2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 16 December 2025

REPORTING PERIOD:
1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party
Georgia

Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited
17 July 2023

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party
15 October 2023

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution
Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Goergia

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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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- ◉ No

○ Yes

○ The importing party has relied on paragraph 7 of article 3

Part E - Additional comments on this article

Export and import of certain mercury compounds (Listed under Rotterdam Convention annex III) is prohibited by The Governmental decree N263 (13.06.2016) “on Rule of Import and Export of Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides and Implementation of Prior Informed Consent Procedure”. Decree is aligned with Rotterdam Convention and Regulation (EU) 649/2012 concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals (EU Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Regulation).

▼ 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.
Based on the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Government decree No. 349 of 12 August 2025, “On the Approval of the Rule for the Implementation and Regulation of the Import, Export, and Transit of Mercury and Mercury-added products under the Procedure of Prior Informed Consent” has been adopted. According to Article 6. Regulation of Mercury-Enriched Products - 1. The production, import, and export of mercury-enriched products specified in Annex 1 to this Regulation shall be prohibited. The dates of prohibition are specified in Annex 1 and are the dates provided for by the Convention, after which the production, export, and import of the products shall no longer be permitted.

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

○ Yes

◉ No

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

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

○ Yes

◉ No

If the party answered no to question 4.3(A) above, please explain
According to Minamata initial assessment report (carried out in the scope of GEF/UNDP project “Strengthen national decision making towards ratification of the Minamata Convention and build capacity towards implementation of future provisions” in 2017) mercury based dental amalgam are not used anymore for filling the tooth cavities. Mercury dental amalgams are no more imported, and therefore, there are no longer in use for over 10 years (2017 data).

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

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)

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 the party answered no - no action taken, please explain.
challenges in carrying out of an assessment of the risks and benefits of the products.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

lack of capacities and technical experts

▼ 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

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)

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

no such facilities exist in the territory of Georgia

▼ 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

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
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Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 8: EMISSIONS

8.1: Identify any Annex D source categories for which there are new sources of emissions of mercury or mercury compounds as defined in paragraph 2 (c) of article 8.

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

- ☐ Coal-fired power plants
- ☐ Coal-fired industrial boilers
- ☐ Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals
- ☐ Waste incineration facilities
- ☐ Cement clinker production facilities

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

- ○ Yes

◉ No (please explain)

No (please explain)
Have not been a party for 5 years. Georgia currently does not operate large coal-fired power plants. A few coal-fired industrial boilers are used for clinker and lead production. 2 clinker production plants and about 20 waste incineration plants are operating in the country at the moment, which are subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedure, and an Environmental Decision is required for them. The Law of Georgia on Industrial Emissions (adopted June 29, 2023) – requires ELVs based on BAT as part of the integrated permitting system (scheduled to enter into force on 1 September 2026). The Law sets general transitional provisions for existing sources. The Draft by-law on Combustion Plants (to be adopted in 2026) sets technical requirements, emission limits, monitoring obligations, and compliance mechanisms for combustion plants with a total rated thermal input of 50 MW or more. The Draft by-law on Waste Incineration and Co-Incineration Plants – sets ELVs for air pollutants and water discharge (to be adopted in 2026). The Draft by-law on Cement, Lime and Magnesium Oxide Production has been developed (to be adopted by in 2026).

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
Georgia currently does not operate large coal-fired power plants.

Progress
{Empty}

▼ 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
A few coal-fired industrial boilers are used for clinker and lead production. 2 clinker production plants and 1 lead production plant are operating in the country at the moment,

which are subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedure, and an Environmental Decision is required for them. The Law of Georgia on Industrial Emissions (adopted June 29, 2023) – requires ELVs based on BAT as part of the integrated permitting system. The Draft by-law on Combustion Plants (to be adopted in 2026) sets technical requirements, emission limits, monitoring obligations, and compliance mechanisms for combustion plants with a total rated thermal input of 50 MW or more.

Progress
The Law of Georgia on Industrial Emissions enters into force on 1 September 2026 for new facilities and on 1 March 2029 for existing facilities.

▼ 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
- [x] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] 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
There are a few secondary lead and aluminum production plants in Georgia, and Hg emissions from these plants are negligible once the relevant ores are not processed during the production. Secondary lead and aluminum production are subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedure, and an Environmental Decision is required for them. The Law of Georgia on Industrial Emissions (adopted June 29, 2023) – requires ELVs based on BAT as part of the integrated permitting system (scheduled to enter into force on 1 September 2026). The Law sets transitional provisions for existing sources.

Progress
The Law of Georgia on Industrial Emissions enters into force on 1 September 2026 for new facilities and in 2028-2031 for existing facilities.

