

**Registration of exemptions for the products and processes listed in
Part I of Annexes A and B**

(INDIA)

Annex A: Mercury-added products

REGISTRATION OF EXEMPTION FOR ARTICLE 4		
PARTY: INDIA		
The Secretariat of the Minamata Convention is hereby notified of the registration of the following exemption pursuant to paragraph 1 of article 6 of the Convention. No exemption is required for products excluded from Annex A.		
Mercury added products, as listed in Part I of Annex A	Indicate the category or subcategory for which the exemption is being registered, and whether it is for manufacture, import and/or export.	Duration of exemption (if less than five years past the phase-out date)
Batteries, except for button zinc silver oxide batteries with a mercury content < 2% and button zinc air batteries with a mercury content < 2%	(i) Manufacture of Batteries, except for button zinc silver oxide batteries with a mercury content < 2% and button zinc air batteries with a mercury content < 2% (ii) Import of Batteries, except for button zinc silver oxide batteries with a mercury content < 2% and button zinc air batteries with a mercury content < 2% (iii) Export of Batteries, except for button zinc silver oxide batteries with a mercury content < 2% and button zinc air batteries with a mercury content < 2%	2025
Switches and relays, except very high accuracy capacitance and loss measurement bridges and high frequency radio frequency switches and relays in monitoring and control instruments with a maximum mercury content of 20 mg per bridge, switch or relay	(i) Manufacture of Switches and relays, except very high accuracy capacitance and loss measurement bridges and high frequency radio frequency switches and relays in monitoring and control instruments with a maximum mercury content of 20 mg per bridge, switch or relay (ii) Import of Switches and relays, except very high accuracy capacitance and loss measurement bridges and high frequency radio frequency switches and relays in monitoring and control instruments with a maximum mercury content of 20 mg per bridge, switch or relay (iii) Export of Switches and relays, except very high accuracy capacitance and loss measurement bridges and high frequency radio frequency switches and relays in monitoring and control instruments with a maximum mercury content of 20 mg per bridge, switch or relay	2025
Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) for general lighting purposes that are ≤ 30 watts with a mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp burner	(i) Manufacture of Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) for general lighting purposes that are ≤ 30 watts with a mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp burner	2025

	<p>(ii) Import of Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) for general lighting purposes that are ≤ 30 watts with a mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp burner</p> <p>(iii) Export of Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) for general lighting purposes that are ≤ 30 watts with a mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp burner</p>	
<p>Linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) for general lighting purposes:</p> <p>(a) Triband phosphor < 60 watts with a mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp;</p> <p>(b) Halophosphate phosphor ≤ 40 watts with a mercury content exceeding 10 mg per lamp</p>	<p>(i) Manufacture of Linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) for general lighting purposes:</p> <p>(a) Triband phosphor < 60 watts with a mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp;</p> <p>(b) Halophosphate phosphor ≤ 40 watts with a mercury content exceeding 10 mg per lamp</p> <p>(ii) Import of Linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) for general lighting purposes:</p> <p>(a) Triband phosphor < 60 watts with a mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp;</p> <p>(b) Halophosphate phosphor ≤ 40 watts with a mercury content exceeding 10 mg per lamp</p> <p>(iii) Export of Linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) for general lighting purposes:</p> <p>(a) Triband phosphor < 60 watts with a mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp;</p> <p>(b) Halophosphate phosphor ≤ 40 watts with a mercury content exceeding 10 mg per lamp</p>	2025
<p>High pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV) for general lighting purposes</p>	<p>(i) Manufacture of High pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV) for general lighting purposes</p> <p>(ii) Import of High pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV) for general lighting purposes</p> <p>(iii) Export of High pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV) for general lighting purposes</p>	2025
<p>Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays:</p> <p>(a) short length (≤ 500 mm) with mercury content exceeding 3.5 mg per lamp</p> <p>(b) medium length (> 500 mm and $\leq 1,500$ mm) with mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp</p> <p>(c) long length ($> 1,500$ mm) with mercury content exceeding 13 mg per lamp</p>	<p>(i) Manufacture of Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays:</p> <p>(a) short length (≤ 500 mm) with mercury content exceeding 3.5 mg per lamp</p> <p>(b) medium length (> 500 mm and $\leq 1,500$ mm) with mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp</p> <p>(c) long length ($> 1,500$ mm) with mercury content exceeding 13 mg per lamp</p> <p>(ii) Import of Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays:</p> <p>(a) short length (≤ 500 mm) with mercury content exceeding 3.5 mg per lamp</p> <p>(b) medium length (> 500 mm and $\leq 1,500$ mm) with mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp</p> <p>(c) long length ($> 1,500$ mm) with mercury content exceeding 13 mg per lamp</p> <p>(iii) Export of Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for</p>	2025

