

2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 31 March 2026



REPORTING PERIOD:

1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

Attachments can be found on the website

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party

Ghana

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

23 March 2017

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

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AUTHORITY

Title of Contact Officer

Mr.

Name of Contact Officer

Lovelace Sarpong

Mailing address

P.O Box M326 ACCRA

Telephone number

+233501301438 / +233 249113845

Fax number

{Empty}

E-mail

lasarpong@gmail.com

Second E-mail

lasarpong@gmail.com

Web page

{Empty}

3. Information about the contact officer submitting the reporting format if different from the above

Focal Point is submitting the national report

- ☒ Information is submitted by the national focal point
- ☐ Information is submitted through the national focal point by the contact officer

▼ ART. 3: MERCURY SUPPLY SOURCES AND TRADE

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

- ☐ Yes – primary mercury mining with available data
- ☐ Yes – primary mercury mining with no available data
- ☒ No

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

It is suspected that Mercury could be coming in from illegal means through our porous borders but we do not have evidence of such imports.

▼ 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 Government of Ghana through the Ministry of Health, Ghana Health Service and the Ghana Dental Association has adopted a strategy of phasing out mercury containing thermometers and sphygmomanometers and phasing down dental amalgam. Dental amalgam is considered as cheap, affordable, and very effective as compared with the alternatives. The Government is promoting good oral hygiene to prevent dental caries and also minimization of dental amalgam waste as a strategy for phasing down the use of dental amalgam as well as sound management of the amalgam waste. The only drawback is that dental amalgam is still in the training of dentist even. The Authority is working with the Ghana Health Service to promote the transitioning to mercury free alternatives.

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

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

If yes, for which products (please list)?

- ☒ Batteries, except for button zinc silver oxide batteries with a mercury content < 2% and button zinc air batteries with a mercury content < 2%
- ☒ Button zinc silver oxide batteries with a mercury content < 2% and button zinc air batteries with a mercury content < 2%
- ☒ Switches and relays, except very high accuracy capacitance and loss measurement bridges and high frequency radio frequency switches and relays in monitoring and control instruments with a maximum mercury content of 20 mg per bridge, switch or relay.
- ☒ Very high accuracy capacitance and loss measurement bridges and high frequency radio frequency switches and relays in monitoring and control instruments with a maximum mercury content of 20 mg per bridge switch or relay, except those used for research and development purposes
- ☒ Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) for general lighting purposes that are ≤ 30 watts with a mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp burner
- ☒ Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) for general lighting purposes that are > 30 watts
- ☒ Compact fluorescent lamps with an integrated ballast (CFL.i) for general lighting purposes that are ≤ 30 watts with a mercury content not exceeding 5 mg per lamp burner
- ☒ Compact fluorescent lamps with a non-integrated ballast (CFL.ni) for general lighting purposes that are ≤ 30 watts with a mercury content not exceeding 5 mg per lamp burner

- ☒ Linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) for general lighting purposes: (a) Triband phosphor < 60 watts with a mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp; (b) Halophosphate phosphor ≤ 40 watts with a mercury content exceeding 10 mg per lamp
- ☒ Linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) for general lighting purposes: (a) Halophosphate phosphor ≤ 40 watts with a mercury content not exceeding 10 mg per lamp; (b) Halophosphate phosphor > 40 watts
- ☒ Linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) for general lighting purposes: (a) Triband phosphor < 60 watts with a mercury content not exceeding 5 mg/lamp; (b) Triband phosphor ≥ 60 watts with a mercury content not exceeding 5 mg per lamp; (c) Triband phosphor ≥ 60 watts with a mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp
- ☒ Non-linear fluorescent lamps (NFLs) (e.g., U-bend and circular) for general lighting purposes: (a) Triband phosphor, all wattages;
- ☒ (b) Halophosphate phosphor, all wattages
- ☒ High pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV) for general lighting purposes
- ☒ Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays: (a) Short length (≤ 500 mm) with mercury content exceeding 3.5 mg per lamp; (b) Medium length (> 500 mm and ≤ 1,500 mm) with mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp; (c) Long length (> 1,500 mm) with mercury content exceeding 13 mg per lamp
- ☒ Cold cathode fluorescent lamps (CCFL) and external electrode fluorescent lamps (EEFL) of all lengths for electronic displays, not included in the listing directly above
- ☒ Cosmetics (with mercury content above 1 ppm), including skin lightening soaps and creams, and not including eye area cosmetics where mercury is used as a preservative and no effective and safe substitute preservatives are available
- ☒ Cosmetics, including skin-lightening soaps and creams, and not including eye area cosmetics where mercury is used as a preservative and no effective and safe substitute preservatives are available
- ☒ Pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics
- ☒ 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
- ☒ Strain gauges to be used in plethysmographs;
- ☒ The following electrical and electronic measuring devices except those installed in large-scale equipment or those used for high precision measurement, where no suitable mercury-free alternative is available: (a) Melt pressure transducers, melt pressure transmitters and melt pressure sensors
- ☒ Mercury vacuum pumps
- ☒ Tyre balancers and wheel weights
- ☒ Photographic film and paper
- ☒ Propellant for satellites and spacecraft

