

FORMATO DE LOS INFORMES A PRESENTAR PARA EL CONVENIO DE MINAMATA SOBRE EL MERCURIO:

OBJETIVOS CLAVE A CONSIDERAR EN EL INC 7

El Artículo 21 establece expresamente que las Partes presenten informes sobre las (1) medidas tomadas para aplicar el Convenio y (2) la eficacia de estas medidas para lograr los objetivos del Convenio¹. Como el Artículo 21 no aporta la información necesaria, es probable que se desarrollen otros mecanismos para ello, con posibles duplicidades, para poder evaluar la eficacia del Convenio requerida en el Artículo 22 y adaptar las actividades a los acontecimientos en la realidad.

Este resumen contiene recomendaciones del Grupo de Trabajo Mercurio Cero (Zero Mercury Working Group -ZMWG) acerca de la información que, conforme al Artículo 21, debe presentarse sobre las principales medidas de control. Para guiarnos en estas recomendaciones, nos hemos planteado las preguntas siguientes:

1. ¿Cuál es la información más importante que la COP y demás grupos de opinión deben conocer acerca del cumplimiento y eficacia del Convenio?
2. ¿Cuál es el peso previsto de esta presentación de informes?
3. ¿Están recogiendo ya los gobiernos afectados esta información dentro de la preparación de la ratificación o para cumplir las obligaciones del Convenio?
4. ¿Está disponible esta información también para la Secretaría y el público?

Encontrará más información sobre estas preguntas para cada Artículo en el Anexo 1 de este documento.

En este resumen no hacemos recomendaciones específicas sobre la frecuencia de los informes. Sin embargo, estos informes deberían ser más frecuentes sobre la producción y el comercio de mercurio del Artículo 3 porque esta información puede cambiar enormemente en largos periodos de tiempo. Según indica la compilación de la frecuencia de la presentación de informes en otros Convenios preparados por la Secretaría (INC 7/11), la norma es que sean anuales o bienales en lo referido a la producción de productos químicos y el comercio; pensamos que una frecuencia similar sería adecuada para el Convenio de Minamata para la producción y el comercio de mercurio.

¹ Ver el Artículo 22, Párrafo 3(b), que menciona los informes del Artículo 21 como una de las cuatro aportaciones clave para evaluar la eficacia del Convenio.

Resumen de los requisitos recomendados para la presentación de informes

Artículo 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Datos actuales de la producción de mercurio (y de compuestos de mercurio relevantes) de cada una de las cuatro fuentes de suministro y comercio de mercurio (la extracción minera primaria, el desmantelamiento de instalaciones de cloro-álcali², los subproductos mercuriales procedentes de la producción de gas/petróleo y de la minería de otros metales y el reciclaje de residuos).• Datos sobre el comercio no aportados a la Secretaría en los formularios de consentimiento.• Información sobre las existencias que excedan las 50 MT de mercurio (en general en los operadores del sector o en las instalaciones de cloro-álcali).
Artículo 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cantidad de mercurio utilizada en la fabricación de productos de la lista del Anexo A.• Medidas encaminadas a cumplir la eliminación de la fabricación de productos, incluidos aquellos sometidos al registro del Artículo 6.• Medidas para eliminar progresivamente las amalgamas dentales y desanimar la fabricación de nuevos tipos.• Información sobre las medidas para reducir la cantidad de mercurio utilizada en productos que todavía no estén en niveles <i>mínimos</i>, en los raros casos en los que los gobiernos cumplan el Artículo 4.2.
Artículo 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Desmantelamiento anticipado de las instalaciones de cloro-álcali, eliminación del mercurio de las plantas desmanteladas desde la entrada en vigor del Convenio o desde que se presentara el último informe (lo que ocurra más tarde) y eliminación prevista del mercurio si el desmantelamiento anticipado va a ser antes de tener que presentar el siguiente informe.• Cantidad de mercurio utilizado actualmente en la producción de VCM, poliuretano y alcoholatos y medidas tomadas para cumplir los requisitos aplicables de la Parte II del Anexo B.• Medidas para desanimar nuevos procesos que utilicen mercurio.
Artículo 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Estimaciones básicas del uso de mercurio y progresos hechos en el desarrollo de un Plan Nacional de Acción (NAP) incluida su fecha estimada de presentación, si el gobierno ha declarado que el uso de mercurio es más que insignificante pero todavía no ha presentado su NAP a la Secretaría..• Si el NAP ya ha sido presentado, datos sobre el uso actual de mercurio, reducciones logradas hasta la fecha y fecha prevista de presentación del próximo informe de los tres años si el plazo ya se ha pasado (con una explicación sobre la demora)³.

