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## HM Revenue and Customs

# Regional Trade Statistics Second Quarter 2015

### Summary

In the year to June 2015, the value of UK exports decreased by 2.6 per cent and imports also fell by 1.0 per cent.

In the year to June 2015:

- Of the four UK countries, only Northern Ireland saw an increase in exports during the year
- Northern Ireland was also the only country that saw an increase in imports.
- There was an increase in annual export value for all England regions except the North West, the East Midlands and the East.
- There was a decrease in annual import value for the North West, East Midlands, West Midlands and the East. The remaining five English regions increased.

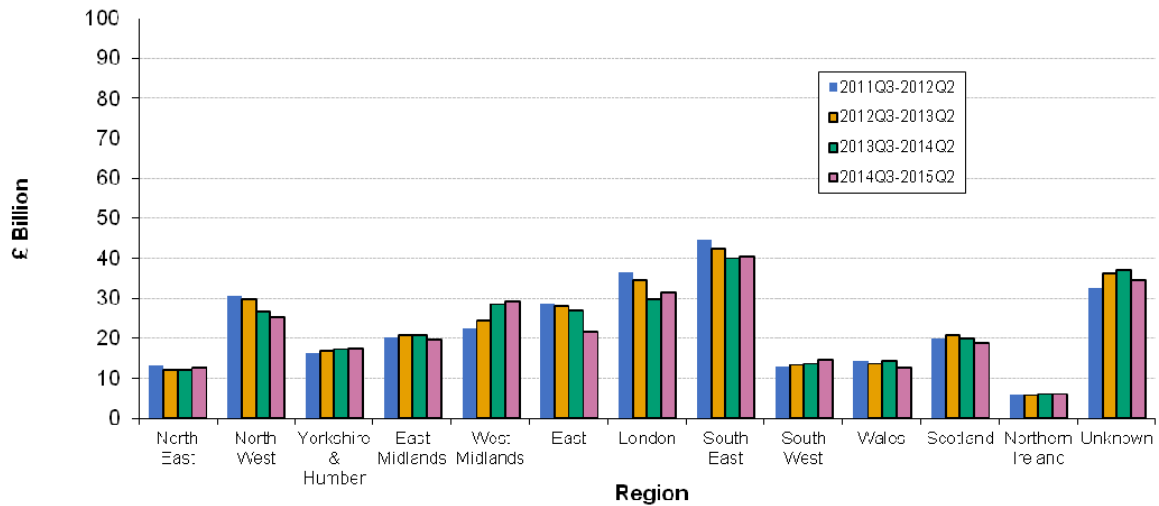
When comparing **quarter 2 2015 with quarter 2 2014**:

- The value of UK exports increased by 1.2 per cent whilst imports decreased by 2.2 per cent.
- The value of exports increased for England and Northern Ireland but fell for Wales and Scotland. Exports rose in all English regions apart from North East and the East.
- The number of exporters rose for all UK regions except the North East and Northern Ireland.
- The value of UK imports fell for all countries except Northern Ireland. Imports decreased in the North West, East Midlands, West Midlands and the East but increased in all other English regions.
- The number of importers rose for all UK regions.

## Overview - Exports

The total annual value of UK exports decreased by 2.6 per cent to £285 billion in the year ending June 2015.

**Figure 1: UK Exports by Region, 2011 Q3 – 2015 Q2**



Note: 2015 data are provisional  
Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Figure 1 shows the total value of UK exports by region for the four annual periods ending June 2012, June 2013, June 2014 and June 2015.

When comparing the annual period ending June 2015 with the annual period ending June 2014

- Exports from England, Scotland and Wales decreased during the year with just Northern Ireland seeing an increase.
- Six of the nine English regions experienced increases in exports with just North West, East Midlands and the East seeing decreases.

When comparing the annual period ending June 2012 with year June 2015, there was a decrease of UK Exports from £298 billion to £285 billion. This is a drop of £13.4 billion or 4.5 per cent.

- Exports from England, Wales and Scotland decreased during this period by 13 per cent, 1.8 per cent and 1.0 per cent respectively. There was a small increase of 0.2 per cent in exports from Northern Ireland.
- Exports from three English regions saw an increase; Yorkshire and the Humber, West Midlands and South West. All the others saw a decrease.

