

# Non-EU Overseas Trade Statistics - January 2012

**Coverage:**  
United Kingdom

**Theme:**  
Business and Energy

**Released:**  
9 March 2012

**Next Release:**  
12 April 2012

**Frequency of release:**  
Monthly

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## **Summary**

- UK's Non EU imports have increased by £1.2 billion (8.0 per cent) compared to December 2011, to £16.8 billion. Compared to January 2011, imports have increased by £0.9 billion (5.6 per cent).
- UK's Non EU exports have decreased by £1.7 billion (13.3 per cent) compared to December 2011, to £10.9 billion. Compared to January 2011 exports have increased by £1.5 billion (16.2 per cent).
- The UK remains a net importer (imports are greater than exports). The size of difference between imports and exports has almost doubled (97.3 per cent) compared to December 2011 but has decreased from January 2011 by 9.5 per cent.
- This is the largest increase in the monthly trade deficit for two years, and shows a return to previous levels after the decrease in December.



HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) are responsible for collecting the UK's international trade in goods data, which are published as two National Statistics series - the 'Overseas Trade Statistics (OTS)' and the 'Regional Trade Statistics (RTS)'. The OTS are published monthly, providing detailed data for over 9,000 commodities and 200 partner countries. The RTS are published quarterly showing trade at summary product and country level, split by UK regions.

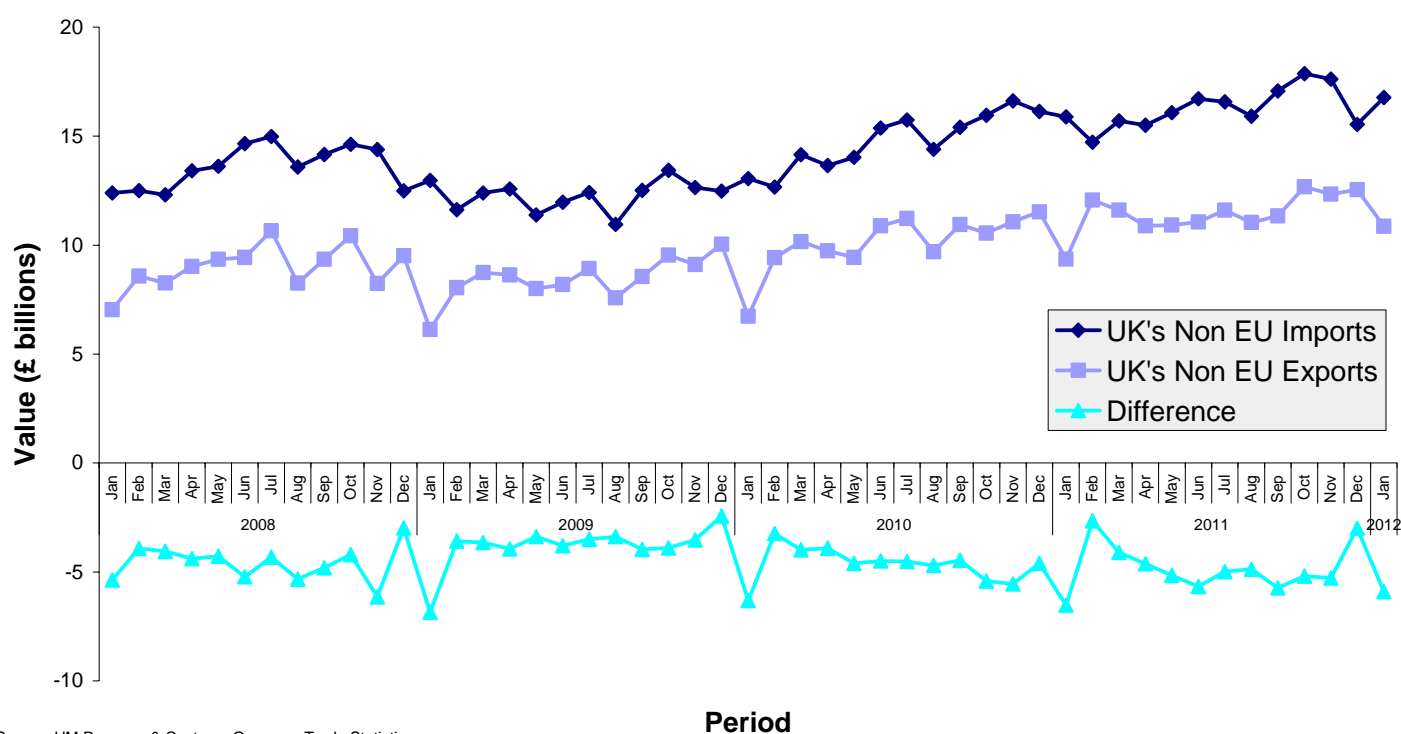
You can find details of how users interested in import and export markets for specific goods make use of the detailed OTS data in '[The Customer Story](#)'. You can also access the detailed data in our interactive database [here](#).

