2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 31 December 2025
*Part E of Article 3 amended by Mexico on 24 April 2026

REPORTING PERIOD:
1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

UNOFFICIAL ENGLISH TRANSLATION
Attachments can be found on the website

MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

DISCLAIMER

This is a secretariat version translation of the submitted report by the Party. The text has not been officially translated and edited, and is provided for information purposes. In case of any error or omission in the translation, the original submission prevails.

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party
Mexico

Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited
29 September 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 Foreign Affairs

Title of Contact Officer
Ms.

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Focal Point is submitting the national report

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

a3_subsection

Full name of the institution
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

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

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

Month
December

Year
2032

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

Month
{Empty}

Year
{Empty}

c) *Total amount mined _____ metric tons per year

2021	0
2022	0
2023	0
2024	150

Additional information on this question if needed
In Mexico, the regulatory framework for mining activity is structured around the granting of mining concessions, not "operating mines." This means that a "polygon" is authorized from which various minerals can be extracted. On May 8, 2023, the Mining Law (Official Gazette of the Federation, June 26, 1992) was amended (Link to the Mining Law: https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LMin.pdf). Before the amendment, concessions could be granted for up to 50 years, with the possibility of a single extension for an equal period. After the reform, mercury ceased to be a mineral eligible for concessions, and the term of concessions was reduced to 30 years with the possibility of a single extension for a period of 25 years, conditioned on compliance with technical, environmental, and social obligations.

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

If yes, please explain the measures taken to ensure that the excess mercury was disposed of in accordance with the guidelines for environmentally sound management referred to in paragraph 3 (a) of article 11 using operations that did not lead to recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct re-use or alternative uses.
Mexico has the GEF ID 10526 project entitled “Elimination of Mercury Use and Proper Management of Mercury and Mercury Waste in the Chlor-Alkali Sector in Mexico.” Within the framework of this project, the country has begun the conversion process of one chlor-alkali production plant. One plant has already been fully converted, and currently only the closure of one plant remains, along with the management of 150 tons of excess mercury. Finally, in February 2025, Mexico submitted a plan to the Minamata Convention Compliance Committee to complete the technological conversion of the plants and the environmentally sound management of the excess mercury by 2028.

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

ba35_subsection

If the party answered yes,(a) and the party has submitted copies of the consent forms to the secretariat, then no further information is needed.If the party has not previously provided such copies, it is recommended that it do so.

(a) **and the party has submitted copies of the consent forms to the secretariat, then no further information is needed.**

- MEX_3.5_1.pdf
- MEX_3.5_2.pdf

Otherwise, please provide other suitable information showing that the relevant requirements of paragraph 6 of article 3 have been met.
Between 2021 and 2024, Mexico received 68 export authorization requests, of which only 11 were approved for the movement of 77,127.50 kg of mercury, based on prior consent from the destination countries. The countries to which exports were authorized are: Bolivia, Colombia, the United Arab Emirates, Peru, and Turkey.

Supplemental: please provide information on the use of the exported mercury.

The consent forms for 2023 are attached to this report; the consent forms for 2021 and 2022 were already included in the short report submitted in 2023.
It should be noted that Mexico establishes conditions in its authorizations for the uses permitted by the Minamata Convention.

A document detailing the quantities authorized for export per year, as well as the logbook number where each export was recorded and the declared intended use, is also attached.

Kindly attach all relevant information

- MEX_3.5_3.docx

(b) If exports were based on a general notification in accordance with article 3, paragraph 7, please indicate, if available, the total amount exported and any relevant terms or conditions in the general notification related to use.

- **Year:** 2021
  Amount: 12000
  Additional information: The product will be used for commercialization as an input for the mining industry.
- **Year:** 2021
  Amount: 10005
  Additional information: Liquid mercury 99.9% purity for mining.
- **Year:** 2021
  Amount: 12000
  Additional information: For use in the manufacture of chlorine alkali.
- **Year:** 2021
  Amount: 12000
  Additional information: The product will be used for commercial purposes as an input for the mining industry
- **Year:** 2021
  Amount: 12000
  Additional information: Intended for trade to mining cooperative companies.
- **Year:** 2021
  Amount: 12000
  Additional information: Intended for trade to mining cooperative companies.
- **Year:** 2021
  Amount: 361
  Additional information: Consumption for artisanal mining.
- **Year:** 2022
  Amount: 3000
  Additional information: Silver alloy for dental amalgam.
- **Year:** 2022
  Amount: 380
  Additional information: Analytical samples for polyvinyl chloride monomer production in the petrochemical industry.
- **Year:** 2023
  Amount: 380
  Additional information: Analytical samples for polyvinyl chloride monomer production in the petrochemical industry.
- **Year:** 2023
  Amount: 3001.5
  Additional information: Raw material for the production of polyvinyl chloride monomer in the petrochemical industry.

Relevant terms or conditions in the general notification related to use
{Empty}

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

With reference to Q3.2, as mentioned in the full 2021 national report, mercury production persists in various locations throughout the country, particularly in the Sierra Gorda region of the state of Querétaro. It should be noted that prior to the Minamata Convention's entry into force, the mines were legal, and the vast majority of

them were informal.

