

# FIRST FULL NATIONAL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY 2021



## DISCLAIMER

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## REPORTING PERIOD:

16 August 2017 to 31 December 2020

## UNOFFICIAL ENGLISH TRANSLATION

### ▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

## 1. Information on the party

### Name of party

China

### Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited

31 August 2016

### Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party

16 August 2017

## 2. Information on the national focal point

### Full name of the institution

Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China

### Title of National Focal Point

Director

### Name of National Focal Point

Chen Haijun

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### 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

#### ▼ 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

a) The anticipated date of closure of the mine(s): (month, year) OR

Month  
August

Year  
2032

b) The date upon which the mine(s) closed: (month, year)

Month  
August

Year  
2021

c) \*Total amount mined \_\_\_\_\_ metric tons per year

2017	85000
2018	144500
2019	134000
2020	109100
2021	

#### Additional information on this question if needed

1. Estimated mine closure date: before August 15, 2032.
2. According to the report format, one can choose to fill in the above estimated mine closing date or the mine closed date, and China only filled in (a). Since the online filling tool requires that item (b) cannot be blank, the date filled in above were not filled in by China.

**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

### **ba34\_subsection**

\*If the party answered Yes to Question 3 above:

**i. Please attach the results of your endeavor or indicate where it is available on the internet, unless unchanged from a previous reporting round.**

The results China endeavoured to find out are as follows:

1. There are 5 enterprises with inventories of more than 50 tons of mercury or mercury compounds and annual inventories of more than 10 tons, and the total annual mercury inventory is 188.19 tons.
2. The last assessment date is December 31, 2020

**i. Please attach the results of your endeavor or indicate where it is available on the internet, unless unchanged from a previous reporting round.**

{Empty}

**ii. Supplemental: Please provide any related information, for example on the use or disposal of mercury from such stocks and sources.**

{Empty}

**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

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#### ▼ 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.

(I) Provide information on the measures as follows:

(1) Announcement on the entry into force of the Minamata Convention on Mercury (Announcement No. 38 of 2017) requires that the production, import and export of mercury-containing products listed in the annex were prohibited from January 1, 2021 (except manufacture of mercury-containing thermometers and mercury-containing sphygmomanometers).

[http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgg/201708/t20170816\\_419736.htm](http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgg/201708/t20170816_419736.htm)

(2) The Ministry of Commerce, the General Administration of Customs, and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment jointly issued the "Catalogue of Goods Prohibited for Imports" (the seventh batch) and the Catalogue of Goods Prohibited for Export (the sixth batch), which requires the prohibition of the import and export of controlled mercury-added products.

<http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/article/b/c/202012/20201203027805.shtml>

(3) Notice of the General Department of the State Food and Drug Administration on the implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury requires that from January 1, 2026, the production of mercury-containing thermometers and mercury-containing sphygmomanometers should be completely banned.

<https://www.nmpa.gov.cn/xxgk/fgwj/gzwj/gzwjylqx/20201016150908105.html>

(II) The products registered for exemption are as follows : The production of mercury-containing thermometers and mercury-containing sphygmomanometers applied for exempt in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention.

<https://www.mercuryconvention.org/en/parties/exemptions>

### 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.**

The information on the measures provided is as follows:

(1) The Health Commission has issued the Action Plan for Healthy Oral Health (2019–2025) to further strengthen the work of healthy oral cavity and improve the oral health awareness and behavioral capacity of the public.

[http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2019-02/16/content\\_5366239.htm](http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2019-02/16/content_5366239.htm)

(2) The National Development and Reform Commission revised and published the "Industrial Structure Adjustment Guidance Catalogue (2019 Version)", which classified the construction, alternation or expansion of equipment for the production of dental amalgam as restricted.

[http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2019-11/06/content\\_5449193.htm](http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2019-11/06/content_5449193.htm)

(3) Water Pollutant Discharge Standard for Medical Institutions (GB 18466–2005), which clarifies the total mercury discharge limit.

[http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/shjbh/swwrpfzb/200601/t20060101\\_69193.htm](http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/shjbh/swwrpfzb/200601/t20060101_69193.htm)

(4) Dental amalgam separator (YY 0835–2011) specified requirements and test methods for amalgam separators connected to dental equipment in dental treatment centers, specified the efficiency of amalgam separators according to retention level of amalgam based on laboratory tests, and specified the test procedures of that efficiency.

#### **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

**If yes, please provide information on the measures.**

The information on the measures provided is as follows:

(1) Announcement on the entry into force of the Minamata Convention on Mercury (Announcement No. 38 of 2017) set clear requirements for the production, import and export of mercury-added products.

