

2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 11 December 2025

*Questions 4.1 and 4.3 amended by Saint Kitts and Nevis on 17 March 2026



REPORTING PERIOD:

1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party

Saint Kitts and Nevis

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

24 May 2017

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party

22 August 2017

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution

Ministry of Trade et al / St. Kitts–Nevis Bureau of Standards & Multipurpose Lab

Title of Contact Officer

Mr.

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Focal Point is submitting the national report

- ☒ Information is submitted by the national focal point
- ☐ Information is submitted through the national focal point by the contact officer

▼ 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.

The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis has not identified any individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding fifty (50) metric tons within its national territory. Given the Federation's small industrial profile and limited use of mercury, such large-scale quantities are not anticipated to be present. However, the Government, through the Saint Kitts and Nevis Bureau of Standards — which serves as the National Focal Point for the Minamata Convention — in collaboration with the Department of Environment and other relevant stakeholders, continues to monitor and assess potential sources of mercury. These ongoing efforts are part of the country's commitment to meeting its obligations under the Convention and to ensuring sound chemicals and waste management in line with international best practices.

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.

The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis has not identified any individual sources of mercury-supply-generating stocks exceeding ten (10) metric tons per year within its territory. The Federation has no known industrial activities, mining operations, or manufacturing processes that involve the production, recovery, or recycling of mercury at such levels. Nevertheless, through the Saint Kitts and Nevis Bureau of Standards, as the National Focal Point for the Minamata Convention, the Government remains vigilant and continues to collaborate with relevant agencies to monitor potential sources of mercury and ensure compliance with the Convention's objectives for the environmentally sound management of mercury and mercury compounds.

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

Saint Kitts and Nevis does not engage in any form of mercury mining, production, or large-scale trade and has no identified mercury stocks or supply sources within its territory. As a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), the Federation imports only limited quantities of products that may contain mercury, primarily for laboratory or medical use, which are managed under existing import controls and waste management frameworks.

The Government, through the Saint Kitts and Nevis Bureau of Standards as the National Focal Point for the Minamata Convention, continues to work with relevant agencies to strengthen monitoring mechanisms for the import, use, and disposal of mercury and mercury-added products. Efforts are being made to align national policies and legislation with the Convention's requirements to ensure environmentally sound management and to prevent any unregulated trade or accumulation of mercury within the country.

Saint Kitts and Nevis remains committed to the objectives of the Minamata Convention and to regional cooperation under the Caribbean framework to control mercury supply, promote safe alternatives, and support global efforts to eliminate mercury pollution.

▼ 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.

Saint Kitts and Nevis participates in the Phasing Out Mercury-Added Products (MAPs) Project under the ACP MEAs Programme, supported by the EU, UNEP, FAO, and OACPS. The project aims to assess mercury-free alternatives, promote mercury-free procurement and product phase-outs, develop National Action Plans, and enhance stakeholder awareness and institutional capacity. The country

contributed to regional market assessments, targeted procurement policies, and capacity-building initiatives to support the phase-out of mercury-added products. This includes projects coordinated by the Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the Caribbean (BCRC-Caribbean). These initiatives have supported the development of national mercury inventories, capacity-building exercises, and assessments of mercury-added products. At the national level, voluntary resolutions have been drafted and are being implemented to reduce and eliminate the import and use of mercury-added products. These resolutions, coordinated through multi-agency consultations, were endorsed to promoting the use of mercury-free alternatives. Additionally, the Government is updating the National Pesticides Board Act through the draft Regional Integrated Chemicals Management Act (RICMA 22), which will incorporate Minamata Convention obligations and provide a harmonized framework for chemicals and hazardous substances management.

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.

Saint Kitts and Nevis has phased out the use and importation of dental amalgam in the Federation. In accordance with the provisions of Part II of Annex A, the Government has implemented multiple measures, including setting national objectives aimed at minimizing the use of dental amalgam, promoting the use of cost-effective and clinically effective mercury-free alternatives for dental restoration, and encouraging dental professionals and institutions to adopt and teach best practices for mercury-free dental restoration. Additionally, best environmental practices have been promoted 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 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.

