2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 6 March 2026
*Part E of Articles 3, 8 and 11 amended by Türkiye on 27 March 2026

REPORTING PERIOD:
1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party
Türkiye

Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited
4 October 2022

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party
2 January 2022

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution
T.R Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change

Title of Contact Officer
Head of Chemicals Management Department

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Focal Point is submitting the national report

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

▼ ART. 3: MERCURY SUPPLY SOURCES AND TRADE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ba33a_subsection

i. Please attach the results of your endeavour or indicate where it is available on the Internet;
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i. Please attach the results of your endeavour or indicate where it is available on the Internet;
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ii. Supplemental: Please provide any related information – for example, on the use or disposal of mercury from such stocks.
Within the scope of the "Preliminary Assessment Project on Mercury" carried out between 2017 and 2019, a study was conducted to identify national mercury stocks. As a result of this study, no mercury or mercury compound stock exceeding 50 metric tons was identified within the borders of Türkiye.

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;
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i. Please attach the results of your endeavour or indicate where it is available on the Internet;
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ii. Supplemental: Please provide any related information – for example, on the use or disposal of mercury from such stocks.

Within the scope of the "Preliminary Assessment Project on Mercury" carried out between 2017 and 2019, a study was conducted to identify national mercury stocks. As a result of this study, no mercury or mercury compound stock exceeding 10 metric tons was identified within the borders of Türkiye.

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.
{Empty}

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

Supplemental: please provide information on the use of the exported mercury.
The exported mercury was intended for use in laboratory analysis

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

Part E - Additional comments on this article

With reference to Q3.3 (A) the determination of 'no stocks is based on official consultations and formal correspondence conducted with relevant national authorities and industrial stakeholders. The assessment was carried out through a structured internal review of national records and official technical opinions received from the competent bodies.

With reference to Q3.5 Please find attached the relevant documentation demonstrating compliance with Article 3 requirements:
Form A_Minamata Convention_20221110.pdf – Written consent from the French Ministry for an Ecological Transition, dated 9 November 2022
Import of mercury_EU mercury regulation form_2026_signedEC (1).pdf – Import consent issued by France under EU Mercury Regulation (February–July 2026)

▼ 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.
Türkiye currently implements various controls on mercury-added products through existing national legislation. To specifically implement the Minamata Convention in a comprehensive manner, a new draft regulation has been prepared. This draft aims to consolidate all Convention requirements—including the phase-out dates for products listed in Annex A—into a single, cohesive legal framework.

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 the party answered no to question 4.3(A) above, please explain
Türkiye has not yet adopted specific measures for products listed in Part II of Annex A. However, within the framework of the EU Environmental Chapter acquis alignment, a draft regulation has been prepared to harmonize the EU Mercury Regulation. This draft takes into account the relevant provisions of the Minamata Convention, including those for dental amalgam in Part II of Annex A, and will introduce the required measures upon its entry into force.

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 no to question 4.3(B) above, please explain
The amendment to Annex A adopted under decision MC-4/3 has not yet entered into force for Türkiye. Nevertheless, the draft regulation prepared for alignment with the EU Mercury Regulation is designed to include the additional obligations introduced by this amendment (such as prohibiting bulk mercury use and restricting amalgam use in vulnerable groups) once it enters into force for the Party.

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.
Türkiye has existing measures, such as the Regulation on the Restriction of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (RoHS), which limits mercury content in assembled products. A more comprehensive draft regulation specifically for Minamata Convention implementation is also being prepared.

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.
Türkiye has not yet implemented specific measures to discourage the manufacture and distribution of mercury-added products with no known use. Efforts to develop comprehensive legislation for Minamata Convention implementation are ongoing and may address this issue.

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)

If no, please explain, including any challenges encountered.
Türkiye has not yet accepted these amendments. However, the draft regulation being prepared within the scope of EU alignment takes into account the provisions of Annex B of the Minamata Convention and includes the relevant restrictions.

SODIUM OR POTASSIUM METHYLATE OR ETHYLATE

Yes

No

Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

If no, please explain, including any challenges encountered.
Türkiye has not yet accepted these amendments. However, the draft regulation being prepared within the scope of EU alignment takes into account the provisions of Annex B of the Minamata Convention and includes the relevant restrictions.

