

2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 29 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

Thailand

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

22 June 2017

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party

20 September 2017

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution

Pollution Control Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Title of Contact Officer

Mr.

Name of Contact Officer

Surin Worakijthamrong

Mailing address

Pollution Control Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment,
92 Soi Phahon Yothin 7, Phahon Yothin Road, Phayathai Bangkok 10400 Thailand

Telephone number

+662 298 2121

Fax number

{Empty}

E-mail

thailand@localhost.com

Second E-mail

chem@pcd.go.th

Web page

{Empty}

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

Focal Point is submitting the national report

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

a3_subsection

Full name of the institution

Pollution Control Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Title of contact officer

Director of Waste and Hazardous Substances Management Division

Name of contact officer

Ms. Phanit Ratasuk

Mailing address

Pollution Control Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment,
92 Soi Phahon Yothin 7, Phahon Yothin Road, Phayathai Bangkok 10400 Thailand

Telephone number

+662 298 2071

Fax number

{Empty}

E-mail

chem@pcd.go.th

Second E-mail

{Empty}

Web page

{Empty}

▼ **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

ba33a_subsection

i. Please attach the results of your endeavour or indicate where it is available on the Internet;

- THA_3.3a.pdf

i. Please attach the results of your endeavour or indicate where it is available on the Internet;

{Empty}

ii. Supplemental: Please provide any related information – for example, on the use or disposal of mercury from such stocks.

The Department of Industrial Works (DIW) has a reporting mechanism for mercury production quantities and mercury stockpiles under Article 21 of the Minamata Convention, in accordance with the Ministry of Industry's notification. Notification of the Ministry of Industry on the Requirement for Manufacturers, Importers, Exporters, or Possessors of Hazardous Substances under the Responsibility of the Department of Industrial Works to Report Factual Information (No. 2), B.E. 2563 (2020) It stipulates that manufacturers, importers, exporters, or possessors of hazardous substances listed in the annex of this notification (a total of 206 items, including mercury and mercury compounds under the Minamata Convention) who have or have had hazardous substances in their possession in quantities of 100 kilograms or more during the period from January to June or from July to December They are required to report factual information regarding the name of the hazardous substance, its chemical formula and ratio, trade name, common name or abbreviation (if any), notification number for operations involving Type 2 hazardous substances or license number, and registration certificate number (if any) They must report the quantities produced, imported, exported, or held in possession; quantities sold, used, or distributed; the name and national ID number of the purchaser; the intended use; and the purpose of use to the competent officials using Forms Wor./Or. 7, Wor./Or. 7.1, and Wor./Or. 7.2. A mercury-recycling factory has been identified that generates mercury as a by-product in quantities exceeding 10 tonnes per year and has mercury stockpiles exceeding 50 tonnes, with one such facility reported (data as of 30 July 2025), as in Attachment 3.3

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

ba33b_subsection

i. Please attach the results of your endeavour or indicate where it is available on the Internet;

- [THA_3.3b.pdf](#)

i. Please attach the results of your endeavour or indicate where it is available on the Internet;
{Empty}

ii. Supplemental: Please provide any related information – for example, on the use or disposal of mercury from such stocks.

The Department of Industrial Works (DIW) has a reporting mechanism for mercury production quantities and mercury stockpiles under Article 21 of the Minamata Convention, in accordance with the Ministry of Industry's notification. Notification of the Ministry of Industry on the Requirement for Manufacturers, Importers, Exporters, or Possessors of Hazardous Substances under the Responsibility of the Department of Industrial Works to Report Factual Information (No. 2), B.E. 2563 (2020) It stipulates that manufacturers, importers, exporters, or possessors of hazardous substances listed in the annex of this notification (a total of 206 items, including mercury and mercury compounds under the Minamata Convention) who have or have had hazardous substances in their possession in quantities of 100 kilograms or more during the period from January to June or from July to December They are required to report factual information regarding the name of the hazardous substance, its chemical formula and ratio, trade name, common name or abbreviation (if any), notification number for operations involving Type 2 hazardous substances or license number, and registration certificate number (if any) They must report the quantities produced, imported, exported, or held in possession; quantities sold, used, or distributed; the name and national ID number of the purchaser; the intended use; and the purpose of use to the competent officials using Forms Wor./Or. 7, Wor./Or. 7.1, and Wor./Or. 7.2. A mercury-recycling factory has been identified that generates mercury as a by-product in quantities exceeding 10 tonnes per year and has mercury stockpiles exceeding 50 tonnes, with one such facility reported (data as of 30 July 2025), as in Attachment 3.3

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

ba35_subsection

If the party answered yes,(a) and the party has submitted copies of the consent forms to the secretariat, then no further information is needed.If the party has not previously provided such copies, it is recommended that it do so.

