

2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 1 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

China

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

31 August 2016

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party

16 August 2017

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution

中华人民共和国生态环境部

Title of Contact Officer

处长

Name of Contact Officer

姚薇

Mailing address

北京市东城区东长安街12号

Telephone number

86 10 65645818

Fax number

{Empty}

E-mail

yao.wei@mee.gov.cn

Second E-mail

{Empty}

Web page

{Empty}

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

a) The anticipated date of closure of the mine(s): (month, year) OR

Month
August

Year
2032

b) The date upon which the mine(s) closed: (month, year)

Month
{Empty}

Year
{Empty}

c) *Total amount mined _____ metric tons per year

2021	193
2022	171
2023	67
2024	34

Additional information on this question if needed
{Empty}

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;

- [CHN_3.3a.pdf](#)

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

{Empty}

ii. Supplemental: Please provide any related information – for example, on the use or disposal of mercury from such stocks.

{Empty}

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

ba33b_subsection

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

- [CHN_3.3b.pdf](#)

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

{Empty}

ii. Supplemental: Please provide any related information – for example, on the use or disposal of mercury from such stocks.

{Empty}

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

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▼ 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.

提供措施信息如下:

(1) 《〈关于汞的水俣公约〉生效公告》(2017年第38号), 要求自2021年1月1日起, 禁止生产和进出口附件中所列含汞产品(含汞体温计和含汞血压计的生产除外)。

http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgg/201708/t20170816_419736.htm

(2) 国家发展改革委修订发布《产业结构调整指导目录(2024年本)》, 将《公约》要求淘汰的添汞产品及相关生产设备纳入淘汰类。要求对国家明令淘汰的生产工艺技术、装备和产品, 一律不得进口、转移、生产、销售、使用和采用。

https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202312/content_6923472.htm

(3) 商务部、海关总署、生态环境部联合印发《禁止进口货物目录(第七批)》和《禁止出口货物目录(第六批)》, 要求禁止受控添汞产品的进出口。

<https://www.mofcom.gov.cn/article/b/c/202012/20201203027805.shtml>

(4) 中华人民共和国农业部公告第199号, 已明令禁止汞制剂农药使用。

https://www.moa.gov.cn/ztzl/ncpzxxz/flfg/200709/t20070919_893058.htm

(5) 国家药监局综合司印发《关于履行〈关于汞的水俣公约〉有关事项的通知》, 要求自2026年1月1日起, 全面禁止生产含汞体温计和含汞血压计产品。

<https://www.nmpa.gov.cn/xxgk/fgwj/gzwj/gzwjylqx/20201016150908105.html>

(6) 生态环境部、外交部、国家发展改革委等17部门联合印发《关于发布汞真空泵等8种添汞产品和牙科汞合金管控要求的公告》(2024年第21号), 要求自2025年12月31日之后, 禁止生产和进出口《〈关于汞的水俣公约〉缔约方大会第四次会议第4/3号决定对〈关于汞的水俣公约〉附件A的修正》所涉及的添汞产品。

https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202410/t20241014_1089122.html

豁免登记产品如下:

根据《公约》第6条申请了含汞体温计、含汞血压计生产的豁免。

<https://www.mercuryconvention.org/en/parties/exemptions>

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

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

If yes, for which products (please list)?

☒ The following non-electronic measuring devices except non-electronic measuring devices installed in large-scale equipment or those used for high precision measurement: (a) barometers; (b) hygrometers; (c) manometers; (d) thermometers; (e) sphygmomanometers

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.

提供措施信息如下:

(1) 国家卫生健康委印发《健康口腔行动方案(2019-2025年)》, 进一步加强健康口腔工作, 提升群众口腔健康意识和行为能力。

<https://www.nhc.gov.cn/jkj/c100063/201902/ea1042d29ff24485b981bcc20ac5083b.shtml>

(2) 国家卫生健康委印发《关于进一步推进口腔医疗服务和保障管理工作的通知》，规范口腔诊疗行为，加强口腔耗材采购使用管理，推进安全、环保材料采购使用，减少或避免使用银汞合金材料。

http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202309/content_6903786.htm

(3) 国家发展改革委修订发布《产业结构调整指导目录（2024年本）》，将银汞齐齿科材料列为限制类。

https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202312/content_6923472.htm

(4) 医疗机构水污染物排放标准（GB 18466-2005），明确了总汞排放限值。

http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/shjbh/swrwpfbz/200601/t20060101_69193.htm

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.