	<p>electronic displays:</p> <p>(a) short length (≤ 500 mm) with mercury content exceeding 3.5 mg per lamp</p> <p>(b) medium length (> 500 mm and $\leq 1,500$ mm) with mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp</p> <p>(c) long length ($> 1,500$ mm) with mercury content exceeding 13 mg per lamp</p>	
<p>Cosmetics (with mercury content above 1ppm), including skin lightening soaps and creams, and not including eye area cosmetics where mercury is used as a preservative and no effective and safe substitute preservatives are available</p>	<p>(i) Manufacture of Cosmetics (with mercury content above 1ppm), including skin lightening soaps and creams, and not including eye area cosmetics where mercury is used as a preservative and no effective and safe substitute preservatives are available</p> <p>(ii) Import of Cosmetics (with mercury content above 1ppm), including skin lightening soaps and creams, and not including eye area cosmetics where mercury is used as a preservative and no effective and safe substitute preservatives are available</p> <p>(iii) Export of Cosmetics (with mercury content above 1ppm), including skin lightening soaps and creams, and not including eye area cosmetics where mercury is used as a preservative and no effective and safe substitute preservatives are available</p>	2025
<p>Pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics</p>	<p>(i) Manufacture of Pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics</p> <p>ii) Import of Pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics</p> <p>(iii) Export of Pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics</p>	2025

<p>The following non-electronic measuring devices except non-electronic measuring devices installed in large-scale equipment or those used for high-precision measurement, where no suitable mercury-free alternative is available:</p> <p>(a) barometers; (b) hygrometers; (c) manometers; (d) thermometers; (e) sphygmomanometers.</p>	<p>(i) Manufacture of The following non-electronic measuring devices except non-electronic measuring devices installed in large-scale equipment or those used for high-precision measurement, where no suitable mercury-free alternative is available:</p> <p>(a) barometers; (b) hygrometers; (c) manometers; (d) thermometers; (e) sphygmomanometers.</p> <p>(ii) Import of The following non-electronic measuring devices except non-electronic measuring devices installed in large-scale equipment or those used for high-precision measurement, where no suitable mercury-free alternative is available:</p> <p>(a) barometers; (b) hygrometers; (c) manometers; (d) thermometers; (e) sphygmomanometers.</p> <p>(iii) Export of The following non-electronic measuring devices except non-electronic measuring devices installed in large-scale equipment or those used for high-precision measurement, where no suitable mercury-free alternative is available:</p> <p>(a) barometers; (b) hygrometers; (c) manometers; (d) thermometers; (e) sphygmomanometers.</p>	<p>2025</p>
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Please attach the explanatory statement on the need for an exemption, one statement per individual product category listed in Part I of Annex A.

As part of, or in addition to, the explanation of the need for the exemption, a registering Party may include, as appropriate, the following information:

- any timetable or plan of action to phase out the import, export, or manufacture or to adjust manufacturing specifications to comply with the mercury concentrations for products set out in Annex A; and
- information on the level of stocks of the product available nationally.

THIS NOTIFICATION IS SUBMITTED BY:			
Job title:	Joint Secretary		
Institution/department:	Hazardous Substances Management Division, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of the Republic of India		
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Telephone: +91-11-24695129	Fax: +91-11-24695271	E-mail address:	riteshkumar.singh@nic.in
Contact name:	Ritesh Kumar Singh	Date: (dd/mm/yyyy):	16.04.2018
PLEASE RETURN THE COMPLETED FORM TO:			
Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) International Environment House 11-13, Chemin des Anémones, CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland		Fax: +41 22 797 3460 Email: mercury.chemicals@unep.org	

Explanatory Statement on the need for an exemption of Manufacture of Mercury-added Batteries, except for button zinc silver oxide batteries with a mercury content < 2% and button zinc air batteries with a mercury content < 2%