(a) and the party has submitted copies of the consent forms to the secretariat, then no further information is needed.

- [THA_3.5.pdf](#)

Otherwise, please provide other suitable information showing that the relevant requirements of paragraph 6 of article 3 have been met.

Thailand has exported mercury to a party country (the Republic of India) with written consent according to Form A, with details of mercury exports during 2021–2024 provided in Attachment 3.5

Supplemental: please provide information on the use of the exported mercury.

{Empty}

Kindly attach all relevant information

{Empty}

(b) If exports were based on a general notification in accordance with article 3, paragraph 7, please indicate, if available, the total amount exported and any relevant terms or conditions in the general notification related to use.

{Empty}

Relevant terms or conditions in the general notification related to use

{Empty}

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

ba36_subsection

If the party has not previously provided such copies, it is recommended that it do so.

- [THA_3.6.pdf](#)

Otherwise, please provide other suitable information showing that the relevant requirements of paragraph 8 of article 3 have been met.

Thailand, as a Party to the Minamata Convention, consents to the import of mercury from non-Party countries. by providing a general notification in Form D, submitted once to the Secretariat in accordance with the provisions of Article 3, paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Minamata Convention. including the notification of its decision, in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9, that it does not

require certification from non-Party countries. that the mercury does not originate from unauthorized sources, as Thailand has various domestic measures in place to ensure that all imported mercury is managed in an environmentally sound manner. This implementation is in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet dated 20 June 2017, regarding Thailand's accession to the Minamata Convention on Mercury. The details of mercury and mercury compound imports from non-Party countries during 2021 – 2024 show only one country, The Commonwealth of Australia, as in Attachment 3.6

Supplemental: Please provide information on the quantities and countries of origin.

{Empty}

If yes, or if the party relied on paragraph 7 of article 3, did the non-party provide certification that the mercury is not from sources identified under paragraph 3 or paragraph 5 (b) of article 3?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☒ The party has submitted its general notification of consent, applied paragraph 9 of article 3, and provided information on the quantities and countries of origin.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 4: MERCURY-ADDED PRODUCTS

4.1. Has the party taken any appropriate measures to not allow the manufacture, import or export of mercury-added products listed in Part I of Annex A of the Convention after the phase-out date specified for those products?

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Yes (implementing paragraph 2 of article 4)

If yes, please provide information on the measures.

Thailand requested exemptions for certain mercury-added products under Article 6 at the time of depositing its instrument of accession. Nevertheless, Thailand has implemented control measures on the manufacture, import, and export of mercury-added products in accordance with its obligations under Article 4 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, as follows:

1. Thailand, through the Sub-Committee on the Minamata Convention on Mercury under the supervision of the National Environment Board, appointed a legal working group to support compliance with the obligations of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and to provide recommendations for the development of relevant laws to align with the Convention.

2. Issued the Ministry of Industry Notification on Industrial Product Standards for Mercury-Added Products – Mercury Use Restrictions B.E. 2567 (2024), Standard No. TIS 3604–2566, announced on 29 March 2024. The standard covers 10 product categories: (1) button zinc silver oxide batteries (2) button zinc air batteries (3) inclination switches (4) temperature switches (5) electronic acceleration switches (G sensors) (6) overcurrent protection switches (7) switches and relays for measurement, control, and transmission (8) compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) for General Lighting Purposes that are ≤ 30 W (9) linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) for general lighting purposes: (i) triband phosphor < 60 W and (ii) halophosphate phosphor ≤ 40 W (10) cold cathode fluorescent lamps (CCFL) and external electrode fluorescent lamps (EEFL): (i) short length (≤ 500 mm) (ii) medium length (> 500 mm and ≤ 1 500 mm) and (iii) long length (> 1 500 mm). Thailand is also in the process of drafting a ministerial regulation requiring that mercury-added electrical and electronic consumer products comply with the standard.

3. Issued the Ministry of Industry Notification on the List of Hazardous Substances B.E. 2556 (2013), dated 28 August 2013, under the Hazardous Substances Act B.E. 2535 (1992). The Notification

designates two substances—mercury compounds and calomel (Hg_2Cl_2)—used in household or public health products intended for suppressing, preventing, controlling, repelling, or eliminating insects, fungi, and other pests, as Type 4 hazardous substances, for which the manufacture, import, export, and possession are prohibited.

4. Issued two Notifications of the Ministry of Public Health to prohibit the manufacture, import, and export of cosmetics that may contain mercury and mercury compounds, as follows:

(1) Notification of the Ministry of Public Health Re: Preservatives Permitted for Use as Ingredients in the Manufacture of Cosmetics (No. 3) B.E. 2565 (2022), dated 1 February 2022, which revokes the authorization to use Thiomersal and Phenylmercuric salts, including borate, as preservatives in cosmetics and reclassifies them as prohibited substances for use in cosmetic formulation.