Since the Convention's entry into force, no new mines have been authorized, and 14 mines that had environmental permits prior to the Minamata Convention have already had their permits expire. However, it has been identified that these mines are currently operating without authorization and illegally. It is worth highlighting that in May 2023, Mexico reformed its Mining Law, and mercury ceased to be a mineral subject to concessions.

Currently underway is the GEF ID 10086 project “Reducing environmental and global risks through monitoring and development of alternative livelihoods for the primary mercury mining sector in Mexico,” which aims to introduce sustainable economic alternatives to primary mercury mining and environmental and health monitoring. The country is developing a strategy for the definitive closure of illegal mines.

▼ 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.
On May 21, 2010, the “Agreement Determining Prohibited and Restricted Substances in the Manufacture of Perfumery and Beauty Products” (Agreement) was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation (DOF). This agreement states that the substances referred to in Articles 234 and 245 of the General Health Law, pharmaceuticals, prepared pharmaceuticals, and the following may not be used in the manufacture of perfumery and beauty products: 54. Mercury and its compounds, except those listed under preservatives. It also specifies the maximum permissible concentrations and permitted uses for phenylmercury, its salts, and thimerosal.

Furthermore, on October 3, 2018, the Official Mexican Standard NOM-212-SCFI-2017, “Primary Batteries and Cells—Maximum Permissible Limits of Mercury and Cadmium—Specifications, Test Methods, and Labelling,” was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation. It specifies that batteries with the shape called button batteries may contain no more than 2% Mercury by weight and up to 0.0005% Mercury by weight for other models.

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.
The measures adopted to reduce the use of dental amalgam are as follows, listed according to the sections of Part II of Annex A:
(i) Establish national prevention and promotion objectives: Objectives and strategies were included in the "Specific Action Program for the Prevention, Detection, and Control of Oral Diseases 2020-2024" (PAESB), prioritizing a comprehensive health model, intersectoral collaboration, and the incorporation of oral health into National Health Campaigns. In addition, priority strategies were implemented (2.2 to 2.6) that include the participation of primary care personnel, education in preschool and school-age children, monitoring of salt fluoridation, and promotion in all 32 federal entities.
(ii) Establish national objectives to reduce use: The Specific Action Program includes new national policies on prevention and detection. Furthermore, compliance with NOM-013-SSA2-2015, published on November 23, 2016, “For the prevention and control of oral diseases,” is being ensured, and the dental community and universities are being trained on the Minamata Convention. (Conference: “Dental Amalgam within the

Framework of the Minamata Convention," at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dJK0ztdDLA8, held on February 22, 2023)
(iii) Promoting the use of mercury-free alternatives: Dental amalgam was excluded from the public sector's supply catalogs, replacing it with materials such as Alkasite and glass ionomers.
(iv) Promoting research and development: The dental industry was invited to develop substitutes, and the General Health Council was asked to incorporate hybrid glass block restoratives and Alkasite as filling options.
(v) Encourage professional organizations and schools: The use of Atraumatic Restorative Treatments (ART) with mercury-free materials is promoted, an action included in the PAESB and contemplated for the new six-year program.
(viii) Limit use to encapsulated form: The mandatory use of amalgam in pre-dosed capsule form was established through NOM-013-SSA2-2015 (section 8.35.5), published on November 23, 2016.
(ix) Promote better environmental practices: Manuals such as the "Guide to the use and handling of mercury in dental practice 2018" (Available at: https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/410736/GUIAMERCURIO_27072018.pdf), the "Guide to good practices for the use of mercury in dental offices" (Available at: https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/915660/Gu_a_para_las_Buenas_Pr_cticas_Para_el_uso_de_Mercuric were developed, and NOM-013 establishes the collection of mercury waste in airtight containers with water.

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
- [x] 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.
(i) Excluding the use of bulk mercury: Prohibited by the adoption of NOM-013-SSA2-2015, for the Prevention and Control of Oral Diseases, allowing only pre-dosed capsules.
(ii) Likewise, the country has made significant efforts for the progressive replacement of dental amalgams through the instrument called "Agreement by which an instruction is sent to the social security and health institutions of the Federal Public Administration and an exhortation to the public institutions of the federative entities and those health institutions of the private sector to provide health care with mercury-free inputs no later than December 31, 2021," published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on December 11, 2020, through which the mandate for the replacement of amalgams in the national territory has been established and the Minamata Convention towards 2030 is effectively implemented.

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.
Mexico has the following measures in place:
1. The General Import and Export Tax Law (LIGIE) (Official Gazette of the Federation [DOF] 07-06-2022, last amended DOF 21-07-2025). https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LIGIE_2022.pdf
This law establishes specific tariff classifications that allow for the prohibition or restriction of the import and export of products with added mercury, preventing these inputs from entering the national territory and, therefore, from being used in product assembly processes.
2. Agreements that establish the goods whose import and export are subject to regulation by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (DOF 26-12-2020, last amended DOF 06-12-2022). https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/789034/A1128.pdf
This reinforces the General Import and Export Tax Law (LIGIE) by subjecting the entry and exit of goods

containing mercury to environmental control, preventing their availability for use as components in assembled products.
3. NOM-212-SCFI-2017, Primary Batteries and Cells—Maximum Permissible Limits of Mercury and Cadmium—Specifications, Test Methods, and Labeling.
https://www.dof.gob.mx/normasOficiales/7384/seeco11_C/seeco11_C.html
This standard establishes maximum permissible limits for mercury, test methods, and labeling requirements, preventing the marketing and use of batteries with mercury content not permitted in products assembled in Mexico.