² Somos conscientes de ser algo repetitivos en cuanto a la presentación de informes de las plantas de cloro-álcali en este documento, conforme a los Artículos 3 y 5. Esto se debe a los dos posibles modos de recoger una parte de la información necesaria, sin saber de antemano qué modo prefiere la INC.

³ Como la fecha de presentación de los NAP variará según el país, proponemos que la información trienal sobre los progresos del NAP requerida en el Artículo 7.3(c) se aporte por separado de los informes del Artículo 21.

<p>Artículo 8</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Las medidas BAT/BEP requeridas para nuevas fuentes de cada categoría, incluidos los ELV (Valores Límite de Emisión). • Las medidas de control adoptadas para las fuentes existentes en cada categoría, incluidos los ELV y las fechas concretas de aplicación. • Criterios establecidos, si los hubiera, para excluir instalaciones de las medidas de control conforme al Párrafo 2(b), incluidos los argumentos para abarcar al menos un 75% de las emisiones de la categoría de fuente en particular. • Datos del inventario actual de las emisiones o enlace a la web de la base de datos del inventario o fecha en la que se terminará el inventario y explicación por no cumplir el plazo de cinco años en su caso.
<p>Artículo 9</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identificación de las fuentes relevantes que el gobierno tenga intención de controlar, si las hubiera, o fecha prevista para identificarlas y una explicación por la demora. • Descripción de las medidas adoptadas para controlar las liberaciones a suelo y agua de cada fuente relevante identificada, o fecha prevista para adoptar medidas de control y una explicación por la demora. • Cantidades de mercurio/compuestos de mercurio liberadas a suelo y agua de cada fuente relevante o enlace a la web con la base de datos del inventario, o fecha en la que se terminará el inventario y una explicación por la demora si el plazo de cumplimiento del Convenio ya ha pasado.
<p>Artículo 10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medidas adoptadas para asegurar el cumplimiento del Párrafo 3 para las categorías de residuos generados dentro del país.
<p>Artículo 11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medidas tomadas para asegurar el almacenamiento provisional ambientalmente racional, incluidas las aplicadas a las grandes existencias identificadas en el Artículo 3.

Article 3 Mercury Supply and Trade

What is the most important information the COP and other stakeholders need to know about Convention compliance and effectiveness?

- **Current mercury (and relevant compound) production data** for each of the four mercury supply sources (primary mining, decommissioning chlor-alkali plants,⁴ byproduct production from oil/gas production and non-ferrous mining, and waste recycling).
- **Mercury trade data** not provided to the Secretariat in the consent forms.
- **Information on mercury stocks** holding in excess of 50 MT of mercury (typically by mercury traders or at chlor-alkali plants).

Reporting Burden?

<p>Production data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only a small minority of developing countries will be affected. Most developing countries do not have primary mercury mines, mercury retorts capable of producing mercury from wastes, or byproduct mercury production in reportable quantities (exceeding 10 MT/yr). • There are less than 30 developing countries with mercury cell chlor-alkali plants in the 2013 UNEP Global Mercury Partnership (GMP) chlor-alkali plant inventory,⁵ and in some of these countries, the plants will be closed or converted before the first report will be submitted. Governments with mercury cell chlor-alkali plants have an obligation under Article 5.5(c) to report to the Secretariat every three years on the estimated amount of mercury used at these facilities.⁶
<p>Trade data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of countries affected will be limited to Parties not submitting individual transaction forms to the Secretariat, and Parties providing a general notice of consent.⁷
<p>Information on stocks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very few developing countries should have mercury stocks of this magnitude.

⁴ Again, we are aware there is some redundancy in the reporting applicable to chlor-alkali plants in this paper, under Articles 3 and 5. This redundancy reflects two possible avenues for collecting some of the necessary information, without knowing in advance which avenue the INC may prefer.

⁵ See <http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/Mercury/GlobalMercuryPartnership/ChloralkaliSector/Reports/tabid/4495/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

⁶ While Article 5.5(c) uses the term “endeavor” to identify the chlor-alkali facilities, the fact that UNEP has already published an inventory of these facilities means virtually no effort is now required to identify the facilities in the countries covered by the inventory.

