

2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 30 December 2025



REPORTING PERIOD:

1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

Attachments can be found on the website

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party

Tuvalu

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

7 June 2019

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party

5 September 2019

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution

Department of Environment

Title of Contact Officer

Mr.

Name of Contact Officer

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

Focal Point is submitting the national report

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

a3_subsection

Full name of the institution

Department of Environment

Title of contact officer
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▼ **ART. 3: MERCURY SUPPLY SOURCES AND TRADE**

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

- Yes - primary mercury mining with available data
- Yes - primary mercury mining with no available data
- No

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

- Yes - primary mercury mining with available data
- Yes - primary mercury mining with no available data
- No

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4: Has the party determined that it has excess mercury available from the decommissioning of chlor-alkali facilities?

- Yes
- No – has determined it has no excess mercury
- No – has not made a determination

3.5: *Has the party received consent, or relied on a general notification of consent, in accordance with article 3, including any required certification from importing non-parties, for all exports of mercury from the party's territory in the reporting period?

- Yes – exports to parties
- Yes – exports to non-parties
- No – no export took place
- No – consent was not given

3.6: Has the party allowed the import of mercury from a non-party?

- No
- Yes
- The importing party has relied on paragraph 7 of article 3

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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▼ 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.

Tuvalu is committed to implementing the necessary measures to comply with the Minamata Convention, including prohibiting the manufacture, import, and export of mercury-added products listed in Part I of Annex A after the specified phase-out dates. However, the country currently faces significant resource and capacity limitations, which have delayed the full development and enforcement of relevant policies and legislation. Tuvalu is actively seeking technical and financial assistance to ensure appropriate measures are implemented.

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

Tuvalu has not implemented specific measures listed in Part II of Annex A for mercury-added products. Limited funding and the absence of regulatory frameworks have prevented the country from taking such measures. Additionally, the Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA), it was also found that dental amalgam is no longer in use at the national hospital and is only present in storage.

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

Tuvalu has not implemented the measures required under the MC-4/3 amendment. Limited resources and the absence of regulatory frameworks have prevented action.

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

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

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

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

If the party answered no – no action taken, please explain.

Tuvalu does not have facilities for manufacturing and distribution of mercury-added products.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

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

- Yes
- No
- Do not know

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

CHLOR-ALKALI PRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER PRODUCTION

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

SODIUM OR POTASSIUM METHYLATE OR ETHYLATE

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

PRODUCTION OF POLYURETHANE USING MERCURY-CONTAINING CATALYSTS

- Yes
- No

Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

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

Yes

No

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

Yes

No - no action taken

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

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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

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

- Yes
- No (please explain)

No (please explain)

Since Tuvalu's entry into force of the Convention on 5 September 2019, there have been no new sources of emissions that fall under Annex D source categories.

Tuvalu has not established specific national requirements mandating the use of best available techniques (BAT) or best environmental practices (BEP) for new emission sources within five years of the Convention's entry into force. This is due to the absence of industrial activities or facilities in Tuvalu that fall under the emission source categories listed in Annex D of the Minamata Convention. As a result, no regulatory framework for BAT/BEP has been developed because such emission sources do not exist in the country.

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

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

▼ COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS

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

Measures

{Empty}

Progress

{Empty}

▼ COAL-FIRED INDUSTRIAL BOILERS

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

Measures

{Empty}

Progress

{Empty}

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

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

Measures

{Empty}

Progress

{Empty}

▼ WASTE INCINERATION FACILITIES

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

Measures

{Empty}

Progress

{Empty}

▼ CEMENT CLINKER PRODUCTION FACILITIES

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

Measures

{Empty}

Progress

{Empty}

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

- Yes
- No

Please explain

Tuvalu has one existing Annex D source category facility which is a small-scale incinerator located at the waste landfill, which is also used by the Health Department to dispose of hospital waste. The waste incinerated does not typically include mercury-added products. Additionally, there are not any general measures for controlling emissions from the waste incinerator.

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

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

If yes, when was the inventory last updated?

31 March 2024

Please indicate where this inventory is available

See attached file – Tuvalu Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) Report

Attach

- [TUV_8.3.pdf](#)

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

- Yes
- No

8.5: Has the party chosen to prepare a national plan setting out the measures to be taken to control emissions from relevant sources and its

expected targets, goals and outcomes?

Yes

No

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{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.

No measures have taken place due to no funding to carry out such initiatives

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

Yes

Relevant sources do not exist in the territory

Have not been a party for 5 years

No (please explain)

When was the inventory last updated?

31 March 2024

Please indicate where this inventory is available.