(2) Notification of the Ministry of Public Health Re: Names of Substances Prohibited for Use as Ingredients in the Manufacture of Cosmetics B.E. 2566 (2023), dated 24 May 2023, which designates mercury and mercury compounds as prohibited substances under item 221, except for contamination in finished products not exceeding 1 part per million by weight (1 ppm or 1 mg/kg).

Surveillance of mercury-added cosmetic products. The Bureau of Cosmetics and Hazardous Substances, Department of Medical Sciences, serves as a legally designated laboratory for analysis, supporting the quality inspection of cosmetic products submitted by the Division of Cosmetics and Hazardous Substances Control, the Division of Food and Drug Checkpoints, the Center for the Management of Complaints and Suppression of Illegal Acts Related to Health Products, and the Division for the Promotion of Consumer Protection in Health Products. At the regional and local levels, support is also provided to Provincial Public Health Offices, Investigation Divisions 1, 2, and 4, the Consumer Protection Police Division, and police stations. An annual summary of analytical results on mercury in cosmetic products has been prepared.

5. Requested cooperation from license holders to voluntarily cancel the registration of external-use disinfectant formulations containing Thimerosal and Merbromin by December 2025.

6. Control and supervision of the registration, manufacture, and import of mercury and mercury compounds under the Hazardous Substances Act, whereby permission is granted only for uses allowed under the Minamata Convention. The use of mercury for mercury-added products listed in Part I of Annex A is not permitted after the Convention's phase-out dates, except for those products for which Thailand has requested an exemption, which may continue to be used until 31 December 2025.

7. In the case of non-electronic measuring devices that fall under the category of medical devices, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) will develop an operational plan to expedite the amendment of relevant subordinate legislation during 2026–2030. This is to provide a pathway for prohibiting the manufacture, import, and export of non-electronic measuring devices considered medical devices under Section 4 of the Medical Device Act B.E. 2551 (2008), as amended by the Medical Device Act (No. 2) B.E. 2562 (2019). These products include mercury thermometers and mercury sphygmomanometers.

If yes, has the party registered for an exemption pursuant to article 6?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If yes, for which products (please list)?

☒ Switches and relays, except very high accuracy capacitance and loss measurement bridges and high frequency radio frequency switches and relays in monitoring and control instruments with a maximum mercury content of 20 mg per bridge, switch or relay.

☒ Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) for general lighting purposes that are ≤ 30 watts with a mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp burner

☒ Linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) for general lighting purposes: (a) Triband phosphor < 60 watts with a mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp; (b) Halophosphate phosphor ≤ 40 watts with a mercury content exceeding 10 mg per lamp

☒ High pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV) for general lighting purposes

☒ Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays: (a) Short length (≤ 500 mm) with mercury content exceeding 3.5 mg per lamp; (b) Medium length (> 500 mm and $\leq 1,500$ mm) with mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp; (c) Long length ($> 1,500$ mm) with mercury content exceeding 13 mg per lamp

☒ Pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics

☒ The following non-electronic measuring devices except non-electronic measuring devices installed in large-scale equipment or those used for high precision measurement: (a) barometers; (b) hygrometers; (c) manometers; (d) thermometers; (e) sphygmomanometers

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.

At present, Thailand is implementing five measures to reduce the use of dental amalgam, as follows:
measure 1: Setting national objectives aiming to dental caries prevention and health promotion, thereby minimizing the need for dental restoration.

measure 3: Promoting the use of cost-effective mercury free alternative for dental restoration.

measure 5: Encouraging representative professional organizations and dental school to educate and train dental professionals and students on the use of mercury-free dental restoration alternatives and on promoting best management practices.

measure 8: Restrict the use of dental amalgam to its capsulated form. A Notification of the Ministry of Public Health titled Alloy Products and Mercury Used for Dental Amalgam B.E. 2567 (2024), dated 12 February 2024, was issued to prohibit the manufacture, import, or sale of alloy products and mercury used for dental amalgam unless they are pre-packaged exclusively in capsule or sachet form. The manufacture, import, or sale of alloy products and mercury used for dental amalgam in pellet or powder form is prohibited.

measure 9: Promoting the use of best environmental practices in dental facilities to reduce releases of mercury and mercury compounds to water and land.

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

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Not applicable

If the party answered 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.
Thailand formulates the national policy for the control and prevention of dental caries in children under 6 years of age (successfully implemented), and in children aged 6 to 15 years (ongoing)

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.

