2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 5 February 2026
*Questions 5.2, 9.2, Part E of Articles 5, 7, 9, and 13 amended by Viet Nam on 6 March 2026

REPORTING PERIOD:
1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party
Viet Nam

Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited
23 June 2017

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party
21 September 2017

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution
Vietnam Chemical Agency

Title of Contact Officer
Deputy Director General

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

Focal Point is submitting the national report

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

▼ ART. 3: MERCURY SUPPLY SOURCES AND TRADE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the party answered no to the question, please explain.
There are no stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons and sources of mercury supply generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year in Vietnam.

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

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

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

If the party answered no to the question, please explain.
There are no stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons and sources of mercury supply generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year in Vietnam.

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.

• Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) for general lighting purposes that are ≤ 30 watts with a mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp burner
o Circular No. 45/2020/TT-BTC on issuance of national technical regulation on mercury content in fluorescent lamp;
 QCVN 02:2020/BCT on national technical regulation on mercury content in fluorescent lamp.
• Linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs): Triband phosphor < 60 watts with a mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp; and Halophosphate phosphor ≤ 40 watts with a mercury content exceeding 10 mg per lamp
o Circular No. 45/2020/TT-BTC on issuance of national technical regulation on mercury content in fluorescent lamp;
 QCVN 02:2020/BCT on national technical regulation on mercury content in fluorescent lamp.
• Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays
o Circular No. 45/2020/TT-BTC on issuance of national technical regulation on mercury content in fluorescent lamp;
 QCVN 02:2020/BCT on nation al technical regulation on mercury content in fluorescent lamp.
o Circular No. 30/2011/TT-BCT on the permissible content limitation of some toxic chemicals in the electronic, electrical products
• Cosmetics (with a mercury content above 1 ppm) including soaps and lightening creams, and not including cosmetics for eye area in which mercury is used as a preservative and currently there is no equally effective and safe alternative preservation.
o Circular 06/2011/TT-BYT on cosmetics management.
• Biocides and disinfectants on the spot.
o Circular 21/2015/TT-BNNPTNT on pesticide product management
Decree No. 91/2016/ND-CP on management insecticidal germicidal chemicals preparations household medical use
• Non-electronic measuring devices following, excluding non-electronic measuring devices installed in large-scale equipment or in devices used for high accuracy measurements, which there is no appropriate mercury-free device available for replacement.
o Circular No. 07/2002 /TT-BYT guiding the product circulation registration of medical equipment(outdated)
Integrated into Decree No. 98/2021/NĐ-CP on prescribing medical device management

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

○ Yes

◉ No

4.3: (A) Has the party taken two or more measures listed in subparagraphs (i) to (ix) of part II of annex A for the mercury-added products listed in part II of annex A in accordance with the provisions set out therein?

4.3:(A) Has the party taken two or more measures listed in subparagraphs (i) to (ix) of part II of annex A for the mercury-added products listed in part II of annex A in accordance with the provisions set out therein?

◉ Yes

○ No

If yes, please provide information on the measures.
The ministry of Health (MOH) dispatched a legal document named Official Dispatch 261/KCB-QLCL&CĐT in 2019.
The content of Official Dispatch 261/KCB-QLCL&CĐT in 2019 is the recommendation not to use Amalgam dental amalgam issued by the Agency of Health Examination and Treatment of MOH. The measure mentioned to ban the use of Amalgam for children under 15 years old, pregnant and lactating women from April 1, 2019, and to develop a roadmap to stop using Amalgam in Dentistry from January 1, 2021 in Vietnam.

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.
The ministry of Health (MOH) dispatched a legal document named Official Dispatch 261/KCB-QLCL&CĐT in 2019.
The content of Official Dispatch 261/KCB-QLCL&CĐT in 2019 is the recommendation not to use Amalgam dental amalgam issued by the Agency of Health Examination and Treatment of MOH. The measure mentioned to ban the use of Amalgam for children under 15 years old, pregnant and lactating women from April 1, 2019, and to develop a roadmap to stop using Amalgam in Dentistry from January 1, 2021 in Vietnam.

