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Mercury Supply Sources and Trade Intervention by IPEN for INC7
Given by Lee Bell

Thank you Mr. Chair

I am speaking on the behalf of IPEN

Document 7/3- We support the model outlined by the EU in CRP 1. Parties should make forms publicly available as part of efforts under Article 18 including the forms providing consent to import (Forms A and B), and the form providing non-party certification of the sources of mercury to be exported to a party (Form C). The forms should be uploaded to the convention website to facilitate information exchange and analysis of mercury supply and trade. IPEN supports the statements and proposal from Switzerland because it is consistent with right to know principles.

In relation to Document 7/4 Guidance on stocks:

IPEN suggests an individual stock should include the combined amount of mercury and mercury compounds under the control of an economic and/or legal entity and all of its subsidiaries and sub-contractors to prevent entities from masking the true volumes they hold. In addition:

- Entities that may store or use mercury should include gold processing shops and other parts of the ASGM supply chain along with facilities processing mercury-contaminated sites soil, water and other materials.
It is clear that stocks less than 50 tonnes are capable of causing significant environmental harm if mismanaged and should be recorded in national inventories even if they are not reported under obligations of Article 3. Mobile processing facilities recovering mercury from waste or remediating contaminated sites should be classified as a source of supply if they recover 10 tons or more per year.
- Mercury confiscated from illegal shipments by governments should be classified as 'orphan stocks' and reported in national inventories.
- All mercury held in military facilities should be disclosed to the relevant national Minamata Convention authority and included in publicly available inventory records.

- Mercury stocks that are held in abandoned facilities or which no legal entity can be found to be responsible or can be made to take responsibility should be combined and managed by the national governments in an ESM and defined as 'orphan stocks' and recorded in inventories.
- Limiting mercury supply and trade is key to advancing treaty goals. In closing, the Article 3 guidance should include all information parties need to make decisions on import. This should include information from the register of exemptions and any information on import consent identified in national reports.