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

The Government of Ghana through the Ministry of Health, Ghana Health Service and the Ghana Dental Association has adopted a strategy of phasing out mercury containing thermometers and sphygmomanometers and phasing down dental amalgam. Dental amalgam is considered as cheap, affordable, and very effective as compared with the alternatives. The Government is promoting good oral hygiene to prevent dental caries and also minimization of dental amalgam waste as a strategy for phasing down the use of dental amalgam as well as sound management of the amalgam waste.

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 no to question 4.3(B) above, please explain

while we have not legislated the exclusion of dental amalgam in the delivery of dental services a number of health facilities have stopped the use of dental amalgam. However dental amalgam is still being used for training at the dental school

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.

While awareness is still on going there the need to develop legislation to enforce the article 4 as appropriate

Part E – Additional comments on this article

Ghana's Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) identified the health sector as a significant contributor to mercury emissions due to the widespread use of mercury-containing medical devices, including thermometers, sphygmomanometers, and dental amalgam. To support the reduction of Mercury use in Ghana's health sector, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), through its Specific International Program (SIP), provided financial assistance for the phase-out or reduction of these mercury-laden devices. As a result, the project-built capacity and raised awareness among key stakeholders in the health sector, developed standards for mercury-free medical devices, and established a national calibration center for the health sector

▼ 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)

If no to either of the questions above, has the party registered for an exemption pursuant to article 6?

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

If yes, for which process(es)?

- ☒ Chlor-alkali production
- ☒ Acetaldehyde production in which mercury or mercury compounds are used as a catalyst

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)

If yes, please provide information on these measures.

There are no known facilities engaged in the primary production of polyurethane compounds used in the secondary production of polyurethane foams. There is Ghana Standard for Environment and Health Protection – Requirement for Ambient Air Quality and Point Source/Stack Emissions (GS 1236:2019). This set the limit for environmental emissions which includes mercury and mercury compounds.

Furthermore the updated Environmental Protection Authority Law Act, 2025 (Act 1125) Section 12 has established an over arching Committee to among others coordinate the implementation of the Chemical related MEAs including the Minamata Convention. The Act in Section 43(p) has also provided for the development of regulations for the Control of mercury on the environment and human health

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.

If yes, please provide information on the measures taken.

As part of the Environmental Assessment Procedure, facilities are discouraged to use substances that are harmful to human health and environment particularly when the substances are provided for international treaties ratified by the country. In particular the newly updated Environmental Protection Act, 2025 Act 1125 has established an over arching Committee to provide guidance on the implementation of Ghana's obligations in chemical related MEA including the Minamata Convention on mercury. The Act 1125 in Section 43(p) requests the Minister responsible for the environment in consultation with the governing board of the Authority to establish regulations for the control of mercury on the environment and human health. These are but a few new structures in place to promote the implementation of the Convention

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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

7.1: Have steps been taken to reduce, and where feasible eliminate, the use of mercury and mercury compounds in, and the emissions and releases to the environment of mercury from, artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing subject to article 7 within your territory?

☒ Yes

☐ No

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

If yes, please provide information on the steps.