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 yes, please provide information on the measures.
If yes, please provide information on the measures taken.
Vietnam has implemented a strict regulatory framework to discourage and control new mercury-added products:
Law on Chemicals (2025) and 3 new Decree 24/2026/NĐ-CP, 25/2026/NĐ-CP, 26/2026/NĐ-CP : Mercury and its compounds are listed as chemicals requiring special control, type 1. Any new manufacturing or trading activities involving mercury require rigorous licensing and appraisal by the Ministry of Industry and Trade. New uses/products not previously registered face strict scrutiny and are generally discouraged if non-mercury alternatives exist.
Law on Environmental Protection (2020): Investment projects involving toxic chemicals (including mercury) must undergo stringent Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA). Authorities do not approve projects for manufacturing new mercury-added products that are not essential or have safer alternatives.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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

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

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No
- ( ) Do not know

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

CHLOR-ALKALI PRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER PRODUCTION

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

SODIUM OR POTASSIUM METHYLATE OR ETHYLATE

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

PRODUCTION OF POLYURETHANE USING MERCURY-CONTAINING CATALYSTS

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

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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

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

If yes, please provide information on the measures taken.
Law on Chemicals (2025) and 3 new Decree 24/2026/NĐ-CP, 25/2026/NĐ-CP, 26/2026/NĐ-CP : Mercury and its compounds are listed as chemicals requiring special control, type 1. Any new manufacturing or trading activities involving mercury require rigorous licensing and appraisal by the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

We wish to clarify and unequivocally reaffirm that there are currently zero mercury-cell chlor-alkali production facilities operating within its sovereign territory. The domestic chlor-alkali manufacturing sector exclusively utilizes advanced, mercury-free ion-exchange membrane electrolysis technology. Because the legacy technology was never structurally embedded in the national industrial baseline, the phase-out, decommissioning, and regulatory requirements

stipulated under Article 5 and Annex B of the Minamata Convention are inherently 'Not applicable' to the national circumstances.

▼ 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

7.5: 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
With support from GEF and UNIDO, Vietnam has implemented the projects such as: the “Safe Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Hazardous Chemicals in Vietnam” project (2015 – 2018); and the “Reduction of Emissions and Impacts of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Mercury through Product Lifecycle Management and Ecolabeling” project (2023 – 2027)

Please provide information
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Part E – Additional comments on this article

With regard to Q7.1, the artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) sector in Viet Nam is highly localized and operates on a limited scale. Based on current national evaluations and continuous monitoring, the Government of Viet Nam assesses that the use of mercury in ASGM activities remains at an insignificant level. Consequently, the sector does not meet the legal threshold of being "more than insignificant" as stipulated under Article 7, paragraph 3 of the Minamata Convention. Because this threshold has not been reached, the formal obligation to notify the Secretariat and develop a National Action Plan (NAP) under Annex C is not currently triggered.

The Government of Viet Nam remains highly committed to the objectives of the Minamata Convention and will continue to closely monitor the ASGM sector. Should future evaluations indicate that the scale of mercury use in ASGM has become more than insignificant, the Government will promptly issue a formal notification to the Secretariat and initiate the formulation of a comprehensive National Action Plan.

▼ 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

- Circular No. 45/2024/TT-BTNMT on promulgating National technical regulation on industrial emission
- Issued BAT/BET for the field, applied air scrubber technology, and using chemical pretreatment for

☑ Coal-fired industrial boilers

Coal-fired industrial boilers
- Circular No. 45/2024/TT-BTNMT on promulgating National technical regulation on industrial emission
- Issued BAT/BET for the field, applied air scrubber technology, and using chemical pretreatment for

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

Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals
- promote guidance for Boliden Norzink, DOWA, Jerritt, and selenium filtering processes and sulfur infused activated carbon in several places related to the sector (in progress)

☑ Waste incineration facilities

Waste incineration facilities
Circular No. 45/2024/TT-BTNMT on promulgating National technical regulation on industrial emission;
Circular No. 45/2025/TT-BNNMT on promulgating National technical regulation on waste incinerator;
National Technical Standard TCVN 7557-1:2005 (0060 Method – EPA) on medical waste incinerator – identifying heavy metals; National Technical Standard TCVN 7557-2:2005 on medical waste incinerator – identifying mercury concentration; National Technical Regulation QCVN 61-MT:2016/BTNMT on Domestic Solid Waste Incinerator

☑ Cement clinker production facilities

Cement clinker production facilities
Circular No. 45/2024/TT-BTNMT on promulgating National technical regulation on industrial emission; QCVN 41: 2011/BTNMT on Hazardous Waste in Cement Kiln

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
Vietnam has successfully institutionalized the requirement for BAT/BEP for new sources within the 5-year timeframe (Convention entry into force: 2017; Deadline: 2022):

Legal Framework: The Law on Environmental Protection 2020, which took effect on January 1, 2022 (meeting the deadline), explicitly mandates the application of Best Available Techniques (BAT).