4.5: Has the party discouraged the manufacture and the distribution in commerce of mercury-added products not covered by any known use in accordance with article 4, paragraph 6?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No – no action taken
- ( ) No – an assessment of the risks and benefits of the product demonstrates benefits to human health or the environment

If yes, please provide information on the measures.
Health and commercial oversight is carried out by the following national institutions:
• The Federal Commission for Protection against Sanitary Risks (COFEPRIS) is responsible for health oversight, authorizations, and control of products that may pose health risks;
• The Federal Attorney's Office for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA) is the authority responsible for monitoring and enforcing federal environmental legislation, particularly regarding the handling, transportation, storage, import, export, and sale of hazardous substances, as well as inspecting industrial establishments to verify compliance with applicable environmental regulations.
PROFEPA also has the power to conduct inspections and oversight, impose security measures, seize products, order the suspension of activities, and sanction violations when the use, handling, or sale of hazardous substances is detected in contravention of current environmental regulations, thus contributing to preventing the illegal use of products with added mercury.
• The National Customs Agency of Mexico controls the import and export of goods to prevent the entry or exit of prohibited products.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No
- ( ) Do not know

If yes, please provide information on measures taken to address emissions and releases of mercury or mercury compounds from such facilities.
In 2019, Mexico published the "Initial Assessment of the Minamata Convention in Mexico," which estimated mercury emissions and releases from chlor-alkali production using the toolkit developed by the United Nations Programme Toolkit 2.0, estimating a total of 9.09 tons of mercury per year (broken down into emissions and releases for air of 1.82 tons of mercury per year, water-soil 3.64 tons of mercury per year, and products-treatment 3.64 tons of mercury per year).

If available, please provide information on the number and type of facilities and the estimated annual amount of mercury or mercury compounds used in those facilities.
Yes, a chlor-alkali production plant still exists in Mexico. However, according to the work program submitted in February 2025 to the Minamata Convention Compliance Committee, the country will take steps for its phased replacement, to be completed by 2028, including the environmentally sound management of excess mercury. The Convention Compliance Committee adopted Decision ICC-7/1: Strategy for achieving Mexico's compliance with Article 5, paragraph 2, and Part I of Annex B of the Convention, welcoming the implementation of the strategy contained in Decision ICC-6/1 and recommending that Mexico implement it.

Please provide information on how much mercury (in metric tons) is used in the processes listed in the two first entries of Part II of Annex B in the last year of the reporting period.

During the process, 150 tons of elemental mercury are used, which is reused in the electrolytic cells for the production of chlorine-soda.

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)

If yes, please provide information on these measures.
Mexico is continuing with the project "Eliminating the use of mercury and proper management of mercury waste in the chlor-alkali sector in Mexico" (GEF-10526), approved for implementation on May 6, 2022. The project is currently in the final phase of phasing out chlor-alkali production that uses mercury technology, in order to proceed with the plant decommissioning phase. It is worth noting that one of the two plants that existed in 2015 has already been replaced by a new plant operating with mercury-free membrane technology.

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.
Yes, the project “Eliminating the use of mercury and proper management of mercury waste in the chlor-alkali sector in Mexico” has continued, which seeks to close the only operating chlor-alkali plant with mercury technology, in addition to the fact that this technology has been replaced by mercury-free membrane technology.

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.
In its Initial Assessment of the Minamata Convention, Mexico identified 13 states where artisanal and small-scale gold mining activities using mercury are carried out. In response, the country has taken several measures: 1) In 2021, mercury was removed from the list of minerals subject to mining concessions under the Mining Law. 2) The country is working to reduce the supply of mercury through two projects: the project entitled “Reducing Environmental and Global Risks through Monitoring and Developing an Alternative Livelihood for the Primary Mercury Mining Sector in Mexico” aims to eliminate primary mercury mining and identify alternative economic activities; and the project entitled “Accelerating Compliance with the Minamata Convention through a Better Understanding and Control of Mercury Trade in Latin America” aims to identify mercury trade flows and strengthen inspection, surveillance, and controls at the country's main customs points. 3) Mexico is currently reviewing its National Action Plan with additional measures for the control of artisanal and small-scale gold mining.

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

{Empty}

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

Currently, Mexico is cooperating with other Latin American countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, and Peru) within the framework of the project "Accelerating compliance with the Minamata Convention through a better understanding and control of mercury trade in Latin America," to control the supply of metallic mercury, which is expected to reduce the supply of this metal at a regional level for artisanal and small-scale gold 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 power plants

The Federal Electricity Commission (CFE) stands out in the reduction of emissions through its equipment and materials testing laboratory, which has tested more than 25,000 electrical equipment and carried out evaluations on 3,181 hydraulic equipment in use and 698 new ones, generating significant savings and contributing to energy efficiency and cleaner combustion.

☐ Coal-fired industrial boilers

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

☐ Waste incineration facilities

☑ Cement clinker production facilities

Cement clinker production facilities

Currently, the country is in the process of reviewing NOM-040-SEMARNAT-2002, which establishes the maximum permissible levels of emissions into the atmosphere of particulate matter and polluting gases from the manufacture of hydraulic cement in Mexico; this includes stricter parameters for emissions, including mercury emissions.