▼ WASTE INCINERATION FACILITIES

- [ ] A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] 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
Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources; Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
Around 20 waste incineration plants are operating in Georgia at the moment, which are subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedure, and an Environmental Decision is required for them. Detailed requirements and emission limit values are established by the Technical Regulation N325 (08.06.2018) on Waste Incineration and Co-incineration.

Progress
The Law of Georgia on Industrial Emissions (adopted June 29, 2023) – requires ELVs based on BAT as part of the integrated permitting system. The Draft by-law on Waste Incineration and Co-Incineration Plants – sets ELVs for air pollutants and water discharge (to be adopted in 2026) in line with BAT conclusions. The Law enters into force on 1 September 2026 for new facilities and on March 2031 for existing waste incineration plants.

▼ CEMENT CLINKER PRODUCTION FACILITIES

- [ ] A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] 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
Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources; Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
2 clinker production plants are operating in the country at the moment, which are subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedure, and an Environmental Decision is required for them. The Law of Georgia on Industrial Emissions (adopted June 29, 2023) – requires ELVs based on BAT as part of the integrated permitting system. The Draft by-law on Combustion Plants (to be adopted in 2026) sets technical requirements, emission limits, monitoring obligations, and compliance mechanisms for combustion plants with a total rated thermal input of 50 MW or more. The Draft by-law on Cement, Lime and Magnesium Oxide Production has been developed (to be adopted by in 2026) and sets technical requirements, emission limits, monitoring obligations, and compliance mechanisms for clinker production processes.

Progress
The Law on Industrial Emissions enters into force on 1 September 2026 for new facilities and in 2029-2030 for existing clinker plants.

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

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

If yes, please explain how the criteria for any category include at least 75 percent of the emissions from that category and explain how the party took into account guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

Georgia's annual air emissions inventory report estimates emissions of Hg based on EMEP/EEA Emission Inventroy Guidebook from 15 source categories, including:
1. Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries and construction: Non-metallic minerals
2. Consumption of POPs and heavy metals
(e.g. electrical and scientific equipment)
3. Iron and steel production
4. Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries and construction: Iron and steel
5. Residential: Stationary
6. Public electricity and heat production
7. Clinical waste incineration
8. Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries and construction: Food processing, beverages and tobacco
9. Industrial waste incineration
10. Commercial/institutional: Stationary
11. Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: Stationary
12. Glass production
13. Fugitive emissions oil: Refining / storage
14. National navigation (shipping)
15. Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries and construction: Pulp, Paper and Print

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

Georgia has not yet formally adopted a comprehensive national plan under Article 8 that sets out specific measures, targets, goals, and expected outcomes for controlling mercury emissions from relevant sources. However, preparatory work has been carried out with UNDP/GEF support, including the national mercury inventory, development of a National Mercury Profile, assessment of regulatory and institutional frameworks, and ongoing capacity-building projects aimed at improving mercury management and aligning with Minamata Convention obligations.

▼ 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)

Please indicate the measures taken to address releases from relevant sources and the effectiveness of those measures.

The national mercury inventory in Georgia was developed using the UN Environment Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases, Level 1 approach. Results from the Level 1 Inventory identified several key sectors that are responsible for emissions and releases of mercury in Georgia.
Total estimated releases of mercury in Georgia were estimated to be 4,200 kg Hg/y in 2014. Primary metal production (including industrial gold mining and pig iron production) was responsible for the highest amount of mercury releases 1,898 kg Hg/y (to all environmental media). The use and disposal of mercury-added products also represents a major source of mercury releases, totally 1,165 kg Hg/y, of switches and thermometers had the highest individual contributions. The production of cement contributed an additional 219 kg Hg/y, while energy consumption including

