

TOGO
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:				Importing partner countries			
			Togo							
		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	France	0	3811							
1995	Spain	4000	19532	4125	20382					
1996	Areas, nes			316	312					
1996	Italy	2000	13337	2687	18319					
1996	Spain	1000	5055	1062	5431					
1997	Italy			1312	8378					
1998	Spain	2062	10221	2062	11251					
1999	Spain	2062	9851	5500	25751					
2000	Spain	4125	16951	4125	17798					
2001	Spain	6187	28822	6187	30647					
2002	Spain	9312	48370	6187	33188	2062	10602			Burkina Faso
2003	France			1062	7958	16500	110988			Burkina Faso
2003	Netherlands			3437	5870	8250	55494			Burkina Faso (re-export)
2003	Spain	15500	105143	11312	73042	2124	15916			Free Zones
2003	Yemen			2062	3284	1062	7958			Free Zones (re-export)
2004	Belgium			500	538					
2004	Ghana			6875	28003					
2004	Spain	2937	26387	3187	12739					

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.