2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 30 December 2025
*Question 11.1 amended by Jordan on 11 February 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
Jordan

Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited
12 November 2015

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party
16 August 2017

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution
Ministry of Environment

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

Focal Point is submitting the national report

- ○ Information is submitted by the national focal point
- ◉ Information is submitted through the national focal point by the contact officer

a3_subsection

Full name of the institution
Ministry of Environment

Title of contact officer
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▼ 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

If the party answered no to the question, please explain.
A survey of the quantity of mercury was conducted regardless of its amount, and it was included in the MIA report.
The survey was not carried out after that.

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

If the party answered no to the question, please explain.
A survey of the quantity of mercury was conducted regardless of its amount, and it was included in the MIA report.
The survey was not carried out after that.

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
- [x] No – no export took place
- [ ] No – consent was not given

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

- (•) No
- ( ) Yes
- ( ) The importing party has relied on paragraph 7 of article 3

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 4: MERCURY-ADDED PRODUCTS

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No
- ( ) Yes (implementing paragraph 2 of article 4)

If yes, please provide information on the measures.
A National Action Plan for the phase-out of dental amalgam is currently being prepared and will be shared with the Secretariat after its approval, mercury-containing blood pressure and thermometer devices, and all types of mercury-added lighting products from 1/1/2026. In addition, there is no manufacture or export of these products in Jordan.

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

- ( ) Yes
- (•) No

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

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

If yes, please provide information on the measures.
A decision has been issued to prohibit the import of mercury-containing dental amalgam starting from 1/1/2026.

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

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No
- ( ) Not applicable

If the party answered yes please select from the bellow checkboxes

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

If the party answered yes to either option above, please provide information on the measures.
Yes, and its import has been prohibited starting from 1/1/2030, while local production does not occur.

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No
- ( ) No - not applicable (do not have facilities assembling products using mercury-added products)

If yes, please provide information on the measures.
Measures have been taken to regulate the import of mercury-containing products and to restrict their import. These mercury-containing materials have been included in the lists of prohibited and restricted substances in Annex of the Hazardous Materials and Waste Management System, No. 68 of 2020.

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.
there is no manufacture of these products in Jordan.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No
- ○ Do not know

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.

If yes, please provide information on the measures taken.
When licensing or establishing a facility, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is conducted. Based on this assessment, the establishment or licensing of any facility that may harm the environment is prohibited.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

EMPTY

▼ 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
{Empty}

Part E - Additional comments on this article

▼ 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)

If Yes, please explain
The Environmental Classification and Licensing System No. 69 of 2020 has been issued, which requires that facilities to be established after the entry into force of the system, and classified as high-risk, must prepare a comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Within the EIA, the best available techniques to be used for emission reduction (including mercury, if present) will be identified. Such facilities include:
Mining industries, including cement and clinker production.
Energy production projects.
Metal industry projects.
Hazardous waste treatment projects.
Medical waste incineration projects.

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
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Progress
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▼ 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
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Progress
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▼ 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
The Environmental Classification and Licensing System No. 69 of 2020 has been issued, which requires that facilities to be established after the entry into force of the system, and classified as high-risk, must prepare a comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Within the EIA, the best available techniques to be used for emission reduction (including mercury, if present) will be identified. Such facilities include:
Mining industries, including cement and clinker production.
Energy production projects.
Metal industry projects.
Hazardous waste treatment projects.
Medical waste incineration projects.

Progress
The Environmental Classification and Licensing System No. 69 of 2020 has been issued, which requires that facilities to be established after the entry into force of the system, and classified as high-risk, must prepare a comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Within the EIA, the best available techniques to be used for emission reduction (including mercury, if present) will be identified. Such facilities include:
Mining industries, including cement and clinker production.
Energy production projects.
Metal industry projects.
Hazardous waste treatment projects.
Medical waste incineration projects.

