Briefing on Minamata Convention on Mercury

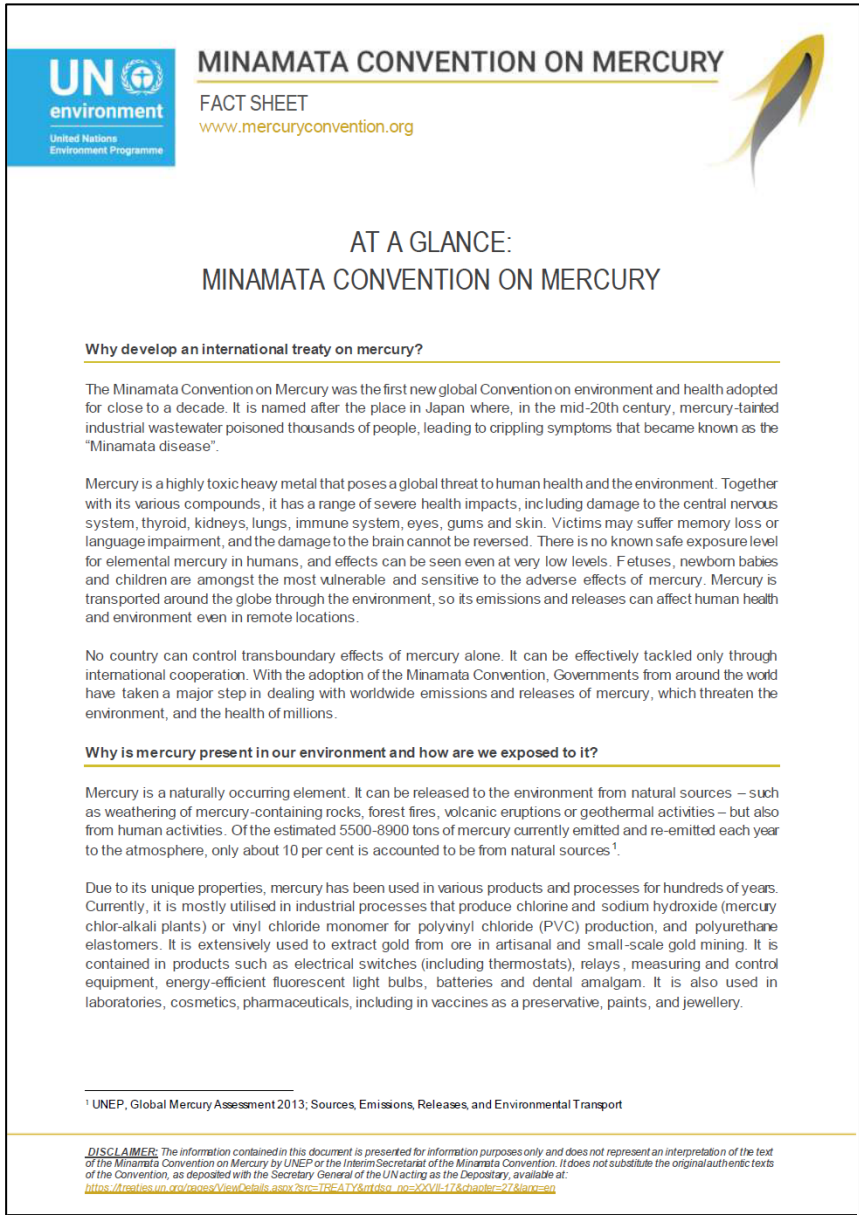
Training Workshop: Serbia – Chemicals and Waste Management
Geneva, 11-15 September 2023

Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury

Minamata Convention of Mercury

- Objective: to **protect the human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds**.
- Adopted in October 2013, entered into force in August 2017.
- Mercury is a chemical of global concern owing to its:
  - Long-range atmospheric transport,
  - Persistence in the environment once anthropogenically introduced,
  - Ability to bioaccumulate in ecosystems, and
  - Significant negative effects and human health and the environment.
- Recognizes the lessons of Minamata Disease, in particular the serious health and environmental effects from mercury pollution.

See Minamata Convention at a Glance



UN environment
United Nations Environment Programme

MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

FACT SHEET
www.mercuryconvention.org

AT A GLANCE:
MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Why develop an international treaty on mercury?

The Minamata Convention on Mercury was the first new global Convention on environment and health adopted for close to a decade. It is named after the place in Japan where, in the mid-20th century, mercury-tainted industrial wastewater poisoned thousands of people, leading to crippling symptoms that became known as the "Minamata disease".

Mercury is a highly toxic heavy metal that poses a global threat to human health and the environment. Together with its various compounds, it has a range of severe health impacts, including damage to the central nervous system, thyroid, kidneys, lungs, immune system, eyes, gums and skin. Victims may suffer memory loss or language impairment, and the damage to the brain cannot be reversed. There is no known safe exposure level for elemental mercury in humans, and effects can be seen even at very low levels. Fetuses, newborn babies and children are amongst the most vulnerable and sensitive to the adverse effects of mercury. Mercury is transported around the globe through the environment, so its emissions and releases can affect human health and environment even in remote locations.

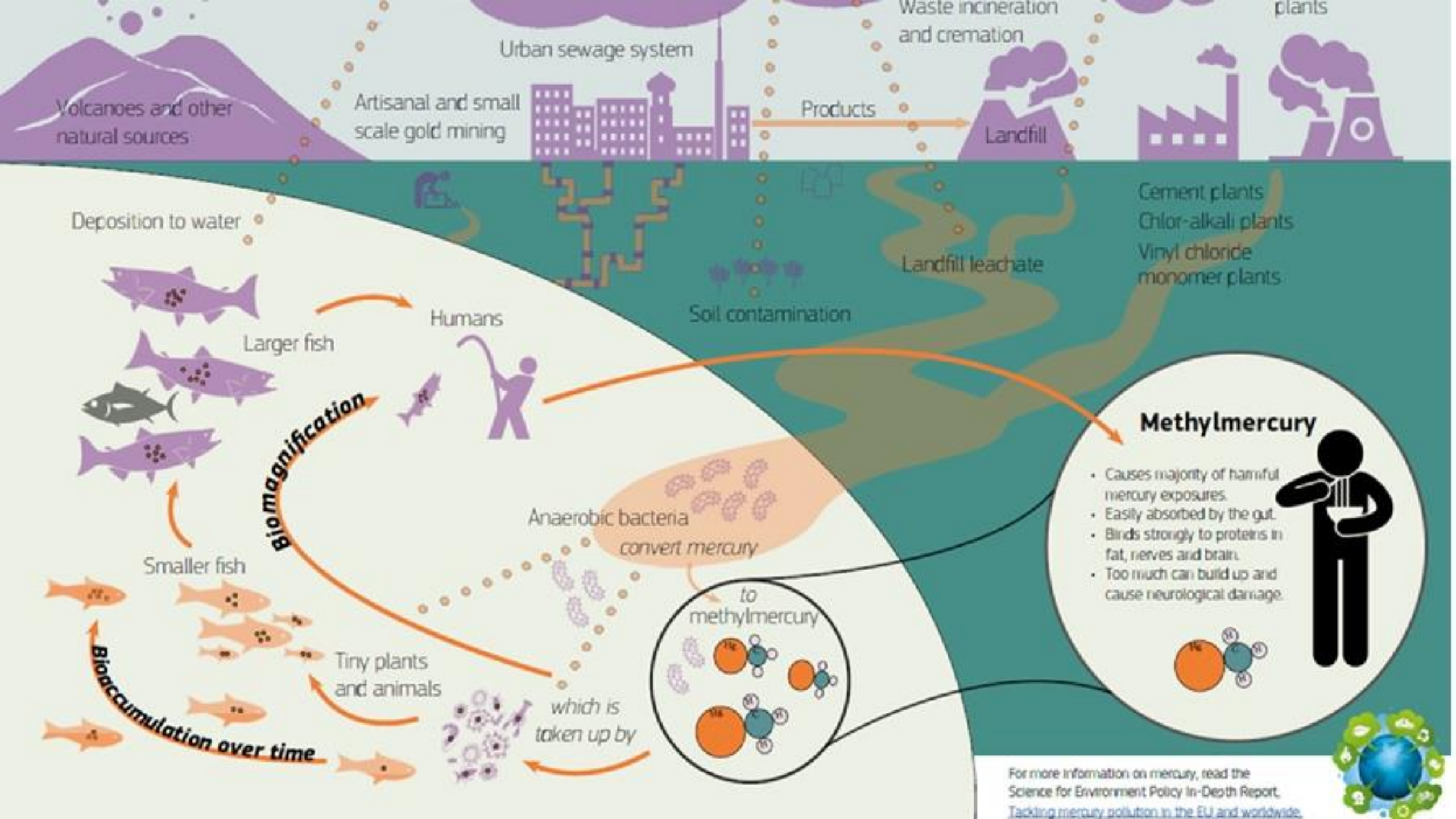
No country can control transboundary effects of mercury alone. It can be effectively tackled only through international cooperation. With the adoption of the Minamata Convention, Governments from around the world have taken a major step in dealing with worldwide emissions and releases of mercury, which threaten the environment, and the health of millions.