1. A Minamata Convention Implementation Committee (MCIM) has been established in 2017 to coordinate the implementation of the Convention in Ghana
2. A Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) was conducted in 2018 to provide initial baseline of mercury emissions and releases in the ASGM sub-sector in Ghana
3. A Technical Working Group (TWG) for ASGM was formed in 2017 under the Committee to provide technical assistance for the preparation of the National Action Plan 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.
4. A baseline assessment of mercury uses and practices in the ASGM sub-sector has been conducted in 2019 to support the development of a National Action Plan
5. Engagements have been done in 2019 with selected ASGM districts for development of the health component under the NAP focusing on the health impacts of mercury use in ASGM for the development of a public health strategy
6. Under the NAP on ASGM, Ghana collaborated with World Health Organisation (WHO) to carry out Rapid Health Assessment to support the development of a Public Health strategy for the NAP on ASGM.
7. A National Action Plan (NAP) was developed in December 2020 and submitted to the Minamata Convention Secretariat. The NAP outlines a series of activities and strategies through which the objective of the Convention, in the area of ASGM will be achieved by Ghana. These include implementation strategies on formalization of the sector, promoting reduction of emissions, releases and risks of exposure to mercury; managing trade and preventing diversion of mercury and mercury compounds; involvement of stakeholders; strengthening public health initiatives aimed at prevention and mitigation of exposures; provision of information to miners and affected communities; and additional strategies including market-based mechanisms.
8. Since 2017, Government of Ghana has collaborated with non-governmental organisations and development partners to implement projects that seeks to reduce the use of mercury in the ASGM sub-sector. These include:
 - a. Global Opportunities for Long-term Development in Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Programme (GOLD+ programme)

In July 2020, Ghana was selected by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to be part of the second phase of its Global Opportunities for Long-term Development in Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Programme (GOLD+ programme). This programme is a USD 6.3 million special facility designed by the GEF to fast-track mercury reduction in the ASGM sector and to make small-scale mining cleaner, safer and profitable. UNDP is the lead agency and will be implementing the project with EPA and with support from UNIDO. The programme components include support the formalisation of the ASGM sector; granting of access to finance enhanced by financial inclusion and responsible supply chains; introduction of best available technologies for small scale mining and knowledge sharing, communication and local capacity building support.

b. Africa Environmental Health and Pollution Management Program (EHPMP)

The project is funded by the World Bank and aims to promote sustainable inclusive growth by improving access to environmental services through knowledge sharing and capacity building; strengthening human capital by improving health of vulnerable populations, especially women and children; complementing other regional initiatives and individual projects, focusing on competitiveness, sustainability and governance in Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Tanzania and Zambia. Components include: (1) institutional strengthening, capacity building and knowledge sharing; (2) support to policy dialogue and regulatory enhancements; and (3) demonstrating application of technological tools and economic approaches. In Ghana, it will improve artisanal practices of small-scale miners, enhance the sector's competitiveness (by adopting new mining technologies, improving land and water management), and protect the poor and vulnerable (by improving maternal and child health and labour practices).

c. Reduction of Mercury Use in the Artisanal & Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) Sector through the Development of Tailored Mercury-Free Processing Workflows for ASGM Operations in Ghana
This project is funded by the US Department of State and implemented by Friends of the Nation. It aims to develop mercury-free process flows for small scale miners, based on the typical characteristics of ores found in Ghana. The project will provide small-scale gold miners assistance in equipment selection, reagents, and increased recovery -- without the need for mercury -- based on the ore type. This information will allow miners to choose cost-effective approaches for their own mercury-free processes.

d. The Responsive Engagement and Collective Learning Approaches to Inform Mercury Substitution in ASGM, Ghana (RECLAIMS ASGM Ghana)

Funded by the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES), and implemented by the Fund for Peace, this project aims to reduce mercury use in ASGM through both technological and policy means. RECLAIMS is focusing on two key ASGM pilot areas, Western region in the south and Upper East region in the north, to demonstrate best practices and to engage in community sensitization, with the goal to replicate and scale up throughout the country. RECLAIMS will complement existing efforts of various government agencies on ASGM. RECLAIMS will coordinate

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ In progress

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

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please provide information

1. Ghana received support from UNITAR, GEF AND UNDP to develop Minamata Initial Assessment in 2018. As part of the support government officers were trained on how to conduct level one mercury inventory.

