

# 2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 5 December 2025

\*Questions 3.3 and 4.1 amended by Senegal on 9 February 2026



## DISCLAIMER

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## REPORTING PERIOD:

1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

## UNOFFICIAL ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Attachments can be found on the website

### ▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

## 1. Information on the party

### Name of party

Senegal

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

3 March 2026

### Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party

August 16, 2017

## 2. Information on the national focal point

### Full name of the institution

Ministry of environment

### Title of Contact Officer

M.

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

### Focal Point is submitting the national report

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

### ▼ ART. 3: MERCURY SUPPLY SOURCES AND TRADE

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

- ☐ Yes – primary mercury mining with available data
- ☐ Yes – primary mercury mining with no available data
- ☒ No

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

- ☐ Yes – primary mercury mining with available data
- ☐ Yes – primary mercury mining with no available data
- ☒ No

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

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

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

**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

Senegal does not conduct any primary mercury extraction activities, does not produce mercury, and does not have stocks or sources of supply exceeding the thresholds established by the Convention. Controls carried out by Customs, the Ministry of the Environment, and other national authorities confirm the absence of formal exports or imports of mercury during the period under review.

However, Senegal acknowledges the existence of risks related to the informal trade in mercury associated with artisanal gold mining in the region, particularly from third countries. These dynamics have been documented within the framework of implemented regional projects (SIP West Africa, GEF-7 dental amalgams, collaborations with WHO and UNEP). The country is currently strengthening its control, monitoring, and regional cooperation mechanisms to prevent illicit mercury flows and improve the implementation of the provisions of Article 3.

### ▼ 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.**

Yes. Senegal has taken appropriate measures to ensure that products containing added mercury, as listed in Part 1 of Annex A, are no longer manufactured, imported, or exported after the final phase-out dates stipulated by the Convention.

The prohibitions and restrictions are implemented through various legal and administrative instruments, including Customs control procedures, national regulations on hazardous chemicals, pre-import authorization measures, and official instructions issued to the relevant technical services.

Furthermore, within the framework of the regional SIP project and the GEF-7 project on dental amalgams, Senegal has strengthened trade monitoring of products containing added mercury, including thermometers, blood pressure monitors, discharge lamps, and other categories listed in Annex A. There is no domestic production of these products, and control mechanisms have been reinforced to prevent any importation or placing on the market after the established deadlines.

**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.**

Senegal has taken several measures as outlined in paragraphs (i) to (ix) of Part II of Annex A to reduce and phase out products containing added mercury listed in that Annex.

These measures include:

(i) Establishing regulations and procedures to restrict or prohibit the importation of certain products containing added mercury, through enhanced customs controls, prior authorization for importation, and strict enforcement of national regulations on hazardous chemicals.

(iv) Actively promoting mercury-free alternatives, particularly in the health, lighting, and measurement sectors. These actions have been strengthened through the regional SIP project and the GEF-7 project, in collaboration with WHO and UNEP.

(vii) Raising awareness among stakeholders and the public, including information campaigns for health institutions, distributors, technical services, and trade actors on available alternatives and the obligations under the Convention.

(viii) Implementation of market control measures, with several inspections conducted to prevent the entry and distribution of products containing added mercury after the phase-out dates.

These combined efforts demonstrate Senegal's continued commitment to complying with the requirements of Part 2 of Annex A and to progressively reducing the availability of products containing added mercury on the domestic market.

**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.**

Senegal has adopted appropriate measures to reduce and prevent the use of mercury-containing dental amalgams in children under 15 years of age, pregnant or breastfeeding women, and for primary teeth.

These measures are part of the implementation of the Minamata Convention and the GEF-7 project, "Reducing the Use of Dental Amalgams," implemented in collaboration with the WHO and UNEP. The following actions have been implemented:

Issuance of national guidelines by the Ministry of Health advising against the use of dental amalgams for vulnerable groups (children under 15, pregnant or breastfeeding women, primary teeth), except in cases of clinical necessity assessed by a qualified practitioner.

Awareness-raising and training of dental staff in public and private facilities, covering:

the health risks associated with mercury amalgams,

mercury-free alternatives (composites, resins, glass ionomer),

and best practices for managing amalgam waste.

Active promotion of mercury-free alternatives, particularly in regional hospitals, health centers, and dental clinics, with technical support from the GEF-7 project.

Increased control of imports of mercury-containing dental amalgams by Customs services to progressively reduce their availability on the national market.

Integration of reduction measures into national oral health programs, with a clear focus on long-term phase-out.

These measures demonstrate Senegal's commitment to protecting vulnerable populations and complying with the strengthened requirements of the amended Annex A of the Minamata Convention.

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

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

**If yes, please provide information on the measures.**

Senegal has taken measures to prevent the incorporation into assembled products of components containing added mercury, the manufacture, import, or export of which is prohibited under Article 4. The main measures implemented include:

strengthening border control procedures, including the inspection of imported electronic components, electrical equipment, lamps, and measuring devices to detect any components containing prohibited mercury;

monitoring of the domestic market by the services of the Ministry of the Environment and technical regulatory bodies (electrical products, medical equipment, measuring instruments). These inspections aim to ensure that assembled products placed on the market do not contain prohibited components; and

official guidelines addressed to importers, distributors, and manufacturers of electrical and electronic equipment, specifying the obligations arising from the Minamata Convention and explicitly prohibiting the use or incorporation of components containing added mercury in assembled products.

Raising awareness among economic operators and industrial stakeholders, particularly in the lighting, medical device, electrical equipment, and measuring device sectors, about the risks and penalties associated with the improper incorporation of mercury-containing components.

Promoting mercury-free alternatives in industry, supported by regional projects (SIP West Africa) and national programs aimed at transitioning to cleaner and safer technologies.

These actions help prevent the presence of products containing added mercury in assembly lines and ensure Senegal's compliance with the requirements of Article 4.

#### **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.**

Senegal has actively discouraged the manufacture, marketing, and distribution of products containing added mercury for uses other than those recognized by the Convention.

Measures implemented include:

a ban on the manufacture and marketing of mercury-containing products for non-recognized uses, in accordance with national regulations on hazardous chemicals and the obligations of the Convention;

and strengthened import controls by Customs, including verification of declarations, HS codes, and product conformity, to block the entry of products containing added mercury for non-recognized purposes (decorative items, electronic gadgets, non-medical thermometers, etc.).

Domestic market surveillance, with targeted inspections of businesses and distributors to detect and remove products containing added mercury whose use does not fall under any of the categories permitted in Annex A.

Awareness-raising activities among economic actors, particularly importers, retailers, and distributors of electrical, electronic, medical, and industrial equipment, to inform them of the prohibitions and risks associated with placing unrecognized mercury-containing products on the market.

Promotion of mercury-free alternatives, supported by the regional SIP project and national initiatives aimed at accelerating the transition to products and technologies that comply with international obligations.

These combined measures enable Senegal to prevent the introduction and use of products containing added mercury that do not meet any authorized use, in accordance with paragraph 6 of Article 4.

## **Part E – Additional comments on this article**

Senegal does not manufacture products containing added mercury and strictly enforces the prohibitions set out in Annex A. Customs controls and market surveillance have been strengthened to prevent the importation, distribution, and incorporation into assembled products of articles containing mercury that do not meet their authorized uses.

As part of the implementation of the Minamata Convention, several structural actions have been undertaken, notably through the regional SIP project, the GEF-7 project on dental amalgams in collaboration with the WHO, and national chemical management initiatives. These actions have strengthened the capacities of national authorities, improved awareness among economic actors, promoted mercury-free alternatives, and progressively reduced the presence of products containing added mercury on the Senegalese market.