Why is mercury present in our environment and how are we exposed to it?

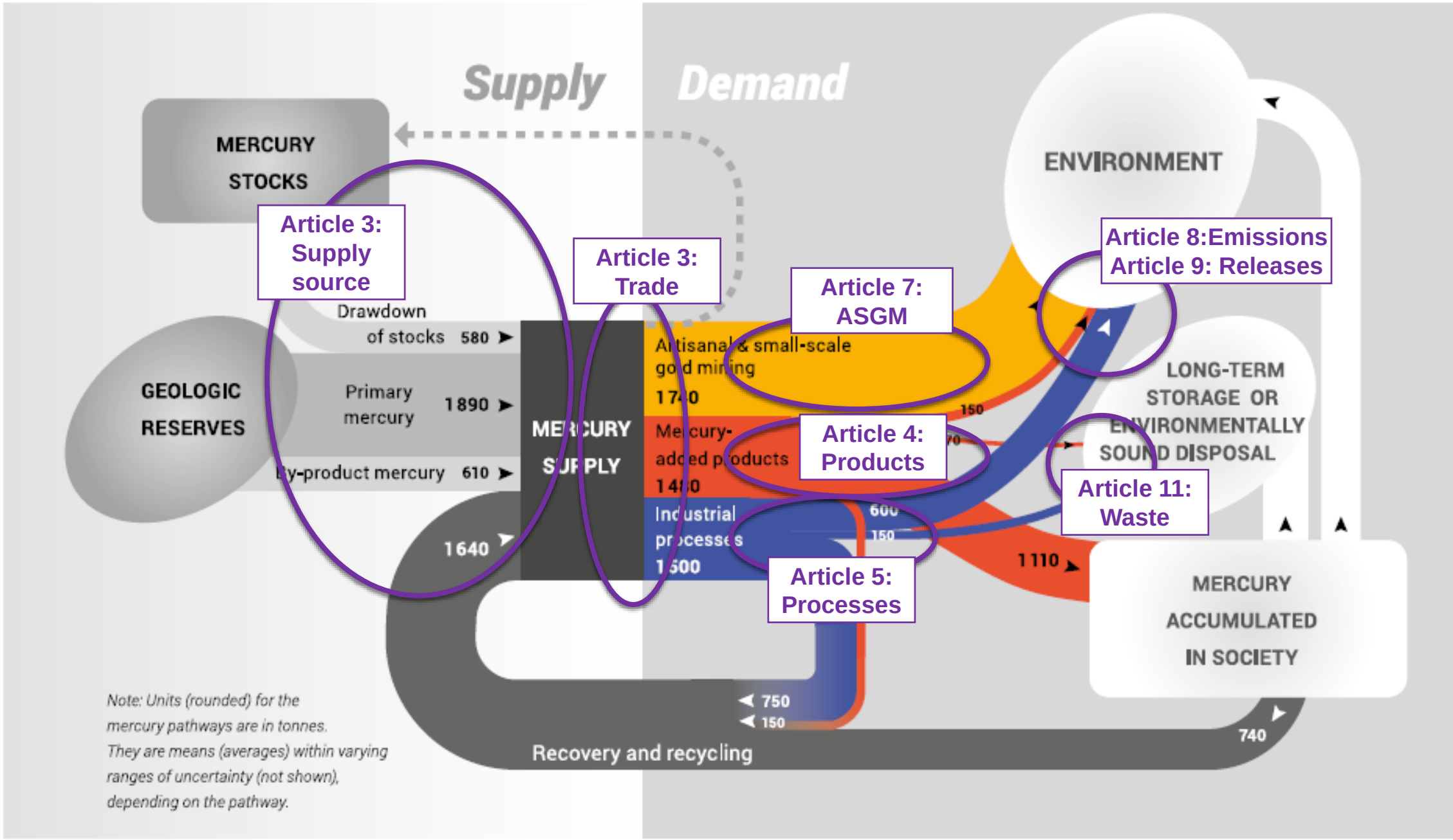
Mercury is a naturally occurring element. It can be released to the environment from natural sources – such as weathering of mercury-containing rocks, forest fires, volcanic eruptions or geothermal activities – but also from human activities. Of the estimated 5500-8900 tons of mercury currently emitted and re-emitted each year to the atmosphere, only about 10 per cent is accounted to be from natural sources[1].

Due to its unique properties, mercury has been used in various products and processes for hundreds of years. Currently, it is mostly utilised in industrial processes that produce chlorine and sodium hydroxide (mercury chlor-alkali plants) or vinyl chloride monomer for polyvinyl chloride (PVC) production, and polyurethane elastomers. It is extensively used to extract gold from ore in artisanal and small-scale gold mining. It is contained in products such as electrical switches (including thermostats), relays, measuring and control equipment, energy-efficient fluorescent light bulbs, batteries and dental amalgam. It is also used in laboratories, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, including in vaccines as a preservative, paints, and jewellery.

[1] UNEP, Global Mercury Assessment 2013; Sources, Emissions, Releases, and Environmental Transport


Volcanoes and other natural sources
Artisanal and small scale gold mining
Urban sewage system
Waste incineration and cremation
Products
Landfill
Deposition to water
Larger fish
Humans
Biomagnification
Smaller fish
Tiny plants and animals
Bioaccumulation over time
Anaerobic bacteria
convert mercury
to methylmercury
which is taken up by
Soil contamination
Landfill leachate
Cement plants
Chlor-alkali plants
Vinyl chloride monomer plants
Methylmercury
Causes majority of harmful mercury exposures.
Easily absorbed by the gut.
Binds strongly to proteins in fat, nerves and brain.
Too much can build up and cause neurological damage.
For more information on mercury, read the Science for Environment Policy In-Depth Report.
Tackling mercury pollution in the EU and worldwide.