The Government of India remains committed to reducing the use of mercury in products. At present, there is lack of information on the manufacturing of mercury-added batteries in India. Further, there is lack of information on mercury contained in batteries manufactured in the country, making it impossible to identify the quantity of mercury added in batteries manufactured in the country. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India is implementing a GEF funded project titled 'Improve Mercury Management in India'. The project will conduct a detailed inventory of the mercury-added battery manufacturing sector in the country. There is also a need to identify suitable and techno-economically feasible alternatives to mercury-containing batteries in India. Hence, an application to extend the phase-out date for manufacture of mercury-added batteries to 2025 is therefore requested pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Once the detailed information on the manufacture of mercury-added batteries is available, along with techno-economically feasible alternatives, India may develop and implement a phase out plan with regard to use of mercury in battery manufacturing. The Government of Republic of India, pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 7, may withdraw this exemption in case the phase out becomes possible prior to the expiration date.

Explanatory Statement on the need for an exemption of Manufacture of Mercury-added Switches and relays, except very high accuracy capacitance and loss measurement bridges and high frequency radio frequency switches and relays in monitoring and control instruments with a maximum mercury content of 20 mg per bridge, switch or relay

The Government of India remains committed to reducing the use of mercury in products. At present, there is lack of information on the manufacture of mercury-added switches and relays in India. Further, there is lack of information on mercury contained in switches and relays manufactured in the country, making it impossible to identify the quantity of mercury added in switches and relays manufactured in the country. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India is implementing a GEF funded project titled 'Improve Mercury Management in India'. The project will conduct a detailed inventory of manufacture, use, import and export of mercury-added switches and relays in the country. Considering the relative importance of switches and relays in industrial and other applications, there is a need to identify suitable and economically feasible alternatives to mercury containing switches and relays in India. Hence, an application to extend the phase-out date for manufacture of mercury-added switches and relays to 2025 is therefore requested pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Once the detailed information on the manufacture of mercury-added switches and relays is available, along with techno-economically feasible alternatives, India may develop and implement a phase out plan with regard to use of mercury in switches and relays. The Government of Republic of India, pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 7, may withdraw this exemption in case the phase out becomes possible prior to the expiration date.

Explanatory Statement on the need for an exemption of Manufacture of Mercury-added Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) for general lighting purposes that are ≤ 30 watts with a mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp burner

The Government of India remains committed to reducing the use of mercury in products. At present, there is lack of information on the manufacture of mercury-added Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) in India. Further, there is lack of information on mercury contained in Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) manufactured in the country, making it impossible to identify the quantity of mercury added in Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) manufactured in the country. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India is implementing a GEF funded project titled 'Improve Mercury Management in India'. The project will conduct a detailed inventory of manufacture, use, import and export of mercury-added Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) in the country. Considering the relative importance of Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), there is a need to identify suitable and economically feasible alternatives to mercury containing switches and relays in India. Hence, an application to extend the phase-out date for manufacture of mercury-added Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) to 2025 is therefore requested pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Once the detailed information on the manufacture of mercury-added Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) is available, along with techno-economically feasible alternatives, India may develop and implement a phase out plan with regard to use of mercury in Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs). The Government of Republic of India, pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 7, may withdraw this exemption in case the phase out becomes possible prior to the expiration date.

Explanatory Statement on the need for an exemption of Manufacture of Mercury-added Linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) for general lighting purposes:

- (a) Triband phosphor < 60 watts with a mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp;**
- (b) Halophosphate phosphor \leq 40 watts with a mercury content exceeding 10 mg per lamp**

The Government of India remains committed to reducing the use of mercury in products. At present, there is lack of information on the manufacture of mercury-added Linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) in India. Further, there is lack of information on mercury contained in Linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) manufactured in the country, making it impossible to identify the quantity of mercury added in Linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) manufactured in the country. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India is implementing a GEF funded project titled 'Improve Mercury Management in India'. The project will conduct a detailed inventory of manufacture, use, import and export of mercury-added Linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) in the country. Considering the relative importance of Linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs), there is a need to identify suitable and economically feasible alternatives to mercury containing Linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) in India. Hence, an application to extend the phase-out date for manufacture of mercury-added Linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) to 2025 is therefore requested pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Once the detailed information on the manufacture of mercury-added added Linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) is available, along with techno-economically feasible alternatives, India may develop and implement a phase out plan with regard to use of mercury in Linear fluorescent

lamps (LFLs). The Government of Republic of India, pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 7, may withdraw this exemption in case the phase out becomes possible prior to the expiration date.