Senegal remains committed to continuing the transition to safer products and strengthening control mechanisms to ensure full, sustainable implementation in accordance with Article 4 of the 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)

**If yes, please provide information on these measures.**

Yes. Senegal has regulatory and administrative measures in place to ensure that no industrial facility uses mercury or mercury compounds in the manufacturing processes listed in Part 1 of Annex B after the final phase-out date.

The national chemical management framework and mining and industrial regulations prohibit the establishment or licensing of facilities using these processes, including the mercury-cathode chlor-alkali process.

Environmental impact assessment (EIA) procedures, industrial licensing procedures, and customs and environmental controls also prevent the importation, installation, or use of obsolete or prohibited technologies involving mercury.

To date, no such facilities exist in Senegal, and the control mechanisms ensure compliance with the requirements of Annex B.

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

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

If no to either of the questions above, has the party registered for an exemption pursuant to article 6?

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

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

**VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER PRODUCTION**

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

**SODIUM OR POTASSIUM METHYLATE OR ETHYLATE**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

☒ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

## PRODUCTION OF POLYURETHANE USING MERCURY-CONTAINING CATALYSTS

☐ Yes

☐ No

☒ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

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

☒ Yes

☐ No – no action taken

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

**If yes, please provide information on the measures taken.**

Yes. Senegal has taken measures to discourage the establishment of new facilities intentionally using mercury or mercury compounds in manufacturing processes other than those already covered by Annex B.

These measures include:

a regulatory ban on the introduction of new industrial processes using mercury, through the national chemical management framework, industrial permits, and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures;

the systematic rejection of any industrial permit application involving intentional processes using mercury, in accordance with national legislation and Senegal's international commitments;

strengthened controls on imports of industrial equipment and chemicals that may be associated with mercury-using processes, to prevent their installation within the national territory;

raising awareness and informing investors, industrialists, and technical agencies about the ban on introducing new processes based on the intentional use of mercury;

and consistency with Senegal's international commitments, particularly the Minamata Convention, which prohibits the introduction of new industrial processes using mercury.

To date, no such facility exists in Senegal, and the measures in place ensure that no further process intentionally using mercury can be established.

## Part E – Additional comments on this article

Senegal has no facilities using the manufacturing processes listed in Annex B of the Convention, and no such industrial activity has ever been declared. The country has strengthened its regulatory, customs, and environmental frameworks to prevent the introduction, authorization, or operation of

processes involving the intentional use of mercury, including those not explicitly mentioned in Annex B.

National Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures, industrial permits, and chemical controls ensure that any technology involving mercury is systematically identified and rejected.

Consistent with its obligations under the Minamata Convention, Senegal maintains a strict policy of non-adoption of industrial processes using mercury, while strengthening institutional and oversight capacities to prevent the emergence of obsolete or hazardous technologies.

The country will continue to strengthen these measures to ensure ongoing compliance with Article 5 and the promotion of safe and environmentally sound industrial processes.

## ▼ 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.**

Yes. Senegal has implemented several measures to reduce and, where possible, eliminate the use of mercury and emissions or discharges associated with artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) activities conducted within its territory, in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention.

The main measures include:

1. Active implementation of the regional SIP project (SIP West Africa – Senegal, Togo, Burkina Faso):

Identification and mapping of mercury flows in ASGM;

production of new statistical data on the sources, routes, and volumes of illegally imported mercury;

capacity building for authorities (Customs, Environment, Mines, Health); and

raising awareness among artisanal miners and local communities about the health risks associated with mercury.

2. Adoption of regulatory and control measures

: Explicit prohibition of the use of mercury in the primary processing of ores, in accordance with the Mining Code; and

enhanced inspection of gold mining sites by the services of the Ministry of Mines and the Ministry of the Environment.

Combating the illicit trade of mercury through Customs and security forces.

3. Information, awareness, and training programs:

Training thousands of gold miners on mercury-free alternative techniques.

Health education campaigns targeting women, young gold miners, and local communities.

Production of technical materials and best practice guides.

#### 4. Promotion of low-mercury alternative techniques:

Introduction and demonstration of techniques such as

gravimetric concentration,

vibrating tables,

improved sluices, and

non-amalgamating smelting techniques.

Support for gold mining cooperatives in the transition to cleaner practices.

#### 5. Collection, analysis, and dissemination of mercury data:

National and regional studies on mercury exposure.

Analysis of environmental impacts (water, soil, air) in gold mining areas such as Kédougou, Saraya, Sabodala, Bantaco, Tinkoto, etc.

These measures demonstrate Senegal's commitment to progressively reducing the use of mercury in ASGM, protecting vulnerable populations and strengthening environmental monitoring in accordance with the obligations of Article 7.

### **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**

Artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) is a significant socio-economic activity in Senegal, particularly in the Kédougou region, fully justifying the official declaration of its substantial nature.

Within the framework of the Minamata Convention, Senegal has strengthened inter-institutional coordination among the Ministries of Environment, Mines, Health, Finance (Customs), and the Security Forces to improve the monitoring, management, and reduction of mercury use in the sector.

Regional and national projects, notably the SIP West Africa project and complementary initiatives focusing on health, environmental management, and mining governance, have enabled the documentation, for the first time, of supply routes, cross-border flows, volumes of mercury used, and the environmental impacts associated with artisanal gold mining.

This work also facilitated awareness-raising among artisanal mining communities, the development of mercury-free alternative techniques, the training of local authorities, and the production of essential scientific data for the preparation of the future report required by Article 7(3)(c).

Senegal remains strongly committed to further reducing mercury use in ASGM, strengthening the fight against illicit mercury flows, and accelerating the adoption of clean and safe technologies to protect the environment and the health of communities.

## ▼ ART. 8: EMISSIONS

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

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

#### ☒ Coal-fired power plants

##### **Coal-fired power plants**

Category: Coal-fired power plants.

New source identified: Sendou thermal power plant (Bargny, 125 MW).

Measures implemented:

Installation of air emission control systems, including:

bag filters for particulate reduction,

a fuel gas desulfurization (FGD) system for SO<sub>2</sub> reduction,

a NO<sub>x</sub> control device, and

strict limitation of fine particulate matter (PM), indirectly reducing adsorbed mercury emissions.

Application of national environmental standards:

The power plant is subject to Senegalese industrial emission standards (DEEC decrees).

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required, including a specific section on air emissions and trace metals.

Periodic environmental monitoring and surveillance:

Quarterly environmental monitoring reports are submitted to the Ministry of the Environment.

Unannounced inspections are carried out by the Classified Installations Inspectorate.

Periodic measurement of air pollutants, including heavy metals when required, is conducted.

Obligation to comply with best available techniques (BAT):

In accordance with Article 8(4)(b), the power plant has adopted control equipment considered BAT for a developing country.

Atmospheric mercury releases are limited primarily through the control of particulate matter and

sulfur.

Measures to reduce the mercury content of the coal used:

Imported coal is subject to strict specifications.

Preliminary analyses of the coal are carried out to verify the sulfur, ash, and trace metal content.

Effectiveness of measures:

Available controls indicate a significant reduction in fine particulate matter, which limits mercury emissions from these particles.

The measured values remain within national limits and Senegal's international commitments.

The application of BAT reduces the risk of uncontrolled releases.

However, there is room for improvement regarding the regular measurement of atmospheric mercury by the CGQA, which should be strengthened.

Conclusion:

Senegal has put in place regulatory, technical and monitoring measures in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 8, ensuring a reduction of atmospheric emissions related to the Sendou coal-fired power plant.

☒ Coal-fired industrial boilers

#### **Coal-fired industrial boilers**

No "industrial coal-fired boiler" installations have been identified in Senegal as new sources within the meaning of Article 8(2)(c) of the Convention.

