable populations

Assessments of the impact of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment, in addition to social, economic and cultural impacts, particularly in respect of vulnerable populations
{Empty}

☐ Harmonized methodologies for the activities undertaken under subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 of article 19

☐ Information on the environmental cycle, transport (including long-range transport and deposition), transformation and fate of mercury and mercury compounds in a range of ecosystems, taking appropriate account of the distinction between anthropogenic and natural emissions and releases of mercury and of remobilization of mercury from historic deposition

☑ Information on commerce and trade in mercury and mercury compounds and mercury-added products

Information on commerce and trade in mercury and mercury compounds and mercury-added products
{Empty}

☐ Information and research on the technical and economic availability of mercury-free products and processes and on best available techniques and best environmental practices to reduce and monitor emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds

(Art. 19 (1) (a)-(g))

Part E - Additional comments on this article

See the detailed answer provided for Question 13.1, as well as Questions 16.1 and 16.2.
See also:
https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/meio-ambiente-urbano-recursos-hidricos-qualidade-ambiental/seguranca-quimica/convencao-de-minamata-sobre-mercurio
https://www.gov.br/ibama/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/projeto-rede-de-monitoramento-ambiental-da-terra-indigena-yanomami-tiy-e-alto-amazonas

▼ COMMENTS REGARDING POSSIBLE CHALLENGES IN MEETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CONVENTION

Part C: Comments regarding possible challenges in meeting the objectives of the Convention

{Empty}

▼ COMMENTS REGARDING THE REPORTING FORMAT AND POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS, IF ANY

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

{Empty}