PRODUCTION OF POLYURETHANE USING MERCURY-CONTAINING CATALYSTS

Yes

No

Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

If no, please explain, including any challenges encountered.
Türkiye has not yet accepted these amendments. However, the draft regulation being prepared within the scope of EU alignment takes into account the provisions of Annex B of the Minamata Convention and includes the relevant restrictions.

5.4: Is there any use of mercury or mercury compounds in a facility using the manufacturing processes listed in Annex B that did not exist

prior to the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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

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

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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

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

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

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Please provide information

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Part E – Additional comments on this article

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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 power plants
Carbon sorbent (e.g. activated carbon or halogenated activated carbon) injection in the flue-gas
Use of halogenated additives in the fuel or injected in the furnace
Fuel pretreatment
Fuel choice

☐ Coal-fired industrial boilers

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

Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals
Use raw materials with a low mercury content, including by cooperating with providers in order to remove mercury from secondary materials.
Use adsorbents (e.g. activated carbon, selenium) in combination with dust filtration

☑ Waste incineration facilities

Waste incineration facilities
Wet scrubber (low pH)
Dry sorbent injection
Injection of special, highly reactive acti vated carbon
Boiler bromine addition
Fixed- or moving- bed adsorption

☑ Cement clinker production facilities

Cement clinker production facilities
In order to minimise the emissions of metals from the flue-gases of the kiln firing processes, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques:Selecting materials with a low content of relevant metals and limiting the content of relevant metals in materials, especially mercury
Control the amount of relevant parameters for any waste that is to be used as raw material and/or fuel in a cement kiln, such as chlorine, relevant metals (e.g. cadmium, mercury, thallium), sulphur, total halogen content

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

◉ Yes

○ No (please explain)

If Yes, please explain
Turkish Official Gazette No.33093 on November 30,2025 and entered
into force on December 1, 2025. The industrial facilities will be certified with
the SYD Certificate, taking into account the technical, technological, and emission levels in these documents.
New facility investments to be made in Türkiye will be planned, constructed, and commissioned related to the BATs as of the regulation's entry into force.

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
In line with the Industrial Emissions Directive modified by 2024/1785/EU, the Industrial Emissions Management Regulation (IEMR) was published in the Turkish Official Gazette No. 32782 on January 14, 2025. This regulation, which entered into force on December 1, 2025, will require industrial facilities within its scope to be certified with the Green Transition in Industry (SYD) Certificate, in compliance with the EU Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Certificate. Based on the Sectoral Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference and Conclusions Documents, prepared by the EU and published in the EU Official Gazette, the Ministry has prepared sectoral communiques under six main headings, covering 33 sectors.These communiques were published in the Turkish Official Gazette No.33093 on November 30,2025 and entered into force on December 1, 2025. The industrial facilities will be certified with the SYD Certificate, taking into account the technical, technological, and emission levels in these documents.
A transitional period is envisaged for the reduction of mercury emissions from existing facilities.

Progress
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▼ COAL-FIRED INDUSTRIAL BOILERS

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

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

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

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

☑ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
In line with the Industrial Emissions Directive modified by 2024/1785/EU, the Industrial Emissions Management Regulation (IEMR) was published in the Turkish Official Gazette No. 32782 on January 14, 2025. This regulation, which entered into force on December 1, 2025, will require industrial facilities within its scope to be certified with the Green Transition in Industry (SYD) Certificate, in compliance with the EU Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Certificate. Based on the Sectoral Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference and Conclusions Documents, prepared by the EU and published in the EU Official Gazette, the Ministry has prepared sectoral communiques under six main headings, covering 33 sectors.These communiques were published in the Turkish Official Gazette No.33093 on November 30,2025 and entered

into force on December 1, 2025. The industrial facilities will be certified with the SYD Certificate, taking into account the technical, technological, and emission levels in these documents.
A transitional period is envisaged for the reduction of mercury emissions from existing facilities.

