

2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 1 December 2025



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REPORTING PERIOD:

1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

UNOFFICIAL ENGLISH TRANSLATION

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

Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China

Title of Contact Officer

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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.

The following measures are provided:

(1) The "Announcement on the Entry into Force of the Minamata Convention on Mercury" (No. 38 of 2017) requires that, from January 1, 2021, the production and import/export of mercury-containing products listed in the Annex (except for the production of mercury-containing thermometers and mercury-containing sphygmomanometers) be prohibited.

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

(2) The National Development and Reform Commission revised and issued the "Guidance Catalogue for Industrial Structure Adjustment (2024 Edition)," which includes mercury-added products and related production equipment that are required to be phased out under the Convention in the elimination category. It requires that production processes, technologies, equipment and products that are explicitly eliminated by the state shall not be imported, transferred, produced, sold, used or adopted.

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

(3) The Ministry of Commerce, the General Administration of Customs, and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment jointly issued the "Catalogue of Goods Prohibited from Import (Seventh Batch)" and the "Catalogue of Goods Prohibited from Export (Sixth Batch)," requiring a ban on the import and export of controlled mercury-added products.

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

(4) Announcement No. 199 of the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China has explicitly prohibited the use of mercury-based pesticides.

https://www.moa.gov.cn/ztlz/ncpzzxz/flfg/200709/t20070919_893058.htm

(5) The General Office of the National Medical Products Administration issued the "Notice on Relevant Matters Concerning the Implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury", requiring a complete ban on the production of mercury-containing thermometers and mercury-containing sphygmomanometers from January 1, 2026.

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

(6) The Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Development and Reform Commission, and 17 other departments jointly issued the "Announcement on Issuing Control Requirements for 8 Types of Mercury-Added Products and Dental Amalgam" (No. 21 of 2024), requiring that from December 31, 2025, the production and import/export of mercury-added products involved in the "Amendment to Annex A of the Minamata Convention on Mercury" by Decision 4/3 of the Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

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

The following products are exempt from registration:

an exemption for the production of mercury-containing thermometers and mercury-containing sphygmomanometers has been applied for in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention.

<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.

The following measures are provided:

(1) The National Health Commission issued the "Healthy Oral Cavity Action Plan (2019–2025)" to further strengthen oral health work and improve the public's awareness and ability to maintain oral health.

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

(2) The National Health Commission issued the "Notice on Further Promoting the Management of Oral Medical Services and Guarantee" to standardize oral diagnosis and treatment practices, strengthen the management of the procurement and use of oral consumables, promote the procurement and use of safe and environmentally friendly materials, and reduce or avoid the use of amalgam materials.

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

(3) The National Development and Reform Commission revised and issued the "Guidance Catalogue for Industrial Structure Adjustment (2024 Edition)" and listed amalgam dental materials as restricted.

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

(4) The Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants for Medical Institutions (GB 18466–2005) clarifies the total mercury emission limit.

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.

The following measures are provided:

The "Announcement on Issuing Control Requirements for Eight Types of Mercury-Added Products, Including Mercury Vacuum Pumps, and Dental Amalgam" (Announcement No. 21 of 2024) explicitly prohibits the use of bulk mercury in dental treatment; it also prohibits the use of dental amalgam for the treatment of deciduous teeth, patients under 15 years of age, and pregnant and breastfeeding women, unless the dentist deems it necessary based on the patient's needs. [

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

(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.

The following measures are provided:

The "Announcement on Issuing Control Requirements for Eight Types of Mercury-Added Products, Including Mercury Vacuum Pumps, and Dental Amalgam" (Announcement No. 21 of 2024) explicitly prohibits the inclusion of mercury-added products, which are prohibited from production or import/export under the Minamata Convention on Mercury and Decision 4/3 of the Fourth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury, on the Amendment to Annex A of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, into assembled products. [

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

(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.

China has carried out relevant work in phasing out other mercury-added products and strengthening the control of mercury content in key products, including (1) Announcement No. 250 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China, which requires that mercury preparations be prohibited in food animals; (2) Announcement No. 839 of the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China, which requires that calomel be phased out as the 7th veterinary drug variety and that its production, operation and use be prohibited;

(3) Continuous implementation of control over hazardous substances, including mercury, in electrical and electronic products; (4) Continuous promotion of the management of hazardous substances and recyclability in automobiles, and strengthening of the restriction of the content of hazardous substances such as mercury in automobile materials and parts; (5) Promotion of the formulation and revision of standards such as "Requirements for the Restriction of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products", "Toy Safety Part 4: Migration of Specific Elements", "Limits of Hazardous Substances in Coatings Part 1: Architectural Coatings", and "Limits of Hazardous Substances in Coatings Part 2: Industrial Coatings", and promotion of the release and implementation of standards such as "Limits of Hazardous Substances in Furniture" and "Limits of Hazardous Substances in Musical Instruments", further clarifying the limit requirements for hazardous substances, including 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.

