



Council of the
European Union

090043/EU XXVII. GP
Eingelangt am 16/02/22

Brussels, 16 February 2022
(OR. en)

6320/22

Interinstitutional File:
2022/0042(NLE)

ENV 135
COMER 16
MI 115
ONU 24

COVER NOTE

From:	Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Ms Martine DEPREZ, Director
date of receipt:	16 February 2022
To:	Mr Jeppe TRANHOLM-MIKKELSEN, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
No. Cion doc.:	COM(2022) 62 final
Subject:	Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union at the second segment of the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury as regards the adoption of a Decision establishing thresholds for mercury waste, in accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2, of that Convention

Delegations will find attached document COM(2022) 62 final.

Encl.: COM(2022) 62 final



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, 16.2.2022
COM(2022) 62 final

2022/0042 (NLE)

Proposal for a

COUNCIL DECISION

on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union at the second segment of the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury as regards the adoption of a Decision establishing thresholds for mercury waste, in accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2, of that Convention

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PROPOSAL

This proposal concerns the decision establishing the position to be taken, on the Union's behalf, at the second segment of the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury (COP4.2) regarding the envisaged adoption of a Decision establishing thresholds for waste contaminated with mercury or mercury compounds (thereafter 'mercury contaminated waste'), as referred to Article 11, paragraph 2, of that Convention.

2. CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSAL

2.1. The Minamata Convention on Mercury

The Minamata Convention on Mercury ('the Agreement') is the main international legal framework aimed at protecting human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds to air, water and land. It addresses the entire life-cycle of mercury, from primary mercury mining to mercury waste disposal. The Agreement entered into force on 16 August 2017. The European Union is a party to the Agreement¹ as well as all its Member States.

Article 11, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, stipulates that, for the purpose of this Agreement, 'mercury wastes' means, substances or objects (a) consisting of or (b) containing or (c) contaminated with mercury or mercury compounds, in a quantity exceeding the thresholds to be defined by the Conference of the Parties, and which are disposed of or are intended or required to be disposed of in accordance with national law or the Agreement. This provision adds that this definition of 'mercury wastes' excludes mining waste (overburden, waste rock and tailings), except mining waste from primary mercury mining, containing mercury or mercury compounds in a quantity below the thresholds to be defined by the Conference of the Parties.

Article 11, paragraph 3, of the Agreement, specifies that waste qualifying as mercury waste under its Article 11, paragraph 2, must be managed in an environmentally sound manner ('ESM').

The COP, at its third meeting (25-29 November 2019), adopted Decision MC-3/5², which provides as follows:

On the one hand, all wastes consisting of or containing mercury or mercury compounds are 'mercury wastes' within the meaning of Article 11(2) of the Agreement, irrespective of their content of mercury or mercury compounds. Regarding overburden and waste rock from

¹ Council Decision (EU) 2017/939 of 11 May 2017 on the conclusion on behalf of the European Union of the Minamata Convention on Mercury (OJ L 142, 2.6.2017, p. 4).

² Decision MC-3/5 *Mercury waste thresholds*, Report of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury on the work of its third meeting, UNEP/MC/COP.3/23 of 07.01.2020, available here: https://www.mercuryconvention.org/sites/default/files/documents/final_report/UNEP-MC-COP-3-23-Report-EN.pdf

mining other than primary mercury mining, there is no need to develop thresholds, which implies that they do fall under the scope of application of Article 11 of the Agreement.

On the other hand, concerning wastes contaminated with mercury or mercury compounds ('mercury contaminated wastes'), including for tailings from mining other than primary mercury mining ('mining tailings'), as no agreement could be reached by Parties, the group of technical experts, established by the COP at its second meeting (19-23 November 2018), is to continue with discussions on applicable thresholds during the intersessional period leading to its fourth meeting.

2.2. The Conference of the Parties

The Conference of the Parties to the Agreement ('COP') performs the functions assigned to it by the Agreement and, to that end, shall consider and undertake *inter alia* any additional action that may be required for the achievement of the objectives of the Agreement, including the adoption of relevant guidelines.