the combustion of coal, oil and biomass contributed 131 kg Hg/y. Mercury releases from the incineration
of medical waste and open waste burning is estimated to be 449 kg Hg/y.
Results from the Level 1 inventory provided information on four different output pathways for mercury: 1) emissions to air, 2) direct releases to water, 3) direct releases to land, and 4) others. The 'other' category includes output pathways for by-products, general waste and sector-specific waste treatment. Below is a brief summary of mercury emissions and releases to each of these output pathways, identifying the major sectors responsible for these emissions and releases.
Emissions to air: The estimated mercury emission to air is 1170 kg Hg/y. The primary sector responsible
for emissions to air is waste incineration and open waste burning 449 kg/y, use and disposal of mercury added products 254 kg Hg/y, cement production 164.2 kg Hg/y, as well as primary metal production and coal combustion.
Releases to Water: Releases to water totally estimated 240 kg Hg/y. The main sources include waste water system/treatment and the use and disposal of mercury added products, including thermometers, laboratory chemicals, and gauges. Informal dumping, particularly in steep-sloped areas and rural communities where little or no formal waste collection system is present, also represents a significant source of mercury releases to water. Although industrial gold production in Georgia, there is loss of mercury to water that occurs during the crushing, grinding and washing of gold ore.
Releases to Land: Mercury releases to land totally estimated 2140 kg Hg/y. The primary source category is primary metal production, which includes industrial gold mining. The use and disposal of mercury added products totals more than 328.5 kg Hg/y. Informal dumping of waste 323.2 kg/y also represent significant sources of mercury release to land. The total amount of mercury released to land from the burial of individuals with dental amalgam is estimated at 122.7 kg Hg/y. During the inventory, it was determined that dental amalgams are no longer utilized by the vast majority of dentists in Georgia and it is thought that this output pathway will not be a significant source of mercury releases to land in the near future.
Other: Mercury releases associated with output pathways for by-products, general waste and sector-specific waste totaled 740 kg Hg/y. The primary contributor to this category is the use and disposal of mercury added products, including the disposal of items such as switches and relays, thermometers, polyurethane, and laboratory and medical equipment. It is important to note that many of these values are derived from relatively course estimates that likely represent an overestimation.
In addition to mercury-containing products, waste from primary metal production, by-products associated with cement production and waste water are large contributors of mercury to the Other category

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

The national mercury inventory was conducted (2014-2017 UNDP-GEF) using the inventory Level 1 approach (UNEP Level I toolkit methodology) and there is a need to expand and improve on this approach. During the inventory development, it became apparent that there is a general lack of information on Hg exposure in humans and there is also limited on Hg concentrations in environmental media (e.g., fish, birds) that are important for future effectiveness evaluation of the Minamata Convention.
Decree of the Government of Georgia No. 501 of November 10, 2025 "On Approval of Technical Regulations on the Degree of Soil Pollution" was elaborated and adopted by the government of Georgia in order to protect soil quality and prevent and/or limit the entry of pollutants into the soil. Decree establishes maximum permissible concentrations (MPCs) of chemical substances, including mercury (2.1 mg/kg), in soil.
The Law of Georgia on Water Resources Management was adopted by the Parliament of Georgia in 2023, introducing new principles for the management, protection, and regulation of the country's

water resources. The work is currently ongoing to develop the secondary legislation, which will also address issues such as water quality standards. These standards must be adopted by 1 September 2026 and will incorporate provisions related to the pollution of water bodies, including contamination by mercury and its compounds.
New law of Georgia Environmental Assessment Code provides the basis for Georgia to address releases of mercury to land and water. However, there will be a need to further elaborate on the approach and methodology for assessing releases.

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

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

○ Yes

◉ No (please explain)

○ Do not know (please explain)

If no, please explain
Interim storage of mercury and mercury compounds, other than wastes is not regulated. Hence, relevant system and institutional- level capacities for such actions are absent. Technical and Donor support is needed.

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
Waste Management legislation (classification, transportation, treatment, disposal etc.) fully harmonized with the EU Waste Directive covers Mercury containing waste management aspects. The Governmental decree N326 (25.05.2020) "on the Management of Waste Electronic and Electric Equipment" (WEEE) sets special treatment rules for mercury containing components.
The Government Decree N324 (25.05. 2020) "On Approval of Technical Regulation on Batteries and Accumulators Waste Management" limits the content of mercury in batteries and accumulators (other than for medical equipment and alert/emergency systems) to 0.0005% of its total weight.
The Government Decree N421 (11.08.2015) ""On Construction, Operation, Closure and After-care of Landfills" harmonized with 1999/31/EC Landfill directive sets waste acceptance criterias and limit values for the mercury containing waste for all types of landfills (hazardous, non-hazardous and inert waste landfills).
Transit and import of mercury-containing waste on the territory of Georgia is prohibited in accordance with the Law of Georgia "on Waste Import, Export and Transit" elaborated in compliance with Basel Convention.

☑ 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)

Please describe measure and effectiveness of measures
Mercury containing waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner

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

Please describe measure and effectiveness of measures
Transit and import of hazardous waste on the territory of Georgia is prohibited in accordance with the Law of Georgia "on Waste Import, Export and Transit" elaborated in compliance with Basel Convention.

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.
There is no transit or import of mercury-containing waste into the country.