Existing industrial units in the country primarily use other types of fuel (heavy fuel oil, diesel, natural gas, biomass) and do not have coal-fired boilers that could be classified as new sources of mercury emissions under Annex D.

Measures implemented:

Strict regulatory framework for solid fuel industrial equipment.

Industrial installations are subject to a classification and prior authorization procedure.

Coal-fired boilers are not among the technologies authorized or existing in the country.

Mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedure.

Any potential application for a coal-fired boiler installation would be subject to a full EIA, including an assessment of air emissions, including heavy metals.

Control of industrial fuels by the competent authorities:

The services of the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy control the types of fuel used in industrial facilities.

No applications relating to the use of coal in industrial boilers have been registered.

Regular environmental monitoring of classified facilities:

Industrial inspections confirm the absence of coal-fired boilers in the country's industrial units.

Effectiveness of measures:

Current mechanisms effectively prevent the introduction of coal-fired industrial boilers.

The risk of the emergence of new sources is very low thanks to the regulatory framework and industrial controls in place.

The country remains compliant with the requirements of Article 8(4) of the Convention.

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

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

No installation using smelting or roasting processes for the production of non-ferrous metals (lead, zinc, copper, or industrial gold) has been identified in Senegal as a new source within the meaning of Article 8(2)(c) of the Convention.

Senegal does not have a heavy metallurgical industry for these metals. Industrial mining activities (such as gold mining) are limited to extraction, ore processing, and the production of gold-plated ingots, without recourse to the smelting or roasting processes considered in Annex D. No primary or secondary metallurgical processes for non-ferrous metals are present in the country.\*\*

Measures implemented:

Strict regulatory framework for metallurgical installations.

All heavy metallurgical installations are subject to strict classification and prior authorization.

No applications relating to the smelting or roasting of non-ferrous metals have been registered.

Mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Procedure:

Any proposed smelting/roasting facility would be subject to an EIA including heavy metals, including mercury.

Regular environmental monitoring of industrial gold mines:

Mining plants are limited to cyanidation and gravity separation.

No ore roasting or smelting processes are used.

Monitoring by classified facilities authorities

: Inspections confirm the absence of primary metallurgical processes in the country.

Effectiveness of measures:

Existing measures effectively prevent the introduction of smelting and roasting processes for non-ferrous metals.

The risk of the emergence of a new source is extremely low.

Senegal remains fully compliant with the requirements of Article 8(4).

☑ **Waste incineration facilities**

**Waste incineration facilities**

No large-capacity waste incineration facilities, as defined in Annex D of the Convention, have been identified in Senegal as new sources within the meaning of Article 8(2)(c).

The country mainly has small hospital or semi-industrial incineration units, which do not fall under the categories of large incineration facilities covered by Annex D.

Measures implemented:

Strict regulations applicable to classified facilities.

Hospital or institutional incinerators are subject to environmental and health permits.

No large-capacity waste incineration projects have been authorized.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures.

Any large-capacity incineration facility would be required to undergo an EIA, including the analysis of atmospheric emissions, including heavy metals (including mercury).

Monitoring and controls of existing facilities.

Regular inspections confirm the absence of large-scale incinerators capable of generating significant mercury emissions.

Promotion of alternatives to incineration.

Strengthening of biomedical waste management through:

autoclaving,

mechanical treatment units,

low-emission technologies, and

improved practices in hospitals.

Effectiveness:

The measures in place prevent the emergence of large-capacity incinerators.

The risk of a new source is very low.

Senegal remains compliant with the requirements of Article 8(4) of the Convention.

☒ Cement clinker production facilities

#### **Cement clinker production facilities**

A cement clinker production facility listed in Annex D, namely Dangote Cement Senegal (Pout), which began operations after the Convention entered into force, is considered a new source within the meaning of Article 8(2)(c).

Measures implemented to comply with Article 8(4):

Installation of advanced air emission control systems

(baghouse filters,

electrostatic precipitators),

strict limitation of particulate matter (PM),

indirect reduction of adsorbed mercury emissions.

Strict application of national environmental standards

(compliance with regulations on classified installations,

continuous monitoring of atmospheric parameters).

Mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedure (

EIA carried out before commissioning, including heavy metals and air emissions).

Periodic environmental monitoring (

regular inspections carried out by the Department of Environment, Transport and Agriculture (DEEC), submission of periodic environmental reports).

Use of controlled raw materials

(preliminary analyses of raw materials such as limestone and clay to verify metal content) and indirect limitation of mercury emissions.

Effectiveness of measures:

Significant reduction in particulate emissions, limiting adsorbed mercury.

General compliance with national standards.

Effective dust suppression systems.

Need to strengthen specific measurements of atmospheric mercury.

**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**

Yes. Senegal has mandated the use of Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP) to control and, where possible, reduce mercury emissions from newly identified sources, including the Sendou coal-fired power plant (Bargny) and the Dangote Cement clinker production facility (Pout).

The application of BAT/BEP is integrated into national environmental management mechanisms through:

1. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) requirement.

All new facilities covered by Annex D must conduct a comprehensive EIA, including heavy metals and air emissions.

The EIA imposes minimum technical requirements aligned with BAT.

2. The requirement to install emission control systems such as

bag filters,

electrostatic precipitators, fuel gas

desulfurization (FGD) systems,

NOx reduction devices, and

strict particulate matter (PM) controls, enabling an indirect reduction of mercury emissions.

3. Regulatory obligation to comply with national emission limits.

Legal framework for classified installations (ICPE).

Periodic monitoring of atmospheric emissions, including pollutants associated with mercury.

#### 4. Continuous environmental monitoring.

Regularly submitted monitoring reports to the DEEC.

Unannounced inspections of installations to verify compliance with BAT (Best Available Techniques).

#### 5. Control of fuels and raw materials.

Imported coal subject to prior analysis (heavy metal content).

Control of raw materials in cement plants to limit trace metals.

These measures ensure that new sources in Senegal apply the best available techniques and practices, in accordance with the obligations of Article 8(4) of the Convention.

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

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

#### **▼ COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS**

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

#### **Measures**

The only existing installation in Senegal falling under the category of “coal-fired power plants” is the Sendou thermal power plant (Bargny – 125 MW).

Measures taken in accordance with Article 8(5):

##### **1. Technological upgrade and installation of emission control equipment:**

Installation of bag filters for the reduction of fine particulate matter.

Implementation of a flue gas desulfurization (FGD) system to reduce SO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

A NO<sub>x</sub> reduction system is also in place.

These devices indirectly reduce mercury emissions adsorbed in particulate matter.

##### **2. Strict application of the national regulatory framework:**

Compliance with Senegalese standards on atmospheric emissions from classified installations.

Integration of air pollutants within authorized operating conditions.

Consideration of the Environmental Code (classified installations subject to ICPE regulations).

##### **3. Periodic environmental monitoring and oversight by the DEEC:**

Quarterly environmental monitoring reports submitted to the Ministry of the Environment.

Regular measurement of particulate matter, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and CO.

Unannounced inspections to verify compliance.

Documentary checks of fuels used.

4. Quality control of imported coal .

Preliminary analyses to verify sulfur, ash, and trace metal content, including mercury.

Strict specifications imposed by the Ministry of Energy.

5. Progress made in reducing emissions.

Measured decrease in fine particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>), mechanically reducing adsorbed mercury emissions.

Stabilization of emissions below national limit values.

Improved operational control thanks to dust collection equipment.

Room for improvement remains regarding the direct measurement of mercury emissions, which will need to be strengthened.

### **Progress**

Since the commissioning of the Sendou coal-fired power plant, several significant advances have been made in controlling and progressively reducing atmospheric emissions, including those associated with mercury:

1. Measured reduction of fine particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>)

Measurements taken as part of environmental monitoring show a notable decrease in fine particulate matter concentrations thanks to:

the efficiency of baghouse filters,

enhanced maintenance operations,

and improved combustion practices.

