

FIRST FULL NATIONAL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY 2021



REPORTING PERIOD:

16 August 2017 to 31 December 2020

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party

Viet Nam

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

23 June 2017

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party

21 September 2017

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution

Vietnam Chemicals Agency

Title of National Focal Point

Deputy Director General

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

▼ 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.

There are no stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons and sources of mercury supply generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year in Vietnam

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.

- Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) for general lighting purposes that are ≤ 30 watts with a mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp burner
 - o Circular No. 45/2020/TT-BTC on the issuance of national technical regulation on mercury content in the fluorescent lamp;
 - QCVN 02:2020/BCT on national technical regulation on mercury content in a fluorescent lamp.
- Linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs): Triband phosphor < 60 watts with a mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp; and Halophosphate phosphor ≤ 40 watts with a mercury content exceeding 10 mg per lamp
 - o Circular No. 45/2020/TT-BTC on the issuance of national technical regulation on mercury content in the fluorescent lamp;
 - QCVN 02:2020/BCT on national technical regulation on mercury content in a fluorescent lamp.
- Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays
 - o Circular No. 45/2020/TT-BTC on the issuance of national technical regulation on mercury content in the fluorescent lamp;
 - QCVN 02:2020/BCT on national technical regulation on mercury content in a fluorescent lamp.
 - o Circular No. 30/2011/TT-BCT on the permissible content limitation of some toxic chemicals in the electronic, electrical products
- Cosmetics (with mercury content above 1 ppm) including soaps and lightening creams, and not including cosmetics for the eye area in which mercury is used as a preservative and currently there is no

equally effective and safe alternative preservation.

o Circular 06/2011/TT-BYT on cosmetics management.

• Biocides and disinfectants on the spot.

o Circular 21/2015/TT-BNNPTNT on pesticide product management

o Circular 29/2011/TT-BYT on the management of insecticidal or germicidal chemical (outdated)

Integrated into Decree No. 91/2016/ND-CP on management insecticidal germicidal chemicals preparations household medical use

• Non-electronic measuring devices following, excluding non-electronic measuring devices installed in large-scale equipment or in devices used for high accuracy measurements, which there is no appropriate mercury-free device available for replacement.

o Circular No. 30/2015/TT-BYT on import of medical equipment

o Circular No. 07/2002 /TT-BYT guiding the product circulation registration of medical equipment

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.

(ii) Setting national objectives aiming at minimizing its use;

(iii) Promoting the use of cost-effective and clinically effective mercury-free alternatives for dental restoration;

(v) Encouraging representative professional organizations and dental schools to educate and train dental professionals and students on the use of mercury-free dental restoration alternatives and on promoting best management practices;

(vi) Discouraging insurance policies, and programs that favour dental amalgam use over mercury-free dental restoration

The Ministry of Health (MOH) dispatched a legal document named Official Dispatch 261 /KCB-QLCL&CĐT in 2019.

The content of Official Dispatch 261 /KCB-QLCL&CĐT in 2019 is the recommendation not to use Amalgam dental amalgam issued by the Agency of Health Examination and Treatment of MOH. The measure mentioned to ban the use of Amalgam for children under 15 years old, pregnant and lactating women from April 1, 2019, and to develop a roadmap to stop using Amalgam in Dentistry from January 1, 2021 in Vietnam.

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

Lack of question 4.2 in the tool

▼ **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

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

{Empty}

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 power plants

– There are the legal regulations of Vietnam regarding the control of mercury emissions in the place such as:

QCVN 22: 2009 / BTNMT on industrial thermal power emissions;

– Issued BAT/BET for the field, applied air scrubber technology, and used chemical pretreatment for raw materials.

☒ Coal-fired industrial boilers

Coal-fired industrial boilers

– There are the legal regulations of Vietnam regarding the control of mercury emissions in the place such as:

QCVN 22: 2009 / BTNMT on industrial thermal power emissions;

– Issued BAT/BET for the field, applied air scrubber technology, and using chemical pretreatment for raw materials.

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

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

promote guidance for Boliden Norzink, DOWA, Jerritt, and selenium filtering processes and sulfur infused activated carbon in several places related to the sector (in progress)

☒ Waste incineration facilities

Waste incineration facilities

There are the legal regulations of Vietnam regarding the control of mercury emissions in the place such as:

National Technical Regulation QCVN 22: 2009 / BTNMT on industrial thermal power emissions; QCVN 02:2012/BTNMT on emission from medical waste incinerator; National Technical Regulation QCVN 30:2012 /BTNMT on emission from industrial waste incinerator; National Technical Standard TCVN 7557-1:2005 (0060 Method – EPA) on medical waste incinerator – identifying heavy metals; National Technical Standard TCVN 7557-2:2005 on medical waste incinerator – identifying mercury concentration; National Technical Regulation QCVN 61 –MT:2016/BTNMT on Domestic Solid Waste Incinerator

