2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 8 March 2026
*Questions 4.3, 8.2 and Part E to Article 4 amended by Paraguay on 26 March 2026

MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

DISCLAIMER

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REPORTING PERIOD:
1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

UNOFFICIAL ENGLISH TRANSLATION
Attachments can be found on the website

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party
Paraguay

Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited
June 26, 2018

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party
September 24, 2018

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

Title of Contact Officer
Mr.

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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

ba33a_subsection

i. Please attach the results of your endeavour or indicate where it is available on the Internet;
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https://www.mades.gov.py/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Evaluacion-Inicial-del-Convenio-de-Minamata-MIA-2019.pdf

ii. Supplemental: Please provide any related information – for example, on the use or disposal of mercury from such stocks.
Considering the Initial Assessment document of the Minamata Convention in Paraguay (which uses 2014 as the reference year), page 95 states that the country does not have stockpiles of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons within its territory.
Furthermore, it is verified that there is no primary mercury extraction in Paraguay, no sites where mercury is stored prior to its use within the territory have been identified, there are no mercury recycling or recovery activities, no chlor-alkali or vinyl chloride monomer production plants, and no other facilities whose manufacturing processes use mercury or mercury compounds. Finally, there are no facilities within the territory that could result in the production of mercury as a byproduct. Therefore, it can be concluded that Paraguay has attempted to identify stockpiles and sources pursuant to paragraph 5(a) of Article 3, but has determined that none exist.

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

ba33b_subsection

i. Please attach the results of your endeavour or indicate where it is available on the Internet;
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https://www.mades.gov.py/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Evaluacion-Inicial-del-Convenio-de-Minamata-MIA-2019.pdf

ii. Supplemental: Please provide any related information – for example, on the use or disposal of mercury from such stocks.
Considering the Initial Assessment document of the Minamata Convention in Paraguay (which uses 2014 as the reference year), page 95 states that the country does not have any sources of mercury supply that generate reserves of more than 10 metric tons per year within its territory. Furthermore, it is verified that there is no primary mercury extraction in Paraguay, no sites have been identified where mercury is stored before its use within the territory, there are no mercury recycling or recovery activities, there are no chlor-alkali or vinyl chloride monomer production plants or other facilities whose manufacturing processes use mercury or mercury compounds, and there are no facilities within the territory that could result in the production of mercury as a byproduct. Therefore, it can be concluded that Paraguay has attempted to identify stockpiles and sources pursuant to paragraph 5(a) of Article 3, but has determined that none exist.

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

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

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

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

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

- ◉ No
- ○ Yes
- ○ The importing party has relied on paragraph 7 of article 3

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 4: MERCURY-ADDED PRODUCTS

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Yes (implementing paragraph 2 of article 4)

If yes, please provide information on the measures.
It should be clarified that Paraguay does not manufacture or export products with added mercury. Paraguay ratified the Minamata Convention on Mercury through Law No. 6036/2018. This law was enacted on April 10, 2018. Through this law, the importation of products with added mercury included in Part I of Annex A is prohibited, effective January 1, 2021.

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.
1) Establish national objectives aimed at preventing dental caries and promoting oral health, in order to minimize the need for dental restorations.
The Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (MSPBS) of Paraguay has an agency called the Directorate of Oral Health. This is a national-level Directorate with normative, operational, regulatory, oversight, control, and evaluative functions for the quality, effectiveness, and safety of services
directly under the General Directorate of Health Services and Networks, as well as for implemented oral health programs. It contributes to improving the quality of life of the general population and is also the governing body for MSPBS oral health policies. One of the programs implemented by this Directorate is called "Save the First Molar," whose general objective is to improve the dental health of children enrolled in the program through promotional, preventative, and dental care measures.
Its specific objectives are:
- To decrease the rate of decayed and missing teeth among participating schoolchildren (with a special focus on
first molars).
- To increase the restoration rate (with a special focus on first molars).
- To increase the level of knowledge, awareness, and motivation among children, teachers, and parents regarding the
importance of:
* oral health as a component of general health,
* oral hygiene for achieving good oral health,
* the first molar as a key tooth for good oral health,
* a healthy diet for achieving good oral and general health,
* regular dental checkups, access to dental services, and their free availability.
ii) To establish national objectives aimed at minimizing the use of dental amalgams;
The Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (MSPBS) issued Resolution SG No. 844/14, "Ordering the development of a plan to
minimize exposure to and replace mercury in the health sector, and establishing an inter-institutional technical committee responsible for this task."
In this regard, the General Directorate of Environmental Health (DIGESA), under the Ministry of Health,
undertook the plan to minimize exposure to and replace mercury in the health sector.
The results are:
1) The Directorate of Oral Health no longer uses mercury amalgam in its fillings. Since 2009, it has eliminated all purchases of mercury.
2) Considering the start date of the national report (January 1, 2021), it can be stated that from that date forward, silver-mercury amalgam is no longer used in dental restorations in Paraguay. This