提供措施信息如下：

《关于发布汞真空泵等8种添汞产品和牙科汞合金管控要求的公告》（2024年 第21号）明确提出，禁止在牙科治疗中使用散装汞；禁止将牙科汞合金用于乳牙、15岁以下患者及孕妇和哺乳期妇女的牙科治疗，除非牙科医生根据患者的需要认为必要。

https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202410/t20241014_1089122.html

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.

提供措施信息如下：

《关于发布汞真空泵等8种添汞产品和牙科汞合金管控要求的公告》（2024年 第21号）明确提出，禁止将《关于汞的水俣公约》及《〈关于汞的水俣公约〉缔约方大会第四次会议第4/3号决定对〈关于汞的水俣公约〉附件A的修正》所规定的不得生产、进出口的添汞产品纳入组装产品。

https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202410/t20241014_1089122.html

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.

中国在淘汰其他添汞产品、加强重点产品汞含量控制方面开展了相关工作，包括（1）中华人民共和国农业农村部公告第250号，要求食品动物中禁止使用汞制剂；（2）中华人民共和国农业部公告第839号，要求淘汰甘汞第

7个兽药品种，不得生产、经营和使用。

(3) 针对电器电子产品持续实施包括含汞在内的有害物质管控；(4) 持续推进汽车有害物质和可回收利用率管理，加强汽车材料和零部件中汞等有害物质含量限制；(5) 推动制修订《电器电子产品有害物质限制使用要求》《玩具安全 第4部分：特定元素的迁移》《涂料中有害物质限量 第1部分：建筑涂料》《涂料中有害物质限量 第2部分：工业涂料》等标准，推动发布实施《家具中有害物质限量》《乐器有害物质限量》等标准，进一步明确包括含汞在内的有害物质限量要求。

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.

目前中国只有使用汞的氯乙烯单体生产工艺。采取的相关措施如下：

(1) 《烧碱、聚氯乙烯工业污染物排放标准 (GB15581-2016) 》规定了聚氯乙烯工业企业水和大气中汞的排放限值及相应监测和监控要求。

http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/dqhjbh/dqgdwrywrwpfbz/201608/t20160830_363267.shtml

(2) 《排污许可证申请与核发技术规范 聚氯乙烯工业 (HJ 1036-2019) 》规定了聚氯乙烯工业申请排污许可证的排污单位的涉汞相关环保要求，包括大气和水体中汞的污染物许可排放限值、实际排放量核算方法、合规判定方法以及自行监测、环境管理台账和排污许可证执行报告等环境管理要求，以及汞污染防治可行技术要求。

http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/pwxk/201908/t20190824_729945.shtml

(3) 《清洁生产审核办法》(国家发展改革委、环境保护部令 第38号) 规定使用含汞物质的电石法聚氯乙烯生产企业需实施强制性清洁生产审核，并明确了强制性清洁生产审核的流程、实施要求、组织和管理等。

http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/gwy/201611/t20161123_368114.htm

(4) 国家发展改革委等部门修订印发《烧碱、聚氯乙烯行业清洁生产评价指标体系》，将对汞的排放控制纳入电石法聚氯乙烯企业清洁生产评价指标体系中，指导和推动聚氯乙烯行业生产企业实施清洁生产，提高资源利用率，减少和避免汞污染。

https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/2023-02/17/content_5741901.htm

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.

提供相关设施信息如下：目前中国使用汞的氯乙烯单体生产企业为69个，2021-2024年汞或汞化合物的平均年用汞估计量为619吨-718吨。

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.

2024年中国PVC行业用汞量约为619吨。

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)

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)

If yes, please provide information on these measures.

提供措施信息如下：

(1) 《〈关于汞的水俣公约〉生效公告》(2017年第38号)，明确自2017年8月16日起，禁止新建的氯乙烯单体生产工艺使用汞、汞化合物作为催化剂或使用含汞催化剂。2020年氯乙烯单体生产工艺单位产品用汞量较2010年减少50%。

http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgg/201708/t20170816_419736.htm

(2) 国家发展改革委修订发布《产业结构调整指导目录(2024年本)》，将高汞催化剂(氯化汞含量6.5%以上)和使用高汞催化剂的乙炔法(聚)氯乙烯生产装置列为淘汰类。

https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202312/content_6923472.htm

(3) 生态环境部发布《关于进一步加强重金属污染防治的意见》，将电石法(聚)氯乙烯制造纳入防控重点范围，要求禁止新建用汞的电石法(聚)氯乙烯生产工艺。

https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk03/202203/t20220315_971552.html

(4) 工业和信息化部、国家发展改革委等部门联合印发《关于“十四五”推动石化化工行业高质量发展的指导意见》，明确要求禁止新建用汞的(聚)氯乙烯产能。

https://www.gov.cn/gongbao/content/2022/content_5696258.htm

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

关于报告第5条，问题5的说明：报告期内未发现存在《公约》生效之日前尚不存在的、有意使用汞或汞化合物的任何其他生产工艺的任何设施的开发。

▼ 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.