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 revision of NOM-040-SEMARNAT-2002 requests new controls for emissions that include BAT/BEP.

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

- [x] 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
- [x] Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- [x] Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- [ ] Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
Within the framework of an operational strategy that reduced coal use by 46.4% between 2018 and 2022, the generating units of CFE's coal-fired power plants incorporate advanced mitigation systems that operate using electrostatic precipitators. These systems act as high-efficiency filters for ash capture, retaining up to 99% of particulate matter. Simultaneously, low-NOx burners are used, designed to reduce nitrogen oxide emissions by 50%. This process is optimized through technical combustion control via precise adjustments to the air/fuel ratio to maximize thermal and environmental efficiency.

Additionally, the plant engineering incorporates cutting-edge technologies such as coal washing, flue gas desulfurization systems, and CO2 capture mechanisms, resulting in a significant reduction of the pollutant load. These controls ensure operational compliance with current environmental regulations, specifically NOM-085-SEMARNAT-2011 and NOM-025-SSA1-2014, supported by the international ISO 14001:2015 certification in environmental management.

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
{Empty}

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
{Empty}

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
{Empty}

Progress
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▼ CEMENT CLINKER PRODUCTION FACILITIES

- [ ] A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] 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 country is currently reviewing NOM-040-SEMARNAT-2002, which establishes the maximum permissible levels of particulate and gaseous emissions into the atmosphere from hydraulic cement manufacturing in Mexico. This review includes stricter parameters for emissions, including mercury emissions.

The National Cement Chamber (CANACEM) considers the implementation of rigorous controls on the admission of alternative fuels and raw materials, aimed at limiting the entry of mercury into the clinker kiln system, to be a fundamental requirement for the viability of co-processing. Since this heavy metal is highly volatile and does not chemically incorporate into the clinker matrix, unlike other metals that remain in the final product, strict compliance with current environmental regulations is required (NOM-040-SEMARNAT-2002 in the Mexican context and international guidelines such as the Minamata Convention). These regulations impose maximum permissible emission limits (such as NESHAP: 55 lb Hg/MM ton of clinker for existing plants) and mandate precise mass balances to prevent accumulation and evaporation cycles that result in fugitive emissions or chimney emissions.

In compliance with this regulatory framework and to ensure the effective reduction of these emissions, it is recommended to adopt an integrated management scheme that prioritizes the thorough chemical characterization of waste streams before their acceptance, strictly excluding those with trace concentrations of mercury exceeding safety thresholds (determined by the kiln's mass balance to ensure emission compliance), as is the case with certain electronic or medical waste. Additionally, from an operational perspective, the implementation of secondary abatement techniques is suggested, such as the extraction and controlled disposal of filter dust (dust bypass), since mercury tends to condense on the fine particles in the colder areas of the system; this measure, added to continuous emissions monitoring (CEMS), allows maintaining process control within environmental performance parameters and ensuring the safety of the final product.

Progress
As of December 2025, the revision of the Standard is 60% complete.

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?
1 January 2019

Please indicate where this inventory is available
https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/493064/EVALUACI_N_INICIAL_DEL_CONVENIO_DE_MINAMATA_EN_

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

○ Yes

◉ No

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

○ Yes

◉ No

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 9: RELEASES

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

○ Yes

◉ No

○ Do not know (please explain)

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

◉ Yes

○ Relevant sources do not exist in the territory

○ Have not been a party for 5 years

○ No (please explain)

When was the inventory last updated?
1 January 2019

Please indicate where this inventory is available.
MEX_9.2.pdf

Please explain
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Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ 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 only chlor-alkali plant that is still operating reports that there is no temporary storage of mercury or mercury compounds not intended for permitted use because all the mercury used is for the chlorine production technology process from mercury electrolytic cells.

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
Mexico has implemented significant measures for the environmentally responsible management of mercury waste through its legal framework. The following legal instruments are linked to mercury waste management:
The General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection (LGEEPA) reinforces the principle of prevention and control of pollution related to hazardous substances, such as mercury.
The General Law for the Prevention and Comprehensive Management of Waste (LGPGIR) aims to guarantee everyone's right to a healthy environment and promote sustainable development through the prevention of waste generation, the recovery and comprehensive management of hazardous waste, municipal solid waste, and special handling waste; to prevent the contamination of sites with this waste; and to carry out their remediation. It establishes that hazardous waste falls under federal jurisdiction.
Management Plans: Mexican legislation requires the development of management plans for products containing mercury, such as batteries, fluorescent and mercury vapor lamps, and accessories containing mercury, in order to promote their prevention, recovery, and integrated management.
The Regulations of the General Law for the Prevention and Comprehensive Management of Infectious Waste (LGPGIR) govern the integrated management of hazardous waste, including the storage, transportation, treatment, and final disposal of mercury. They establish conditions to prevent its release into the environment and promote its safe use.
Official Mexican Standard NOM-052-SEMARNAT-2005 establishes the characteristics, identification procedure, classification, and lists of hazardous waste. This regulatory instrument aims to determine whether a waste should be considered hazardous, including those containing mercury. It also establishes the methodological procedure for its identification, presents a list of hazardous waste, and sets a toxicity limit of 0.2 mg/L for mercury in the PECT extract (Extraction Procedure for the Characterization of Toxic Waste).