**Figure 2: UK Exports by country / region, year ending Q2 2015**

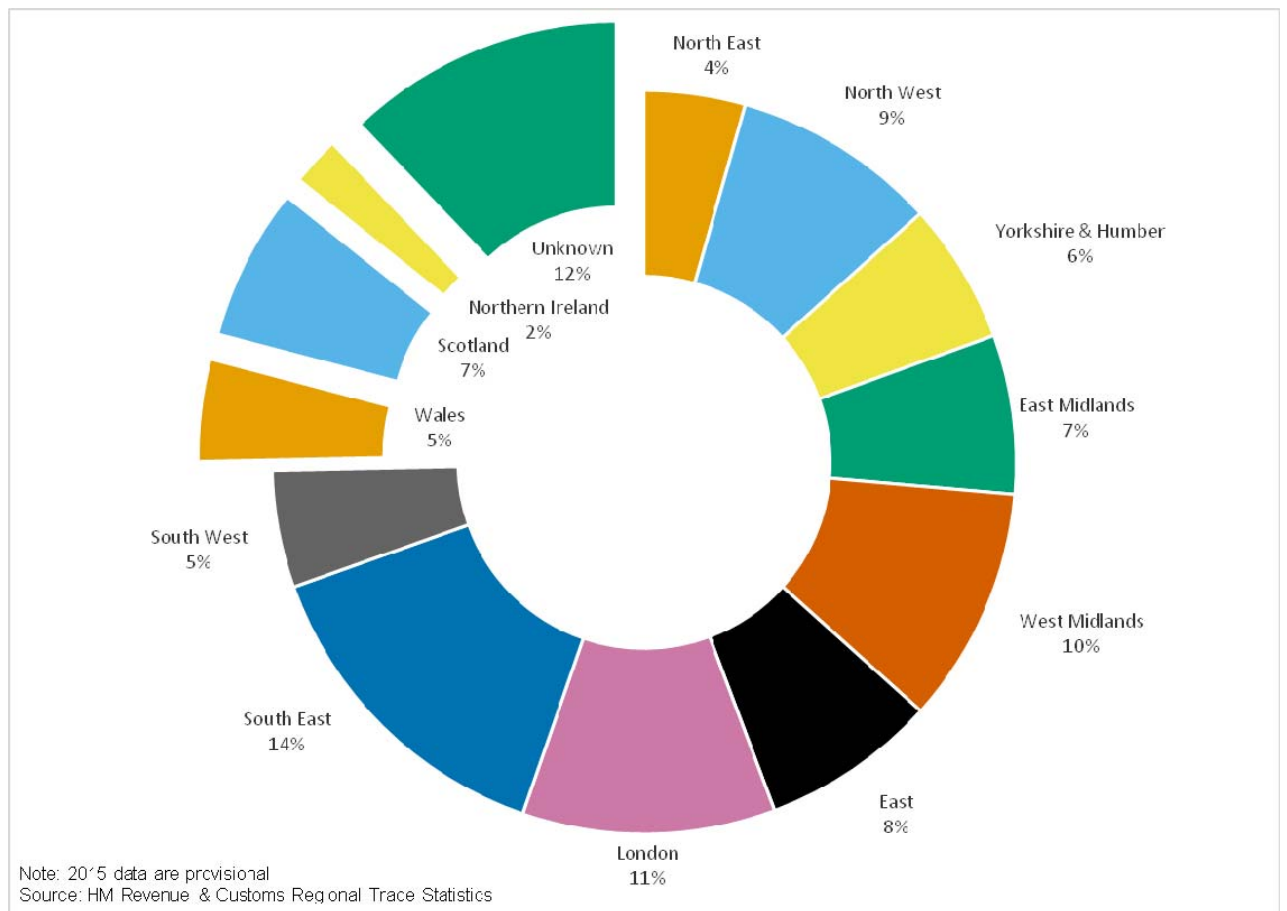
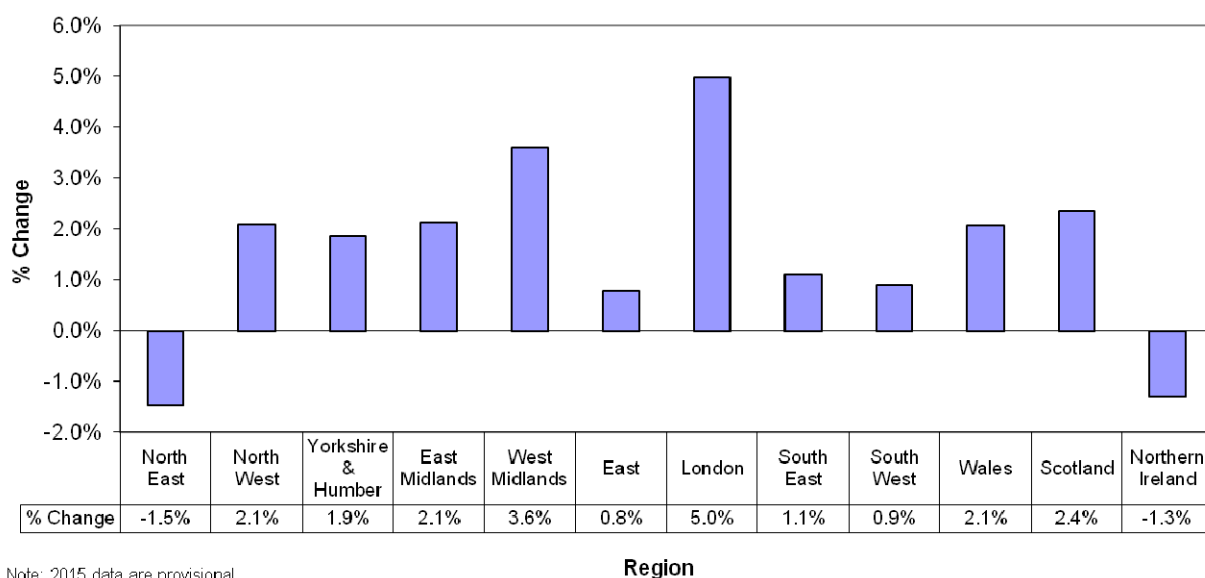


Figure 2 shows the breakdown by region of UK exports for the 12 month period ending Q2 2015.

- UK exports are dominated by those from England. They account for 75 per cent.
- Within the English regions, South East, London and West Midlands account for the greatest shares with 14, 11 and 10 per cent of UK exports respectively.

Figure 3 shows the percentage change in number of exporters per region between quarter 2 2014 and quarter 2 2015. A quarterly analysis is more appropriate here than an annual analysis, as summing the number of active businesses over a year could produce ambiguous results. A quarter-on-quarter comparison enables us to measure seasonal changes of businesses. The number of businesses counted excludes those who trade only with the EU and whose trade is below the Intrastat Exemption Threshold (see note 10).

**Figure 3: Percentage Change in Number of Exporters between Q2 2014 and Q2 2015**



Note: 2015 data are provisional  
Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

For the UK, the number of exporting businesses increased by 2.1 per cent between quarter 2 2014 and quarter 2 2015, from 49,200 to 50,300.

- The number of active exporters increased in all regions of the UK except for the North East and Northern Ireland.
- The London experienced the largest percentage rise in exporting businesses, 5.0 per cent.
- The North East saw the largest percentage decline, 1.5 per cent.

## Overview – Imports

The total annual value of UK imports decreased by 1.0 per cent to £405 billion in the year ending June 2015.