Explanatory Statement on the need for an exemption of Manufacture of Mercury-added High pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV) for general lighting purposes

The Government of India remains committed to reducing the use of mercury in products. At present, there is lack of information on the manufacture of mercury-added high pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV) in India. Further, there is lack of information on mercury contained in high pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV) manufactured in the country, making it impossible to identify the quantity of mercury added in high pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV) manufactured in the country. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India is implementing a GEF funded project titled 'Improve Mercury Management in India'. The project will conduct a detailed inventory of manufacture, use, import and export of mercury-added high pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV) in the country. Considering the relative importance of high pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV), there is a need to identify suitable and economically feasible alternatives to mercury containing high pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV) in India. Hence, an application to extend the phase-out date for manufacture of mercury-added high pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV) to 2025 is therefore requested pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Once the detailed information on the manufacture of mercury-added added high pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV) is available, along with techno-economically feasible alternatives, India may develop and implement a phase out plan with regard to use of mercury in high pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV). The Government of Republic of India,

pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 7, may withdraw this exemption in case the phase out becomes possible prior to the expiration date.

Explanatory Statement on the need for an exemption of Manufacture of Mercury-added Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays:

(a) short length (≤ 500 mm) with mercury content exceeding 3.5 mg per lamp

(b) medium length (> 500 mm and $\leq 1,500$ mm) with mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp

(c) long length ($> 1,500$ mm) with mercury content exceeding 13 mg per lamp

The Government of India remains committed to reducing the use of mercury in products. At present, there is lack of information on the manufacture of mercury-added cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays in India. Further, there is lack of information on mercury contained in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays manufactured in the country, making it impossible to identify the quantity of mercury-added cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays manufactured in the country. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India is implementing a GEF funded project titled 'Improve Mercury Management in India'. The project will conduct a detailed inventory of manufacture, use, import and export of mercury-added cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays in the country. Considering the relative importance of cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays,

there is a need to identify suitable and economically feasible alternatives to mercury containing cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays in India. Hence, an application to extend the phase-out date for manufacture of mercury-added cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays to 2025 is therefore requested pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Once the detailed information on the manufacture of mercury-added cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays is available, along with techno-economically feasible alternatives, India may develop and implement a phase out plan with regard to use of mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays. The Government of Republic of India, pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 7, may withdraw this exemption in case the phase out becomes possible prior to the expiration date.

Explanatory Statement on the need for an exemption of Manufacture of Mercury-added Cosmetics (with mercury content above 1ppm), including skin lightening soaps and creams, and not including eye area cosmetics where mercury is used as a preservative and no effective and safe substitute preservatives are available

The Government of India remains committed to reducing the use of mercury in products. At present, there is lack of information on the manufacture of mercury-added cosmetics in India. Further, there is lack of information on mercury contained in cosmetics manufactured in the country, making it impossible to identify the quantity of mercury added in cosmetics manufactured in the country. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India is implementing a GEF funded project titled 'Improve Mercury Management in India'. The project will conduct a detailed inventory of manufacture, use, import and export of mercury-added cosmetics in the country. Considering the relative importance of cosmetics, there is a need to identify suitable and economically feasible alternatives to mercury containing cosmetics in India. Hence, an application to extend the phase-out date for manufacture of mercury-added cosmetics to 2025 is therefore requested pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Once the detailed information on the manufacture of mercury-added cosmetics is available, along with techno-economically feasible alternatives, India may develop and implement a phase out plan with regard to use of mercury in cosmetics. The Government of Republic of India, pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 7, may withdraw this exemption in case the phase out becomes possible prior to the expiration date.