⁷ Under the draft guidance for consideration at INC 7, it is “recommended” but not required that copies of trade consent forms be transmitted to the Secretariat (INC 7/3, p. 5). Governments may be further encouraged to provide the forms if Article 21 reporting on the transactions is otherwise required.

Data already collected?

<p>Production data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mercury quantities produced from primary mining and potentially from decommissioning chlor-alkali plants should be known based upon already conducted baseline assessments and the UNEP GMP chlor-alkali facility inventory. The data should be updated regularly since these sources are expressly covered by Article 3 restrictions on whether and how this mercury can be used. Governments with both primary mines and VCM plants must take measures to reduce reliance on mercury from primary mining for VCM production, under Part II of Annex B, and thus should be collecting data on primary mining to comply with this provision. Mercury production quantities associated with nonferrous metal/oil & gas production, and from waste recycling, are typically estimated in national baseline assessments. Updated quantity data will also be derived through the Article 3.5 stocks identification obligation where generated in excess of 10 metric tons per year,⁸ and related obligations under Articles 10 and 11.⁹
<p>Trade data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed world governments expected to rely upon a general notice of consent currently provide mercury import data now to various international bodies.
<p>Information on stocks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mercury traders should be readily identified via the trade consent process and mercury inventory activities, and chlor-alkali plants are identified through the UNEP inventory.

Data otherwise available?

<p>Production data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no other mechanism currently in place to routinely collect global mercury production data. UNEP and others have produced periodic estimates of global supply and trade, but the estimates provided lacked precision because national production data were not available.
<p>Trade data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In those instances where trade data are not provided to the Secretariat, COMTRADE is the typical alternative data source and has limitations.
<p>Information on stocks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no other mechanism currently available to collect this information.

Conclusion: The mercury production data are necessary to understand the current global mercury supply situation and trends over time, essential information for the COP and national governments to implement the Convention and measure progress in reducing the global mercury supply. The production data will also facilitate the understanding of illegal mercury trade, through a better accounting of legal material flow. Addressing illegal mercury trade will be a critical component of reducing mercury use in ASGM. Requiring reporting on mercury production data for each of the four mercury supply sources will not pose an additional burden to the vast majority of countries in the developing world. Global reporting burdens associated with Article 3 can be minimized by integrating use of the mercury trade data otherwise provided to the Secretariat.

⁸ The Paragraph 5 stocks provision also applies to mercury stocks stored in excess of 50 MT/yr. Most facilities storing mercury in excess of 50 MT would also be generating mercury in excess of 10 MT/yr, with the possible exception of mercury traders and chlor-alkali plants.

⁹ We are aware the Paragraph 5 identification obligation is to “endeavor” to identify these stocks, and thus may be construed as technically non-binding, but we note the Article 10 obligations to ensure the safe storage of this mercury is a mandatory obligation which, by necessity, requires that these large stocks be identified. Moreover, Parties have a mandatory obligation to ensure any mercury recovered from waste management is reused only for an allowed use, pursuant to Article 11.3(b). Accordingly, the “endeavor” text in Article 3 must be read in concert with mandatory obligations in Articles 10 and 11.

Article 4 Mercury Added Products

What is the most important information the COP and other stakeholders need to know about Convention compliance and effectiveness?

- **Amount of mercury used in the manufacture of products** listed in Annex A.
- **Measures to achieve compliance with phase-outs** in product manufacture, including products subject to an Article 6 registration.
- **Measures to phase down dental amalgam and discourage new product types.**
- **Information on reduction measures and mercury use quantities for products not yet at *de minimis* levels**, in the rare cases where governments are complying under Article 4.2.

Reporting Burden?

Amount of mercury used in the manufacture of products

A **relatively small number of countries** in the developing world manufacture products listed in Annex A.

Measures to achieve compliance with phase-outs

A **relatively small number of countries** in the developing world manufacture products listed in Annex A.

Measures to phase down dental amalgam and discourage new product types

All governments must report on measures to phase down dental amalgam, and discourage new products. The development of measures to discourage new products and phase down dental amalgam are required Convention obligations. Minor updates may be needed during implementation phases.

Information on reduction measures and mercury use quantities for products not yet at *de minimis* levels

It is **unlikely developing countries will pursue alternative compliance** under Article 4.2, since this approach requires that governments already possess good data on mercury use and a history of mercury reduction activities prior to Convention ratification.

Data already collected?