Global mercury supply and demand, 2015



https://web.unep.org/globalmercurypartnership/global-mercury-supply-trade-and-demand

Control measures and support measures

MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Control Measures

Keep mercury underground

Art. 3.3: No new primary mines

Art. 3.4: Existing mines - 15 years

Reduce the use and presence of mercury in the economy, industry and society

- Art. 3.5 (a): Stocks
- Art. 3.5 (b): Excess mercury from decommissioned chlor-alkali facilities
- Art. 3.6 – 3.10: Trade of mercury
- Art. 4: Mercury-added Products
- Art. 5: Manufacturing Processes
- Art. 7: ASGM
- Art. 10: Interim Storage
- Art. 11: Mercury wastes
- Art. 12: Contaminated sites

Reduce mercury to the environment

- Art. 7: ASGM
- Art. 8: Emissions
- Art. 9: Releases

Enabling / Supportive Context

Art. 13: Financial Resources and Mechanism

Art. 14: Capacity-building, technical assistance and technical transfer

Art. 15: Implementation and Compliance Committee

Art. 16: Health aspects

Art. 17: Information Exchange

Art. 18: Public information, awareness and education

Art. 19: Research, development and monitoring

Art. 20: Implementation plans

Art. 21: Reporting

Art. 22: Effectiveness evaluation

Art. 23: Conference of the Parties

Art. 24: Secretariat

Arts. 25-35: Various procedural articles

Major obligations of the parties to the Minamata Convention

- Article 3: Not allow new mercury mines and close old ones in 15 years
- Article 3: Only export mercury with written consent of importing countries
- Article 4: Phase out listed mercury-added products by 2020 (2025 for newly-added product categories.
- Article 4: Take measures to phase down dental amalgam
- Article 5: Phase out listed mercury-using processes by 2018 or 2025, and take measures to restrict other listed processes
- Article 7: Develop and implement national action plans on artisanal and small-scale gold mining in 3 years
- Article 8: Take measures on new emission sources in 5 years and existing sources in 10 years. Establish emission inventory in 5 years
- Article 9: Identify relevant sources and take measures. Establish release inventory in 5 years
- Article 10: Take measures on interim storage
- Article 11: Manage mercury waste in an environmentally sound manner
- Article 12: Endeavour to develop strategies
- Article 21: Report on the implementation of the Convention

See Overview of Key Operational Articles

OVERVIEW OF KEY OPERATIONAL ARTICLES UNDER THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

This document has been developed to provide an overview of key operational articles under the Minamata Convention on Mercury. It is not intended to interpret nor to substitute the adopted text of the Convention, but rather aims at assisting countries and other stakeholders involved in preparing for ratification and implementation of the Convention by giving them a rapid outline of some of its main obligations.