[http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgg/201708/t20170816\\_419736.htm](http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgg/201708/t20170816_419736.htm)

(2) The Ministry of Commerce, the General Administration of Customs, and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment jointly issued the "Catalogue of Goods Prohibited for Imports" (the seventh batch) and The "Catalogue of Goods Prohibited from Export" (the sixth batch), which set clear requirements for the import and export of mercury-added products.

<http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/article/b/c/202012/20201203027805.shtml>

#### **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 yes, please provide information on the measures.**

The National Development and Reform Commission revised and issued the "Industrial Structure Adjustment Guidance Catalogue (2019 Version)", which put forward requirements for the elimination of more mercury-added products beyond the requirements of the Convention.

[http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2019-11/06/content\\_5449193.htm](http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2019-11/06/content_5449193.htm)

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

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▼ 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.

The measures provided are as follows:

(1) Emission Standard of Pollutants for Caustic Alkali and Polyvinyl Chloride Industry (GB15581-2016)  
[http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/dqhjbh/dqgdwrywrwpfbz/201608/t20160830\\_363267.shtml](http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/dqhjbh/dqgdwrywrwpfbz/201608/t20160830_363267.shtml)

(2) Technical Policies for the Prevention and Control of Mercury Pollution  
<http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgg/201512/W020151228354146683266.pdf>

(3) Technical Specifications for Application and Issuance of Pollutant Permit Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Industry (HJ 1036-2019)  
[http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/pwxk/201908/t20190824\\_729945.shtml](http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/pwxk/201908/t20190824_729945.shtml)

(4) Measures on Clean Production Audits (Order No. 38 of the Ministry of Environmental Protection)  
[http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/gwy/201611/t20161123\\_368114.htm](http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/gwy/201611/t20161123_368114.htm)

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.

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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.

The estimated average annual use of mercury or mercury compounds in vinyl chloride monomer production facilities in 2019-2020 is 670-790 tons.

**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)

### 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)

**If yes, please provide information on these measures.**

The information on the measures provided is as follows:

- (1) Announcement on the entry into force of the Minamata Convention on Mercury (Announcement No. 38 of 2017) clarifies that from August 16, 2017, using mercury and mercury compounds as a catalyst in newly built vinyl chloride monomer production processes or using mercury-containing catalyst are prohibited. In 2020, the mercury consumption per unit product of vinyl chloride monomer production process reduced by 50% compared with 2010. [http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgg/201708/t20170816\\_419736.htm](http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgg/201708/t20170816_419736.htm)
- (2) The National Development and Reform Commission revised and issued the "Industrial Structure Adjustment Guidance Catalogue (2019 Version)", which classified the construction of acetylene method PVC production facilities as restricted. [http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2019-11/06/content\\_5449193.htm](http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2019-11/06/content_5449193.htm)
- (3) Opinions on Strengthening Pollution Prevention and Control in Heavy Metal Industries (Huan Soil [2018] No. 22) requires calcium carbide method PVC industries and enterprises to develop and implement plans to halve the intensity of mercury use. <http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/gtfwyhxpj/zjshjgl/201904/P020190410530391365756.pdf>
- (4) Technical Policy for the Prevention and Control of Mercury Pollution (Announcement No. 90 of 2015), proposed policy requirements for mercury pollution control technology in the calcium carbide method PVC production industry. <http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgg/201512/W020151228354146683266.pdf>
- (5) Measures on Clean Production Audits (Ministry of Environmental Protection Order No. 38) [http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/gwy/201611/t20161123\\_368114.htm](http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/gwy/201611/t20161123_368114.htm)

#### 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**

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### ▼ 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.**

(I) The information on the measures provided is as follows:

(1) The State Council issued the "Decision of the State Council on Several Issues Concerning Environmental Protection" (Guo Fa [1996] No. 31). The local government at or above the county level shall order industries of "indigenous method of mercury smelting" and ASGM to close down or suspend production For those who fail to ban, close or suspend production within the prescribed time limit, the main leaders of the relevant people's governments and the responsible persons of relevant enterprises shall be held accountable.



<https://baike.so.com/doc/6420592-6634264.html>

(2) "Technical Policies on Ecological and Environmental Protection and Pollution Prevention and Control of Mine" (Huan Fa [2005] No. 109) prohibited artisanal and small-scale gold mining, metallurgical ore dressing and Indigenous smelting of mercury.

