

MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY



WHAT'S HAPPENING

The **Minamata Convention on Mercury** is a global environmental agreement designed to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury and mercury compounds. The convention was adopted on 10 October 2013 and entered into force on 16 August 2017. It forms part of a comprehensive global regime for the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes, complementing other agreements such as the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm conventions.

Several key impacts and phase-out dates come into effect in 2026 for mercury-added products and manufacturing processes, meaning their manufacture, import, or export will generally not be allowed after this date unless specifically excluded or an exemption is registered. For the aerospace and defense industries, it is crucial to note the general exclusion in Annex A for “products essential for civil protection and military uses”.



Named after the tragic mercury poisoning incident in Minamata Bay, Japan, in 1956,

the Convention addresses mercury throughout its entire life cycle, from its mining to its management as waste.

Major highlights of the convention is to ban new mercury mines, phase out existing ones, phase-out and phase down of mercury containing products and processes, control measures on air emissions, and releases to land and water. It also addresses interim storage of mercury and disposal of mercury waste.

SELECT ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION



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Note: Per section 4.2 of Article 4, a Party may indicate at the time of ratification or upon entry into force of an amendment to Annex A for it, that it will implement different measures / strategies to address products listed in Part I of Annex A. Party may only choose this alternative if it can demonstrate that it has already reduced to a de minimis level the manufacture, import, and export of the large majority of the products listed in Part I of Annex A and that it has implemented measures or strategies to reduce the use of mercury in additional products not listed in Part I of Annex A at the time it notifies the Secretariat of its decision to use this alternative.

ARTICLE 1:

Objective:
Establishes the Convention's goal: to protect human health and the environment from mercury emissions and releases.

ARTICLE 3:

Mercury Supply Sources and Trade:
Regulates primary mercury mining and international trade. Requires parties to report and restrict mercury exports to ensure environmentally sound use.

ARTICLE 4:

Mercury-Added Products:
Phases out or reduces the manufacture, import, and export of products containing mercury (e.g., thermometers, batteries, fluorescent lamps).

ARTICLE 5:

Manufacturing Processes:
Controls mercury use in industrial processes like chlor-alkali production and acetaldehyde manufacturing.

ARTICLE 7:

Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM):
Requires countries with significant ASGM activity to develop national action plans to reduce mercury use.

ARTICLE 8:

Emissions:
Targets mercury emissions from major point sources such as coal-fired power plants, cement production, and metal smelting.

ARTICLE 9:

Releases:
Addresses mercury releases to land and water from industrial sources.

ARTICLE 11:

Mercury Waste:
Mandates environmentally sound management of mercury waste, including disposal and recycling.

ARTICLE 13:

Financial Mechanism:
Establishes funding support through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to help countries implement the Convention.

ARTICLE 21:

Reporting:
Requires parties to submit regular reports on measures taken and effectiveness of implementation.

ARTICLE 22:

Effectiveness Evaluation:
Sets up a process to evaluate the Convention's impact on reducing mercury exposure globally.

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>ANNEX A: MERCURY-ADDED PRODUCTS</p> <p>Deals with products containing mercury.</p>  | <p>ANNEX B: MANUFACTURING PROCESSES IN WHICH MERCURY OR MERCURY COMPOUNDS ARE USED</p> <p>Covers manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used.</p>  | <p>ANNEX C: ARTISANAL AND SMALL-SCALE GOLD MINING</p> <p>Addresses artisanal and small-scale gold mining.</p>  | <p>ANNEX D: LIST OF POINT SOURCES OF EMISSIONS OF MERCURY AND MERCURY COMPOUNDS TO THE ATMOSPHERE</p> <p>Focuses on emissions from sources like coal-fired power plants, industrial boilers, non-ferrous metals production, waste incineration, and cement production.</p>  | <p>ANNEX E: ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION PROCESSES</p> <p>Contains provisions related to the financial mechanism of the convention.</p>  |
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TIMELINE AND AMENDMENTS

CONVENTION TIMELINE:

2013

- Text of the Minamata Convention is adopted by 140 Countries to protect human health and the environment from mercury.