2. Ghana collaborated with UNIDO in 2018 to conduct a study of mercury and gold trade flows and regulatory frameworks in 12 ECOWAS member states (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Mali, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Togo.)

3. Ghana collaborated with WHO, GEF and UNIDO in 2020 to develop National Action Plan on ASGM (including capacity building on conducting mercury inventory)

4. Ghana is collaborating with upcoming projects (African Environmental Health and Pollution Management Program, Ghana Landscape Restoration and Small-Scale Mining Project, GOLD+)

5. Since 2018 Ghana has participated in exchange visits with Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia to learn best practices in formalizing the ASGM sector and value-addition of minerals

Since then Ghana through the World Bank and the UNDP and UNIDO has benefitted three funded projects from the Global Environment Fund Namely;

a. The Africa Environmental Health and Pollution Management Programme

b. planetGOLD project

c. The Landscape project on Small Scale Mining

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

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

Smelting and roasting process are used in the recycling processes of Used Lead Acid Batteries produce lead ingot. Even though industrial production takes in Ghana the gold ore in Ghana has negligible mercury content.

- ☒ Waste incineration facilities

Waste incineration facilities

There a few Waste incineration facilities in Ghana

- ☐ 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)

Ghana is yet to 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

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

1. Establishment of the Ghana National Cleaner Production Centre to develop and implement projects and activities that will promote resource efficiency and cleaner production activities in areas of energy, water and raw-material efficiency and waste management practices in industries that would result in reduced manufacturing cost, lowered pollution and improved health and safety performance.
2. Legislation (Environmental Protection Act, 2025 (Act 1124), Environmental Assessment Regulations, 2025 (LI 2504), Electronic and Other Wastes (Classification) Control and Management Regulations, 2016 (LI 2250), Environmental Protection (Air Quality Management) Regulations 2025, LI 2507, Requirements for Ambient Air Quality and Point Source/Stack Emissions-GS 1236:2019,
3. Specific conditions of permit, Imposition of fines and penalties).
4. Enforcement of the installation of appropriate pollution control system to meet regulatory standards
5. Establishment of an Environmental Performance Rating and Disclosure Tool (AKOBEN

Progress

1. Through the Ghana National Cleaner Production programmes, there is improved compliance in pollution control of manufacturing industries
2. The implementation of AKOBEN has resulted in improved environmental performance of manufacturing industries

▼ 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

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Progress

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▼ 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

1. Establishment of the Ghana National Cleaner Production Centre to develop and implement projects and activities that will promote resource efficiency and cleaner production activities in areas of energy, water and raw-material efficiency and waste management practices in industries that would result in reduced manufacturing cost, lowered pollution and improved health and safety performance.
2. Legislation (Environmental Protection Act, 2025 (Act 1124), Environmental Assessment Regulations, 2025 (LI 2504), Electronic and Other Wastes (Classification) Control and Management Regulations, 2016 (LI 2250), Environmental Protection (Air Quality Management) Regulations 2025, LI 2507, Requirements for Ambient Air Quality and Point Source/Stack Emissions-GS 1236:2019,
3. Specific conditions of permit, Imposition of fines and penalties).
4. Enforcement of the installation of appropriate pollution control system to meet regulatory standards

Progress

Through the Ghana National Cleaner Production programmes, there is improved compliance in pollution control of manufacturing industries

▼ 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

1. Establishment of the Ghana National Cleaner Production Centre to develop and implement projects and activities that will promote resource efficiency and cleaner production activities in areas of energy, water and raw-material efficiency and waste management practices in industries that would result in reduced manufacturing cost, lowered pollution and improved health and safety performance.
2. Legislation (Environmental Protection Act, 2025 (Act 1124), Environmental Assessment Regulations, 2025 (LI 2504), Electronic and Other Wastes (Classification) Control and Management Regulations, 2016 (LI 2250), Environmental Protection (Air Quality Management) Regulations 2025, LI 2507, Requirements for Ambient Air Quality and Point Source/Stack Emissions-GS 1236:2019
- Specific conditions of permit, Imposition of fines and penalties).
3. Enforcement of the installation of appropriate pollution control system to meet regulatory standards