finding is entirely consistent with the zero importation of mercury for dental use recorded in the country between 2018 and 2023 and with the surveys administered to dentists and dental schools.

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

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.
Paraguay has not identified any new products with added mercury that have been discovered since the Convention came into force for the country.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

Q4.3 (B) Yes, the party has taken relevant measures.
The State has adopted significant measures through the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES) and the Oral Health Directorate of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (MSPBS), which have established an inter-institutional technical working group. The primary objective is the development of a regulatory framework that comprehensively prohibits the importation and use of dental amalgams. In parallel, an Environmentally Sound Management Plan is being considered for the handling and safe disposal of the remaining mercury still held by professionals in the sector.

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

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

Convention?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No
- ○ Do not know

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

CHLOR-ALKALI PRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

There are no such facilities in the territory of Paraguay.

▼ 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.
The National Action Plan for artisanal and small-scale gold mining in Paraguay, in accordance with the Minamata Convention on Mercury, was published in December 2020.

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

PRY_7.4.pdf

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

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▼ ART. 8: EMISSIONS

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

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

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

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No (please explain)

No (please explain)
During the reporting period, no new sources of mercury emissions were found in Paraguay.

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

{Empty}

Progress
{Empty}

▼ COAL-FIRED INDUSTRIAL BOILERS

☐ A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources

☐ Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources

☑ Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources

☐ Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions

☐ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
Within the framework of Law No. 294/93 "On Environmental Impact Assessment" and its regulatory decrees, it is requested that the best available techniques and best environmental practices be implemented in the environmental impact assessment and environmental audit processes in industrial activities that have industrial coal boilers.

Progress
Due to the lack of specialized technical and analytical infrastructure, current progress is not amenable to quantitative measurement, highlighting the need to strengthen monitoring systems.

▼ 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
Within the framework of Law No. 294/93 "On Environmental Impact Assessment" and its regulatory decrees, MADES requests that the best available techniques and best environmental practices be implemented in the environmental impact assessment and environmental audit processes in the smelting and calcination processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals (Lead, zinc, copper and industrial gold)

Progress
Due to the lack of specialized technical and analytical infrastructure, current progress is not amenable to quantitative measurement, highlighting the need to strengthen monitoring systems.

▼ 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
{Empty}

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

Measures
Within the framework of Law No. 294/93 "On Environmental Impact Assessment" and its regulatory decrees, it is requested that the best available techniques and best environmental practices be implemented in the environmental impact assessment and environmental audit processes in clinker cement factories.

Progress
Due to the lack of specialized technical and analytical infrastructure, current progress is not amenable to quantitative measurement, highlighting the need to strengthen monitoring systems.

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 no such inventory exists, please explain
Paraguay lacks the necessary financial resources to update its emissions inventory, despite five years having passed since the agreement came into force.

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 9: RELEASES

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

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

Please explain
Considering that the guidance from the Conferences of the Parties was only recently formalized in June 2022, the lack of specialized resources has, to date, prevented the determination of the corresponding release sources.

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
During the implementation of the Initial Assessment of the Minamata Convention in Paraguay in 2016-2017, an inventory of emissions and releases was prepared using data from 2014. Since that date, no further inventories of releases have been carried out.

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 do not know, please explain
Under Law No. 294/93 "On Environmental Impact Assessment" and its regulatory decrees, industries involved in a permitted use of mercury are required to manage the environmentally sound storage of mercury or mercury compounds, other than waste mercury, in a way that protects human health and the environment against the harmful effects that may result from that mercury and mercury compounds.

