

**DOMINICAN REP.**
**Elemental mercury imports and exports**
**Data source:** UN DESA/ESD/UNSD - Comtrade statistics - downloaded 11Apr2006

**Tarif system:** SITC rev.2

**Tarif code:** 52216

**Filter:** Trade value ≥ \$US 0

**Comments:**

Period	Exporting partner countries		Target country: Dominican Rep.				Importing partner countries			
		Reported exports to target country	Reported imports from partner country (on left)		Reported exports to partner country (on right)		Reported imports from target country			
Year	Country name	Kg mercury	Value (\$US)	Kg mercury	Value (\$US)	Kg mercury	Value (\$US)	Kg mercury	Value (\$US)	Country name
1995	Argentina	148	2865							
1995	Germany	296	6000							
1995	USA	390	8879							
1996	Argentina	97	1800							
1996	Germany	97	1328							
1996	USA	289	8879							
1997	Argentina	195	3500							
1997	Germany	246	3460							
1997	Mexico	386	599							
1998	Germany	746	11000							
1999	Germany	398	3265							
2000	Germany	398	2825							
2000	Mexico	2437	719							
2000	USA	195	5719							
2001	Areas, nes			0	4000					
2001	Ecuador			0	2000					
2001	USA			0	18000					
2002	USA	171	5004							
2003	Germany	500	8000							

### ***Explanation of table entries -***

The purpose of the table above is to summarize all of the basic statistics for imports and exports of elemental mercury to and from the "target" country during 1995-2005. On the date of 11 April 2006, when these statistics were retrieved from the Comtrade database, the database was thought to be quite incomplete for the year 2005, mostly complete for the year 2004, and quite complete for previous years.

The six columns on the left side of this table present mercury flows from other countries into the target country. These six columns include four columns with details of the mercury import flows into the target country – two columns for reported mercury quantity, and two columns for reported mercury value. The rationale for presenting these four columns is quite simple. For a variety of reasons, the trade flow of mercury between the partner country (second column on the left) and the target country may have been recorded (and reported to Comtrade) by the partner country, by the target country, or by both countries. Regardless of which country or countries submitted trade statistics to the Comtrade database, and regardless of the details of the statistics submitted, all statistics concerning mercury flows into the target country are included in the left side of this table.

The five columns on the right side of this table list mercury flows from the target country into other countries. These five columns include four columns with details of the mercury export flows from the target country to each partner country (far right column) – two columns for reported mercury quantity, and two columns for reported mercury value. As described above, different countries may have submitted different sets of trade statistics to Comtrade. Regardless of which country or countries submitted trade statistics to the Comtrade database, and regardless of the details of the statistics submitted, all statistics concerning mercury flows leaving the target country are included in the right side of this table.

It is therefore possible that statistics submitted by some trade partners are not the same as those submitted by the target country. If the discrepancies are large, it could be useful for the reporting agencies of the partner country and the target country to compare their records in order to better understand the details of the mercury trade between their two countries. In the interest of improving its own understanding of global mercury trade and statistical challenges, UNEP Chemicals would be pleased to receive explanations of any such discrepancies investigated by the reporting agencies, as appropriate.