(一) 提供措施信息如下：

(1) 《国务院关于环境保护若干问题的决定》（国发〔1996〕31号），明确对土法炼汞、选金等企业，由县级以上地方人民政府责令其关闭或停产。对逾期未按规定取缔、关闭或停产的，要追究有关地方人民政府主要负责人及有关企业负责人的责任。

http://www.gd.gov.cn/zwgk/gongbao/1996/26/content/post_3358340.html

(2) 《矿山生态环境保护与污染防治技术政策》（环发〔2005〕109号），禁止土法采、选冶金矿和土法治炼汞。

http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/wrfzjszc/200611/t20061120_96229.shtml

(3) 《产业结构调整指导目录》（2024年本），将混汞提金工艺列入淘汰类。

https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202312/content_6923472.htm

(4) 《限期淘汰产生严重污染环境的工业固体废物的落后生产工艺设备名录》，将混汞提金工艺纳入其中。

https://www.miit.gov.cn/jgsj/jns/gzdt/art/2021/art_c0e395b787a8491abd3851e46f0cb81e.html

(二) 提供成效信息如下：

中国已无用汞的手工和小规模采金工艺。

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

7.5: 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

{Empty}

Part E – Additional comments on this article

关于报告第7条，问题2的说明：报告期内缔约方领土范围内未发现手工和小规模采金与加工活动。
关于报告第7条，问题5的说明：本条为补充，选择不作答。

▼ 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

附件D所列来源类别中第8条第2(c)款规定的汞或汞化合物新的排放源，在中国涉及燃煤电厂、燃煤工业锅炉、有色金属生产当中使用的冶炼和焙烧工艺、废物焚烧设施及水泥熟料生产设施。针对上述排放源，中国使用了最佳可得技术和最佳环境实践控制，并采取措施减少新增排放源，具体如下：

1. 燃煤电厂

相关措施主要包括：

执行《火电厂大气污染物排放标准》（GB 13223-2011），部分省份根据管理要求印发了严于国家标准的地方排放标准。

《火电厂污染防治可行技术指南》（HJ2301-2017）明确了火电厂汞污染防治可行技术。

《全面实施燃煤电厂超低排放和节能改造工作方案》（环发〔2015〕164号）明确全国有条件的新建燃煤发电机组达到超低排放水平。《产业结构调整指导目录（2024年本）》将达不到超低排放要求的煤电机组（采用特殊炉型的机组除外）列为限制类装备，禁止投资。

《中共中央 国务院关于完整准确全面贯彻新发展理念做好碳达峰碳中和工作的意见》《国务院关于印发2030年前碳达峰行动方案的通知》等文件要求，严格控制新增煤电项目。

相关措施的成效：通过相关标准、文件印发实施，合理控制煤电建设节奏，新建煤电机组达到超低排放要求，实现汞的协同减排。

☒ Coal-fired industrial boilers

Coal-fired industrial boilers

2. 燃煤工业锅炉

相关措施主要包括：

执行《锅炉大气污染物排放标准》（GB 13271-2014）、《火电厂大气污染物排放标准》（GB 13223-2011），部分省份根据管理要求印发了严于国家标准的地方排放标准。

《工业锅炉污染防治可行技术指南》（HJ 1178—2021）明确了工业锅炉汞污染防治可行技术。

《空气质量持续改善行动计划》（国发〔2023〕24号）要求县级及以上城市建成区原则上不再新建35蒸吨/小时及以下燃煤锅炉，重点区域原则上不再新建除集中供暖外的燃煤锅炉。《产业结构调整指导目录（2024年本）》将达不到超低排放要求的燃煤锅炉列为限制类装备，禁止投资。