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

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

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

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

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

☑ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
In line with the Industrial Emissions Directive modified by 2024/1785/EU, the Industrial Emissions Management Regulation (IEMR) was published in the Turkish Official Gazette No. 32782 on January 14, 2025.
This regulation, which entered into force on December 1, 2025, will require industrial facilities within its scope to be certified with the Green Transition in Industry (SYD) Certificate, in compliance with the EU Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Certificate.
Based on the Sectoral Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference and Conclusions Documents, prepared by the EU and published in the EU Official Gazette, the Ministry has prepared sectoral communiques under six main headings, covering 33 sectors.These communiques were published in the Turkish Official Gazette No.33093 on November 30,2025 and entered into force on December 1, 2025. The industrial facilities will be certified with the SYD Certificate, taking into account the technical, technological, and emission levels in these documents.
A transitional period is envisaged for the reduction of mercury emissions from existing facilities.

Progress
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▼ WASTE INCINERATION FACILITIES

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

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

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

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

☑ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
In line with the Industrial Emissions Directive modified by 2024/1785/EU, the Industrial Emissions Management Regulation (IEMR) was published in the Turkish Official Gazette No. 32782 on January 14, 2025. This regulation, which entered into force on December 1, 2025, will require industrial facilities within its scope to be certified with the Green Transition in Industry (SYD) Certificate, in compliance with the EU Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Certificate. Based on the Sectoral Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference and Conclusions Documents, prepared by the EU and published in the EU Official Gazette, the Ministry has prepared sectoral communiques under six main headings, covering 33 sectors.These communiques were published in the Turkish Official Gazette No.33093 on November 30,2025 and entered into force on December 1, 2025. The industrial facilities will be certified with the SYD Certificate, taking into account the technical, technological, and emission levels in these documents.
A transitional period is envisaged for the reduction of mercury emissions from existing facilities.

Progress
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▼ CEMENT CLINKER PRODUCTION FACILITIES

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

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

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

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

☑ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
In line with the Industrial Emissions Directive modified by 2024/1785/EU, the Industrial Emissions Management Regulation (IEMR) was published in the Turkish Official Gazette No. 32782 on January 14, 2025. This regulation, which entered into force on December 1, 2025, will require industrial facilities within its scope to be certified with the Green Transition in Industry (SYD) Certificate, in compliance with the EU Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Certificate. Based on the Sectoral Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference and Conclusions Documents, prepared by the EU and published in the EU Official Gazette, the Ministry has prepared sectoral communiques under six main headings, covering 33 sectors.These communiques were published in the Turkish Official Gazette No.33093 on November 30,2025 and entered into force on December 1, 2025. The industrial facilities will be certified with the SYD Certificate, taking into account the technical, technological, and emission levels in these documents.
A transitional period is envisaged for the reduction of mercury emissions from existing facilities.

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

◉ Yes

○ No

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

○ Yes

○ No

◉ Have not been a party for 5 years

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

With reference to the progress of measures described in Q8.2, As the Industrial Emissions Management Regulation the associated BAT/BEP Communiqués officially entered into force on December 1, 2025, the reporting period marks the successful completion of the legal and technical infrastructure.
Progress achieved during this period includes:
• Regulatory Establishment: Transition from general emission limits to sector-specific BAT-AELs (Best Available Techniques Associated Emission Levels) has been finalized.
• Certification Launch: The administrative framework for the Green Transition in Industry (SYD) Certificate has been operationalized, and the application process for existing facilities has commenced.
• Institutional Readiness: Technical guidance and training sessions have been initiated by the Ministry to inform relevant industrial sectors about the new monitoring and reporting obligations.
• Inventory Alignment: Existing facilities have begun conducting self-assessments to align their current emission levels with the newly published BAT conclusions, providing a baseline for the envisaged transitional reduction period.

▼ 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.
Türkiye has established a regulatory framework to control mercury releases to land and water, including:
Water Pollution Control Regulation and Environmental Permit Regulation setting discharge limits and permit conditions for industrial facilities.
Best Available Techniques (BAT) Guidance Documents published in January 2026, aligned with the EU Industrial Emissions Directive, providing sector-specific BAT conclusions for mercury release control (covering mining, metallurgy, chemicals, waste treatment, etc.).