**Figure 4: UK Imports by Region, 2011 Q3 – 2015 Q2**

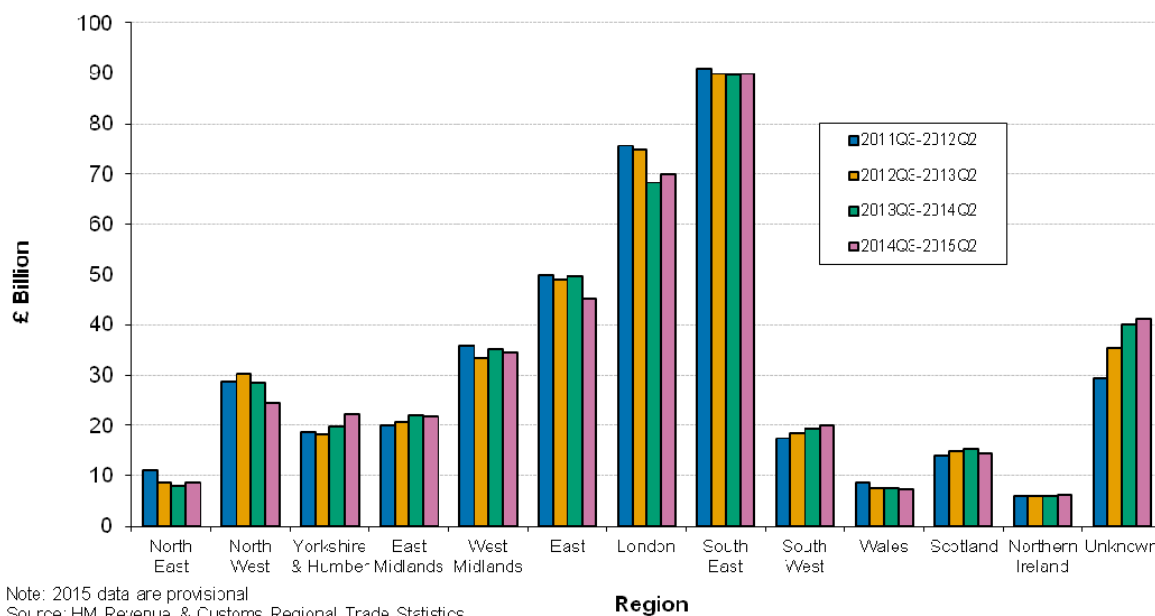


Figure 4 shows the total value of UK imports by region for the four annual periods ending June 2012, June 2013, June 2014 and June 2015.

When comparing the annual period ending June 2015 with the annual period ending June 2014

- There was a rise in import value during the year for Northern Ireland, while England, Scotland and Wales experienced a decrease.
- Among the English regions there were decreases in imports for the North West, East Midlands, West Midlands and the East during the year, while imports for all other regions increased.

When comparing the annual period ending June 2012 with year ending June 2015, there was a decrease of annual UK imports from £406 billion to £405 billion. This is a decrease of £0.6 billion or 0.1 per cent.

- Imports into England and Wales decreased during this period by 3.4 per cent and 14 per cent respectively. However, there were increases of 2.5 per cent and 4.0 per cent in imports into Scotland and Northern Ireland respectively.
- Only three English regions experienced an increase; Yorkshire and the Humber, East Midlands and the South West. All the others saw a decrease.

**Figure 5: UK Imports by Region, year ending Q2 2015**

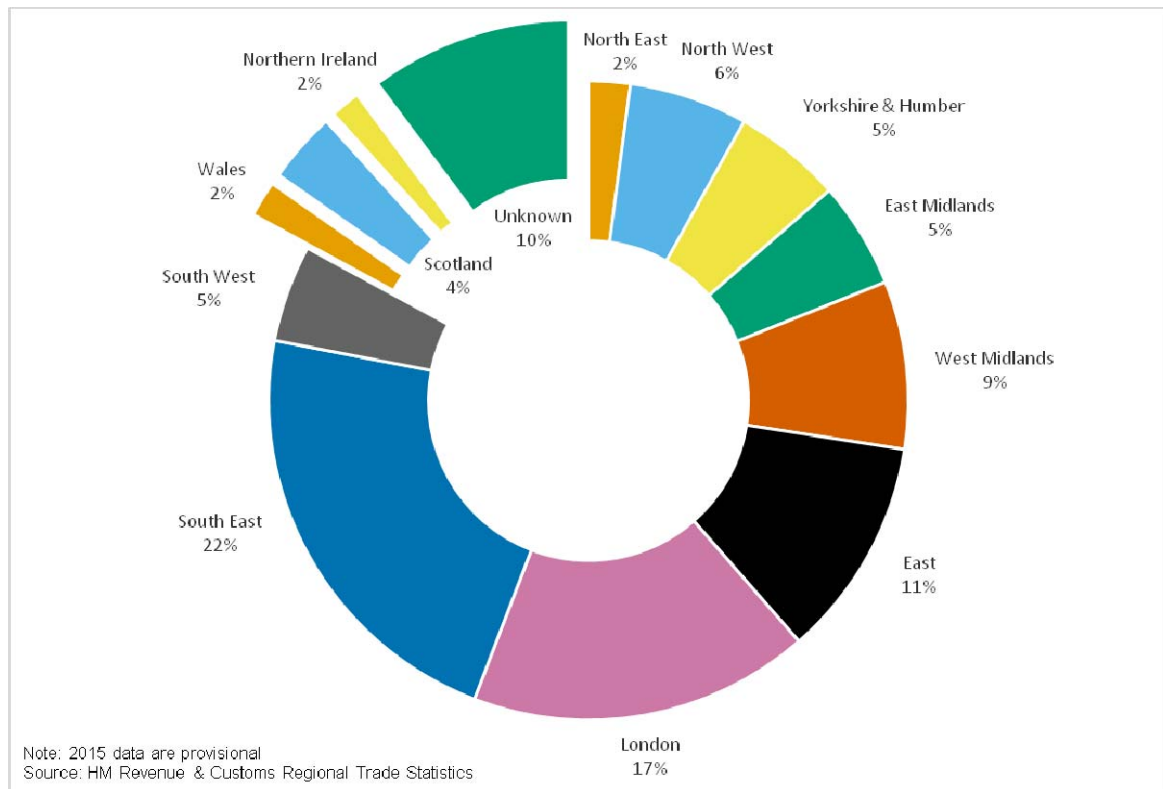
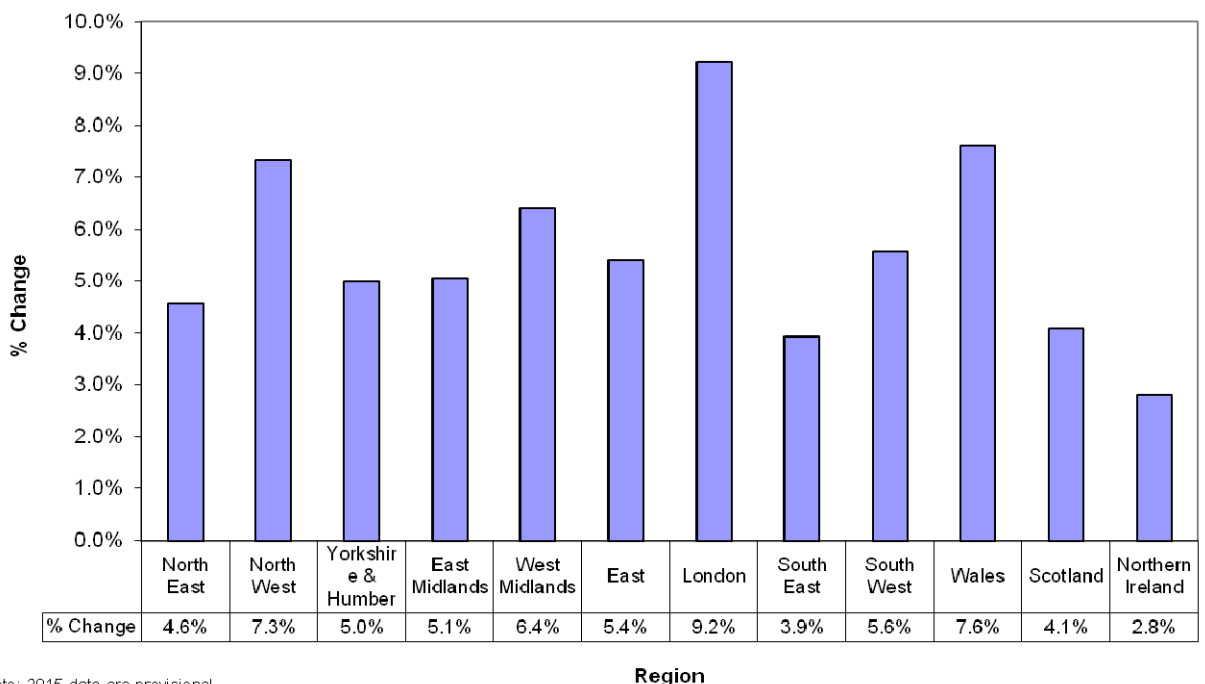