For the registration of medicinal products and the renewal of marketing authorization certificates in Thailand, a benefit-risk assessment is conducted for every product prior to approving its registration or renewal. Based on this assessment, topical antiseptic products containing mercury present risks that outweigh their benefits. Therefore, the Thai Food and Drug Administration (FDA) will no longer accept applications for the registration of such medicinal products in the future. For this reason, the FDA has not issued any additional measures regarding the prevention of mercury use as an ingredient in pharmaceutical products. In addition, actions are currently underway to prevent other types of mercury-added products that are not permitted to be manufactured, imported, or exported from being incorporated into other categories of 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.

–

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

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

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

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No
- ☐ Do not know

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

CHLOR-ALKALI PRODUCTION

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

☐ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

If yes, please provide information on these measures.

The Ministry of Industry, through the Department of Industrial Works, has issued the Ministerial Notification on the Prohibition of Establishing or Expanding Factories Using Mercury or Mercury Compounds in Production Processes and the Prohibition of Using Mercury or Mercury Compounds in Production Processes, B.E. 2568 (2025). This regulation controls production processes as specified in Part 1 of Annex B of the Minamata Convention, namely: 1) Chlor-alkali production, and 2) Acetaldehyde production in which mercury or mercury compounds are used as a catalyst, both of which use mercury and mercury compounds as catalysts.

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

If yes, please provide information on these measures.

The Ministry of Industry, through the Department of Industrial Works, has issued the Ministerial Notification on the Prohibition of Establishing or Expanding Factories Using Mercury or Mercury Compounds in Production Processes and the Prohibition of Using Mercury or Mercury Compounds in Production Processes, B.E. 2568 (2025). This regulation controls production processes as specified in Part 1 of Annex B of the Minamata Convention, namely: 1) Chlor-alkali production, and 2) Acetaldehyde production in which mercury or mercury compounds are used as a catalyst, both of which use mercury and mercury compounds as catalysts.

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)

If yes, please provide information on these measures.

The Ministry of Industry, through the Department of Industrial Works, has issued the Ministerial Notification on the Prohibition of Establishing or Expanding Factories Using Mercury or Mercury Compounds in Production Processes and the Prohibition of Using Mercury or Mercury Compounds in Production Processes, B.E. 2568 (2025). This regulation controls production processes as specified in Part 2 of Annex B of the Minamata Convention, namely: 1) Vinyl Chlor-alkali monomer production 2) Sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate and 3) Production of polyurethane using mercury-containing catalysts.

SODIUM OR POTASSIUM METHYLATE OR ETHYLATE

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

If yes, please provide information on these measures.

The Ministry of Industry, through the Department of Industrial Works, has issued the Ministerial Notification on the Prohibition of Establishing or Expanding Factories Using Mercury or Mercury Compounds in Production Processes and the Prohibition of Using Mercury or Mercury Compounds in Production Processes, B.E. 2568 (2025). This regulation controls production processes as specified in Part 2 of Annex B of the Minamata Convention, namely: 1) Vinyl Chlor-alkali monomer production 2) Sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate and 3) Production of polyurethane using mercury-containing catalysts.

PRODUCTION OF POLYURETHANE USING MERCURY-CONTAINING CATALYSTS

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

If yes, please provide information on these measures.

The Ministry of Industry, through the Department of Industrial Works, has issued the Ministerial Notification on the Prohibition of Establishing or Expanding Factories Using Mercury or Mercury Compounds in Production Processes and the Prohibition of Using Mercury or Mercury Compounds in Production Processes, B.E. 2568 (2025). This regulation controls production processes as specified in Part 2 of Annex B of the Minamata Convention, namely: 1) Vinyl Chlor-alkali monomer production 2) Sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate and 3) Production of polyurethane using mercury-containing catalysts.

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

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

☐ Yes

☒ No – no action taken

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

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ No

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

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

Please provide information

{Empty}

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 8: EMISSIONS

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

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

☒ Coal-fired power plants

Coal-fired power plants

1. Ministerial Notification of the Ministry of Industry on the Determination of Concentration Limits for Contaminants in Emissions from Power Plants, B.E. 2567 (2024). It sets limits for emissions from new coal-fired power plants with an electricity generation capacity of up to 100 megawatts and those with a capacity exceeding 100 megawatts. Mercury concentrations must not exceed 0.03 mg/m³ for coal-fired power plants. For waste-to-energy power plants, existing plants must comply with a mercury concentration limit of 0.05 mg/m³, while new plants must not exceed 0.03 mg/m³.

2. Ministerial Notification of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on the Establishment of Standards for Air Emissions from Power Plants, B.E. 2566 (2023).

☒ Coal-fired industrial boilers

Coal-fired industrial boilers

1. Ministerial Notification of the Ministry of Industry on the Determination of Contaminant Concentration Limits in Emissions from Factories Using Re-refined Used Oil and Synthetic Fuels in Industrial Furnaces, B.E. 2548 (2005), which sets the mercury emission limit at no more than 0.15 mg/m³.