TABLE OF CONTENT

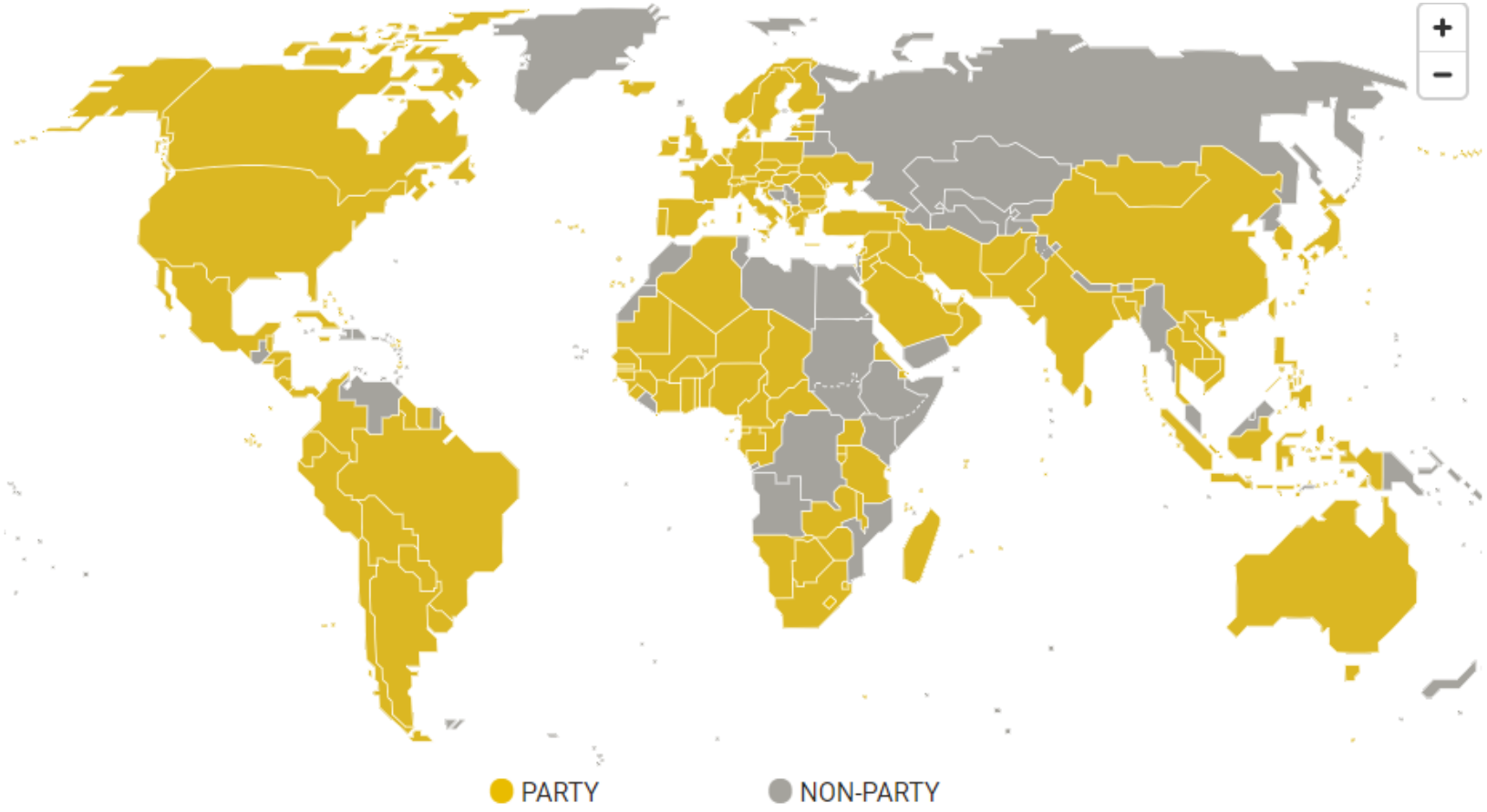
1

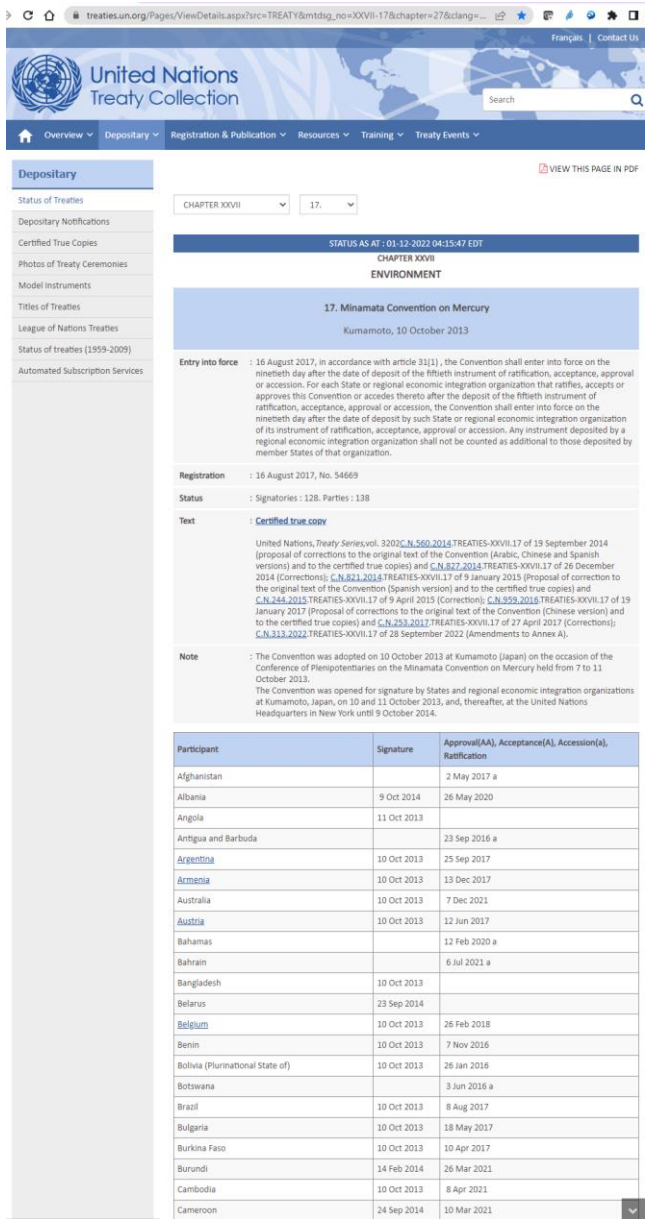
DISCLAIMER: The information contained in this document is presented for information purposes only and does not represent an interpretation of the text of the Minamata Convention on Mercury by UNEP or the Interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention. It does not substitute the original authentic texts of the Convention, as deposited with the Secretary General of the UN acting as the Depositary, available at: https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-17&chapter=27&lang=en

Parties to the Minamata Convention

MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

- 146 parties, as of September 2023





For most recent list of parties, see [UN Treaties Section website]

Becoming a party to the Minamata Convention

- In order to become a party to the Convention, a State or a regional economic integration organization must demonstrate its willingness to undertake the legal rights and obligations contained in the Convention.
- This is done through **ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession**.
- Accession – becoming a party without signature – was opened when the Convention was closed for signature on 10 October 2014.
- Usually ratification, acceptance, approval or accession involves two distinct procedural acts:
  - The first act relates to the constitutional (internal) laws of a State and to the procedure that must be fulfilled before the State can assume the international obligations enshrined in the Minamata Convention.
  - The second act deals with the external (international) level, which is the process through which the State indicates its consent to be bound by the Convention.
- Model instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or acceptance are available in the six official UN languages on UN Treaties Section.

See Becoming a Party

FACTSHEET. AUGUST 2022

Mercury
[Xe] $4f^{14}$ $5d^{10}$ $6s^2$

UN environment programme

MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Becoming a party to the Minamata Convention on Mercury

Background

The Minamata Convention was adopted on **10 October 2013** and opened for signature for one year, until 9 October 2014. During this period, 127 states and one regional economic integration organization signed the Convention, bringing to 128 the total number of its signatories. The Convention entered into force on **16 August 2017**, which was, as specified in its Article 31, the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fiftieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

The signature is the formal expression of intent to be bound and become a party but it does not prejudge ratification. The signature does not bear legal obligation as such; however, a State is expected to refrain from acts that would defeat the object and purpose of a treaty it has signed.

Ratification, acceptance, approval, and accession are similar means by which a State establishes its consent to be bound by a treaty, depending on domestic legal or policy requirements.

Accession has the same legal effect as ratification, acceptance or approval and was opened from the day the Convention was closed for signature – on 10 October 2014. Unlike ratification, acceptance or approval, which are preceded by signature to create binding legal obligations under international law, accession requires only one step, namely, the deposit of an instrument of accession.

The **text of the Minamata Convention** is available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

The six language versions of the Convention text are equally authentic. Certified true copies of the Convention in all official languages **can be found here**.

How does a country become a party to the Minamata Convention?

In order to become a party to the Minamata Convention, a State or a regional economic integration organization must demonstrate its willingness to undertake the legal rights and obligations contained in the Convention. In other words, it must express its consent to be bound by the Convention. In practical terms, under the Minamata Convention, a State must lodge with the depositary – the Secretary-General of the United Nations – its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Usually ratification, acceptance, approval or accession involves two distinct procedural acts:

- The first act relates to the constitutional (internal) laws of a State and to the procedure that must be fulfilled before the State can assume the international obligations enshrined in the Minamata Convention. While the required process is defined by laws of each State and therefore unique to that State, this often involves approval by the national parliament.
- The second act deals with the external (international) level, which is the process through which the State indicates its consent to be bound by the Convention.

The usual main steps to be undertaken for becoming a party to an international treaty, including the Minamata Convention, may be summarized as follows:

1. **Carry out a national situation analysis and collect information**: The lead ministry/authority responsible for the Convention (such as the national authority or ministry involved in negotiating or implementing the Convention) prepares an analysis of the domestic situation of becoming a party to the Convention, of the steps to be taken, including any legislative or administrative actions that will be necessary for its implementation, and collects all relevant documentation. This information would be shared with other relevant authorities (e.g., other ministries) as part of the process of carrying out

*DISCLAIMER: The information contained in this document is presented for information purposes only and does not represent an interpretation of the text of the Minamata Convention on Mercury by UNEP or the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention. It does not substitute the original authentic texts of the Convention, as deposited with the Secretary General of the UN acting as the Depositary, **available here.***

1

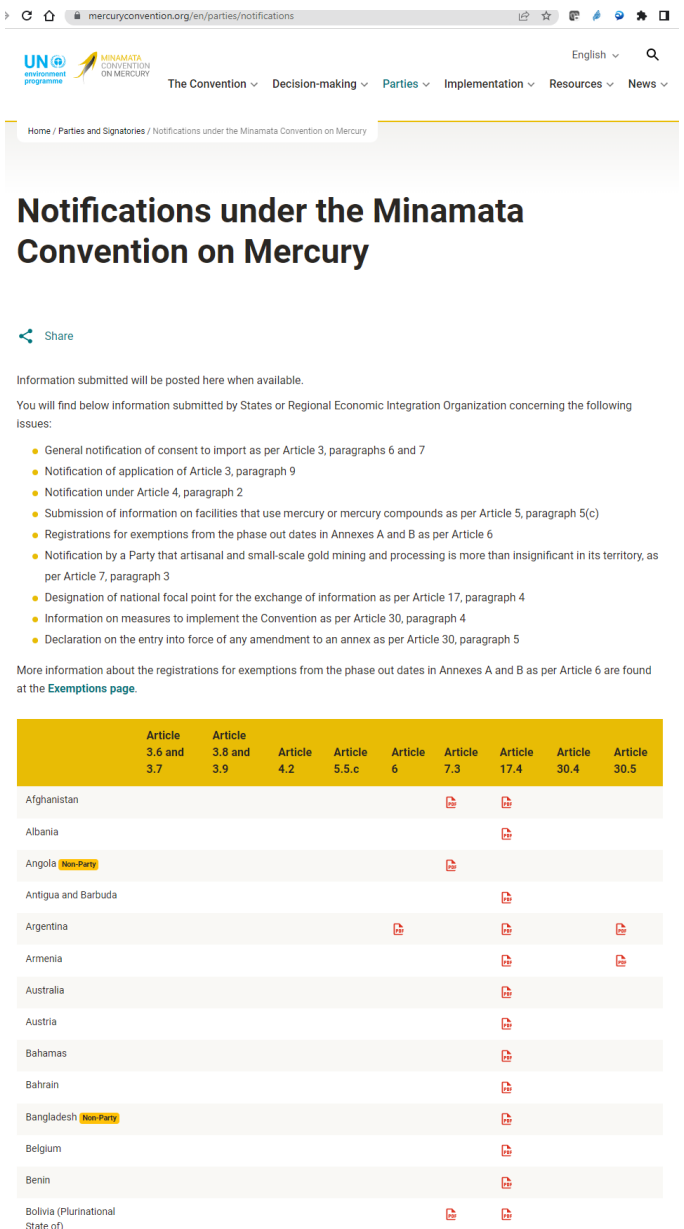
Key steps to becoming a party

MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Declarations and notifications