According to Article 28 of the Agreement and Decision MC-1/1 on Rules of Procedures adopted by the COP at its first meeting (24-29 September 2017), each Party has one vote. However, the Union, as a regional economic integration organisation, exercises its right to vote, on matters within its competence, with a number of votes equal to the number of its Member States that are parties to the Agreement. The Union shall not exercise its right to vote if any of its Member States exercises its right to vote, and vice versa.

2.3. The envisaged act of the Conference of the Parties

The above-cited intersessional expert work has resulted in a dedicated report developed by the Secretariat of the Convention, which includes a draft COP decision on mercury waste thresholds for consideration and possible adoption at COP4.2 (the envisaged act)³.

The envisaged act will set thresholds allowing the identification of mercury contaminated waste that will fall under Article 11 of the Agreement. Accordingly, the envisaged act will further define the scope of application of the waste provisions of the Agreement and, in particular, of its Article 11, paragraph 3, on the duty to treat relevant mercury waste according to ESM.

3. POSITION TO BE TAKEN ON THE UNION'S BEHALF

The proposed position to be taken on the Union's behalf is to support, at the second segment of the fourth meeting of the COP, the adoption of an envisaged act that is consistent with the EU *acquis*.

In fact, whereas the envisaged act will complement Decision MC-3/5 by addressing another category of mercury waste, i.e. mercury contaminated waste, this proposed position is fully in line with the EU position adopted in view of COP.3, which was instrumental in developing this Decision and already covered the issue of the threshold for such waste.⁴

³ UNEP/MC/COP.4/8

⁴ See Council Decision (EU) 2019/2119 of 21 November 2019 on the position to be taken, on behalf of the European Union, at the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury, as regards the adoption of a Decision establishing thresholds for mercury waste, as referred to in Article 11(2) of that Convention (OJ L 3210, 11.12.2019, p. 117).

Mercury waste is regulated at EU level, notably by Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on Mercury and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1102/2008⁵, by Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste⁶, by Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 on the management of waste from extractive industries and amending Directive 2004/35/EC⁷ and by Commission Decision 2000/532/EC of 3 May 2000 replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste⁸.

EU waste law relies upon the key obligation set out in Articles 13 and 17 of Directive 2008/98/EC according to which Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste management is carried out without endangering human health and without harming the environment. These provisions implement the ESM obligation set out in Article 11, paragraph 3, of the Agreement.

Indeed, whilst the EU was instrumental regarding the development of the Agreement, including its provisions on mercury waste, and whereas EU experts contributed significantly to the above-mentioned intersessional expert discussions, the EU *acquis* on waste goes beyond Article 11 of the Agreement as all mercury waste referred to in this provision are regulated at EU level and made subject to ESM, irrespective of their content in mercury or mercury compounds.

A Union position is needed as, once adopted, the Parties to the Agreement shall have to implement the envisaged act.

4. LEGAL BASIS

4.1. Procedural legal basis

4.1.1. Principles

Article 218(9) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) provides for decisions establishing ‘*the positions to be adopted on the Union’s behalf in a body set up by an agreement, when that body is called upon to adopt acts having legal effects, with the exception of acts supplementing or amending the institutional framework of the agreement.*’

The concept of ‘*acts having legal effects*’ includes acts that have legal effects by virtue of the rules of international law governing the body in question. It also includes instruments that do

⁵ OJ L 137, 24.05.2017, p. 1.

⁶ OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3.

⁷ OJ L 102, 11.4.2006, p. 15.

⁸ OJ L 226, 6.9.2000, p. 3.

not have a binding effect under international law, but that are ‘*capable of decisively influencing the content of the legislation adopted by the EU legislature*’⁹.

4.1.2. Application to the present case

The COP is a body set up by an agreement, namely the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

The envisaged act, which the COP is called upon to adopt, constitutes an act having legal effects, because Parties to the Agreement shall take measures to ensure that it is implemented and complied with.

