

2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 29 December 2025



REPORTING PERIOD:

1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party

Nigeria

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

1 February 2018

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party

2 May 2018

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

Title of Contact Officer

Mrs.

Name 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

▼ 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.

Individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons located within Nigeria's territory has not yet being identified.

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.

Individual sources of mercury-supply generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year has not being identified. Although the MIA has identified some mercury added products and mercury use in ASGM, the data is yet to be reviewed to ascertain the current status.

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

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

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

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

If the party answered no – consent was not given, please provide information on the trade which was not in compliance with the Convention, the challenges met by the party and/or its needs in meeting the requirements of paragraphs 6 and 7 of article 3.

No consent was received from any party to export mercury to Nigeria

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 THE SUPPORT OF SPECIFIC INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME SIP, NIGERIA HAS DEVELOPED A NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR MANAGEMENT OF MERCURY SUPPLY SOURCES AND TRADE IN 2023.

▼ 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.

Nigeria has banned the use and import of mercury containing Skin Lightening Products (SLPs) excluding eye area cosmetics where mercury is used as preservative.

Nigeria has developed the following:

- i. National Action Plan for the Phase out of Mercury Added Products in 2023, with support of the SIP.
- ii. National Policy on Cosmetics Safety and Health in September, 2025
- iii. In the process of developing National Policy on Phase down of dental amalgam in Nigeria

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.

Introducing mercury free dentistry into the curriculum of dental schools and promoting the use of cost-effective and clinically mercury free alternatives through sensitization and awareness raising programmes targeting health institutions, policy makers and general population with a view to phase-down the use of dental amalgam.

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

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

- Yes
- No

Not applicable

If the party answered yes please select from the bellow checkboxes

Excluded or not allowed, by taking measures as appropriate, the use of mercury in bulk form by dental practitioners

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

If the party answered yes to either option above, please provide information on the measures.

Dentists have adopted steps and measures for the phase out of dental amalgam among vulnerable population and total phase out to all categories of patients and general population

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

Yes

No

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

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

Yes

No – no action taken

No – an assessment of the risks and benefits of the product demonstrates benefits to human health or the environment

If the party answered no – no action taken, please explain.

Nigeria has zero tolerance for manufacture and importation of mercury added SLPs (excluding eye area cosmetics where mercury is used as preservative) but these products still find their ways through online/E platforms and sometimes smuggled in through land borders.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

Nigeria needs further support to Implement the National Action Plan for the Phase out of Mercury Added Products developed in 2023 to further implement article 4 of the Minamata Convention.

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

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

Yes

No

Do not know

5.2: Are measures in place to not allow the use of mercury or mercury compounds in manufacturing processes listed in Part I of Annex B after the phase-out date specified in that Annex for the individual process?

CHLOR-ALKALI PRODUCTION

Yes

No

Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

ACETALDEHYDE PRODUCTION IN WHICH MERCURY OR MERCURY COMPOUNDS ARE USED AS A CATALYST

Yes

No

Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

5.3: Are measures in place to restrict the use of mercury or mercury compounds in the processes listed in Part II of Annex B in accordance with the provisions set out therein?

VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER PRODUCTION

Yes

No

Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

SODIUM OR POTASSIUM METHYLATE OR ETHYLATE

Yes

No

Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

PRODUCTION OF POLYURETHANE USING MERCURY-CONTAINING CATALYSTS

- Yes
 No
 Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

5.4: Is there any use of mercury or mercury compounds in a facility using the manufacturing processes listed in Annex B that did not exist prior to the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- Yes
 No

5.5: Has the party discouraged the development of any facility using any other manufacturing process in which mercury or mercury compounds are intentionally used that did not exist prior to the date of entry into force of the Convention?

- Yes
 No – no action taken
 No – the party demonstrated to the Conference of the Parties the significant environmental and health benefits of the manufacturing process and that there are no technically and economically feasible mercury-free alternatives available providing such benefits.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

None

▼ 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.

- Nigeria developed its National Action Plan (NAP) for the Reduction and Gradual Elimination of Mercury Use in Artisanal Small-Scale Gold Mining in Nigeria.
- Sensitization and Awareness to Artisanal Miners on the environmental and health effects of mercury.
- Training on safer mining practice and introduction of mercury free technologies
- Registration of Artisanal Gold Miner in Cooperatives with a view to formalize the sector.
- Registration of private minerals buying centres.
- Nigeria is presently Implementing/executing the planetGOLD Nigeria project, Enhancing Formalization and Mercury Free Gold in Nigeria.

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

{Empty}

Part E – Additional comments on this article

A research was carried out by independent researchers on: Mercury Contamination in staple crops impacted by artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM): stable Hg isotopes demonstrate dominance of atmospheric uptake pathway for Hg in crops.

Below is the link for reference:

<https://www.planetgold.org/sites/default/files/Eboigbe%2C%20E.O.%20et%20al.%202025.%20Mercury%20contamination%20in%20staple%20crops%20impacted.pdf>

▼ ART. 8: EMISSIONS

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

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

- Coal-fired power plants
 Coal-fired industrial boilers

- Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals
- Waste incineration facilities
- Cement clinker production facilities

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

- Yes
- No (please explain)

No (please explain)

Not applicable

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

For each of those source categories, select and provide details on the measures implemented under paragraph 5 of article 8 and explain the progress that these applied measures have achieved in reducing emissions over time in your territory:

▼ COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS

- A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures

The Nigeria MIA identified some industries using coal as source of energy to overcome shortage and disruptions of oil and gas supply.

Progress

The quantity of mercury emission is not determined due to inadequate technical capacity

▼ 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

The Nigeria MIA identified some industries using coal-fired industrial boilers as source of energy to overcome shortage and disruptions of oil and gas supply.