2013

- Best Available Techniques / Best Environmental Practices (BAT/BEP) guidance on air emissions adopted.
- Agreement on guidance for developing National Action Plans on artisanal and small-scale gold mining.

2017

- The Minamata Convention on Mercury enters into force on 16 August.
- The Convention is named after Minamata Bay in Japan in reference to health damage by industrial mercury pollution there in the 1950s and 1960.
- COP-1 adopts guidance on BAT/BEP for controlling mercury emissions and trade in mercury, and for reducing and eliminating mercury use in small-scale gold mining.

Note: COP = Conference of the Parties

2018

- Deadline to phase out acetaldehyde production using mercury.
- COP-2 adopted guidelines on the interim storage of mercury other than waste mercury.

2019

- COP-3 adopted guidance on the management of contaminated sites.
- Convention included measures to reduce mercury by half when used in production of vinyl chloride monomer used for plastic products.
- First reporting deadline.

2020

- Deadline to phase out manufacture, import, and export of listed mercury-added products including some lamps, batteries, and pesticides.

2021

- COP-4.1 continued review of annexes.
- Second reporting deadline.

2022

- COP-4.2 amends text of the Convention to add eight mercury-added products to Annex A.

2023

- COP-5 defines new phase out dates for mercury added products, strengthening ties with Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and agreement on a threshold for mercury waste.

2025

- COP-6 focused on national implementation and reporting on mercury use products and industrial processes, trade-related measures, and enhanced cooperation.
- Deadline for phase out of mercury-cell chlor-alkali production and eight product categories such as photographic film and spacecraft propellant.

2032

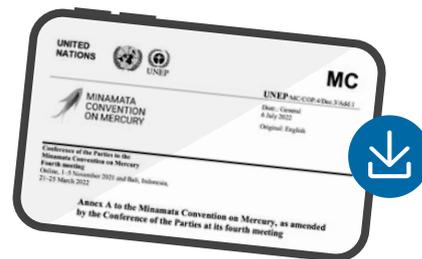
- Deadline for ending primary mercury mining in known producing parties.



AMENDMENTS:

2022 Amendments

Annex A was amended to **add eight new-mercury-added products**, so that the manufacture, import, and export of those products would not be allowed after 2025.



2023 Amendments

Annex A was **amended** to completely phase out:

- all batteries known to have mercury added (by 2025)
- all switches and relays containing mercury except those for research and development purposes (by 2025)
- all fluorescent lamps for general lighting purposes, which will also generate considerable energy saving gains (by 2027)



Annex B, Part I, which regulates mercury use in industrial processes, was amended by listing production of polyurethane using mercury containing catalysts for phase out by 2025.

In addition, the amendment established that mercury-free processes for sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate production have become technically and economically feasible, and therefore, as per the Convention requirements, the use of mercury in this process will not be allowed from 2028. These chemicals are used as catalysts in production of biodiesel, pharmaceuticals, and pigments.

APPLICABILITY

The regulations from the Convention apply to any person or entity that manufactures, imports, or exports mercury-added products listed below (from Annex A) in countries that have ratified the Conventions.

| COMPOUND: | CAS NUMBER: | |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|---|
| Mercury (elemental) | 7439-97-6 | ⚠ |
| Mercury(I) chloride (calomel) | 10112-91-1 | ⚠ |
| Mercury(II) oxide | 21908-53-2 | ⚠ |
| Mercury(II) nitrate | 7783-34-8 | ⚠ |
| Mercury(II) sulfate | 7783-35-9 | ⚠ |
| Mercury(II) chloride (corrosive sublimate) | 7487-94-7 | ⚠ |
| Mercury sulfide (cinnabar) | 1344-48-5 | ⚠ |
| Phenylmercury acetate | 62-38-4 | 🚫 |
| Phenylmercury propionate | 103-27-5 | 🚫 |
| Phenylmercury hydroxide | 100-57-2 | 🚫 |
| Thiomersal (ethylmercury thiosalicylate) | 54-64-8 | ★ |

STATUS: ⚠ ¹RESTRICTED 🚫 ²BANNED ★ RESTRICTED (IN VACCINES)

Note: ¹Restricted means use is not fully prohibited, but is allowed under strict conditions, control, or gradual reduction requirements. ²Banned means use of compound must be eliminated after a specific phase-out date with limited exemptions.

