

## GHANA

## 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: Ghana				Importing partner countries			
			Reported exports to target country		Reported imports from partner country (on left)				Reported exports to partner country (on right)	
Year	Country name	Kg mercury	Value (\$US)	Kg mercury	Value (\$US)	Kg mercury	Value (\$US)	Kg mercury	Value (\$US)	Country name
1995	Germany	97	3000							
1995	Netherlands	250	4521							
1995	Switzerland	10	1357							
1995	United Kingdom	20	2416							
1996	Denmark			30	791					
1996	Netherlands			1000	4242					
1996	United Kingdom	2125	4202	3000	10294					
1997	Germany	41	576	1375	9182					
1997	Netherlands			7937	43848					
1997	United Kingdom	171	2457	62	4310					
1998	Germany	1000	5000	1000	4978					
1998	Spain	597	2746							
1998	United Kingdom	484	5617	484	6691					
1999	Australia			40	722					
1999	China; Hong Kong SAR			296	2277					
1999	So. African Customs Union			187	906					
1999	Spain	1562	12910	207	1584					
1999	United Kingdom	453	5486	437	6841					
2000	Areas, nes			34	380	687	7512	687	8454	Spain
2000	Netherlands			7062	22104					
2000	Spain			296	1235					
2000	United Kingdom	484	5353	523	7162					
2001	Germany			3875	8211					
2002	Germany	3812	16380	3750	33099					
2002	Netherlands			3437	5994					
2003	Areas, nes			142	741					
2003	Germany	296	2000	296	2698					
2004								6875	28003	Togo

### ***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.