Currently, China only has a process for producing vinyl chloride monomer that uses mercury. The relevant measures taken are as follows:

(1) The "Emission Standard of Pollutants for Caustic Soda and Polyvinyl Chloride Industry (GB15581-2016)" stipulates the emission limits of mercury in water and atmosphere of polyvinyl chloride industrial enterprises and the corresponding monitoring and control requirements.

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

(2) The Technical Specification for Application and Issuance of Discharge Permits for Polyvinyl Chloride Industry (HJ 1036-2019) stipulates the environmental protection requirements related to mercury for discharge units applying for discharge permits in the polyvinyl chloride industry, including the permitted emission limits of mercury pollutants in the atmosphere and water bodies, the calculation method of actual emission, the compliance judgment method, and environmental management requirements such as self-monitoring, environmental management ledger and discharge permit implementation report, as well as feasible technical requirements for mercury pollution prevention and control.

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

(3) The "Clean Production Audit Measures" (Order No. 38 of the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Environmental Protection) stipulates that enterprises producing PVC using the calcium carbide method that use mercury-containing substances must implement mandatory clean production audits, and clarifies the process, implementation requirements, organization and management of mandatory clean production audits.

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

(4) The National Development and Reform Commission and other departments revised and issued the "Clean Production Evaluation Index System for Caustic Soda and PVC Industries", which incorporates the emission control of mercury into the clean production evaluation index system for PVC enterprises using the calcium carbide method, to guide and promote PVC production enterprises to implement clean production, improve resource utilization, and reduce and avoid mercury pollution.

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.

The relevant facility information is as follows: Currently, there are 69 vinyl chloride monomer production enterprises in China that use mercury. The average annual mercury consumption of mercury or mercury compounds is estimated to be 619-718 tons from 2021 to 2024.

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.

In 2024, China's PVC industry consumed approximately 619 tons of mercury.

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.

The following measures are provided:

(1) The "Announcement on the Entry into Force of the Minamata Convention on Mercury" (No. 38 of 2017) clearly states that from August 16, 2017, the use of mercury or mercury compounds as catalysts or the use of mercury-containing catalysts in newly built vinyl chloride monomer production processes is prohibited. In 2020, the amount of mercury used per unit product in vinyl chloride monomer production processes decreased by 50% compared to 2010. http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgg/201708/t20170816_419736.htm

(2) The National Development and Reform Commission revised and issued the "Guidance Catalogue for Industrial Structure Adjustment (2024 Edition)," which lists high-mercury catalysts (mercuric chloride content above 6.5%) and acetylene (poly)vinyl chloride production facilities using high-mercury catalysts as eliminated. https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202312/content_6923472.htm

(3) The Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the "Opinions on Further Strengthening the Prevention and Control of Heavy Metal Pollution," which included the production of calcium carbide-based (poly)vinyl chloride in the key scope of prevention and control, and required the prohibition of the construction of new calcium carbide-based (poly)vinyl chloride production processes that use mercury. https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk/xxgk03/202203/t20220315_971552.html

(4) The Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the National Development and Reform Commission, and other departments jointly issued the "Guiding Opinions on Promoting the High-Quality Development of the Petrochemical Industry during the 14th Five-Year Plan Period," which clearly required the prohibition of the construction of new (poly)vinyl chloride production capacity that uses mercury. 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

Regarding Article 5, Question 5 of the Report: No facilities were found to have been developed during the reporting period that were not present prior to the entry into force of the Convention and that involved any other production processes that intentionally used mercury or mercury compounds.

▼ 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.

(I) The following measures are provided:

(1) The State Council's Decision on Several Issues Concerning Environmental Protection (Guofa [1996] No. 31) clearly stipulates that local people's governments at or above the county level shall order enterprises engaged in rudimentary methods of mercury smelting and gold beneficiation to close down or cease production. Those that fail to close down or cease production as required within the prescribed time limit shall be held accountable, including the principal leaders of the relevant local people's governments and the responsible persons of the relevant enterprises.

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

(2) The Technical Policy on Ecological Environment Protection and Pollution Prevention in Mines (Huanfa [2005] No. 109) prohibits rudimentary methods of mining and beneficiating gold ore and rudimentary methods of smelting mercury.

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

(3) The "Guidance Catalogue for Industrial Structure Adjustment" (2024 Edition) lists the amalgamation gold extraction process as an eliminated category.

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

(4) The "List of Backward Production Processes and Equipment that Generate Seriously Polluting Industrial Solid Waste to be Eliminated within a Time Limit" includes the amalgamation gold extraction process.