2. Ministerial Notification of the Ministry of Industry on the Determination of Contaminant Concentration Limits in Emissions from Factories, B.E. 2549 (2006), which sets the mercury emission limit at no more than 2.4 mg/m³ for general manufacturing factories that combust fuel, and no more than 3 mg/m³ for general manufacturing factories that do not combust fuel.

3. Ministerial Notification of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on the Establishment of Standards for Air Emissions from Industrial Factories.

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

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

Ministerial Notification of the Ministry of Industry on the Determination of Contaminant Concentration Limits in Emissions from Factories, B.E. 2549 (2006), which sets the mercury emission limit at no more than 2.4 mg/m³ for general manufacturing factories that burn fuel, and no more than 3 milligrams per cubic meter for general manufacturing factories that do not burn fuel.

☒ Waste incineration facilities

Waste incineration facilities

1. Ministerial Notification of the Ministry of Industry on the Determination of Contaminant Concentration in Air Emissions from Incinerator Stacks of Industrial Waste or Unused Materials, B.E. 2545 (2002), which sets the mercury emission limit at no more than 0.1 mg/m³.

2. Ministerial Notification of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on the Establishment of Standards for Air Emissions from Waste Incinerators, dated 9 June 2010 (B.E. 2553).

3. Ministerial Notification of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on the Establishment of Standards for Air Emissions from Infectious Waste Incinerators, dated 15 December 2003 (B.E. 2546).

☒ Cement clinker production facilities

Cement clinker production facilities

Notification of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on the Establishment of Standards for Controlling Air Emissions from Cement Factories Using Waste as Fuel or Raw Material in Production.

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)

–

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

As mentioned in question 8.1

Progress

Thailand has developed a fundamental mercury emission directory and in the process to update potential sources of emitted mercury to define control measures in reduction of

mercury emission in addition to emitted mercury sources mentioned in the Annex D under GEF-7.

▼ 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

As mentioned in question 8.1

Progress

Thailand has developed a fundamental mercury emission directory and in the process to update potential sources of emitted mercury to define control measures in reduction of mercury emission in addition to emitted mercury sources mentioned in the Annex D under GEF-7.

▼ 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

As mentioned in question 8.1

Progress

Thailand has developed a fundamental mercury emission directory and in the process to update potential sources of emitted mercury to define control measures in reduction of mercury emission in addition to emitted mercury sources mentioned in the Annex D under GEF-7.

▼ 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

As mentioned in question 8.1

Progress

Thailand has developed a fundamental mercury emission directory and in the process to update potential sources of emitted mercury to define control measures in reduction of mercury emission in addition to emitted mercury sources mentioned in the Annex D under GEF-7.

▼ 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

As mentioned in question 8.1

Progress

Thailand has developed a fundamental mercury emission directory and in the process to update potential sources of emitted mercury to define control measures in reduction of mercury emission in addition to emitted mercury sources mentioned in the Annex D under GEF-7.

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

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

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

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No
- ☐ Have not been a party for 5 years

If no such inventory exists, please explain

Thailand has already prepared a preliminary mercury emission inventory and is in the process of updating a new mercury emission inventory under the 'Advanced Minamata Assessment in Thailand' project, which is supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF-7).

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

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

Please explain

Thailand is in the process of updating its mercury emission inventory and developing a national mercury management follow-up plan under the 'Advanced Minamata Assessment in Thailand' project, which is supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF-7).

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 9: RELEASES

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Do not know (please explain)

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

1. Factory-type sources, as defined in the Ministerial Notification of the Ministry of Industry on the Establishment of Standards for Wastewater Discharge from Factories, B.E. 2560 (2017), must comply with a mercury limit of no more than 0.005 milligrams per liter in their wastewater.

2. within the territory of Thailand, environmental quality standards have been established under the Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act, B.E. 2535 (1992). The authority to set such standards is provided under the following provisions:

- Section 55 authorizes the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment to prescribe effluent and emission standards in order to control pollution from various sources and to prevent discharges exceeding the legal limits. These include: Effluent standards for discharges from industrial factories, industrial estates, and industrial zones.

3. Supervise concessionaires and production-sharing contractors to comply with Section 80 of the Petroleum Act, B.E. 2514 (1971). "In conducting petroleum operations, whether or not the rights to explore for or produce petroleum under a concession have expired, the concessionaire shall carry out such operations in accordance with sound technical principles and good petroleum industry practices for petroleum operations and the conservation of petroleum resources." Currently, water generated from the production process is entirely reinjected into the reservoir, with no mercury released into soil or water. In addition, mercury-contaminated waste, which occurs only at certain petroleum operation sites, is managed and disposed of onshore. Concessionaires and production-sharing contractors are required to prepare waste management plans in accordance with the Notification of the Department of Mineral Fuels on Measures for Waste Management from Petroleum Operations, B.E. 2568 (2025) and other relevant laws, such as the Ministerial Notification of the Ministry of Industry on the Management of Waste or Unused Materials, B.E. 2566 (2023), and the Resolution of the Hazardous Substances Committee on Land Transportation of Hazardous Substances, B.E. 2545 (2002) For these reasons, petroleum operations do not fall under sources of mercury release into soil and water.