## Key Points

For the month of January 2012:

The value of imports increased in January 2012 after the four-year record decrease in the previous month of December. January's was the largest monthly increase in imports since June 2010. The value of exports fell while the value of imports rose, increasing the difference between Non EU imports and exports. This has been the trend for January for a number of years.

**Fig. 1: Total Monthly UK Trade with Non EU Countries**



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics  
 Note: 2011 and 2012 data are provisional

## Exports

- UK's Non EU exports have decreased by £1.7 billion (13.3 per cent) compared to December 2011, to £10.9 billion. Compared to January 2011, exports have increased by £1.5 billion (16.2 per cent).
- The top five commodities are the similar to the previous month.
- The largest contributing commodity group remains HS2 84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof). It contributed £2.1 billion, 18.9 per cent of the total value of UK's Non EU export trade. The largest contribution to this chapter was £920.4 million from HS4 8411 (Turbojets, turbopropellers and other gas turbines). Nevertheless, HS2 84 also saw the largest value decrease from the previous month, of £344.9 million. This decrease was also led by largest contributing HS4 (i.e. HS4 8411), which saw a decrease of £42.8 million (down by 4.4 per cent)
- The largest value increase from the previous month, of £85.0 million, was in HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes). This is one of the top five commodity types exported from the UK to non-EU countries. This is a 7.5 per cent increase compared to December 2011. This increase is driven by HS4 2710 (Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals excluding crude) up £224.6 million, although this was offset by decreases in other commodities in HS2 27 mostly notably a fall of £106.8 million in HS4 2709 (Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude).
- USA remains the Non EU country for which the value of UK exports is largest, accounting for 28.1 per cent of the total value of UK's Non EU export trade despite having the largest decrease, compared to December 2011, in the value of exports of £576.4 million The largest increase in exports compared to December 2011 was to South Africa which increased by £124.2 million, 58.1 per cent.
- The revised estimate of total value of exports to non-EU countries for 2011 is £137.4 billion<sup>1</sup>, which has been upwardly revised by £44.5 million. This is an increase of less than 0.1 per cent.

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<sup>1</sup> The final figure for total exports for 2011 will be published in August when data is finalised in line with our revisions policy

## Imports

- The value of the UK's Non EU imports has increased by £1.2 billion (8.0 per cent) compared to December 2011, to £16.8 billion. Compared to January 2011 imports have increased by £0.9 billion (5.6 per cent).
- The top five commodities are similar to the previous month, with increases compared to December 2011 in the value of imports for four of the top five commodity types. HS2 88 (Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof) has decreased to become the tenth largest imported commodity by value. In December it was the fourth. In contrast, HS2 87 (Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof) has risen to fifth place, having previously been sixth in December 2011.
- The largest contributing commodity group remains HS27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes). It also experienced the largest value increase compared to the previous month, of £0.6 billion (17.2 per cent). This commodity type contributed £4.2 billion, 25.3 per cent of the total value of UK's Non EU import trade, and the increase in this product contributed over half of the total net increase over all products. Within this chapter, HS4 2709 (Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude) had the largest contribution of £2.5 billion, but the HS4 with the largest increase (£254.1 million, 47.3 per cent) is HS4 2711 (Petroleum gas and other gaseous hydrocarbons) which increased to £791.3 million.
- The largest decrease at HS2 level from the previous month was in HS2 88 (Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof) with a decrease of £324.7 million. Within HS2 88, the largest decrease over the previous month was in HS4 8802 (Powered aircraft) with a decrease of £346.0 million, down by 65.8 per cent. This chapter had been rising for the previous three months, and has returned to the previous levels seen in 2011.
- The top five Non EU countries from which the UK imports are similar to the previous month. The value of imports has increased for each of them except the USA, which has fallen back behind China as the top non EU country from which the UK imports goods. China accounted for 16.0 per cent of the total value of UK's Non EU import trade, with a total value of £2.7 billion, while the USA had an import value of £2.4 billion. Hong Kong was previously in fifth place, and had a decrease of £6.5 million while Russia saw an increase of £61.5 million, to become the fifth largest import partner.
- The total 2011 year to date value of UK's trade-in-goods imported from non EU countries was £195.2 billion<sup>2</sup>, which is virtually unchanged from last month's estimate.

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<sup>2</sup> The final figure for total imports for 2011 will be published in August when data is finalised in line with our revisions policy

## Further Analysis: Exports

Table 1 shows a comparison of the top five commodities exported to countries outside the EU for January 2011, December 2011 and January 2012.

HS 2	Description	Jan 2012 Total £ millions	% Change from December 2011	% Change from January 2011	% of Total January 2012 Trade	Rank December 2011	Rank January 2011
-	Total Exports	10,871.6	-13.3	16.2	100.0	n/a	n/a
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	2,051.6	-14.4	3.3	18.9	1	1
87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	1,323.9	0.7	45.5	12.2	2	2
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	1,220.5	7.5	67.8	11.2	3	3
30	Pharmaceutical products	739.7	-22.5	15.9	6.8	5	6
71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	736.2	-9.7	4.6	6.8	6	4

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics

The overall decrease compared to December 2011 in exports reflects decreases in just under 80 per cent of HS2 chapters. Three of the top five commodity types experienced a decrease in trade totalling £822.4 million, which accounted for just under a half of the total net decrease in export trade.