Figure 5 shows the breakdown by region of UK imports for the year ending quarter 2 2015.

- UK imports are dominated by those to England. They account for 83 per cent.
- Within the English regions, South East, London and the East account for the greatest shares with 22, 17 and 11 per cent of UK exports respectively.

Figure 6 shows the percentage change in the number of importers in the UK between quarter 2 2014 and quarter 2 2015. As discussed earlier a quarterly analysis is more appropriate here than an annual analysis. The number of businesses counted excludes those who trade only with the EU and whose trade is below the Intrastat Exemption Threshold (see note 10).

**Figure 6: Percentage Change in Number of Importers between Q2 2014 and Q2 2015**



Note: 2015 data are provisional  
Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

In the UK as a whole, the number of importing businesses increased by 6.1 per cent between quarter 2 2014 and quarter 2 2015 rising from 65,400 to 69,400.

- All twelve UK regions to saw an increase between quarter 2 2014 and quarter 2 2015.

## Rolling 12 Month Overview

### Exports from England

#### Partner country analysis

**Table 1: England - Top five export partners, year ending June 2015**

	Country	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2014 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2014	% Total Exports in year ending June 2015
Top 5	USA	33,812.4	29,241.5	15.6	15.9
	Germany	22,685.1	22,922.2	-1.0	10.7
	France	13,979.7	15,417.5	-9.3	6.6
	Netherlands	11,637.7	14,355.6	-18.9	5.5
	China	11,309.7	11,326.7	-0.1	5.3
	Others	119,124.3	121,871.5	-2.3	56.0
	Total EU	99,758.1	106,695.5	-6.5	46.9
	Total Non-EU	112,790.9	108,439.3	4.0	53.1
	Grand Total	212,548.9	215,134.9	-1.2	100.0

Note: 2015 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Exports from England decreased by 1.2 per cent during the year ending June 2015. This is smaller than the decrease of 2.6 per cent for the UK as a whole.

England's exports to the EU decreased by 6.5 per cent during the last year, while exports to non-EU countries increased by 4.0 per cent. The market share for non-EU exports was 53 per cent compared to 50 per cent for the previous year.

- Of the top five export partners, the USA were the only partner countries that increased in value over the last 12 months
- The largest value increase in export trade is to USA (up £4.6 billion, 16 per cent) followed by Saudi Arabia (up £832 million, 26 per cent).
- The largest value decrease in exports is to the Netherlands (down £2.7 billion, 19 per cent) followed by France (down £1.4 billion, 9.3 per cent).



## Commodity analysis

**Table 2: Top five commodities for export from England - year ending June 2015**

SITC section	Description	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2014 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2014	% Total Exports in year ending June 2015
7	Machinery & transport equipment	90,227.7	90,577.2	-0.4	42.5
5	Chemicals & related products	37,608.5	34,679.0	8.4	17.7
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	34,933.3	31,670.0	10.3	16.4
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	22,371.6	23,072.2	-3.0	10.5
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	11,023.0	19,114.9	-42.3	5.2
	Other SITCs	16,384.9	16,021.6	2.3	7.7
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>212,548.9</b>	<b>215,134.9</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: 2015 data is provisional  
Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

The value of exports has decreased during the year for three of England's top five commodities.