Saint Kitts and Nevis confirms that it has taken measures to exclude the use of dental amalgam within the national dental service. Specifically, the importation of dental amalgam is not permitted, effectively eliminating its availability and use within the Federation.

As a result of this measure, no exceptions apply, including for deciduous teeth, patients under 15 years of age, or pregnant and breastfeeding women.

Further, in my capacity as the National Focal Point for the Minamata Convention, together with members of the National Working Group (NWG), we conduct periodic follow-ups to ensure that these measures are effectively adhered to by all relevant stakeholders.

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.

Saint Kitts and Nevis does not manufacture mercury-added products. Measures have been implemented to discourage the import and distribution of mercury-added products not covered by any known use, primarily through import monitoring, customs oversight, and public awareness. These measures are considered initial steps, with plans to further formalize regulatory controls in the future to fully comply with Article 4, paragraph 6 of the Minamata Convention.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

Despite the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis' efforts to reduce the use and importation of mercury-added products, significant gaps remain. Limited financial and technical resources continue to hinder the full demonstration of the country's commitment as a Party to the Minamata Convention. While awareness programs have been conducted and provide benefits to stakeholders, their effectiveness is limited due to challenges in implementing practical waste management measures.

At present, the Federation faces a considerable backlog of e-waste, including high-pressure street lamps, discarded thermometers, and other medical devices collected as part of previous initiatives. The lack of appropriate testing equipment, insufficient temporary storage facilities, and institutional deficiencies at the landfill further complicate safe disposal and management of mercury-containing waste.

As a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), Saint Kitts and Nevis is actively involved in regional projects, which have largely focused on legislative support and technical assistance. However, the capacity to implement practical, on-the-ground solutions remains constrained. These challenges underscore the need for continued international and regional cooperation, capacity-building, and investment in infrastructure to fully achieve the objectives 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

Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have any facilities that use mercury or mercury compounds for the manufacturing processes listed in Annex B of the Minamata Convention. The Federation does not engage industrial or chemical manufacturing activities involving mercury, such as chlor-alkali production, acetaldehyde production, or vinyl chloride monomer production.

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ No

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

7.2: Has the party determined, and notified the secretariat, that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing within its territory is more than insignificant?

☐ Yes

☒ No

7.5: Supplemental: Has the party cooperated with other countries or relevant intergovernmental organizations or other entities to achieve the objective of this article?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Please provide information

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Part E – Additional comments on this article

There is no artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing subject to Article 7 of the Minamata Convention in which mercury amalgamation is used within the territory of Saint Kitts and Nevis.

▼ 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

Waste incineration facilities

Liamuiga Services provides gas-fired cremation services and performs manual brushing of internal surfaces without the use of chemical cleaning agents. Under Article 8(4) of the Minamata Convention, such facilities are encouraged to apply best available techniques (BAT) and best environmental practices (BEP) to control mercury emissions.

In Saint Kitts and Nevis, the effectiveness of measures in this source category is strengthened by the ban on the use of dental amalgam and the requirement to remove amalgam-containing teeth prior to cremation, thereby preventing mercury release at source. The adoption of mercury-free dental restorative materials across the Federation further reduces the potential for emissions. These preventive measures, combined with proper facility hygiene and awareness practices, reflect the application of BAT/BEP and demonstrate effective compliance with the intent of Article 8(4).

- ☐ 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)

In Saint Kitts and Nevis, cremation services are provided by Liamuiga Services, which operates a gas-fired cremation system. The facility does not use chemical cleaning agents; instead, surfaces are manually brushed, which reduces cross-contamination and avoids secondary pollution.

The effectiveness of mercury emission control in this source category is supported by preventive measures at the national level. The use of dental amalgam has been phased out among dental practitioners in the Federation, in alignment with the Minamata Convention. Any teeth containing amalgam are removed from deceased persons prior to cremation, and mercury-free dental restorative alternatives are now commonly used. These preventive actions significantly minimize mercury inputs into the cremation process.