- Some declarations maybe included in the instrument of ratification itself (or acceptance, approval or accession), such as the declaration regarding the means of dispute settlement as per Article 25, paragraphs 2 and 3 and the declaration on the entry into force of any amendment to an annex as per Article 30, paragraph 5.
- Optional and mandatory declarations impose legal obligations on the declarant and therefore must be signed by the Head of State, Head of Government or Minister for Foreign Affairs or by a person having full powers for that purpose issued by one of the above authorities.
- Notifications do not have the same legal effect as declarations, and do not need to be signed by the Head of State, Head of Government or Minister for Foreign Affairs or by a person having full powers.
- There are various provisions on notification, including Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 17 and 30.

See Convention webpage on notifications.

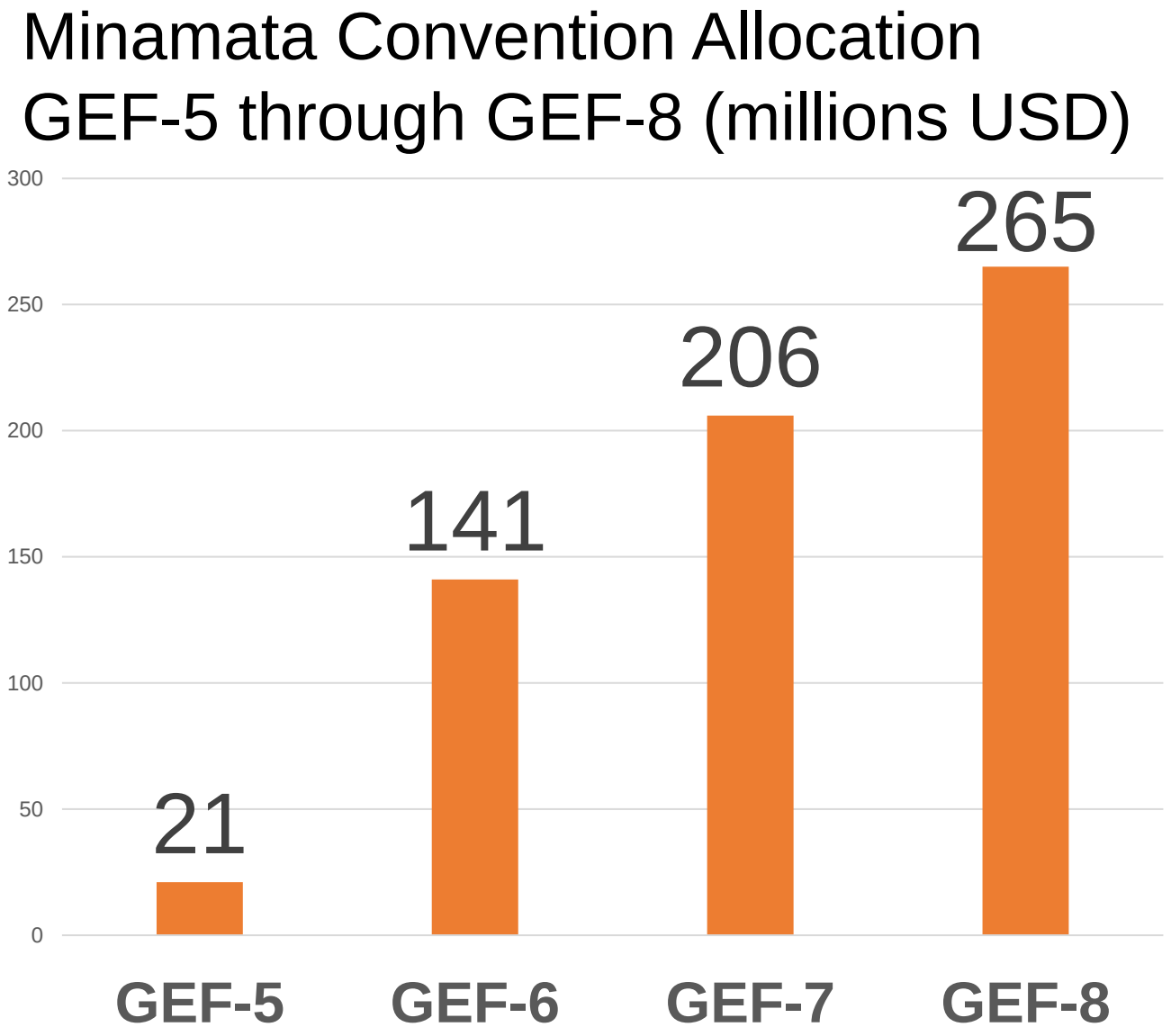


Benefits of becoming a party to the Minamata Convention

MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

- Protect its own people's health and environment from the harmful effects of mercury from anthropogenic sources.
- Benefit from global efforts to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds.
- Influence the development and implementation of the Convention through participation in the decision-making process of the Conference of the Parties.
- Participate in trade regimes to manage mercury responsibly.
- Contribute to achieving its commitment to Sustainable Development Goals.
- Access capacity-building and technical assistance support through the Convention's financial mechanism and through the Secretariat's activities.
- Improve information, awareness and education through regular exchange and drawing on the Secretariat and the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership.
- Improve research and development on mercury.
- Facilitate cooperation among parties and other stakeholders to support the implementation of Convention obligations.