Regarding the containment of mercury waste, the Official Mexican Standard NOM-173-SEMARNAT-2023 establishes the criteria for the design, construction, operation, and closure of a controlled containment facility for hazardous waste.

Regarding the effectiveness of environmental regulations on mercury waste in Mexico, while there are standards, clear maximum permissible limits, and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources oversees companies that handle waste, the threshold adopted at the last COP still needs updating, and inspection and enforcement in the country need strengthening.

☐ 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
In addition to the efforts already mentioned, within the framework of the project "Accelerating compliance with the Minamata Convention through a better understanding and control of mercury trade in Latin America", Mexico is working on a protocol with Customs to improve the supervision of cross-border movements and the identification of possible routes of illicit trafficking of mercury and its waste.

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.
Finally, it is important to note that mercury waste is considered hazardous in Mexico, and hazardous waste is regulated at the federal level. The list of companies authorized to handle mercury waste is public and is updated quarterly.

11.2: *Are there facilities for final disposal of waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds in the party's territory?

◉ Yes

○ No

○ Do not know (please explain)

If the party answered yes to any measures above, please select from the following

☑ Yes – there are facilities in the party's territory

☐ Yes – there are facilities outside the party's territory accessible to the party (in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 11)

If there are facilities in the party's territory and if the information is available, how much waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds has been subject to final disposal under the reporting period? Please specify the method of the final disposal operation/operations. If the party does not have specific data on waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds, the party may report on the data including other mercury waste, with an explanatory note.

The country has eight companies authorized by SEMARNAT for the treatment and three companies for the disposal of waste containing mercury or mercury compounds.

The directory of companies authorized for the treatment and disposal of hazardous waste can be found on the following website:
https://www.semarnat.gob.mx/gobmx/transparencia/residuos.html

Kindly attach any additional relevant information

- MEX_11.2.xlsx

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▼ ART. 12: CONTAMINATED SITES

12.1: Has the party endeavoured to develop strategies for identifying and assessing sites contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds in its territory?

◉ Yes

○ No

Please elaborate
SEMARNAT has developed tools and strategies to identify and assess contaminated sites.

In 2003, SEMARNAT began developing the Contaminated Sites Information System (SISCO). Between 2006 and 2011, a nationwide field survey was conducted to identify potentially contaminated sites.

The National Inventory of Contaminated and Remediated Sites is available at:
https://www.datos.gob.mx/dataset/inventario_sitios_contaminados_remediados.

According to the National Inventory of Contaminated Sites, 13 areas in Mexico have been identified as contaminated with mercury. A table detailing these areas is available at the following link:

https://bit.ly/49eQuBT

. Finally, Mexico has a National Remediation Program for Contaminated Sites, which, from 2021 to 2024, focused on disseminating information and providing access to information about contaminated sites for the general public. The program includes the Geomatic Portal, which presents updated information on contaminated sites.

Currently, the National Remediation Program for Contaminated Sites is being updated.

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The National Program for Contaminated Sites (PNRSC 2021-2024) is available at:
https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/681183/PNRSC-2021-2024.pdf

The Geomatics Portal can be accessed at:
https://geoportal.semarnat.gob.mx/arcgisp/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=6633959897c14220b90f1b92a6e11840

▼ 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 country has the National Program for the Prevention and Comprehensive Management of Waste 2022-2024, which establishes strategies to:

- Strengthen the applicable legal framework to reduce the generation of hazardous waste such as mercury - Strengthen attention to the International Agenda to comply with the commitments assumed by Mexico regarding hazardous waste such as mercury
- Promote the increase of authorized infrastructure for the comprehensive management of hazardous waste such as mercury.

The National Program for the Prevention and Comprehensive Management of Waste 2022-2024 is available at:
https://dsiappsdev.semarnat.gob.mx/datos/portal/publicaciones/2022/PNPGIR_2022.pdf

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.
62,029 USD in 2021;
https://minamataconvention.org/sites/default/files/documents/contributions/Status%20of%20contributions%20MCC%

37,296 USD in 2022;
https://minamataconvention.org/sites/default/files/documents/contributions/Status%20of%20Contribution%20MCC_3

51,193 USD in 2023;
https://minamataconvention.org/sites/default/files/documents/contributions/Status%20of%20Contribution%20MCC_3

35,280 USD in 2024;
https://minamataconvention.org/sites/default/files/documents/contributions/Status%20of%20contributions%20MCC_3

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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▼ 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
Mexico has participated in information exchange workshops and provided technical assistance to other Latin American countries. It also participates in regional initiatives such as the project "Accelerating compliance with the Minamata Convention through a better understanding and control of mercury trade in Latin America" (GEF-11047), in which Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, and Peru participate.

The project "Eliminating the use of mercury and properly managing mercury and mercury waste in the chlor-alkali sector in Mexico" (GEF-10526) has focused on the technological replacement of mercury electrolytic cells with membrane cells. The company operating the chlor-alkali plant participated in the "CLOROSUR Technical Seminar - WCC Safety Workshop & Sustainability," held in November 2022, where they presented their experience in the remediation of contaminated sites and their next steps, including the technological shift to membrane cell plants in the region.

