2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 13 December 2025
*Questions 4.3 and 7.1 amended by Rwanda on 20 February 2026

REPORTING PERIOD:
1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

Attachments can be found on the website

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party
Rwanda

Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited
29 June 2017

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party
27 September 2017

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution
Rwanda Environment Management Authority

Title of Contact Officer
Environmental Inspector

Name of Contact Officer
Tuyisenge Jean Marie Vianney

Mailing address
jtuyisenge@rema.gov.rw

Telephone number
+250783262321

Fax number
{Empty}

E-mail
rwanda@localhost.com

Second E-mail
jtuyive@gmail.com

Web page
{Empty}

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

Focal Point is submitting the national report

- (●) Information is submitted by the national focal point
- ( ) Information is submitted through the national focal point by the contact officer

▼ ART. 3: MERCURY SUPPLY SOURCES AND TRADE

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

- ○ Yes – primary mercury mining with available data
- ○ Yes – primary mercury mining with no available data
- ◉ No

3.2: Does the party have any primary mercury mines that are now in operation that were not in operation at the time of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- ○ Yes – primary mercury mining with available data
- ○ Yes – primary mercury mining with no available data
- ◉ No

3.3: (A) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons that are located within its territory?

3.3: (A) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons that are located within its territory?

- ○ Yes – with new data* (also to be selected by parties reporting for the first time)
- ◉ Yes – endeavoured and indicates same stocks as reported in the previous report
- ○ No

3.3: (B) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual sources of mercury-supply-generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year that are located within its territory?

3.3:(B) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual sources of mercury-supply-generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year that are located within its territory?

- ○ Yes – with new data* (also to be selected by parties reporting for the first time)
- ◉ Yes – endeavoured and indicates same stocks as reported in the previous report
- ○ No

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

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

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

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

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

- ◉ No

○ Yes

○ The importing party has relied on paragraph 7 of article 3

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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.
Rwanda has implemented key regulatory and administrative measures to ensure full compliance with the Minamata Convention by prohibiting the manufacture, import and export of mercury added products listed in Part I of Annex A after their phase out dates.
These actions include:
1. Enforcing national regulations and conducting compliance monitoring and inspections led by Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA);
2. Undertaking target awareness activities targeting importers, manufacturers, and the private sector to ensure understanding and enforcement of the phase-out requirements;
3. Strengthening border control and import surveillance;
4. Reinforced regional and international cooperation to prevent cross-border circulation of banned mercury-containing products.

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 country has taken measures for the mercury-added products listed in part II of annex A. These measures include among others:
1. Promoting the use of cost-effective and clinically effective mercury free alternatives for dental restoration;
2. Promoting the use of best environmental practices in dental facilities to reduce releases of mercury and mercury compounds to water and land.

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

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No
- ○ Not applicable

If the party answered no to question 4.3(B) above, please explain

The provided options are specific measures even if Rwanda has implemented measures concerning dental amalgam consistent with Article 4 obligations including promoting cost-effective and clinically effective mercury-free alternatives for dental restoration and promoting best environmental practices in dental facilities to reduce releases of mercury to water and land.

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 yes, please provide information on the measures.

Through national environmental regulations, import controls, and enforcement measures implemented by Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) in collaboration with other institutions like customs, Rwanda aims to prevent the introduction or circulation of unnecessary or unregulated mercury-containing products in the domestic market.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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

{Empty}

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

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

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

If yes, please provide information on the steps.
Rwanda has implemented measures to reduce and where feasible eliminate the use of mercury and mercury compounds in artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM). These measures include strengthening regulatory controls on mercury use, conducting awareness raising activities targeting relevant stakeholders, carrying out compliance inspections and monitoring to ensure adherence to national environment and chemical management regulations.

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

{Empty}

▼ ART. 8: EMISSIONS

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

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

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

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No (please explain)

If Yes, please explain

Through national environmental regulatory frameworks, permitting procedures, and oversight conducted by Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), Rwanda integrates Best Available Practices (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP) principles into Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) processes and industrial compliance requirements.