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

(II) The following information on the results is provided:

There are no longer any manual or small-scale gold mining techniques using mercury in China.

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

Regarding Article 7, Question 2 of the Report: No artisanal or small-scale gold mining and processing activities were found within the territory of the Parties during the reporting period.

Regarding Article 7, Question 5 of the Report: This article is supplementary; therefore, we choose not to answer.

▼ 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

The new sources of mercury or mercury compounds listed in Article 8, Paragraph 2(c) of the Source Categories listed in Annex D involve coal-fired power plants, coal-fired industrial boilers, smelting and roasting processes used in non-ferrous metal production, waste incineration facilities, and cement clinker production facilities in China. Regarding these emission sources, China has used best available technologies and best environmental practices for control and has taken measures to reduce new emission sources, as follows:

1. Coal-fired Power Plants

Relevant measures mainly include:

implementing the "Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Thermal Power Plants" (GB 13223-2011), with some provinces issuing local emission standards that are stricter than the national standard according to management requirements.

The "Guidelines for Feasible Technologies for Pollution Prevention and Control in Thermal Power Plants" (HJ2301-2017) clarifies feasible technologies for mercury pollution prevention and control in thermal power plants.

The "Comprehensive Implementation Plan for Ultra-Low Emission and Energy-Saving Retrofitting of Coal-fired Power Plants" (Huanfa [2015] No. 164) clarifies that all newly built coal-fired power generating units nationwide that meet the conditions should reach ultra-low emission levels. The "Guidance Catalogue for Industrial Structure Adjustment (2024 Edition)" lists coal-fired power units that fail to meet ultra-low emission requirements (excluding units using special furnace types) as restricted equipment, prohibiting investment.

Documents such as the "Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Fully and Accurately Implementing the New Development Concept and Doing a Good Job in Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality" and the "Notice of the State Council on Issuing the Action Plan for Carbon Peaking Before 2030" require strict control over new coal-fired power projects.

The effectiveness of these measures: Through the issuance and implementation of relevant standards and documents, the pace of coal-fired power construction has been reasonably controlled, newly built coal-fired power units have met ultra-low emission requirements, and synergistic reductions in mercury emissions have been achieved.

☒ Coal-fired industrial boilers

Coal-fired industrial boilers

2. Coal-fired Industrial Boilers

Relevant measures mainly include:

implementing the "Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Boilers" (GB 13271–2014) and the "Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Thermal Power Plants" (GB 13223–2011). Some provinces have issued local emission standards that are stricter than the national standards based on management requirements.

The "Technical Guidelines for Feasible Pollution Prevention and Control of Industrial Boilers" (HJ 1178–2021) clarifies feasible technologies for mercury pollution prevention and control in industrial boilers.

The "Action Plan for Continuous Improvement of Air Quality" (State Council Document No. 24 [2023]) requires that, in principle, no new coal-fired boilers of 35 tons/hour or less should be built in the built-up areas of cities at the county level and above, and in principle, no new coal-fired boilers other than those for centralized heating should be built in key areas. The "Guidance Catalogue for Industrial Structure Adjustment (2024 Edition)" lists coal-fired boilers that do not meet ultra-low emission requirements as restricted equipment, prohibiting investment.

The effectiveness of these measures: Through the issuance and implementation of relevant standards and documents, the construction of new coal-fired boilers is strictly controlled, and those that must be built meet ultra-low emission requirements, achieving synergistic reduction of mercury emissions.

☑ 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. Smelting and roasting processes used in non-ferrous metal production

Relevant measures mainly include:

implementing the "Emission Standard of Pollutants for Aluminum Industry" (GB 25465–2010), "Emission Standard of Pollutants for Lead and Zinc Industry" (GB 25466–2010), "Emission Standard of Pollutants for Copper, Nickel and Cobalt Industry" (GB 25467–2010), "Emission Standard of Pollutants for Magnesium and Titanium Industry" (GB 25468–2010), and "Emission Standard of Pollutants for Vanadium Industry" (GB 26452–2011), etc. Some provinces have issued local emission standards that are stricter than the national standards based on management requirements. The

"Guidelines for Best Feasible Technologies for Pollution Prevention and Control in Lead Smelting (Trial)" (No. 4, 2012) and the "Guidelines for Feasible Technologies for Pollution Prevention and Control in Copper Smelting (Trial)" (No. 24, 2015) clarify feasible technologies for mercury pollution prevention and control in lead and copper smelting processes.

The "Action Plan for Continuous Improvement of Air Quality" (State Council Document No. 24 [2023]) requires a firm curb on the blind launch of high-energy-consuming, high-emission, and low-level projects; for projects involving capacity replacement, new projects can only be put into operation after the replaced capacity and its supporting facilities have been shut down. The "2024–2025 Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction Action Plan" (State Council Document No. 12 [2024]) explicitly states that new smelting capacity for copper, alumina, and other metals will be strictly controlled.