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

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

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No (please explain)
- ○ Do not know (please explain)

If no, please explain

Türkiye does not yet have specific legislation in force addressing the environmentally sound interim storage of non-waste mercury. However, a comprehensive draft Regulation on Mercury has been prepared within the scope of EU alignment and Minamata Convention implementation. This draft includes provisions on interim storage requirements

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 11: MERCURY WASTES

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

Please describe measure and effectiveness of measures

The Waste Management Regulation provides the general framework for the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste, including mercury waste, through permitting, temporary storage, and disposal requirements

☐ Yes - the party has taken measures so that mercury waste is recovered, recycled, reclaimed or directly re-used for a use allowed to a party under the Convention or for environmentally sound disposal pursuant to paragraph 3 (a)

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

Please describe measure and effectiveness of measures

{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.
Türkiye is a Party to the Basel Convention and has transposed its provisions into national law through the Waste Management Regulation . The regulation controls the transboundary movement of hazardous waste, including mercury waste, and only permits exports for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal subject to prior notification and consent procedures

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

- [x] 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.
During the reporting period (2023), approximately 15,000 kg (15 metric tons) of mercury-containing waste was subject to final disposal.

The waste was disposed of using a method classified under the Basel Convention D-code

Kindly attach any additional relevant information
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Part E - Additional comments on this article

Reported quantity consists of waste containing or contaminated with mercury or mercury compounds, specifically including waste codes 06 04 04 (wastes containing mercury), 16 06 03 (mercury-containing batteries), and 20 01 21 (fluorescent lamps and other mercury-containing waste). These are not wastes consisting of elemental mercury but rather contaminated end-of-life products and industrial residues.
The final disposal operations for these wastes were carried out using the D5 (Specially engineered landfill) and/or D10 (Incineration on land) codes, depending on the specific characteristics of the waste sub-category, at facilities licensed for hazardous waste management.
Additionally, the Party notes that a significant portion of mercury-containing waste (specifically code 20 01 21) was also successfully subjected to R (Recovery) operations, emphasizing our commitment to circular economy principles and the minimization of final disposal."
All disposal was carried out in licensed hazardous waste facilities in Türkiye.

▼ 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

Türkiye has taken steps to develop strategies for identifying and assessing contaminated sites, including those potentially contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds.

The "Regulation on the Control of Soil Pollution and Point-Source Contaminated Sites" (entered into force in 2015) establishes the legal basis for identifying, inventorying, and remediating contaminated sites. A Contaminated Sites Information System has been developed and is operational for industrial facilities to register and report data

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 13: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISM

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

◉ Yes

○ No

Please specify
Türkiye has provided human, technical and financial resources within its capabilities for national activities to implement the Minamata Convention. A team within the Ministry works on mercury-related issues, supported by existing technical infrastructure. Türkiye has also successfully utilized international funding (e.g., GEF projects with national co-financing) and prepared a comprehensive draft Regulation on Mercury to align national legislation with Convention requirements.

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.
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Part E - Additional comments on this article

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

14.1: Has the party cooperated to provide capacity-building or technical

assistance, pursuant to article 14, to another party to the Convention?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Please specify
Türkiye's current focus has been on building its own national capacity and establishing the necessary regulatory framework for implementation.

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Please specify
Türkiye has received capacity-building and technical assistance. The "Minamata Convention: Initial Assessment in Turkey" project (2017-2019) was implemented with UNIDO and funded by GEF, establishing the national mercury profile and gap analysis.

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
While Türkiye has made significant progress in developing its own national capacity and regulatory framework—including the preparation of a comprehensive draft Regulation on Mercury and the publication of BAT Guidance Documents (January 2026)—these efforts have been focused on domestic implementation. International cooperation on technology transfer under the Minamata Convention remains an area for future development

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.
Türkiye has conducted awareness seminars for stakeholders, developed educational brochures on mercury risks, and created cartoons to raise awareness among children.

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.
Türkiye has taken additional measures to protect human health from mercury exposure. These include occupational exposure limits under chemical safety regulations, product restrictions (e.g., RoHS), and BAT Guidance Documents (2026) to control industrial emissions.

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
- ☐ 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
Awareness seminars, brochures, and educational materials on mercury risks have been developed and disseminated to the public. Child-friendly cartoons were also created to raise awareness among vulnerable groups

(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

(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

{Empty}

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

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

{Empty}