Progress

The quantity of mercury emission is not determined due to inadequate technical capacity

▼ 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

{Empty}

▼ 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 Nigeria MIA identified some industries and health facilities using incinerators to treat their wastes.

Nigeria has legal and regulatory frameworks to aimed at safeguarding the environment. These include;

- National Environmental (Permitting and Licensing System) Regulation, S. I. No.29, 2009
- National Environmental (Sanitation and Waste Control) Regulations S.I. No. 28, 2009
- National Environmental (Control of Vehicular Emissions from Petrol and Diesel Engines) Regulations S. I. No. 20, 2011

- National Environmental (Air Quality Control) Regulations S. I. No 64, 2014.

Progress

-The quantity of mercury emission is not determined due to inadequate technical capacity.
- Continuous compliance and Enforcement of relevant environmental laws and regulations.

▼ **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

Nigeria has legal and regulatory frameworks to aimed at safeguarding the environment. These include;

- National Environmental (Permitting and Licensing System) Regulation, S. I. No.29, 2009
- National Environmental (Sanitation and Waste Control) Regulations S.I. No. 28, 2009
- National Environmental (Control of Vehicular Emissions from Petrol and Diesel Engines) Regulations S. I. No. 20, 2011
- National Environmental (Air Quality Control) Regulations S. I. No 64, 2014.

Progress

-The quantity of mercury emission is not determined due to inadequate technical capacity.
- Continuous compliance and Enforcement of relevant environmental laws and regulations.

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

- Yes
- No

Please explain

Not applicable

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

- Yes
- No
- Have not been a party for 5 years

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

- Yes
- No

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

- Yes
- No

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

- Yes
- No

Part E – Additional comments on this article

Nigeria has developed:

- National Action Plan for Mercury Reduction in the Cement Sector and
- National Implementation Strategy for mercury management

▼ **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)

Please explain

No Inventory of releases from relevant sources was established within 5 years of entry into force of the convention.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

Nigeria needs support to further implement article 9

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

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

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

If no, please explain

Although there are national laws and regulations on interim storage of chemicals. There is still inadequate awareness and sensitization on mercury and its compounds.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

None

▼ 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

– Nigeria has developed its National Action Plan for Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury Waste.

– Nigeria is a party to the Basel Convention, and also has national legal frameworks and regulations on environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste.

- Yes – the party has taken measures so that mercury waste is recovered, recycled, reclaimed or directly re-used for a use allowed to a party under the Convention or for environmentally sound disposal pursuant to paragraph 3 (a)
 Yes – the party has taken measures so that mercury waste is not transported across international boundaries except for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal

If the party answered yes to any measures above, please describe the measures implemented pursuant to paragraph 3, and please also describe the effectiveness of those measures.

Nigeria is a party to Basel Convention

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

- Yes
 No
 Do not know (please explain)

Part E – Additional comments on this article

Further Support is needed to implement article 11 and the National Action Plan for Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury Waste.

▼ 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

Strategies for identifying and assessing sites contaminated by mercury not developed.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

None

▼ 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

Through National Budgetary Appropriation

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.

Nigeria is a developing country.

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

Nigeria is a developing country.

Please provide comments, if any.

None

Part E – Additional comments on this article

None

▼ 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

Nigeria is a developing country.

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

- Yes
 No

Please specify

Nigeria has received capacity building/technical assistance to execute the following:

- i. Early ratification of Minamata Convention on Mercury.
- ii. Minamata Convention on Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) in Nigeria Project
- iii. National Action Plan (NAP) for the reduction and eventual elimination of mercury use in ASGM in Nigeria.
- iv. Capacity Strengthening for the Implementation of Minamata Convention on Mercury.
- v. The planetGOLD Nigeria :“Enhancing Formalization and Mercury- Free Gold in Nigeria Project”

Please provide comments, if any.

None

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

Inadequate technical capacity. The planetGOLD Nigeria aims to introduce environmentally sound technologies to reduce mercury use in the ASGM Sector.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

Parties should be encouraged to adapt mercury free Environmentally sound alternatives technologies to mercury to prevent emissions and releases.

▼ 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.

Sensitization and awareness raising activities to key stakeholders

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.

- i. Public Health Strategy for the Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining Sector (ASGM) Sector has been developed.
- ii. National Action Plan for Environmental and Health Monitoring has been developed

Part E – Additional comments on this article

None

▼ 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 Mercury Management Information System is in place.

-Information on mercury reduction or elimination, use trade, emissions and releases was exchanged with stakeholders at workshops in the course of implementing NAP on ASGM, Capacity Strengthening for Implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury in Nigeria Project supported by the SIP as well as other mercury related programmes organized by other key stakeholders

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

None

▼ 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

i. Communication materials such as T-shirts, flyers, posters were used to facilitate information to public in the course of executing the MIA project.

ii. Information is also disseminated on health and environmental effects of mercury during workshops, meetings and consultation meetings with key relevant stakeholder.

- Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

Dentists are sensitized on alternatives to dental amalgam

- 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

(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

Relevant national key stakeholders including, government organizations, Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) had collaborated to created awareness on the effects of mercury on human health and the environment.

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

Part E – Additional comments on this article

None

▼ ART. 19: RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING

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

- Yes
 No

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

Part E – Additional comments on this article

None

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

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

Challenges include:

- i. Inadequate funding to implement the provisions of the Minamata Convention
- ii. Inadequate public awareness and sensitization activities and programmes
- iii. Non-Availability/Inadequacy of Best Available Technique and Best Environmental Practice on mercury management.
- iv. Inadequate data on mercury supply sources and trade.
- iv. Inadequate equipped modern laboratory facilities to support qualitative research, effectiveness and evaluation.

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

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

The reporting format is well understood and provides guidance regarding extent to which the convention has been operationalized/implemented.