

National Training on Strengthening Country-Level Inter-Agency Coordination on Trade of Mercury

Summary Report



Workshop Date: 2 June 2025, Colombo, Sri Lanka

National Training on Strengthening Country-Level Inter-Agency Coordination on Trade of Mercury

Meeting Location: Cinnamon Life at City of Dreams, 01 Justice Akbar Mawatha, Colombo, Sri Lanka

Meeting Date: 2 June 2025

Organised by: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) *in collaboration with* Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Biodiversity Research Institute (BRI), World Customs Organisation (WCO), World Health Organisation (WHO), and the Government of Sri Lanka as a joint initiative under the Japan-funded “Project for promoting the Minamata Convention on Mercury by making the most of Japan's knowledge and experiences to support Parties in the implementation of the Convention” and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Funded Project, “Eliminating Mercury Skin Lightening Products”.

Workshop Report Developed by:

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Contents

Meeting Background	1
Opening Remarks and Introduction to the Session	2
Understanding the Issues Posed by Mercury and Needs for Implementing the Obligations under the Minamata Convention	3
Tools and Resources for Customs and Other Agencies for Effective Management of Mercury Trade	5
Summary of Opportunities for Collaboration and Closing Remarks	8
Annex 1 – Meeting Agenda	9
Annex 2 – Post-Training Survey	15
Annex 3 – List of Participants	18
Annex 4 – Presentations and Supporting Information	22

Meeting Background

A one-day in-person national training workshop was developed to provide practical guidance on combatting issues related to the trade of mercury, mercury compounds and mercury-added products (such as mercury-added skin lightening products) in alignment with the Minamata Convention on Mercury. This activity was a joint initiative developed under two projects in which Sri Lanka is a participating country.

The Japan-funded “Project for promoting the Minamata Convention on Mercury by making the most of Japan's knowledge and experiences to support Parties in the implementation of the Convention” is implemented regionally by UNEP. The project has a special focus on the area of information exchange, awareness and education, research, development, and monitoring. A comprehensive programme was designed to strengthen enabling capacity, build on the resources in and around Minamata, and employ technologies held by institutions in Japan for the effective implementation of the Convention's obligations.

The project, “Eliminating Mercury Skin Lightening Products” which is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and co-

executed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and Biodiversity Research Institute (BRI) in collaboration with the Governments of Gabon, Jamaica, and Sri Lanka. The project aims to eliminate mercury containing skin lightening products by supporting governments to develop or strengthen existing legislation and regulations to phase out skin lightening products in line with the Minamata Convention; engaging supply chain actors in an attempt to stop production, trade and distribution of skin lightening products; strengthening national capacities in testing and monitoring the skin lightening products and providing training of custom agents; and raising awareness about the issue in the project countries and at the regional and global levels.

The meeting was held on Monday 2 June 2025 at the Cinnamon Life at City of Dreams Hotel located in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

The meeting was organized by UNEP in collaboration with AIT, BRI, WCO, WHO, and the Government of Sri Lanka via the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Health.

The workshop focus was on representatives from Sri Lanka Customs with several governmental/related agency representatives also in attendance.

Opening Remarks and Introduction to the Session

The workshop was chaired by Mr. Bishal Bhair, AIT. Introductory remarks were provided by Ms. Malgorzata Stylo, UNEP, who welcomed participants and provided context under both aforementioned projects for the training, which was developed to build capacity, support information exchange and strengthen monitoring tools for managing mercury trade. Representing Sri Lanka Customs, Ms. Hansani Karunaratne highlighted the importance of inter-agency collaboration with stakeholders in attendance from agencies representing health, law enforcement, environment etc. to effectively target the issues posed by mercury, especially the identification of mercury-added skin lightening products. Ms. Anna Kobylecka from WCO then provided remarks on the pivotal role of Customs organisations in securing borders by facilitating and monitoring international trade especially for potentially hazardous goods such as those that contain mercury. It was noted that the role of Customs expands to protecting human health, the environment and the law through risk profiling activities and other measures that enhance the enforcement of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Dr. Farrukh Qureshi, WHO Country Office, then provided remarks on the dangers posed by mercury on public health noting

that this workshop was the first in a full week of related workshops that will continue to build on managing mercury, particularly in skin-lightening products. Final remarks for the opening session were provided by Mr. Solomon Huno, AIT, who noted the importance of activities like this workshop which provides an opportunity to tackle the major challenges posed by unregulated mercury trade, informal supply chains and weakened enforcement systems. The need for strengthening institutional cooperation and trust is essential for the protection of the environment and human health from mercury.