Although no dedicated flue-gas mercury abatement system is currently installed, the risk of mercury emissions is considered low due to these upstream controls. The Government intends to include cremation facilities in the national mercury emissions inventory and to establish periodic monitoring to confirm continued compliance with Article 8(4) of the Convention.

Overall, the combination of preventive dental measures and environmentally sound operating

practices reflects the implementation of best available techniques (BAT) and best environmental practices (BEP) in Saint Kitts and Nevis for this source category.

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

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▼ COAL-FIRED INDUSTRIAL BOILERS

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

Measures

{Empty}

Progress

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▼ SMELTING AND ROASTING PROCESSES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF NON-FERROUS METALS

- ☐ A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- ☐ Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- ☐ Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources

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

☐ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures

{Empty}

Progress

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▼ **WASTE INCINERATION FACILITIES**

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

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

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

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

☐ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures

{Empty}

Progress

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▼ **CEMENT CLINKER PRODUCTION FACILITIES**

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

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

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

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

☐ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures

{Empty}

Progress

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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

Saint Kitts and Nevis has not yet prepared a national inventory of emissions from relevant source categories within five years of the entry into force of the Convention. Nevertheless, the Government recognizes the importance of this requirement and has initiated steps toward the development and implementation of a comprehensive mercury emissions inventory. This activity will be undertaken in coordination with relevant national agencies and with technical assistance from regional and international partners to ensure full compliance with Article 8 obligations in the near future.

As part of this process, cremation activities—such as those conducted by Liamuiga Services—will be included in the national inventory of potential mercury emission sources to ensure a complete assessment of emissions and the effectiveness of preventive and control measures applied in the Federation.

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

Yes, Saint Kitts and Nevis has chosen to prepare a national plan to control mercury emissions from relevant sources, focusing on its single waste incineration facility. Although emissions from this facility are expected to be negligible, the Government is developing the national plan to outline measures, targets, goals, and expected outcomes, ensuring that appropriate action is taken in compliance with Article 8 of the Convention. The plan has not yet been submitted to the Conference of the Parties but will be finalized and submitted in due course.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 9: RELEASES

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

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

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

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ Relevant sources do not exist in the territory
- ☐ Have not been a party for 5 years
- ☐ No (please explain)

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 no, please explain

Saint Kitts and Nevis has not stored any non-waste mercury or mercury compounds for use. As such, no interim storage measures are currently required; however, the Government remains committed to ensuring that any future storage, if applicable, would be undertaken in an environmentally sound manner in accordance with the Minamata Convention.

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

Saint Kitts and Nevis has implemented measures in accordance with Article 11, paragraph 3, to manage mercury waste. For example, mercury-containing street light fixtures replaced by the Government have been recorded in a national inventory and are collected and stored in designated secure areas without dismantling the fixtures or crushing the bulbs. This ensures that mercury is contained and environmental release is prevented, consistent with the environmentally sound management requirements of the Convention.

- ☐ 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

The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis has taken measures to ensure that mercury waste is not transported across international boundaries except for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal. The replaced street light fixtures, inventoried and stored locally intact, are handled by trained personnel, and will only be exported if sent to licensed facilities for environmentally sound disposal, ensuring compliance with Article 11, paragraph 5.

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.

Saint Kitts and Nevis has implemented measures under Article 11, paragraph 3, to manage mercury waste from its national activities. Specifically, mercury-containing street light fixtures replaced by the Government have been:

Recorded in a national inventory, ensuring that all sources of mercury waste are tracked.

Collected and stored in designated secure areas without dismantling the fixtures or crushing the bulbs, preventing accidental mercury release.

Handled by trained personnel, ensuring safe management and minimizing risk to workers and the environment.

These measures have proven effective in preventing environmental contamination, as no mercury release has been observed during handling or storage. By maintaining the integrity of the fixtures and tracking all mercury-containing items, the Government ensures that mercury waste is contained, managed responsibly, and ready for environmentally sound disposal if needed. The approach also supports compliance with Article 11 requirements and demonstrates practical implementation of best practices in mercury waste management.

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

No, Saint Kitts and Nevis has not yet developed strategies for identifying or assessing sites contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds. This is because there are currently no known sites contaminated with mercury in the territory. Should any contaminated sites be identified in the future, the Government will take steps to develop appropriate assessment and remediation strategies in accordance with the Minamata Convention.