4. Section 53/8 of the Petroleum Act B.E. 2514 (1971), as amended by the Petroleum Act (No. 7) B.E. 2560 (2017), provides that: "The provisions of this Act shall apply to production sharing contract contractors to the extent that they are not inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this Chapter, as follows: wherever the provisions under paragraph one refer to 'concession,' 'concessionaire,' 'applicant for a concession,' 'granting of a concession,' 'transfer of a concession,' and 'revocation of a concession,' they shall be construed as referring to 'production sharing contract,' 'production sharing contract contractor,' 'applicant for the right to be a production sharing contract contractor,' 'granting of the right to be a production sharing contract contractor,' 'transfer of the right to be a production sharing contract contractor,' and 'revocation of the right to be a production sharing contract contractor,' respectively."

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)

Please explain

Thailand is in the process of updating its mercury emission inventory under the 'Advanced Minamata Assessment in Thailand' project, which is supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF-7)

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

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

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

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

If yes, please indicate the measures taken to ensure that such interim storage is undertaken in an environmentally sound manner, and the effectiveness of those measures.

1. The Department of Industrial Works supervises the environmentally sound storage of mercury by implementing measures and guidelines in accordance with the Notification of the Department of Industrial Works on the Manual for Storage and Handling of Chemicals and Hazardous Substances, B.E. 2550 (2007), which aligns with the principles and guidelines of the Minamata Convention.

2. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has implemented measures to regulate the temporary storage of health products containing mercury, as follows:

– Medicinal products

Under Item 6(10) of the Ministerial Regulation Prescribing the Criteria, Methods, and Conditions for the Manufacture of Modern Drugs B.E. 2546 (2003), license holders are required to manufacture drugs in accordance with the criteria and methods prescribed by the Minister and published in the Royal Gazette. The relevant announcement issued under this Ministerial Regulation is the 'Notification of the Ministry of Public Health on Specifications of the Criteria and Methods for the Manufacture of Modern Drugs and Amendments to the Criteria and Methods for the Manufacture of Traditional Medicines under the Drug Act B.E. 2567 (2024)'.

This notification requires modern drug manufacturing license holders and responsible personnel in modern drug manufacturing facilities to comply with the PIC/S Guide to Good Manufacturing Practice

for Medicinal Products (PE 009–16), 1 February 2022.

Therefore, it can be assured that the temporary storage of mercury substances that are not considered waste, and mercury compounds intended for permitted uses under the Convention, is conducted in an environmentally sound manner

– Medical device products

The Ministry of Public Health issued the Notification on the Criteria and Methods for the Transportation, Storage, Destruction, or Disposal of Medical Devices B.E. 2567 (2024) dated 20 May 2024. The key provisions require that registrants of medical device manufacturing or importation establishments, as listed in the annex of this notification, assess potential risks that may arise from the transportation, storage, destruction, or disposal of medical devices. They must also prepare standard documentation for the methods of managing such risks and specify the required practices.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 11: MERCURY WASTES

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

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

Please describe measure and effectiveness of measures

{Empty}

☒ 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)

Please describe measure and effectiveness of measures

{Empty}

☒ Yes – the party has taken measures so that mercury waste is not transported across international boundaries except for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal

Please describe measure and effectiveness of measures

{Empty}

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.

1. Ministerial Notification of the Ministry of Industry on the Management of Waste or Unused Materials, B.E. 2566 (2023), which stipulates that waste contaminated with mercury at concentrations exceeding 20 milligrams per kilogram is classified as hazardous waste, and its management and disposal must comply with the prescribed criteria and procedures.

2. Ministerial Notification of the Ministry of Industry on the List of Hazardous Substances, B.E. 2556 (2013), issued under the Hazardous Substances Act, B.E. 2535 (1992), classifies mercury-containing waste, listed under 5.2 Chemical Wastes, as a Type 3 hazardous substance. Its import, export, or possession requires authorization from the Department of Industrial Works.

3. Notification of the Department of Mineral Fuels on Measures for Waste Management from Petroleum Operations, B.E. 2568 (2025), requires concessionaires and production-sharing contractors to implement necessary measures to manage waste, sewage, or unused chemical materials from petroleum operations. They must report monthly waste management quantities to the Department of Mineral Fuels via an application program, and submit an annual waste management summary report to the Department of Mineral Fuels by March of the following year in electronic file format.