Following a round of introductions from participants, Ms. Tahlia Ali Shah, BRI, provided an overview of the goals of the workshop to:

- Build country-specific enforcement capacity through hands-on training.
- Improve coordination between national agencies to close enforcement gaps.
- Train officers in forensic detection and risk assessment for mercury shipments.
- Initiate a national action plan for mercury trade control.

It was also noted that the Sri Lanka national workshop would be one of three national trainings provided under the Japan-funded project together with a regional training

workshop on 3-4 June 2025 and a sub-regional meeting on the Eliminating Mercury-added Skin Lightening Products project from 5-6 June 2025. Online webinars would also be hosted from May – August 2025.

Understanding the Issues Posed by Mercury and Needs for Implementing the Obligations under the Minamata Convention

Dr. Elena Jordan, WHO, presented on the human health impacts of mercury where the acute and chronic impacts of mercury exposure were highlighted. The route of exposure could result in vastly different symptoms that range from chronic headaches to muscular atrophy and impairments to the development of the nervous system with pregnant women and young children being the most vulnerable.

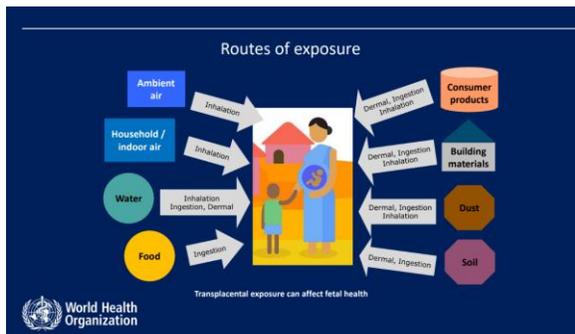


Figure 1: Extract from WHO's Presentation showing Routes of Exposure to Mercury

Ms. Ali Shah then discussed the obligations of the Minamata Convention as it relates to

mercury trade which is highlighted under Article 3 "Mercury Supply Sources and Trade" of the Convention as well as other related articles. The main provisions outline the guidelines on mercury import and export with Parties and Non-Parties to the Convention. It is also noted that mercury trade must only be facilitated for allowed uses or environmentally sound storage in alignment with the Minamata Convention. Weblinks to guidance forms and draft reports being developed by the Minamata Secretariat on the global supply, production, trade and use of mercury compounds.

UNEP Consultant, Mr. Kyaw Nyunt Maung, provided an overview of the mercury mass flow analysis conducted for project countries of the Japan-funded project which aims to better understand and quantify the flows and stocks of mercury in the country due to its sources and releases. When the results of Sri Lanka's previous Minamata Initial Assessment (completed in 2018) was compared to a more in-depth Level 3 inventory for identification and quantification of mercury releases, it was found that the major sources of mercury releases were due to the use and disposal of consumer products such as mercury-added lighting devices and batteries. The assessment of mercury mass flow can assist in identifying priority sources of mercury for the implementation of import regulations and trade control enforcement.

To provide some further context on the types of mercury-added products relevant to Sri Lanka, Ms. Ashley Bastiansz, BRI, gave a presentation that focused on the control needs for mercury-added skin lightening products including the mercury compounds used to produce them. While other mercury-added products such as some lighting devices and batteries may still be an issue for Sri Lanka, the use of mercury in them is being phased out on the global market due to the commitments from manufacturing countries and the implementation of more efficient mercury-free alternatives. The use of mercury in skin lightening products has been identified as a priority issue as it is less understood since many products do not state that mercury is included as an ingredient and concentrations can vary amongst batches as it is unregulated in some countries. Mercury is used in the products as it inhibits melanin production which gives skin its natural pigment. Under the Eliminating Mercury Skin Lightening Products project, a database of mercury-added skin lightening products is being developed and initial results indicated that of 103 samples collected in Sri Lanka, 16 contained mercury (1 listed as being manufactured in Sri Lanka and the rest coming from countries across the globe). Further assessments under the project will be conducted to verify results and the need for methods to identify these products will aim to be addressed.