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
{Empty}

Progress
{Empty}

▼ 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
{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
- [ ] 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}

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?
12 January 2023

Please indicate where this inventory is available
This has been published in the Minamata Initial Assessment report

Attach

- RWA_8.3.pdf

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

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

○ Yes

◉ No

Please explain
Elements related to emissions control are integrated into broader national environmental policies, chemical management frameworks, and Rwanda's Minamata Initial Assessment, which collectively support compliance with the Convention.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 9: RELEASES

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

○ Yes

◉ No

○ Do not know (please explain)

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)

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

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

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

◉ Yes

○ No (please explain)

○ Do not know (please explain)

If 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.
Through national chemical management regulations, import controls and oversight by Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), Rwanda ensures that hazardous substances, including mercury, are handled, stored and managed in accordance with environmental and safety standards.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 11: MERCURY WASTES

11.1: Have measures outlined in article 11, paragraph 3, been implemented for the party's mercury waste?

◉ Yes

○ No

☑ Yes - the party has taken measures so that mercury waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner

Please describe measure and effectiveness of measures
Measures aligned with the Basel Convention and national hazardous waste management regulations are applied to mercury waste, including requirements for safe handling, storage, transport, and disposal.

☐ 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
Mercury waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner, considering the guidelines developed under the Basel Convention for transboundary movement of wastes.

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.
These measures include the application of national hazardous waste management regulations aligned with the Basel Convention, which govern the handling, labeling, storage, transportation, and disposal of mercury waste. Regulatory oversight is provided by Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), including inspection and compliance monitoring, to ensure that mercury waste is not managed in ways that are inconsistent with the Convention.
In addition, import and movement controls are in place to prevent improper transboundary movement of mercury waste, and generators of hazardous waste are required to follow approved waste management procedures.

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

There are currently no dedicated facilities within Rwanda's territory for the final disposal of waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds. Rwanda does not have specialized treatment or disposal infrastructure specifically designed for mercury waste. However, limited quantities of mercury waste generated in the country are managed under national hazardous waste management regulations, with oversight by Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), to ensure safe handling, interim storage, and environmentally sound management. Where necessary, arrangements may be made in accordance with international agreements, including the Basel Convention, to ensure that mercury waste is treated or disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.

▼ 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

Rwanda has undertaken initial efforts to identify and assess sites that may be contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds within its territory. These efforts are primarily integrated into broader environmental monitoring, inspection activities, and chemical management frameworks coordinated by Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) and other relevant institutions. Through Environmental and Social Impact Assessments, compliance inspections, and the Minamata Initial Assessment process, Rwanda has sought to identify potential sources of mercury contamination, particularly from activities such as healthcare waste management, among others.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 13: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISM

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

(●) Yes

( ) No

Please specify

Rwanda has undertaken, within its national capabilities, to provide resources for activities intended to implement the Minamata Convention in line with its national policies, priorities, plans, and programs. The Government has allocated institutional, technical, and financial resources through relevant ministries and agencies, including Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), to support mercury management, regulatory enforcement, monitoring, awareness-raising, among others.

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.

Rwanda has contributed to the financial mechanism referred to in Article 13, paragraph 5 of the Minamata Convention primarily through its engagement with and utilization of the mechanism rather than through direct financial contributions. Rwanda participates in the implementation of Convention activities supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other components of the financial mechanism, including the development of national assessments, capacity-building initiatives, and institutional strengthening.

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

As a developing country Party, Rwanda primarily focuses on mobilizing resources for its own national implementation of the Convention and participates mainly as a recipient of financial and technical assistance. Nevertheless, Rwanda contributes to regional and international cooperation through knowledge sharing, participation in joint initiatives, and engagement in Convention-related forums, which indirectly support collective implementation efforts.

