FIRST FULL NATIONAL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY 2021

MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

REPORTING PERIOD:
16 August 2017 to 31 December 2020

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party
Brazil

Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited
8 August 2017

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party
6 November 2017

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution
IBAMA (Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources)

Title of National Focal Point
Director of Environmental Quality

Name of National Focal Point
Carolina Fiorillo Mariani

Mailing address
SCEN Trecho 2, Sede de Ibama, 70818-900, Brasilia/DF, Brazil

Telephone number
(+55) 61 3316-1592

Fax number
{Empty}

E-mail
mercuriometalico.sede@ibama.gov.br

Second E-mail
diqua.sede@ibama.gov.br

Web page
{Empty}

3. Information about the contact officer submitting the reporting format if different from the above

Focal Point is submitting the national report

- ○ Information is submitted by the national focal point
- ◉ Information is submitted through the national focal point by the contact officer

a3_subsection

Full name of the institution
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Title of contact officer
Head of the Division of the Environment II

Name of contact officer
André Dunham Maciel

Mailing address
Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco H, Anexo I, 4° andar, Brasília, Brasilia , Brazil

Telephone number
(+55) 61 2030-9290

Fax number
{Empty}

E-mail
dclima@itamaraty.gov.br

Second E-mail
matheus.bastos@itamaraty.gov.br

Web page
{Empty}

▼ ART. 3: MERCURY SUPPLY SOURCES AND TRADE

3.1. Does the party have any primary mercury mines that were operating within its territory at the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Additional information on this question if needed
{Empty}

3.2. Does the party have any primary mercury mines that are now in operation that were not in operation at the time of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

3.3. Has the party endeavoured to identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons and sources of mercury supply generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year that are located within its territory?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

If the party answered No above, please explain.
The individual stocks identified do not exceed 50 metric tons and nor the sources of mercury supply generate stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year.

3.4. Does the party have excess mercury available from the decommissioning of chlor-alkali facilities?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

3.5. *Has the party received consent, or relied on a general notification of consent, in accordance with article 3, including any required certification from importing non-parties, for all exports of mercury from the party's territory in the reporting period?

- ☐ Yes, exports to parties
- ☐ Yes, exports to non-parties
- ☑ No

Additional information if needed
{Empty}

3.6. Has the party allowed the import of mercury from a non-party?

- ◉ No
- ○ Yes
- ○ The importing party has relied on paragraph 7 of article 3

Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

Brazil has imported que following quantities of mercury from 2017 to 2021:
2017 - 15.276 kilos
2018 - 21.218 kilos
2019 - 20.115 kilos
2020 - 12.386 kilos
2021 - zero
Source: Comex Stat - Ministry of Economy All imports come from Mexico and Japan.

▼ ART. 4: MERCURY-ADDED PRODUCTS

4.1. Has the party taken any appropriate measures to not allow the manufacture, import or export of mercury-added products listed in Part I of Annex A of the Convention after the phase-out date specified for those products?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ Yes (implementing paragraph 2 of article 4)

If yes, please provide information on the measures.
CONAMA Resolution No. 401 of 11/04/2008 establishes the maximum limits for lead, cadmium and mercury for cells and batteries sold in the national territory and the criteria and standards for their environmentally sound management, and other measures. In Brazil the use of mercury in pesticides is prohibited.

The Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (ANVISA) issued the following RDCs on the matter:

Cosmetics: Resolution RDC 528/2021, which provides the list of allowed substances used as preservative in products for personal hygiene, cosmetics and perfumes, internalizing MERCOSUR Resolution GMC n 35/20. The RDC 528/2021 totally excludes Mercury. The RDC 83/2016 prohibits the use of Mercury and compounds in products for personal hygiene, cosmetics, and perfumes. Link: https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/resolucao-de-diretoria-colegiada-rdc-n-528-de-4-de-agosto-de-2021-337561592

Pesticides, biocides and antiseptics: ANVISA does not allow the use of Mercury in pesticides and biocides. Information on authorized monographies are available at: https://www.gov.br/anvisa/pt-br/setorregulado/regularizacao/agrotoxicos/monografias/monografias-autorizadas-por-letra. Regarding antiseptics, ANVISA published the Resolution RE 528/2001 which prohibits the use of Mercury.