Ms. Kobylecka provided details on the articles of the Minamata Convention and other related multilateral environmental agreements relevant to mercury trade management and the role of Customs. A list of the consent forms developed for use when importing or exporting mercury and mercury compounds under the Minamata Convention was highlighted and the importance of inter-agency communication with Customs to enhance implementation of other articles under the Convention related to preventing trade of mercury-added products and managing the trade of mercury waste under the Basel Convention were noted. The relevant Harmonised System (HS) Codes related to mercury were noted such as “HS 280540- Mercury” and “HS 85391- Lamps...” were provided as examples and the possibility of expanding the codes beyond 6-digits to provide further specifications was highlighted as some regions/countries have begun to do so. In addition to desktop tools, the enhancement of Customs with practical identification tools such as X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometer (“XRF”; mercury and other elements) was noted though proper training, funding and capacity would be needed for implementation. It was noted that if mercury, mercury compounds, mercury-added products or mercury waste are confiscated in alignment with national protocols, national environmental and waste

authorities must always be contacted to prevent environmental or health risks.

Sri Lanka's representative, Ms. Chalani Rubesinghe, National Project Coordinator under the Eliminating Mercury Skin Lightening Products project, presented on the need to promote interlinkages amongst national agencies for effective mercury phase out. Regarding management of mercury-added skin lightening products, it was noted that several agencies and regulations exist to manage manufacture, importation, exportation and management. To further enhance effective implementation, there is a need for research-based decision-making, referencing systems to acknowledge the products breaching standards, methods to ensure export product quality and improvements to resource mobilization.

Tools and Resources for Customs and Other Agencies for Effective Management of Mercury Trade

Ms. Kobylecka led a series of practical exercises for national stakeholders to test their current understanding of mercury issues and identify how to enhance Customs capacity to identify and regulate high risk commodities like mercury. The first exercise asked stakeholders to analyse and identify the priority risks posed by mercury in Sri Lanka. It was determined that mercury-added cosmetics (primarily skin lightening products) was found to be the top commodity of concern due to its prevalence in Sri Lanka and the lack of adequate data to allow Customs to enforce monitoring.

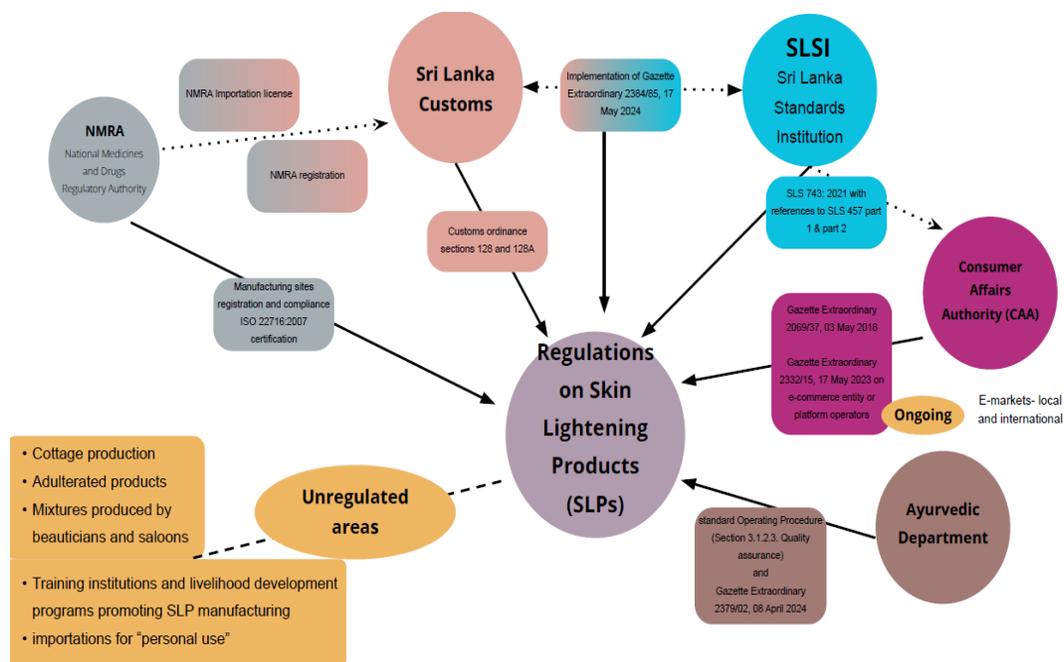


Figure 2: Extract from Ms. Rubesinghe's Presentation showing the Regulations and Institutions Related to Skin Lightening Products in Sri Lanka

The potential issue of mercury use in ayurvedic medicines/beauty products was also noted as an area for assessment. Mercury-added lighting devices, batteries, possible paints etc. were also noted especially as CLF bulbs are still prevalent in Sri Lanka. The need for coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Health for adequate regulatory measures to prevent these importations was noted and the need for management of mercury waste shipments in alignment with the Basel Convention guidelines can be reviewed.