The largest change since last month is a decrease of £344.9 million in HS2 84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof). The value of exports for December 2011 (£2.4 billion) was the highest value for exports in this commodity type in recent years. The value of exports for over four fifths of the HS4 level commodity types within this chapter decreased, the largest fall was for HS4 8411 (Turbojets, turbopropellers and other gas turbines) which has decreased by £42.8 million to £920.4 million.

The second largest decrease was for HS2 85 down by £263.0 million to £703.3 million. The fall took this particular commodity type out of the top five commodity type exported from the UK. The value of exports for December 2011 (£966.3 million) was the highest value for export in this commodity type in recent years. However, this trade pattern appears to be consistent with seasonal fluctuations over the last five years with December being an exceptionally high month and January being a very low month. The value of exports for most of the HS4 level commodity types within this chapter decreased, the largest fall was for HS4 8517 (Telephone sets, including telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks) which has decreased by £60.6 million to £130.7 million.

The other large fall in the top five commodity types was for HS2 30 which decreased by £214.4 million to £739.7 million, the lowest figure since January 2011. The decrease is driven by falls in HS4 3003 (Medicaments, not put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale) and HS3004 (Medicaments, put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale), £110.5 million and £92.7 million respectively. Similar decreases in value and volume of the commodity being exported suggest that less of the commodity is being exported rather than just a decrease in prices.

The HS2 chapters that saw an increase between December 2011 and January 2012 were in comparison small with the largest increase being only £85.0 million (7.5 per cent) for HS2 27. The value of exports for January 2012 in this commodity type is the highest since June 2008.

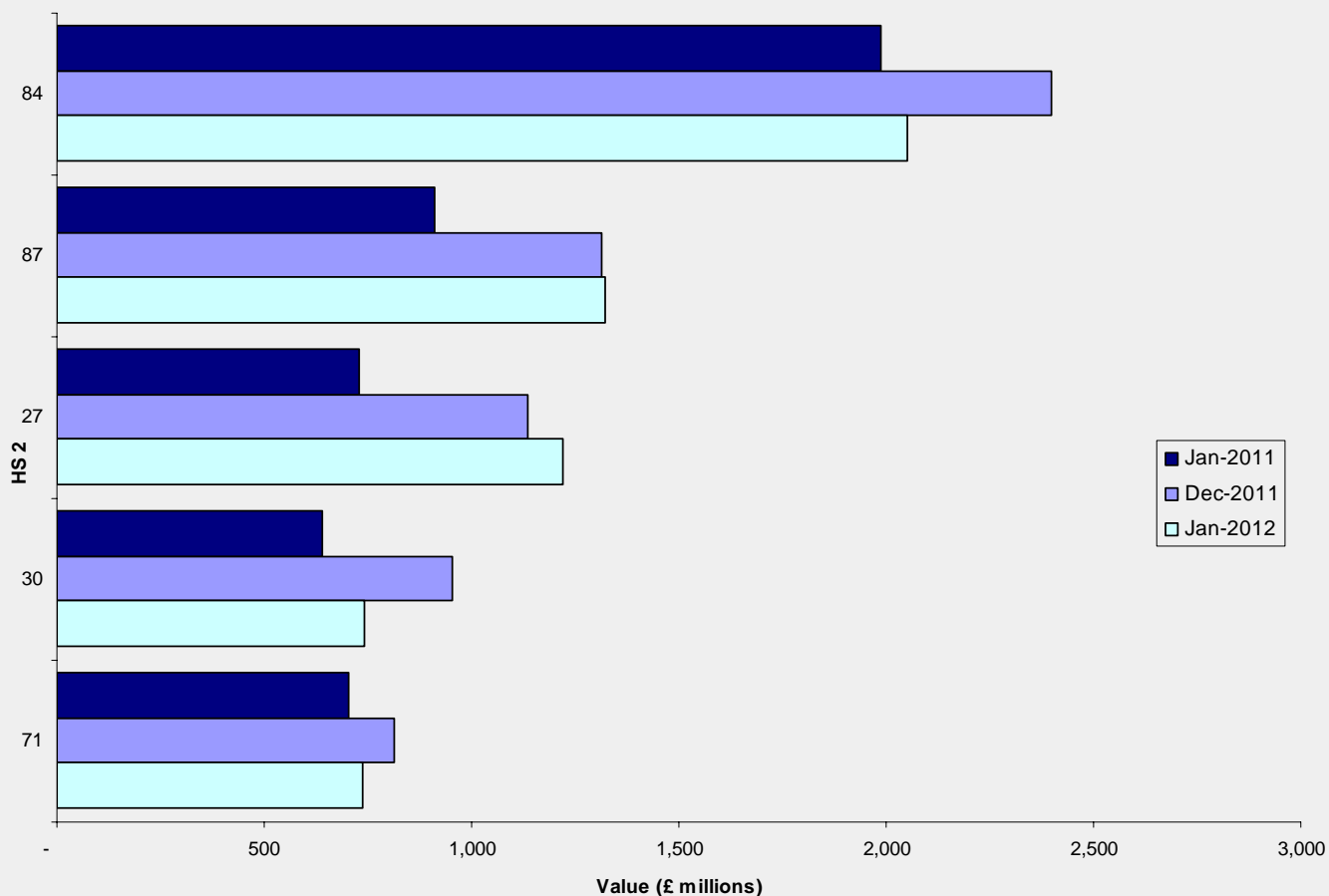
The total export trade value has increased by £1.5 billion compared to January 2011. Over three quarters of all HS2 chapters saw an increase compared with last January. The net increase was dominated by rises in exports in HS2 27 (up by £493.1 million) and HS2 87 (up by £413.7 million).