Progress

1. Waste incineration facilities are required by law to submit annual reports of activities to the EPA.
2. Through the Ghana National Cleaner Production programmes, there is improved compliance in pollution control of manufacturing industries
3. The implementation of AKOBEN has resulted in improved environmental performance of manufacturing industries

▼ 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

1. Establishment of the Ghana National Cleaner Production Centre to develop and implement projects and activities that will promote resource efficiency and cleaner production activities in areas of energy, water and raw-material efficiency and waste management practices in industries that would result in reduced manufacturing cost, lowered pollution and improved health and safety performance.
2. Legislation (Environmental Protection Act, 2025 (Act 1124), Environmental Assessment Regulations, 2025 (LI 2504), Electronic and Other Wastes (Classification) Control and Management Regulations, 2016 (LI 2250), Environmental Protection (Air Quality Management) Regulations 2025, LI 2507, Requirements for Ambient Air Quality and Point Source/Stack Emissions-GS 1236:2019,
3. Specific conditions of permit, Imposition of fines and penalties).
4. Enforcement of the installation of appropriate pollution control system to meet regulatory standards

Progress

1. Waste incineration facilities are required by law to submit annual reports of activities to the EPA.
2. Through the Ghana National Cleaner Production programmes, there is improved compliance in pollution control of manufacturing industries
3. The implementation of AKOBEN has resulted in improved environmental performance of

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

Please explain

Ghana is yet to 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

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 December 2018

Please indicate where this inventory is available

Inventory is contained in the Ghana MIA Report of 2018 submitted to the Minamata Convention Secretariat
(see attached).

Attach

- [GHA_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

If yes, has the party submitted its national plan to the Conference of the Parties under this article no later than 4 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Please explain

Ghana is yet to take steps to develop a National Plan (Art. 20) on setting out the measures to be taken to control emissions from relevant sources and its expected targets, goals and outcomes.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 9: RELEASES

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Do not know (please explain)

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

1. Legislation (Environmental Protection Act, 2025 (Act 1124), Environmental Protection (Environmental Assessment Regulations, 2025 (LI 2504), Hazardous, Electronic and Other Wastes (Classification) Control and Management Regulations, 2016 (LI 2250), Environmental Protection (Air Quality Management) Regulations 2025, LI 2507 Requirements for Ambient Air Quality and Point Source/Stack Emissions-GS 1236:2019 have been enacted to control and manage hazardous chemicals including mercury releases into the environment.

2. In the health sector, trainings have been conducted for health workers on the health and environmental effects of mercury. The government in collaboration with UNDP under the Health-Care Waste Management project, supported health facilities in mercury phase out activities and awareness raising on the Minamata Convention. The project conducted an inventory of mercury containing devices (BP apparatus and thermometers) within 7 health facilities. This involved an assessment of the number of mercury-containing devices (damaged and in use) in these facilities. Data gathered were used in estimating the level of mercury use and possible mercury releases in the environment from these facilities.

3. Under the Reducing UPOPs and Mercury Releases from the Health Sector in Africa Project, health sector strategy was developed for phasing-down the use of mercury containing medical devices and products.

4. The Ministry of Health and Ghana Health Service has begun actions to implement the health sector strategy to phase down/phase out mercury-containing devices and dental amalgam. This is under

the Strengthening Ghana's Health Sector for the Implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury project) (Specific International Program 2020–2022)

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

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

When was the inventory last updated?

31 December 2018

Please indicate where this inventory is available.