[TUV_9.2.pdf](#)

Please explain

{Empty}

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 no, please explain

Tuvalu does not have dedicated facilities for the interim storage of mercury or mercury compounds. However, all hazardous waste, including any mercury-containing materials, must be stored at the Department of Waste Management's transfer station. No specific environmentally sound storage measures for mercury products have been established.

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.

Tuvalu, as a Party to the Basel Convention, seeks to apply relevant guidelines for mercury waste management, and the Waste Department serves as the Competent Authority for implementation.

Implementing best available techniques and practices for the environmentally sound management of waste is prioritized under national legislation. Under the Tuvalu Integrated Waste Policy and Action Plan, a strategic action highlighted is for the Health and Environment departments to cooperate in the handling, storage and disposal of hazardous wastes according to international convention regulations and best practice management approaches that will minimize health and environmental impacts.

However, currently there is no domestic capacity to build a storage facility, or to procure proper equipment for handling of mercury waste and other relevant activities.

11.2: *Are there facilities for final disposal of waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds in the party's territory?

Yes

No

Do not know (please explain)

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 12: CONTAMINATED SITES

12.1: Has the party endeavoured to develop strategies for identifying and assessing sites contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds in its territory?

Yes

No

Please elaborate

No funding, tools and technical expert to carry out the work, however, we have developed our Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) report that could guide or act as a strategy.

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

We have developed our Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) Report, with assistance from our local experts, the BRI and SPREP organizations.

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.

We contributed to GEF through in-kind contributions.

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

Tuvalu does not have the means and resources to contribute or assist with other SIDS, however, the country contributed to the Convention itself.

Please provide comments, if any.

Tuvalu is one of the developing island states in the Pacific, therefore, it is crucial to receive funding and technical support in order to ensure that our obligations to the convention is well implemented.

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

No technical expert to provide such initiatives.

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

- Yes
 No

Please specify

During the implementation phase of the Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) Report, virtual trainings were held between members of the BRI and our local consultants on how to write the report and also the use of the Tool Kit.

Please provide comments, if any.

The need for capacity building and technical assistance for the sound management of mercury is highly needed in Tuvalu.

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

No technical expert and funding to provide such initiatives.

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.

The Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) report is an information that can help, assist and advice the public about the effects of Mercury and how we are exposed to it.

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.

Every National Environment Week (in celebration of World Environment Day), the Department of Environment usually display posters and information of the effects of mercury to humans when exposed. Also, short presentations to explain the Minamata Convention and its objectives.

During the validation workshop for the Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) report, the local consultant also explained the concept of the Minamata Convention and the effects of Mercury to the people.

However, these are not enough to ensure that the public is well understood with the effects of mercury. It needs a bigger project or funding to ensure that 'mercury' is well advocated.

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

Every National Environment Week (in celebration of World Environment Day), the Department of Environment usually display posters and information of the effects of mercury to humans when exposed. Also, short presentations to explain the Minamata Convention and its objectives.

During the validation workshop for the Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) report, the local consultant also explained the concept of the Minamata Convention and the effects of Mercury to stakeholders – Health, Agriculture, Public Works, Women Council, Energy, NGO's, Private Sectors and so forth.

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

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

During National Environment Week (to celebrate World Environment Day), the Department of Environment usually display posters and information of the effects of mercury to humans when exposed. Also, short presentations to explain the Minamata Convention and its objectives. Additionally, during the validation workshop for the Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) report, the local consultant also explained the concept of the Minamata Convention and the effects of Mercury to stakeholders – Health, Agriculture, Public Works, Women Council, Energy, NGO's, Private Sectors and so forth.

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

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 19: RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING

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

Yes

No

If yes, the party may wish to indicate in the space provided below, the research, development and monitoring it has undertaken, such as:

Inventories of use, consumption, anthropogenic emissions to air and releases to water and land of mercury and mercury compounds

Inventories of use, consumption, anthropogenic emissions to air and releases to water and land of mercury and mercury compounds

Tuvalu Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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

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

Lack of Funding: There is no dedicated financial support available to implement activities required to promote and fulfil Tuvalu's obligations under the Minamata Convention.

Limited Technical Expertise: The Department does not have access to qualified technical experts to advise on, or carry out, mercury-related activities.

Absence of Storage and Disposal Facilities: Tuvalu currently lacks appropriate facilities for the safe storage and disposal of mercury and mercury-containing products.

Insufficient Protective Equipment: There are no proper personal protective equipment or gear available to ensure the sound and safe management of mercury.

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

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

The online reporting platform is easy to populate and is simple and straightforward to use.