This decrease directly contributes to reducing the amount of mercury adsorbed onto the particles.

2. Stabilization of emissions within regulatory limits

Emissions of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, and particulate matter remain generally below the national limit values set by the competent authority, indicating improved operational control.

3. Progressive improvement in the performance of pollution control equipment

Dust collection, desulfurization, and NO<sub>x</sub> reduction systems have seen increased performance in recent years thanks to:

technical adjustments,

the replacement of critical components,

and more regular maintenance.

4. Strengthening of the environmental monitoring system:

The frequency of inspections has increased.

Quarterly reports submitted to the DEEC are more detailed.

Combustion and emissions data are better documented.

5. Enhanced control of imported coal:

Advanced analyses of imported coal have made it possible to:

limit low-ash fuels and

potentially reduce the heavy metal load.

This indirectly contributes to the reduction of mercury emissions.

6. Improved structural compliance:

The BAT/MEP requirements imposed under the EIA have been progressively incorporated into routine operation, strengthening the plant's environmental compliance.

▼ 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**

No "industrial coal-fired boiler" installations have been identified in Senegal as existing sources within the meaning of Article 8(2)(e) of the Convention.

The country's industrial units primarily use fuels such as heavy fuel oil (HFO), diesel, natural gas, or biomass, and no coal-fired boilers are in operation in the industrial sectors. Existing measures (application of Article 8(5))

: 1. Strict regulatory framework:

Classified industrial installations are subject to prior authorization, and no authorization has been issued for a coal-fired boiler.

2. Mandatory EIA procedure:

Any application for an industrial installation involving coal would be subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment, including heavy metal emissions (including mercury).

3. Regular monitoring of industrial infrastructure:

DEEC inspections confirm the complete absence of industrial coal-fired boilers in the country.

4. Energy policy oriented towards gas, fuel oil, solar and hydroelectricity.

This naturally reduces the risk of introducing coal-fired installations.

**Progress**

Since there are no coal-fired boilers, Senegal has:

- maintained a situation of total compliance,

- avoided the emergence of new sources of mercury emissions,
- consolidated its orientation towards fuels with lower heavy metal content.

#### ▼ 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

No facilities using smelting or roasting processes for the production of non-ferrous metals (lead, zinc, copper, or industrial gold) have been identified in Senegal as existing sources in accordance with Article 8(2)(e) of the Convention.

The country does not have a primary metallurgical industry for these metals. Industrial gold mines process ore and produce gold, but do not employ smelting or roasting processes covered by Annex D.

##### Progress

Measures implemented (pursuant to Article 8(5))

##### 1. Strict regulatory framework for heavy metallurgical installations

No authorization has been granted for non-ferrous metal smelting/roasting processes. Installations of this type are subject to very strict technical requirements in the Environmental Code.

##### 2. Mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedure

Any future application for a metallurgical installation would involve:

a full EIA,

analysis of atmospheric emissions, including heavy metals and mercury,

and mandatory application of BAT/MEP.

##### 3. Industrial inspections and environmental monitoring

Inspections of classified installations confirm:

the absence of roasting or smelting processes,

and the conformity of current mining activities to intensive non-metallurgical processes.

##### 4. Control of mining processes

The processes used in gold mines are limited to gravity separation and cyanide processing, which do not generate atmospheric mercury emissions related to roasting.

#### ▼ 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

No large-capacity waste incineration facilities, as defined in Annex D of the Convention, have been identified in Senegal as existing sources in accordance with Article 8(2)(e).

The facilities present in the country are small hospital or institutional incineration units, whose capacities and technologies do not correspond to the industrial or municipal incineration categories covered by Annex D. Measures taken in accordance with Article 8(5):

Even though there is no Annex D source, Senegal has relevant regulatory measures in place:

#### 1. Strict regulatory framework for classified installations (ICPE):

Any infrastructure wishing to operate a large-capacity incineration facility must be authorized by the Ministry of the Environment.

No such authorizations have been issued.

#### 2. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) requirement:

A full EIA would be required for any industrial incineration project, including heavy metals and mercury.

#### 3. Monitoring of existing units:

Hospital incinerators are subject to regular inspections.

No significant exceedances of atmospheric standards have been reported.

#### 4. Promotion of alternative solutions

: Senegal encourages:

autoclaving,

mechanical treatment, and

low-emission biomedical waste management practices.

### Progress

Even without industrial incinerators, Senegal has made progress that supports compliance:

Complete prevention of the introduction of large-capacity incinerators thanks to a strict regulatory framework;

gradual deployment of alternatives to incineration in healthcare facilities;

strengthened environmental monitoring of classified facilities;

and reduction of the systemic risk of mercury emissions from high-capacity incineration plants.

## ▼ 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

Three cement clinker production facilities listed in Annex D are currently operating in Senegal: SOCOIM Industries, Les Ciments du Sahel, and Dangote Cement Senegal. These facilities are considered existing sources of emissions in accordance with Article 8(2)(e) of the Minamata Convention. Measures taken pursuant to Article 8(5):

1. Installation of advanced dust collection systems.

Cement plants are equipped with air emission reduction technologies, including

baghouse filters,

electrostatic precipitators (ESPs), and

high-capacity dust collectors.

This equipment reduces fine particulate matter, indirectly limiting emissions of adsorbed mercury.

2. Application of national emission standards.

Each cement plant operates under:

an ICPE (Installation Classified for Environmental Protection) authorization order,

strict limits on air emissions (dust, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>), and

an annual compliance requirement.

3. Enhanced environmental monitoring

. Periodic inspections by the DEEC (Department of Environment, Energy and Communications).

Internal environmental monitoring with regularly submitted reports.

Regular measurements of particulate matter, NO<sub>x</sub>, and SO<sub>2</sub>.

Documentary checks of raw materials (limestone, clay).

4. Raw material control.

Raw materials are analyzed for:

heavy metal content,

sulfur, and

volatile compounds.

5. Gradual adoption of best available techniques (BAT/MPE).

Cement plants have adopted or improved:

modern filters,

high-performance dust control systems,

and equipment compliant with BAT standards for developing countries.

#### **Progress**

Progress observed in Senegalese cement plants includes:

1. Significant reduction in fine particulate matter

: PM10 and PM2.5 levels have decreased thanks to baghouse filters and electrostatic precipitators.

2. Stabilization of atmospheric emissions within regulatory limits:

Cement plants comply with the limit values set by the Ministry of the Environment.

3. Improved efficiency of pollution control systems

: Filtration capacities have been strengthened through

replacements,

increased maintenance, and

process optimization.

4. Better control of raw materials:

Controlling the composition of limestone and fuels reduces the risk of heavy metal emissions, including mercury.

5. Preparation for the gradual integration of cleaner technologies:

Some plants are exploring co-processing options, which would reduce the consumption of traditional fuels and therefore the associated emissions.

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Have not been a party for 5 years

**If yes, when was the inventory last updated?**

1 January 2018

**Please indicate where this inventory is available**

Yes. Senegal has established a national inventory of mercury emissions and releases in accordance with the Toolkit methodology, as part of the Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) project. This inventory was conducted between 2016 and 2018 and finalized in 2018.

The results include estimates of atmospheric emissions, releases into water and soil, as well as detailed source data presented in Chapter II and Annex 3 of the MIA report. The inventory was last officially updated in 2018.

Attach

- [SEN\\_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

### **Part E – Additional comments on this article**

Senegal has made significant efforts to comply with the requirements of Article 8 of the Minamata Convention, despite the absence, in several categories of Annex D, of industrial facilities that could constitute significant sources of atmospheric mercury emissions.