Article 53 of the LEP 2020 stipulates that investment projects classified as "Group I" (projects with a high risk of adverse environmental impact, including coal-fired power plants, cement production, and chemical manufacturing) must review and apply BAT to control pollution and minimize environmental impact.

Implementation Mechanism:

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): For any new Annex D source (e.g., a new thermal power plant or waste incinerator), the approval of the EIA report is contingent upon the facility demonstrating the use of advanced technology that meets BAT criteria.

Environmental Licensing: Under Decree No. 08/2022/ND-CP, new facilities must obtain an Environmental License before operation. The licensing authority reviews the technology and emission treatment systems (such as ESP, FGD, or SCR systems for power plants) to ensure they constitute BAT/BEP and ensure compliance with strict National Technical Regulations (QCVNs).

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
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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
{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
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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
{Empty}

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

If yes, when was the inventory last updated?
31 December 2021

Please indicate where this inventory is available
The Establishment in an inventory of emission from relevant sources in Vietnam is in progress by Vietnam Chemicals Agency under a technical service of "Update information related to mercury purchase, use and emissions in industries including 6 selected industries in Green Chemistry project and Review the implementation of Minamata Convention in Vietnam"

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

○ Yes

◉ No

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

○ Yes

◉ No

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 9: RELEASES

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

◉ Yes

○ No

○ Do not know (please explain)

Please indicate the measures taken to address releases from relevant sources and the effectiveness of those measures.
Law No. 72/2020/QH14 dated November 17, 2020, on environmental protection
Decree No. 08/2022/ND-CP dated April 24, 2022, on elaboration of several Articles of the Law on Environmental Protection
Circular 02/2022/TT-BTNMT dated January 10, 2022, on elaboration of several Articles of the Law on Environmental Protection
Regulatory management is in progress in form of guidance and plan for implementing BAT/BET for each sector related to 8.2

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 December 2021

Please indicate where this inventory is available.
{Empty}

Please explain
https://minamataconvention.org/sites/default/files/documents/minamata_initial_assessment/Viet-Nam-MIA-2016.pdf

Part E - Additional comments on this article

The full, comprehensive National Mercury Inventory is publicly accessible and published as Annex 2: National Mercury Inventory Report (beginning on page 67) of the official document titled "Minamata Initial Assessment in Vietnam"(2016).
https://minamataconvention.org/sites/default/files/documents/minamata_initial_assessment/Viet-Nam-MIA-2016.pdf

The initial inventory was conducted utilizing the UNEP "Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases, Inventory Level 1." The Government is currently in the preparatory phases of updating its emissions and releases baseline. Future iterations aim to transition toward facility-specific empirical data and will be increasingly integrated into the digital infrastructure of the Vietnam National Chemical Inventory (NCI) to enhance public transparency and inter-ministerial regulatory alignment.

▼ 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.
TCVN 5007: 2002 dangerous chemicals - regulation for safety in production, trade, use, storage and transport.
Legal provisions for warehouse, workshop storage of dangerous chemicals in general, including mercury compounds, equipment, packaging of dangerous chemicals; requirements for labeling of chemicals; requirements for chemical storage and safety.
Regulation QCVN 05A:2020/BCT-National technical regulation on safety in production, commerce, use, storage and transportation of hazardous chemicals

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
Pursuant to Circular No. 02/2022/TT-BTNMT dated January 10, 2022, of the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment detailing the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Environmental Protection, as amended and supplemented by Circular No. 07/2025/TT-BTNMT dated February 28, 2025, waste containing mercury is classified as hazardous waste or industrial waste subject to control. The identification of whether industrial waste subject to control is hazardous waste or ordinary industrial solid waste is carried out in accordance with QCVN 07:2009/BTNMT - National Technical Regulation on Hazardous Waste Thresholds.

☑ 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
Pursuant to Circular No. 02/2022/TT-BTNMT dated January 10, 2022, of the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment detailing the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Environmental Protection, as amended and supplemented by Circular No. 07/2025/TT-BTNMT dated February 28, 2025, waste containing mercury is classified as hazardous waste or industrial waste subject to control. The identification of whether industrial waste subject to control is hazardous waste or ordinary industrial solid waste is carried out in accordance with QCVN 07:2009/BTNMT - National Technical Regulation on Hazardous Waste Thresholds.