- 'Machinery & transport equipment' continues to dominate exports from England; its share of England's exports remains at 42 per cent, despite a decrease of 0.4 per cent in the total value.
- Five SITC sections increased. The largest increases were 'Miscellaneous manufactured articles' (up £3.3 billion, 10 per cent), and Chemicals & related products (up £2.9 billion, 8.4 per cent).
- The largest value decreases were for 'Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials' (down £8.1 billion, 42 per cent) and 'Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material' (down £701 million, 3.0 per cent).

At the more detailed SITC division level, thirty-five of the sixty-five SITC divisions decreased in export value during the year.

- The largest reductions were in divisions 'petroleum, petroleum products & related materials' (down £7.9 billion, 43 per cent) and 'non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.' (down £926 million, 26 per cent).
- The largest increase were in divisions 'miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.' (up £2.9 billion, 20 per cent) and 'medicinal & pharmaceutical products' (up £1.9 billion, 14 per cent).

## Imports into England

### Partner country analysis

**Table 3: England - Top five import partners, year ending June 2015**

	Country	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2014 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2014	% Total Exports in year ending June 2015
Top 5	Germany	52,617.0	50,844.7	3.5	15.7
	China	30,275.2	28,147.7	7.6	9.0
	USA	26,371.4	24,495.9	7.7	7.8
	Netherlands	25,416.2	26,470.0	-4.0	7.6
	France	19,974.5	20,799.6	-4.0	5.9
	Others	181,360.8	189,528.3	-4.3	54.0
	Total EU	183,305.8	183,781.5	-0.3	54.6
	Total Non-EU	152,709.4	156,504.7	-2.4	45.4
	Grand Total	336,015.1	340,286.2	-1.3	100.0

Note: 2015 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Imports into England decreased by 1.3 per cent during the year ending June 2015; this was bigger than the 1.0 per cent decrease in imports to the UK as a whole.

- Non-EU partner countries accounted for 45 per cent of England's imports during the year; this percentage has fallen from 46 per cent in the previous annual period.
- Germany remains the top import partner for England by a wide margin. For the latest annual period it accounts for 16 per cent of all imports into England compared to 15 per cent the year before. Imports from this country rose by 3.5 per cent during the year.
- Trade with all the top three import partners increased compared to the previous year.
- The largest value increases were for imports from China (up £2.1 billion, 7.6 per cent) followed by USA (up £1.9 billion, 7.7 per cent).
- The largest value decreases were for imports from Norway (down £2.8 billion, 21 per cent) followed by Russia (down £1.4 billion, 23 per cent).

## Commodity analysis

**Table 4: Top five commodities for import to England, year ending June 2015**

SITC section	Description	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2014 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2014	% Total Exports in year ending June 2015
7	Machinery & transport equipment	129,616.2	127,261.1	1.9	38.6
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	57,578.4	54,246.7	6.1	17.1
5	Chemicals & related products	38,368.1	37,296.0	2.9	11.4
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	36,455.4	36,620.9	-0.5	10.8
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	32,996.1	43,406.7	-24.0	9.8
	Other SITCs	41,001.0	41,454.9	-1.1	12.2
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>336,015.1</b>	<b>340,286.2</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: 2015 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

The value of imports has increased during the year in three of England's top five commodities.

- 'Machinery & transport equipment' continues to dominate England's imports, accounting for 39 per cent of total import value, an increase from 37 per cent the previous year.
- The largest value increase at SITC section level was in 'Miscellaneous manufactured articles' (up £3.3 billion, 6.1 per cent).
- The largest value decrease at SITC section level was in 'Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials' (down £10.4 billion, 24 per cent).

Thirty-five of the sixty-five SITC divisions decreased in import value over the 12 months.

- The largest division-level value decreases were contributed by 'Petroleum, petroleum products & related materials' (down £9.3 billion, 25 per cent) followed by 'power generating machinery & equipment' (down £713 million, 4.6 per cent).
- The largest division-level value increases were in imports of 'Road vehicles' (up £1.5 billion, 3.6 per cent) followed by 'Electrical machinery' (up £1.4 billion, 8.8 per cent).

## Exports from Wales

### Partner country analysis – Exports from Wales

**Table 5: Wales - Top five export partners, year ending June 2015**

	Country	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2014 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2014	% Total Exports in year ending June 2015
Top 5	USA	2,872.3	2,966.8	-3.2	22.8
	Irish Republic	1,242.6	1,766.0	-29.6	9.8
	UAE	1,185.5	1,178.7	0.6	9.4
	Germany	1,043.6	1,107.5	-5.8	8.3
	France	648.9	682.2	-4.9	5.1
	Others	5,624.5	6,624.5	-15.1	44.6
	Total EU	5,292.5	6,381.8	-17.1	41.9
	Total Non-EU	7,324.8	7,944.0	-7.8	58.1
	Grand Total	12,617.3	14,325.8	-11.9	100.0

Note: 2015 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Export values for Wales decreased by 12 per cent during the year ending June 2015. There has been a fall in exports for each of the last six quarters compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

- Wales' exports to the EU decreased by 17 per cent during the last year, while exports to non-EU countries decreased by 7.8 per cent. Non-EU partner countries continue to dominate the export market in Wales, receiving 58 per cent of goods exported. This is compared to 55 per cent the previous year.
- USA remains Wales' top export partner despite a decrease of £95 million (3.2 per cent).
- Four of the top five export partners saw a decrease in value over the last 12 months, the exception being the UAE.
- The partner countries where export values increased most during the year were India (up £66 million, 48 per cent) and Japan (up £57 million, 27 per cent).
- The partner countries with the largest value decreases in exports over the year were the Irish Republic (down £523 million, 30 per cent) followed by the Netherlands (down £212 million, 27 per cent).

## Commodity analysis

**Table 6: Top five commodities for export from Wales, year ending June 2015**

SITC section	Description	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2014 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2014	% Total Exports in year ending June 2015
7	Machinery & transport equipment	5,821.2	6,037.5	-3.6	46.1
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	2,084.3	3,492.4	-40.3	16.5
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1,915.8	2,067.6	-7.3	15.2
5	Chemicals & related products	1,498.9	1,425.7	5.1	11.9
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	929.1	887.1	4.7	7.4
	Other SITCs	368.0	415.5	-11.4	2.9
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,617.3</b>	<b>14,325.8</b>	<b>-11.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: 2015 data is provisional  
Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

The value of exports has decreased during the year for three of Wales' top five commodities.