Thermometers and Sphygmomanometers: The Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency – ANVISA published the RDC 145/2017 which prohibits the use of thermometers and sphygmomanometers containing Mercury, in health services. ANVISA also published a communication for Brazilian people in order to guide about the caution with Mercury: http://antigo.anvisa.gov.br/resultado-de-busca?p_p_id=101&p_p_lifecycle=0&p_p_state=maximized&p_p_mode=view&p_p_col_id=column-1&p_p_col_count=1&_101_struts_action=%2Fasset_publisher%2Fview_content&_101_assetEntryId=5222296&_101_type=content&_101_groupId=219201&_101_urlde-mercurio-esta-proibido-em-produtos-para-saude&inheritRedirect=true

https://www.in.gov.br/materia/-/asset_publisher/Kujrw0TZC2Mb/content/id/20117500/do1-2017-03-22-resolucao-rdc-n-145-de-21-de-marco-de-2017-20117423

ANVISA and the Brazilian Ministry of Health published a document in order to inform health services about the sound management of such prohibited products, according to the Resolution RDC 222/2018 on the management of wastes in health services. Link: https://bvsms.saude.gov.br/bvs/saudelegis/anvisa/2018/rdc0222_28_03_2018.pdf

4.3. Has the party taken two or more measures for the mercury-added products listed in Part II of Annex A in accordance with the provisions set out therein?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

If yes, please provide information on the measures.
On dental amalgam, the Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency – ANVISA published the RDC 173/2017, which prohibits manufacturing, import, marketing and use in health services of Mercury and not encapsulated amalgam powder for odontology.

4.4. Has the party taken measures to prevent the incorporation into assembled products of mercury-added products whose manufacture, import and export are not allowed under article 4?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

4.5. Has the party discouraged the manufacture and the distribution in commerce of mercury-added products not covered by any known use in accordance with article 4, paragraph 6?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

If no, has there been an assessment of the risks and benefits of the product that demonstrates environmental or health benefits? Has the party provided to the secretariat, as appropriate, information on any such product?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ ART. 5: MANUFACTURING PROCESSES IN WHICH MERCURY OR MERCURY COMPOUNDS ARE USED

5.1. Are there facilities within the territory of the party that use mercury or mercury compounds for the processes listed in Annex B of the Minamata Convention in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 5 of the Convention?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No
- ( ) I do not know

If yes, please provide information on measures taken to address emissions and releases of mercury or mercury compounds from such facilities.
There are four chlor-alkali facilities in Brazil that use mercury. Brazil has produced the inventory of Mercury emissions and releases, which can be found at: http://diretoriopre.mma.gov.br/index.php/category/69-gef-001062-03-01-desenvolvimento-de-avaliacao-inicial-da-convencao-de-minamata-sobre-mercurio-no-brasil?doc=2
https://www.escolhas.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Invent%C3%A1rio-das-emiss%C3%B5es-de-merc%C3%BArio.pdf

If available, please provide information on the number and type of facilities and the estimated annual amount of mercury or mercury compounds used in those facilities.
There are four chlor-alkali facilities in Brazil that use Mercury. Brazil has produced the inventory of Mercury emissions and releases, and identification of contaminated sites, which can be found at
http://diretoriopre.mma.gov.br/index.php/category/69-gef-001062-03-01-desenvolvimento-de-avaliacao-inicial-da-convencao-de-minamata-sobre-mercurio-no-brasil?doc=2
https://www.escolhas.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Invent%C3%A1rio-das-emiss%C3%B5es-de-merc%C3%BArio.pdf
According to information from ABICLOR, in 2017 the consumption of replacement mercury in cells was around 17 (seventeen) tons.

Please provide information on how much mercury (in metric tons) is used in the processes listed in the two first entries of Part II of Annex B in the last year of the reporting period.
For the activity of production of chlor-alkali after the deactivation of mercury cells in 2025 whose production ban with the use of mercury cells will take place in 2025, it is estimated that the mercury residues to be generated will be in the order of 260 (two hundred and sixty) tons (ABICLOR - 2018).