Explanatory Statement on the need for an exemption of Manufacture of Mercury-added Pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics

The Government of India remains committed to reducing the use of mercury in products. At present, there is lack of information on the manufacture of mercury-added pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics in India. Further, there is lack of information on mercury contained in pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics manufactured in the country, making it impossible to identify the quantity of mercury added in pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics manufactured in the country. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India is implementing a GEF funded project titled 'Improve Mercury Management in India'. The project will conduct a detailed inventory of manufacture, use, import and export of mercury-added pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics in the country. Considering the relative importance of pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics, there is a need to identify suitable and economically feasible alternatives to mercury containing pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics in India. Hence, an application to extend the phase-out date for manufacture of mercury-added pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics to 2025 is therefore requested pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Once the detailed information on the manufacture of mercury-added pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics is available, along with techno-economically feasible alternatives, India may develop and implement a phase out plan with regard to use of mercury in pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics. The Government of Republic of India, pursuant to Article 6,

paragraph 7, may withdraw this exemption in case the phase out becomes possible prior to the expiration date.

Explanatory Statement on the need for an exemption of Manufacture of Mercury-added following non-electronic measuring devices except non-electronic measuring devices installed in large-scale equipment or those used for high-precision measurement, where no suitable mercury-free alternative is available:

(a) barometers;

(b) hygrometers;

(c) manometers;

(d) thermometers;

(e) sphygmomanometers.

The Government of India remains committed to reducing the use of mercury in products. At present, there is lack of information on the manufacture of mercury-added non-electronic measuring devices including barometers, hygrometers, manometers, thermometers and sphygmomanometers in India. Further, there is lack of information on mercury contained in non-electronic measuring devices including barometers, hygrometers, manometers, thermometers and sphygmomanometers manufactured in the country, making it impossible to identify the quantity of mercury added in non-electronic measuring devices including barometers, hygrometers, manometers, thermometers and sphygmomanometers manufactured in the country. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India is implementing a GEF funded project titled 'Improve Mercury Management in India'. The project will conduct a detailed inventory of manufacture, use, import and export of mercury-added non-electronic measuring devices including barometers, hygrometers,

manometers, thermometers and sphygmomanometers in the country. Considering the relative importance of non-electronic measuring devices including barometers, hygrometers, manometers, thermometers and sphygmomanometers, there is a need to identify suitable and economically feasible alternatives to mercury containing non-electronic measuring devices including barometers, hygrometers, manometers, thermometers and sphygmomanometers in India. Hence, an application to extend the phase-out date for manufacture of mercury-added non-electronic measuring devices including barometers, hygrometers, manometers, thermometers and sphygmomanometers to 2025 is therefore requested pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Once the detailed information on the mercury-added non-electronic measuring devices including barometers, hygrometers, manometers, thermometers and sphygmomanometers is available, along with techno-economically feasible alternatives, India may develop and implement a phase out plan with regard to use of mercury in non-electronic measuring devices including barometers, hygrometers, manometers, thermometers and sphygmomanometers is available. The Government of Republic of India, pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 7, may withdraw this exemption in case the phase out becomes possible prior to the expiration date.

Explanatory Statement on the need for an exemption of the Import and Export of Mercury – added Batteries, except for button zinc silver oxide batteries with a mercury content < 2% and button zinc air batteries with a mercury content < 2%

The Government of India remains committed to reducing the use of mercury in products. At present, there is lack of information on the import and/or export of mercury-added batteries in India. Further, there is lack of information on mercury contained in batteries imported and/or exported in the country, making it impossible to identify the quantity of mercury added in batteries imported and/or exported in the country. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India is implementing a GEF funded project titled 'Improve Mercury Management in India'. The project will conduct a detailed inventory of the mercury-added battery import and/or export in the country. There is also a need to identify suitable and economically feasible alternatives to mercury-containing batteries in India. Hence, an application to extend the phase-out date for import and/or export of mercury-added batteries to 2025 is therefore requested pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Once the detailed information on the import and/or export of mercury-added batteries is available, India may develop and implement a practical and feasible phase out plan for use of mercury in battery manufacturing. The Government of Republic of India, pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 7, may withdraw this exemption in case the phase out becomes possible prior to the expiration date.

