

TFYR OF MACEDONIA
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: TFYR of Macedonia				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	Netherlands			6875	36554					
1995	Slovenia			18	1104					
1995	Slovakia	2000	6623							
1995	United Kingdom	12	5669							
1996	Albania	6187	6396							
1996	Slovenia	70	686	20	743					
1997	Algeria			6187	22531			50	959	Bulgaria
1997	Areas, nes			20	76					
1997	Slovenia	25	985	25	1029					
1998	Bulgaria	60	1673			18019	51936			India
1998	Slovenia	42	815	97	2645					
1998	United Kingdom	10	1666							
1999	Slovenia	74	787	27	614					
2000	Areas, nes			21	559					
2000	Slovenia	113	537							
2001	Slovenia	109	1020							
2002	Slovenia	113	824							
2003	Germany	31	1000					18019	52967	India
2003	Slovenia	58	635	20	644					
2004	Areas, nes			0	27					
2004	Slovenia	207	1083	3	723					

See last page for explanation of table entries

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.