The effectiveness of these measures: Through the issuance and implementation of relevant documents and standards, the non-ferrous metals industry has been encouraged to implement capacity replacement policies, strengthen the control of air pollutant emissions, and achieve synergistic emission reduction of mercury.

☑ Waste incineration facilities

Waste incineration facilities

4. Waste Incineration Facilities

Relevant measures mainly include:

implementing the "Standard for Pollution Control of Municipal Solid Waste Incineration" (GB 18485–2014), the "Technical Standard for Municipal Solid Waste Incineration Treatment and Energy Utilization Engineering" (GB/T 51452–2024), the "Standard for Pollution Control of Hazardous Waste Incineration" (GB 18484–2020), and the "Standard for Pollution Control of Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal" (GB 39707–2020), which stipulate emission limits for mercury in flue gas from municipal solid waste, hazardous waste, and medical waste incinerators.

The "Guidelines for Best Feasible Technologies for Pollution Prevention and Control in Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal (Trial)" (No. 4 of 2012) clarifies feasible technologies for mercury pollution prevention and control during medical waste treatment and disposal.

The effectiveness of these measures: Through the issuance and implementation of relevant documents and standards, effective control of air pollutant emissions from waste incineration has been promoted, achieving synergistic reduction of mercury emissions.

☑ Cement clinker production facilities

Cement clinker production facilities

5. Cement Clinker Production Facilities

Relevant measures mainly include:

implementing the "Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Cement Industry" (GB 4915-2013), with some provinces issuing local emission standards stricter than the national standard based on management requirements.

The "Guidelines for Feasible Technologies for Pollution Prevention and Control in Cement Industry (Trial)" (No. 81 of 2014) clarified feasible technologies for mercury pollution prevention and control in the cement industry.

The "Action Plan for Continuous Improvement of Air Quality" (State Council Document No. 24 [2023]) requires resolutely curbing the blind launch of high-energy-consuming, high-emission, and low-level projects; for projects involving capacity replacement, new projects can only be put into operation after the replaced capacity and its supporting facilities are shut down. The Ministry of Industry and Information Technology issued the "Implementation Measures for Capacity Replacement in the Cement and Glass Industries (2024 Edition)" to further optimize the industrial layout of the cement industry, consolidate the results of capacity reduction, and promote the high-quality development of the cement industry.

The Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the "Opinions on Promoting the Implementation of Ultra-Low Emissions in the Cement Industry" (Environmental Protection and Environmental Protection Document No. 5 [2024]), requiring the promotion of new, renovated, and expanded cement projects to be constructed at ultra-low emission levels.

Effectiveness of related measures: Through the issuance and implementation of relevant documents and standards, new cement production capacity has been effectively controlled, and new cement clinker projects have been promoted to meet ultra-low emission requirements, achieving synergistic emission reduction of mercury.

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

The existing sources of mercury or mercury compounds listed in Article 8, Paragraph 2(e) of the Source Categories listed in Annex D, in China, involve coal-fired power plants, coal-fired industrial boilers, smelting and roasting processes used in non-ferrous metal production, waste incineration facilities, and cement clinker production facilities. According to Article 8, Paragraph 5, the measures taken and the progress made in reducing emissions are as follows:

1. Coal-fired Power Plants

Relevant measures mainly include:

implementing the "Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Thermal Power Plants" (GB 13223–2011), which stipulates emission limits for mercury. Some provinces have issued local emission standards that are stricter than the national standard based on management requirements.

The "Guidelines for Feasible Technologies for Pollution Prevention and Control in Thermal Power Plants" (HJ2301–2017) clarifies feasible technologies for mercury pollution prevention and control in thermal power plants.

The "Action Plan for Continuous Improvement of Air Quality" requires support for clean energy substitution for self-owned coal-fired units; and high-quality promotion of ultra-low emission retrofitting of key industries such as steel, cement, and coking, as well as coal-fired boilers. Highly efficient treatment technologies such as limestone-gypsum desulfurization, selective catalytic reduction (SCR) denitrification, and baghouse dust collection are commonly used to simultaneously achieve synergistic and efficient mercury removal.

Progress

Results of related measures: By the end of 2024, 1.12 billion kilowatts of coal-fired power capacity nationwide had completed ultra-low emission retrofitting, accounting for 96% of the total installed capacity nationwide, achieving synergistic emission reduction of mercury.

▼ 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. Coal-fired Industrial Boilers

Relevant measures mainly include:

implementing the "Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Boilers" (GB 13271–2014), of which coal-fired power generation boilers with a capacity of 65t/h or above, excluding stoker boilers and pulverized coal boilers, implement the "Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Thermal Power Plants" (GB 13223–2011), which specifies emission limits for mercury. Some provinces have issued local emission standards that are stricter than the national standards based on management requirements.