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

◉ Yes

○ No

Please specify
Support is being received from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the Basel Convention Coordinating Centre - Stockholm Convention Regional Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean (BCCC-SCRC), for projects such as: • GEF-
10086: "Reducing global environmental risks through monitoring and developing alternative livelihoods for the primary mercury mining sector in Mexico," with a total support value of USD 7,035,000 and approved for implementation on December 5, 2020.
• GEF-10422: "Developing the National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining in Mexico," with a total support value of USD 500,000 and approved for implementation on June 8, 2020.
• GEF-10526: "Eliminating the use • GEF-11047: "Accelerating compliance with the Minamata Convention through better understanding and control of mercury trade in Latin America," with a total support value of USD 12,000,000 and approved for implementation on May 6, 2022.

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
In Mexico, the company that operates the chlor-alkali plant has promoted and facilitated the development, transfer, and dissemination of its environmentally sustainable and updated technologies and alternatives.

This has been achieved through participation in forums, seminars, and conventions of Chlorine/Mercury Associations, to which the company belongs and actively participates. Attached is their participation in the

seminar entitled “CLOROSUR Technical Seminar - WCC Safety Workshop & Sustainability,” held in November 2022, in which they presented their experience in the remediation of contaminated sites and their next steps, including the technological shift to membrane cell plants.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 16: HEALTH ASPECTS

16.1: Have measures been taken to provide information to the public on exposure to mercury in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 16?

◉ Yes

○ No

Supplemental: If yes, describe the measures that have been taken.
The project, entitled “Reducing Global Environmental Risks through Monitoring and Developing Alternative Livelihoods for the Primary Mercury Mining Sector in Mexico,” approved by the GEF for implementation in December 2020, aims to raise awareness among miners and vulnerable communities about the risks of mercury exposure through participatory planning workshops held between June and September 2024. Health Fairs have also been conducted to monitor the risks associated with this mining activity and define effective control measures. Results are available at:
https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/928462/016_2024_Identificaci_n_de_elementos_necesarios_para_

16.2: Have any measures been taken to protect human health in accordance with article 16 beyond the provision of information to the public on exposure to mercury (referred to in question 16.1)?

◉ Yes

○ No

Supplemental: If yes, describe the measures that have been taken.
The country has made significant efforts toward the progressive replacement of dental amalgams through the instrument entitled “Agreement Sending Instructions to Social Security and Health Institutions of the Federal Public Administration and Urging Public Institutions of the Federal Entities and Private Sector Health Institutions to Provide Healthcare with Mercury-Free Supplies No Later Than December 31, 2021,” published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on December 11, 2020. This agreement establishes the mandate for the replacement of amalgams throughout the national territory and ensures the effective implementation of the Minamata Convention by 2030. Furthermore

, in May 2010, the “Agreement Determining Prohibited and Restricted Substances in the Manufacture of Perfumery and Beauty Products” was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation. This agreement states that the substances referred to in the articles [numbers to be inserted here] may not be used in the manufacture of perfumery and beauty products. Articles 234 and 245 of the General Health Law address pharmaceuticals, prepared medications, and the following: 54. Mercury and its compounds, except those listed under preservatives. The maximum permitted concentrations and permitted uses for phenylmercury, its salts, and thimerosal are also indicated.

Furthermore, the Official Mexican Standard NOM-013-SSA2-2015, for the Prevention and Control of Oral Diseases (Official Gazette of the Federation, November 23, 2016), established in section 8.35.8 that residual mercury should be collected in airtight plastic containers with water sufficient to cover the volume of the heavy metal, and amalgam residue should be collected in another airtight plastic container. Materials used and contaminated with amalgam residue, such as cotton and rubber dams, should be disposed of in the regular trash. Additionally, I would like to inform you that, as a result of these actions, significant reductions in the use of dental amalgam in the Health Services of the Federal Entities have been achieved from 2023 to 2025, with a 76.34% reduction observed nationwide, according to data from the SIS/SINBA.

Finally, the training and information dissemination program of the Federal Commission for Protection against Sanitary Risks (COFEPRIS) aims to offer free and efficient training to the regulated sector and the general public so they can learn about the institution's procedures, strategies, and operational changes in the area of health regulation. This program culminated in the online training session on "Best Practices in the Use of Mercury for Dental Procedures" on September 12, 2024. Available at: https://www.youtube.com/live/0lj49OR60DM?si=O2_lhIoYsMaQc4G8.

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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

Scientific, technical, economic and legal information concerning mercury and mercury compounds, including toxicological, ecotoxicological and safety information
Initiative for the reform of various provisions of the Mining Law.

Update of the baseline for the development of the national action plan on artisanal and small-scale gold mining: legal component.

Report on the environmental status assessment of sites with a mining history in southern Chiapas. August 2023.

Determination of meteorology and air pollutant transport at sites with artisanal and small-scale gold mining in Mexico.

☑ 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
Monitoring of Pollutants in the Municipality of Cananea and Surrounding Communities along the Sonora River

Estimation of Mercury Emissions and Releases into the Environment Due to Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Mexico

Project "Reducing environmental and global risks through monitoring and development of an alternative livelihood for the primary mercury mining sector in Mexico"

Baseline Assessment of Mining Activities in the Sierra Gorda of Querétaro

ELIMINATION OF MERCURY USE AND PROPER MANAGEMENT OF MERCURY AND MERCURY WASTE IN THE CHLORINE-ALKALI SECTOR IN MEXICO "Preliminary Monitoring of Mercury in Air"

☑ Information on technically and economically viable alternatives to:

Mercury-added products
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Manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used
Determination of the Baseline for the Development of the National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Mexico

Activities and processes that emit or release mercury or mercury compounds
Activity report of the program "Education for community organization in the transition to economic activities alternative to mercury mining in Bucareli, Sierra Gorda, Querétaro.