Amount of mercury used in the manufacture of products	Mercury use data in product manufacture are collected as part of baseline assessments, MIAs, and Article 6 registrations (where applicable). Updates will be necessary to determine progress in implementing phase-outs as governments prepare for Annex A review and/or subsequent Article 6 exemption processes.
Measures to achieve compliance with phase-outs	Developed as part of MIA, ratification, and Article 6 registration processes.
Measures to phase down dental amalgam and discourage new product types	Developed as part of MIA, ratification, and Article 6 registration processes.
Information on reduction measures and mercury use quantities for products not yet at <i>de minimis</i> levels	Governments pursuing Article 4.2 compliance are required to report to the COP on the quantification of progress achieved, and the COP must evaluate within five years of the Convention coming into force the effectiveness of the measures taken under this paragraph.

Data otherwise available?

Amount of mercury used in the manufacture of products	There is no other mechanism currently in place to routinely collect mercury use data in product manufacturing. UNEP and others have prepared periodic global estimates, but these estimates lacked precision due to the lack of national use data.
Measures to achieve compliance with phase-outs	Information on measures to phase out product manufacturing is not otherwise available . The Article 6 registrations, where applicable, contain information on which products are subject to delayed phase out dates in those countries, but no information is provided on measures taken to ultimately meet phase out obligations.
Measures to phase down dental amalgam and discourage new product types	There is no other mechanism currently available to identify measures for complying with the dental amalgam phase down requirements, or the measures to discourage new products.
Information on reduction measures and mercury use quantities for products not yet at <i>de minimis</i> levels	There is no mechanism currently available to obtain this information.

Conclusion: Mercury use data in product manufacturing, and the measures taken to phase out mercury use in Annex A products, is the basic information needed to understand the current global mercury demand and associated trends for mercury products regulated under the Convention, and for monitoring compliance with the Article. By limiting the reporting to product manufacturing (as opposed to import and export), the global burden is targeted and minimal. Duplication with Article 6 registration data can be avoided. Reporting on measures to phase down amalgam and discourage new uses will likely require a one-time description with relatively minor updates thereafter.

Article 5 Mercury Use in Manufacturing Processes

What is the most important information the COP and other stakeholders need to know about Convention compliance and effectiveness?

- **Anticipated decommissioning date for remaining chlor-alkali plants, the disposition of the mercury** for any plants decommissioned since the Convention came into force or when the last report was submitted (whichever is later), and the planned disposition of the mercury in cases the anticipated decommissioning date is before the next report is due.
- Amount of **mercury currently used in VCM, polyurethane, and alcoholate production**, and the measures taken to comply with applicable Part II of Annex B requirements.
- **Measures to discourage new mercury processes.**

Reporting Burden?

Anticipated decommissioning date for remaining chlor-alkali plants, and disposition of the mercury

Less than 30 developing countries will have mercury cell chlor-alkali plants when the first report is due.

Mercury use in VCM, polyurethane, and alcoholate production

Only a handful of developing countries have mercury use in the VCM and polyurethane sectors combined based on available information, and no developing country is affected for the methylate/ethylate compounds.

Measures to discourage new mercury processes.

All governments must implement measures to discourage new processes.

Data already collected?

Anticipated decommissioning date for remaining chlor-alkali plants, and disposition of the mercury	Anticipated mercury cell plant closure dates will be initially known based on domestic law and/or decisions made whether to register for an Article 6 exemption at the time of ratification, and then updated to ensure ongoing compliance. Mercury disposition information will be necessary to enforce Article 3 restrictions on mercury use at time of decommissioning.
Mercury use in VCM, polyurethane, and alcoholate production	The amount of mercury used for Annex B, Part II sectors is included within baseline assessments , and must be updated to ensure compliance with use reduction mandates in Part II of Annex B and Article 5.5(c). ¹⁰ Reporting on measures to comply with Part II is required by Article 5.5(b).
Measures to discourage new mercury processes.	The development of measures to discourage new processes is a required Convention obligation; minor updates may be necessary during the implementation phases.

Data otherwise available?

Anticipated decommissioning date for remaining chlor-alkali plants, and disposition of the mercury	There is no other mechanism for obtaining anticipated chlor-alkali facility decommissioning dates, particularly where Article 6 exemptions are not pursued. ¹¹ Trade consent data may provide information on the past disposition of some of the decommissioned mercury, but it will not cover domestic transfers and uses, nor will it cover anticipated plant closures during the next three years.
Mercury use in VCM, polyurethane, and alcoholate production	There is no other mechanism for obtaining information on mercury use and compliance measures for the Annex B, Part II sectors; indeed, the Convention text (Paragraph 5(b) of Article 5) stipulates Article 21 reporting will be the principle data gathering mechanism.
Measures to discourage new mercury processes.	There is no other mechanism currently in place for obtaining information on measures to discourage new processes.