Global Environment Facility

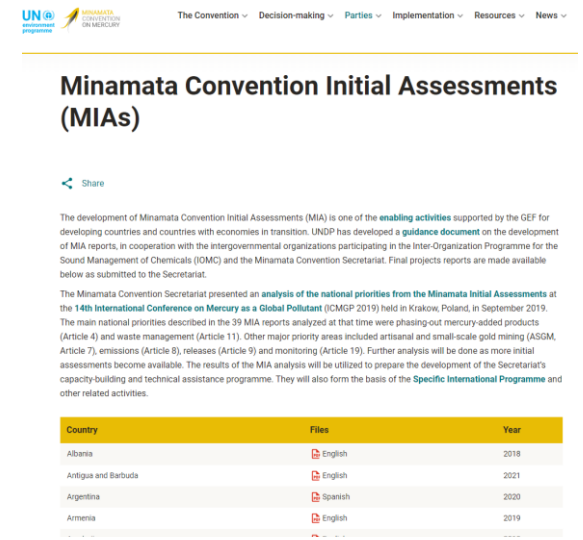


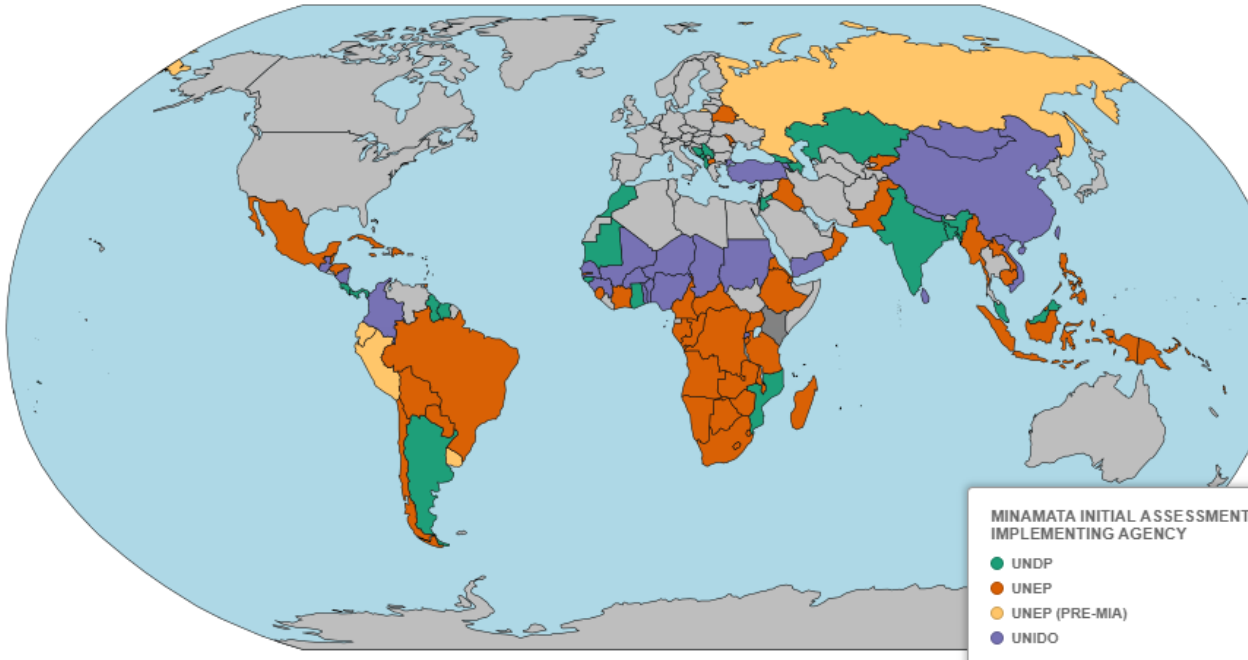
SIP projects are complementary to work funded through the GEF.

Minamata Convention Initial Assessments

- GEF enabling activities include the development of Minamata Convention Initial Assessments (MIA), which support countries to prepare to implement the obligations of the Minamata Convention as soon as possible.
- MIA may include:
  - National Mercury Profile, including identification of significant sources of emissions and releases
  - Overview of structures, institutions, and legislation already available to implement the Convention;
  - Challenges to implementation, including identification of legal and/or regulatory gaps to be addressed prior to ratification
  - Capacity building, technical assistance as well as other needs required for the implementation of the Convention.
- MIA reports are available on website.

See Convention website





Specific International Programme

Region	Party Name	Economic Status	First Round	Second Round	Third Round
AFRICA	Benin	LDC	*		
	Burundi	LDC			*
	Gabon	DC			*
	Ghana	DC		*	
	Lesotho	LDC	*		
	Nigeria	DC		*	
	Rwanda	LDC			*
	Senegal	LDC			*
	Zambia	LDC		*	
ASIA-PACIFIC	India	DC			*
	Indonesia	DC		*	
	Iran	DC	*	*	*
	Jordan	DC			*
	Sri Lanka	DC		*	
EASTERN EUROPE	Armenia	CEIT	*		
	North Macedonia	CEIT			*
	Moldova	CEIT		*	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARRIBEAN	Antigua and Barbuda	SIDS		*	
	Argentina	DC	*		
	Cuba	SIDS			*
	Ecuador	DC		*	
	Peru	DC		*	

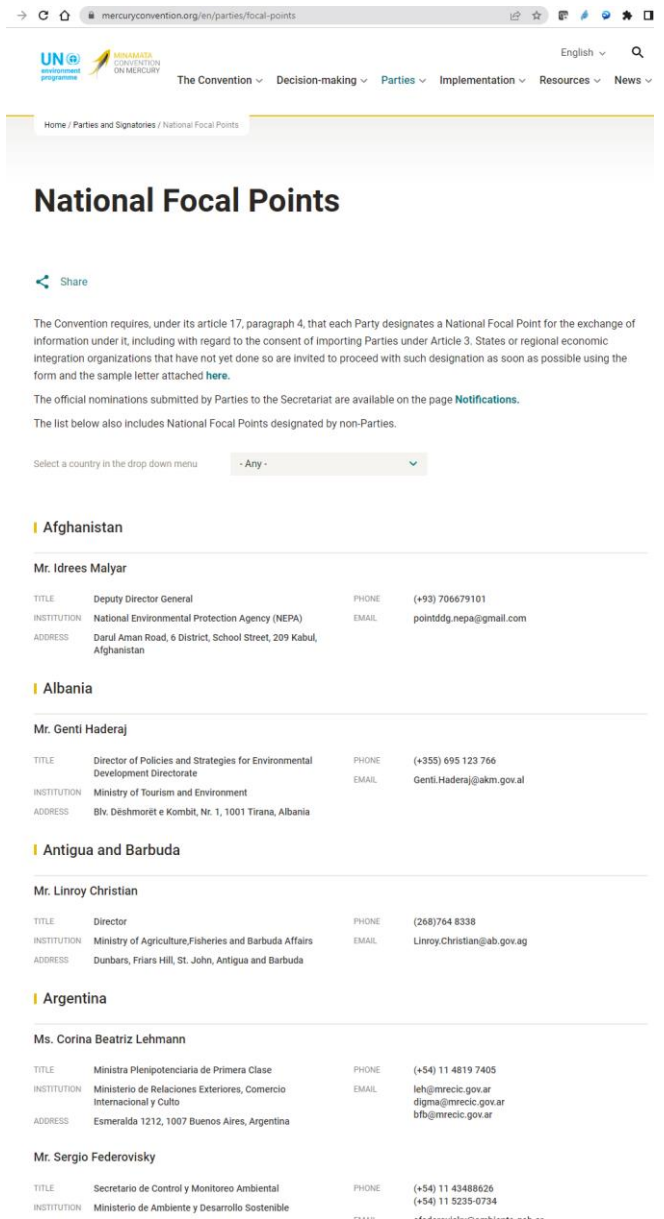
The SIP is supporting Parties in all regions.

Approved projects by SIP rounds

SIP ● Round-1 ● Round-2 ● Round-3

National Focal Points

- Article 17 requires that each Party designates a National Focal Point for the exchange of information under it.
- Designation of national focal points can be done using a sample letter.
- Non-parties can also designate a national focal point to receive relevant information.



See Convention webpage on national focal points

Amendment of Annex A

MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

- Article 4 of the Minamata Convention provides that Parties **shall not allow the manufacture, import or export of mercury-added products** listed in Annex A Part I after the specified phase-out date.
- **COP in its decision MC-4/3 amended Annex A Part I**, adding eight product categories.