The "Technical Guidelines for Feasible Pollution Prevention and Control of Industrial Boilers" (HJ 1178—2021) clarifies feasible technologies for mercury pollution prevention and control in industrial boilers.

The "Action Plan for Continuous Improvement of Air Quality" requires that by 2025, cities that fail to meet PM2.5 standards should basically eliminate coal-fired boilers of 10 tons/hour or less; key areas for air pollution prevention and control should basically eliminate coal-fired boilers of 35 tons/hour or less, as well as coal-fired facilities such as tea boilers, commercial stoves, grain drying equipment, and agricultural product processing facilities; fully utilize the heating capacity of combined heat and power plants of 300,000 kilowatts and above, and shut down or integrate coal-fired boilers within a 30-kilometer heating radius; and promote high-quality ultra-low emission retrofitting of coal-fired boilers, with key areas basically completing this by 2025.

The Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the "Technical Guidelines for Assessment and Monitoring of Ultra-Low Emissions from Coal-fired Boilers," promoting the adoption of mature and applicable treatment technologies for ultra-low emission retrofitting of coal-fired industrial boilers, while simultaneously achieving synergistic and efficient mercury removal.

Progress

Results of related measures: The number of coal-fired boilers nationwide has decreased from more than 500,000 in 2013 to less than 100,000; the high-quality promotion of ultra-low emission retrofitting of coal-fired boilers has significantly improved the level of pollutant treatment and achieved synergistic emission reduction of mercury.

▼ 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. Smelting and roasting processes used in non-ferrous metal production

Relevant measures mainly include:

implementing the "Emission Standard of Pollutants for Lead and Zinc Industry" (GB 25466-2010), which specifies the emission limits for mercury in sintering and smelting flue gas; the "Technical Policy for Pollution Prevention and Control in Lead and Zinc Smelting Industry" (No. 18 of 2012) proposes efficient mercury recovery and mercury removal technologies for mercury-containing flue gas; implementing the "Emission Standard of Pollutants for Copper, Nickel and Cobalt Industry" (GB 25467-2010), which specifies the emission limits for mercury in smelting flue gas; and the "Guidelines for Feasible Technologies for Pollution Prevention and Control in Copper Smelting (Trial)" (No. 24 of 2015) clarifies desulfurization technologies with synergistic mercury removal capabilities.

The "Action Plan for Continuous Improvement of Air Quality" requires the promotion of in-depth pollution control in industries such as non-ferrous metals.

Progress

Results of related measures: The level of air pollutant control in the non-ferrous metal smelting industry has been significantly improved, and synergistic emission reduction of mercury has been achieved.

▼ 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. Waste Incineration Facilities

Relevant measures mainly include:

implementing the "Standard for Pollution Control of Municipal Solid Waste Incineration" (GB 18485-2014), the "Technical Standard for Municipal Solid Waste Incineration Treatment and

Energy Utilization Engineering" (GB/T 51452–2024), the "Standard for Pollution Control of Hazardous Waste Incineration" (GB 18484–2020), and the "Standard for Pollution Control of Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal" (GB 39707–2020), which respectively stipulate the emission limits for mercury in flue gas from municipal solid waste, hazardous waste, and medical waste incinerators. The "Guidelines for Best Feasible Technologies for Pollution Prevention and Control in Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal (Trial)" (No. 4 of 2012) clarifies feasible technologies for mercury pollution prevention and control during the treatment and disposal of medical waste.

Progress

Effectiveness of related measures: Air pollutant emissions from waste incineration have been effectively controlled, achieving synergistic reduction of mercury emissions.

▼ 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. Cement Clinker Production Facilities

Relevant measures mainly include:

implementing the "Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Cement Industry" (GB 4915–2013), which stipulates emission limits for mercury. Some provinces have issued local emission standards that are stricter than the national standard based on management requirements. The "Guidelines for Feasible Technologies for Pollution Prevention and Control in Cement Industry (Trial)" (No. 81 of 2014) clarifies feasible technologies for mercury pollution prevention and control in the cement industry.

The "Action Plan for Continuous Improvement of Air Quality" requires high-quality promotion of ultra-low emission retrofitting in key industries such as steel, cement, and coking, as well as coal-fired boilers. The "Opinions on Promoting the Implementation of Ultra-Low Emissions in the Cement Industry" requires that by the end of 2025, key regions should strive to complete the retrofitting of 50% of cement clinker production capacity; by the end of 2028, key regions should basically complete the retrofitting of cement clinker production enterprises, and the nation should strive to complete the retrofitting of 80% of cement clinker production capacity; and guiding enterprises to select mature and applicable environmental protection technologies according to their specific circumstances.