The sectors covered by Annex D are limited at the national level, but the existing regulatory and technical frameworks have prevented the emergence of new sources while strengthening the control of existing facilities.

For the facilities actually concerned, notably the Sendou coal-fired power plant and cement clinker production units, Senegal has implemented best available techniques (BAT) and best environmental practices (BEP) through the application of the Environmental Code, the system of classified installations (ICPE), environmental impact assessments (EIAs), and a periodic monitoring system. These tools have led to a notable improvement in emission control, particularly of fine particulate matter, indirectly contributing to the reduction of mercury emissions.

Senegal does not currently have formalized national criteria for identifying relevant sources as defined in Article 8(2)(b), nor a specific national plan for Article 8. However, existing mechanisms ensure the effective management of current sources and the progressive integration of the technical guidelines of the Conference of the Parties.

The country remains committed to strengthening its monitoring capacity, consolidating its emissions inventory, and improving its assessment methods to ensure continued compliance with the Convention and progress towards a sustainable reduction of atmospheric mercury emissions.

### **▼ ART. 9: RELEASES**

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Do not know (please explain)

**Please indicate the measures taken to address releases from relevant sources and the effectiveness of those measures.**

Senegal has regulatory and operational measures in place to ensure that any temporary storage of mercury or mercury compounds intended for authorized use is carried out in an environmentally

sound manner.

These measures are based on the provisions of the Environmental Code, the regulations governing classified installations (ICPE), environmental impact assessment (EIA) procedures, inspections conducted by the DEEC (Directorate of Environmental and Commercial Establishments), and national guidelines for the management of hazardous chemicals and waste.

Although the country does not have permanent storage facilities or significant quantities of elemental mercury, any temporary storage associated with the use of mercury-containing products (particularly in the health, research, or industrial control sectors) is subject to strict safety, traceability, and environmental management requirements.

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

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

**When was the inventory last updated?**

1 January 2018

**Please indicate where this inventory is available.**

[SEN\\_9.2.pdf](#)

**Please explain**

Senegal has established a national inventory of mercury and mercury compound releases as part of the Initial Assessment of the Minamata Convention (MIA), conducted between 2016 and 2018 and finalized in 2018. This inventory, based on the methodology

## **Part E – Additional comments on this article**

Senegal has a robust regulatory framework for managing releases of mercury and mercury compounds, even though the country does not have any industrial facilities generating significant releases falling under the categories listed in Annex C of the Convention.

The provisions of the Environmental Code, the regulations governing classified installations (ICPE), environmental impact assessments (EIAs), and inspections conducted by the DEEC (Directorate of Environmental and Commercial Establishments) ensure strict control of activities likely to produce releases into water, soil, or waste.

As part of the Initial Assessment of the Minamata Convention (MIA), Senegal conducted a national release inventory in 2018, following the methodology of the Toolkit. This inventory made it possible to estimate releases from, among other things, artisanal gold mining, waste management, mercury-containing products, and industrial practices.

The results of this inventory form the basis for current efforts to strengthen monitoring, particularly in high-risk sectors such as ASGM (Assistance in the Management of Metallurgy and Gas) and hazardous waste.

Senegal remains committed to improving the quality and periodic updating of its discharge inventory, strengthening the implementation of best environmental practices, and developing additional capacities to monitor sectors likely to contribute to discharges, in accordance with the guidelines of the Conference of the Parties.

## **▼ 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.**

Yes. Senegal has taken the necessary measures to meet the requirements of paragraph 3 of Article 11 concerning the environmentally sound management of mercury waste.

These measures are based on the provisions of the Environmental Code, the classified installations system (ICPE), environmental impact assessments, DEEC inspections, and national regulations relating to hazardous waste and chemicals.

The health, research, and industrial control sectors have specific procedures for the collection, secure temporary storage, and disposal of mercury-containing waste. Furthermore, Senegal applies the principles and obligations of the Basel Convention for the export and treatment of certain hazardous wastes when necessary.

## Part E – Additional comments on this article

Senegal does not have permanent storage facilities dedicated exclusively to elemental mercury or large quantities of mercury compounds. However, the country implements a set of regulations ensuring that any temporary storage—particularly in the health, research, higher education, and industrial control sectors—is carried out in an environmentally sound manner.

The national legal framework, especially the Environmental Code, the regulations governing classified installations (ICPE), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures, and regulations concerning hazardous waste, governs the handling, packaging, temporary storage, and disposal of mercury-containing waste.

Healthcare facilities also implement specific protocols for the management of dental amalgams and instruments containing mercury, in accordance with the obligations of the Minamata Convention.

In cases where national treatment is not appropriate or technically feasible, Senegal relies on the secure export mechanisms provided for in the Basel Convention to ensure the environmentally sound management of mercury waste.

The country remains committed to strengthening its technical and institutional capacities to improve, in the future, national infrastructure for the management and secure storage of hazardous waste, including waste containing mercury.

### ▼ 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**

Senegal has implemented the necessary measures to ensure the environmentally sound management of mercury waste and waste containing mercury, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 11.

These measures are based on the Environmental Code, the regulations governing classified installations (ICPE), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) requirements, national guidelines on hazardous waste, and regular inspections by the DEEC (Directorate of Environmental and Commercial Establishments).

Healthcare, research, and higher education establishments, as well as certain industrial facilities, apply protocols for the separate collection, secure temporary storage, packaging, labeling, and transfer of mercury-containing waste.

When national treatment capacities are unavailable, Senegal utilizes the mechanisms of the Basel Convention for the export and environmentally sound disposal of this waste in specialized facilities abroad.

These arrangements ensure management in accordance with international guidelines and meet the requirements of Article 11 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

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.  
see previous section

## 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

{Empty}

#### ▼ 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

Senegal has strived to develop strategies and methodological approaches to identify and assess sites potentially contaminated by mercury and mercury compounds within its territory.

These efforts are based on several national and international initiatives, including:

the national regulatory framework, encompassing the Environmental Code, the regulations governing classified installations (ICPE), and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) requirements for activities presenting risks of contamination;

the Initial Assessment of the Minamata Convention (MIA, 2018), which enabled the mapping of key sources, including artisanal gold mining areas, certain industrial facilities, healthcare facilities, and hazardous waste management sites; and

the SIP–Mercury Project (Senegal–Togo–Burkina Faso), which strengthened the participatory identification of at-risk areas, particularly in regions affected by artisanal gold mining and the movement of mercury-containing products.

The WHO's GEF–7 Programme on Dental Amalgams, which documented the storage, handling, and management sites of amalgams in healthcare facilities and identified potential sources of contaminated waste; and

the 2012 study by the NGO Blacksmith Institute (Pure Earth), which identified and characterized several contaminated sites as part of its international program on contaminated areas, and whose data remains accessible in its global database of contaminated sites;

these various studies have helped identify priority areas such as artisanal gold mining sites, some former industrial sites, healthcare facilities handling dental amalgams, and informal waste management areas. Senegal continues to strengthen its technical and institutional capacities to improve the identification, characterization, and management of contaminated sites in accordance with the 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**

Senegal has provided, to the best of its ability and in accordance with its national policies, priorities, and programs, human, technical, institutional, and financial resources to support the implementation of the Minamata Convention.

These contributions include the mobilization of national resources from the Ministry of the Environment, the DEEC (Directorate of Environmental and Commercial Development), the Ministry of Health, Customs, the Ministry of Mines, and other institutions involved in environmental monitoring, hazardous waste management, chemical regulation, and the control of transboundary flows.

The country has also made national contributions to activities carried out under the SIP–Mercury Project, the GEF7 Program on dental amalgams, and the implementation of the Environmental Code, the regulations governing classified installations (ICPE), and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures.