[http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/wrfzjszc/200611/t20061120\\_96229.shtml](http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/wrfzjszc/200611/t20061120_96229.shtml)

(II) Provide information on the effectiveness as follows:

Artisanal and small-scale gold mining with mercury is no longer used in China.

## 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

## 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

(1) "Guideline on Available Technologies of Pollution Prevention and Control for Thermal Power Plant" (HJ 2301-2017 )

[http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/wrfzjszc/201706/t20170609\\_415755.shtml](http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/wrfzjszc/201706/t20170609_415755.shtml)

(2) The Comments of the Central Committee and the State Council on Deepening the Battle of Pollution Prevention and Control clearly requires that the prevention and control of heavy metal pollution should be strengthened by 2025, emissions of key heavy metal pollutants in priority sectors should reduce by 5% in comparison with 2020.

(3) The "Notice of the State Council on Distributing of the Holistic Work Plan for Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction during the 13th Five-Year Plan" (Guo Fa [2016] No. 74) clearly requires: focus on reducing volatile organic compounds, persistent organic compounds, heavy metals and other pollutants, Implement a plan to reduce pollutants with industrial characteristics in key industries and key areas.

(4) The "Notice of the State Council on Distributing the "13th Five-Year" Ecological Environmental Protection Plan" (Guo Fa [2016] No. 65) clearly requires that: focusing on the ultra-low emission transformation of coal-fired power plants, implement holistic treatment for power, steel, building materials, petrochemical, non-ferrous metals and other key industries, and implement coordinated control of multiple pollutants such as sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, soot, and heavy metals.

The effectiveness of providing relevant measures is as follows:

Through the implementation of feasible technical guidelines for various industries, effective control of mercury emissions was achieved.

☒ Coal-fired industrial boilers

## **Coal-fired industrial boilers**

(1) "Guideline on Available Techniques of Pollution Prevention and Control for Industrial Boiler" (HJ 1178—2021)

[http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/kxxjszn/202106/t20210630\\_843673.shtml](http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/kxxjszn/202106/t20210630_843673.shtml)

(2) The Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Deepening the Battle of Pollution Prevention and Control" clearly requires that the prevention and control of heavy metal pollution should be strengthened by 2025, emissions of key heavy metal pollutants in priority sectors should reduce by 5% in comparison with 2020.

(3) The "Notice of the State Council on Distributing of the Holistic Work Plan for Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction during the 13th Five-Year Plan" (Guo Fa [2016] No. 74) clearly requires: focus on reducing volatile organic compounds, persistent organic compounds, heavy metals and other pollutants, Implement a plan to reduce pollutants with industrial characteristics in key industries and key areas.

(4) The "Notice of the State Council on Distributing the "13th Five-Year" Ecological Environmental Protection Plan" (Guo Fa [2016] No. 65) clearly requires that: focusing on the ultra-low emission transformation of coal-fired power plants, implement holistic treatment for power, steel, building materials, petrochemical, non-ferrous metals and other key industries, and implement coordinated control of multiple pollutants such as sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, soot, and heavy metals.

The effectiveness of providing relevant measures is as follows:

Through the implementation of feasible technical guidelines for various industries, effective control of mercury emissions was achieved.

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

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

(1) "Guideline on Best Available Technologies of Pollution Prevention and Control for Lead Smelting (on Trial)" (Ministry of Environmental Protection Announcement No. 4 [2012])

[http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgg/201201/t20120120\\_222827.htm](http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgg/201201/t20120120_222827.htm)

(2) "Guideline on Available Technologies of Pollution Prevention and Control for Copper Smelting Industry (on Trial)" (Ministry of Environmental Protection Announcement No. 24 [2015])

[http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgg/201504/t20150424\\_299560.htm](http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgg/201504/t20150424_299560.htm)

(3) The "Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Deepening the Battle of Pollution Prevention and Control" clearly requires that the prevention and control of heavy metal pollution should be strengthened by 2025, emissions of key heavy metal pollutants in priority sectors should reduce by 5% in comparison with 2020.

(4) The "Notice of the State Council on Distributing of the Holistic Work Plan for Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction during the 13th Five-Year Plan" (Guo Fa [2016] No. 74) clearly requires: focus on reducing volatile organic compounds, persistent organic compounds, heavy metals and other pollutants, Implement a plan to reduce pollutants with industrial characteristics in key industries and key areas.