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.
Three companies have environmental permits to process mercury-containing waste (Demercurization, under waste disposal operation D9).
mercury containing waste amount disposed per years:
2021 - 4530kg (140 kg of thermometers, 4390 kg of lamps);
2022 - 3245kg (40 kg of thermometers, 3205 kg of lamps);
2023 - 5121 kg (10 kg of thermometers, 5111 kg of lamps);
2024 - 7608 kg (200 kg of thermometers, 7408 kg of lamps);
2025 - 443 kg (5 kg of thermometers, 438 kg of lamps).

The mercury-contaminated filters are being stored and have not yet been disposed of.

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
Data readily available on contaminated sites is not present in the country, given that there is no inventory system in place for carrying out inventory and assessment of contaminated sites. Therefore, significant resources and knowledge are required to generate new data. Under the new Waste Management Strategy (2016-2030) and Action Plan (2022-2026), Georgia committed itself to improving the regulatory and policy framework for hazardous waste management, including the management of contaminated sites and carrying out an inventory of sites contaminated with hazardous wastes, including mercury.

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
Based on the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Government decree No. 349 of 12 August 2025, "On the Approval of the Rule for the Implementation and Regulation of the Import, Export, and Transit of Mercury and Mercury-added products under the Procedure of Prior Informed Consent" has been adopted.
The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia is the policy-making body in the field of import, export and transit of mercury and mercury-added products in Georgia.
Administrative functions related to the import, export and transit of mercury and mercury-added products in Georgia are carried out by the National Environmental Agency, a LEPL within the Ministry.

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.
Georgia is a country with an economy in transition.

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
Georgia is a country with economy in transition.

Please provide comments, if any.
{Empty}

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Please specify
Georgia is a country with economy in transition.

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Please specify
The project “Strengthening synergies, reporting and national capacities between the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minamata Conventions and SAICM for the sustainable management of chemicals and waste in Georgia” is underway within the framework of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Special Programme. The project aims to promote the sustainable management of chemicals and the effective implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minamata Conventions and SAICM in Georgia by strengthening institutional capacity and the legal framework.
In cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), within the framework of the 8th cycle of the Global Environment Facility (GEF-8), it is planned to launch the project “Promoting the implementation of the Minamata Convention through integrated governance, new technological infrastructure and targeted engagement”.
The project “Strengthening national capacities and awareness to ensure compliance with the Minamata Convention” of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) was approved in 2024 and Implementation will start soon.

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
Georgia is a country with economy in transition.

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.

An information campaign has been carried out by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Global Environment Facility (GEF) under their joint project in support of the ratification of the Minamata Convention in Georgia. informational video has been prepared and uploaded on the YouTube website (Do's and Don'ts of dealing with mercury. What to do if a mercury thermometer breaks. All instructions in a single video - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-lCf62XDeO0). The video was also shared on television and Facebook.

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

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

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 18: PUBLIC INFORMATION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

The effects of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment
An information campaign has been carried out by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Global Environment Facility (GEF) under their joint project in support of the ratification of the Minamata Convention in Georgia. informational video has been prepared and uploaded on the Youtube website (Do's and Don'ts of dealing with mercury. What to do if a mercury thermometer breaks. All instructions in a single video - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-lCf62XDeO0). The video was also shared on television and Facebook. An information leaflet was published, providing useful information on the use and safety rules of household appliances containing mercury.

- ☐ 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
With cooperation with The Regional Environmental Centre for the Caucasus (REC Caucasus) series of trainings and awareness raising has been carried out in the scope of the The project "Strengthening synergies, reporting and national capacities between the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minamata Conventions and SAICM for the sustainable management of chemicals and waste in Georgia" within the framework of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Special Programme (2020-2024).

(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

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

Part E - Additional comments on this article

The national mercury inventory was conducted using the inventory Level 1 approach (UNEP Level I toolkit methodology) and there is a need to expand and improve on this approach. During the inventory development, it became apparent that there is a general lack of information on Hg exposure in humans and there is also limited on Hg concentrations in environmental media (e.g., fish, birds) that are important for future effectiveness evaluation of the Minamata Convention.

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

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

Georgia's Law on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and the Waste Management Code together provide a structure for effective compliance with Articles 10 and 11 of the Convention.
However, a lack of organizational and human capacity to monitor the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and no existing facility for the environmentally sound interim storage of mercury-containing hazardous wastes presents a challenge for the complete implementation
of the convention. There is an overall lack of public awareness about the risks associated with mercury exposure in Georgia. An awareness raising campaign will be an important component of any future implementation activities. Lack of institutional capacities to collect, process, store and make publicly available data on primary sources, including stocks of hazardous chemicals, products containing hazardous chemicals, industrial uses of hazardous chemicals, hazardous wastes and contaminated sites
as well as on environmental releases (air emissions and land and water discharges).

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

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

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