HOW TO RESTRICT USE OF MERCURY UNDER THE CONVENTION:

- The Convention restricts the use of mercury using two core approaches:
 - Control and Phase out of mercury supply and use (see **Articles 3, 4, 5, and 7**)
 - Control of mercury emissions, releases, and waste (see **Articles 8-12**)

PROHIBITED MERCURY-ADDED PRODUCTS BANNED BY 2020 (ANNEX A):

Batteries
(except for button zinc silver oxide batteries with <2% mercury)



Switches and Relays
(except for very specific uses)



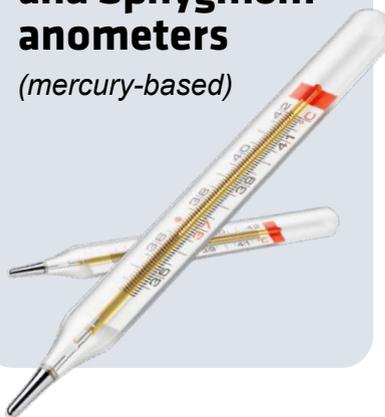
Fluorescent Lamps
(compact and linear types with mercury content above thresholds)



Pesticides, Biocides & antiseptics



Thermometers and Sphygmometers
(mercury-based)



Other Misc. Non-A&D Uses
(cosmetics, soaps, and creams containing mercury)



INDUSTRIAL USE RESTRICTIONS:

- ▼ Chlor-alkali production
- ▼ Vinyl chloride monomer production
- ▼ Artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM)—requires National Action Plans to reduce mercury use



EXCLUSIONS

The following products are excluded from Annex A:

- Products essential for civil protection and military uses.
- Products for research, calibration of instrumentation, for use as reference standard.
- Where no feasible mercury-free alternative for replacement is available, switches and relays, cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps for electronic displays, and measuring devices.
- Other products not related to A&D industry (e.g., traditional or religious practices and vaccines containing thiomersal as preservatives).

APPLICABILITY

RATIFICATION:

152

COUNTRIES HAVE RATIFIED* THE CONVENTION

44

AFRICA

37

ASIA
PACIFIC

19

EASTERN
EUROPEAN

26

LATIN
AMERICA
AND THE
CARIBBEAN

26

WESTERN
EUROPEAN
AND OTHERS
GROUP

NOTABLE ABSENCES:



RUSSIA



ISRAEL



MALAYSIA



MOROCCO



NEW ZEALAND

 PARTY

 NON-PARTY

*Ratification means that the country has completed domestic approval and is legally bound by the Convention

For more information on each country click [here](#).

Country-specific exemptions to the Convention can be found [here](#).

Note: The Convention provides a framework to restrict or ban mercury. The regulated community does not comply with the Convention, rather it complies with national regulations.

MERCURY IN A&D INDUSTRY

Manufacture, import, or export of mercury in the A&D industry is limited and is mostly associated with older or legacy systems. Below are some examples of typical uses in the A&D industry, original reasons for mercury use, and the current status of use.