The information was obtained from the document "International and national overview on procedures and practices adopted for the environmentally sound management of metallic mercury waste", page 77, of December 2018, which was part of the MIA Project - Minamata Initial Assessment, of the Brazilian Ministry of Environment.

In addition, these are the quantities of mercury imported in the reporting period:

2017 - 15.276 kg
2018 - 21.218 kg
2019 - 20.115 kg
2020 - 12.386 kg
2021 - zero

5.2. Are measures in place to not allow the use of mercury or mercury compounds in manufacturing processes listed in Part I of Annex B after the phase-out date specified in that Annex for the individual process?

CHLOR-ALKALI PRODUCTION

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No
- ○ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

ACETALDEHYDE PRODUCTION IN WHICH MERCURY OR MERCURY COMPOUNDS ARE USED AS A CATALYST

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ◉ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

If no to either of the questions above, has the party registered for an exemption pursuant to article 6?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

5.3. Are measures in place to restrict the use of mercury or mercury compounds in the processes listed in Part II of Annex B in accordance with the provisions set out therein?

VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER PRODUCTION

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ◉ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

SODIUM OR POTASSIUM METHYLATE OR ETHYLATE

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ◉ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

PRODUCTION OF POLYURETHANE USING MERCURY-CONTAINING CATALYSTS

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ◉ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

5.4. Is there any use of mercury or mercury compounds in a facility using the manufacturing processes listed in Annex B that did not exist prior to the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

5.5. Is there any facility that has been developed using any other manufacturing process in which mercury or mercury compounds are intentionally used that did not exist prior to the date of entry into force of the Convention?

Yes

No

Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ ART. 7: ARTISANAL AND SMALL-SCALE GOLD MINING

7.1. Have steps been taken to reduce, and where feasible eliminate, the use of mercury and mercury compounds in, and the emissions and releases to the environment of mercury from, artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing subject to article 7 within your territory?

Yes

No

There is no artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing subject to article 7 in which mercury amalgamation is used in the territory

If yes, please provide information on the steps.

Working Group - WG "Garimpo" - In July 2019, a Working Group was created by the Ministry of Mines and Energy to study the mining concession regime. The Working Group held meetings with various entities related to the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (MAPE) sector, participated in public hearings, went on technical visits, and analyzed public policies, data and relevant legislation. As a result of the work, the WG prepared a structured report that includes a socioeconomic overview of mining in the country; mineral, environmental and gold purchase and sale legislation; and final considerations and recommendations. The recommendations were about the following topics: Mining process; Environmental management; Informality; Traceability of gold.
In order to comply with the recommendations, WG also recommended the folowwing actions to the Federal Government:
• To strengthen the National Mining Agency, as an institution and in terms of administrative issues, once this Agency plays a central role in the governance of the sector;
• To establish an official and mutual institutional commitment to provides security to gold miners and to support the conformity of the ASGM activity to the standards of social, economic and environmental sustainability, in a broad effort to formalize it;
• To create technical centers and credit lines related to the formalization commitment;
• To define strategies to strengthen associativism to provide information and technical and administrative instruction for the best functioning of each enterprise;
• To create a committee that brings together permanently and in constant contact with the regional reality (local needs and priorities demand differentiated actions), ASGM and the areas of health and the environment; education, science and technology, safety at work, and regional development; and to be responsible for addressing problems and leveraging the sector's potential, by encouraging the ASGM to solve the region's social problems;
• To intermediate and to provide parameters for the relationship between small and large mining, encouraging mutual trust;
• To control and certify the extraction and legal trade of minerals from the mines.

2. Developing National Action Plan (NAP) for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Brazil - NAP Minamata - Brazil is already in the process of developing its NAP. The development of the Plan will be carried out through non-reimbursable funds from the Global Environment Facility - GEF, without any financial burden for Brazilian government.
After sending the Letter of Consultation by the highest registered authority of Ministry of Mines and Energy, the Letter of Endorsement was sent by the Financial Coordination of Secretariat for International Affairs of Ministry of Economy to the United Nations Environment Agency - UNEP in Geneva. The process is now pending on the arrangements between the UNEP and the GEF.