Support for the coordination of the project reducing environmental and global risks through monitoring and development of alternative livelihoods for the primary mercury mining sector in Mexico - Phase I “Analytical and monitoring capacities for mercury in the Sierra Gorda of Querétaro”

Identification of necessary elements to promote the conversion to mercury-free activities in the Sierra Gorda of Querétaro.

Support for the coordination of the project reducing environmental and global risks through monitoring and development of alternative livelihoods for the primary mercury mining sector in Mexico - Phase I “Report on the interpretation of descriptive data sheets

☐ 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))

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The listed documents can be consulted at the following link: https://www.gob.mx/inecc/documentos/investigaciones-2017-2013-en-materia-de-contaminacion-y-salud-ambiental-rev1?state=published

▼ 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
The Federal Commission for Protection against Sanitary Risks (COFEPRIS) is responsible for health surveillance, as well as the authorization and control of products that may pose health risks. If products are identified as constituting a risk, this agency issues a "Health Alert," which is directed to the general public.

Component 2 of the project entitled "Reducing global environmental risks through monitoring and developing alternative livelihoods for the primary mercury mining sector in Mexico" (GEF-10086) has among its specific objectives: "To disseminate information that promotes awareness among the communities of the Sierra Gorda region regarding national obligations under the Minamata Convention, as well as its direct implications for mining communities." This aims to raise awareness among miners and vulnerable populations about the risks of mercury exposure through participatory planning workshops held between June and September 2024.

☑ Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds
Article 17 lists the projects and studies that are related to alternative measures to mercury, especially to artisanal mercury mining activities.

☑ The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17

The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17
The questions in Article 17 show the list of documents related to the exchange of information.

☑ 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 following link provides access to studies and research on mercury, which are listed in the questions of Article 19: https://www.gob.mx/inecc/documentos/investigaciones-2017-2013-en-materia-de-contaminacion-y-salud-ambiental-rev1?state=published

☑ Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention
The following link provides access to studies and research on mercury, which are listed in the questions of Article 19: https://www.gob.mx/inecc/documentos/investigaciones-2017-2013-en-materia-de-contaminacion-y-salud-ambiental-rev1?state=published

(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
https://www.gob.mx/inecc/galerias/convenio-de-minamata-ciclo-del-mercurio

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

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The following documents and research related to mercury are available to the general public at: https://www.gob.mx/inecc/documentos/investigaciones-2017-2013-en-materia-de-contaminacion-y-salud-ambiental-rev1?state=published:
2024
• Activity report of the program "Education for community organization in the transition to economic activities alternative to mercury mining in Bucaeli, Sierra Gorda, Querétaro."
• Support for the coordination of the project "Reducing environmental and global risks through monitoring and development of alternative livelihoods for the primary mercury mining sector in Mexico - Phase I: 'Analytical and monitoring capacities for mercury in the Sierra Gorda of Querétaro'"
• Support for the coordination of the project "Reducing environmental and global risks through monitoring and development of alternative livelihoods for the primary mercury mining sector in Mexico - Phase I: 'Report on the interpretation of descriptive data sheets'"
2023
• Identification of elements necessary for Promote the conversion to mercury-free activities in the Sierra Gorda of Querétaro.
• Initiative for the reform of various provisions of the Mining Law.
• Update of the baseline for the development of the national action plan on artisanal and small-scale gold mining, legal component.
• Report on the environmental status assessment of sites with a mining history in southern Chiapas. August 2023-2022.
•
Monitoring of pollutants in the Municipality of Cananea and surrounding communities along the Sonora River, 2021.
• Determination of meteorology and air pollutant transport in sites with artisanal and small-scale gold mining in Mexico.
• Determination of the baseline for the development of the National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Mexico.
• Estimation of mercury emissions and releases into the environment due to artisanal and small-scale gold mining in Mexico.
• Determination of the baseline for the development of the National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Mexico.
• Plan for Comprehensive Care of Cananea Environmental Health Committee /Soil and Air Component
• Project "Reducing environmental and global risks through monitoring and development of an alternative livelihood for the primary mercury mining sector in Mexico"
• Baseline assessment of mining activities in the Sierra Gorda of Querétaro
• ELIMINATION OF MERCURY USE AND PROPER MANAGEMENT OF MERCURY AND MERCURY WASTE IN THE CHLORINE-ALKALI SECTOR IN MEXICO "Preliminary monitoring of mercury in air"

▼ 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
Estimation of Mercury Emissions and Releases to the Environment Due to Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Mexico.

Elimination of Mercury Use and Proper Management of Mercury and Mercury Waste in the Chlorine-Alkali Sector in Mexico. "Preliminary Monitoring of Mercury in Air"

Schiavo, B., Morton-Bermea, O., Salgado-Martínez, E., García-Martínez, R., & Hernández-Álvarez, E. (2022).

