

RAPID CHANGES IN MERCURY SUPPLY AND TRADE REQUIRE FREQUENT MONITORING

Causes of rapid change in supply or trade	Examples	Speed with which significant change may occur
Decommissioning mercury-cell chlor- alkali plants	When a chlor-alkali plant using the mercury-cell process is closed, a large quantity of elemental mercury may be recovered from the plant. The amount of mercury is proportional to the plant production capacity, and may vary from tens to hundreds of metric tons.	6 months or less
Mobilization of existing mercury stockpile	In 2016 a Russian company offered specialty metals traders a stock of 14 000 flasks (approx. 483 metric tons) of reportedly post-1990 Kyrgyzstan mercury.	6 months or less
New trade (import or export) restrictions	The EU export ban eliminated the potential annual export from the EU of about 650 metric tons of mercury per year. The USA export ban had a smaller but similar effect. Core mercury trading activities shifted mainly to Asia. Additional countries recently enacted or are considering export bans.	12 months or less
	When Peru placed restrictions on its imports of mercury in 2014, there were rapid changes in documented imports, decreasing from 169 metric tons in 2013, to 12 tons in 2015. As documented imports declined, however, mercury may have also reached Peru through informal routes.	12-24 months
New primary mercury mining	Indonesia and Mexico have experienced a recent and substantial surge in production and exports resulting from new primary mercury mining activity. Estimates are in the hundreds of metric tons for each country.	12-24 months