7.2. Has the party determined and notified the secretariat that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing within its territory is more than insignificant?

Yes

No

7.3. Has the party developed and implemented a national action plan and submitted it to the secretariat?

Yes

No

In progress

7.4. Attach your most recent review that must be completed under paragraph 3 (c) of article 7, unless it is not yet due

{Empty}

7.5. Supplemental: Has the party cooperated with other countries or relevant intergovernmental organizations or other entities to achieve the objective of this article?

Yes

No

Please provide information

IGF Guidance for Governments: Managing artisanal and small-scale mining - The Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) in Brazil is a long-established activity, which since the XVII century has been influencing Brazil's cultural heritage as few economic activities have done. In this regard, the production of the guide was an extremely important and especial process for Brazilian's government.
In this sense, the IGF Guidance for Governments: Managing artisanal and small-scale mining was published in September 2019, and intended to provide tools so governments can effectively develop, implement, and monitor the ASGM's management.
The IGF's program is designed to engage local governments and agents that experience the daily life of the sector, and it is a decisive tool to influence public agents by showing that the ASGM is not just an economic issue, but mainly a complex social activity, which must receive a multidisciplinary attention to tackle its problems and achieve sustainable development.
Furthermore, the workshops organized by IGF made clear the importance that the dialogue between the activities' different stakeholders has to yield better solutions to the sector.
In addition, the IGF guide allowed the establishment of a discussion platform to present the reality of the communities, and provide a better recognition of the idiosyncrasies of each region and integrate the different stakeholders in the decision-making process. The ASGM in Brazil is keeping in mind that there is a lot of work to enter in a new phase to achieve sustainable development.

Please provide information
{Empty}

Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ ART. 8: EMISSIONS

8.1. Identify any Annex D source categories for which there are new sources of emissions of mercury or mercury compounds as defined in paragraph 2 (c) of article 8.

For each of those source categories describe the measures in place, including the effectiveness of such measures, to implement the requirements of paragraph 4 of article 8.

☑ Coal-fired power plants

Coal-fired power plants
CONAMA Resolution No. 08/90 provides for the establishment of maximum limits for the emission of pollutants into the air for external combustion processes from fixed sources of pollution.

☑ Coal-fired industrial boilers

Coal-fired industrial boilers
CONAMA Resolution No. 08/90 provides for the establishment of maximum limits for the emission of pollutants into the air for external combustion processes from fixed sources of pollution.

☐ Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals

☑ Waste incineration facilities

Waste incineration facilities
CONAMA Resolution No. 316/2002, of 10/29/2002, which establishes that waste incineration and co-incineration systems must comply with the maximum limit of 0.28 mg/Nm³ for atmospheric emission of mercury, cadmium and thallium

☑ Cement clinker production facilities

Cement clinker production facilities
For the cement sector, by CONAMA Resolution 499/2020, the kilns that carry out the co-processing of waste are required to measure mercury emissions. It imposes a limit of 0.05 mg/Nm3 corrected to 7% O2 (dry base) of mercury emissions. Link: https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/resolucao-conama/mma-n-499-de-6-de-outubro-de-2020-281790575

Has the party required the use of best available techniques or best environmental practices (BAT/BEP) to control and where feasible reduce emissions for new sources no later than 5 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

○ Yes

◉ No

Please explain
Due to the different requisites of environmental licensing in Brazilian subnational authorities, it is still not possible to assure that BAT/BEP is entirely applicable or controlled throughout the Brazilian territory.

Attach relevant documentation
{Empty}

8.2. Identify any Annex D source categories for which there are existing sources of emissions of mercury or mercury compounds as defined in paragraph 2 (e) of article 8.

For each of those source categories, select and provide details on the measures implemented under paragraph 5 of article 8 and explain the progress that these applied measures have achieved in reducing emissions over time in your territory:

▼ COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS

☐ A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources

☑ Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources

☐ Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources

☐ Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions

☐ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
Coal fired power plants do not have any specific parameters regarding the emission of mercury into the atmosphere. However, the Brazilian federal legislation CONAMA Resolution No. 08/1990, is applicable as a reference in the absence of a specific regulation. This regulation allows that the environmental institutions responsible for the licensing process can require specific measures on mercury emissions, when pertinent. However, it depends on each case.