- Exports from Wales continue to be dominated by goods from 'Machinery & transport equipment' which makes up 46 per cent of the trade. Despite value of trade falling by 3.6 per cent in the past year, its total export share increased from 42 per cent.
- The SITC sections with the largest value increases were for 'Chemicals & related products' (up £73 million, 5.1 per cent) and 'Miscellaneous manufactured articles' (up £42 million, 4.7 per cent).
- The largest value decreases were for 'Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials' (down £1.4 billion, 40 per cent) and 'Machinery & transport equipment' (down £216 million, 3.6 per cent).

Forty of the sixty-five SITC divisions decreased in export value over the year.

- By far the largest annual reduction at division level was petroleum, petroleum products & related materials (down £1.4 billion, 40 per cent) followed by 'power generating machinery & equipment' (down £177 million, 4.2 per cent).
- The biggest increases at division level were 'Medicinal & pharmaceutical products' (up £169 million, 53 per cent) followed by 'Machinery specialised for particular industries' (up £90 million, 57 per cent).

## Imports into Wales

### Partner country analysis

**Table 7: Wales - Top five import partners, year ending June 2015**

	Country	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2014 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2014	% Total Exports in year ending June 2015
Top 5	Germany	940.8	905.5	3.9	12.8
	China	747.5	635.4	17.6	10.2
	France	696.8	635.0	9.7	9.5
	USA	621.8	604.6	2.8	8.5
	Canada	570.0	692.2	-17.7	7.8
	Others	3,754.4	4,046.0	-7.2	51.2
	Total EU	3,664.9	3,654.4	0.3	50.0
	Total Non-EU	3,666.4	3,864.4	-5.1	50.0
	Grand Total	7,331.4	7,518.8	-2.5	100.0

Note: 2015 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Imports to Wales decreased in value by 2.5 per cent during the year ending June 2015.

- Despite the overall reduction in imports to Wales, goods coming from the EU have risen in value over the year by 0.3 per cent, increasing the share of the market from 49 per cent to 50 per cent. Therefore, goods from EU make up exactly half of total imports into Wales.
- Of the top five imports partners, Canada was the only partner countries that decreased in value compared to the previous year.
- Germany is the largest import partner for Wales and saw a 3.9 per cent increase over the year. It accounts for 13 per cent of imports into Wales, an increase from 12 per cent the previous year.
- The largest increases in imports was from China (up £112 million, 18 per cent) followed by France (up £62 million, 9.7 per cent).
- The largest decreases in imports were from Canada (down £122 million, 18 per cent) and Sweden (down 85 million, 30 per cent).

## Commodity analysis

**Table 8: Top five commodities for import to Wales, year ending June 2015**

SITC section	Description	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2014 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2014	% Total Exports in year ending June 2015
7	Machinery & transport equipment	1,982.6	1,881.2	5.4	27.0
5	Chemicals & related products	1,577.2	1,509.2	4.5	21.5
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1,371.1	1,381.0	-0.7	18.7
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1,100.6	1,451.7	-24.2	15.0
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	638.4	595.6	7.2	8.7
	Other SITCs	661.4	700.1	-5.5	9.0
	All SITCs	7,331.4	7,518.8	-2.5	100.0

Note: 2014 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

The value of imports has increased during the year for three of Wales' top five commodities.

- Machinery & transport equipment remains the largest SITC section accounting for a 27 per cent of all imports into Wales. This is compared to 25 per cent for the previous year.
- The largest value increase was for the top SITC section 'Machinery & transport equipment' (up £101 million, 5.4 per cent) followed by 'Chemicals & related products' (up £68 million, 4.5 per cent).
- The largest value decrease at SITC section level was for 'Crude materials, inedible, except fuels' (down £351 million, 24 per cent) followed by 'Food & live animals' (down £39 million, 10 per cent).

Twenty-eight of the sixty-five SITC divisions decreased in import value during the year.

- The largest value decreases were in 'Metalliferous ores & metal scrap' (down £353 million, 27 per cent), followed by 'Road vehicles' (down £67 million, 18 per cent).
- The largest value increases at division level were in 'Medicinal & pharmaceutical products' (up £134 million, 71 per cent) and 'Telecomms & sound recording & reproducing app. & eqp.' (up £111 million, 52 per cent).

## Exports from Scotland

### Partner country analysis

**Table 9: Scotland - Top five export partners, year ending June 2015**

	Country	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2014 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2014	% Total Exports in year ending June 2015
Top 5	USA	2,717.9	2,855.8	-4.8	14.4
	France	1,293.7	1,301.8	-0.6	6.8
	Netherlands	1,150.9	1,141.0	0.9	6.1
	Belgium	992.6	1,225.8	-19.0	5.2
	Germany	979.5	1,235.2	-20.7	5.2
	Others	11,786.4	12,104.0	-2.6	62.3
	Total EU	7,605.2	8,456.1	-10.1	40.2
	Total Non-EU	11,315.8	11,407.5	-0.8	59.8
	Grand Total	18,921.0	19,863.6	-4.7	100.0

Note: 2015 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Exports from Scotland decreased in value by 4.7 per cent during the year ending June 2015. There was a decrease in Scotland's exports for each of the last six quarters when compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

- Scotland's exports to the EU decreased by 10 per cent during the last year, while exports to non-EU countries fell by 0.8 per cent. Non-EU partner countries continue to dominate the export market in Scotland accounting for 62 per cent of all exports, an increase from 61 per cent in the previous year.
- USA remains Scotland's largest export partner despite a decrease of £138 million (4.8 per cent) in the last year.
- Exports to four of Scotland's top five partners decreased in value during the year; the only exception was the Netherlands, where there was an increase of £9.9 million (0.9 per cent).
- The largest value increases among Scotland's exports were in goods going to Saudi Arabia (up £97 million, 27 per cent) and China (up £93 million, 21 per cent).
- The largest value decreases among Scotland's exports were in goods going to Germany (down £256 million, 21 per cent) and Belgium (down £233 million, 19 per cent).