Potential scenarios were also shared to determine how Customs can interact with other relevant authorities. This included coordination with the National Medicines and Drugs Regulatory Authority (NMRA) which issues importation licenses and registration of manufacturers and manufacturing sites. The Consumer Affairs Authority (CAA) was also highlighted as a key stakeholder in managing local and international e-markets and it was noted that they have conducted assessments on mercury-added cosmetics on the local market.

Customs officials also referenced the use of the Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) global online platform that can provide resources and information for tracking trade of high risk identified commodities.

Enhancement of systems by which Customs provides and tracks information (specific data or imports in general) for the designated environmental authorities to then be able to follow-up on needs/enforcement of mercury-related legislation should be a national-led initiative and various resources on models that can be adapted are available through the WCO and Minamata Convention website resources.

To provide insight on related projects and initiatives that are relevant to mercury management, Dr. Vishaka Hidellage, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), spoke on the project, “Integrated Management and Environmentally Sound Disposal of POPs Pesticides in the Agriculture Sector and Mercury & Waste in the Healthcare Sector in Sri Lanka”. The project will be implemented until 2029 and aims to improve the implementation of regulations, strengthen national systems and capacities in chemical management, and support the transformation of the healthcare waste management systems.

A green procurement standard for mercury-free medical device procurement is being considered with sound management protocols for health care waste. These systems will include coordination with Customs agencies to enforce phasing out of mercury-added medical device imports and

management of healthcare waste exports to ensure proper documentation is provided.

Representatives from the Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Board provided a demonstration of the use of an XRF Analyzer to detect mercury in products. Samples of skin lightening products were tested using the XRF in its' desktop and handheld forms. The method for calibrating the XRF for analysis of mercury, processing of results of analysis and safety protocols for use of the device were demonstrated. The XRF Analyzer is one effective tool that can be used by Customs agencies or associated laboratories to rapidly identify products with mercury (in addition to other hazardous metals and compounds). There are limitations and challenges to its use that should be considered such as detection limits, safety considerations and cost of purchase/maintenance. Further reviews on the feasibility of use by Customs is being explored by the skin lightening product project and the UNDP project presented by Dr. Hidellage.



The final presentation of the day was given by Ms. Kobylecka who briefed on the benefits of developing national action plans and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for enforcement agencies. Customs and other institutions should clearly outline their roles and responsibilities for continuous monitoring and improvements of border control standards to effectively manage mercury. SOPs are needed that include the Minamata Convention obligations in coordination with national legislation, roles of Customs and other stakeholders and detailed processes for managing imports, exports, transit shipments, and other trade scenarios relevant to mercury, mercury compounds, mercury-added products and mercury waste. An example of a 2024 published SOP for controls of waste shipments via the WCO website was shared that can be adapted to the national context on mercury. The European Commission's Customs Tariff (TARIC) website was also provided as a reference for further guidance in tools for monitoring trade of commodities. Customs and relevant stakeholders such as the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health, CAA and NMRA should coordinate with each other for the development and review of these protocols.

Summary of Opportunities for Collaboration and Closing Remarks

To close off the workshop, final takeaways and remarks were shared by participants. Sri Lanka Customs representatives noted that the workshop was beneficial in understanding the context of the issues of mercury and why mercury trade monitoring was essential. Their role in implementing the Minamata Convention which aims to protect the environment and health was reinforced. It was highlighted that there is a strong need for continued collaboration, discussions and involvement with national stakeholders to keep informed on the issue and enhance the institutional capacity for enforcement.

Ms. Ali Shah also noted that this workshop is just one aspect of the coordinated effort between the “Project for promoting the Minamata Convention on Mercury by making the most of Japan's knowledge and experiences to support Parties in the implementation of the Convention” and the project, “Eliminating Mercury Skin Lightening Products”. Online webinars will be made available between June – August to share on different topics related to mercury trade and further reports/guidelines on managing trade of mercury-added skin lightening products will be shared later in the year.