[GHA_9.2.pdf](#)

Please explain

{Empty}

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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

Ghana is yet it to establish an interim storage facility to temporarily store mercury waste, however custodians of such waste as per the Environmental Protection Act, 2025 (Act 1124) are required to manage them in an environmental sound manner guided by BAT/BEP until a national interim storage facility is established

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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

Ghana has enacted implementing legislation for the Basel Convention for the Control and Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their disposal (including mercury waste). These are:

* Part 3 of Environmental Protection Act 2025(Act 1124)

* Hazardous, Electronic and Other Wastes (Classification), Control and Management Regulations, 2016 (L.I. 2250)

There are limitations in terms of scope (Ghana has only one identified waste management equipped to deal with mercury contaminated waste from the health sector). Currently, Ghana does not have any interim storage facility in place

☐ 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

Please describe measure and effectiveness of measures

Ghana has enacted implementing legislation for the Basel Convention for the Control and Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their disposal (including mercury waste). These are:

* Part 3 of Environmental Protection Act 2025(Act 1124)

* Hazardous, Electronic and Other Wastes (Classification), Control and Management Regulations, 2016 (L.I. 2250)

There are limitations in terms of scope (Ghana has only one identified waste management equipped to deal with mercury contaminated waste from the health sector). Currently, Ghana does not have any interim storage facility in place

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.

The laws have adequate fines and administrative charges to discourage offenders

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)

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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

Ghana intends to apply the guidance on managing contaminated sites to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

1. Ghana through the NAP on ASGM (2020), has mapped out hotspot contaminated sites in the ASGM sector based on historical knowledge as well as intensity of ASGM activities.

2. Based on the mapping, the country will develop strategies for identifying, assessing and remediating sites contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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

Ghana will identify resources required to implement national activities as part of the development of the NIP (Article 20).

1. Through the National Action Plan on ASGM, sources of funds from domestic and international partners were clearly identified. So far, resources from governmental, non-governmental, bilateral and multilateral sources, are being mobilized to support the implementation of the Convention. Some of the financial resources being mobilised are under the following projects:
 - a. Global Opportunities for Long-term Development in Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Programme (GOLD+ programme) – this is funded from the Global Environmental Facility Trust Fund
 - b. Africa Environmental Health and Pollution Management Program (EHPMP) – this is funded from the Global Environmental Facility Trust Fund through the World Bank
 - c. The Responsive Engagement and Collective Learning Approaches to Inform Mercury Substitution in ASGM, Ghana (RECLAIMS ASGM Ghana) funded by the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) and implemented by the Fund for Peace.
 - d. Reducing UPOPs and Mercury Releases from the Health Sector in Africa – National Component funded by the Global Environmental Facility Trust Fund through UNDP.
 - e. Strengthening Ghana's Health Sector for the Implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury project) (Specific International Program 2020–2022)
2. Governmental institutions such as the Environmental Protection Authority, Ghana Health Service, Minerals Commission who have responsibilities under the Convention, have mainstreamed their obligations in their workplans and are being implemented

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.

{Empty}

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

{Empty}

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

1. Ghana initiated an exchange programme with Togo to build and share experiences on hazardous waste management including mercury waste under the Basel Convention
2. Ghana hosted an exchange programme and experience sharing with the following countries , Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia to share information and learn best practices in formalizing the ASGM sector, reduction of mercury uses in ASGM sector and sound environmental management practice under the Africa Environmental Health and Pollution Management Project.

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please specify

Ghana has received support from GEF through UNIDO and UNDP to implement the planteGOLD project. Ghana has also received support from GEF through World bank to implement the Africa Environmental Health and Pollution Management Programme and the Ghana Land Scape Restoration and Small Scale Mining Projects which are all on-going.

Please provide comments, if any.

The support is assisting the country to fulfill its obligation under the Convention.

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

Under the planetGOLD project several experience sharing programmes both virtual and in person have been organized to share up to date information on mercury free technologies for small scale mining.

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.