4. The transportation of waste is conducted in accordance with the Resolution of the Hazardous Substances Committee on the Land Transportation of Hazardous Substances, B.E. 2545 (2002), and the waste management plan under the Notification of the Department of Mineral Fuels. In cases where mercury-contaminated waste is exported for treatment outside the Kingdom, concessionaires and production-sharing contractors must comply with the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, with the Department of Industrial Works serving as the regulatory authority.

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)

If the party answered yes to any measures above, please select from the following

- ☒ Yes – there are facilities in the party's territory
- ☐ Yes – there are facilities outside the party's territory accessible to the party (in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 11)

If there are facilities in the party's territory and if the information is available, how much waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds has been subject to final disposal under the reporting period? Please specify the method of the final disposal operation/operations. If the party does not have specific data on waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds, the party may report on the data including other mercury waste, with an explanatory note.

1. Thailand has mercury waste treatment facilities, with reported data on the quantities and disposal methods of waste containing, added with, or contaminated by mercury during 2021–2024 (B.E. 2564–2567), classified according to the codes for types and categories of relevant waste or unused materials, as per Form GO.1. These are annual reports submitted by waste treatment and disposal operators to the Department of Industrial Works in accordance with the Ministerial Notification of the Ministry of Industry on the Management of Waste or Unused Materials, B.E. 2566 (2023), as in Attachment 11.2

2. measures for industrial mercury waste for the project that has to conduct EIA report. Those measures determine that the project is mandated to follow the Notification of the Ministry of Industry on Management of Waste or Unused Materials B.E. 2566 (2023) and The Minamata Convention on Mercury including Basel Convention.

Kindly attach any additional relevant information

- [THA_11.2.pdf](#)

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

1. Supervision and management of mercury-contaminated areas within factory premises are conducted in accordance with the Ministerial Regulation on the Control of Soil and Groundwater Contamination within Factory Premises, B.E. 2559 (2016), issued under the Factory Act, B.E. 2535

(1992). This is to control the contamination of hazardous substances, including mercury, in soil and groundwater within factory premises, ensuring that levels do not exceed the contamination limits specified in the Ministerial Notification of the Ministry of Industry on the Determination of Soil and Groundwater Contamination Standards, Soil and Groundwater Quality Monitoring, Data Reporting, Preparation of Soil and Groundwater Quality Inspection Reports, and Submission of Control and Remediation Measures, B.E. 2559 (2016). The standards are set based on risk assessment principles. If contamination exceeds the specified limits, operators must develop and implement a remediation plan to reduce contamination below the prescribed limits. From the date the ministerial regulation comes into effect, operators must submit reports within 180 days. Soil monitoring must be conducted every 3 years, and groundwater monitoring must be conducted annually.

2. Determine the project that has conduct EIA report that is expected to cause mercury contaminate. Soil and groundwater quality monitoring in boundary factory is required that the project is mandated to follow the Ministerial Regulation on Soil and Groundwater Contamination Control the Factory B.E. 2559 (2016). For example, Petrochemical EIA project determine to inspection in soil every 3 years and groundwater every 6 months that is stricter than the Ministerial Regulation on Soil and Groundwater Contamination Control the Factory B.E. 2559 (2016) requires groundwater inspection once every year.

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

Thailand has allocated annual government statement of expenditure for the implementation of the policies, priorities, plans and programmes under the Minamata Convention, for example

- Organizing meetings to prepare and educate mercury management along with relevant manuals
- Organizing a public hearing to ask opinions on draft regulations revised in accordance with obligations of the Minamata Convention
- Scientific sampling cost to be used in the setting of mercury standards
- Laboratory Mercury Analysis Instruments

Thailand requests financial supports from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for Article 14 of the Convention such as:

- Project entitled “Advanced Minamata Assessment in Thailand” by the cooperation of the Pollution Control Department and UNIDO
- Project entitled “Accelerate implementation of dental amalgam provisions and strengthen country capacities in the environmental sound management of associated wastes under the Minamata Convention” by the cooperation of Ministry of Health and UNEP & WHO

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.

{Empty}

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

{Empty}

▼ ART. 14: CAPACITY-BUILDING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

14.1: Has the party cooperated to provide capacity-building or technical assistance, pursuant to article 14, to another party to the Convention?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Please specify

–

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please specify

Capacity-building on the sampling and analysis of mercury in wet deposition at National Central University (NCU), Taiwan.

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

Study on atmospheric mercury at Rural site. There is a sampling station in the Climate Change and Environmental Research Center (CERC) at Pathumthani Province.

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.