## Commodity analysis

**Table 10: Top five commodities for export from Scotland, year ending June 2015**

SITC section	Description	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2014 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2014	% Total Exports in year ending June 2015
7	Machinery & transport equipment	6,105.9	6,112.8	-0.1	32.3
1	Beverages & tobacco	4,595.7	4,782.0	-3.9	24.3
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	2,390.7	2,430.2	-1.6	12.6
5	Chemicals & related products	1,717.4	1,770.8	-3.0	9.1
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,367.7	1,379.3	-0.8	7.2
	Other SITCs	2,743.8	3,388.5	-19.0	14.5
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>18,921.0</b>	<b>19,863.6</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: 2015 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

The value of exports has decreased during the year for all of Scotland's top five commodities.

- 'Machinery & transport equipment' and 'Beverages & tobacco' continue to dominate exports from Scotland.
- The only value increase at SITC section level was for 'Commodities/transactions not classified elsewhere' (up £50 million, 0.7 per cent).
- The largest value decrease at SITC section was in 'Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials' (down £542 million, 30 per cent) followed by 'Beverages & tobacco' (down £186 million, 3.9 per cent).

Thirty-six of the sixty-five SITC divisions decreased in export value during the year.

- The largest value division-level decreases were for SITC 'Petroleum, petroleum products & related materials' (down £560 million 31 per cent), followed by 'Beverages' (down £186 million, 3.9 per cent).
- The largest increases at division level were for 'Iron & steel' (up £114 million, 26 per cent) followed by 'Chemical materials & products n.e.s.' (up £112 million, 25 per cent).

## Imports into Scotland

### Partner country analysis

**Table 11: Scotland - Top five import partners, year ending June 2015**

	Country	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2014 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2014	% Total Exports in year ending June 2015
Top 5	USA	2,134.6	2,019.4	5.7	14.7
	China	1,533.6	1,314.7	16.7	10.6
	Norway	1,262.5	1,651.5	-23.6	8.7
	Germany	959.4	858.4	11.8	6.6
	Netherlands	921.2	1,003.5	-8.2	6.3
	Others	7,699.9	8,455.2	-8.9	53.1
	Total EU	5,073.0	5,219.0	-2.8	35.0
	Total Non-EU	9,438.3	10,083.7	-6.4	65.0
	Grand Total	14,511.3	15,302.7	-5.2	100.0

Note: 2015 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Imports to Scotland have decreased in value by 5.2 per cent during the year.

- Scotland's imports from non-EU countries decreased by 6.4 per cent during the last year, compared to a fall of 2.8 per cent in imports from EU countries. Nevertheless, trade from non-EU partners still accounts for almost two-thirds of Scotland's imports by value.
- There has been an increase in import value for three of the top five import partners over the last 12 months. The exceptions were Norway (down £389 million, 24 per cent) and Netherlands (down £82 million, 8.2 per cent).
- The USA remains Scotland's largest import partner, with an increase of 5.7 per cent in imports over the last year. It accounts for 15 per cent of all imports into Scotland compared to 13 per cent the year before.
- The largest value increase was for South Korea (up £544 million, an 8-fold increase) followed by China (up £219 million, 17 per cent).
- The largest value decreases over the 12 months were the fall in imports from Norway followed by Russia (down £225 million, 61 per cent).

## Commodity analysis

**Table 12: Top five commodities for import to Scotland, year ending June 2015**

SITC section	Description	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2014 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2014	% Total Exports in year ending June 2015
7	Machinery & transport equipment	6,317.8	5,885.8	7.3	43.5
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	2,136.5	2,102.6	1.6	14.7
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	1,648.8	2,941.2	-43.9	11.4
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,643.4	1,589.8	3.4	11.3
5	Chemicals & related products	1,105.5	1,014.3	9.0	7.6
	Other SITCs	1,659.2	1,768.9	-6.2	11.4
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14,511.3</b>	<b>15,302.7</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: 2015 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

The value of imports has increased during the year for four of Scotland's top five commodities.

- 'Machinery & transport equipment' continues to dominate imports into Scotland. Goods from this section increased by 7.3 per cent during the year ending June 2015. It represents 44 per cent of the total for the most recent year which is up on that of the previous year (38 per cent).
- The largest value increase during the year was also in 'Machinery & transport equipment' (up £432 million, 7.3 per cent) followed by 'Chemicals & related products' (up £91 million, 9.0 per cent).
- The largest section-level value decrease the year was in imports of 'Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials' (down £1.3 billion, 44 per cent) followed by 'Food & live animals' (down £146 million, 12 per cent).

Thirty-six of the sixty-five SITC divisions decreased in import value during the year.

- The largest value division level decreases were in division 'Petroleum, petroleum products & related materials' (down £1.0 billion, 44 per cent) and 'Coal, coke & briquettes' (down £234 million, 45 per cent).
- The two largest value increases were 'Other transport equipment' (up £341 million, 44 per cent) and 'Office machines & automatic data processing machines' (up £217 million, 17 per cent).

## Exports from Northern Ireland

### Partner country analysis

**Table 13: Northern Ireland - Top five export partners, year ending June 2015**

	Country	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2014 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2014	% Total Exports in year ending June 2015
Top 5	Irish Republic	2,185.9	2,311.3	-5.4	35.9
	USA	837.7	589.6	42.1	13.8
	Canada	361.3	360.3	0.3	5.9
	Germany	322.5	306.1	5.4	5.3
	France	304.7	315.4	-3.4	5.0
	Others	2,071.9	2,158.2	-4.0	34.1
	Total EU	3,514.8	3,640.5	-3.5	57.8
	Total Non-EU	2,569.2	2,400.3	7.0	42.2
	Grand Total	6,084.1	6,040.8	0.7	100.0

Note: 2015 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Exports from Northern Ireland have marginally decreased in value by 0.7 per cent during the year ending June 2015.

