

## Compilation of deadlines under the Minamata Convention on Mercury as per the Convention text and applicable annexes to the text

<i>Date</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Description</i>
2018	Art. 5, para. 2, and annex B	Acetaldehyde production in which mercury or mercury compounds are used as a catalyst is to be phased out.
2020	Art. 4, para. 1, and annex A	Manufacture, import or export of various mercury-added products is no longer allowed (including batteries, switches and relays, compact and linear fluorescent lamps, high pressure mercury vapour lamps, cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps for electronic displays, cosmetics, and pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics, as well as barometers, hygrometers, manometers, thermometers and sphygmomanometers).
	Art. 5, para. 3, and annex B	In vinyl chloride monomer production, reduce the use of mercury in terms of per-unit production by 50 per cent by the year 2020 against 2010 use. For sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate, reduce emissions and releases in terms of per unit production by 50 per cent by 2020 compared to 2010.
2023 <sup>1</sup>	Art. 4, para. 3, and Annex A	The use of mercury in bulk form by dental practitioners is excluded or not allowed. Use of dental amalgam for the treatment of deciduous teeth, of patients under 15 years and of pregnant and breastfeeding women is excluded, not allowed or recommended against except when considered necessary by the dental practitioner based on the needs of the patient.
2025 <sup>2</sup>	Art. 4, para. 1, and annex A	Manufacture, import or export of various mercury-added products is no longer allowed (compact and linear fluorescent lamps with an integrated ballast, cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps of all lengths for electronic displays, strain gauges to be used in plethysmographs, melt pressure transducers, melt pressure transmitters and melt pressure sensors, mercury vacuum pumps, tyre balancers and wheels weights, photographic film and paper, propellant for satellites and spacecraft).
2025	Art. 5, para. 2, and annex B	Mercury-cell chlor-alkali production is to be phased out.
2027	Art. 5, para. 3, and annex B	For sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate, reduce the use of mercury, aiming at phase-out of this use as fast as possible and within 10 years of entry into force of the Convention.
2027	Art. 5, para. 3, and annex B	For production of polyurethane using mercury containing catalysts, take measures to reduce the use of mercury, aiming at the phase out of this use as fast as possible, within 10 years of the entry into force of the Convention
2017*	Art. 3, para. 3	Primary mercury mining that was not being conducted within a party's territory at the date of entry into force of the Convention for that party is not allowed.
2017*	Art. 5, para. 6	Use of mercury and mercury compounds is not allowed in a facility using the processes listed in Annex B that did not exist prior to the date of entry into force of the Convention for that party.
2032*	Art. 3, para. 4	Primary mercury mining that was being conducted within a party's territory at the date of entry into force of the Convention for that party is to cease 15 years after that date.
2020*	Art. 5, para. 5 (c)	Submit to the secretariat, no later than three years after the date of entry into force for the party, information on the number and types of facilities that use mercury or mercury compounds for processes listed in annex B, and the estimated annual amount of mercury or mercury compounds used in those facilities.
	Art. 7, para. 3 (b)	For a party that determines that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing in its territory is more than insignificant, submit a national action plan to the secretariat no later than three years after the date of entry into force for the party or three years after the party notifies the secretariat of its determination, whichever is later.
	Art. 9, para. 3	Identify relevant point source categories no later than three years after the date of entry into force for the party.

<sup>1</sup> The use of mercury in bulk form by dental practitioners is excluded or not allowed. Use of dental amalgam for the treatment of deciduous teeth, of patients under 15 years and of pregnant and breastfeeding women is excluded, not allowed or recommended against except when considered necessary by the dental practitioner based on the needs of the patient.

<sup>2</sup> Same as above.

2021*	Art. 8, para. 3, and art. 9, para. 4	Submit an implementation plan, if one has been developed, within four years of the date of entry into force for the party.
2022*	Art. 8, para. 4	For its new sources, each party shall require the use of best available techniques and best environmental practices to control and, where feasible, reduce emissions, as soon as practicable but no later than five years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for that party.
2022*	Art. 8, para. 7	Each party shall establish, as soon as practicable and no later than five years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for it, and maintain thereafter, an inventory of emissions sources.
	Art. 9, para. 6	Each party shall establish as soon as practicable and no later than five years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for it, and maintain an inventory of release sources.
2027*	Art. 8, para. 5	For its existing sources, each party shall include in any national plan, and shall implement, one or more of the following measures, taking into account its national circumstances, and the economic and technical feasibility and affordability of the measures, as soon as practicable but no more than 10 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party.
Five years after the relevant phase-out date	Art. 6, para. 5	Unless a shorter period is indicated in the register by a Party, all exemptions pursuant to paragraph 1 shall expire five years after the relevant phase-out date listed in Annex A or B.
Five years after the phase-out date for the relevant product or process listed in Annex A or B, or ten years after the relevant phase-out date	Art. 6, para. 8	No State or regional economic integration organization may register for an exemption after five years after the phase-out date for the relevant product or process listed in Annex A or B, unless one or more Parties remain registered for an exemption for that product or process, having received an extension pursuant to paragraph 6. In that case, a State or regional economic integration organization may, at the times set out in paragraphs 1 (a) and (b), register for an exemption for that product or process, which shall expire ten years after the relevant phase-out date.
Ten years after the phase-out date for a product or process	Art. 6, para. 9	No Party may have an exemption in effect at any time after 10 years after the phase-out date for a product or process listed in Annex A or B.
Every three years after submission of the action plan	Art. 7, para. 3 (c)	For a party that determines that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing in its territory is more than insignificant, provide a review every three years of the progress made in meeting its obligations under this Article and include such reviews in its reports submitted pursuant to Article 21.

\* Denotes first possible date, depending on when the Convention entered into force for that party.