1. As part of the NAP on ASGM, a Public Health Strategy was developed to strengthen public health initiatives aimed at prevention and mitigation of exposures
2. The Government of Ghana through the Ghana Health Service and Ministry of Health, with support from UNEP, has provided trainer of trainer capacity building to health workers, to train other health workers in their districts and community members on the exposures to mercury and their effects of human health. The project has also produced information, educational and communication materials for distribution at the health facilities.
3. Under the Reducing UPOPs and Mercury Releases from the Health Sector in Africa – National Component Project which was funded by the Global Environmental Facility Trust Fund through UNDP, the Government of Ghana through the Ministry of Health and Ghana Health Service was supported in phasing-down the use of Mercury containing medical devices and products, while improving practices for Mercury containing wastes with the objective to reduce releases of Mercury in support obligations under the Minamata Convention.
4. Under the African Health and Pollution Management Programme, Ghana has developed a Communication Strategy for raising awareness on the risk of exposure to mercury. The Strategy has been implemented to raise awareness on both radio, Television and Focal group discussions among stakeholders and vulnerable groups
5. The PlanetGOLD project has also developed a Health Education Manual on the risk of exposure to mercury which being implemented to train health workers in target areas

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.

Under the NAP on ASGM, Ghana collaborated with World Health Organization (WHO) to carry out Rapid Health Assessment to support the development of a Public Health strategy for the NAP on ASGM.

Under the SIP programme the capacity of health workers and technicians has been built on calibration of measuring devices.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

To support the reduction of Mercury use in Ghana's health sector, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), through its Specific International Program (SIP), provided financial assistance for the phase-out or reduction of these mercury-laden devices. As a result, the project-built capacity and raised awareness among key stakeholders in the health sector, developed standards for mercury-free medical devices, and established a national calibration center for the health sector

▼ ART. 17: INFORMATION EXCHANGE

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

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

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

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

1. Ghana has participated in the Conference of Parties of the Convention to share information and learn on best practices in formalizing the ASGM sector, reduction of mercury use in ASGM sector and

sound environmental management practices

2. Ghana has participated in a number of workshops and programmes to share experiences on toxicological , ecotoxicological and safe handling of mercury and mercury compounds.

☐ 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:

Mercury-added products

{Empty}

Manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used

{Empty}

Activities and processes that emit or release mercury or mercury compounds

Ghana is implementing three projects

1. The planetGOLD project

2. The Africa Environmental Health and Pollution Management Programme

3. to identify and share information mercury free technologies to minimize emission and release of mercury in the ASGM sector.

3. The Ghana landscape project on Small Scale Mining

These projects are being implemented among several countries to ensure experiences are shared among member countries.

☐ 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

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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

Ghana has developed a health education manual to raise awareness among health workers and other stakeholders and vulnerable groups on the risk of exposure to mercury and mercury and mercury compounds

☒ Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

In the ASGM sector, the government has partnered with NGOs to increase awareness on the health and environmental effects of mercury on miners and vulnerable populations in mining areas. With the support from academic institutions, research is being conducted to improve mercury free processing techniques for gold processing based on ore characteristics. For example, the University of Mines and Technology collaborated with Friends of the Nation to develop tailored Mercury-free workflows for ASGM operations and trained miners on the development of targeted, mercury-free process workflows based on the metallurgy and mineralogy of different ore bodies in Ghana's mining regions.

The planet GOLD project and the Africa Environmental Health Programme are all exploring the most efficient mercury free technologies based on ore types to meet the need of the local Small scale minning sector.

☐ The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17

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

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

the University of Mines and Technology developed tailored Mercury-free workflows for ASGM operations and trained miners on the development of targeted, mercury-free process workflows based on the metallurgy and mineralogy of different ore bodies in Ghana's mining regions.

☒ Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

Under the newly reviewed and updated Environmental Protection Act, 2025(Act 1124) an over aching committee has been established to ensure the effective implementation of all chemical related MEAs including the Minamata Convention. In particular a multi-stakeholder Minamata Convention Implementation Committee was established in 2018 to support the exchange of information and provide guidance for the implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

(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

Under the African Environmental Health and Pollution Management Project and the PlanetGOLD project, several IEC materials have been produced to raise awareness on the human health and environmental risk to 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

(Art. 19 (1) (a)–(g))

Part E – Additional comments on this article

Besides earlier information provided in the last full report where it was indicated that we have completed a MIA and NAP which has led to the development of a number of projects, Ghana is yet to develop a national implementation plan in accordance with Article 20 to ensure that all our obligations under the provision of the Convention are met entirely.

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

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

1. inadequate funding
2. Limited technical capacity

- 3. The text of the Convention is too technical
- 4. Limited human resources

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

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

{Empty}