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

The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis has provided resources for national activities intended to implement the Minamata Convention.

These resources include:

Financial support, allocated through national budgets and development programmes, to support activities such as drafting a national mercury action plan and managing mercury-containing waste (e.g., replaced street light fixtures).

Technical support and capacity-building, including training of personnel handling mercury-containing materials and guidance on environmentally sound management practices.

International assistance, including support from the Basel and Stockholm Conventions Regional Centre (BCRC) through GEF funding, and project funds from the ZERO Mercury Working Group, which have contributed to the development of the national action plan and related resolutions.

These measures demonstrate the Government's commitment, within its capabilities, to mobilize both domestic and international resources to implement the Convention in accordance with national policies, priorities, plans, and programmes.

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.

No, Saint Kitts and Nevis has not contributed to the financial mechanism under paragraph 5 of Article 13, as it is a developing country Party that receives support through the mechanism to assist in implementing the Convention.

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

Saint Kitts and Nevis has not provided financial resources to assist other developing-country Parties or Parties with economies in transition through bilateral, regional, or multilateral channels. As a small island developing State (SIDS), Saint Kitts and Nevis is primarily a beneficiary of such assistance. The Government, however, continues to actively participate in regional and multilateral initiatives supported by partners such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Basel and

Stockholm Conventions Regional Centre (BCRC), and the ZERO Mercury Working Group, which provide technical and financial support for national implementation of the Minamata Convention.

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

Saint Kitts and Nevis has not provided capacity-building or technical assistance to another Party under Article 14. As a small island developing State (SIDS) with limited national technical capacity, the country is primarily a recipient of capacity-building and technical assistance through regional and international partners, including the BCRC–Caribbean, GEF-funded initiatives, and other multilateral support mechanisms for implementation of the Minamata Convention.

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please specify

Saint Kitts and Nevis has received capacity-building and technical assistance pursuant to Article 14. Support has been provided through the BCRC–Caribbean, GEF-funded projects, and initiatives facilitated by partners such as the ZERO Mercury Working Group, which have assisted the country in strengthening national capacity for mercury management, conducting inventories, and developing a national action plan to support implementation of the Minamata Convention.

Please provide comments, if any.

Here are some of the key outputs from GEF ISLANDS project 10279 (the Caribbean “child” project) that benefit Saint Kitts and Nevis:

1. Policy and Regulatory Strengthening

Development of environmentally sound management (ESM) policies for chemicals and waste, including POPs and mercury.

Support for controlling imports of hazardous chemicals and products, helping SIDS like Saint Kitts and Nevis prevent harmful substances from entering the country

2. Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Waste

Identification, collection, and disposal of POPs– and mercury-containing wastes in a safe manner. Specific technologies and strategies for environmentally sound management of derelict vehicles and “white waste” (large household appliances) in SIDS.

3. Inventory and Avoidance of Hazardous Imports

Creation or strengthening of inventories for POPs, mercury, and other harmful chemicals in SIDS, enabling better tracking and management.

Avoidance of future build-up of toxic chemicals: the project targets avoiding import and accumulation of new hazardous chemicals in SIDS.

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

Within its capabilities, the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis has promoted and facilitated access to up-to-date, environmentally sound alternative technologies and supported their diffusion, drawing on regional and international partners and the private sector. Key measures and outcomes include:

Replacement of mercury-containing lighting with LEDs: Government procurement and replacement programmes for high-pressure mercury-vapour street lamps have promoted LED technology, reducing future mercury releases and lowering energy use.

Promotion of mercury-free medical devices: Thermometers and blood-pressure monitors in public health facilities have been replaced with electronic, mercury-free alternatives.

Phase-out of dental amalgam and promotion of alternatives: The national move away from dental amalgam has encouraged uptake of mercury-free restorative materials by dental practitioners.

Participation in regional projects and technology transfer: Engagement with GEF ISLANDS (Project 10279/10472), the BCRC-Caribbean and related initiatives has facilitated technical assistance, training and access to best-practice technologies for chemicals and waste management in a small-island context.