–Proposing several plans and handbooks and rotary kiln in the sector

☒ Cement clinker production facilities

Cement clinker production facilities

– There are the legal regulations of Vietnam regarding the control of mercury emissions in the place such as:

QCVN 23:2009/ BTNMT on emission from cement incinerator; QCVN 41: 2011 /BTNMT on Hazardous Waste in Cement Kiln

– Issued BAT/BET and guidance of application in ESPs, FGD, SCR systems

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

{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

There are the legal regulations of Vietnam regarding the control of mercury emissions in the place such as:

QCVN 22: 2009 / BTNMT on industrial thermal power emissions

Progress

Issued BAT/BET for the field, applied air scrubber technology, and using chemical pretreatment for raw materials

▼ 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

There are the legal regulations of Vietnam regarding the control of mercury emissions in the place such as:

QCVN 22: 2009 / BTNMT on industrial thermal power emissions;

Progress

Issued BAT/BET for the field, applied air scrubber technology, and using chemical pretreatment for raw materials

▼ 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

Guidance for Boliden Norzink, DOWA, Jerriitt, and selenium filtering processes and sulfur infused activated carbon in several places related to the sector.

▼ 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

–National Technical Regulation QCVN 22: 2009 / BTNMT on industrial thermal power emissions;
–National Technical Regulation QCVN 02:2012/BTNMT on emission from medical waste incinerator;
–National Technical Regulation QCVN 30:2012 /BTNMT on emission from industrial waste incinerator;
–National Technical Standard TCVN 7557-1:2005 (0060 Method – EPA) on medical waste incinerator – identifying heavy metals;
–National Technical Standard TCVN 7557-2:2005 on medical waste incinerator – identifying mercury concentration; National
–Technical Regulation QCVN 61-MT:2016/BTNMT on Domestic Solid Waste Incinerator

Progress

–Proposing several plans and handbooks and pilot use of rotary kiln in the sector

▼ 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

- National Technical Regulation QCVN 23:2009/ BTNMT on emission from cement incinerator;
- National Technical Regulation QCVN 41: 2011 /BTNMT on Hazardous Waste in Cement Kiln

Progress

Issued BAT/BET and guidance of application in ESPs, FGD, SCR systems

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?

Wed, 06/30/2021 – 00:00

Please indicate where this inventory is available

The Establishment in an inventory of emission from relevant sources in Vietnam is in progress by Vietnam Chemicals Agency under a technical service of “Update information related to mercury purchase, use and emissions in industries including 6 selected industries in Green Chemistry project and Review the implementation of Minamata Convention in Vietnam”

Attach

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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

There are the legal regulations of Vietnam regarding the control of mercury emissions to the atmosphere from sources referred to in Article 8, which satisfy with the requirements of the Minamata Convention.

- QCVN 22: 2009 / BTNMT on industrial thermal power emissions;
- Regulation QCVN 05A:2020/BCT–National technical regulation on safety in production, commerce, use, storage and transportation of hazardous chemicals
- National Technical Regulation QCVN 22: 2009 / BTNMT on industrial thermal power emissions;
- National Technical Regulation QCVN 02:2012/BTNMT on emission from medical waste incinerator;
- National Technical Regulation QCVN 30:2012 /BTNMT on emission from industrial waste incinerator;
- National Technical Standard TCVN 7557–1:2005 (0060 Method – EPA) on medical waste incinerator – identifying heavy metals;
- National Technical Standard TCVN 7557–2:2005 on medical waste incinerator – identifying mercury concentration; National
- Technical Regulation QCVN 61–MT:2016/BTNMT on Domestic Solid Waste Incinerator
- National Technical Regulation QCVN 23:2009/ BTNMT on emission from cement incinerator;
- National Technical Regulation QCVN 41: 2011 /BTNMT on Hazardous Waste in Cement Kiln
- Draft of National Technical Regulation on Emission from Stationary Sources in progress: integration of QCVN 19:2009/BTNMT, QCVN 20:2009/BTNMT, QCVN 21:2009/BTNMT, QCVN 22:2009/BTNMT, QCVN 23:2009/BTNMT, and QCVN 51:2017/BTNMT – draft scope aims to regulate permissible limits of emissions components for stationary sources, including mercury standards according to the Minamata Convention.

▼ 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.

