



MINAMATA CONVENTION

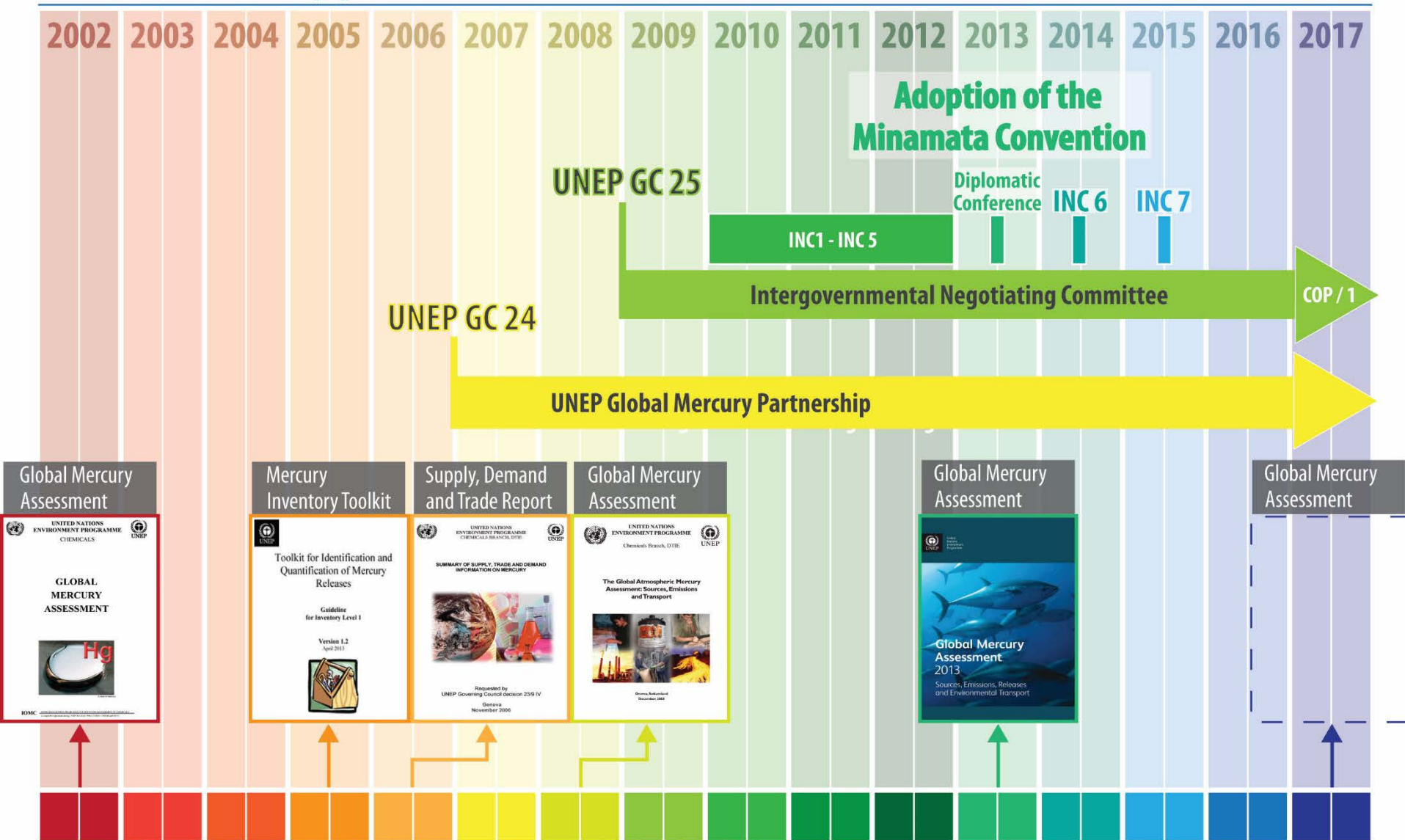
Saltsjöbaden VI

Göteborg
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UNEP GLOBAL MERCURY PROGRAMME

A twin track approach





128 signatories, 89 ratifications as of March 2018

Article 1 Objective

- The objective of this Convention is to protect the human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds.

Structure of the Convention

35 Articles and 5 Annexes which can be divided in 4 main categories:

- **Operational articles** – the control measures
- **Support to Parties** - financial resources, capacity building, technical assistance, compliance, effectiveness evaluation
- **Information and awareness raising**, including actions which will reduce impacts of mercury pollution
- **Administrative matters**

Control Measures of the Minamata Convention

Controls on all lifecycle stages of mercury

- **Supply** and international **trade** in mercury
- Mercury use in **products** and industrial **processes**
- Mercury use in **artisanal and small scale gold mining**
- Air **emissions** and **releases** to water and land
- Mercury **storage, waste** and **contaminated sites**

Article 16 - Health aspects

1. Parties are encouraged to:

(a) Promote the development and implementation ...

2. The Conference of the Parties, in considering health-related issues or activities, should:

(a) Consult and collaborate with the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization and other relevant intergovernmental organizations, as appropriate; and

(b) Promote cooperation and exchange of information with the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization and other relevant intergovernmental organizations, as appropriate.