Mercury-added products	Phase-out date
Batteries, except for button zinc silver oxide batteries with a mercury content < 2% and button zinc air batteries with a mercury content < 2%	2020
Switches and relays, except very high accuracy capacitance and loss measurement bridges and high frequency radio frequency switches and relays in monitoring and control instruments with a maximum mercury content of 20 mg per bridge, switch or relay	2020
Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) for general lighting purposes that are ≤ 30 watts with a mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp burner	2020
Compact fluorescent lamps with an integrated ballast (CFL.i) for general lighting purposes that are ≤ 30 watts with a mercury content not exceeding 5 mg per lamp burner	2025
Linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) for general lighting purposes: (a) Triband phosphor < 60 watts with a mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp; (b) Halophosphate phosphor ≤ 40 watts with a mercury content exceeding 10 mg per lamp	2020
High pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV) for general lighting purposes	2020
Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays: (a) short length (≤ 500 mm) with mercury content exceeding 3.5 mg per lamp (b) medium length (> 500 mm and ≤ 1 500 mm) with mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp (c) long length (> 1 500 mm) with mercury content exceeding 13 mg per lamp	2020
Cold cathode fluorescent lamps (CCFL) and external electrode fluorescent lamps (EEFL) of all lengths for electronic displays, not included in the listing directly above	2025

Mercury-added products	Phase-out date
Cosmetics (with mercury content above 1ppm), including skin lightening soaps and creams, and not including eye area cosmetics where mercury is used as a preservative and no effective and safe substitute preservatives are available	2020
Pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics	2020
The following non-electronic measuring devices except non-electronic measuring devices installed in large-scale equipment or those used for high precision measurement, where no suitable mercury-free alternative is available: (a) barometers; (b) hygrometers; (c) manometers; (d) thermometers; (e) sphygmomanometers.	2020
Strain gauges to be used in plethysmographs	2025
The following electrical and electronic measuring devices except those installed in large-scale equipment or those used for high precision measurement, where no suitable mercury free alternative is available: (a) melt pressure transducers, melt pressure transmitters and melt pressure sensors	2025
Mercury vacuum pumps	2025
Tire balancers and wheel weights	2025
Photographic film and paper	2025
Propellant for satellites and spacecraft	2025

Amendment of Annex A

- Annex A Part II listed nine measures on dental amalgam of which Parties were to take two.
- **Decision MC-4/3 added two mandatory measures** on the use of amalgam in **bulk form** and its use for **children and pregnant/ breastfeeding women**.

Mercury-added products	Provisions
Dental amalgam	Measures to be taken by a Party to phase down the use of dental amalgam shall take into account the Party's domestic circumstances and relevant international guidance and shall include two or more of the measures from the following list: (i) Setting national objectives aiming at dental caries prevention and health promotion, thereby minimizing the need for dental restoration; (ii) Setting national objectives aiming at minimizing its use; (iii) Promoting the use of cost-effective and clinically effective mercury-free alternatives for dental restoration; (iv) Promoting research and development of quality mercury-free materials for dental restoration; (v) Encouraging representative professional organizations and dental schools to educate and train dental professionals and students on the use of mercury-free dental restoration alternatives and on promoting best management practices;

Dental amalgam	(vi) Discouraging insurance policies and programmes that favour dental amalgam use over mercury-free dental restoration; (vii) Encouraging insurance policies and programmes that favour the use of quality alternatives to dental amalgam for dental restoration; (viii) Restricting the use of dental amalgam to its encapsulated form; (ix) Promoting the use of best environmental practices in dental facilities to reduce releases of mercury and mercury compounds to water and land. In addition, Parties shall: (i) Exclude or not allow, by taking measures as appropriate, the use of mercury in bulk form by dental practitioners; (ii) Exclude or not allow, by taking measures as appropriate, or recommend against the use of dental amalgam for the dental treatment of deciduous teeth, of patients under 15 years and of pregnant and breastfeeding women, except when considered necessary by the dental practitioner based on the needs of the patient.

Amendment of Annex A

MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article 26, the Secretary General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as Depositary, has issued a communication following the adoption of decision MC-4/3 "Review and amendment of annexes A and B to the Minamata Convention on Mercury. The communication, including the texts of the amended Annex A in the six UN official languages, was posted on 28 September 2022 on the UN Treaty Collection website at https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/CN/2022/CN.313.2022-Eng.pdf

Pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article 27, **amendments to annexes to the Convention shall enter into force:**

- for a Party on the expiry of one year from the date of the communication by the Depositary, on

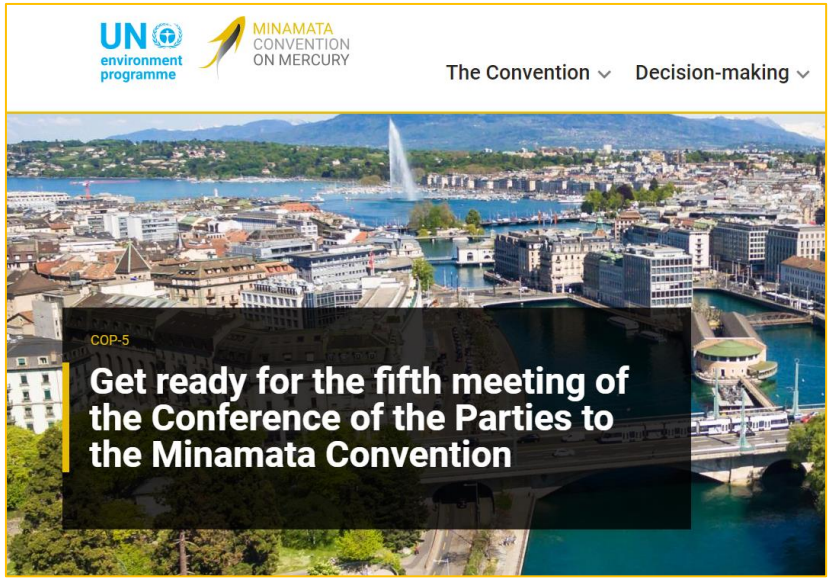
  28 September 2023, pursuant to paragraph 3 (c) of Article 27;

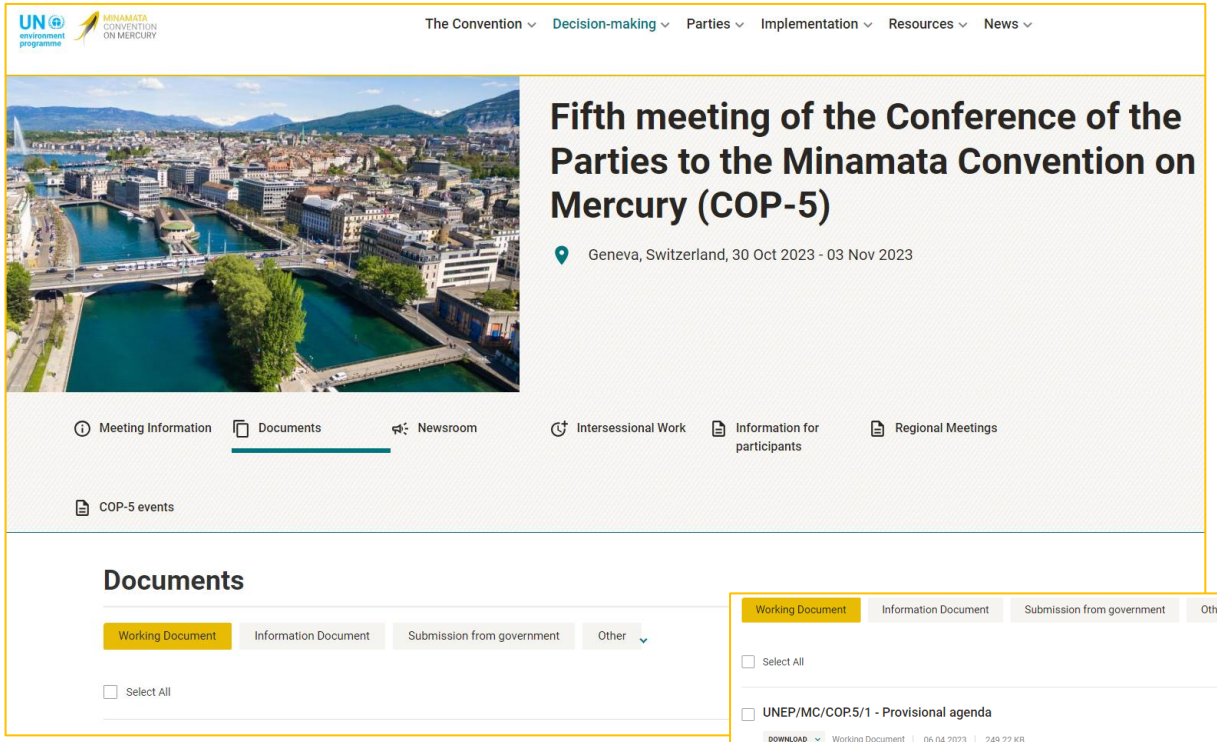
- except for any Party that, pursuant to paragraph 3(b) of Article 27, has notified the Depositary in writing that it is unable to accept the amended text;