相关措施的成效：通过相关标准、文件印发实施，严格控制新建燃煤锅炉，确需建设的达到超低排放要求，实现汞的协同减排。

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

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

3. 有色金属生产当中使用的冶炼和焙烧工艺

相关措施主要包括：

执行《铝工业污染物排放标准》（GB 25465-2010）、《铅、锌工业污染物排放标准》（GB 25466-2010）、《铜、镍、钴工业污染物排放标准》（GB 25467-2010）、《镁、钛工业污染物排放标准》（GB 25468-2010）、《钒工业污染物排放标准》（GB 26452-2011）等标准，部分省份根据管理要求印发了严于国家标准的地方排放标准。

《铅冶炼污染防治最佳可行技术指南（试行）》（2012年 第4号）、《铜冶炼污染防治可行技术指南（试行）》（2015年 第24号），明确了铅冶炼、铜冶炼过程中汞污染防治可行技术。

《空气质量持续改善行动计划》（国发〔2023〕24号）要求坚决遏制高耗能、高排放、低水平项目盲目上马；涉及产能置换的项目，被置换产能及其配套设施关停后，新建项目方可投产。《2024-2025年节能降碳行动方案》（国发〔2024〕12号）明确从严控制铜、氧化铝等冶炼新增产能。

相关措施的成效：通过相关文件、标准印发实施，推动有色行业落实产能置换政策，加强大气污染物排放控制，实现汞的协同减排。

- ☒ Waste incineration facilities

Waste incineration facilities

4. 废物焚烧设施

相关措施主要包括：

执行《生活垃圾焚烧污染控制标准》（GB 18485-2014）、《生活垃圾焚烧处理与能源利用工程技术标准》（GB/T 51452-2024）、《危险废物焚烧污染控制标准》（GB 18484-2020）、《医疗废物处理处置污染控制标准》（GB 39707-2020）等标准，规定了生活垃圾、危险废物和医疗废物焚烧炉烟气汞的排放限值。

《医疗废物处理处置污染防治最佳可行技术指南（试行）》（2012年 第4号）明确了医疗废物处理处置过程中汞污染防治可行技术。

相关措施的成效：通过相关文件、标准印发实施，推动有效控制废物焚烧大气污染物排放，实现汞的协同减排。

- ☒ Cement clinker production facilities

Cement clinker production facilities

5. 水泥熟料生产设施

相关措施主要包括：

执行《水泥工业大气污染物排放标准》（GB 4915-2013），部分省份根据管理要求印发了严于国家标准的地方排放标准。

《水泥工业污染防治可行技术指南》（试行）（2014年 第81号）明确了水泥工业汞污染防治可行技术。

《空气质量持续改善行动计划》（国发〔2023〕24号）要求坚决遏制高耗能、高排放、低水平项目盲目上马；涉及产能置换的项目，被置换产能及其配套设施关停后，新建项目方可投产。工业和信息化部印发《水泥玻璃行业产能置换实施办法（2024年本）》，进一步优化水泥行业产业布局，巩固去产能成果，推动水泥行业高质量发展。

生态环境部印发《关于推进实施水泥行业超低排放的意见》（环大气〔2024〕5号），要求推进新改扩建水泥项目按超低排放水平建设。

相关措施的成效：通过相关文件、标准印发实施，有效控制水泥行业新增产能，推动新建水泥熟料项目达到超低排放要求，实现汞的协同减排。

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)

If Yes, please explain

{Empty}

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
- ☒ 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

附件D所列来源类别中第8条第2(e)款规定的汞或汞化合物现有排放源，在中国涉及燃煤电厂、燃煤工业锅炉、有色金属生产当中使用的冶炼和焙烧工艺、废物焚烧设施及水泥熟料生产设施。根据第8条第5款，已

采取的措施及在减少排放量方面所取得的进展如下：

1. 燃煤电厂

相关措施主要包括：

执行《火电厂大气污染物排放标准》（GB 13223-2011），其中规定了汞的排放限值，部分省份根据管理要求印发了严于国家标准的地方排放标准。

《火电厂污染防治可行技术指南》（HJ2301-2017）明确了火电厂汞污染防治可行技术。

《空气质量持续改善行动计划》要求支持自备燃煤机组实施清洁能源替代；高质量推进钢铁、水泥、焦化等重点行业及燃煤锅炉超低排放改造。通常采用石灰石-石膏法脱硫、选择性催化还原法（SCR）脱硝、布袋除尘等高效治理技术，可同步实现协同高效脱汞。