Progress
Regulation into force.

▼ COAL-FIRED INDUSTRIAL BOILERS

☐ A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources

- [ ] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- [ ] Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
Coal fired industrial boilers do not have any specific parameters regarding the emission of mercury into the atmosphere. However, the Brazilian federal legislation CONAMA Resolution No. 08/1990, is applicable as a reference in the absence of a specific regulation. This regulation allows that the environmental institutions responsible for the licensing process can require specific measures on mercury emissions, when pertinent. However, it depends on each case.

Progress
Regulation into force.

▼ SMELTING AND ROASTING PROCESSES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF NON-FERROUS METALS

- [ ] A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- [ ] Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
{Empty}

Progress
{Empty}

▼ WASTE INCINERATION FACILITIES

- [ ] A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- [ ] Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
CONAMA Resolution No. 316/2002, of 10/29/2002, which establishes that waste incineration and co-incineration systems must comply with the maximum limit of 0.28 mg/Nm³ for atmospheric emission of mercury, cadmium and thallium.

Progress
Regulation in force.

▼ CEMENT CLINKER PRODUCTION FACILITIES

- [x] A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- [ ] Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
For the cement sector, by CONAMA Resolution 499/2020, the kilns that carry out the co-processing of waste are required to measure mercury emissions. It imposes a limit of 0.05 mg/Nm3 corrected to 7% O2 (dry base) of mercury emissions. Link: https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/resolucao-conama/mma-n-499-de-6-de-outubro-de-2020-281790575

Progress
{Empty}

Have the measures for existing sources under paragraph 5 of article 8 been implemented no later than 10 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

8.3. Has the party prepared an inventory of emissions from relevant sources within 5 years of entry into force of the Convention for it?

- (●) Yes

- [ ] No
- [ ] Have not been a party for 5 years

If yes, when was the inventory last updated?
Fri, 03/01/2019 - 00:00

Please indicate where this inventory is available
The Brazilian inventory can be found at:
http://diretoriopre.mma.gov.br/index.php/category/69-gef-001062-03-01-desenvolvimento-de-avaliacao-inicial-da-convencao-de-minamata-sobre-mercurio-no-brasil?doc=2
https://www.escolhas.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Invent%C3%A1rio-das-emiss%C3%B5es-de-merc%C3%BArio.pdf

Attach
{Empty}

8.4. Has the party chosen to establish criteria to identify relevant sources covered within a source category?

- [ ] Yes
- [x] No

8.5. Has the party chosen to prepare a national plan setting out the measures to be taken to control emissions from relevant sources and its expected targets, goals and outcomes?

- [ ] Yes
- [x] No

Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ ART. 9: RELEASES

9.1. Are there, within the party's territory, relevant sources of releases as defined in paragraph 2 (b) of article 9?

- [ ] Yes
- [x] No
- [ ] I do not know

9.2. Has the party established an inventory of releases from relevant sources within 5 years of entry into force of the convention for it?

- [x] Yes
- [ ] Relevant sources do not exist in the territory
- [ ] Have not been a party for 5 years
- [ ] No

When was the inventory last updated?
2019-03-01

Please indicate where this inventory is available
http://diretoriopre.mma.gov.br/index.php/category/69-gef-001062-03-01-desenvolvimento-de-avaliacao-inicial-da-convencao-de-minamata-sobre-mercurio-no-brasil?doc=2

https://www.escolhas.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Invent%C3%A1rio-das-emiss%C3%B5es-de-merc%C3%BArio.pdf

Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ ART. 10: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND INTERIM STORAGE OF MERCURY, OTHER THAN WASTE MERCURY

10.1. Has the party taken measures to ensure that the interim storage of non-waste mercury and mercury compounds intended for a use allowed to a party under the Convention is undertaken in an environmentally sound manner?