These efforts demonstrate Senegal's ongoing commitment to strengthening national capacity to reduce mercury-related emissions, releases, and risks.

**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.**

Senegal has not made any direct financial contribution to the financing mechanism referred to in paragraph 5 of Article 13. However, the country has provided significant in-kind contributions, notably through the mobilization of its national institutions, the provision of human resources, administrative and technical infrastructure, and its active participation in projects financed by the mechanism, such as the SIP–Mercury Project and the GEF–7 Programme on dental amalgams.

These contributions demonstrate Senegal's continued commitment to the implementation of 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**

Senegal has not provided direct financial resources to support other Parties, particularly developing countries or economies in transition, in the implementation of the Convention. However, Senegal actively contributes to regional efforts through the sharing of experiences, technical support, participation in joint initiatives, and South–South cooperation within projects such as SIP–Mercure (Senegal–Togo–Burkina Faso) and other regional platforms. These non–financial contributions strengthen the collective implementation of the Convention at the African level.

Please provide comments, if any.

{Empty}

## 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

Senegal has cooperated in providing capacity building and technical assistance to other Parties to the Convention, in accordance with Article 14.

The country has played an active role in several regional initiatives, including:

the SIP–Mercury Regional Project (Senegal–Togo–Burkina Faso), in which Senegal provided technical, methodological and operational support to the other two countries on:

- the identification of mercury flows,
- the analysis of mercury-containing products,
- the formulation of national strategies,
- the integration of obligations under Articles 4 and 7; and

South–South cooperation within the framework of the Convention's regional meetings and the Africa Network, where Senegal shares lessons learned on:

- ASGM strategies,
- dental amalgams,
- hazardous waste management,
- MIA and post–MIA assessments.

The ad hoc technical support provided to Togo and Burkina Faso, notably through the methodological coordination of the SIP teams;

and Senegal's participation in the activities of the WHO, UN Environment, and the IGF, during which the country shares its best practices in chemical management and mercury control in the mining sector.

These contributions demonstrate Senegal's growing role in regional cooperation and capacity building at the African level for the 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

Senegal has received significant capacity-building and technical assistance support for the implementation of the Minamata Convention. This support comes from several bilateral, regional,

and multilateral sources, including:

- The SIP–Mercury Regional Project (Senegal–Togo–Burkina Faso) – GEF/UNEP Fund:

technical support for national strategies,

capacity building on Article 4 (products), Article 7 (ASGM), and Article 11 (waste),

training for national institutions and field teams,

monitoring equipment, workshops, and technical missions.

- The GEF7 Programme – Dental Amalgams (WHO)

: support for health facilities,

strengthening of amalgam management practices,

development of protocols,

training workshops, and joint missions.

- The Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA, 2016–2018) – UN Environment/GEF

funding for the national inventory of emissions and releases,

institutional capacity building,

expert mobilization, and training on the Toolkit.

- Minamata African Regional Meetings – Secretariat support including

financial assistance for participation and

training on legal, technical, and reporting aspects.

- Support from WHO, UNEP, Pure Earth, and IGF:

technical assistance for:

- dental amalgams,
- artisanal gold mining,
- identification of contaminated sites,
- monitoring, and hazardous chemicals.

This support enabled Senegal to strengthen its institutional, technical, and analytical capacities to implement the Convention, develop national plans, conduct inventories, and improve the management of mercury-related products, waste, and emissions.

**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**

Senegal has encouraged and facilitated the development, transfer, and dissemination of environmentally sound alternative technologies, as well as access to these technologies, in

accordance with Article 14.

Several national and international initiatives have contributed to this process, including:

- The GEF-7/WHO Programme on Dental Amalgams:

promoting mercury-free alternative technologies,

training practitioners in the use of modern restorative materials, and

disseminating environmentally sound management protocols.

- The SIP-Mercury Regional Project (Senegal-Togo-Burkina Faso):

disseminating mercury-free alternative technologies for artisanal gold mining,

supporting communities in adopting improved practices, and

sharing good technical practices regionally.

- National programs for the modernization of healthcare facilities:

progressive replacement of mercury thermometers and blood pressure monitors,

and improvement of healthcare waste management equipment.

- National ICPE and EIE systems

integrate best available techniques (BAT),

require emission control and reduction equipment, and

monitor compliance in industries.

- Cooperation with WHO, UNEP, and Pure Earth

facilitates the transfer of methodological tools,

strengthens technical capacities, and

introduces methods for assessing contaminated sites and managing hazardous waste.

These efforts have enabled the gradual substitution of mercury-containing products, improved technologies used in key sectors such as ASGM and healthcare, and facilitated access to environmentally sound solutions at the national and regional levels.

## 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.**

Senegal has implemented several measures to inform the public about the risks associated with mercury exposure, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 16.

These measures include:

- Awareness campaigns within the framework of the SIP–Mercury Project (Senegal–Togo–Burkina Faso):

community sessions in artisanal gold mining areas,

messages on the health impacts of mercury, and

distribution of educational materials adapted to local communities.

- The GEF–7 Programme on Dental Amalgams (WHO):

training and messages for patients, practitioners, and healthcare facilities;

awareness–raising on the risks of mercury in dental care; and

dissemination of information on mercury–free alternatives.

- National and regional workshops organized by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of the Environment:

information for healthcare professionals, teachers, ICPE inspectors, and local authorities;

training on mercury toxicity, its routes of exposure, and prevention measures.

- Public communication surrounding the MIA (2018):

popularizing the inventory results and

disseminating information on sources of exposure.

- Awareness–raising in ASGM areas:

information sessions on health risks (neurological, respiratory, maternal, and infant),

community messaging on the dangers of inhaling mercury vapors, and

promotion of mercury–free extraction methods.

- Institutional communication via the DEEC, the Ministry of Health, and the WHO:

brochures, posters, training sessions, and

dissemination of best practices for managing products and waste containing mercury.

These measures have contributed to increasing public understanding of the health risks associated with mercury exposure and encouraging safer practices in at–risk sectors.

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

**Supplemental: If yes, describe the measures that have been taken.**

In addition to public information campaigns, Senegal has implemented several specific measures to protect human health from the effects of mercury, in accordance with Article 16. These measures include: ▪ Strengthening the health sector within the framework of the GEF–7 – Dental Amalgams Programme (WHO):

development and dissemination of protocols for the management of dental amalgams,  
training of healthcare personnel on the risks of mercury,  
promotion and use of mercury-free alternatives for dental care, and  
improvement of practices for the storage, collection, and management of dental waste.

- Health actions in artisanal gold mining (ASGM) areas

(in accordance with Articles 7 and 16):

raising awareness among women, children, and workers about the neurotoxic effects of mercury;  
community-based interventions carried out within the framework of the SIP-Mercury program;  
support for the adoption of mercury-free gold extraction methods; and  
periodic health monitoring of exposed populations, conducted with regional health teams.

- National protocols for the management of hazardous healthcare waste:

phased withdrawal and replacement of mercury-containing medical devices (thermometers, blood pressure monitors),

strengthened management of healthcare waste in accordance with national guidelines, and

integration of mercury into hospital occupational risk management procedures.

- Training for healthcare workers and technical staff:

capacity-building sessions organized with the WHO, UN Environment, and the DEEC (Directorate of Environmental and Commercial Establishments),

training on mercury exposure, routes of poisoning, and effects on pregnant women and children;

capacity building for ICPE (Installations Classified for Environmental Protection) inspectors and regional chief medical officers.

- Improved regulations and monitoring:

integration of mercury-related health risks into Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and ICPE inspections,

control measures in healthcare facilities and certain industrial sectors, and

active participation of Senegal in regional and technical meetings on environmental health (WHO, IGF, UNEP).