Measures are taken via regulatory documents and state management detailed in:

o Law No. 55/2014/QH13 dated June 23, 2014, on environmental protection

Decree No. 38/2015/ND–CP dated April 24, 2015, on management of waste and discarded materials

- Circular No. 36/2015/TT–BTNMT dated June 30, 2015, management of hazardous wastes
- Circular 25/2019/TT–BTNMT elaborating Decree 40/2019/ND–CP environmental monitoring services

o National Technical Regulation QCVN 40:2011 /BTNMT on Industrial Wastewater

o Regulatory management is in progress in form of guidance and plan for implementing BAT/BET for each sector related to 8.2

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?

2021-06-30

Please indicate where this inventory is available

The Establishment in an inventory of releases from relevant sources in Vietnam is in progress by Vietnam Chemicals Agency under a technical service of "Update information related to mercury purchase, use and emissions in industries including 6 selected industries in Green Chemistry project and Review the implementation of Minamata Convention in Vietnam"

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.

TCVN 5007: 2002 dangerous chemicals – regulation for safety in production, trade, use, storage and transport.

Legal provisions for warehouse, workshop storage of dangerous chemicals in general, including mercury compounds, equipment, packaging of dangerous chemicals; requirements for labeling of chemicals; requirements for chemical storage and safety.

Regulation QCVN 05A:2020/BCT–National technical regulation on safety in production, commerce, use, storage and transportation of hazardous chemicals

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.

Vietnam is a member of Basel Convention with legal documents in hazardous wastes including mercury management.

- Decision No.16/2015/QĐ-TTg on revocation of waste products
- Circular 58/2015/TTLT-BYT-BTNMT dated 12/31/2015 regulates medical waste management
- Circular No. 36/2015/TT-BTNMT on hazardous waste management
- National Technical Regulation QCVN 07:2009/BTNMT on Hazardous Waste Thresholds
- National Technical Regulation QCVN 50:2013/ BTNMT on Hazardous Thresholds for Sludges from Water Treatment Process
- National Technical Regulation QCVN 25:2009/ BTNMT on wastewater landfill

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

Lack of information from 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. 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

There is not any site contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds in the country

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 implementation of the Convention is undertaken by the Ministry of Industry and Trade and relevant governmental agencies in compliance with the Law on Chemicals and Law on Environment Protection

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

Limitation in governmental financial resources

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

Limitation in governmental financial resources

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

Limitation in governmental resources

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please specify

Minamata Convention Initial Assessment in Vietnam

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

Vietnam has facilitated some green technologies and processes for chemical manufacturers under a project named Application of Green Chemistry in Vietnam to Support Green Growth and Reduction in the Use and Release of POPs/Harmful Chemicals funded and supported by GEF, UNDP and Vietnam Chemicals Agency. Duration: 4-8/2021

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.

Vietnam has issued a propaganda for industrial health in 2020–2021.

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.

– There are regulations on a number of occupational diseases and treatment regimes for state employees suffering from occupational diseases, including mercury poisoning and mercury added compounds.

– There are regulations on the maximum allowable limit value of mercury within the working environment and specific foods In the following documents.

Law No. 55/2010/QH 12 on Food Safety (2010)

Law No. 18/2017/QH14 on Fisheries (2017)

Law No. 84/2015/QH13 on Occupational Safety and Hygiene (2015)

Law No. 45/2019/QH14 on Labor (2019)

o Circular No. 19/2016/TT-BYT on Guidance for Occupational Health and Safety Management (2016)

o Circular No. 15/2016/TT-BYT on occupational diseases: deals with the list of occupational diseases covered by social insurance and provides guidelines for diagnosis and assessment of occupational diseases.

• Decision No 3733/2002/QĐ-BYT promulgating 21 labor hygiene standards, 05 principles and 07 labor hygiene measurements

o Circular No. 27/2013/TT-BLDTBXH regulates on occupational safety, labor sanitation training.

o Circular No. 27/2016/TT-BNNPTNT on national technical regulation on animal feed

o Circular No. 48/2020/TT-BCT on national technical standards for safety in production, commerce, use, storage and transportation of hazardous chemicals

QCVN 05A:2020/BCT: Details on national technical regulation on safety in production, commerce, use, storage and transportation of hazardous chemicals

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

Vietnam has attended and shared the relevant information of Minamata convention implementation in several conferences and meetings held by Vietnam and International parties.

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

–Organizing conferences, training course of hazardous wastes including mercury source in the industry of Vietnam.

–Making news campaign to promote occupational health awareness of the public in relevant industrial sectors.

–There is a policy in place to educate about the dangers of mercury and mercury poisoning to people working in specific mercury-related manufacturing industries.

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

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)

- The provisions of the Convention have not been fully internalized in the chemical law.
- Lack of mechanism to report and update information from the relevant stakeholders
- Weakness in close coordination among organizations involved in mercury management.
- Complicated procedures for application projects and limitation of technical and financial support from the international organizations for the implementation of the Convention.

▼ SUPPLEMENTAL – ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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

None