The meeting was closed with thanks to all participants for their engagement and support in phasing out mercury.

Annex 1 – Meeting Agenda



Project for
**Promoting
 Minamata
 Convention
 on Mercury**
 by making the most of Japan's
 knowledge and experiences

**Eliminating
 Mercury
 Skin
 Lightening
 Products**



National Training on Strengthening Country-Level Inter-Agency Coordination on Trade of Mercury

Date: Monday 2 June 2025

Venue: Cinnamon Life at City of Dreams, 01 Justice Akbar Mawatha, Colombo

Tentative Programme Agenda

Background and Objectives

Mercury remains a major environmental and public health threat, with illegal trade continuing to challenge enforcement efforts across the region. Despite international regulatory frameworks, such as the Minamata Convention on Mercury, gaps in policy implementation, border control, and intelligence-sharing allow mercury smuggling to persist. The Asian region serves as both a transit hub and an end market, particularly for artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM), which accounts for the largest source of global mercury emissions¹. Mercury-added cosmetics (mainly skin lightening products) are also prevalent across the region. Lack of information, weak enforcement and informal supply chains exacerbate these challenges, exposing vulnerable populations to severe health risks.

The Minamata Convention mandates signatory countries to regulate mercury trade (Article 3), phase out mercury-added products [including mercury-added skin lightening products] (Article 4), and control emissions among other obligations. However, many nations across the region lack systematic trade monitoring mechanisms, making it difficult to track illegal flows and enforce compliance. Strengthening customs enforcement, forensic detection, and inter-agency coordination is critical to tackling mercury smuggling.

¹ [Global mercury assessment | UNEP - UN Environment Programme](#)



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knowledge and experiences

**Eliminating
Mercury
Skin
Lightening
Products**



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Effective mercury trade enforcement requires tailored national strategies that align with each country's regulatory and operational context. This in-country training focuses on practical, hands-on exercises to enhance coordination among customs officers, environmental regulators, and law enforcement authorities. Strengthening inter-agency collaboration is essential for detecting, monitoring, and preventing illicit mercury trade, which remains a persistent challenge.

This initiative aims to equip national enforcement agencies with the technical skills and enforcement tools necessary to combat mercury smuggling. By integrating regional collaboration with country-specific training, the program fosters a comprehensive enforcement network, enhancing national and cross-border cooperation to improve compliance with the Minamata Convention and other trade regulations.

Objectives

1. Build country-specific enforcement capacity through hands-on training.
2. Improve coordination between national agencies to close enforcement gaps.
3. Train officers in forensic detection and risk assessment for mercury shipments.
4. Initiate a national action plan for mercury trade control.

Expected Outcomes

1. Strengthened inter-agency coordination for mercury trade enforcement.
2. Improved capacity of national authorities to detect and prevent illicit mercury trade.
3. Standardized procedures for customs and law enforcement authorities.
4. Initiation of country-specific action plans and policy recommendations.
5. Gather up to date information on mercury trade data and national challenges.



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**Eliminating
 Mercury
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Tentative Agenda

Registration		
8:30-9:15	Registration – housekeeping announcements.	AIT
Session 1: Day 1: Strengthening National Enforcement Mechanisms(9:30 – 12:30)		
9:15 – 9:35	Opening remarks	Malgorzata Stylo, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Ms. Hansani Karunaratne, Sri Lanka Customs Anna Kobylecka, World Customs Organisation (WCO) Dr. Farrukh Qureshi, WHO Country Office Solomon Huno, Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)
9:35 – 9:45	Introduction of Participants	All
9:45 – 9:55	Objectives, expected outcomes, and schedule of the training.	Tahlia Ali Shah, Biodiversity Research Institute (BRI)
9:55 – 10:05	Review of the Human Health Impacts of Mercury	Elena Jordan (WHO)
10:05 – 10:15	Overview of the Minamata Convention Obligations regarding Mercury Trade	Tahlia Ali Shah, BRI