Switches and Relays

Reliable electrical contact

Gyroscopes/Guidance Systems

Precision fluid mass

Thermometers & Sensors

Accurate measurement over wide ranges

Missile Propulsion Systems

Possible catalyst or component in fuels

Counterbalances & Dampers

High-density liquid for balance control

Rotary Connectors

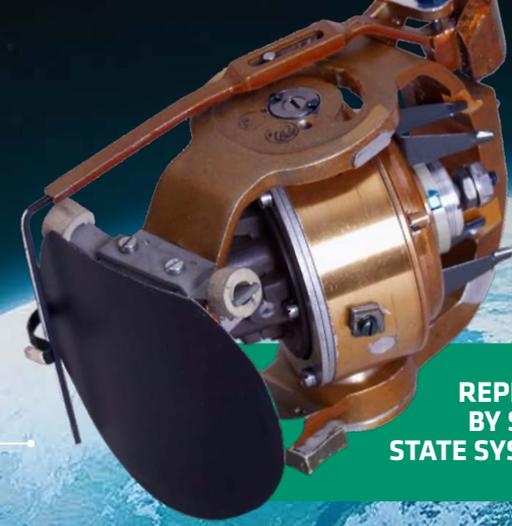
Electrical conductivity, low electrical noise, and high current capabilities

Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamps

Efficient light production, low operating temperature, and long lamp life



LARGELY PHASED OUT



REPLACED BY SOLID-STATE SYSTEMS



REPLACED WITH DIGITAL SENSORS



VERY LIMITED, MOSTLY HISTORICAL



REPLACED BY GOLD-ON-GOLD SLIP RINGS AND FIBER-OPTIC ROTARY JOINTS



REPLACED BY SOLID MATERIALS



REPLACED BY LED

REGULATORY OBLIGATIONS

MANUFACTURE, IMPORT, OR EXPORT:

Industries are generally not allowed to manufacture, import, or export mercury-added products listed in Part I of Annex A after their specified phase-out dates, unless an exclusion applies or an exemption is registered.

Examples of products affected include certain batteries, switches and relays, fluorescent lamps, pesticides, and various measuring devices. Industries must also prevent the incorporation of prohibited mercury-added products into assembled products. The Convention prohibits the use of mercury or mercury compounds in specific manufacturing processes listed in Part I of Annex B after their phase-out dates, such as chlor-alkali production and the production of polyurethane using mercury-containing catalysts, unless an exemption is registered.

Parties are also required to take measures to restrict the use of mercury in processes listed in Part II of Annex B, like vinyl chloride monomer production and sodium/potassium methylate or ethylate production. New facilities using Annex B processes that did not exist before the Convention's entry into force for a Party are not allowed to use mercury or mercury compounds, and no exemptions apply to them.

EMISSIONS TO AIR, WASTE, AND CONTAMINATION:

Industries operating within specified point source categories (e.g., non-ferrous metal production, waste incineration) are subject to measures to control and reduce emissions of mercury to the atmosphere. For new sources, industries must use best available techniques (BAT) and best environmental practices (BEP) as soon as practicable, but no later than five years after the Convention's entry into force for that Party. Similar obligations apply to controlling and reducing releases to land and water from relevant point sources not covered elsewhere. Parties must also establish and maintain inventories of emissions and releases from relevant sources.

Industries are obliged to ensure that mercury waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner, taking into account Basel Convention guidelines. Recovered, recycled, reclaimed, or re-used mercury waste is only permitted for uses allowed under the Convention or for environmentally sound disposal.

Industries should develop appropriate strategies for identifying and assessing sites contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds. Any actions to reduce the risks posed by such sites must be performed in an environmentally sound manner incorporating, where appropriate, an assessment of the risks to human health and the environment from the mercury or mercury compounds they contain.



STARTING IN 2026:

For products affected by 2026 phase-out dates under the Convention, the manufacture, import, or export of these items will generally not be permitted after this time, unless a specific exclusion applies or an exemption has been registered. The products affected by the 2026 phase-out date include:



Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) for general lighting purposes that are greater than 30 watts.



Compact fluorescent lamps with a non-integrated ballast (CFL.ni) for general lighting purposes that are ≤ 30 watts with a mercury content not exceeding 5 milligrams (mg) per lamp burner.



Linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) for general lighting purposes, specifically halophosphate phosphor lamps that are ≤ 40 watts with a mercury content not exceeding 10 mg per lamp, and halophosphate phosphor lamps that are > 40 watts.