Capacity building and private-sector engagement: Training of personnel, awareness campaigns and collaboration with suppliers and service providers have supported the practical adoption and maintenance of alternative technologies.

Effectiveness: These measures have demonstrably reduced the import and use of mercury-added products, lowered potential mercury releases (e.g., via lamp replacement and dental phase-out), and strengthened national capacity to adopt and maintain cleaner technologies. Continued effort is focused on full substitution across sectors, enforcement of import controls, and leveraging regional programmes to scale up technology access.

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.

Saint Kitts and Nevis has taken measures to provide information to the public on exposure to mercury, consistent with paragraph 1 of Article 16. Key actions include:

Public awareness on mercury-containing products: Through national initiatives and regional support (including GEF ISLANDS), information has been disseminated on the risks associated with mercury in products such as fluorescent lamps, thermometers, and dental amalgam.

Education during mercury-containing streetlight replacement: Public communication efforts accompanied the government's phase-out of mercury-vapour streetlights, informing communities about the health and environmental risks of mercury and the benefits of transitioning to LED technology.

Voluntary resolutions to government ministries: Voluntary resolutions on mercury safety and awareness were prepared and sent to the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health, both of which were endorsed, promoting formal integration of mercury risk education into public health and

school programs.

Health-sector engagement: Health professionals, including dental practitioners, have received guidance on the risks of mercury exposure and alternatives to mercury-containing products, supporting public education and safer service delivery.

Training and outreach through regional programmes: Participation in BCRC–Caribbean initiatives and ISLANDS Programme activities has strengthened national capacity to communicate mercury risks, including occupational exposure guidance and general public information.

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.

Beyond providing information to the public, Saint Kitts and Nevis has implemented additional measures to protect human health in accordance with Article 16, including:

Phase-out of dental amalgam and promotion of mercury-free alternatives in dental care, reducing direct exposure for both patients and dental professionals.

Replacement of mercury-containing medical devices and street lighting with mercury-free alternatives (e.g., electronic thermometers, LED streetlights), minimizing potential mercury exposure in public and occupational settings.

Health sector guidance and training for healthcare providers on safe handling, storage, and disposal of mercury-containing products, including clinical and occupational exposure considerations.

Endorsed voluntary resolutions to the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education, integrating mercury risk reduction measures into school curricula and public health programs.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 17: INFORMATION EXCHANGE

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

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

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

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

There is a substantive body of scientific, technical, and legal information on mercury and mercury compounds for Saint Kitts & Nevis, especially via the Minamata Initial Assessment and regional support from BRI and the BCRC–Caribbean.

This includes toxicological / safety information (how mercury can enter the body, what are major exposure pathways) and technical risk data (how much mercury is released, where it comes from).

☒ 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

Saint Kitts and Nevis is actively working to reduce and eliminate the use and release of mercury:

Identified the main sources (via the MIA) and have prioritized mercury-added products (especially lighting, measuring devices, dental amalgam).

Transitioned to mercury-free alternatives (LEDs, electronic devices, composite fillings).

Adopted procurement policies to institutionalize this transition.

Public awareness campaigns support behavioral change.

☒ 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

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▼ 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

Saint Kitts and Nevis currently provides information to the public on the health and environmental impacts of mercury primarily through national agencies such as the Bureau of Standards (Focal Point) Department of Environment, the Solid Waste Management Corporation, and the Ministry of Health. Public awareness activities have focused on the dangers associated with mercury-containing products—such as fluorescent lamps, thermometers, and certain cosmetics—as well as the risks of improper disposal.

Information is shared through community outreach sessions, environmental health campaigns, radio announcements, and school-based education programmes. These efforts highlight the acute and chronic health effects of mercury exposure, including neurological damage, developmental impacts on children, and risks to pregnant women. Environmental messaging emphasizes mercury's persistence, bioaccumulation in fish and marine species, and potential contamination of coastal ecosystems.

While public education efforts exist, Saint Kitts and Nevis continues to strengthen outreach capacity

under its obligations to the Minamata Convention, with ongoing plans to expand digital information tools, integrate mercury education into chemicals–management programmes, and improve community access to clear, science–based information on mercury risks.