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10:15 – 10:25	Mercury Mass Flow in Sri Lanka	Kyaw Nyunt Maung, UNEP
10:25 – 10:40	Overview of trade of mercury-added products with a special focus on mercury-added skin lightening products	Ashley Bastiansz, BRI
10:40 – 11:00	<i>Short Break and Group Photo</i>	
11:00 – 11:15	Understanding the role of Customs and the available resources for enhancing implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury/other environmental agreements	Anna Kobylecka, WCO
11:15 – 11:30	National Institutional Capacity - Understanding the interlinkages amongst Customs, Environmental Agencies and Law Enforcement	Chalani Rubesinghe, National Project Coordinator - Eliminating Mercury Skin Lightening Products
12:30-14:00	Lunch	
14:00 – 14:45	Practical exercises on customs inspection procedures and mercury shipment profiling (to include case studies on smuggling tactics and interception methods and identifying and handling illegal mercury shipment scenarios)	All participants Facilitator: Anna Kobylecka, WCO
14:45 – 15:15	Training in mercury detection and forensic analysis techniques	Sisara Sanjeevani, Senior Scientific Officer, Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Board
15:45 – 16:00	Coordination with Project: Integrated Management and Environmentally Sound Disposal of POPs Pesticides in the Agriculture Sector and Mercury & Waste in the Healthcare Sector in Sri Lanka	Dr. Vishaka Hidellage, Technical Expert, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Project Representative



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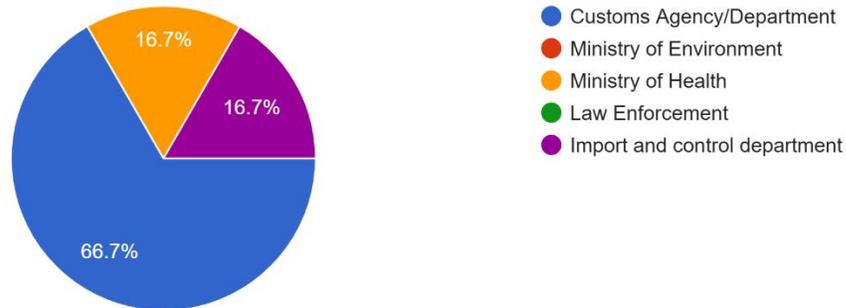
16:00 – 16:30	Developing national action plans and SOPs for enforcement agencies	Anna Kobylecka, WCO
16:30 – 17:30	Closure of Training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q&A • Wrap up of the training's outcomes and next steps • Conclusion remarks 	All Participants

Annex 2 – Post-Training Survey

Post-training Survey – Responses from 6 Participants

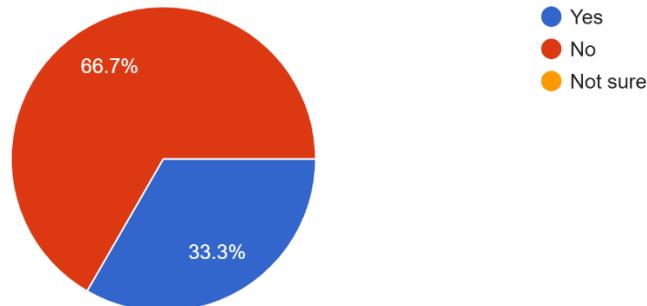
Which organization/agency are you affiliated with?

6 responses



Prior to today's session, have you ever received any mercury training or do you have prior understanding of the issues related to mercury, ...compounds or the Minamata Convention on Mercury?

6 responses



1. What session(s) did you take the most interest in from today's discussions?

Participants showed the most interest in the practical sessions, particularly those focused on customs inspections and hands-on exercises. These interactive components were highlighted as the most engaging parts of the workshop.

2. Were there any topics discussed that you would have like to get further information on?

Participants expressed interest in gaining further information on topics such as risk profiling and advanced measures to prevent the import of mercury-containing products, enforcement strategies for customs, identification methods for mercury content, and the development of a database of mercury-containing products. They also wanted guidance on implementing standard operating procedures (SOPs) for mercury trade in Sri Lanka and managing mercury product importation.

3. Were there any topics NOT discussed today that you would have like to get more information on?

Participants highlighted a few additional topics they would like more information on, including universally applied mercury destruction procedures by customs agencies, mercury in Ayurveda products, and mercury-containing items like paint and pesticides. They also expressed interest in further discussion on Minamata Convention articles and access to a comprehensive database of mercury-containing products. Some noted that all relevant topics had already been covered.

4. How would you rate the overall experience of today's workshop?

Participants rated this workshop 4.83 out of 5.