Non-linear fluorescent lamps (NFLs) (e.g., U-bend and circular) for general lighting purposes that use halophosphate phosphor, across all wattages.

REGULATORY OBLIGATIONS

SELECT COUNTRIES...



CLICK A LOCATION FOR MORE INFORMATION



REGULATORY OBLIGATIONS

SELECT COUNTRIES...



UNITED STATES

The USA accepted the Convention on 6 November 2013, which entered into force on 16 August 2017. The USA implements the Convention through a number of legislative instruments. The [Mercury Export Ban Act of 2008](#) was signed into law on October 14, 2008. The law intends to reduce the availability of elemental (metallic) mercury in domestic and international markets. By reducing the supply of metallic mercury in commerce, the Act aims to reduce the use of mercury for commercial purposes globally.

The [Mercury-Containing and Rechargeable Battery Management Act of 1996](#) (a.k.a. the Battery Act) phases out the use of mercury in batteries and provides for the efficient and cost-effective disposal of i) used nickel cadmium (Ni-Cd) batteries; 2) used small sealed lead-acid batteries, and 3) certain other regulated batteries. The statute applies to battery and product manufacturers, battery waste handlers, and certain battery and product importers and retailers.

The [Toxic Substances Control Act \(TSCA\)](#) regulates mercury use in specific products like flow meters and pyrometers. Under TSCA, there is a requirement that every three years a Mercury Inventory be submitted to the U.S. EPA covering supply, use, trade of mercury and mercury-compounds. The most recent published inventory was for calendar year 2021, required by TSCA provisions.

Other environmental laws affecting mercury include:

- [Clean Air Act](#)
- [Clean Water Act](#)
- [Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act](#)
- [Resource Conservation and Recovery Act](#)
- [Safe Drinking Water Act](#)

In addition to federal regulations, state legislation is active in the prohibition of mercury and mercury-added products, with many states implementing prohibitions in line with the Convention.



EUROPEAN UNION

The EU ratified the Convention on 18 May 2017, which entered into force on 16 August 2017. The EU's implementation of the Convention is primarily governed by [Regulation \(EU\) 2017/852](#) on mercury and its amendment [Regulation \(EU\) 2024/1849](#), which also repeals Regulation (EC) No 1102/2008. This regulation establishes measures and conditions concerning the use, storage, trade, manufacture, and waste management of mercury, mercury compounds, and mixtures of mercury.

The EU RoHS Directive separates general lighting applications from special purposes ones depending on the application the lamp is used in. It lists products that are exempted and application areas which are out of scope of the Directive, e.g., products used for military purposes, for use in space, transport vehicles, large machinery etc. More information can be found in this [document](#). This [press release](#) from Lighting Europe provides an updated phase-out dates for the manufacture and export of certain general lighting lamps.

In addition, The EU integrates the Convention through several key regulations and directives:

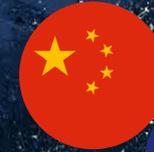
- [REACH Regulation](#): Restricts mercury in products and industrial processes.
- [Industrial Emissions Directive](#): Limits mercury emissions from large industrial installations.
- [Waste Framework Directive](#): Ensures environmentally sound management of mercury waste.

BRAZIL

Brazil enacted [Presidential Decree No. 9,470](#) on 14 August 2018 to formalize its obligations under the Convention. This decree outlines the legal framework for mercury control, including:

- Ban on mercury-added products: Gradual phase-out of items like thermometers, batteries, and fluorescent lamps containing mercury.
- Restrictions on mercury use in industrial processes: Especially in chlor-alkali production and other sectors.
- Control of emissions and releases: Regulations on air emissions and water discharges from major sources like coal combustion and metal smelting.
- Management of mercury waste: Safe handling, storage, and disposal protocols.

To help implement the Convention, Brazil developed a Sectorial Plan for Implementation, led by the Ministry of Health, focusing on reducing mercury exposure and its health impacts.



REGULATORY OBLIGATIONS

SELECT COUNTRIES...



SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa implements the Convention through a comprehensive set of national regulations designed to manage mercury across its lifecycle. These regulations fall under the [National Environmental Management Act](#) and were formalized in a [government notice](#) issued in July 2022.

On 6 February 2025, the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment, South Africa, published the Regulations for the Management of Mercury under the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998). The regulations apply to the manufacture, import, export, sale, and use of mercury and mercury-added products.



THAILAND

Thailand ratified the Convention on 22 June 2017, and the Convention entered into force on 20 September 2017. Thailand's Ministry of Industry has issued a [directive](#) that from 1 September 2025 new factories will be prohibited from using mercury or mercury compounds in their manufacturing processes, and existing factories using mercury will be prevented from expanding. This aligns with obligations under the Convention and will affect any A&D sector operations that involve mercury in industrial production, sensors, lighting, or switches.



CHINA

China ratified the Convention on 31 August 2016 and entered it into force on 16 August 2017. China implements the Convention primarily through a combination of national plans, sector-specific guidelines, and environmental laws coordinated by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE). The [Environmental Protection Law \(Revised 2014\)](#) provides the legal foundation for pollution control, including heavy metals like mercury, and supports enforcement of mercury-related standards and penalties for violations.

China banned the production, import, and export of mercury-added products listed in the Convention's Annex A starting January 1, 2021, with exceptions for medical devices like thermometers and sphygmomanometers until 2026. In 2017, MEE issued a plan that includes a ban on new mercury mining operations; China has committed to closing primary mercury mines by 15 August 2032.

Recently, the Hong Kong Government have provided the Mercury Control Ordinance (Amendment of Schedule 3) Notice 2025 and table it before the Legislative Council. The amendment adds a list of newly regulated mercury-added products to Schedule 3 of the Mercury Control Ordinance (Cap. 640), aiming to protect public health and the environment.



TAIWAN

Taiwan has [amended](#) its Toxic Chemicals Management Regulations to comply with the Convention by [banning the import, manufacture, and export](#) of mercury-containing switches and relays, high-pressure mercury lamps, and non-electronic measuring instruments (including thermometers, barometers, pressure gauges) effective 1 January 2021. For the A&D industry, this ban applies to any components or equipment using such mercury-containing devices.

SOUTH KOREA

South Korea [ratified](#) the Convention on 22 November 2019, which entered into force domestically on 20 February 2020. The government revised the Waste Control Act enforcement ordinance to designate mercury and mercury compounds as "designated harmful wastes," obligating separate handling, storage, and disposal. Additionally, it banned certain mercury-added products and committed to phasing out mercury use in chlorine-alkali production by 2025. These measures affect A&D where mercury-using components (in lamps, instrumentation, sensors) are involved.



REGULATORY OBLIGATIONS

SELECT COUNTRIES...



INDIA

India [ratified](#) the Convention on 18 June 2018, effective domestically from 16 September 2018. The Indian government has registered exemptions for certain mercury-added products listed in Annex A (Part I), extending the phase-out deadline until 2025 from the original 2020 deadline. It has also extended the exemption for the manufacturing process using mercury catalysts in acetaldehyde production until 2023. It maintains a [Prior Informed Consent](#) procedure for import/export of mercury, which is relevant to parts or equipment in the A&D sector that may use mercury.

AUSTRALIA

Australia ratified the Convention and entered it into force on 7 March 2022. Australia enacted the [Minamata Convention on Mercury \(Consequential Amendments\) Regulations 2021](#), which amended several existing laws to align with the Convention's requirements. The Customs (Prohibited Imports and Exports) Regulations establish controls on mercury trade, including bans and restrictions on mercury-added products.

Australia's outlines how it meets its obligations under the Convention. It was developed by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) with input from federal, state, and territory agencies outlines how Australia meets its obligations under the Convention

On 21 July 2025, six new standards were added to the Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management (Register) Instrument 2022 under the IChEMS framework. The new listings include mercury and mercury compounds that are recognized pollutants under the Convention.



WORTH THE RISK?