Explanatory Statement on the need for an exemption of the Import and Export of Mercury – added Switches and relays, except very high accuracy capacitance and loss measurement bridges and high frequency radio frequency switches and relays in monitoring and control instruments with a maximum mercury content of 20 mg per bridge, switch or relay

The Government of India remains committed to reducing the use of mercury in products. At present, there is lack of information on the import and/or export of mercury-added switches and relays in India. Further, there is lack of information on mercury contained in switches and relays imported and/or exported in the country, making it impossible to identify the quantity of mercury added in switches and relays manufactured in the country. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India is implementing a GEF funded project titled 'Improve Mercury Management in India'. The project will conduct a detailed inventory of manufacture, use, import and export of mercury-added switches and relays in the country. Considering the relative importance of switches and relays in industrial and other applications, there is a need to identify suitable and economically feasible alternatives to mercury containing switches and relays in India. Hence, an application to extend the phase-out date for import and/or export of mercury-added switches and relays to 2025 is therefore requested pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Once the detailed information on the import and/or export of mercury-added switches and relays is available, India may develop and implement a practical and feasible phase out plan for use of mercury in switches and relays. The Government of Republic of India, pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 7, may withdraw this exemption in case the phase out becomes possible prior to the expiration date.

Explanatory Statement on the need for an exemption of the Import and Export of Mercury – added Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) for general lighting purposes that are ≤ 30 watts with a mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp burner

The Government of India remains committed to reducing the use of mercury in products. At present, there is lack of information on the import and/or export of mercury-added Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) in India. Further, there is lack of information on mercury contained in Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) imported and/or exported in the country, making it impossible to identify the quantity of mercury added in Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) imported and/or exported in the country. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India is implementing a GEF funded project titled 'Improve Mercury Management in India'. The project will conduct a detailed inventory of manufacture, use, import and export of mercury-added Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) in the country. Considering the relative importance of Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), there is a need to identify suitable and economically feasible alternatives to mercury containing switches and relays in India. Hence, an application to extend the phase-out date for import and/or export of mercury-added Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) to 2025 is therefore requested pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Once the detailed information on the import and/or export of mercury-added Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) is available, India may develop and implement a practical and feasible phase out plan for use of mercury in Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs). The Government of Republic of India, pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 7, may withdraw this exemption in case the phase out becomes possible prior to the expiration date.

Explanatory Statement on the need for an exemption of the Import and Export of Mercury – added Linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) for general lighting purposes:

- (a) Triband phosphor < 60 watts with a mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp;**
- (b) Halophosphate phosphor \leq 40 watts with a mercury content exceeding 10 mg per lamp**

The Government of India remains committed to reducing the use of mercury in products. At present, there is lack of information on the import and/or export of mercury-added linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) in India. Further, there is lack of information on mercury contained in linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) imported and/or exported in the country, making it impossible to identify the quantity of mercury added in linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) imported and/or exported in the country. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India is implementing a GEF funded project titled 'Improve Mercury Management in India'. The project will conduct a detailed inventory of manufacture, use, import and export of mercury-added linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) in the country. Considering the relative importance of linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs), there is a need to identify suitable and economically feasible alternatives to mercury containing linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) in India. Hence, an application to extend the phase-out date for import and/or export of mercury-added linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) to 2025 is therefore requested pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Once the detailed information on the import and/or export of mercury-added linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) is available, India may develop and implement a practical and feasible phase out plan for use of mercury in linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs). The Government of Republic of India, pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 7, may withdraw this exemption in case the phase out becomes possible prior to the expiration date.

Explanatory Statement on the need for an exemption of the Import and Export of Mercury – added High pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV) for general lighting purposes

The Government of India remains committed to reducing the use of mercury in products. At present, there is lack of information on the import and/or export of mercury-added high pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV) in India. Further, there is lack of information on mercury contained in high pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV) imported and/or exported in the country, making it impossible to identify the quantity of mercury added in high pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV) imported and/or exported in the country. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India is implementing a GEF funded project titled 'Improve Mercury Management in India'. The project will conduct a detailed inventory of manufacture, use, import and export of mercury-added high pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV) in the country. Considering the relative importance of high pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV), there is a need to identify suitable and economically feasible alternatives to mercury containing high pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV) in India. Hence, an application to extend the phase-out date for import and/or export of mercury-added high pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV) to 2025 is therefore requested pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Once the detailed information on the import and/or export of mercury-added high pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV) is available, India may develop and implement a practical and feasible phase out plan for use of mercury in high pressure mercury vapour lamps (HPMV). The Government of Republic of India, pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 7, may withdraw this exemption in case the phase out becomes possible prior to the expiration date.