The increases for HS2 27 were driven by increases in HS4 2709 (Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude), up by £297.3 million, and HS4 2710 (Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (other than crude)), up by £184.2 million. The relative increases in value and volume of the commodity being exported suggest that the increase is due more to an increase in trade rather than an increase in prices.

The increases for HS2 87 were driven by increases in HS4 8703 (Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons) up by £375.3 million. Similar increases in value and volume suggest that compared with last January more of the commodity is being exported rather than there being just an increase in prices.

By comparison the largest decrease in HS2 88 (Aircraft, Spacecraft and parts thereof), was only £44.3 million. All of the top five chapters have shown increases, as seen in the table above.

Fig 2: Top 5 commodities for UK's Non EU exports Jan 2012 compared to Dec 2011 and Jan 2011



Note: 2011 and 2012 data are provisional  
Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics

Figure 2 above shows the top five commodities for UK's Non EU exports in January 2012, compared to December 2011 and January 2011. It shows the increase for all top five commodity types compared with January 2011 mentioned above.

Table 2 shows a comparison of the value of UK export trade with our top five Non EU export trading partners for January 2011, December 2011 and January 2012.

Country	Total January 2012 £ millions	% change from December 2011	% Change from January 2011	% of total January 2012 Non EU exports
Total Exports	10,871.6	-13.3	16.2	100.0
USA	3,057.0	-15.9	16.6	28.1
China	749.1	-11.5	36.3	6.9
India	461.9	4.3	13.6	4.2
United Arab Emirates	425.9	-2.1	23.7	3.9
South Korea	406.5	-20.8	145.5	3.7

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics

The overall decrease in exports compared to December reflects decreases in the value of exports to over two thirds of our export partners. In addition the decreases for countries were generally larger than the increases.

The largest change in value of export trade compared with December 2011 is the decrease of £576.4 million to the USA although it remains our largest export partner. Historically the USA accounts for between a quarter and a third of the value of UK exports. There were decreases in exports to USA in a number of HS2 chapters, the largest being HS2 30 (Pharmaceutical products) down by £139.3 million, and HS2 71 (Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin) down by £137.3 million.

The second largest decrease was for Switzerland down by £200.6 million to £318.6 million. The fall took Switzerland out of the top five export partner countries. As with the USA, the largest decrease in the value exports of exports to Switzerland was for HS2 71, down by £85.5 million.

The largest increase in the value of exports was to South Africa, up by £124.2 million to £338.0 million, a rise of 58.1 per cent. An increase in HS2 71 of £104.5 million was the largest change contributing to this net increase.

The second largest increase, of £119.4 million, was for the value of exports to Senegal which is over five times the value of exports to that country in December 2011. The January figure of £148.0 million is the highest value of exports to Senegal in recent years. The next highest value was £90.0 million in September 2010. The increase compared with December was driven by rise of £120.4 million in HS2 27.

The increase in total export trade value of £1.5 billion compared to January 2011, noted above, was driven by large increases in three of the top five export partner countries. There were increases in exports to the USA (up by £434.7 million), South Korea (up by £241.0 million) and China (up by £199.6 million).

The increase in the value of exports to the USA compared to last January is driven by rises in exports in HS2 27 (up by £188.4 million) and HS2 84 (up by £103.2 million).

The value of exports to South Korea decreased compared to last month's high of £513.0 million. Nevertheless, this month's value of exports, of £406.5 million, is still much higher than previous months in recent years, including January of last year. This may be the result of the [EU-South Korea Free Trade Agreement \(FTA\)](#) which recently came into force. The increase compared to last January was driven by an increase in the value of exports in HS2 27 (up by £232.2 million). The large increase in the value of exports to South Korea in December 2011, as reported in our last non EU OTS release, was also predominantly as a result of increased export of goods in HS2 27.

Although exports to China decreased compared to last month, as shown in Table 2 above, the overall trend is still upward. Furthermore, there has been a significant consistent drop in export trade in January compared to December for all years since 2009. There was a net increase in value of exports compared to last January, which is led by a rise of £164.4 million in HS2 87 (Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof).

Table 3 shows the top five partner countries for non-EU exports in January 2011, December 2011 and January 2012.



