2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 30 December 2025

REPORTING PERIOD:
1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

Attachments can be found on the website

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party
Suriname

Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited
2 August 2018

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party
31 October 2018

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution
Ministry of Oil, Gas and Environment

Title of Contact Officer
Mr.

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

Focal Point is submitting the national report

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

▼ ART. 3: MERCURY SUPPLY SOURCES AND TRADE

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

- ( ) Yes - primary mercury mining with available data
- ( ) Yes - primary mercury mining with no available data
- (●) No

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

- ( ) Yes - primary mercury mining with available data

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

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

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

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

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

Import of (elemental) mercury is regulated under the State Order Negative List pursuant to the Act on the Movement of Goods and requires a permit. Although no permits have been issued in recent years, illegal mercury trade remains a concern due to the open nature of Suriname's borders.

▼ 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 no, 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 the party answered no to question 4.3(A) above, please explain
No measures have been taken to date.

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

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

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ◉ No - not applicable (do not have facilities assembling products using mercury-added products)

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No - no action taken
- ○ No - an assessment of the risks and benefits of the product demonstrates benefits to human health or the environment

If the party answered no - no action taken, please explain.
There are no manufacturers of mercury-added products in Suriname.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

Suriname is currently in the process of updating the Negative List, through which the import of mercury-added products can be restricted.

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

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No
- ○ Do not know

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

CHLOR-ALKALI PRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER PRODUCTION

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

SODIUM OR POTASSIUM METHYLATE OR ETHYLATE

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

PRODUCTION OF POLYURETHANE USING MERCURY-CONTAINING CATALYSTS

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

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

- Yes
- No

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

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

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ 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.

Notable steps taken through the GEF-funded EMSAGS project include:
1. Establishment of Environmentally Responsible Mining (ERM) demonstration sites to demonstrate mercury-free and reduced-mercury gold mining techniques.
2. Capacity-building and training activities for miners, community members, and relevant institutions through Mining Training and Extension Centres (MTECs), aimed at improving technical skills and reducing mercury use and releases.
3. Strengthening of institutional capacity of government agencies involved in ASGM governance, monitoring, and enforcement to better manage mercury-related risks.

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

In July 2025, Suriname participated in the “Golden Solutions” conference organized with EMSAGS and WWF-Guianas, facilitating regional exchange on sustainable, mercury-free alternatives for ASGM in the Guianas region. Other initiatives involving cooperation with other countries and relevant intergovernmental organizations or entities are listed in Annex 5 of Suriname’s NAP (see attached annex).

Please provide information

- SUR_7.5.pdf

Part E - Additional comments on this article

Suriname finalized and validated its NAP in late 2023, which provides a strategic framework to reduce and, where feasible, eliminate mercury use in the ASGM sector. In addition, during Minamata COP-6, Suriname supported the use of NAPs as a key global instrument to reduce or eliminate mercury emissions from ASGM.

▼ ART. 8: EMISSIONS

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

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

☐ Coal-fired power plants

☐ Coal-fired industrial boilers

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

☐ Waste incineration facilities

☐ Cement clinker production facilities

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

○ Yes

No (please explain)

No (please explain)
The listed (point) sources do not exist in Suriname. No new sources have been identified, so requirement of BAT/BEP is not applicable.

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

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

▼ COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS

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

Measures
{Empty}

Progress
{Empty}

▼ COAL-FIRED INDUSTRIAL BOILERS

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

Measures
{Empty}

Progress
{Empty}

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

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

Measures
{Empty}

Progress
{Empty}

▼ WASTE INCINERATION FACILITIES

- A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources

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

Measures
{Empty}

Progress
{Empty}

▼ CEMENT CLINKER PRODUCTION FACILITIES

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

Measures
{Empty}

Progress
{Empty}

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Please explain
The listed (point) sources do not exist in Suriname, so implementation of relevant measures is not applicable.

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

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

If no such inventory exists, please explain
The listed (point) sources do not exist in Suriname, so no inventories have been prepared.

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 9: RELEASES

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

- ○ Yes

◉ No

○ Do not know (please explain)

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

○ Yes

◉ Relevant sources do not exist in the territory

○ Have not been a party for 5 years

○ No (please explain)

Part E - Additional comments on this article

A Level 2 mercury release inventory was published in 2019 using the UNEP Toolkit methodology. However, the most significant sources identified in the inventory are already addressed under existing provisions of the Convention, notably artisanal and small-scale gold mining (Article 7), mercury-added products (Article 4), and waste management, including waste incineration and disposal (Article 11).

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

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

○ Yes

◉ No (please explain)

○ Do not know (please explain)

If no, please explain
The use of mercury in Suriname occurs primarily in ASGM, where its use is actively discouraged in line with Article 7 of the Convention. Mercury used in ASGM is largely associated with informal and illegal supply chains, and there are no official or regulated routes for the storage of the mercury.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

Under the regional GEF-funded project (GEF ISLANDS 10258), a prefeasibility study is currently being conducted for a Hazardous Waste Storage Facility in Suriname. If such a facility is established in the future, it could serve as interim storage for 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

If no, please explain
{Empty}

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

Suriname currently does not have a dedicated facility for ESM, long-term storage or disposal of mercury waste and other hazardous waste, due to limited national waste management infrastructure and financial and technical constraints. As noted under Article 10, a prefeasibility study for a Hazardous Waste Storage Facility is being conducted. If established, this facility could provide interim storage for mercury waste and support further implementation of Article 11, paragraph 3.