(5) The "Notice of the State Council on Distributing the "13th Five-Year" Ecological Environmental Protection Plan" (Guo Fa [2016] No. 65) clearly requires: Focusing on the ultra-low emission transformation of coal-fired power plants, implement holistic treatment for power, steel, building materials, petrochemical, non-ferrous metals and other key industries, and implement coordinated control of multiple pollutants such as sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, soot, and heavy metals.

The effectiveness of providing relevant measures is as follows:

Through the implementation of feasible technical guidelines for various industries, effective control of mercury emissions was achieved.

☒ Waste incineration facilities

## **Waste incineration facilities**

(1) "Guidelines on Best Available Technologies of Pollution Prevention and Control for Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal (On Trial)" (Ministry of Environmental Protection Announcement No. 4 [2012]) [http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgg/201201/t20120120\\_222827.htm](http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgg/201201/t20120120_222827.htm)

(2) The "Comments of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Deepening the Battle of Pollution Prevention and Control" clearly requires that the prevention and

control of heavy metal pollution should be strengthened by 2025, emissions of key heavy metal pollutants in priority sectors should reduce by 5% in comparison with 2020.

(3) The "Notice of the State Council on Distributing of the Holistic Work Plan for Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction during the 13th Five-Year Plan" (Guo Fa [2016] No. 74) clearly requires: focus on reducing volatile organic compounds, persistent organic compounds, heavy metals and other pollutants, Implement a plan to reduce pollutants with industrial characteristics in key industries and key areas.

(4) The "Notice of the State Council on Distributing the "13th Five-Year" Ecological Environmental Protection Plan" (Guo Fa [2016] No. 65) clearly requires that: focusing on the ultra-low emission transformation of coal-fired power plants, implement holistic treatment for power, steel, building materials, petrochemical, non-ferrous metals and other key industries, and implement coordinated control of multiple pollutants such as sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, soot, and heavy metals.

The effectiveness of providing relevant measures is as follows:

Through the implementation of feasible technical guidelines for various industries, effective control of mercury emissions was achieved.

☒ Cement clinker production facilities

#### **Cement clinker production facilities**

(1) "Guideline on Available Technologies of Pollution Prevention and Control for Cement Industry (on trial)" (Ministry of Environmental Protection Announcement No. 81 [2014])

[http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgg/201412/t20141212\\_292926.htm](http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgg/201412/t20141212_292926.htm)

(2) The "Comments of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Deepening the Battle of Pollution Prevention and Control" clearly requires that the prevention and control of heavy metal pollution should be strengthened by 2025, emissions of key heavy metal pollutants in priority sectors should reduce by 5% in comparison with 2020.

(3) The "Notice of the State Council on Distributing of the Holistic Work Plan for Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction during the 13th Five-Year Plan" (Guo Fa [2016] No. 74) clearly requires: focus on reducing volatile organic compounds, persistent organic compounds, heavy metals and other pollutants, Implement a plan to reduce pollutants with industrial characteristics in key industries and key areas.

(4) The "Notice of the State Council on Distributing the "13th Five-Year" Ecological Environmental Protection Plan" (Guo Fa [2016] No. 65) clearly requires that: focusing on the ultra-low emission transformation of coal-fired power plants, implement holistic treatment for power, steel, building materials, petrochemical, non-ferrous metals and other key industries, and implement coordinated control of multiple pollutants such as sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, soot, and heavy metals.

The effectiveness of providing relevant measures is as follows:

Through the implementation of feasible technical guidelines for various industries, effective control of mercury emissions was achieved.

**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

**Attach relevant documentation**

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## **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

In 2011, China issued the "Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Thermal Power Plants" (GB 13223-2011), which clarified the emission limits of mercury in the flue gas of coal-fired power plants; some provinces have issued local emission standards that are stricter than national standards according to management requirements ;Since 2015, the new and existing coal-fired power generating units with the conditions for renovation have implemented ultra-low emission (under the condition of 6% reference oxygen content), usually using high-efficiency treatment technologies such as limestone-gypsum desulfurization, selective catalytic reduction (SCR) denitrification and bag dust removal, which can simultaneously achieve synergistic and efficient mercury removal. The mercury removal efficiency can reach about 95%, and the atmospheric mercury emission concentration can generally reach 5 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

### Progress

By the end of 2020, 89% of the country's total installed coal power capacity has achieved ultra-low emissions.

## ▼ 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

In 2014, China issued the "Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Boiler" (GB 13271-2014), which clarified the emission limits of mercury in the flue gas of coal-fired boilers. Some provinces have issued local emission standards that are stricter than national standards in accordance with management requirements. In 2018, the Notice of the State Council on Distributing the Three-Year Action Plan for Tackling Air Pollution (Guo Fa [2018] No.22) proposed that coal-fired boilers of 10 steam tons per hour or less should be basically eliminated in urban built-up areas at the county level and above. In principle, no new coal-fired boilers with a capacity of less than 35 steam tons per hour will be built, and in other areas, no new coal-fired boilers with a capacity of less than 10 steam tons per hour will be built; in key areas, coal-fired boilers below 35 steam tons per hour will be basically eliminated; The ultra-low emission transformation of coal-fired boilers of 65 steam tons and above is carried out. Ultra-low

emission transformation usually adopts high-efficiency treatment technologies such as limestone-gypsum desulfurization, SCR denitration, and bag dust removal, which can simultaneously achieve synergistic and efficient mercury removal, and the mercury removal efficiency can reach about 95%.

#### Progress

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#### ▼ 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

The Emission Standard of Pollutants for Lead and Zinc Industry (GB 25466-2010) issued by China in 2010 stipulated the emission limits of mercury in flue gas from sintering and smelting, and in 2012, the "Technical Policy for Pollution Prevention and Control of Lead and Zinc Smelting Industry" was issued (Ministry of Environmental Protection Announcement No. 18 in 2012) proposed efficient mercury recovery and flue gas de-mercury treatment technology for mercury-containing flue gas; "Emission Standard of Pollutants for Copper, Nickel, Cobalt Industry" (GB 25467-2010) issued in 2010 stipulated the emission limit of mercury in smelting flue gas, and the "Guideline on Available Technologies of Pollution Prevention and Control for Copper Smelting Industry (on Trial)" (Ministry of Environmental Protection Announcement No. 24 of 2015), issued in 2015, specified desulfurization technologies for synergetic mercury removal; industrial gold smelting currently implements the mercury emission limit in the "Integrated Emission Standard of Air Pollutants" (GB 16297-1996).

#### Progress

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#### ▼ WASTE INCINERATION FACILITIES

- ☐ 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

China's "Standard for Pollution Control on the Municipal Solid Waste Incineration" (GB 18485–2014) issued in 2014, "Standard for Pollution Control on Hazardous Waste Incineration" (GB 18484–2020) and "Standard for Pollution Control on Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal" (GB 39707–2020), specified the emission limits of mercury in the flue gas of domestic waste, hazardous waste and medical waste incinerators. The "Guide to Best Available Techniques for Pollution Prevention and Control of Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal (for Trial Implementation)" (Ministry of Environmental Protection Announcement No. 4, 2012) proposed a combination of technologies such as activated carbon adsorption + bag dust removal, activated carbon injection + bag dust removal + catalytic decomposition, bag dust removal + activated carbon adsorption, activated carbon injection + bag dust removal + activated carbon adsorption, etc., which have good synergistic mercury removal effect.

#### Progress

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### ▼ CEMENT CLINKER PRODUCTION FACILITIES

- ☐ 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

In 2013, China issued and implemented the "Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Cement Industry" (GB 4915–2013) and the "Standard for Pollution Control on Co-processing of Solid Wastes in Cement Kiln" (GB 30485–2013), which stipulated the emission limit of mercury in the flue gas of cement kilns. In the same year, the "Cement Industry Pollution Prevention and Control Technology Policy" (Ministry of Environmental Protection Announcement No. 31 in 2013) requires strengthening the quality inspection and management of raw (fuel) materials in cement production enterprises to prevent the higher raw(fuel) materials with high content of volatile sulfur, chlorine, mercury, etc. from entering the production system; "Guideline on Available Technologies of Pollution Prevention and Control for Cement Industry (on trial)" (Ministry of Environmental Protection Announcement No. 81 in 2014) clarifies the multi-pollutant adsorption treatment technology that can achieve mercury removal. The "Implementation Measures for Production Capacity Replacement in the Cement and Glass Sector" (Ministry of Industry and Information Technology [2021] No. 80) proposes to strictly control new cement clinker production lines, and new production capacity must apply capacity replacement.

#### Progress

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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

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

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ 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
- ☒ No

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

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**▼ 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
- ☐ No
- ☐ I do not know

**Please indicate the measures taken to address releases from relevant sources and the effectiveness of those measures.**

China has formulated and implemented the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Soil Pollution, and a series of related pollutant discharge standards. Through the implementation of the above-mentioned legal and policy standards, effective control of mercury release was achieved.

**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?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ Relevant sources do not exist in the territory
- ☒ Have not been a party for 5 years

☐ No

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

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**▼ 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

☐ No

☐ I do not know

Please indicate the measures taken to ensure that such interim storage is undertaken in an environmentally sound manner and the effectiveness of those measures.

The measures provided are as follows:

(1) Regulations on the Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals (Order No. 591 of the State Council)  
[http://www.gov.cn/flfg/2011-03/11/content\\_1822902.htm](http://www.gov.cn/flfg/2011-03/11/content_1822902.htm)

(2) Rule for Storage of Chemical Dangers (GB15603-1995)  
<http://std.samr.gov.cn/gb/search/gbDetailed?id=71F772D7A40BD3A7E05397BE0A0AB82A>

(ii) The effectiveness of providing relevant measures is as follows:

Mercury and mercury compounds as defined in Article 3 of the Convention have been included in the "Catalogue of Hazardous Chemicals". According to the "Regulations on the Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals" and its supporting related policies, "Rule for Storage of Chemical Dangers" (GB15603-1995), etc., the requirements for the storage of hazardous chemicals are clarified to ensure the safety of environmentally sound interim storage of mercury other than mercury waste.

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

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**▼ 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.



(I) The measures to be provided are as follows:

(1) "Standard for Pollution Control on the Hazardous Waste Landfill" (GB 18598-2019)

[http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/gthw/wxfwbfbfbz/201910/t20191012\\_737241.shtml](http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/gthw/wxfwbfbfbz/201910/t20191012_737241.shtml)

(2) "Standard for Pollution Control on the Non-hazardous Industrial Solid Waste Storage and Landfill" (GB 18599-2020) [http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/gthw/gtfwwrkzbz/202012/t20201218\\_813927.shtml](http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/gthw/gtfwwrkzbz/202012/t20201218_813927.shtml)

(3) "Standard for Pollution Control on the Landfill Site of Municipal Solid Waste" (GB 16889-2008)

[http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/gthw/gtfwwrkzbz/200804/t20080414\\_121136.shtml](http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzwb/gthw/gtfwwrkzbz/200804/t20080414_121136.shtml)

(4) Announcement on Issuing <Guidelines for Examination of Operating License for Waste Mercury Chloride Catalyst Hazardous Wastes> (Ministry of Environmental Protection Announcement No. 11 of 2014)

[http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgg/201402/t20140217\\_267807.htm](http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgg/201402/t20140217_267807.htm)

(5) Measures for the Administration of Approval for Export of Hazardous Wastes (issued by Order No. 47 of the State Environmental Protection Administration, amended according to Order No. 7 of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment)

[http://www.gov.cn/flfg/2008-02/03/content\\_879480.htm](http://www.gov.cn/flfg/2008-02/03/content_879480.htm);

[http://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk02/201908/t20190826\\_729967.html](http://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk02/201908/t20190826_729967.html)

(II) The effectiveness is as follows:

The existing environmental management measures for mercury-containing wastes in China provided support to the compliance tasks.

## **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

### **Please explain**

Since the Convention has not yet specified the final disposal requirements, it is impossible to judge whether there are corresponding facilities and disposal volumes.

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

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### **▼ 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**

"Notice of the State Council on Distributing the Action Plan for Soil Pollution Prevention and Control" (Guo Fa [2016] No. 31)

[http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2016-05/31/content\\_5078377.htm](http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2016-05/31/content_5078377.htm)

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

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### ▼ 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**

By formulating a series of policy plans, etc., China has incorporated the Convention implementation tasks into national planning, plans or programmes, actively promoted relevant work and gave priority to providing various resources to support Convention implementation. National and local governments at all levels, and industrial enterprises have invested a lot of capital and resources to actively implement the requirements of the Convention. In addition, the state finance has given financial support to ensure the routine work of the Convention implementation. For example, from 2019 to 2021, the departmental budget of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment has allocated 2.84 million yuan for mercury pollution prevention and control to support the daily work of the Convention implementation.

**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**

China has actively contributed to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the financial mechanism of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Among them, USD 20 million was donated to the sixth replenishment period and USD 22 million was donated to the seventh replenishment period.

**Please provide comments, if any.**

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**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**

In June 2019, Basel Convention Regional Centre for Asia and the Pacific (BCRC), Tsinghua University hosted an international training course on mercury pollution prevention and disposal technologies for countries along the “Belt and Road”, which was fully funded by the International Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Science and Technology, with a total funding of about 410,000 yuan.

**Please provide comments, if any.**

{Empty}

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

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**▼ 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**

(1) Provide relevant policies as follows:

(1) In 2017, the General Office of the State Council forwarded the Notice of the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Commerce, the People's Bank of China, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Further Guiding and Regulating the Direction of Overseas Investment (Guoban Fa [2017] 74 No.), in which "overseas investment using outdated production equipment that does not meet the technical standards of the investment destination country" and "overseas investment that does not meet the investment destination country's environmental protection, energy consumption, and safety standards" are listed as restricted overseas investments.

(2) In 2020, the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the General Office of the State Council issued the "Guiding Opinions on Building a Modern Environmental Governance System" to encourage enterprises to participate in the green "Belt and Road" construction and drive advanced environmental protection technologies, equipment and production capacity to go global.

(2) Provide capacity building and technical assistance information as follows:

(1) In June 2019, the Basel Convention Regional Centre for Asia and the Pacific (BCRC), Tsinghua University hosted an international training course on mercury pollution prevention and disposal technologies in countries along the “Belt and Road”, and invited government officials of relevant departments of mercury management from 8 countries including Thailand and Vietnam, Mongolia, Cambodia, Indonesia, North Korea, Laos, Bangladesh, and representatives of the Basel Convention Iran Center and the Basel Convention Indonesia Center. The training invited more than 20 experts from China and abroad to give lectures to representatives of regional countries. It included about 26 lessons on policy management of industrial mercury and atmospheric mercury, mercury pollution monitoring, mercury emission characteristics, current status and future development trends of mercury pollution, as well as theme courses on hazardous waste, electronic waste, Chinese traditional culture and others.

(2) From September 2019 to February 2021, Basel Convention Regional Centre for Asia and the Pacific (BCRC), Tsinghua University undertook the UNEP “Implementing Multilateral Environmental Agreement on Chemicals and Wastes in Asia through Enhancing Understanding and Capacity Building” project, which aims to help the Asia-Pacific gap analysis and capacity building activities for chemicals and waste compliance in selected countries in the region. Countries radiated by the project include: India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam and other countries.

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

### Please specify

This article is supplementary information, choose not to answer

### Please provide comments, if any.

This article is supplementary information, choose not to answer

## 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

(I) In terms of fostering and promoting the development of the latest environmentally sound alternative technologies

(1) Organized the implementation of key special projects such as "recycling of solid waste", "cause and control technology of site soil pollution", "clean and efficient utilization of coal and new energy-saving technology", developed technical equipment for collaborative purification and ultra-low emission of various pollutants such as flue gas dioxins, heavy metals, VOCs, and mercury. The porous carbon material and manganese ore sorbent developed can achieve efficient mercury removal.

(2) "Industrial Structure Adjustment Guidance Catalogue (2019 Version)" encourages mercury recovery and treatment technologies for mercury-containing wastes, and encourages various types of solid waste harmless treatment technology and equipment, as well as solid waste reduction, recycling, and harmless treatment and comprehensive utilization projects.

(II) In terms of promoting technology transfer and dissemination

(1) Established a professional website "Mercury Action in China" in Chinese and English <http://www.mercury.org.cn/>, and a platform website <http://mppc.basic.cas.cn/> to introduce and exchange mercury pollution prevention and control engineering technologies.

(2) Established the WeChat public account "Weiyang Mercury Compliance" for mercury-related compliance consultation and popularization of science.

(3) Promote the dissemination of green technologies such as pollution prevention and solid waste disposal through the "BRI Environmental Big Data Platform" (<http://www.greenbr.org.cn/>).

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

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## ▼ 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.**

(1) Established a professional website in Chinese and English, "Mercury Action in China": <http://www.mercury.org.cn/>, and a platform website for introducing and exchanging mercury pollution prevention and control engineering technologies: <http://mppc.basic.cas.cn/>

(2) Established the WeChat public account "Weiyen Mercury Compliance" for mercury-related compliance consultation and popularization of science.

## 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.**

Formulated regulations, policies and standards such as the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases, Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace and Guidelines for Occupational Health Risk Assessment of Chemicals in the Workplace, and protected workers' health through occupational health and safety protection. Formulated limit standards for mercury in food, toys, batteries, electronic products and other products, promoted the establishment of green product standards to protect consumers' health and safety. Formulated a number of mercury-related pollutant discharge standards and environmental quality standards, etc., to reduce mercury emissions and release to minimize the health risks caused by mercury pollution by reducing ecological and environmental safety risks.

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

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### ▼ 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**

(1) Established a national compliance focal point and updated the focal point information in a timely manner.

(2) Publicized China's implementation of the Convention through display boards during the first Conference of the Parties in 2017.

(3) Set up a column of "Domestic Compliance Work" on the government website of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment to introduce compliance information.

(4) In 2019, sent staff to participate in the Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on the Reduction of Mercury Emissions from Coal Combustion under the Minamata Convention on Mercury organized by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and introduced the progress of China's implementation of the Convention and the measures taken for the control of mercury emissions from coal combustion.

- (5) In 2019, personnel were sent to Germany and Belgium to exchange experiences on permanent storage and harmless management of mercury waste.
- (6) In 2018, dispatched personnel to Japan to carry out exchanges on mercury waste treatment and disposal technologies and management.

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

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**▼ 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**

(I) Provide the information on the measures as follows:

(1) Set up a column of "Domestic Compliance Work" on the government website of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment to introduce the compliance information.

(2) Established a professional website in Chinese and English, "Mercury Action in China": <http://www.mercury.org.cn/>, and a platform website for introducing and exchanging mercury pollution prevention and control engineering technologies: <http://mppc.basic.cas.cn/>

(3) Established the WeChat public account "Weiyen Mercury Compliance" for mercury-related compliance consultation and popularization of science.

(4) Produced a pocket book of "Let's Talk about the Minamata Convention on Mercury", a graphic foldout of the convention, a brief introduction foldout of the convention, an exhibition board for the requirements of the convention, and a foldout of China's actions on the implementation of the mercury convention, etc. and distributed them to the public .

(II) Provide effectiveness information as follows:

Made full use of websites, WeChat public accounts, distributed brochures to widely publicize various types of information about the Convention, and promoted and enhanced public awareness of mercury and mercury compounds-related information.

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

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**▼ 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**

Organized the implementation of key special projects such as "Solid Waste Recycling", "Causes of Site Soil Pollution and Treatment Technology", "Clean and Efficient Coal Utilization and New Energy-saving Technology", and develop collaborative purification of flue gas dioxins, heavy metals, VOCs, mercury and other pollutants, as well as Ultra-low emission technology equipment. The developed porous carbon material and manganese ore sorbent can achieve efficient mercury removal.

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

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

(1) Question 5 of Article 3, according to the reporting suggestions in the "Guidance for Completing the National Reporting Format" (Draft for Comment), it is hereby clarified that China does not export mercury.

(2) Question 6 of Article 3, according to the reporting suggestions in the "Guidance for Completing the National Reporting Format" (Draft for Comment), it is hereby clarified that China does not prohibit the import of mercury from non-parties when the requirements of the Convention are met, but China does not import mercury from non-parties.

(3) Question 1 of Article 9, the Convention has not yet specified a list of the types of release sources, which affects the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the parties' identification of their release sources. It is recommended that the Secretariat speed up the preparation of relevant technical guidelines.

(4) Question 2 of Article 11, since the Convention has not yet specified the requirements for "final disposal facilities", a working group has been established under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, and will have outputs in 1–2 years. It is recommended that the Secretariat confirm the requirements of the "Final Disposal Facility" as soon as possible to help Parties clarify the specific requirements of the "Final Disposal Facility".

**▼ SUPPLEMENTAL – ADDITIONAL COMMENTS****Supplemental: Part D: Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any**

(1) The overview part of the "Guidance for Completing the National Reporting Format" (Draft for Comment) requires that: The first full version of the national report should be submitted before December 31, 2021, and the required reporting period should end on December 31, 2021. Considering that the statistics and compilation of national reports will take some time, it is impossible for the reports submitted before December 31, 2021 to cover the data as of December 31, 2021. Therefore, it is suggested to adjust the reporting period to December 31 of the previous year.

(2) The "Guidance for Completing the National Reporting Format" (Draft for Comment) defines "stocks" in Article 3, Item 3 as "The amount of mercury or mercury compounds accumulated or available for future use". It is recommended to further clarify the accumulated stockpiles meaning and calculation method.

(3) The "Guidance for Completing the National Reporting Format" (Draft for Comment), Article 4, Item 5, requires: "If a Party has carried out a risk and benefit assessment of such mercury-added products to demonstrate that it has environmental or health benefits, the Parties should select 'yes'" and we propose to modify it as: "If the party has not identified mercury-added products other than known uses, or has conducted a risk and benefit assessment of such mercury-added products to demonstrate environmental or health benefits ,

the Party shall select 'Yes'". Rationale: If a party does not find mercury-added products other than known uses, it should also be considered an act and result of "discouraging" commercial production and distribution of mercury-added products other than known uses.