- [ ] Yes
- [x] No
- [ ] I do not know

Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ ART. 11: MERCURY WASTES

11.1. Have measures outlined in article 11, paragraph 3, been implemented for the party's mercury waste?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Please describe the measures implemented pursuant to paragraph 3, and please also describe the effectiveness of those measures.
Brazil implements the technical guidelines for the environmentally sound management of wastes consisting of elemental mercury and wastes containing or contaminated with mercury from the Basel Convention.

By determination of Law 6,938, of August 31, 1981, which instituted the National Environmental Policy, regulated by Decree No. 97634, of April 10, 1989, it is the responsibility of the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama) the control of trade, production and import of metallic mercury.

Since there is no primary production of mercury in Brazil, it enters the domestic market through imports, being primarily used in the production of caustic soda, chlorine, in dental fillings, in electronic equipment (fluorescent lamps, electrical conductors), in hospital and laboratory equipment and procedures, in addition to various other activities.

In the case of gold mining, the use of metallic mercury is only allowed upon environmental licensing by the competent body, as established in Decree 97.507, of February 13, 1989.

All those who use the substance to carry out their activities must be registered in the Federal Technical Register of Potentially Polluting Activities and/or Users of Environmental Resources (CTF/APP), where they must inform the purchase, sale, production and import of the substance, in in line with Ibama Normative Instruction No. 8, of May 8, 2015.

11.2. Are there facilities for final disposal of waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds in the party's territory?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No
- ( ) I do not know

Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ ART. 12: CONTAMINATED SITES

12.1. Has the party endeavoured to develop strategies for identifying and assessing sites contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds in its territory?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Please elaborate
Brazil has produced the inventory of Mercury emissions and releases, and identification of contaminated sites, which is available at https://www.escolhas.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Invent%C3%A1rio-das-emiss%C3%B5es-de-merc%C3%BArio.pdf

Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ ART. 13: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISM

13.1. Has the party undertaken to provide, within its capabilities, resources in respect of those national activities that are intended to implement the Convention in accordance with its national policies, priorities, plans and programmes?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Please specify
The Brazilian Government has undertaken several initiatives to mainstream the Convention in its national policies, priorities, and programmes, including through the provision of resources for the ministries and agencies that are directly involved in therein. The Annual Budget Law (LOA) establishes the Union's Budgets, through which the federal government's revenues are estimated and expenditures fixed. In its elaboration, it is up to the National Congress to evaluate and adjust the Executive Power's proposal, as it does with the Budget Guidelines Law (LDO) and the Pluriannual Plan (PPA). In its turn, the PPA is a governmental planning instrument that defines the guidelines, objectives and goals of the federal public administration for a four-year horizon.
In the PPA 2016/2019, for instance, the Programme "2041 - Geology, Mining and Mineral Transformation" - which includes goals to increase the level of sustainability of the Mineral Sector, including the incorporation of good practices in mining activities, through articulations with public and private organizations, in socio-environmental policies, planning instruments territorial and economic development and environmental conservation plans - was responsible for the execution of about BRL 147,000,000.00 (2016-2020) (SIGA BRASIL, 2021).

Please provide comments, if any.
{Empty}

13.2. Supplemental: Has the party, within its capabilities, contributed to the mechanism referred to in paragraph 5 of article 13?

◉ Yes

○ No

Please specify
Within its capabilities and according to its international commitments, Brazil contributed a total of USD $ 6 million during the 7th replenishment process of the GEF.

Please provide comments, if any.
{Empty}

13.3. Supplemental: Has the party provided financial resources to assist developing-country parties and/or parties with economies in transition in the implementation of the Convention through other bilateral, regional and multilateral sources or channels?

○ Yes

◉ No

Please specify
Brazil is a developing country Party to the Minamata Convention.

Please provide comments, if any.
{Empty}

Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ ART. 14: CAPACITY-BUILDING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

14.1. Has the party cooperated to provide capacity-building or technical assistance, pursuant to article 14, to another party to the Convention?

○ Yes

◉ No

Please specify
NA

14.2. Supplemental: Has the party received capacity-building or technical assistance pursuant to article 14?

○ Yes

◉ No

Please specify
No capacity-building or technical assistance pursuant to article 14 was received during the reporting period.