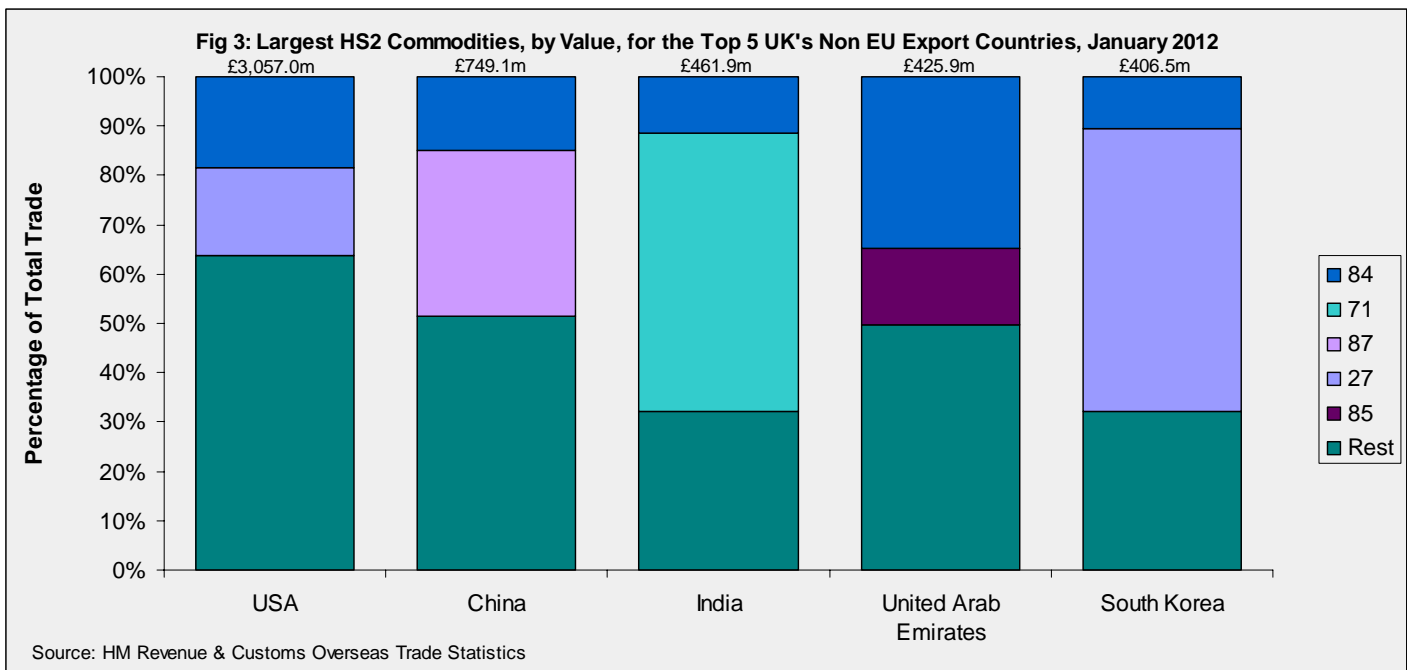
Table 3: Top 5 Non EU export countries in January 2012, December 2011 and January 2011

Rank	January 2012	December 2011	January 2011
1	USA	USA	USA
2	China	China	China
3	India	Switzerland	Hong Kong
4	United Arab Emirates	South Korea	India
5	South Korea	Russia	United Arab Emirates

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics

For all three periods, the United States was the UK's largest Non EU exporting partner country and China was the second largest.

Figure 3 below shows the largest commodities by value for the top five Non EU exporting partner countries. All of the top five countries have HS2 84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof) in their top two largest commodities exported from the UK. The trade with these countries accounts for 44.9 per cent of the total value of UK Non EU export trade under this heading. Also the USA and South Korea together account for almost 63.3% of the total export trade under HS2 27 in December.



## Further Analysis: Imports

Table 4: Top 5 Non EU import commodities in January 2012 compared to December 2011 and January 2011

HS 2	Description	January 2012 Total £ millions	% Change from December 2011	% Change from January 2011	% of Total January 2012 Trade	Rank December 2011	Rank January 2011
-	Total Imports	16,774.5	8.0	5.6	100.0	n/a	n/a
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	4,241.5	17.2	22.2	25.3	1	1
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	2,165.5	17.1	10.8	12.9	2	2
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	1,547.5	-2.0	-4.1	9.2	3	3
71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	729.2	3.8	-18.4	4.3	5	4
87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	547.0	17.4	-4.1	3.3	6	5

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics

The increase of £1.2 billion in the value of imports compared to December 2011 is comprised of increases in 72 per cent of HS2 commodities chapters. It was in the top five commodity types where the three largest increases occurred (HS2 27, 84 and 87). The increase in these three commodity types accounted for £1.0 billion of the total net increase of £1.2 billion.