Progress

相关措施的成效：截至2024年底，全国11.2亿千瓦煤电装机完成超低排放改造，占全国总装机容量的96%，实现汞的协同减排。

▼ 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

2. 燃煤工业锅炉

相关措施主要包括：

执行《锅炉大气污染物排放标准》（GB 13271-2014），其中65t/h以上除层燃炉、抛煤机炉外的燃煤发电锅炉执行《火电厂大气污染物排放标准》（GB 13223-2011），标准中规定了汞的排放限值，部分省份根据管理要求印发了严于国家标准的地方排放标准。

《工业锅炉污染防治可行技术指南》（HJ 1178—2021）明确了工业锅炉汞污染防治可行技术。

《空气质量持续改善行动计划》要求到2025年，PM2.5未达标城市基本淘汰10蒸吨/小时及以下燃煤锅炉；大气污染防治重点区域基本淘汰35蒸吨/小时及以下燃煤锅炉及茶水炉、经营性炉灶、储粮烘干设备、农产品加工等燃煤设施，充分发挥30万千瓦及以上热电联产电厂的供热能力，对其供热半径30公里范围内的燃煤锅炉进行关停或整合；高质量推进燃煤锅炉超低排放改造，到2025年重点区域基本完成。生态环境部印发《燃煤锅炉超低排放评估监测技术指南》，推动燃煤工业锅炉采用成熟适用的治理技术进行超低排放改造，同步实现协同高效脱汞。

Progress

相关措施的成效：全国燃煤锅炉由2013年的50余万台下降到不足10万台；高质量推进燃煤锅炉超低排放改造，污染物治理水平提升明显，实现汞的协同减排。

▼ 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

3. 有色金属生产当中使用的冶炼和焙烧工艺

相关措施主要包括：

执行《铅、锌工业污染物排放标准》（GB 25466-2010），其中规定了烧结、熔炼烟气中汞的排放限值，《铅锌冶炼工业污染防治技术政策》（2012年 第18号）中提出含汞烟气的高效汞回收及烟气脱汞处理技术；执行《铜、镍、钴工业污染物排放标准》（GB 25467-2010），其中规定了冶炼烟气中汞的排放限值，《铜冶炼污染防治可行技术指南（试行）》（2015年 第24号）中明确了具有协同除汞的脱硫技术。

《空气质量持续改善行动计划》要求推进有色等行业深度治理。

Progress

相关措施的成效：有色金属冶炼行业大气污染物治理水平提升明显，实现汞的协同减排。

▼ WASTE INCINERATION FACILITIES

☐ 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

4. 废物焚烧设施

相关措施主要包括：

执行《生活垃圾焚烧污染控制标准》（GB 18485-2014）、《生活垃圾焚烧处理与能源利用工程技术标准》（GB/T 51452-2024）、《危险废物焚烧污染控制标准》（GB 18484-2020）、《医疗废物处理处置污染控制标准》（GB 39707-2020），分别规定了生活垃圾、危险废物和医疗废物焚烧炉烟气汞的排放限值。

《医疗废物处理处置污染防治最佳可行技术指南（试行）》（2012年 第4号）明确了医疗废物处理处置过程中汞污染防治可行技术。

Progress

相关措施的成效：废物焚烧大气污染物排放得到有效控制，实现汞的协同减排。

▼ CEMENT CLINKER PRODUCTION FACILITIES

☐ 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

5. 水泥熟料生产设施

相关措施主要包括：

执行《水泥工业大气污染物排放标准》（GB 4915-2013），规定了汞的排放限值，部分省份根据管理要求印发了严于国家标准的地方排放标准。

《水泥工业污染防治可行技术指南》（试行）（2014年 第81号）明确了水泥工业汞污染防治可行技术。

《空气质量持续改善行动计划》要求高质量推进钢铁、水泥、焦化等重点行业及燃煤锅炉超低排放改造。《关于推进实施水泥行业超低排放的意见》要求到2025年底前，重点区域力争50%水泥熟料产能完成改造；到2028年底前，重点区域水泥熟料生产企业基本完成改造，全国力争80%水泥熟料产能完成改造；指导企业因厂制宜选择成熟适用的环保治理技术。

Progress

相关措施的成效：

水泥行业通过开展超低排放改造，大气污染物治理水平提升明显，实现汞的协同减排。

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?