☑ 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
Pursuant to Circular No. 02/2022/TT-BTNMT dated January 10, 2022, of the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment detailing the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Environmental Protection, as amended and supplemented by Circular No. 07/2025/TT-BTNMT dated February 28, 2025, waste containing mercury is classified as hazardous waste or industrial waste subject to control. The identification of whether industrial waste subject to control is hazardous waste or ordinary industrial solid waste is carried out in accordance with QCVN 07:2009/BTNMT - National Technical Regulation on Hazardous Waste Thresholds.

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.
Pursuant to Circular No. 02/2022/TT-BTNMT dated January 10, 2022, of the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment detailing the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Environmental Protection, as amended and supplemented by Circular No. 07/2025/TT-BTNMT dated February 28, 2025, waste containing mercury is classified as hazardous waste or industrial waste subject to control. The identification of whether industrial waste subject to control is hazardous waste or ordinary industrial solid waste is carried out in accordance with QCVN 07:2009/BTNMT - National Technical Regulation on Hazardous Waste Thresholds.

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.

ietnam's current waste classification system does not strictly distinguish between 'waste consisting of mercury' (e.g., elemental mercury stocks) and 'waste containing or contaminated with mercury' (e.g., discarded lamps, thermometers, or sludge). Therefore, the figure provided is an aggregated value covering all mercury-related hazardous waste codes managed under Circular No. 02/2022/TT-BTNMT."

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

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▼ 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
Through the Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) project and cooperation with UNIDO/GEF, Vietnam has conducted preliminary surveys of potential mercury-contaminated sites, particularly in gold mining areas (Quang Nam) and waste treatment facilities.

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
Law on Chemicals (2025) and 3 new Decree 24/2026/NĐ-CP, 25/2026/NĐ-CP, 26/2026/NĐ-CP
Law No. 72/2020/QH14 dated November 17, 2020, on environmental protection
Decree No. 08/2022/ND-CP dated April 24, 2022, on elaboration of several Articles of the Law on Environmental Protection

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

With regard to Q13.1, as mentioned in Q13.3, because of limitation in governmental financial resources, Vietnam rarely fund these massive industrial and environmental shifts purely through direct sovereign tax revenues. Instead, we operate within the paradigm of "co-financing" driven by the Convention's Financial Mechanism, which is composed primarily of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNDP.

For example, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAE) and GEF funded full-size project: "Reduce the impact and release of mercury and POPs in Vietnam through lifecycle approach and Ecolabel" (2025-2028), with GEF provides a substantial project grant of USD 4,600,050, the total confirmed co-financing mobilized domestically to ensure the project's execution amounts to an extraordinary USD 28,550,000.

▼ 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
Vietnam is a developing country party and is primarily a beneficiary of capacity-building and technical assistance to implement the Convention

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Please specify
{Empty}

Please provide comments, if any.
{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
Vietnam has actively promoted environmentally sound alternative technologies to replace mercury-using technologies through various national programs:the "Safe Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Hazardous Chemicals in Vietnam" project (2015 - 2018); and the "Reduction of

Emissions and Impacts of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Mercury through Product Lifecycle Management and Ecolabeling" project (2023 – 2027)

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.
{Empty}

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.
{Empty}

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

If yes, the Party may wish to indicate in the space provided below the exchange of information it has facilitated, such as:

☑ Scientific, technical, economic and legal information concerning mercury and mercury compounds, including toxicological, ecotoxicological and safety information

Scientific, technical, economic and legal information concerning mercury and mercury compounds, including toxicological, ecotoxicological and safety information
{Empty}

☑ Information on the reduction or elimination of the production, use, trade, emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds

Information on the reduction or elimination of the production, use, trade, emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds
{Empty}

☑ Information on technically and economically viable alternatives to:

Mercury-added products
{Empty}

Manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used
{Empty}

Activities and processes that emit or release mercury or mercury compounds
{Empty}

☑ Epidemiological information concerning health impacts associated with exposure to mercury and mercury compounds, in close cooperation with the World Health Organization and other relevant organizations, as appropriate. (Art. 17.1 (a)-(d))

Epidemiological information concerning health impacts associated with exposure to mercury and mercury compounds, in close cooperation with the World Health Organization and other relevant organizations, as appropriate. (Art. 17.1 (a)-(d))
{Empty}

Part E - Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 18: PUBLIC INFORMATION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

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

◉ Yes

○ No

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

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

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

☑ Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds
{Empty}

☑ The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17

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

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

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

☑ Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention
{Empty}

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

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention
{Empty}

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

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{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}