Progress

Results of related measures:

Through ultra-low emission retrofitting, the cement industry has significantly improved its air pollutant control level and achieved synergistic reduction of mercury emissions.

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

The list was last updated in 2020. See the attachment for details.

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

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▼ **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

Regarding Article 9 of the report, the relevant information for Question 1 is as follows:

China has formulated and implemented the "Water Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China," the "Soil Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China," and a series of related pollutant emission standards. Through the implementation of the aforementioned laws, policies, and standards, mercury release has been effectively controlled, and no release sources as described in Article 9, paragraph 2(b) of the Convention have been identified.

▼ **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.

(I) The following measures are provided:

(1) Regulations on the Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals (Decree No. 591 of the State Council)

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

(2) General Rules for Warehouse Storage of Hazardous Chemicals (GB15603-2022)

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

(II) The effectiveness of the relevant measures is as follows:

Mercury and mercury compounds as defined in Article 3 of the Convention have been included in the Catalogue of Hazardous Chemicals. In accordance with the Regulations on the Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals and its supporting policies, the General Rules for Warehouse Storage of Hazardous Chemicals (GB15603-2022), etc., the storage requirements for hazardous chemicals have been clarified, ensuring the safety of temporary environmentally harmless storage of mercury other than mercury waste.

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.

In accordance with the "Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste" and relevant identification standards for solid waste and hazardous waste, China uses a combination of inventory and threshold methods to identify mercury waste. China has established a comprehensive and systematic environmental management system for solid waste, implementing environmentally sound management at every stage of the generation, collection, storage, transportation, utilization, and disposal of all types of solid waste, including mercury waste.

(a) The following measures are provided:

(1) Standard for Pollution Control of Hazardous Waste Landfill (GB 18598-2019)

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

(2) Standard for Pollution Control of Storage and Landfill of General Industrial Solid Waste (GB 18599–2020)

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

(3) Standard for Pollution Control of Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (GB 16889–2024)

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

(4) Announcement on Issuing the <Guidelines for the Examination of Operating Licenses for Waste Mercuric Chloride Catalysts> (No. 11 of 2014)

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

(5) Measures for the Approval of Hazardous Waste Exports (issued by Order No. 47 of the State Environmental Protection Administration, amended according to Order No. 7 of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment)

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

http://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk02/201908/t20190826_729967.html

(II) The results provided are as follows:

China's existing environmental management measures for mercury-containing waste have played a good supporting role in fulfilling the obligations of the Convention.

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.

The following explanation is provided:

In China, waste composed of mercury or mercury compounds is classified as hazardous waste (if not a product) according to the "Solid Waste Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China," the "National Hazardous Waste List," and the "Hazardous Waste Identification Standards," and is subject to strict environmental harmlessness management. The final disposal method for hazardous waste is to be placed in hazardous waste landfills that meet environmental harmlessness standards. At the national level, there is currently no data on the quantity of waste composed of mercury or mercury compounds.

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

The relevant explanations are as follows:

At present, China has formulated and promulgated a series of documents related to the prevention and control of soil pollution involving mercury and mercury compounds, including laws, policies, standards, management and technology, and has basically established a technical standard system applicable to the whole process management of investigation and assessment, analysis and testing, risk control, pollution remediation, effect evaluation and quality control.

(1) The Soil Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China puts forward general requirements for the investigation, monitoring, assessment, prevention, protection, risk control and remediation of soil pollution prevention and control, including mercury pollution, from the legal level.

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

(2) The Soil Pollution Prevention and Control Action Plan has made a comprehensive strategic deployment for soil pollution prevention and control work, requiring the establishment of a regular investigation and assessment system for soil environmental quality, and mercury is one of the key heavy metals monitored.

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

(3) "Soil Environmental Quality Standard for Construction Land Soil Pollution Risk Control" (GB 36600—2018) stipulates the screening and control values for soil pollution risks in construction land, including mercury pollutants, as well as monitoring requirements.

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

(4) "Soil Environmental Quality Standard for Agricultural Land Soil Pollution Risk Control" (GB 15618—2018) stipulates the screening and control values for soil pollution risks in agricultural land, including mercury pollutants, as well as monitoring requirements.

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

(5) The Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Soil Pollution Sources requires the establishment of a source control policy and guarantee system that coordinates prevention and control of various elements and promotes joint supervision by multiple departments, so as to achieve full coverage supervision of the entire chain of soil pollution.

https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk03/202411/t20241108_1093746.html

(6) The State continues to carry out nationwide soil pollution status surveys and detailed investigations.

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 following information is provided:

China has incorporated mercury compliance tasks into national plans, programs, and initiatives through a series of policies and programs, actively promoting the implementation of related work and prioritizing the provision of various resources for compliance. National and local governments at all levels, as well as industry enterprises, have invested substantial funds and resources to actively implement the requirements of the Convention. Furthermore, the national treasury has provided financial support to ensure the smooth operation of routine compliance work.