▼ 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
The Environmental Classification and Licensing System No. 69 of 2020 has been issued, which requires that facilities to be established after the entry into force of the system, and classified as high-risk, must prepare a comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Within the EIA, the best available techniques to be used for emission reduction (including mercury, if present) will be identified. Such facilities include:
Mining industries, including cement and clinker production.
Energy production projects.

Metal industry projects.
Hazardous waste treatment projects.
Medical waste incineration projects.

Progress
The Environmental Classification and Licensing System No. 69 of 2020 has been issued, which requires that facilities to be established after the entry into force of the system, and classified as high-risk, must prepare a comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Within the EIA, the best available techniques to be used for emission reduction (including mercury, if present) will be identified. Such facilities include:
Mining industries, including cement and clinker production.
Energy production projects.
Metal industry projects.
Hazardous waste treatment projects.
Medical waste incineration projects.

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

If yes, when was the inventory last updated?
29 December 2018

Please indicate where this inventory is available
Jordan prepared its initial mercury assessment report in 2018, which included an inventory of all mercury sources.

Attach

- JOR_8.3.pdf

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

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

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

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 9: RELEASES

9.1: Are there, within the party's territory, relevant sources of releases

as defined in paragraph 2 (b) of article 9?

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

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

Mercury is released into the environment from mercury-containing products and waste due to their current presence, such as dental amalgam, mercury-based thermometers and pressure devices, and other items. It is worth noting that Jordan has initiated a project for the environmentally sound management of mercury-containing waste and the reduction of the use of mercury-containing products, funded by the Convention. The project includes awareness-raising activities about the risks and sources of mercury, and the implementation of a pilot program to collect mercury-containing waste through designated collection points. Currently, the preparation of the Hazardous Waste Treatment Center in Swaqa is underway to safely and properly receive these mercury wastes. The project also involves the issuance of legislation to ban the import of products listed in Annex A, along with several other important activities.

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?

28 December 0008

Please indicate where this inventory is available.

JOR_9.2.pdf

Please explain

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Part E - Additional comments on this article

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

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

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

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

The Chemicals Management Matrix was adopted in 2020 and outlines all the actions and obligations that facilities handling hazardous chemicals, including mercury, must implement to ensure their environmentally sound management.

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
Currently, there is a single site for the storage of hazardous wastes, including mercury-containing wastes.

☑ 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
{Empty}

☑ 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
{Empty}

If the party answered yes to any measures above, please describe the measures implemented pursuant to paragraph 3, and please also describe the effectiveness of those measures.
In the case of mercury waste, the site is used solely for storage without final disposal. Established in the 1980s, the site occupies a fenced area of 500 hectares in a remote desert location. It is designed to receive, store, and treat hazardous wastes and is located 120 km southeast of the capital, Amman. Jordan has a secured site, established in 1998, for the storage of hazardous wastes, including mercury-containing wastes (Hazardous Waste Treatment Center / Suwaqa). Recently, a dedicated warehouse for mercury waste storage at the site was rehabilitated and properly prepared through the project "Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury-Containing Wastes and Reduction of Mercury-Containing usage Products in Jordan" to ensure safe storage until a final environmentally sound disposal method becomes available and to prevent mercury leakage into the surrounding environment.
The upgraded warehouse for mercury waste includes: epoxy-coated flooring, proper ventilation, general safety equipment such as firefighting equipment and protective clothing, and containment containers for any potential spills.
Mercury waste is handled in a controlled and safe manner, ensuring environmentally sound management. To date, no quantities of mercury waste have been exported. Mercury waste is not transported across international boundaries except for environmentally sound disposal. Currently, recovery, recycling, or reuse of mercury waste is not performed at the site.