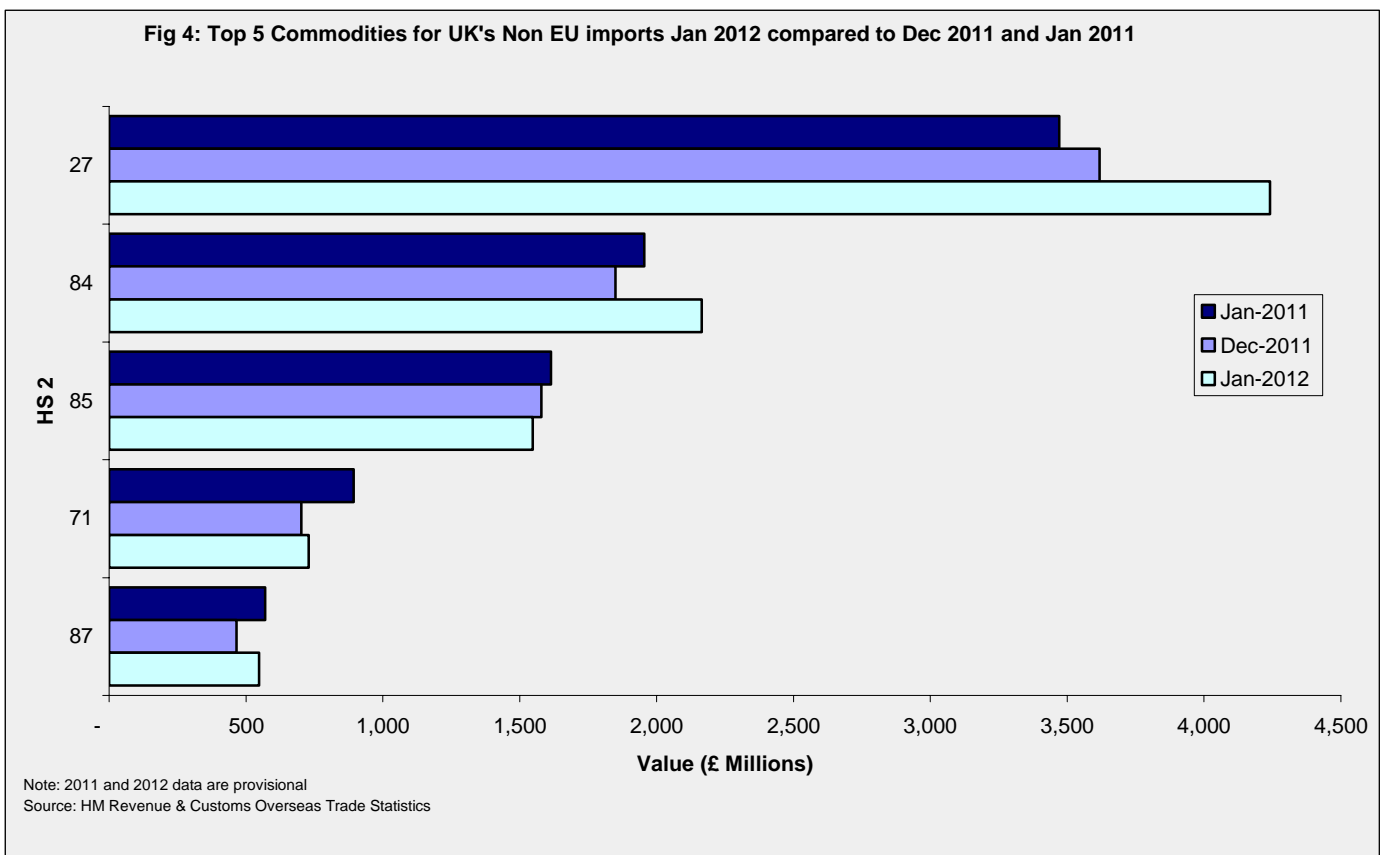
The largest increase in value was in HS27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes), which rose by £623.2 million (17.2 per cent) to reach its highest monthly import value ever, and highest quantity (net mass) since January 2009. Most products within this chapter showed an increase this month. HS4 2709 (Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude) increased by £170.7 million, 7.4 per cent, HS4 2710 (Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals excluding crude) increased by £158.0 million, 31.4 per cent, and HS4 2711 (Petroleum gas and other gaseous hydrocarbons) increased by £254.1 million (47.3 per cent). For all of these commodities, similar increases in value and volume of the commodity being imported suggest that more of the commodity is being imported rather than an increase in prices.

The next largest increase, which was also in the top five imported commodities, was HS2 84 (up £315.7 million). The increase in HS2 84 was led by a rise of £156.6 million

in HS4 8411 (Turbo jets, turbo propellers and other gas turbines), half of the increase from increases in imports from the USA and China.

The largest decrease was in HS2 88 (Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof), with a fall of £324.7 million (45.4 per cent) to £391.2 million. This was driven by a decrease of £346.0 million in HS4 8802 (Powered aircraft), a fall of 65.8 per cent. Because of the nature of the goods involved, trade in this HS4 is very volatile and just a few items of trade can have a major impact on the statistics.

The smaller increase in total import trade value compared to January 2011, noted above was composed of a mixture of increases and decreases across all chapters. Within the top five chapters shown in fig 4 below, three of the chapters show decreases, while HS2 27 shows an increase of £770.7 million (22.2 per cent), and HS2 84 has an increase of £210.7 million (10.8 per cent). These increases were the largest increases in comparison with last month. The decrease of £164.6 million in HS2 71 from January 2011 was the largest decrease overall.