▼ 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

Suriname has undertaken initial efforts to identify and assess sites potentially contaminated by mercury, particularly in ASGM areas. Pilot projects, such as the EMSAGS soil restoration project at mined-out ASGM sites, involve site assessment, soil and water sampling, and rehabilitation trials. These activities contribute to building knowledge and practical experience for managing contaminated sites.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

While a comprehensive national strategy for mercury-contaminated sites has not yet been established, ongoing initiatives lay the groundwork for its future development.

▼ 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

Suriname has allocated national budget resources to support the phase-out of mercury-added products in line with Article 4 of the Convention. In addition, Suriname provides institutional and technical support to donor-funded projects that assist in fulfilling its obligations under the Convention.

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.

Suriname is a developing country Party and is primarily a recipient of financial support under the Convention, as its limited financial and institutional capacity prevents it from contributing directly to the global financial mechanism.

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

{Empty}

Please provide comments, if any.

Being a developing country Party, Suriname's limited financial and institutional capacity does not make it possible to provide resources to other Parties.

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

As a developing country Party, Suriname is focused on building domestic capacity and cannot provide support to other Parties, though it participates in regional initiatives to share experiences and expertise.

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Please specify
{Empty}

Please provide comments, if any.
Suriname has received capacity-building and technical assistance, through regional cooperation and donor-funded projects such as EMSAGS and GEF GOLD+, to support implementation of the Convention and strengthen national capacity.

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
Although environmentally sound alternative technologies are promoted nationally through earlier mentioned projects, Suriname, as a developing country Party, is not in a position to provide support to other Parties with such technologies. Its focus remains on adopting and facilitating these techniques domestically.

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.
Medische Zending Primary Health Care Suriname has supported the dissemination of information on mercury-related health risks, particularly among health workers serving remote and indigenous communities. These efforts are complemented by general public health activities and targeted outreach to populations potentially affected by mercury exposure, especially in areas impacted by ASGM.

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

Part E - Additional comments on this article

In addition to the activities mentioned above, mercury vapor measurements have been conducted in gold shops in the Greater Paramaribo area, with further monitoring and analyses planned to better understand exposure and guide future actions to improve workplace safety and protect nearby communities.

▼ ART. 17: INFORMATION EXCHANGE

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

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 18: PUBLIC INFORMATION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

18.1: Have measures been taken to promote and facilitate the provision to the public of the kinds of information listed in article 18, paragraph 1?

◉ Yes

○ No

If yes, the party may wish to indicate in the space provided below, the measures it has taken to promote and facilitate information to the public, such as:
(a) Provision to the public of available information on:

☑ The effects of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment

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

☑ Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds
{Empty}

☑ The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17

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

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

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
{Empty}

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

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention
{Empty}

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

Part E - Additional comments on this article

The EMSAGS Project develops and distributes educational materials—including booklets, posters, videos, radio programs, and a web app—in multiple languages spoken in Suriname's interior. Schools in Paramaribo and the interior, as well as miners, families, and local communities, have received information on the health and environmental effects of mercury exposure. EMSAGS also conducted community consultations in Paamaka, covering risks, health effects, and mercury-free alternatives. Related initiatives, including regional conferences and the GEF GOLD+ project, support public awareness and training, and promote mercury-free practices in ASGM, contributing to Suriname's obligations under the Minamata Convention.

▼ 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
A Level 2 mercury release inventory was published in 2019 using the UNEP Toolkit methodology (https://suriname.un.org/en/download/51400/94236).

☑ 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
A 2018 study measured hair mercury in women and children from interior communities and compared estimated blood mercury with U.S. reference data (https://hero.epa.gov/reference/5101608/).

In 2019 research was conducted, in collaboration with the Caribbean Consortium for Research in Environmental and Occupational Health (CCREOH), on total mercury levels in freshwater fish and sediments near communities relying on fish diets, informing future exposure risk assessments (https://journals.lww.com/environepidem/fulltext/2019/10001/total_mercury_concentrations_in_freshwater_fish__.1273.aspx).

In 2020 Anton de Kom University of Suriname assessed mercury concentrations in commonly eaten fish species around Paramaribo and estimated methylmercury exposure through fish consumption (https://adekusjournal.uvs.edu/index.php/acjoursu/article/view/12).

In 2021 a study, in collaboration with the CCREOH, was conducted in which total and methylmercury were measured in hair and blood of pregnant women across Suriname, showing much higher levels in interior communities likely linked to fish consumption (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32461550/).

A 2023 study compared fish total mercury burdens over multiple time periods and investigated sources and delivery pathways of mercury in different ecosystems in Suriname (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37648055/).

☑ 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
In 2020, researchers CCREOH analyzed pregnancy cohort data and found that prenatal mercury exposure was associated with an increased risk of preterm birth, demonstrating a reproductive health impact among vulnerable populations. (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32575788/).

In 2022, CCREOH researchers from Suriname and international partner institutions found associations between mercury exposure and altered liver and kidney function in pregnant women, indicating measurable physiological health effects from chronic exposure (https://www.mdpi.com/2305-6304/10/10/584).

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

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

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

☑ Information and research on the technical and economic availability of mercury-free products and processes and on best available techniques and best environmental practices to reduce and monitor emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds

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
Demonstration sites have been established, to demonstrate mercury-free and reduced-mercury gold mining techniques.

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

Part E - Additional comments on this article

Suriname has undertaken limited, mostly project-based activities, primarily targeting ASGM communities, health awareness, and some environmental measurements. Comprehensive national-level research, inventories, monitoring, and harmonized methodologies are not yet in place, and further support and development are needed to fully meet Article 19 obligations.

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

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

Convention

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

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

Suggestion: add a non-intrusive tooltip next to each question that displays the relevant articles/paragraphs and/or reporting guidance (in-page), instead of using hyperlinks that open in a new tab.