Conclusion: Industrial processes account for a substantial portion of global mercury demand (over 1,000 MT/yr), thus progress in reducing mercury demand will be an important indicator of Convention effectiveness. Measures to comply with Part II of Annex B are critical components of Article 5 compliance, given most of the demand lies within the sectors identified in Part II. The effectiveness of the phase-out requirement for chlor-alkali plants (and the associated Article 3 mercury supply restrictions) can be tracked through the reporting of anticipated decommissioning dates and the disposition of the associated mercury. This information will not typically be available elsewhere, and does not pose a significant additional burden on the limited number of countries involved, since the data will otherwise be obtained for Convention or related purposes.

¹⁰ Again, while Paragraph 5(c) of Article 5 requires Parties to “endeavor” to identify such facilities and provide the use data, the reality is governments should have identified these facilities as part of their baseline assessments. China faces the greatest identification burden based upon the number of VCM plants, but due to enabling activities and domestic initiatives, China has identified the VCM plants, and obtains periodic estimates of mercury use within the sector. Under its Clean Production Plan for the VCM industry, China must reduce mercury consumption for this sector, and thus must track demand reduction progress.

¹¹ In theory, the UNEP inventory could provide this information, but the inventory is prepared by surveying companies, not governments. Therefore, the anticipated closure dates may not reflect official government policy.

Article 7 ASGM

What is the most important information the COP and other stakeholders need to know about Convention compliance and effectiveness?

- **Baseline estimate of mercury use, and progress made in developing a National Action Plan (NAP)** including estimated submission date, if the government has declared mercury use is more than insignificant but has not yet submitted its NAP to the Secretariat.
- **Where the NAP was already submitted, data on current mercury use, reductions achieved to date, and the anticipated date for submitting the next required three year progress report** if the applicable deadline has passed (and an accompanying explanation for the delay).¹²

Reporting Burden?

- All **countries in the developing world where ASGM is more than insignificant must prepare a NAP** under Article 7.
- Where the NAP has not yet been submitted, governments are required to develop and submit a NAP within three years of becoming a Party, including developing a baseline estimate of mercury use.

Data already collected?

- Reporting on mercury use reductions is **required under Article 7** every three years.

Data otherwise available?

- NAPs and three year progress reports are submitted to the Secretariat, and available to the public.

Conclusion: The Article 21 reporting burden can be greatly minimized, and duplication can be avoided, by relying upon the NAPs and Article 7 progress reports for details about compliance measures. The focus under Article 21 should be on compliance with the NAP and progress report obligations, and estimating current mercury use to track mercury supply, trade and flows.

¹² Again, since the timing of NAP submissions will vary from country to country, we propose that the three year NAP progress updates required under Article 7.3(c) be provided separately from the Article 21 reports where the two deadlines do not match.

Article 8 Emissions

What is the most important information the COP and other stakeholders need to know about Convention compliance and effectiveness?

- The **BAT/BEP measures required for new sources** in each source category, including any ELVs.
- The **control measures adopted for existing sources** in each source category, including any ELVs and applicable effective dates.
- **Criteria established**, if any, under Paragraph 2(b) **to exclude facilities from the control measures, including the rationale for achieving at least 75% coverage** of emissions from the particular source category.
- **Current emissions inventory data** or link to the inventory database website, or date inventory will be completed and any explanation for not meeting five year deadline where applicable.

Reporting Burden?

BAT/BEP for new sources; control measures for existing sources; summary of emission monitoring requirements

A minority of developing countries has relevant air emissions sources; and some of these countries only have a small number of covered sources.

Criteria established to exclude facilities from the control measures, including the rationale for achieving at least 75% coverage of emissions

Optional for Parties. Countries with a small number of sources may choose to regulate all sources instead of developing criteria for exclusions under Paragraph 2(b).

Emissions inventory data

A minority of developing countries has relevant air emissions sources; and some of these countries only have a small number of covered sources.

Data already collected?