☒ Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

Saint Kitts and Nevis provides information to the public on mercury–free alternatives primarily through national chemicals–management initiatives and awareness activities led by the Bureau of Standards (Focal Point), Department of Environment, Ministry of Health, and Solid Waste Management Corporation. Public communication efforts focus on promoting safer, readily available substitutes for mercury–containing products, in line with the country’s commitments under the Minamata Convention.

Information shared with the public highlights commonly accessible alternatives such as:

LED lighting as a replacement for mercury–containing fluorescent lamps

Digital thermometers and sphygmomanometers in place of mercury–based medical devices

Mercury–free batteries and switches in consumer and industrial use

Cosmetics that comply with international mercury restrictions, supported by public advisories

These messages are delivered through radio programmes, community outreach, stakeholder workshops, and targeted campaigns conducted during environmental awareness events. Retailers and importers are also periodically engaged to encourage the transition toward mercury–free products.

Saint Kitts and Nevis continues to strengthen public access to information by expanding educational materials, integrating awareness into national chemicals management programmes, and promoting the adoption of internationally recognized mercury–free technologies.

☐ 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

In Saint Kitts and Nevis, public education and awareness on the health and environmental impacts of mercury are delivered through national initiatives led by the Department of Environment, Ministry of Health, Bureau of Standards, and other key agencies. Information is shared using public–service announcements, school outreach, community meetings, stakeholder workshops, and national observances organized under chemicals and waste management programmes. These activities inform the public of the risks of mercury exposure, safe handling of mercury–added products, and environmentally sound disposal practices.

A strong synergistic approach, integrating national, regional, and international cooperation, supports the country’s public–awareness efforts. Through collaboration with organizations such as the BCRC–Caribbean, PAHO/WHO, and the GEF ISLANDS Programme, Saint Kitts and Nevis participates in shared training, educational campaigns, and harmonized chemicals–management initiatives across the region. Under these projects, significant quantities of mercury–added lighting—including thousands of fluorescent bulbs and fixtures—have been collected and stored in secured containers for proper environmentally sound disposal, demonstrating practical risk–reduction measures. These activities also create opportunities for public education on the need to phase out mercury–added products and adopt safer alternatives in households, businesses, and government institutions.

Awareness programmes further prioritize vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant

women, school communities, and workers who may be more likely to encounter mercury-containing products. Training sessions for customs officers, public-health personnel, solid-waste workers, and community stakeholders help build wider understanding of mercury exposure pathways and appropriate mitigation measures. Saint Kitts and Nevis remains committed to strengthening public access to clear, science-based information on mercury through continued collaboration with regional and international partners.

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

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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▼ 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

Saint Kitts and Nevis, through the Department of Environment and the Ministry of Health, has contributed to national inventories of mercury-added products under the GEF ISLANDS 10279 and 10472 synergized project. These inventories include lighting, dental amalgam, laboratory chemicals, and imported products containing mercury. Preliminary assessments of potential emissions from solid waste disposal and small-scale industrial activities have also been developed. The country continues to refine inventory methodologies in collaboration with BCRC-Caribbean.

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

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

Modelling and geographically representative monitoring of mercury levels in vulnerable populations and environmental media

At the national level, Saint Kitts and Nevis does not yet maintain its own environmental or biological mercury monitoring programme due to limited laboratory capacity.

However, the Federation actively participates in a regional monitoring programme coordinated by the BCRC-Caribbean and CARPHA, which includes:

development of harmonized sampling protocols,

data-sharing platforms for mercury in fish, water, and marine ecosystems, and

future opportunities for biomonitoring in vulnerable populations.

Under the GEF ISLANDS framework, Saint Kitts and Nevis is engaged in regional efforts to identify baseline environmental mercury levels and strengthen monitoring infrastructure.

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

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

National assessments have been conducted relating to the phase-out of mercury-added products, particularly in the health, lighting, and dental sectors. These assessments considered potential exposure to workers, waste handlers, and the public. Coordination with WHO/PAHO and CARPHA provides access to health-impact information relevant to vulnerable groups, including children and pregnant women. The secure storage of collected mercury-containing lamps helps minimize exposure risks to workers and the community.