Explanatory Statement on the need for an exemption of the Import and Export of Mercury – added Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays:

- (a) short length (≤ 500 mm) with mercury content exceeding 3.5 mg per lamp**
- (b) medium length (> 500 mm and $\leq 1,500$ mm) with mercury content exceeding 5 mg per lamp**
- (c) long length ($> 1,500$ mm) with mercury content exceeding 13 mg per lamp**

The Government of India remains committed to reducing the use of mercury in products. At present, there is lack of information on the import and/or export of mercury-added cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays in India. Further, there is lack of information on mercury contained in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays imported and/or exported in the country, making it impossible to identify the quantity of mercury added in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays imported and/or exported in the country. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India is implementing a GEF funded project titled 'Improve Mercury Management in India'. The project will conduct a detailed inventory of manufacture, use, import and export of mercury-added cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays in the country. Considering the relative importance of cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays, there is a need to identify suitable and economically feasible alternatives to mercury containing cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent

lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays in India. Hence, an application to extend the phase-out date for import and/or export of mercury-added linear fluorescent lamps (LFLs) to 2025 is therefore requested pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Once the detailed information on the import and/or export of mercury-added cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays is available, India may develop and implement a practical and feasible phase out plan for use of mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for electronic displays. The Government of Republic of India, pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 7, may withdraw this exemption in case the phase out becomes possible prior to the expiration date.

Explanatory Statement on the need for an exemption of the Import and Export of Mercury – added Cosmetics (with mercury content above 1ppm), including skin lightening soaps and creams, and not including eye area cosmetics where mercury is used as a preservative and no effective and safe substitute preservatives are available

The Government of India remains committed to reducing the use of mercury in products. At present, there is lack of information on the import and/or export of mercury-added cosmetics in India. Further, there is lack of information on mercury contained in cosmetics imported and/or exported in the country, making it impossible to identify the quantity of mercury added in cosmetics imported and/or exported in the country. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India is implementing a GEF funded project titled 'Improve Mercury Management in India'. The project will conduct a detailed inventory of manufacture, use, import and export of mercury-added cosmetics in the country. Considering the relative importance of cosmetics, there is a need to identify suitable and economically feasible alternatives to mercury containing cosmetics in India. Hence, an application to extend the phase-out date for import and/or export of mercury-added cosmetics) to 2025 is therefore requested pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Once the detailed information on the import and/or export of mercury- added cosmetics is available, India may develop and implement a practical and feasible phase out plan for use of mercury in cosmetics. The Government of Republic of India, pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 7, may withdraw this exemption in case the phase out becomes possible prior to the expiration date.

Explanatory Statement on the need for an exemption of the Import and Export of Mercury – added Pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics

The Government of India remains committed to reducing the use of mercury in products. At present, there is lack of information on the import and/or export of mercury-added pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics in India. Further, there is lack of information on mercury contained in pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics imported and/or exported in the country, making it impossible to identify the quantity of mercury added in pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics imported and/or exported in the country. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India is implementing a GEF funded project titled 'Improve Mercury Management in India'. The project will conduct a detailed inventory of manufacture, use, import and export of mercury-added pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics in the country. Considering the relative importance of pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics, there is a need to identify suitable and economically feasible alternatives to mercury containing pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics in India. Hence, an application to extend the phase-out date for import and/or export of mercury-added pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics to 2025 is therefore requested pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Once the detailed information on the import and/or export of mercury-added pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics is available, India may develop and implement a practical and feasible phase out plan for use of mercury in pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics. The Government of Republic of India, pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 7, may withdraw this exemption in case the phase out becomes possible prior to the expiration date.