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.

The specific details are as follows:

China actively contributes to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which is one of the funding mechanisms for the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Specifically, it contributed US\$22 million to the seventh capital increase phase and US\$31.9 million to the eighth capital increase phase.

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

This is a supplementary question; please choose not to answer.

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

(I) The relevant policies are as follows:

(1) The General Office of the State Council forwarded the "Guiding Opinions on Further Guiding and Regulating the Direction of Overseas Investment" issued by the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Commerce, the People's Bank of China, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which listed "overseas investment using outdated production equipment that does not meet the technical standards of the investment destination country" and "overseas investment that does not meet the environmental protection, energy consumption, and safety standards of the investment destination country" as restricted overseas investments.

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

(2) The General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council issued the "Guiding Opinions on Building a Modern Environmental Governance System", which encourages enterprises to participate in the construction of a green "Belt and Road" and drive the export of advanced environmental protection technologies, equipment, and production capacity.

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

(3) The National Development and Reform Commission and other departments issued the "Opinions on Promoting Green Development of the Belt and Road Initiative," proposing to strengthen green technology cooperation, leverage the role of mechanisms such as the Belt and Road Science and Technology Innovation Action Plan, support cooperation in the field of green technology such as cultural exchanges, joint research, and platform construction, implement special actions for technology transfer oriented towards sustainable development, build a Belt and Road green technology reserve, and promote the construction of green technology cooperation networks and bases.

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

(II) Information on capacity building and technical assistance provided is as follows:

In 2021, a training session on capacity building for compliance with the International Convention on the Environment in Chemicals was organized, inviting managers, experts, scholars, and technicians engaged in ecological and environmental protection work from China and countries participating in the Belt and Road Initiative to participate. The training session introduced China's progress in

compliance with the Convention from the aspects of compliance mechanisms, relevant laws and regulations, and mercury control technologies, and made a special introduction to China's environmental management of mercury-containing waste.

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

Please specify

This is a supplementary question; please choose not to answer.

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

The following explanation is provided:

(I) In terms of promoting and advancing the development of the latest environmentally friendly alternative technologies

: (1) Develop the "Key Technologies and Equipment for Circular Economy" special project, deploy the "Technology for Mercury Resource Recovery and Safe Utilization of Typical Mercury-Containing Waste" project, carry out research and development on mercury-containing hazardous waste resource recovery and safe utilization technology, form a complete set of technologies for mercury resource recovery and safe utilization of mercury-containing hazardous waste in the metallurgical and chemical industries, and support the green upgrading of China's mercury-related industries and the implementation of the Convention.

(2) The "Guidance Catalogue for Industrial Structure Adjustment (2024 Edition)" encourages the development and application of mercury recovery and treatment technologies for mercury-containing waste and substitutes for mercury-containing products, and encourages various solid waste reduction, resource utilization, harmless treatment and comprehensive utilization projects.

(II) In terms of promoting technology transfer and dissemination:

(1) Establish a professional Chinese and English website "China Mercury Control Action Network" <http://www.mercury.org.cn/>.

(2) Create a WeChat public account "Weiyen Mercury Compliance" for mercury compliance consultation and popular science knowledge dissemination.

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.

The following measures are proposed:

(1) Establish a professional Chinese and English website, "China Mercury Control Action Network", <http://www.mercury.org.cn/>, and a platform website for introducing and exchanging mercury

pollution prevention and control engineering technologies, <http://mppc.basic.cas.cn/>.

(2) Establish a WeChat public account, "Micro-Talk on Mercury Compliance", for mercury-related compliance consultation and popular science knowledge dissemination.

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.

The following information is provided:

(1) Formulate laws, regulations, policies and standards such as the "Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases", the "Technical Guidelines for Occupational Health Risk Assessment of Chemical Hazards in the Workplace", and occupational exposure limits for hazardous factors in the workplace, and protect workers' health through occupational health and safety protection.

(2) Formulate limits for mercury in food, toys, batteries, electronic products and other products, promote the establishment of green product standards, and protect consumers' health and safety.

(3) Formulate multiple pollutant emission standards and environmental quality standards related to mercury, reduce the emission and release of mercury, and minimize the health risks caused by mercury pollution by reducing ecological and environmental safety risks.

(4) Continuously strengthen supervision and guidance of medical institutions, promote the implementation of the "Notice on Further Promoting the Management of Oral Medical Services and Security", standardize oral diagnosis and treatment behavior, strengthen the management of the procurement and use of oral consumables, promote the procurement and use of safe and environmentally friendly materials, and reduce or avoid the use of silver amalgam materials.