The envisaged act does neither supplement nor amend the institutional framework of the Agreement.

Therefore, the procedural legal basis for the proposed decision is Article 218(9) TFEU.

4.2. Substantive legal basis

4.2.1. Principles

The substantive legal basis for a decision under Article 218(9) TFEU depends primarily on the objective and content of the envisaged act in respect of which a position is taken on the Union's behalf. If the envisaged act pursues two aims or has two components and if one of those aims or components is identifiable as the main one, whereas the other is merely incidental, the decision under Article 218(9) TFEU must be founded on a single substantive legal basis, namely that required by the main or predominant aim or component.

4.2.2. Application to the present case

The main objective and content of the envisaged act relate to environment.

Therefore, the substantive legal basis of the proposed decision is Article 192(1) TFEU.

4.3. Conclusion

The legal basis of the proposed decision should be Article 192(1) TFEU, in conjunction with Article 218(9) TFEU.

⁹ Judgment of the Court of Justice of 7 October 2014, Germany v Council, C-399/12, ECLI:EU:C:2014:2258, paragraphs 61 to 64.

Proposal for a

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THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 192(1), in conjunction with Article 218(9) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) The Minamata Convention on Mercury¹⁰ ('the Agreement') was concluded by the Union by Council Decision (EU) 2017/939¹¹ and entered into force on 16 August 2017.
- (2) Pursuant to Decision MC-1/1 on Rules of Procedures adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Agreement ('Conference of the Parties') at its first meeting, the Parties shall make every effort to reach agreement on all matters of substance by consensus.
- (3) The Conference of the Parties to the Agreement, during its third meeting on 25-29 November 2019, adopted Decision MC-3/5¹² setting thresholds for waste consisting of or containing mercury or mercury compounds, as referred to in Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, and requiring the group of technical experts, established by the Conference of the Parties at its second meeting on 19-23 November 2018, to develop thresholds for waste contaminated with mercury or mercury compounds ('mercury contaminated waste'), including for tailings from mining other than primary mercury mining.

¹⁰ Certified copy of the Minamata Convention on Mercury available at: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/2013/10/20131010%2011-16%20AM/CTC-XXVII-17.pdf>

¹¹ Council Decision (EU) 2017/939 of 11 May 2017 on the conclusion on behalf of the European Union of the Minamata Convention on Mercury (OJ L 142, 2.6.2017, p. 4).

¹² Decision MC-3/5 *Mercury waste thresholds*, Report of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury on the work of its third meeting, UNEP/MC/COP.3/23 of 07.01.2020, available here: https://www.mercuryconvention.org/sites/default/files/documents/final_report/UNEP-MC-COP-3-23-Report-EN.pdf

- (4) The Conference of the Parties, during the second segment of its fourth meeting on 21-25 March 2022, is expected to adopt a Decision ('the proposed Decision') on thresholds for mercury contaminated waste, as referred to in Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, which would, as a result, define the scope of application of Article 11 of the Agreement for such waste. Whereas mercury contaminated waste that would fall under Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, should be subject to environmentally sound management by virtue of Article 11, paragraph 3, of that Agreement.
- (5) It is appropriate to establish the position to be taken on the Union's behalf in the Conference of the Parties, as this proposed Decision, if approved, will have legal effects since the Parties to the Agreement will have to take measures to implement it at national and/or regional levels.
- (6) The Union contributed significantly to the development of the waste provisions of the Agreement and to the intersessional expert work launched by Decision MC-3/5 and that has led to the proposed Decision; whereas the Union *acquis* requires already that all mercury waste referred to in Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, including mercury contaminated waste, be managed without endangering human health and without harming the environment, irrespective of their mercury content;
- (7) The Union should only support the adoption of a Decision by the Conference of the Parties that is consistent with the Union *acquis*.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The position to be taken on the Union's behalf in the second segment of the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Agreement shall be to support the adoption of a Decision on thresholds for contaminated mercury waste that is consistent with the Union *acquis*.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Commission.

Done at Brussels,

*For the Council
The President*