31 October 2025

Please indicate where this inventory is available

清单最后一次更新年份为2020年，详细情况见附件。

Attach

- [CHN_8.3.pdf](#)

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

{Empty}

▼ 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)

Part E – Additional comments on this article

关于报告第9条，问题1提供相关信息如下：

中国制定并实施《中华人民共和国水污染防治法》《中华人民共和国土壤污染防治法》以及一系列相关污染物排放标准等。通过上述法律政策标准的实施，对汞释放实施有效控制，经识别不存在《公约》第9条第2(b)款所述相关释放源。

▼ 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 yes, please indicate the measures taken to ensure that such interim storage is undertaken in an environmentally sound manner, and the effectiveness of those measures.

(一) 提供措施如下：

(1) 危险化学品安全管理条例（国务院令591号）

http://www.gov.cn/flfg/2011-03/11/content_1822902.htm

(2) 危险化学品仓库储存通则（GB15603-2022）

<https://std.samr.gov.cn/gb/search/gbDetailed?id=F113142E3FD44B65E05397BE0A0A5AB9>

(二) 提供相关措施的成效如下：

《公约》第3条定义的汞和汞化合物已列入《危险化学品目录》，根据《危险化学品安全管理条例》及其配套的相关政策、《危险化学品仓库储存通则》（GB15603-2022）等，明确了对危险化学品的储存要求，确保了汞废物以外的汞环境无害化临时储存的安全性。

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

{Empty}

- ☐ 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.

根据《中华人民共和国固体废物污染环境防治法》及固体废物、危险废物相关鉴别标准，中国采用清单法和阈值法相结合的方式识别汞废物。中国已经建立了系统完善的固体废物环境管理制度体系，对包括汞废物在内的各类固体废物的产生、收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置等全过程的各个环节进行环境无害化管理。

(一) 提供措施如下：

(1) 《危险废物填埋污染控制标准》(GB 18598-2019)

http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/gthw/wxfwjbffbz/201910/t20191012_737241.shtml

(2) 《一般工业固体废物贮存和填埋污染控制标准》(GB 18599-2020)

http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/gthw/gtfwwrkzbz/202012/t20201218_813927.shtml

(3) 《生活垃圾填埋场污染控制标准》(GB 16889-2024)

https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/gthw/gtfwwrkzbz/202408/t20240809_1083681.shtml

(4) 《关于发布<废氯化汞触媒危险废物经营许可证审查指南>的公告》(2014年第11号)

http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgg/201402/t20140217_267807.htm

(5) 《危险废物出口核准管理办法》(国家环境保护总局令 第47号发布，根据生态环境部令第7号修正)

https://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/zj/jl/200910/t20091022_171858.htm

http://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk/2018/xxgk/xxgk02/201908/t20190826_729967.html

(二) 提供的成效如下：

中国现有含汞废物环境管理措施对完成履约任务有较好的支持作用。

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.

提供相关说明如下：

在中国，由汞或汞化合物构成的废物按照《中华人民共和国固体废物污染环境防治法》《国家危险废物名录》《危险废物鉴别标准》等法律标准，属于危险废物的（如果不是产品），实行严格的环境无害化管理。危险废物的最终处置方式为进入符合环境无害化标准的危险废物填埋场。在国家层面，目前没有由汞或汞化合物构成的废物的数量数据。

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

提供相关说明如下：

目前，中国制定出台了一系列涉及汞及汞化合物土壤污染防治相关文件，包括法规、政策、标准、管理和技术等，基本构建了适用于调查评估、分析测试、风险管控、污染修复、效果评估、质量控制等全流程管理的技术标准体系。

(1) 《中华人民共和国土壤污染防治法》，从法律层面对包括汞污染在内的土壤污染防治的普查、监测、评估、预防、保护、风险管控以及修复等提出了总体要求。

https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/fl/201809/t20180907_549845.shtml

(2) 《土壤污染防治行动计划》，对土壤污染防治工作作出了全面战略部署，要求建立土壤环境质量状况定期调查评估制度，汞是重点监测的重金属之一。

https://www.mee.gov.cn/zcwj/gwywj/201811/t20181129_676582.shtml

(3) 《土壤环境质量 建设用地土壤污染风险管控标准》（GB 36600—2018），规定了包括汞污染物在内的建设用地土壤污染风险筛选值和管制值，以及监测要求。

https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/trhj/201807/t20180703_446027.shtml

(4) 《土壤环境质量 农用地土壤污染风险管控标准》（GB 15618—2018），规定了包括汞污染物在内的农用地土壤污染风险筛选值和管制值，以及监测要求。

https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/trhj/201807/t20180703_446029.shtml