Implementation support

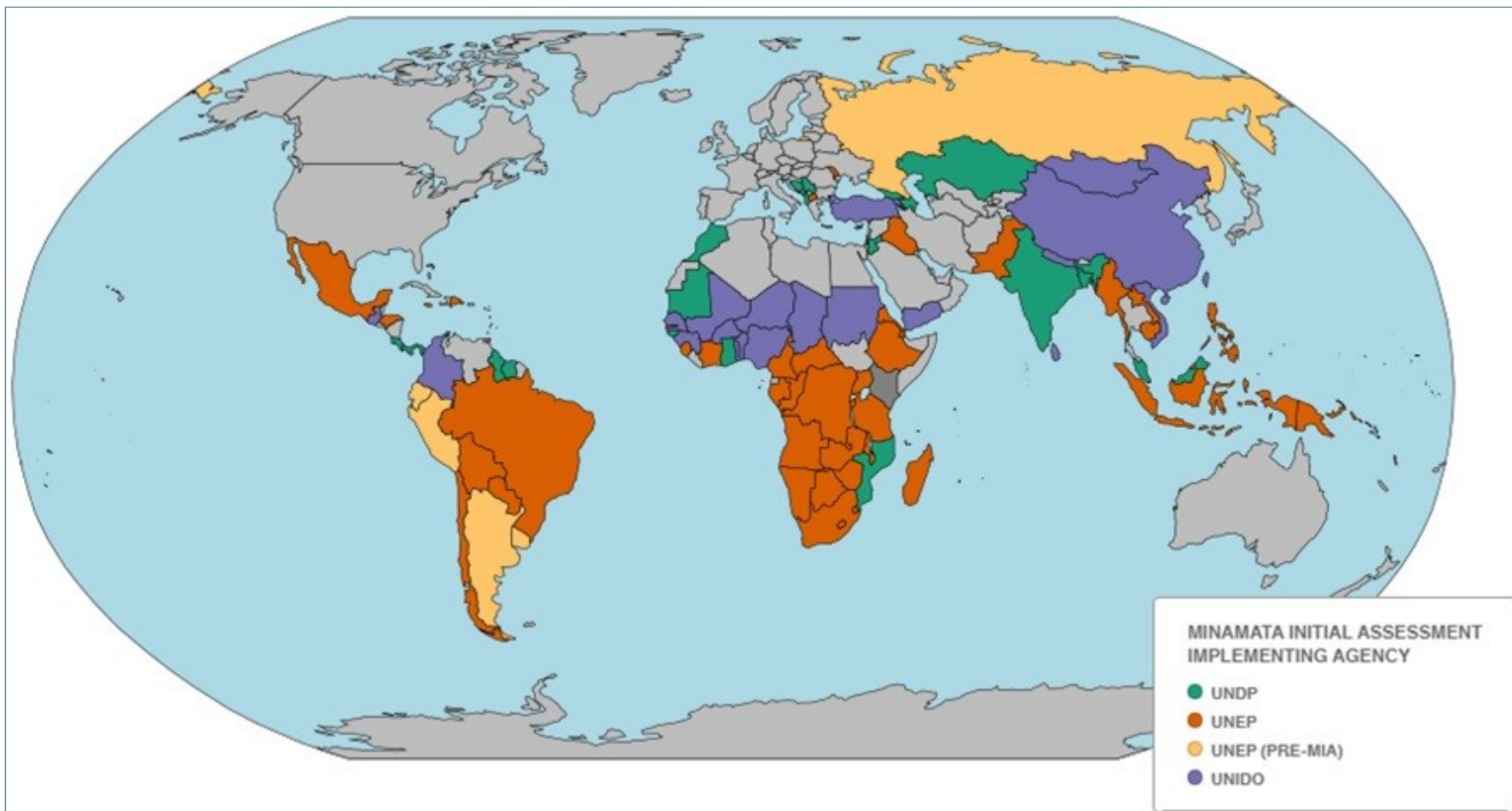
Information material, publications, forms and guidance documents to support the implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury are available at

www.mercuryconvention.org/Implementationsupport

Including guidance on BAT/BEP to reduce emissions from industrial sources, on methodology for preparing inventories of emissions, on developing a national action plan to reduce and, where feasible, eliminate mercury use in ASGM, and more

Capacity-building activities (MIAs)

Minamata Initial Assessment projects currently ongoing in 102 countries



Article 19 Research, development and monitoring

- 1. Parties shall endeavour to cooperate to develop and improve, taking into account their respective circumstances and capabilities:
 - (a) Inventories of use, consumption, and anthropogenic emissions to air and releases to water and land of mercury and mercury compounds;
 - (b) 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;
 - (c) 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;
 - (d) Harmonized methodologies for the activities undertaken under subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c);
 - (e) 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;
- 2. Parties should, where appropriate, build on existing monitoring networks and research programmes in undertaking the activities identified in paragraph 1.