Tables 5 and 6 show comparisons of the value of UK import trade with our top five Non EU import trading partners for January 2011, December 2011 and January 2012. Imports from four of the top five imports trading partners have risen in January compared to the previous month.

China and the USA have been the largest import partners for the UK for a number of years each accounting for between a quarter and a third of the total imports. The value of goods the UK imports from the USA fell in value in the last month, while China

has increased, making the value of goods imported from China higher than from the USA.

The largest decrease in value of import trade compared with December 2011 is a decrease of £143.0 million from Israel, a drop of 51.2 per cent. This follows record highs in November and December, to return to previous levels. The decrease is a result of a decrease in HS2 30 (Pharmaceutical products) which fell by £150.5 million, (82.2 per cent).

The largest increase in value of imports was from Nigeria, increasing by £207.5 million, more than double December 2011's figure, and three times January 2011. This was almost entirely due to an increase in HS4 2709, (Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials, crude), up by £203.1 million to £365.2 million, more than double December 2011's figure. The imports from Nigeria in HS4 2709 account for 96.8 per cent of the total imports from Nigeria.

A similar increase, of £204.5 million, was seen for imports from Qatar, increasing from £220.9 million to £425.4 million, an increase of 92.6 per cent. This is also mainly due to imports in HS2 27, but this time under HS4 2711 (Petroleum gas and other gaseous hydrocarbons) which have increased by £262.1 million to £404.0 million, nearly three times December 2011's figure. HS4 2711 accounts for 95.0 per cent of the total imports from Qatar.

Similar increases in value and volume of the commodity being imported suggest that more of the commodity is being imported rather than an increase in prices.

**Table 5: Top 5 Non EU import partner countries**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Total January 2012 £ millions</b>	<b>% change from December 2011</b>	<b>% Change from January 2011</b>	<b>% of total January 2012 Non EU imports</b>
Total Imports	16,774.5	8.0	5.6	100.0
China	2,676.8	6.7	-1.1	16.0
USA	2,419.7	-3.5	1.5	14.4
Norway	2,246.4	6.4	21.0	13.4
Japan	751.4	7.5	1.2	4.5
Russia	593.2	11.6	63.5	3.5

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics

The increase in total import trade value compared to January 2011 is driven by increases in imports from Norway (up by £389.6 million) and Russia (up by £230.4 million). Outside the top five, increases from Nigeria totalled £273.9 million. All three of these increases are driven by the increase in oil and gas imports. In HS2 27 Norway's imports are up by £333.6 million, Russia by £225.0 million, and Nigeria by £269.2 million.

The largest decrease in value of imports was to Botswana, down by £152.5 million to £74.8 million. This is in the lowest value of imports from Botswana since September 2010. The majority of this decrease is accounted for by a fall of £151.6 million (67.0 per cent) in imports of goods in HS4 7102 (Unmounted diamonds). It should be noted, however, that import trade in HS4 7102 is high value trade and when trade is recorded under this commodity type it becomes a major component of the total import trade from this country. In the forty-nine months of account since January 2008, there have been 24 months where no trade has been recorded under this heading but for the remaining 25 months, the value of trade under HS4 7102 has never been less than 92 per cent of the trade import trade from this country.

Table 6: Top 5 Non EU import partner countries in January 2011, December 2011 and January 2012

Rank	January 2012	December 2011	January 2011
1	China	USA	China
2	USA	China	USA
3	Norway	Norway	Norway
4	Japan	Japan	Japan
5	Russia	Hong Kong	Hong Kong