Please provide comments, if any.
{Empty}

14.3. Has the party promoted and facilitated the development, transfer and diffusion of and access to, up-to-date environmentally sound alternative technologies?

○ Yes

◉ No

○ Other

Please specify
NA

Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ ART. 16: HEALTH ASPECTS

16.1. Have measures been taken to provide information to the public on exposure to mercury in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 16?

◉ Yes

○ No

Supplemental: If yes, describe the measures that have been taken.
Within the scope of article 16, it is worth noting that the Brazilian Ministry of Health structured and has made efforts to implement the actions of the Sectoral Plan for the Implementation of the Minamata Convention, which aims to meet the recommendations and obligations brought by the Minamata Convention on health aspects , in addition to expanding and strengthening institutional and technical capacities to identify, diagnose, treat and monitor populations at risk; reduce and eliminate risks to human health and the environment arising from products and by-products that contain Hg; and expand the population's knowledge about the harm and risks associated with the use of products and by-products containing Hg, so that it can also be an active part of the

management improvement process.

• The Minamata Convention's Sectoral Implementation Plan consists of 29 actions and is divided into 6 axes:
o Axis 1: Measures to strengthen the regulatory framework and institutional capacity to contribute to the process of implementing the Minamata Convention on Mercury;
o Axis 2: Inventory management of equipment and supplies and activities that contain or use mercury;
o Axis 3: Information dissemination measures and public awareness;
o Axis 4: Measures of attention, surveillance and health promotion for populations exposed and potentially exposed to mercury;
Axis 5: Development of international cooperation to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury in the health sector;
o Axis 6: Development of research related to the effects of mercury on health and the environment.

The actions, indicators, persons responsible and deadlines for the Sectorial Plan can be consulted on the link <http://www.cesteh.ensp.fiocruz.br/sites/default/files/plano_convencao_minimata_mercurio_2020.pdf>

16.2. Have any other measures been taken to protect human health in accordance with article 16?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Supplemental: If yes, describe the measures that have been taken.
Among the actions of the Sectorial Plan is the elaboration of a clinical protocol and therapeutic guidelines for mercury poisoning, whose approach encompasses the diagnosis, treatment and monitoring of the patient, in addition to recommendations for health surveillance of populations exposed and potentially exposed to mercury. The completion of the protocol is scheduled for the first half of 2022.

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ ART. 17: INFORMATION EXCHANGE

17.1. Has the party facilitated the exchange of information referred to in article 17, paragraph 1?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Please provide more information, if any
Brazil is part of regional initiatives on chemicals, which includes exchange of information on mercury, including, among others, the MERCOSUR 2021–2024 Action Plan on the management of chemicals and their products (adopted in the LXIX Meeting of SG-6) and the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) workshops and technical cooperation sessions.

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ ART. 18: PUBLIC INFORMATION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

18.1. Have measures been taken to promote and facilitate the provision to the public of the kinds of information listed in article 18, paragraph 1?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

If yes, please indicate the measures that have been taken and the effectiveness of those measures
The actions referring to article 18 are distributed in the following axes in the Sectorial Plan:
Axis 3: measures to disseminate information and raise public awareness;
Axis 4: measures for attention, surveillance and health promotion for populations exposed and potentially exposed to mercury;
Axis 5: development of international cooperation to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury in the health sector;
o Axis 6: development of research related to the effects of mercury on health and the environment.

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ ART. 19: RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING

19.1. Has the party undertaken any research, development and monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 19?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

If yes, please describe these actions
Axis 6 of the Sectoral Plan refers to research related to the effects of mercury on health and the environment, whose lines of research are being redesigned within the scope of the Elaborating Group of the sectorial plan for the implementation of the Minamata Convention and the General Coordination of Surveillance in Environmental Health of the Ministry of Health, with the intention of composing a research notice to be published and funded by the Ministry of Health in 2022.

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ COMMENTS

Part C: Comments regarding possible challenges in meeting the objectives of the Convention (Art. 21, para. 1)

{Empty}

▼ SUPPLEMENTAL – ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Supplemental: Part D: Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

{Empty}