Thailand has some measures to provide information to the public on exposure to mercury in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 16 as follows:

1. Develop guidelines for disease control as follows:

- Development of knowledge for surveillance, prevention, and control of the disease caused by mercury.
- Development of guideline for health surveillance, disease investigation on mercury poisoning, including laboratory study on mercury analysis.
- Establishment of reporting system and data dashboard for disease caused by mercury poisoning.

2. Develop guidelines to increase knowledge about the impact of mercury on health, the environment and environmentally sound medical mercury waste management such as

- Guidelines for the management of chemical medical waste.
- Synopsis of clinical practice guidelines for mercury safety management.
- Inform knowledge of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the impact of mercury on health and the environment for dental personnel and patient.

3. For health products containing mercury, information on laws and regulations as well as knowledge related to medical devices containing mercury is disseminated through the website of the Medical Device Control Division, Food and Drug Administration, under the section on laws and public communications: <https://medical.fda.moph.go.th/knowledge/vdo-14>.”

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.

Thailand has some measures to protect human health in accordance with article 16 (Para. 1.) for example:

1. Develop a guideline for mercury poisoning surveillance and build capacity for researchers and stakeholder meeting to brainstorm and discuss on knowledge, technology and innovation for mercury diagnosis, screening and surveillance.

2. Analyze in blood, urine, food, water and cosmetic samples to monitor mercury contamination.

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

{Empty}

▼ ART. 18: PUBLIC INFORMATION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

If yes, the party may wish to indicate in the space provided below, the measures it has taken to promote and facilitate information to the public, such as:

(a) Provision to the public of available information on:

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

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

{Empty}

☒ Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

{Empty}

☐ The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17

☒ The 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

1. The Department of Industrial Works continuously provides information and guidance to operators regarding compliance with the obligations under the Minamata Convention. In addition, it has prepared the "Guidelines and Procedures for the Registration, Production, Import, Export, or Possession of Mercury and Mercury Compounds under the Minamata Convention," which is published for officials, operators, and the public on the Department of Industrial Works' website. <http://reg3.diw.go.th/multilateraV2021/02/25/136/>.

2. The Department of Mineral Fuels has publicized the results of the "Petroleum Operations Impact Monitoring Project" to the public through an academic conference in 2014 (B.E. 2557) and via the "Arun Amarin" news program on Amarin TV in 2019 (B.E. 2562). The results of past monitoring have shown that the average mercury levels in seawater and in the tissues of benthic marine fish are within the standards set by the National Environment Board Notification dated 31 August 2021 on Seawater Quality Standards and the Ministry of Public Health Notification (No. 414), B.E. 2563 (2020), issued under the Food Act, B.E. 2522 (1979) on Standards for Food Containing Contaminants, respectively. In addition, infographic materials detailing the project and its results were distributed to provincial energy offices in the relevant areas in 2020 (B.E. 2563), and information on the monitoring project was published in the Annual Report of the Department of Mineral Fuels.

3. Contamination of Mercury, VOCs and PAHs from electronics waste and municipal solid waste In Chonburi Province (2020–2022).

(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

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

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

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

☒ 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

1. The Department of Mineral Fuels has been continuously implementing the “Petroleum Operations Impact Monitoring Project” since 1997 (B.E. 2540) to the present. The project involves monitoring mercury levels in seawater and the tissues of benthic marine fish in areas around offshore petroleum production sites.

The results of past monitoring have shown that the average mercury concentrations in seawater and benthic fish tissues are within the standards set by the National Environment Board Notification dated 31 August 2021 on Seawater Quality Standards and the Ministry of Public Health Notification (No. 414), B.E. 2563 (2020), issued under the Food Act, B.E. 2522 (1979) on Standards for Food Containing Contaminants, respectively. Moreover, concessionaires and production-sharing contractors have developed and implemented environmental quality monitoring plans in accordance with the conditions specified in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports for petroleum operations.

2. Study on mercury in ambient air and in wet deposition at Rural site, Pathumthani Province.

3. The Department of Medical Sciences serves as the national and ASEAN legal reference laboratory for food testing (ASEAN Food Testing Reference Laboratory; Heavy Metals and Trace Elements (AFRL; HMs)). In addition to supporting the monitoring of the safety of drinking water and food with respect to contamination by mercury and other toxic metals, the Department also conducts research and investigations in cases of suspected incidents or complaints concerning chemical contamination that may affect public health. This includes laboratory analyses carried out as part of research related to mining activities in neighboring countries that have impacted water quality in rivers in Thailand, namely the Kok River, the Sai River, and the Ruak River. In 2025 (B.E. 2568), random sampling of food was conducted, and mercury levels in vegetables, fruits, and fish were analyzed in the area to monitor the food chain in Chiang Rai Province.

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

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

This shall be carried out in accordance with the measures of each Party of each country, taking into account financial and technological constraints.

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

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

{Empty}