

2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 31 December 2025



REPORTING PERIOD:

1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party

United Republic of Tanzania

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

5 October 2020

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party

3 January 2021

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution

Vice President's Office

Title of Contact Officer

Environmental Officer

Name of Contact Officer

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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

If the party answered no to the question, please explain.

The United Republic of Tanzania does not have any primary mercury mines that operating within the country. Furthermore the individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds imported in the country does not exceed 50 metric tons.

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

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

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

If the party answered no to the question, please explain.

The United Republic of Tanzania does not have any primary mercury mines that operating within its territory.

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

The United Republic of Tanzania does not have any primary mercury mines that operate within the country but import mercury for ASGM activities. The big challenge in implementing this article is the availability of illegal trade of mercury whereby some are imported illegally. The government has taken some initiatives including availability of Mercury Regulation and registration of mercury importing companies. Also strengthen the certification of export and import of mercury and mercury compounds is very vital

▼ 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.

Formulation of The Environmental Management (Control and Management of Mercury and Mercury Compounds) Regulations, 2020.

Awareness raising on the environmental and health risks associated with mercury and mercury compounds across major six cities in the country.

Capacity building to the customs officers located in different borders to ensure that there is no importation of mercury-added products through their area of jurisdiction

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.

Formulation of Mercury Regulations of 2020 which prohibits the use of dental amalgam in Bulk form; restrict the use of dental amalgam to children and pregnant women; and provide for gradual phase-out of dental amalgam fillings.

Promote the use of non-mercury dental amalgam (glass ionomer cement, composite resin fillings) in most of our hospitals which has replaced mercury use in health sub-sector.

Restricting of the use of dental amalgam to its encapsulated form.

Awareness raising to public in promoting the use of mercury-free dental filling in health sectors

Formulation of Second Guidelines for Provision of Oral Health Services in Tanzania which promoted the phase-down of dental amalgam for women and children by 2023.

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.

Tanzania prohibits the use of dental amalgam in bulk form as stipulated in section 31(2) and 32 of Mercury Regulations

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.

Tanzania does not manufacture or distribute any mercury-added products

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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▼ 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

Each Party should take measures to ensure that the obligations of the convention under this Article are met.

▼ 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.

Formulation of the Environmental Management (Control and Management of Mercury and Mercury Compounds) Regulations, 2020

Development and Implementation of a National Action Plan for Artisanal and small-Scale gold mining 2020–2025

Awareness raising to artisanal and small-scale gold miners to all regions and sites with potential ASGM hot-spots on health and environmental risks associated with mercury use. This has been a continuous process since 2020.

Registration of companies dealing with the importation of mercury in the country so as to reduce illegal importation of mercury

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

Tanzania cooperated with UNEP to develop NAP for ASGM

Please provide information

{Empty}

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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▼ **ART. 8: EMISSIONS**

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

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

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

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

- Yes
- No (please explain)

No (please explain)

Tanzania does not have such facilities which emit mercury and mercury compounds expressed as total mercury to the atmosphere

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

Tanzania does not have such sources

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
There are no such sources in the country

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

No additional comments

▼ **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.

Registration of companies dealing with the importation of mercury in the country so as to make follow-up of the mercury flow to the final consumer (i.e Small Scale Gold Miners)

Construction of wash bays to the ASGM sites that help to contained mercury

Guidelines on importation, use, and disposal of mercury is in place.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

No additional comments

▼ 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

Tanzania does not produce mercury wastes in a quantity above the relevant thresholds defined by the Conference of the Parties which is 15mg/kg

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

Tanzania does not have any facilities for final disposal of waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds in its territory.

▼ 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

Tanzania has planned to develop strategies for identifying and assessing sites contaminated by mercury and mercury compounds. The strategy will be in place within three years subject to availability of fund

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 13: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISM

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

Yes

No

Please specify

Financial resources have been provided to support activities related to the implementation of Minamata convention which include awareness raising programme to key stakeholders.

Facilitation of the national delegates to participate to the regional and international meetings of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

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.

Tanzania is a developing country

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.

{Empty}

Part E – Additional comments on this article

No additional comments

▼ 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

Tanzania is a developing country

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

Yes

No

Please specify

The United Republic of Tanzania has received capacity building and technical assistance from various an inter-governmental organization such as including; UNEP, UNITAR and UNIDO during

development and implementation of MIAs and NAP for ASGM projects.

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

Tanzania is a developing country

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 16: HEALTH ASPECTS

16.1: Have measures been taken to provide information to the public on exposure to mercury in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 16?

- Yes
- No

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

Preparation and distribution of awareness materials on the safe use of mercury to the ASGM sites especially to the vulnerable groups

Development of Public Communication Strategy which serves as the vehicle to inform the general public on the risks associated with mercury, how mercury can be used safely and the need for ASGM to migrate from using mercury to using alternative technologies that do not use mercury.

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.

Promoting the use of retort as the best available techniques for minimizing exposure to mercury in ASGM

Promoting phase-down the use of medical devices with mercury content in health sector;

Promoting mercury free dental filling in health sector

Promoting the use of protective gears to the ASGM miners and the surrounding community

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

Part E – Additional comments on this article

No additional comments

▼ 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 raising to local media, 35 radio programs were aired through local media targeting to reach local audiences on the impact of mercury from small-scale mining activities.

Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17

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

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

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

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

{Empty}

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

Part E – Additional comments on this article

No additional comments

▼ ART. 19: RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING

19.1: Has the party undertaken any research, development and monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 19?

Yes

No

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

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

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

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

The main challenges in implementing the articles of the Minamata Convention are

- Lack of enough financial resources,
- Illegal trade networks which undermining Convention goals
- Weak border controls and lack of harmonized enforcement across countries make regulation difficult

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

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

The reporting format is good, easy to report and efficient