

Special Issue

Global Mercury Emissions and Transport: Effectiveness Evaluation of Minamata Convention

Message from the Guest Editors

Mercury is a global pollutant since it occurs in the atmosphere mainly in elemental vapor form. Both human activities, such as coal combustion, metal smelting, cement production, waste incineration, etc., and natural processes, such as evasion from soil and water surfaces, forest fires, volcanic eruptions and geothermal activities, release large amounts of mercury into the atmosphere, which can travel long distances and then be deposited in aquatic systems, forming MeHg, which can be bio-accumulated and bio-magnified in aquatic food chains, posing environmental and health risks. The Minamata Convention approved by the United Nations, in force since 2017, aimed to reduce atmospheric mercury emissions. The Secretariat of the Minamata Convention is now employing experts to evaluate its effectiveness. This Special Issue will present research findings on the sources, transport, transformation, deposition and impacts of mercury in the atmosphere. Topics will include the development of new monitoring techniques for atmospheric mercury, the assessment of mercury emissions, the study of mercury's behavior, and the evaluation of the effectiveness of policies for reducing mercury emissions.

Guest Editors

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About the Journal

Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Continued developments in instrumentation and modeling have driven atmospheric science to become increasingly more complex with a deeper understanding of concepts, mechanisms, and interactions. This is the field that innovation built and it has led to a better appreciation for the complexity with atmosphere. Human life is intertwined in this complexity as we strive to better understand our atmosphere. Climate change is constantly stretching the limits of our thinking and forcing new ideas and concepts to be played out. Welcome to the Anthropocene!

Editor-in-Chief

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