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)

Please explain
No - there are currently no facilities for the final disposal of mercury-containing wastes in Jordan; these wastes are only stored in a central site in a safe manner. As part of the project on the

environmentally sound management of mercury-containing wastes and the reduction of mercury-containing products in Jordan, work is currently underway to develop and prepare a site at the Hazardous Waste Treatment Center in Swaqa to receive mercury-containing wastes.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

▼ 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
According to the Environmental Protection Law No. 6/2017, the Minister of Environment may issue decisions to close or suspend activities (fully or partially) for a period not exceeding two weeks, renewable, for facilities found to be causing pollution until the causes are corrected. The Ministry may also issue a decision to remediate the pollution at the expense of the violator, plus 25% of the remediation costs as administrative fees if the violator fails to comply within the specified period.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

▼ ART. 13: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISM

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

◉ Yes

○ No

Please specify
The Ministry of Environment, with the support from its technical team, has contributed to the development and issuance of regulations managing hazardous materials and waste. The following regulations have been issued: - Framework Law for Waste Management no 16/2020 -Hazardous Materials and Waste Management bylaw no 68/2020 - Instructions for the Management and Handling of Hazardous Waste 2019

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.
Yes. Jordan contributes annually to the General trust fund for Minamata convention with an amount of USD 1,647.

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
No. Jordan has not provided financial resources to assist other countries, as it is considered a developing country and has itself received financial support for the implementation of the "Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury-Containing Waste and Reduction of Mercury-Containing Products in Jordan" project.

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
No. Jordan has not yet provided capacity-building programs or technical assistance to any other party under Article 14; however, in fulfillment of its obligations under this Convention and within its capabilities, it plans to do so in the future.

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Please specify
Yes. Jordan has received capacity-building and technical assistance under Article 14 through the “Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury-Containing Waste and Reduction of Mercury-Containing Products in Jordan” project.

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
Yes. Jordan is currently implementing the “Chemical Safety and Security Project 97” and the “Green Chemistry Project,” which will help promote environmentally sound alternatives to the use of hazardous chemicals, involved mercury, in industrial processes.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

▼ 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.
Awareness sessions were held targeting all age groups and both genders to raise awareness about the hazards of mercury and its compounds, methods for handling products containing mercury and its waste, and safe disposal mechanisms at designated sites for such waste, as part of the environmentally sound management project for mercury-containing waste. Informative materials were also prepared and published in cooperation with the Ministry of Health on safe environmental and health practices in the event of mercury spills. Additionally, emphasis was placed on including general safety bulletins for chemicals, including those containing mercury, in chemical laboratories and facilities handling these materials, to enhance public safety and ensure their safe handling.

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.
A national plan has been prepared to phase out of mercury-containing dental amalgam by 2030.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 17: INFORMATION EXCHANGE

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

◉ Yes

○ No

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

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

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

Information on the reduction or elimination of the production, use, trade, emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds
The MIA report includes information on mercury quantities in Jordan.

☐ Information on technically and economically viable alternatives to:

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

Part E - Additional comments on this article

▼ ART. 18: PUBLIC INFORMATION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

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

◉ Yes

○ No

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

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

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

☑ Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds
By encouraging safer alternatives such as light bulbs, dental fillings, and paints

☑ The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17

The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17
{Empty}

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

☑ Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention
{Empty}

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

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention
Yes, through the Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury-Containing Waste and Reduction of Mercury-Containing Products Use in industry and any projects.

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

Part E - Additional comments on this article

▼ ART. 19: RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING

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

◉ Yes

○ No

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information and research on the technical and economic availability of mercury-free products and processes and on best available techniques and best environmental practices to reduce and monitor emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds
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(Art. 19 (1) (a)-(g))

Part E - Additional comments on this article

all these data included in MIA report

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

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

There is a need to update the initial mercury report approved in 2018, as the quantities and distribution of sources have changed since then, providing an important opportunity to assess the impact of the Convention's implementation on the ground. It is also essential to conduct a

comprehensive evaluation of the effectiveness of the Convention's application, in addition to establishing a dedicated facility for the safe treatment of mercury-containing waste, rather than just storing it. Achieving these critical objectives requires the provision of sufficient financial resources to ensure sustainable and effective management of mercury and its associated waste.

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

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

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