Article 22 Effectiveness evaluation

- 1. The Conference of the Parties shall evaluate the effectiveness of this Convention, beginning no later than six years after the date of entry into force of the Convention and periodically thereafter at intervals to be decided by it.
- 2. To facilitate the evaluation, the Conference of the Parties shall, at its first meeting, initiate the establishment of arrangements for providing itself with comparable monitoring data on the presence and movement of mercury and mercury compounds in the environment as well as trends in levels of mercury and mercury compounds observed in biotic media and vulnerable populations.
- 3. The evaluation shall be conducted on the basis of available scientific, environmental, technical, financial and economic information, including:
 - (a) Reports and other monitoring information provided to the Conference of the Parties pursuant to paragraph 2;
 - (b) Reports submitted pursuant to Article 21;
 - (c) Information and recommendations provided pursuant to Article 15; and
 - (d) Reports and other relevant information on the operation of the financial assistance, technology transfer and capacity-building arrangements put in place under this Convention.

Road map expert group for providing the conference of the parties with comparable monitoring data, and elements of an effectiveness evaluation framework under Article 22

Activity	Time frame
Nominations for the ad hoc group of experts are provided to the secretariat through the bureau members of the Conference of the Parties.	November 1, 2017
The ad hoc group of experts will meet face-to-face, drawing on previously submitted information collated by the secretariat, and taking into account work undertaken in other multilateral environmental agreements including the Stockholm Convention.	January/February 2018
The ad hoc group of experts prepares the draft report including the outline, plan, and elements of the effectiveness evaluation framework, and the Secretariat makes the draft report available for comments.	May 15, 2018
The ad hoc group of experts revises and finalizes the report including the outline, plan, and elements of the effectiveness evaluation framework, and the secretariat forwards it to the second Conference of the Parties for consideration.	July 20, 2018
The final report is considered by the Conference of the Parties at its second meeting.	November 2018 (tentative date for the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties)

Summary

- Emissions: all parties shall take action:
 - General: Parties may develop plan to reduce emissions and submit to COP – parties set their own emission targets.
 - New sources: BAT (or equivalent) implemented within 5 years
 - Emission inventory within 5 years
- Research, development and monitoring
 - Parties shall endeavour to cooperate on Inventories; Modelling and monitoring; impact assessment; environmental cycle, transport
 - Parties should, where appropriate, build on existing monitoring networks and research programmes in undertaking
- Effectiveness evaluation
 - Shall evaluate the effectiveness no later than six years COP shall initiate the establishment of arrangements for providing itself with comparable monitoring data on the presence and movement of mercury and mercury compounds in the environment as well as trends in levels of mercury and mercury compounds observed in biotic media and vulnerable populations.
- The evaluation shall be conducted on the basis of available scientific, environmental, technical, financial and economic information

Topics for discussion – later today

- Support from "existing networks" to Minamata
 - BAT for emission reductions
 - Emission inventories
 - Monitoring
 - Modelling
 - Mercury cycling
 - Impact Assessment
- Role of "partnerships"
 - Reducing Mercury in Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining; Mercury Control from Coal Combustion; Mercury Reduction in Chlor-alkali; Mercury Reduction in Products; Mercury Air Transport and Fate Research; Mercury Waste Management; Mercury Supply and Storage; Mercury Releases from Cement Industry

The Convention – 35 Articles

Article 1 Objective

Article 8 Emissions

Article 19 Research, development and monitoring

Article 22 Effectiveness evaluation

- Article 15 Implementation and Compliance Committee
- Article 16 Health aspects
- Article 33 Withdrawal
- Article 34 Depository
- Article 35 Authentic texts

Article 8 Emissions

1. This Article concerns controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions of mercury and mercury compounds,, to the atmosphere through measures to control emissions from the point sources falling within the source categories listed in Annex D.

3. A Party with relevant sources shall take measures to control emissions and may prepare a national plan setting out the measures to be taken to control emissions and its expected targets, goals and outcomes.

4. For its new sources, each Party shall require the use of best available techniques and best environmental practices to control and, where feasible, reduce emissions, as soon as practicable but no later than five years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for that Party.

Article 8 Emissions (2)

5. For its existing sources, each Party shall include in any national plan, and shall implement, one or more of the following measures, taking into account its national circumstances, and the economic and technical feasibility and affordability of the measures, as soon as practicable but no more than ten years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for it:

- (a) A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources;
- (b) Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources;
- (c) The use of best available techniques and best environmental practices to control emissions from relevant sources;
- (d) A multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions;
- (e) Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources.

Article 8 Emissions (3)

- 7. Each Party shall establish, as soon as practicable and no later than five years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for it, and maintain thereafter, an inventory of emissions from relevant sources.
- 8. The Conference of the Parties shall, at its first meeting, adopt guidance on:
 - (a) Best available techniques and on best environmental practices, taking into account any difference between new and existing sources and the need to minimize cross-media effects; and
 - (b) Support for Parties in implementing the measures set out in paragraph 5, in particular in determining goals and in setting emission limit values.
- 9. The Conference of the Parties shall, as soon as practicable, adopt guidance on:
 - (a) Criteria that Parties may develop pursuant to paragraph 2 (b);
 - (b) The methodology for preparing inventories of emissions.