(5) Continuously carry out national monitoring of residents' ecological environment and health literacy, and prevent health risks from pollutants such as mercury by improving the public's awareness and protection capabilities regarding environmental health risks.

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

Regarding Article 17 of the report, further information for Question 1 is provided as follows:

(1) Update contact point information in a timely manner.

- (2) Establish a "Domestic Compliance Work" column on the website of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment to introduce compliance information.
- (3) Send personnel to Germany and Switzerland in 2024 to exchange experiences on permanent storage and harmless treatment of mercury waste.
- (4) Send personnel in 2024 to participate in the third meeting of the ad hoc working group of the Science and Policy Committee on Further Promoting Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste and Preventing Pollution, with no limit on the number of members, to exchange and discuss matters related to "establishing an intergovernmental science and policy committee on chemicals, waste and pollution".

▼ 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

(a) The following measures and information will be provided:

- (1) A special column on "Domestic Compliance Work" will be set up on the website of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment to introduce compliance information.
- (2) A professional Chinese and English website, "China Mercury Control Action Network", will be established: <http://www.mercury.org.cn/>.
- (3) A WeChat public account, "Micro-Talk on Mercury Compliance", will be established to provide consultation on mercury compliance and popularize scientific knowledge.
- (4) Pocket books such as "Mercury Treasure Talks with You about the Convention: A Guide to the Minamata Convention on Mercury" and "Mercury Treasure Talks with You about Mercury", brochures on convention illustrations, brochures on convention introductions, display boards on convention requirements, and brochures on China's actions in implementing the Mercury Convention will be produced and distributed to the public.
- (5) Continue to carry out public awareness campaigns and other activities through projects such as the "Global Environment Facility – China Mercury-Containing Thermometer and Blood Pressure Monitor Production Elimination and Mercury-Free Product Application Demonstration Project" and the "Global Environment Facility – China PVC Production Mercury Reduction and Minimization Demonstration Project", to publicize the impact of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment, mercury and mercury compound substitutes, the requirements of the Convention and the progress of domestic compliance work.
- (6) In 2023, a training course on the whole-cycle pollution prevention and control of mercury catalysts used in calcium carbide-based polyvinyl chloride (PVC) was organized. The training was conducted for stakeholders such as PVC production enterprises, industry associations, research institutes, and local environmental management departments. The training covered policy standards for the PVC production industry, the latest negotiation progress of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, verification of the reduction of mercury consumption per unit of product in PVC production,

technical specifications for mercury pollution control in the production, use and recycling process of PVC industrial mercury catalysts, evaluation index system for clean production in the caustic soda and PVC industry, relevant standards and specifications for hazardous waste, research and development and application of mercury emission reduction technologies for PVC production, and evaluation of the application of different types of mercury-free catalysts.

(II) The following information on the results was provided:

The Convention was widely publicized through websites, WeChat public accounts, brochures, and exchange meetings, which promoted and facilitated public awareness of mercury and mercury compounds.

(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

Regarding Article 19, Question 1 of the report, the following information is provided:

(1) The National Human Biomonitoring Project was organized and carried out. During the reporting period, two rounds of national human biomonitoring were conducted. A representative population aged 6 months to 79 years was surveyed nationwide to explore the internal exposure level and health risks of mercury. Dynamic monitoring of the chemical substances in the human body environment throughout the entire life cycle was achieved, and the distribution characteristics and exposure status of mercury in the blood and urine of the population were systematically understood.

(2) The National Key Research and Development Program "Key Technologies and Equipment for Circular Economy" was developed. The "Technology for the Recovery and Safe Utilization of Mercury Resources in Typical Mercury-Containing Waste" project was deployed. Research and development of technologies for the recovery and safe utilization of mercury-containing hazardous waste resources were carried out. A complete set of technologies for the recovery and safe utilization of mercury resources in mercury-containing hazardous waste in the metallurgical and chemical industries was formed to support the green upgrading of the national mercury-related industries and the implementation of the Convention.

(3) The Minamata Convention on Mercury was continuously organized and monitored to assess the effectiveness of its implementation, accumulating relevant monitoring data for the assessment of the effectiveness of the Convention's implementation.

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

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

(Article 21, Paragraph 1)

At present, China's existing mercury-using processes still face problems and challenges in achieving mercury-free alternatives, such as uncertainties in technical and economic feasibility and unclear environmental risks of alternative technologies.

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

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

(1) Based on the circumstances that may arise in each Party, in Article 5, Question 5 of the Report, it is recommended to add the option "No – No development of any facility that was not present before the entry into force of the Convention and which is intended to use mercury or mercury compounds."

(2) Based on the circumstances that may arise in each Party, in Article 7, Question 2 of the Report, it is recommended to add the option "No – No artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing activities have been found within the territory of the Party."