Health risk assessment of gaseous elemental mercury (GEM) in Mexico City. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment, 194(7), 456. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10661-022-10107-7

☑ 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

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

Rebolloso Hernández, CA, Vallejo Pérez, MR, Razo Soto, I., Díaz-Barriga Martínez, F., & Yáñez, LC (2023). Mercury entomotoxicology. Chemosphere, 311, 136965. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2022.136965

Rebolloso-Hernández, CA, Vallejo-Pérez, MR, Carrizales-Yáñez, L., Garrigos-Lomelí, GJ, Razo-Soto, I., & Diaz-Barriga, F. (2024). Arsenic and mercury exposure in different insect trophic guilds from mercury mining areas in Mexico. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment, 196(5), 422. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10661-024-12571-9

☑ 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

Camacho-de la Cruz, AA, Espinosa-Reyes, G., Rebolloso-Hernández, CA, Carrizales-Yáñez, L., Ilizaliturri-Hernández, CA, Reyes-Arreguín, LE, & Díaz-Barriga, F. (2021). Holistic health risk assessment in an artisanal mercury mining region in Mexico. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment, 193(8), 541. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10661-021-09312-7

Saldaña-Villanueva, K., González-Palomo, AK, Méndez-Rodríguez, KB, Gavilán-García, A., Benítez-Arvizu, G., Diaz-Barriga, F., Alcantara-Quintana, L., & Pérez-Vázquez, FJ (2024). Serum levels of inflammatory cytokines in mercury mining workers in a precarious situation: A preliminary study. Toxicology and Industrial Health, 40(3), 134-143. https://doi.org/10.1177/07482337241229471

Saldaña-Villanueva, K., Pérez-Vázquez, FJ, Ávila-García, IP, Méndez-Rodríguez, KB, Carrizalez-Yáñez, L., Gavilán-García, A., Vargas-Morales, JM, Van-Brussel, E., & Diaz-Barriga, F. (2022). A preliminary study on health impacts of Mexican mercury mining workers in a context of precarious employment. Journal of Trace Elements in Medicine and Biology, 71, 126925. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtemb.2022.126925

Díaz de León-Martínez, L., Ortega-Romero, M., Gavilán-García, A., Barbier, OC, Carrizalez-Yáñez, L., Van-Brusel, E., Díaz-Barriga, F., & Flores-Ramírez, R. (2022). Assessment of biomarkers of early kidney damage and exposure to pollutants in artisanal mercury mining workers from Mexico. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 29(9), 13333-13343. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-021-16628-x

☐ 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

García-Martínez, R., Hernández-Silva, G., Pavia-Hernández, R., Schiavo, B., Flores-Espinosa, M., Wellens, A., Torres-Jardon, R., Garcia-Reynoso, A., Martínez-Arroyo, A., Gavilán-García, A., & Ruíz-Suárez, L. (2021). Total gaseous mercury levels in the vicinity of the Central Mexico mountain mining zone and its dispersion area. Air Quality, Atmosphere & Health, 14(12), 1953-1967. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11869-021-01068-w

Mora-Villa, LA, León-Paniagua, L., García-Martínez, R., & Arroyo-Cabrales, J. (2024). Presence of Mercury in an Arid Zone of Mexico: A Perspective Based on Biomonitoring of Mammals from Three Trophic Guilds. Biology, 13(10), 811. https://doi.org/10.3390/biology13100811

Environmental Status Assessment Report of Sites with a Mining Past in Southern Chiapas. August 2023

Determination of Meteorology and Air Pollutant Transport at Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining Sites in Mexico

☑ 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
Activity report of the program "Education for community organization in the transition to economic activities alternative to mercury mining in Bucaeli, Sierra Gorda, Querétaro."

Support for the coordination of the project "Reducing environmental and global risks through monitoring and development of alternative livelihoods for the primary mercury mining sector in Mexico - Phase I: 'Analytical and monitoring capacities for mercury in the Sierra Gorda of Querétaro.'"

Support for the coordination of the project "Reducing environmental and global risks through monitoring and development of alternative livelihoods for the primary mercury mining sector in Mexico - Phase I: 'Report on the interpretation of descriptive data sheets

for the project "Reducing environmental and global risks through monitoring and development of alternative livelihoods for the primary mercury mining sector in Mexico."

Baseline assessment of mining activities in the Sierra Gorda of Querétaro.

☑ 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
Activity report of the program "Education for community organization in the transition to economic activities alternative to mercury mining in Bucaeli, Sierra Gorda, Querétaro."

Support for the coordination of the project "Reducing environmental and global risks through monitoring and development of alternative livelihoods for the primary mercury mining sector in Mexico - Phase I: 'Analytical and monitoring capacities for mercury in the Sierra Gorda of Querétaro.'"

Support for the coordination of the project "Reducing environmental and global risks through monitoring and development of alternative livelihoods for the primary mercury mining sector in Mexico - Phase I: 'Report on the interpretation of descriptive data sheets

for the project "Reducing environmental and global risks through monitoring and development of alternative livelihoods for the primary mercury mining sector in Mexico."

Baseline assessment of mining activities in the Sierra Gorda of Querétaro.

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

Part E - Additional comments on this article

The listed documents that do not have a link for viewing can be consulted at the following link: https://www.gob.mx/inecc/documentos/investigaciones-2017-2013-en-materia-de-contaminacion-y-salud-ambiental-rev1?state=published

Some documents are repeated in the different categories because they apply according to the characteristics of the project.

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

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

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

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

{Empty}