(5) 《土壤污染源头防控行动计划》，要求建立各要素协同防治、多部门联动监管的源头防控政策和保障体系，实现土壤污染全链条全覆盖监管。

https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk/xxgk03/202411/t20241108_1093746.html

(6) 国家持续开展全国土壤污染状况调查和详查。

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

提供有关信息如下：

中国通过制定一系列政策规划等，将汞履约任务纳入国家规划、计划或方案中，积极推动相关工作落实，优先为履约提供各类资源。国家及地方各级政府、行业企业投入大量资金资源，积极落实《公约》各项要求。此外，国家财政给予了资金支持，用以保障履约日常事务性工作。

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.

具体说明如下：

中国积极向作为《关于汞的水俣公约》资金机制之一的全球环境基金（GEF）捐款。其中，向第七增资期捐款2200万美元，向第八增资期捐款3190万美元。

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

本条为补充，选择不作答。

Please provide comments, if any.

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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

(一) 提供相关政策如下：

(1) 国务院办公厅转发国家发展改革委、商务部、中国人民银行、外交部《关于进一步引导和规范境外投资方向指导意见的通知》，将“使用不符合投资目的国技术标准要求的落后生产设备开展境外投资”和“不符合投资目的国环保、能耗、安全标准的境外投资”列入限制开展的境外投资。

https://www.gov.cn/gongbao/content/2017/content_5220896.htm

(2) 中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅印发《关于构建现代环境治理体系的指导意见》，鼓励企业参与绿色“一带一路”建设，带动先进的环保技术、装备、产能走出去。

https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2020-03/03/content_5486380.htm

(3) 国家发展改革委等部门印发《关于推进共建“一带一路”绿色发展的意见》，提出加强绿色科技合作，发挥“一带一路”科技创新行动计划等机制作用，支持在绿色技术领域开展人文交流、联合研究、平台建设等合作，实施面向可持续发展的技术转移专项行动，建设“一带一路”绿色技术储备库，推动绿色科技合作网络与基地建设。

https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/2022-03/29/content_5682210.htm

(二) 提供能力建设和技术援助信息如下：

2021年，组织召开化学品环境国际公约履约能力建设培训，邀请了中国和“一带一路”共建国家从事生态环境保护工作的管理人员、专家学者、技术人员参加。培训会从履约机制、相关法律法规、控汞技术等方面介绍了中国履约进展，针对中国含汞废物环境管理做了专题介绍。

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

Please specify

本条为补充，选择不作答。

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 specify

提供说明如下：

(一) 在促进和推动最新无害环境替代技术开发的方面

(1) 开发“循环经济关键技术与装备”重点专项，部署“典型含汞废物汞资源回收与安全利用技术”项目，开展含汞危废资源回收与安全利用技术研发，形成冶金化工行业含汞危废汞资源回收与安全利用成套技术，支撑中国涉汞行业绿色升级和公约履约。

(2) 《产业结构调整指导目录（2024年本）》鼓励含汞废物的汞回收处理技术、含汞产品的替代品开发与应用，鼓励各类固体废物减量化、资源化、无害化处理和综合利用工程。

(二) 在促进技术转让和传播的方面

(1) 建立专业中英文网站“中国限控汞行动网” <http://www.mercury.org.cn/>。

(2) 创办涉汞履约咨询以及科普知识宣传的微信公众号“微言汞履约”。

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.

提供措施如下：

(1) 建立专业中英文网站“中国限控汞行动网” <http://www.mercury.org.cn/>，以及介绍和交流汞污染防治工程技术的平台网站<http://mppc.basic.cas.cn/>。

(2) 创办涉汞履约咨询以及科普知识宣传的微信公众号“微言汞履约”。

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.