5. Please provide any further feedback on how we could improve today's workshop and recommendations for future potential workshops.

Participants responded positively to the workshop, praising the team's professionalism and the knowledge shared. Suggestions for improvement focused on increasing practical exercises and offering more in-person workshops to enhance engagement and hands-on learning.

Annex 3 – List of Participants

	Name	Country	Position	Organization/Ministry
Participants				
1	A D Nilanga	Sri Lanka	Deputy Superintendent	Sri Lanka Customs
2	R R G B Bandara	Sri Lanka	Assistant Superintendent	Sri Lanka Customs
3	M K H S Karunaratne	Sri Lanka	Assistant Superintendent	Sri Lanka Customs
4	E L H Tharaka	Sri Lanka	Assistant Superintendent	Sri Lanka Customs
5	R A L Prabhashani	Sri Lanka	Assistant Superintendent	Sri Lanka Customs
6	W N U Perera	Sri Lanka	Deputy Superintendent	Sri Lanka Customs
7	V U Samaraweera	Sri Lanka	Deputy Superintendent	Sri Lanka Customs
8	T V Kumar	Sri Lanka	Assistant Superintendent	Sri Lanka Customs
9	Mr. K P Udagedara	Sri Lanka	Assistant Superintendent	Sri Lanka Customs
10	Ms. Erandi Hettiarachchi	Sri Lanka	Assistant Controller	Department of Imports and Exports Control
11	Ms. Niroshani de Silva	Sri Lanka	Deputy Director	Sri Lanka Standard Institute
12	Ms. Gayathri Liyanage	Sri Lanka	Research Engineer	Industrial Technology Institute
13	Ms. Nadeeka Manthirathna	Sri Lanka	Research Officer	Gem & Jewellery Research & Training Institute
14	Mr. Shehan Suresh Sooriyabandara	Sri Lanka	Assistant Director (Policy Development)	Ministry of Industry and Entrepreneurship Development
15	Ms. W.A. Induni Jayawickrama	Sri Lanka	Chemist	Water Resources Board
16	M.S. Mangala	Sri Lanka	Assistant Director	Central Environmental Authority

17	Ms. S.S.Shobia	Sri Lanka	Head of the cosmetic regulatory authority	National Medicines Regulatory Authority (NMRA)
18	Ms. M. M. S. K. Karunaratne	Sri Lanka	Director (Consumer Protection)	Consumer Affairs Authority
19	Mr. K.A.L. Wasantha	Sri Lanka	Industrial Development Officer	Ministry of Industry and Entrepreneurship Development
20	Mr. L.V.T.B. De Mel	Sri Lanka	Senior Environmental Officer	Central Environmental Authority

Organizers, Partners, and Resource Speakers

21	Ms. Tahlia Ali Shah	Trinidad and Tobago	International Environmental Specialist	Biodiversity Research Institute
22	Ms. Ashley Bastiansz	Canada	Project Consultant	Biodiversity Research Institute
23	Mr. Huno Solomon Kofi Mensah	Ghana	Programme Specialist	Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific Asian Institute of Technology
24	Mr. Bishal Bhari	Nepal	Programme Officer	Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific Asian Institute of Technology
25	Mrs. Kristine Mendoza Perez	Philippines	Sr Admin Officer	Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific Asian Institute of Technology
26	Dr. Kyaw Nyunt Maung	Myanmar	Data Analyst	United Nations Environment Programme
27	Ms. Malgorzata Stylo	Switzerland	Programme Management Officer	United Nations Environment Programme
28	Ms. Grace Halla	USA	Task Manager	United Nations Environment Programme
29	Ms. Anna Ewa Kobylecka	Poland	Technical Officer	World Customs Organization
30	Ms. Elena Jordan	Romania	Technical Officer	World Health Organization

31	Dr. Farrukh Qureshi	Sri Lanka	OIC, WCO/ Medical Officer (NCD)	World Health Organization Sri Lanka
32	Ms. Chalani Rubesinghe	Sri Lanka	National Consultant - Mercury and Health Project	World Health Organization Sri Lanka
33	Mr. Thirupathy Suveendran	Sri Lanka	National Professional Officer	World Health Organization Sri Lanka

Annex 4 – Presentations and Supporting Information

All meeting presentations and supporting information is available at the following link:
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1F_gV7CPmlzLZxIKSVIL3-h7KiG5N8CoQ