These various measures have strengthened prevention, monitoring, health risk management and national response capacity to mercury exposure, particularly for vulnerable groups.

## 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**

Senegal has facilitated the exchange of information in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the Convention.

The country has actively participated in several national, regional, and international mechanisms for sharing scientific, technical, legal, and health-related information on mercury. Key actions include:

- Institutional exchanges between ministries and national bodies:

Ministry of the Environment (DEEC, Directorate of Pollution and Nuisances),

Ministry of Health,

Customs,

Ministry of Mines, and other technical services.

These exchanges facilitate the flow of data on products, waste, emissions, and ASGM activities.

- Active participation in regional and global meetings of the Minamata Convention:

technical visits,

African focal points,

regional meetings (West and Central Africa), and

sharing of information on national strategies, inventories, and the results of the SIP and GEF7.

- The SIP–Mercury Project (Senegal–Togo–Burkina Faso):

regular information exchanges between the three countries,

methodological transfers,

data sharing on mercury-containing products, on ASGM (Analysis of Small Metals in Gold), on contaminated sites, and

harmonization of national frameworks.

- The GEF7 Program on Dental Amalgams (WHO)

: exchanges with the WHO and other participating countries,

dissemination of guides, protocols, and technical guidelines, and

consolidated reports shared at the regional and international levels.

- Institutional communication with the WHO, UNEP, Pure Earth, and the IGF:

sharing of data on exposure, environmental health, ASGM,

methodological exchanges, and technical tools.

- Provision of information to the public:

community campaigns,

educational materials, and

dissemination of information in gold mining areas and health facilities.

These actions demonstrate Senegal's commitment to the exchange of technical, scientific, regulatory and health information in accordance with the obligations of Article 17.

- ☒ 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))

**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))**

{Empty}

## **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**

- Awareness campaigns in artisanal gold mining areas (ASGM) – SIP–Mercury Project:

Community information sessions in the Kédougou, Tambacounda, and Matam regions.

Simplified explanations of the neurotoxic, respiratory, renal, and developmental effects of mercury.

Dissemination of information on the risks for pregnant women and children.

Demonstration of environmental impacts: soil, water, and sediment contamination.

- Activities of the GEF-7/WHO Program on dental amalgams:

Public and patient information on the risks of mercury exposure in dental practices.

Fact sheets distributed in healthcare facilities.

Awareness-raising on mercury-free alternatives.

- Public dissemination of MIA (2018) results:

Public presentations at national workshops.

Provision of findings on:

- atmospheric emissions,
- releases into the environment,
- potential impacts on environmental quality.

Integration of this information into environmental education programs.

- Institutional communication by the DEEC, Technical Directorates, and health authorities:

Annual reports and bulletins dedicated to environmental risks.

Distribution of guides, brochures, and posters on the effects of mercury.

Sharing of information through workshops, open days, and public platforms.

- Media and educational interventions:

Messages on community radio stations in mining areas.

Awareness-raising in schools and training centers, in partnership with local authorities.

Environmental education sessions incorporating mercury toxicity.

- Contributions from international technical partners (WHO, UNEP, Pure Earth):

Provision of simplified technical documents.

Translations adapted to the local context.

Dissemination of knowledge on health and environmental impacts in health and community facilities.

These measures have significantly increased public understanding of the risks associated with mercury exposure and its impacts on ecosystems, particularly in highly vulnerable areas.

☒ Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

### **Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds**

Senegal has implemented several actions to disseminate information on alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds to the public and end users, in accordance with Article 18.

These measures focus on substitution in medical, artisanal, and industrial practices, as well as in the management of consumer products. Key initiatives include: 

- Promotion of mercury-free alternatives in the dental sector – GEF-7/WHO Programme. This

involves disseminating information to the public on alternative materials for dental fillings: resin

composites, glass ionomers, and other mercury-free technologies;

raising patient awareness of the benefits of alternatives, including reduced exposure risks;

publishing informational materials in healthcare facilities (posters, fact sheets);

and training practitioners to explain therapeutic options and available solutions.

- Dissemination of alternative solutions in artisanal gold mining (ASGM) – SIP–Mercury Project:

Presentation to communities of mercury-free extraction equipment and technologies, including:

- vibrating tables,
- centrifugal concentrators,
- improved gravimetric methods,
- clean recovery processes.

Community demonstrations in the field, with the participation of gold miners.

Brochures, videos, and materials in local languages showing the environmental, economic, and health benefits of alternative solutions.

- Gradual substitution of mercury-containing medical devices:

Public information on replacing mercury thermometers and blood pressure monitors with digital and aneroid alternatives.

Awareness-raising among users and patients in healthcare facilities.

National dissemination of the Ministry of Health's guidelines progressively prohibiting the acquisition of new equipment containing mercury.

- Substitution of Mercury-Containing Products (Article 4):

Informing distributors, retailers, and consumers about the phase-out of products listed in Annex A.

Promoting environmentally sound alternatives in:

- lamps,
- electrical and electronic equipment,
- measuring instruments.

Active dissemination by the DEEC, Customs, and the SIP.

- Public communication and educational materials on good practices:

National workshops incorporating modules on available alternatives.

Educational materials developed with the WHO, UNEP, and Pure Earth to train communities, students, professionals, and local authorities.

Inclusion of the topic in environmental education and public health programs.

- Participation in international exchange platforms:

Senegal, through the Minamata Focal Point, disseminates information received from the Secretariat, WHO, and UNEP on new mercury-free technologies and makes it available to national organizations.

These actions have significantly contributed to making mercury alternatives accessible, understood, and accepted, both within health systems and in mining communities and relevant industrial sectors.

☒ 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

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

{Empty}

- ☒ Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

### **Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention**

Senegal is fulfilling its obligations through:

the implementation of major national projects (SIP, GEF-7),

legal strengthening,

widespread public awareness campaigns,

technical inventories,

regional and international cooperation, and

health, environmental, and community-based actions.

#### **1. Implementation of Structuring National Initiatives**

- SIP-Mercury Project (Senegal – Togo – Burkina Faso)

Full application of Articles 4, 7, 11, 12, 16, and 18.

Identification of products containing added mercury and strengthening of their control.

Awareness-raising in artisanal gold mining areas and community training.

Public communication on health and environmental risks.

- GEF-7/WHO Program on Dental Amalgams

Implementation of the obligations of Annex A (Part Two): progressive reduction of mercury use in dentistry.

Prohibition or restriction of amalgam for pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under 15 years of age.

Production and dissemination of public health education materials.

#### **2. Strengthening the legal and institutional framework:**

Development of regulatory texts aligned with Articles 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 16.

Integration of mercury into legislation on chemicals, hazardous waste, the importation of sensitive products, and public health.

Strengthening the role of Customs to prevent the entry of prohibited products.

#### **3. Inventories and technical analyses related to Convention obligations:**

- National inventory of emissions and releases (MIA 2018):

Compliance with Articles 8 and 9.

Publication of results through national workshops.

- Assessments of contaminated sites:

Preliminary identification of sites (SIP, GEF7, Pure Earth, Blacksmith 2012).

Alignment with Article 12.

4. Public awareness actions in accordance with Article 18

▪ Campaigns in mining areas:

Community sessions on the risks of mercury inhalation during artisanal mining.

Practical recommendations to reduce direct and indirect exposure.

▪ Workshops and public consultations

: Training of healthcare professionals, technicians, students, and women in at-risk areas.

Capacity building for local communities and administrative authorities.

▪ Dissemination of information materials:

Posters, brochures, educational videos, radio messages.

Communication in local languages for better understanding of communities.

5. International Cooperation:

Active participation in COPs, regional meetings, and WHO and UNEP workshops.

Sharing of national data (Article 17).