提供有关信息如下：

(1) 制定《中华人民共和国职业病防治法》、《工作场所化学有害因素职业健康风险评估技术导则》、工作场所所有有害因素职业接触限值等法规政策标准，通过职业健康安全防护，保护工人健康。

(2) 制定食品中、玩具、电池、电子产品等产品中汞的限值标准，推动建立绿色产品标准，保护消费者健康安全。

(3) 制定多项涉汞的污染物排放标准、环境质量标准等，减少汞的排放释放，通过降低生态环境安全风险，最大限度降低汞污染带来的健康风险。

(4) 持续加强对医疗机构的督促指导，推动落实《关于进一步推进口腔医疗服务和保障管理工作的通知》，规范口腔诊疗行为，加强口腔耗材采购使用管理，推进安全、环保材料采购使用，减少或避免使用银汞合金材料。

(5) 持续开展全国居民生态环境与健康素养监测，通过提升公众对环境健康风险的认知水平与防护能力，防范汞等污染物的健康风险。

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

关于报告第17条，问题1提供进一步信息如下：

- (1) 及时更新联络点信息。
- (2) 在生态环境部政府网站开设“国内履约工作”专栏，介绍履约信息。
- (3) 2024年派员赴德国、瑞士进行汞废物永久储存及无害化管理经验交流。
- (4) 2024年派员参加进一步促进化学品和废物健全管理并防止污染的科学与政策委员会不限成员名额特设工作组第三次会议，交流讨论“建立关于化学品、废物和污染的政府间科学政策委员会”相关事项。

▼ 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
- ☐ Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds
- ☐ 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

(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

(一) 提供措施信息如下：

- (1) 在生态环境部政府网站开设“国内履约工作”专栏，介绍履约信息。
- (2) 建立专业中英文网站“中国限控汞行动网”<http://www.mercury.org.cn/>。
- (3) 创办涉汞履约咨询以及科普知识宣传的微信公众号“微言汞履约”。
- (4) 制作《汞宝和你聊公约：〈关于汞的水俣公约〉导读》《汞宝和你聊一聊关于汞的那些事》口袋书、公约图解折页、公约简介折页、公约要求展板、履行汞公约中国在行动折页等，并向公众发放。
- (5) 持续通过“全球环境基金-中国含汞体温计、血压计生产淘汰及无汞产品应用示范项目”“全球环境基金-中国聚氯乙烯生产汞削减及最小化示范项目”等项目开展公众宣传、意识提升等活动，宣传汞和汞化合物对人类健康和环境的影响、汞和汞化合物的替代品、《公约》要求及国内履约工作进展等。
- (6) 2023年，组织召开电石法聚氯乙烯用汞触媒全周期污染防治培训班，对电石法聚氯乙烯生产企业、行业协会、科研院所、地方环境管理部门等利益相关方开展培训，包括电石法聚氯乙烯生产行业的政策标准、《关于汞的水俣公约》最新谈判进展、电石法聚氯乙烯生产单位产品用汞量减半核查、聚氯乙烯工业汞触媒生产使用回收

过程汞污染控制技术规范、烧碱聚氯乙烯行业清洁生产评价指标体系、危险废物有关标准规范、电石法聚氯乙烯汞减排技术研发与应用、不同类型无汞催化剂应用评测情况等方面。

(二) 提供成效信息如下：

充分利用网站、微信公众号、发放宣传册、组织召开交流会等方式，广泛宣传《公约》各类信息，促进和推动了公众对汞及汞化合物相关信息的认知。

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

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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▼ 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

☐ 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

☐ 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

☐ 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 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

关于报告第19条，问题1，提供有关信息如下：

(1) 组织开展了国家人体生物监测项目，报告期内开展了两轮国家人体生物监测，在全国范围内调查了具有代表性的6月龄-79岁人群，探究汞的内暴露水平与健康风险，实现全生命周期人群体内环境化学物质的动态监测，系统掌握了人群血、尿中汞的分布特征与暴露现状。

(2) 开发国家重点研发计划“循环经济关键技术与装备”重点专项，部署“典型含汞废物汞资源回收与安全利用技术”项目，开展含汞危废资源回收与安全利用技术研发，形成冶金化工行业含汞危废汞资源回收与安全利用成套技术，支撑国家涉汞行业绿色升级和公约履约。

(3) 持续组织开展《关于汞的水俣公约》履约成效评估监测，为公约履约成效评估积累相关监测数据。

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

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

(第21条第1款)

目前，中国现存的用汞工艺实现无汞替代，仍面临技术可行性和经济可行性具有不确定性、替代技术环境风险尚不明确等问题和挑战。

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

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

(1) 根据各缔约方可能出现的情况，报告第5条，问题5，建议增加选项“否——未发现有在《公约》生效之日前尚不存在的、有意使用汞或汞化合物的任何其他生产工艺的任何设施的开发”。

(2) 根据各缔约方可能出现的情况，报告第7条，问题2，建议增加选项“否——缔约方领土范围内未发现有手工和小规模采金与加工活动”。