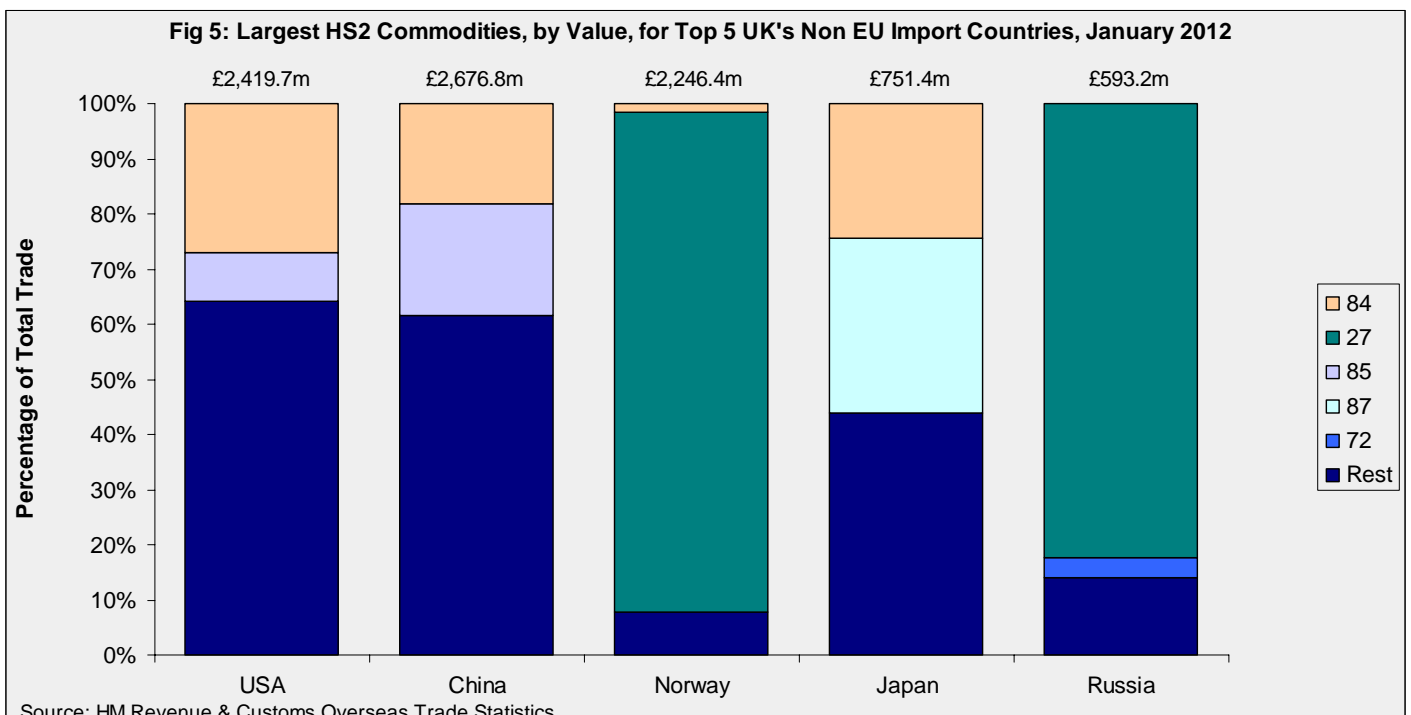
Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics

China and USA continue to be the UK's biggest import partners by value of trade.

The increase in the value of imports from Russia mentioned above and a slight decrease in imports from Hong Kong (down by £6.5 million) compared to last month has resulted in Russia re-entering the top five import partners, and Hong Kong dropping to sixth.

Figure 5 shows the largest commodities for the top five Non EU import partner countries. Four of the top five non-EU import trading partners have HS2 84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof) in their top two largest commodities exported to the UK. The trade with these countries accounts for 62.8 per cent of the total value of UK Non EU export trade under this commodity heading.

The trade in HS27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes) from Norway, specifically the Continental Shelf: Norwegian Sector, accounts for 90.4 per cent of the total imports from Norway, and 47.9 per cent of the total Non EU import trade under this heading. HS2 27 also accounts for 82.4 per cent of total imports from Russia, and 11.5 of the Non EU import trade under this heading.



Notes:

1. HM Revenue & Customs released these latest statistics on Overseas Trade with countries outside the European Union (EU) on 9 March 2012 under arrangements set out in the [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#).
2. This release includes the first provisional estimates of trade-in-goods between the UK and countries outside the EU for January 2012. At the same time revisions for all previously published Non EU data for 2011 are also being released in line with the [Overseas Trade Statistics Policy on Revisions](#).
3. Detailed trade information is presented according to the [Harmonised System \(HS\)](#) nomenclature.
4. The aggregate estimates here will differ slightly from those that are published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) as part of the Balance of Payments (BoP), as the two sets of data are compiled to different sets of rules. The ONS web site provides an overview of BoP at the [Guide to UK Trade](#) as well as the detailed monthly [UK Trade Releases](#). The BoP publication shows a high level picture of UK trade-in-goods, whereas the OTS publication shows a detailed picture of the UK's trade-in-goods by commodity and partner country. More detail about the differences between the BoP and OTS publications can be found [here](#).
5. The aggregate estimates here will differ from the Eurostat publication [Euro area external trade](#). The OTS is published as 'general trade' based upon goods recorded as they enter or leave the UK. This will include goods imported into and exported from a freezone or customs warehouse, regardless of their future use. The Eurostat EU external trade data are published as 'special trade' where goods are recorded as trade only when they enter free circulation or are accepted into [Inwards Processing Relief](#) (IPR).
6. Information to help support users of the non-EU Overseas Trade Statistics can be found [here](#). This includes links to our policies on revision and suppression of data, descriptions of the methodology used to compile the Overseas Trade Statistics and information on the quality of the data published.
7. The OTS has recently been reviewed as part of an assessment made of Overseas Trade Statistics by the [UK Statistics Authority](#). The report of that assessment can be found at

<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/assessment-report-93---uk-trade-in-goods.pdf>

8. The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

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To access the detailed 8-digit data in our interactive database please log in [here](#). If you have not yet registered for this **free** area click [here](#).

Please note: there may be a delay between the availability of the aggregated data tables downloadable here and the detailed data in our interactive database. This is because of the time required to upload such a large dataset. Subscribers to our email [Alert Service](#) will be sent an alert when the interactive database has been updated. The OTS Non-EU publication occurs one week prior to the publication of the OTS EU equivalent, to allow for additional processing of the Intrastat survey.

Next release: 12 April 2012 9:30am

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