Given the global nature of the Minamata Convention and the wide number of implementing instruments, penalties for non-compliance vary across the world. Significant fines and potential jail time are possible penalties depending on the location of any infraction. Compliance is monitored under the relevant authority of the jurisdiction, including the EPA for the USA, as well as local environmental agencies for EU member states. Parties to the Convention are required to report on the implementation and outcomes of the convention, with full reports due every four years and short reports due every two years.

LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

- **Fines and penalties:** Violations of national regulations designed to implement the convention can lead to substantial daily fines. These penalties are often tiered, with significantly higher fines and longer prison sentences for knowing or repeated offenses.
- **Civil liability and litigation:** Non-compliant companies risk being sued by individuals and communities harmed by mercury contamination. The chemical company responsible for the original Minamata release paid huge amounts of compensation to victims and their families.
- **Market restrictions:** The Convention restricts the supply and international trade of mercury, as well as certain mercury-added products. Industries that rely on these products or the trade of mercury risk being cut off from supply chains and international markets.
- **Increased capital and operating costs:** To comply with new regulations, non-compliant industries may face higher costs for switching to alternative processes or materials.

REPUTATIONAL AND SOCIAL

- **Loss of consumer trust:** Companies with a poor environmental record can lose consumer trust and face a market shift towards more sustainable alternatives.
- **Damage to brand reputation:** Incidents of environmental contamination can quickly become global news. Being associated with mercury poisoning or environmental damage can cause irreparable harm to a company's brand, making it difficult to attract customers and top talent.
- **Community opposition:** Industries that pollute local environments often face strong opposition from affected communities and environmental groups. This can lead to protests, litigation, and regulatory scrutiny that impedes operations and future expansion plans.
- **Impact on stock value:** Investors increasingly incorporate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors into their decision-making. Companies with poor environmental performance may be seen as a higher risk, potentially leading to a lower stock valuation and reduced access to capital.

OPERATIONAL

- **Supply chain disruption:** As global regulations tighten, companies may find their non-compliant suppliers are restricted from trade. This can disrupt a company's production schedule and increase the cost of securing compliant alternatives.
- **Regulatory delays:** Failure to meet environmental standards can result in delayed permits, operational restrictions, and mandatory shutdowns. In some cases, a poor track record with regulators can lead to increased oversight and less favorable treatment for future projects.
- **Waste management complications:** The convention requires parties to manage mercury waste in an environmentally sound manner. Non-compliance can lead to higher disposal fees or even the illegal dumping of mercury, which carries its own set of legal and reputational risks.



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- [Minamata Convention Website](#)
- [EU Regulation \(EU\) 2017/852 on mercury](#)
- [EU REACH Regulation](#)
- [EU Industrial Emissions Directive](#)
- [EU Waste Framework Directive](#)
- [USA Mercury Export Ban Act of 2008](#)
- [USA Mercury-Containing and Rechargeable Battery Management Act of 1996](#)
- [USA Toxic Substances Control Act](#)
- [Brazil Presidential Decree No. 9,470](#)
- [Australia Minamata Convention on Mercury \(Consequential Amendments\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [China Environmental Protection Law \(Revised 2014\)](#)
- [South Africa National Regulation for the Management of Mercury](#)
- [UN Site on the Minamata Disease](#)



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DELIVER education, awareness and guidance for the industry