Technical exchanges with Pure Earth, IGF, WHO, and UNEP for the dissemination of good practices and alternatives.

6. Institutional and Community Capacity Building:

Training of hundreds of dental practitioners in mercury-free alternative materials.

Mentoring of artisanal miners to promote clean extraction techniques.

Integration of mercury issues into environmental health and food safety programs.

7. Convention Monitoring and Reporting:

Submission of biennial/minimata reports (Article 21).

Inter-institutional coordination led by the National Focal Point.

Data consolidation for continuous improvement of implementation.

**(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**

{Empty}

**(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**

{Empty}

☒ 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**

{Empty}

☒ 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**

{Empty}

☒ 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**

{Empty}

☒ Information on the environmental cycle, transport (including long-range transport and deposition), transformation and fate of mercury and mercury compounds in a range of ecosystems, taking appropriate account of the distinction between anthropogenic and natural emissions and releases of mercury and of remobilization of mercury from historic deposition

**Information on the environmental cycle, transport (including long-range transport and deposition), transformation and fate of mercury and mercury compounds in a range of ecosystems, taking appropriate account of the distinction between anthropogenic and natural emissions and releases of mercury and of remobilization of mercury from historic deposition**

{Empty}

☒ Information on commerce and trade in mercury and mercury compounds and mercury-added products

**Information on commerce and trade in mercury and mercury compounds and mercury-added products**

{Empty}

☒ 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

{Empty}

(Art. 19 (1) (a)–(g))

### Part E – Additional comments on this article

Recommended official wording (UN/Minamata style):

Yes. Senegal has conducted several research, technological development, and monitoring activities in accordance with Article 19(1). These activities concern human exposure assessment, environmental monitoring, source characterization, and the development of alternatives to mercury. The main initiatives include:

#### 1. Research and monitoring activities related to artisanal gold mining (ASGM) – SIP–Mercury Project:

Studies on mercury use practices in gold mining areas (Kédougou, Tambacounda).

Analysis of impacts on water, soil, sediment, and biota.

Monitoring of atmospheric emissions and deposition in mining villages.

Human exposure assessments (women, children, mine workers).

Testing of low- or mercury-free alternatives.

#### 2. GEF-7/WHO Programme – Dental Amalgams and Public Health:

Studies on mercury use levels in the dental sector.

Health surveys of practitioners, patients, and healthcare facilities.

Research on available alternatives and their clinical effectiveness.

Work on practices for managing dental waste containing mercury.

#### 3. National Inventory of Mercury Emissions and Releases – MIA (2018)

Inventory compliant with Articles 8 and 9.

Analysis of industrial, energy, and mining sources.

Assessment of the contribution of key sectors (ASGM, waste, healthcare, lamps, incineration, etc.).

Production of technical data for planning national measures.

#### 4. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment in Mining Sectors

Analyses carried out by national laboratories (CEREEQ, universities, DEEC).

Studies on the presence of mercury in:

surface water,

groundwater,

soil,

food, and

the food chain of mining areas.

Monitoring of impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity.

## 5. Studies on Contaminated Sites

Preliminary identification of several contaminated sites (SIP, GEF7, Pure Earth).

Integration of the results of the assessments carried out in 2012 by the Blacksmith Institute / Pure Earth, whose data are accessible in their international database.

Ongoing monitoring to support future rehabilitation actions.

## 6. Development and dissemination of alternative solutions.

Community testing and demonstrations of clean technologies in ASGM:

- vibrating tables,
- concentrators,
- Gravimetric processes,
- progressive reduction of mercury reactivation.

Promotion and research on mercury-free alternatives in dentistry.

## 7. National scientific output

: University work, scientific publications, theses, and dissertations focusing on:

mercury toxicology,

mining pollution,

environmental impacts, and

health risks.

Progressive integration of this topic into academic and research programs.

These activities demonstrate Senegal's ongoing commitment to research, monitoring, data collection, and the development of solutions to reduce mercury exposure and protect human health and the environment.

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

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

Through this comprehensive national report, Senegal reaffirms its firm and unwavering commitment to the full implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Significant progress has been made in recent years thanks to active coordination between national institutions and technical and financial partners.

As the National Focal Point, I would like to highlight the following:

#### 1. Strengthening the Institutional and Regulatory Framework:

Senegal has strengthened its system for managing hazardous chemicals and waste to incorporate the requirements of the Convention. Restriction, control, and substitution measures have been progressively implemented in key sectors.

#### 2. Major Advances in Priority Sectors:

Significant progress has been made in:

artisanal gold mining (ASGM) through the SIP–Mercury Project;

the reduction of dental amalgams through the WHO–supported GEF–7 Program;

the monitoring of emissions and discharges through the national inventory conducted under the Minamata International Assessment (MIA); and

community and institutional awareness–raising, particularly in high–exposure areas.

### 3. Development of a robust national database.

The numerous research, assessment, and monitoring activities conducted in recent years—particularly in mining areas—have led to better documentation of exposure levels, environmental impacts, and sources of contamination.

### 4. Senegal's regional leadership.

Senegal has played, and continues to play, a major role at the regional level through:

the multinational SIP (Senegal–Togo–Burkina Faso),

the sharing of health and technical experiences with African countries, and

active participation in COPs, regional meetings, and working groups.

### 5. Persistent challenges and future priorities.

The country nevertheless recognizes challenges that remain, including:

the increasing scale of artisanal gold mining activities,

the need to strengthen monitoring mechanisms for mercury–containing products,

the need to continue efforts to rehabilitate contaminated sites, and

the importance of sustained technical and financial support.

These challenges constitute priorities for the next phases of implementation.

### 6. Renewed Commitment

Senegal reaffirms its commitment to:

strengthening international cooperation,

continuing to reduce mercury–related risks,

protecting vulnerable populations, and

promoting good practices.

and ensure the transition to clean and sustainable alternative technologies.

This report reflects Senegal's commitment to fully respecting its international obligations and actively contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the Minamata Convention.

#### Strategic Recommendations of the National Focal Point

1. Sustainably strengthen technical and financial support to developing countries, particularly in the artisanal gold mining sector.

ASGM remains the most significant source of emissions and exposures.

Senegal recommends intensifying support for clean technologies, the formalization of stakeholders, and the reduction of mercury use in mining areas.

2. Develop regional scientific partnerships for environmental and health monitoring of mercury.

Senegal encourages the creation of a West African network of laboratories and research institutions to:

harmonize analytical methods,

share exposure data, and

strengthen mercury detection and monitoring capacity.

3. Increase international efforts for the progressive reduction of products containing added mercury.

Senegal recommends:

strengthening customs controls,

updating Annex A lists, and

further promoting accessible and affordable alternatives in developing countries.

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

### Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

Observations on the Information Communication Form and Possible Improvements:

Senegal appreciates the overall clarity of the Information Communication Form and its contribution to the consistent implementation of the Convention. However, certain improvements could further enhance its effectiveness and ease of use. The following points are proposed:

1. Clarification of certain technical categories and alignment with the most recent guidelines:

Certain sections relating to emissions, discharges, or industrial processes would benefit from including updated definitions, examples, and interpretation guides to facilitate the harmonization of responses among Parties, particularly for developing countries.

2. Possibility of integrating attachments or annexes in a more structured manner

: Providing specific spaces to integrate

inventories,

technical reports, and

national assessments

would avoid ambiguity and simplify verification by the Secretariat.

3. Develop a more interactive interface for future reports

. Developing an intuitive digital form that allows for

pre-filled responses for previously submitted data,

automated monitoring of obligations, and

smoother categorization of national actions

could improve the quality and consistency of reports submitted by Parties.

These observations aim to further enhance the quality of the information-sharing process, facilitate the work of National Focal Points, and contribute to more effective implementation of the Convention.