BAT/BEP for new sources; control measures for existing sources; summary of emission monitoring requirements	New and existing facility control and monitoring measures must be developed under Paragraphs 4-6 of Article 8. Reporting on the measures adopted will require a one-time initial description, and then minor updating as needed.
Criteria established to exclude facilities from the control measures, including the rationale for achieving at least 75% coverage of emissions	As specified in the proposed guidance (INC 7/6 Add 3), there should be a factual basis underlying the criteria which demonstrates that at least 75% of the emissions from the source category are controlled.
Emissions inventory data	Baseline data compiled as part of MIA activities , level 1 and 2 inventories, and/or baseline situation assessments as part of ratification processes. Development and update of inventories is required under Paragraph 7.

Data otherwise available?

BAT/BEP for new sources; control measures for existing sources; summary of emission monitoring requirements	There is no other mechanism currently available for obtaining this information.
Criteria established to exclude facilities from the control measures, including the rationale for achieving at least 75% coverage of emissions	There is no other mechanism currently available for obtaining this information.
Emissions inventory data	There is no other mechanism currently available for obtaining these data. Historically, UNEP prepared several emissions inventories which required a substantial expenditure of time and resources, and took more than a year to complete.

Conclusion: Reporting on measures to control air emissions, and current emissions quantities, is necessary to monitor progress and evaluate Convention effectiveness. If this information is not provided under Article 21, substantial resources and time will be spent obtaining this information under alternative mechanisms.

Article 9 Releases

What is the most important information the COP and other stakeholders need to know about Convention compliance and effectiveness?

- **Identification of the relevant sources** the government intends to control, if any, or the anticipated date for identification and an explanation for the delay.
- **Description of the measures adopted to control releases to land and water** for each relevant source category identified, or anticipated date for adoption of control measures and an explanation for the delay.
- **Quantity of mercury/mercury compounds released to land and water** from each of the relevant sources or link to inventory data base website, or date inventory will be completed and any explanation for the delay if Convention compliance deadline has already passed.

Reporting Burden?

- All governments are subject to the Article 9 obligations, but many developing nations may **not** have significant sources of mercury releases to land and water not otherwise addressed under the ASGM and waste Articles (Articles 7 and 11), and thus may not identify relevant sources.

Data already collected?

- **Initial data will be obtained through baseline assessments** and ratification processes addressing Article 9 obligations.
- The development of control measures and the preparation/maintenance of inventories are Article 9 obligations.

Data otherwise available?

- There is **no other mechanism currently available to obtain the needed data**. UNEP had prepared a global assessment addressing releases to land and water, but since Parties may select different relevant source categories under the Convention, it may be very challenging to perform a similar study covering relevant sources as identified by the Parties.

Conclusion: Reporting on measures and reductions in releases to land and water will facilitate an evaluation of Convention effectiveness. If this information is not provided under Article 21, it may be very challenging to obtain this information under alternative mechanisms.

Article 10 Interim Mercury Storage

What is the most important information the COP and other stakeholders need to know about Convention compliance and effectiveness?

- Measures taken to ensure environmentally sound interim storage, including applicability to any large stocks identified under Article 3.

Reporting Burden?

- **Only a small number of governments** are expected to have large stocks, but additional governments will be subject to storage obligations due to accumulation of mercury in smaller quantities.

Data already collected?

- Storage needs are **evaluated as part of baseline assessments** in MIAs and ratification processes.

Data otherwise available?

- There is **no other mechanism currently available** to obtain this information.

Conclusion: Assuming data on large stocks is otherwise provided under Article 3, Article 10 reporting can focus on the measures undertaken to ensure any interim storage is environmentally sound. This is a straightforward reporting obligation linked to the core compliance aspect of the Article, not available otherwise.

Article 11 Mercury Wastes

What is the most important information the COP and other stakeholders need to know about Convention compliance and effectiveness?

- Measures adopted to ensure compliance with Paragraph 3 for the categories of wastes generated within the country.

Reporting Burden?

- **All governments are obligated to comply and report**, although countries without mercury retorts or industrial process wastes, who are also Parties to the Basel Convention, will report on a narrower set of wastes and associated measures.

Data already collected?

- The types of mercury wastes generated, and associated national management capacities and requirements, were components of baseline assessments and ratification processes. **Many of these wastes are already designated hazardous wastes under national law and subject to hazardous waste management standards.**

Data otherwise available?

- There is **no other mechanism currently available** to obtain this information.

Conclusion: This is a straightforward reporting obligation linked to the core compliance aspect of the Article, not available otherwise.

Layout and Design:

