MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY 2021

REPORTING PERIOD:
16 August 2017 to 31 December 2020

UNOFFICIAL ENGLISH TRANSLATION
Attachments can be found on the website

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party
Jordan

Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited
11 December 2015

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party
16/08/2017

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution
The Ministry of Environment

Title of National Focal Point
Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment/ National Focal Point for the Minamata Mercury Convention

Name of National Focal Point
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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

a3_subsection

Full name of the institution
The Ministry of Environment

Title of contact officer
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▼ 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
There is no mercury mining/extracting activity in Jordan

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.
Based on the Initial Mercury Assessment Report submitted to the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention in 2018, there are no such stocks of mercury in Jordan.

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
There are no mercury exports during this period

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.
The Bylaw related to the management of hazardous materials and waste was amended in 2020 by adding the lists of prohibited and restricted substances, where mercury compounds were one of these substances, as follows:
Regarding pesticides:
Mercury compounds, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds
As for the prohibited substances:
(HgCl2) mercuric chloride, it has been banned for health and environmental reasons.

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.
1- Regarding fillings containing mercury, the Ministry of Environment, on February 23, 2021, addressed all relevant authorities (the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, the Royal Jordanian Medical Services, and the Dental Association), in order to take the necessary measures and measures to gradually phase out the use of dental fillings. Containing mercury and encouraging the use of safe, mercury-free alternatives in dental fillings by dentists working in health care centers, hospitals, and private clinics, as well as dental colleges in Jordanian universities.
2- A set of questionnaires was conducted in 2018 and 2021 to study the reasons for the use of dental fillings containing mercury by patients and dentists.

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

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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

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)

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

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

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▼ 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 industrial boilers
- ☐ Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals
- ☐ Waste incineration facilities
- ☐ Cement clinker production facilities

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

The environmental classification and licensing system No. 69 of 2020, was issued, which stipulated that the facilities that will be established after the provisions of the system and which are classified as high risk should prepare a comprehensive environmental impact assessment study, and within the environmental impact assessment study, the best techniques that will be used to reduce emissions will

be determined (Including mercury, if any), and these facilities include:
- Mining industries, including cement and clinker.
- Energy production projects
- Metal industries projects
- Hazardous waste treatment projects
- Medical waste incineration projects

Attach relevant documentation

JOR_8.1.pdf

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
{Empty}

Progress
{Empty}

▼ 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
{Empty}

Progress

{Empty}

▼ 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
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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
- [x] Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- [x] Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
{Empty}

Progress
{Empty}

▼ 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
- [x] 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
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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

Please explain
Jordan intends to prepare a plan to implement one or more of the five actions listed in Article 8, paragraph 5, taking into account its national circumstances, economic and technical feasibility and affordability, by 2027.

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?
Sat, 12/29/2018 - 00:00

Please indicate where this inventory is available
Jordan prepared the Initial Mercury Assessment Report in 2018, which included an inventory of all mercury sources.

Attach

- JOR_8.3.pdf

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.
- The stationary sources resulting from human activities of mercury releases to land and water in Jordan have been identified
- among the most important sources (mercury-containing dental fillings, thermometers, lighting devices, municipal waste)
- According to the preliminary assessment report of mercury, a national plan will be prepared for the treatment of mercury releases Mercury from current sources

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

When was the inventory last updated?
2018-12-30

Please indicate where this inventory is available
Initial Mercury Assessment Report

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 chemicals management matrix was approved in August of 2020, which included all procedures and obligations that must be applied by facilities that use hazardous chemicals (including mercury) to ensure their environmentally sound management.

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

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

If yes, if the information is available, how much waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds has been subjected to final disposal under the reporting period? Please specify the method of the final disposal operation/operations.
Currently, the only hazardous waste management facility is the hazardous waste dump storage site/Swaqa, which was established in the 1980s. The site uses a fenced area of 500 hectares to receive, store, treat and dispose of hazardous waste (including mercury waste), and the site is located approximately 120 km away. Southeast of Amman in a remote desert area.
The responsibility for the management of the hazardous waste/dumping landfill rests with the Ministry of Environment, which charges a fee for the final disposal of the hazardous waste to the landfill.
Swaqa as a hazardous waste storage facility receives waste containing mercury to be stored in relatively good conditions (the quantities of stored waste of mercury are about 22 kilograms of mercury, and 150 kilograms of waste containing mercury), but the Ministry of Environment is seeking in the near future to find Environmentally sound and sustainable treatment methods for the treatment of mercury waste through the implementation of project activities in the third project cycle of the (Specific International Program-SIP).

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

- Jordan will use the guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties for the management of mercury-contaminated sites in cases of contamination.
- Under Article (16) of the Environmental Protection Law No. (6) of 2017, the Minister of Environment has the right in cases of emergency or dangerous pollution and based on the report of the environmental inspector to take urgent measures to stop the pollution, including issuing a decision to temporarily close the facility or stop its activity completely or Partially, a period not exceeding two weeks, subject to renewal, until the causes of pollution are removed and the situation is corrected according to what the Ministry decides. The Ministry of Environment can also take a decision to remove pollution at the expense of the violator, in addition to (25%) of the removal costs as administrative expenses in case he fails to remove it during the period set by the Ministry of Environment.

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

The Ministry of Environment, through its technical cadres, contributed to the issuance of legislation regulating the management of waste and hazardous materials, as the following were issued:
- Waste Management Framework Law No. (16) of 2020.
- Waste and Hazardous Materials Management System No. (68) of 2020.
- Hazardous Waste Management Instructions Circulation for the year 2019.

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
Jordan contributes to the General Trust Fund for Minamata Convention at an amount of $1,647 annually.

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
Jordan is a developing country, as Jordan applied for financial support during the third project cycle of the Minamata Convention for the year 2020, and the proposal submitted by the General Secretariat of the Mercury Convention was approved, and the project implementation agreement will be signed during 2022.

Please provide comments, if any.
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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
Jordan will cooperate to provide, within its capabilities, capacity-building and appropriate and timely technical assistance to fulfill its obligations under this Convention.

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Please specify
Jordan will receive assistance in 2022, through the implementation of the project approved by the General Secretariat of the Minamata Convention within the third project cycle, which aims to reduce the production of waste containing mercury and reduce the use of products containing mercury

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
A green hydrogen project is currently being implemented in Jordan, which aims to highlight the use of mercury in products and work to find appropriate environmental and health alternatives.

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.
- The Ministry of Health, in coordination with the Ministry of Environment, has issued publications related to environmentally and health-safe handling methods when mercury spills occur,,,
- The chemical safety document for dealing with hazardous materials (including mercury) is available in university laboratories in addition to the relevant instructions,,

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.
1- Regarding fillings containing mercury, the Ministry of Environment, on February 23, 2021, addressed all relevant authorities (the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, the Royal Jordanian Medical Services, and the Dental Association), in order to take the necessary measures and measures to gradually phase out the use of dental fillings. Containing mercury and encouraging the use of safe, mercury-free alternatives in dental fillings by dentists working in health care centers, hospitals, and private clinics, as well as dental colleges in Jordanian universities.
2- A set of questionnaires was conducted in 2018 and 2021 to study the reasons for the use of dental fillings containing mercury by patients and dentists.

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
Information on mercury in Jordan and related economic activities as well as emissions and releases were presented in the Initial Mercury Assessment Report 2018, ,,
which can be accessed through the following link:
https://www.mercuryconvention.org/sites/default/files/documents/minamata_initial_assessment/Jordan-MIA-2018.pdf

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
- During the launch of the initial mercury assessment report, a series of introductory workshops were held for all relevant authorities regarding mercury and its effects on health and the environment and

how to deal with it in healthy and environmentally sound ways.
- The project, whose agreement will be signed next year with the General Secretariat of the Minamata Convention, will include an entire clause related to public awareness and raising the level of information related to mercury and how to deal with it in an environmentally safe and healthy manner.

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
The Initial Mercury Assessment Report completed in 2018 with funding from the Global Environment Facility included an inventory of the use and consumption of mercury and its compounds, anthropogenic emissions to the atmosphere, and releases to water and land.

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)

There are some challenges for the effective management of waste containing mercury:
- Providing technical and financial resources for the effective management of waste containing mercury.
- Lack of awareness of the impact of mercury on human health and the environment at both the institutional and family levels; As the destination of household waste containing mercury is municipal landfills, and mercury waste is mixed with municipal waste,
- Lack of capacity for storage and disposal of waste containing mercury.

▼ SUPPLEMENTAL - ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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

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