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

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

Saint Kitts and Nevis relies on regional scientific studies performed through UNEP, CARPHA, and the BCRC-Caribbean to understand mercury movement in marine and terrestrial environments. While national modelling is not yet performed locally, the Federation participates in regional information-sharing mechanisms that analyze long-range transport, deposition, and remobilization of mercury in Caribbean ecosystems.

- ☐ 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

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

Saint Kitts and Nevis has undertaken assessments of mercury-free alternatives, especially in the health (dental amalgam substitutes), lighting (transition to LED), and industrial sectors. Thousands of mercury-containing lamps and fixtures have already been collected and stored securely in containers for eventual regional disposal under environmentally sound management. The Federation continues to collaborate with BCRC-Caribbean, CARICOM entities, and UNEP to evaluate BAT/BEP options for waste handling, storage, and emissions reduction.

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

Part E – Additional comments on this article

It is the future intention of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board (PTCCB), the Customs and Excise Department, and the Bureau of Standards to strengthen national monitoring systems by systematically collecting and consolidating information on the importation and providing Customs and Excise with information to flag mercury-added products, including lighting, dental amalgam, measuring devices, and laboratory chemicals. Establishing this coordinated data-collection mechanism will support the Federation's enforcement of phase-out schedules, improve national controls, and enable more accurate tracking of mercury-added products in accordance with the requirements of the Minamata Convention.

Saint Kitts and Nevis has made substantial progress in research, development, and monitoring activities in accordance with Article 19, primarily through strong participation in regional Minamata Convention initiatives and monitoring programmes. Continued expansion of national monitoring capacity remains a priority as resources become available.

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

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

Saint Kitts and Nevis recognizes the importance of implementing the Minamata Convention and is committed to reducing mercury-related risks to human health and the environment. While significant progress has been made, several challenges may affect the full achievement of the Convention's objectives:

Limited National Capacity

The country currently has limited technical, laboratory, and human resources to conduct comprehensive mercury monitoring, risk assessment, and enforcement activities.

Capacity-building for national staff, including the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board (PTCCB), Customs and Excise Department, and the Bureau of Standards, remains an ongoing requirement.

Financial Constraints

Implementation of mercury phase-out, environmentally sound storage, and waste disposal programs requires sustained funding. Limited national budgets may slow the procurement of equipment, development of infrastructure, and collection of mercury-added products for safe disposal.

Data Gaps and Monitoring Challenges

There is currently insufficient country-specific data on mercury emissions, environmental concentrations, and exposure in vulnerable populations.

National monitoring is heavily reliant on regional and international cooperation, which may limit timely access to localized information for decision-making.

Awareness and Compliance

Ensuring compliance among small-scale users, businesses, and informal sectors can be challenging, particularly in rural areas.

Management of Mercury-Containing Products and Waste

Collection, storage, and disposal of mercury-added products (e.g., fluorescent lamps, thermometers, dental amalgam) require safe handling and coordination with regional disposal solutions.

Limited national infrastructure for environmentally sound management of mercury waste presents logistical challenges.

Sustaining Long-Term Implementation

Achieving the Convention's objectives depends on continued integration of mercury management into national regulatory frameworks, ongoing training, and public education.

Long-term sustainability requires institutional commitment, funding, and regional cooperation.

In conclusion, while Saint Kitts and Nevis continues to work toward fulfilling its obligations under the Minamata Convention, the country faces ongoing challenges related to limited capacity, financial constraints, data gaps, and the need for sustained awareness and compliance efforts. These constraints hinder the full and effective implementation of the Convention at the national level.

Furthermore, as the Minamata Convention approaches its 10-year milestone, Saint Kitts and Nevis notes that no tangible technical or financial support has yet been received that would significantly strengthen national implementation efforts. Additional, targeted assistance—particularly in monitoring, capacity building, waste management, and regulatory enforcement—would greatly enhance the country's ability to meet the Convention's objectives and protect human health and the environment from mercury.

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

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

No Comment