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
The management of mercury-containing waste, such as batteries, fluorescent tubes, and thermometers, is carried out by private companies whose Environmental Impact Statement guarantees technically and environmentally sound handling.

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.
Paraguay has restricted the use of mercury that is available for direct reuse or that has been recovered, recycled or regenerated to the uses permitted by the 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

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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
The planetGOLD Paraguay project, for the period 2025-2030, includes the identification and diagnosis of areas affected by mercury in Paso Yobái, resulting from artisanal gold mining activities that persist in the district.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 13: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISM

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

Yes

No

Please specify
Paraguay allocates resources through the operational structure of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES) and the implementation of policies for the management of waste and/or hazardous substances. However, due to its status as a developing country, most large-scale actions (such as the assessment of contaminated sites and MAPE technical assistance) are channeled through international cooperation projects.

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.
Although Paraguay is contributing to the General Trust Fund of the Minamata Convention, it is not contributing to the mechanism referred to in paragraph 5 of Article 13, which consists of the trust fund of the Global Environment Facility and the Specific International Programme to support capacity building and technical assistance.

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
Given its status as a developing country under the Minamata Convention, Paraguay lacks the financial capacity to provide assistance to third countries; on the contrary, it requires support to strengthen its own implementation.

Please provide comments, if any.
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Part E - Additional comments on this article

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

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Please specify
Paraguay is primarily a recipient of technical assistance to strengthen its national capacities (especially in the management of products with added mercury and environmental monitoring). The Republic of Paraguay, through the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES), recognizes the importance of international cooperation as established in Article 14. Currently, the country has focused its efforts on actively participating in regional technical information exchange networks (GRULAC and MERCOSUR).

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Please specify
The project "MERCURY-FREE AND POPs-FREE SOLUTIONS FOR THE ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND WASTE MANAGEMENT IN PARAGUAY," launched in November 2023, has a budget of USD 4,000,000 and a duration of 5 years. This project is financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

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
The project "MERCURY AND POP FREE SOLUTIONS FOR THE ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF WASTE IN PARAGUAY" has a component that seeks the implementation of pilot projects, focused on the sustainable management of waste with mercury and POPs in public hospitals, the aviation sector and municipal landfills.

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.
In early 2021, the National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Paraguay was published, which included a Communication Plan and the development of communication strategies aimed at miners, their families, and the residents of Paso Yobái.

Additionally, the project "Mercury- and POP-Free Solutions for Environmentally Sound Waste Management in Paraguay," led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES), has implemented educational campaigns on the management of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Mercury (Hg) for the general public.

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.
In early 2021, the National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Paraguay was published, establishing the following strategies:
1) Measures to prevent the exposure of vulnerable populations to mercury.
2) Public Health Strategy on mercury exposure.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 17: INFORMATION EXCHANGE

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

(•) Yes

( ) No

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

[x] 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
The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES) has facilitated and continues to strengthen the exchange of information in accordance with the obligations of Article 17, paragraph 1. Several materials, such as guides and reports, have been developed and are available on the Ministry of Environment's website.
Further information can be found at the following link:
https://www.mades.gov.py/plan-de-accion-para-la-aplicacion-del-convenio-de-minamata-en-sectores-prioritarios-en-paraguay/

[x] 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
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Further information can be found at the following link:
https://www.mades.gov.py/plan-de-accion-para-la-aplicacion-del-convenio-de-minamata-en-sectores-prioritarios-en-paraguay/

[ ] 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

{Empty}

▼ 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

☑ Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds
Within the framework of the project "Mercury and POP-free solutions for the environmentally sound management of waste in Paraguay", led by MADES, materials have been developed and published.

☐ The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17

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

☐ Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

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

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention
Within the framework of the project "Mercury and POP-free solutions for the environmentally sound management of waste in Paraguay", led by MADES, training and public awareness materials have been developed and published at the national level.

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

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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

Within the framework of the planetGOLD Paraguay project (2025-2030), the evaluation and determination of the impacts of mercury in biological and environmental matrices will be carried out through specialized laboratory studies.

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

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

Given its status as a developing economy, Paraguay needs the support of international cooperation to ensure the effective fulfillment of the goals of the Minamata Convention.

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

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

No observations