Please provide comments, if any.
{Empty}

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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
As a developing country Party, Rwanda's primary focus has been on strengthening its own national capacities for effective implementation of the Convention. However, Rwanda actively participates in regional and international cooperation, experience-sharing platforms, and Convention meetings, which contribute indirectly to collective capacity-building and knowledge exchange among Parties.

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Please specify
Rwanda has received capacity-building and technical assistance pursuant to Article 14 of the Minamata Convention. Such assistance has supported national efforts to strengthen institutional capacity, improve mercury management, and fulfill reporting and implementation obligations under the Convention. This support has included technical guidance, training activities, and assistance provided through international mechanisms and partners, notably in the context of the Minamata Initial Assessment and related capacity-building initiatives. These efforts have contributed to enhancing Rwanda's ability to implement the Convention in line with national priorities and available resources.

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
Rwanda has promoted and facilitated the development, transfer, diffusion, and access to up to date environmentally sound alternative technologies in line with the objectives of the Minamata Convention. Through national policies, regulatory frameworks, and partnerships with international organizations, Rwanda encourages the adoption of mercury-free technologies, particularly in sectors such as healthcare, industries, among others. Awareness raising initiatives, training programs, and

technical guidance have been provided to relevant stakeholders to support the transition to safer alternatives.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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.
Rwanda has taken measures to provide information to the public on exposure to mercury in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 16 of the Minamata Convention. These measures include public awareness campaigns, dissemination of guidance on safe handling of mercury-containing products, and inclusion of mercury-related information in environmental and health education programs. Government agencies, including Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) and the Ministry of Health, collaborate to inform the public about potential sources of mercury exposure, associated health risks, and methods to minimize exposure.

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.
Rwanda has taken additional measures to protect human health in accordance with Article 16 of the Minamata Convention beyond providing public information on mercury exposure. These measures include regulation and monitoring of mercury containing products such as thermometers, batteries, and dental amalgam to limit human exposure, promotion of mercury-free alternatives in healthcare, artisanal practices, and small-scale industries, training and capacity building for healthcare professionals on safe handling and management of mercury-containing materials, integration of mercury risk awareness into public health programs, including guidance on proper disposal of mercury waste and prevention of occupational exposure.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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
{Empty}

☑ 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
{Empty}

☑ Information on technically and economically viable alternatives to:

Mercury-added products
{Empty}

Manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used
{Empty}

Activities and processes that emit or release mercury or mercury compounds
{Empty}

☐ 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

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

☑ Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds
{Empty}

☑ The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17

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

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

☑ Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention
{Empty}

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

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention
Rwanda has taken measures to promote and facilitate the provision of information to the public as outlined in Article 18, paragraph 1 of the Minamata Convention. These measures include the dissemination of information on the health and environmental risks of mercury, guidance on the safe handling and disposal of mercury-containing products, and public awareness campaigns through media, workshops, and community outreach programs. Relevant government agencies, including Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Health, collaborate to ensure that information on mercury exposure, alternatives, and environmentally sound practices reaches the public.

(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

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
Rwanda has undertaken initial research, development, and monitoring activities in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the Minamata Convention. These activities include environmental monitoring and assessments related to mercury, such as the Minamata Initial Assessment, which evaluates potential sources of mercury exposure, including healthcare facilities, industrial activities, among others.

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

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

☐ 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 commerce and trade in mercury and mercury compounds and mercury-added products

☐ 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

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

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

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

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

Rwanda faces several challenges in fully meeting the objectives of the Minamata Convention. Key challenges include limited technical and industrial capacity and limited infrastructure for mercury waste treatment and environmentally sound disposal, financial constraints, laboratory capacity for mercury analysis is limited, public and private sector understanding of mercury risks and safe practices is still developing, requiring ongoing education and training.

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

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

So far, the reporting format has no problem as I didn't face any obstacles while reporting. Thus, I suggest to keep the existing reporting format.