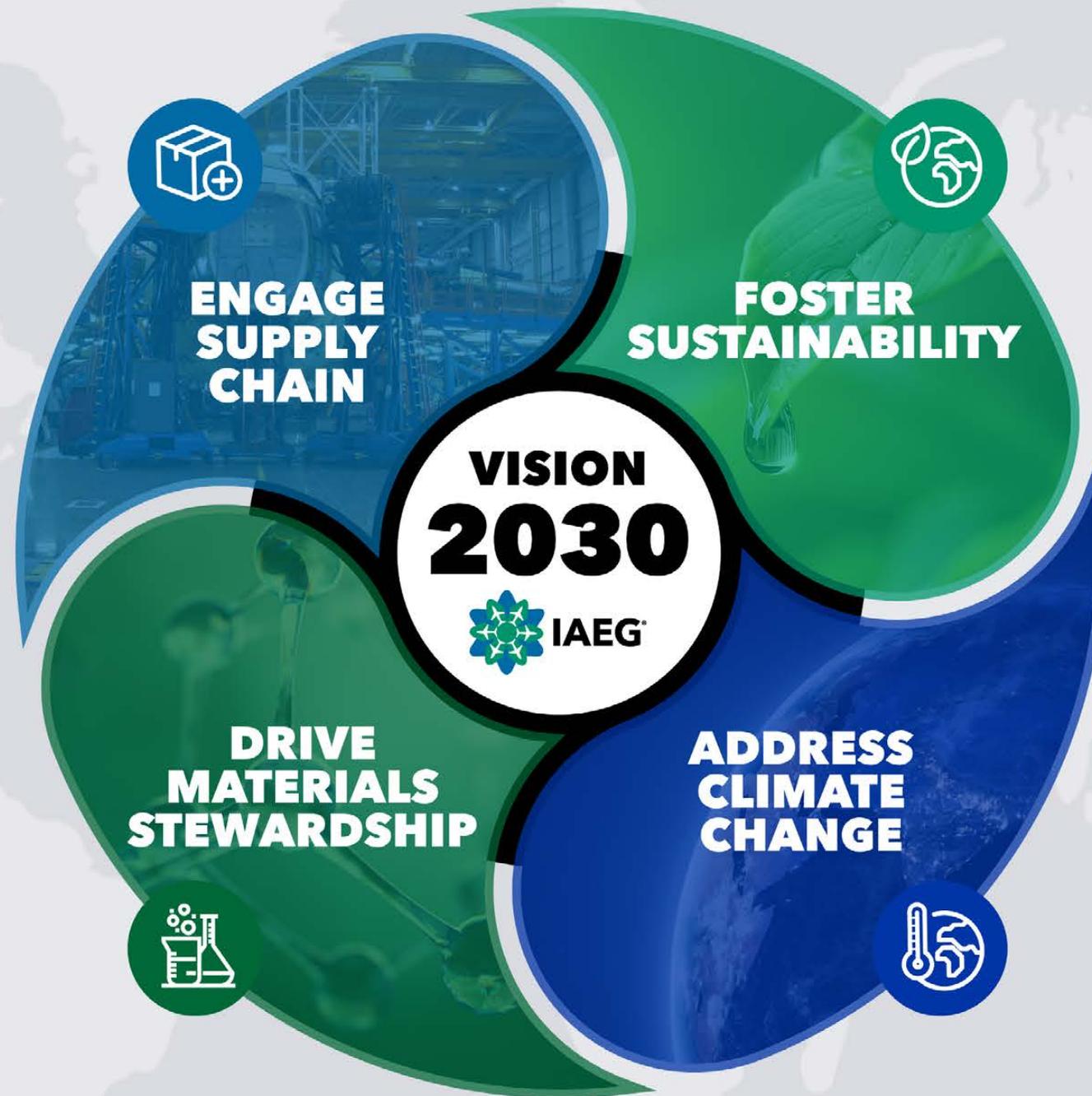
STRENGTHEN small and medium enterprise (SME) engagement

GENERATE transparency through data insight for the benefit of all

PRIORITIZE rapidly evolving global regulations and standards

ACT collaboratively to develop risk assessment tools

ADAPT through shared mitigation strategies



ANTICIPATE new reporting, social and environmental expectations

ADVANCE the maturity of the value chain on sustainability

FACILITATE industry actions to drive circular economy

PROMOTE activities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

DEVELOP tools to report progress in a standardized manner

ENABLE strategies to improve value chain climate resilience

OUR VISION: A Sustainable Aerospace and Defense Industry

OUR VALUES: **CHAMPION**
STANDARDIZED PRACTICES

PARTNER
WITH STAKEHOLDERS

ELEVATE
THE IMPACT OF IAEG