

Information provided by **Uganda, USA**

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| 1. Category of mercury-added product  | Pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics   |
| 2. Further description of the product   |  |
| 3. Information on the use of the product  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no mercury containing biocides and pesticides in use in Uganda as revealed in the National Minamata Initial Assessments report, 2018.</li> <li>• There are no mercury containing pharmaceuticals for human and veterinary uses in Uganda as revealed in the National Minamata Initial Assessments report, 2018.</li> <li>• Mercury is not registered in the United States for sale and distribution as a pesticide. By 1995, all U.S. registrations for mercury-containing pesticides, including for use as a preservative in paint (e.g., as a biocide), were cancelled. It is therefore unlawful to sell or distribute such a product in the United States. In addition, U.S. EPA's 2020 Mercury Inventory Report does not indicate any production, use, import, or export of mercury as a pesticide, which is also consistent with the outcome of the review of U.S. pesticide production reports for mercury pesticides being produced for export.</li> </ul> |
| 4. Information on the availability of mercury-free (or less-mercury) alternatives | <p><u>Mercury free Biocides &amp; Pesticides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biocides &amp; pesticides without mercury include carbamates, organophosphates, pyrethroids</li> <li>• Biological pesticides</li> </ul> <p><u>Mercury free topical antiseptics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Herbal and natural-product antiseptics</li> <li>• Topical antiseptics with active ingredients** like alcohol, benzalkonium chloride, chloroxylenol, Polyvidone iodine, etc. (mercury-free)</li> <li>• Medicated soaps and surface-active agents (mercury-free)</li> </ul>  |
| 5.(i) Information on the technical feasibility of alternatives                    | Alternatives are already in use  |
| 5.(ii) Information on the economic feasibility of alternatives                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The alternatives usually cost higher than the more toxic ones</li> <li>• Alternatives are mainly imported, hence transferring taxation costs to the consumer</li> </ul>   |

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| <b>6. Information on environmental and health risks and benefits of alternatives</b>   | NA   |
| <b>7. If any, additional information being submitted on mercury-added products pursuant to Article 4.4 of the Convention not addressed above (e.g. manufacture, general trade information, etc.)</b> | NA   |
| <b>8. Other relevant information pursuant to Decision MC-3/1</b>   | NA   |
| <b>9. References</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Developing National Strategies for Phasing Out Mercury Containing Thermometers and Sphygmomanometers in Health Care, Including in the Context of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, World Health Organization, 2015. Available at <a href="http://www.who.int/ipcs/assessment/public_health/WHOGuidanceReportonMercury2015.pdf?ua=">http://www.who.int/ipcs/assessment/public_health/WHOGuidanceReportonMercury2015.pdf?ua=</a></li> <li>➤ UNEP (2013): Minamata Convention on Mercury. Available at <a href="http://www.mercuryconvention.org">http://www.mercuryconvention.org</a></li> <li>➤ Minamata Initial Assessments report, 2018</li> <li>➤ Mercury Learn - HS codes (2015); COMTRADE database</li> </ul> |