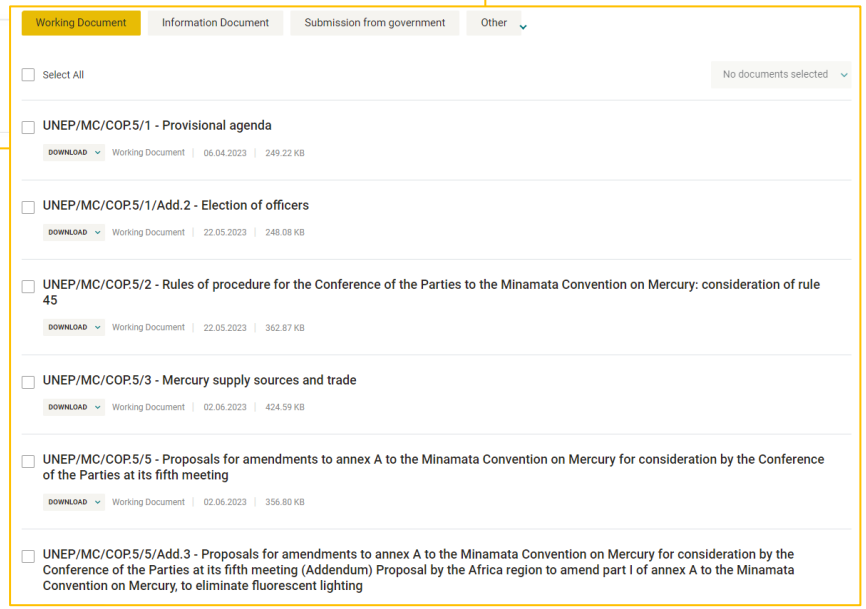
- for any Party that made a declaration with regard to amendment of annexes in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 30, in which case any amendment shall enter into force for such a party on the ninetieth day after the date it has deposited with the Depositary its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect to the amendment.

5th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties

MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY







Starting in early September 2023, COP-5 documents will be available on the website.

Budget-related documents since 31 July 2023

https://www.minamataconvention.org/en/meetings/cop5

COP-5 Events

MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

- Schedule **COP-5 Online Events**

Time	Monday 9 October	Tuesday 10 October	Wednesday 11 October	Thursday 12 October	Friday 13 October
11:00 – 12.00 CET		Sharing the results of the Specific International Programme: Strengthening the legal framework and institutional capacities of ECOWAS countries (Senegal, Burkina Faso & Togo)		Addressing Hg pollution and biodiversity: from science to action (UNEP & BRI)	
13:00 – 14.00 CET	Science Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution Prevention: Building the Linkages from Science to Action (GEN)	Separating the need for a phase-out of mercury-added products (MAPs) from the challenges of collecting, storing, management and disposal of MAPs in an environmentally sound manner (Botswana & Burkina Faso)	Information session on programme of work and budget (Parties only)	Restricting the international mercury trade: A critical measure for protection of indigenous peoples' human rights (IPEN)	Mercury usage in small scale jewellery manufacturing sector and introducing non-mercury, environmentally friendly alternatives in Sri Lanka (Sri Lanka)
14:45 – 15.45 CET	Phasing out dental amalgam: An emerging need to eliminate mercury in products (The World Alliance & EHF, Zambia)	Catalyzing project impact and visibility through knowledge-driven capacity-building (Minamata Convention Secretariat)	Specific International Programme: Achievements and Impacts of Second Round Projects from Around the World (Minamata Convention Secretariat)	Addressing the Global Mercury Crisis in Skin Lightening Products (Uganda & ZMWG)	Mercury-Free Lighting - Multiple pathways to compliance (CLASP & SDPI, Pakistan)
16:30 – 17.30 CET	Mercury and Vulnerable Peoples: Pathways to Protection (UNEP)	Reinforcing the health sector's commitment to the implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury: The showcase of GEF-UNEP-WHO projects on mercury-added products (WHO)	Advancing a Rights-based Approach to Addressing Mercury Contamination (OHCHR)	AMAP 2021 Assessment of Mercury in the Arctic: Findings relevant to the Minamata Convention & Norway's Mercury Assessment (Norway & AMAP)	Turkish National Integrated Marine Pollution Monitoring Program (DEN-İZ) and PRTR Experience of Türkiye (Türkiye)
17:45 – 18.45 CET	Mercury Management: First temporary mercury storage unit and protocol of implementation in Colombia (Pure Earth)	Navigating uncharted waters towards Mercury-Free SIDS (BRI)	Intercultural Dialogues: the role of Amazonian indigenous governments towards effective implementation of the Minamata Convention (Gaia Amazonas Foundation, Colombia)	Accelerating the Phase Down of Dental Amalgam: Progress Continues (IADR)	Identification of mining sites: processing and tailings, through the use of drones (Costa Rica)

NOTE: Online Events seek to take account of global time zones. Organizers are expected to strictly keep to the schedule.

- **Knowledge labs** during lunch hours (14:00-14:45) schedule of events to be posted on the COP-5 website.
- **Exhibition area:** Governments, IGOs, NGOs and private sector stakeholders will showcase their activities related to the implementation of the Convention

MINAMATA ONLINE

SEASON 3 - 2023
PHASE III

COP-5 PREPARATION

WEDNESDAY 30 AUGUST
13H00 -14H30
Briefings on COP-5 documents: Day 1

THURSDAY 31 AUGUST
13H00-14H30
Briefings on COP-5 documents: Day 2

FRIDAY 8 SEPTEMBER
13H00-13H45
Financial resources and mechanism

FRIDAY 8 SEPTEMBER
14H00-14H45
National Reporting

THURSDAY 14 SEPTEMBER
13H00-13H45
Artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM)

THURSDAY 14 SEPTEMBER
14H00-14H45
Effectiveness Evaluation

WEDNESDAY 11 OCTOBER
13H00-13H45
Programme of Work and Budget
(closed-session)

In the run-up to the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury (COP-5), that will be heald from 30 October to 3 November 2023, the third season of Minamata Online provides an opportunity to better understand the policy and scientific aspects of the Convention.

Join us again: registration is available at the Minamata Convention website.
http://www.mercuryconvention.org

UN environment programme

MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Tentative calendar. Geneva time.
Last update: 30 August 2023

MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Thank you for your attention

Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury
United Nations Environment Programme
11-13, Chemin des Anémones - 1219 Châtelaine, Switzerland

WEB: www.mercuryconvention.org
MAIL: MEA-MinamataSecretariat@un.org
TWITTER: @minamataMEA

#MakeMercuryHistory