Explanatory Statement on the need for an exemption of the Import and Export of Mercury – added following non-electronic measuring devices except non-electronic measuring devices installed in large-scale equipment or those used for high-precision measurement, where no suitable mercury-free alternative is available:

- (a) barometers;**
- (b) hygrometers;**
- (c) manometers;**
- (d) thermometers;**
- (e) sphygmomanometers.**

The Government of India remains committed to reducing the use of mercury in products. At present, there is lack of information on the import and/or export of mercury-added non-electronic measuring devices including barometers, hygrometers, manometers, thermometers and sphygmomanometers in India. Further, there is lack of information on mercury contained in non-electronic measuring devices including barometers, hygrometers, manometers, thermometers and sphygmomanometers imported and/or exported in the country, making it impossible to identify the quantity of mercury added in non-electronic measuring devices including barometers, hygrometers, manometers, thermometers and sphygmomanometers imported and/or exported in the country. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India is implementing a GEF funded project titled 'Improve Mercury Management in India'. The project will conduct a detailed inventory of manufacture, use, import and export of mercury-added non-electronic measuring devices including barometers, hygrometers, manometers, thermometers and sphygmomanometers in the country. Considering the relative importance of non-electronic measuring devices including barometers, hygrometers, manometers, thermometers and sphygmomanometers, there is a

need to identify suitable and economically feasible alternatives to mercury containing non-electronic measuring devices including barometers, hygrometers, manometers, thermometers and sphygmomanometers in India. Hence, an application to extend the phase-out date for import and/or export of mercury-added non-electronic measuring devices including barometers, hygrometers, manometers, thermometers and sphygmomanometers to 2025 is therefore requested pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Once the detailed information on the import and/or export of mercury-added non-electronic measuring devices including barometers, hygrometers, manometers, thermometers and sphygmomanometers is available, India may develop and implement a practical and feasible phase out plan for use of mercury in non-electronic measuring devices including barometers, hygrometers, manometers, thermometers and sphygmomanometers. The Government of Republic of India, pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 7, may withdraw this exemption in case the phase out becomes possible prior to the expiration date.

Annex B: Processes that use mercury

REGISTRATION OF EXEMPTION FOR ARTICLE 5

PARTY: INDIA

The Secretariat of the Minamata Convention is hereby notified of the registration of the following exemption pursuant to paragraph 1 of article 6 of the Convention.

Manufacturing processes using mercury or mercury compounds set out in part I of Annex B	Indicate the category or subcategory for which the exemption is registered.	Duration of exemption (if less than five years past the phase-out date)
Chlor-alkali production		
Acetaldehyde production in which mercury or mercury compounds are used as a catalyst	Use of mercury or mercury catalyst in acetaldehyde production	2023

Please attach an explanatory statement on the need for the exemption, one statement per process category.

As part of, or in addition to, the explanation of the need for the exemption, the registering Party may include, as appropriate, the following information:

- any timetable or plan of action to phase out the use of mercury in facilities; and
- identification of the facilities for which an exemption is being registered, including the capacity of the facilities and the expected annual use of mercury by the facilities.

THIS NOTIFICATION IS SUBMITTED BY:

Job title:	Joint Secretary	
Institution/department:	Hazardous Substances Management Division, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of the Republic of India	
Address:	Prithvi Block, 1 st Floor, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi- 110 003	
Telephone: +91-11-24695129	Fax: +91-11-24695271	Email address: riteshkumar_singh@nic.in
Contact name:	Ritesh Kumar Singh	Date: (dd/mm//yyyy) 16/04/2018

PLEASE RETURN THE COMPLETED FORM TO:

Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) International Environment House 11-13, Chemin des Anémones, CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland	Fax: +41 22 797 3460 Email: mercury.chemicals@unep.org
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Explanatory Statement on the need for an exemption of the use of mercury or mercury compounds as catalyst in Acetaldehyde production

The Government of India remains committed to reducing the use of mercury or mercury compounds in manufacturing processes. At present, there is lack of information on the use of mercury or mercury compounds as catalyst in Acetaldehyde production in India. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India is implementing a GEF funded project titled 'Improve Mercury Management in India'. The project will conduct a detailed inventory of mercury or mercury compounds used as catalyst in Acetaldehyde production in the country. Considering the relative importance of Acetaldehyde in industrial other uses, there is a need to identify suitable and economically feasible alternate catalyst in Acetaldehyde production in India. Hence, an application to extend the phase-out date for use of mercury or mercury compounds as catalyst in Acetaldehyde production to 2025 is therefore requested pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Once the detailed information on the use of mercury or mercury compounds as catalyst in Acetaldehyde production is available, along with techno-economically feasible alternative India may develop and implement a phase out plan with regard to use of mercury or mercury compounds as catalyst in Acetaldehyde production. The Government of Republic of India, pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 7, may withdraw this exemption in case the phase out becomes possible prior to the expiration date.