- The majority (58 per cent) of Northern Ireland's exports go to the EU. This is despite the value of exports to EU partners decreasing by 3.5 per cent over the year and trade to non-EU partners increasing by 7.0 per cent.
- There were increases in exports to three of the top five partner countries during the year. The exceptions are the Irish Republic and France.
- The Irish Republic continues to dominate Northern Ireland's export market despite its share decreasing from 38 per cent to 36 per cent during the year. This is the main reason why Northern Ireland has a higher proportion of export trade with the EU in comparison with the other UK countries.
- The largest value increase was for the USA (up £248 million, 42 per cent) followed by Taiwan (up £34 million, five-fold increase).
- The partner countries with the largest value decrease in exports from Northern Ireland were Irish Republic (down £125 million, 5.4 per cent) and Australia (down £33 million, 31 per cent).

## Commodity analysis – Exports from Northern Ireland

**Table 14: Top five commodities for export from Northern Ireland, year ending June 2015**

SITC section	Description	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2014 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2014	% Total Exports in year ending June 2015
7	Machinery & transport equipment	2,236.8	2,334.5	-4.2	36.8
0	Food & live animals	1,106.2	1,159.9	-4.6	18.2
5	Chemicals & related products	960.0	801.7	19.8	15.8
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	708.4	664.9	6.5	11.6
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	533.0	549.9	-3.1	8.8
	Other SITCs	539.6	529.9	1.8	8.9
	Grand Total	6,084.1	6,040.8	0.7	100.0

Note: 2015 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

The value of exports has decreased during the year for three of Northern Ireland's top five commodities.

- Northern Ireland's exports continue to be dominated by goods from 'Machinery & transport equipment'. This is despite a decrease in value of 4.2 per cent that saw its share of total exports fall from 39 per cent to 37 per cent.
- At SITC section level, 'Chemicals & related products' experienced the largest increase in exports during the year (up £158 million, 20 per cent) followed by 'Beverages & tobacco' (up £46 million, 28 per cent).
- The largest decrease was for 'Machinery & transport equipment' (down £98 million, 4.2 per cent), followed by 'Food & live animals' (down £54 million, 4.6 per cent).

Thirty-seven of the sixty-five SITC divisions decreased in export value during the year.

- The largest value decreases at division level were for 'Power generating machinery & equipment' (down £83 million, 20 per cent) followed by 'Machinery specialized for particular industries' (down £60 million, 12 per cent).
- The biggest value increases at division level were in 'Medicinal & pharmaceutical products' (up £139 million, 28 per cent) followed 'Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.' (up £50 million, 24 per cent).

## Imports into Northern Ireland

### Partner country analysis – Northern Ireland

**Table 15: Northern Ireland - Top five import partners, year ending June 2015**

	Country	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2014 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2014	% Total Exports in year ending June 2015
Top 5	Irish Republic	1,652.5	1,681.1	-1.7	26.9
	China	1,037.7	976.1	6.3	16.9
	USA	492.8	407.6	20.9	8.0
	Germany	360.9	365.0	-1.1	5.9
	Netherlands	346.1	330.9	4.6	5.6
	Others	2,259.4	2,152.6	5.0	36.7
	Total EU	3,358.2	3,362.8	-0.1	54.6
	Total Non-EU	2,791.2	2,550.5	9.4	45.4
	Grand Total	6,149.3	5,913.3	4.0	100.0

Note: 2015 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Northern Ireland has seen a 4.0 per cent increase in the value of its imports during the year.

- The majority of imports to Northern Ireland come from EU partners and the proportion is greater than for England, Wales and Scotland. This is due mainly to the Irish Republic being Northern Ireland's largest import partner country.
- Three of the top five import partners saw an increase in trade during the year, Irish Republic and Germany were the two who decreased.
- The Irish Republic remains Northern Ireland's largest import partner, accounting for 27 per cent of Northern Ireland's total imports. This is down from 28 per cent in the previous year.
- The largest value increases were in goods from USA (up £85 million, 21 per cent) and China (up £62 million, 6.3 per cent).
- The largest value decreases in imports to Northern Ireland were in goods from the Irish Republic (down £29 million, 1.7 per cent) and Hong Kong (down £23 million, 50 per cent).

## Commodity analysis – Imports into Northern Ireland

**Table 16: Top five commodities for import to Northern Ireland, year ending June 2015**

SITC section	Description	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2014 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2014	% Total Exports in year ending June 2015
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,750.0	1,565.2	11.8	28.5
7	Machinery & transport equipment	1,121.1	1,117.5	0.3	18.2
0	Food & live animals	1,072.6	1,030.2	4.1	17.4
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	863.0	847.0	1.9	14.0
5	Chemicals & related products	579.7	564.2	2.7	9.4
	Other SITCs	762.8	789.2	-3.3	12.4
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,149.3</b>	<b>5,913.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: 2015 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

The value of imports increased during the year in all of Northern Ireland's top five commodities.

- 'Miscellaneous manufactured articles' remains the top import section by value. Its share of Northern Ireland's total imports has increased slightly from 26 per cent to 28 per cent over the last year.
- Northern Ireland experienced its largest value increase in imports of 'Miscellaneous manufactured articles' (up £185 million, 12 per cent). This was followed by 'Food & live animals' which increased by £43 million (4.1 per cent).
- The biggest decreases came from 'Beverages & tobacco' (down £19 million, 5.4 per cent) and 'Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials' (down £7.8 million, 4.9 per cent).

Twenty-six of the sixty-five SITC divisions decreased in value during the year.

- The biggest decreases at division level came from 'electrical machinery and appliances and parts' (down £59 million, 30 per cent) and 'Beverages' (down £19 million, 5.4 per cent).
- The largest increases in import value at division level were in 'Articles of apparel and clothing accessories' (up £149 million, 15 per cent) and 'Machinery specialised for particular industries' (up £33 million, 16 per cent).

## Exports from English Regions

### Partner country analysis – Exports from English regions

**Table 17: Top five export partners by value for the English regions, year ending June 2015**

Region	Top 5 partner countries				
	1	2	3	4	5
North East	Netherlands	USA	Spain	Belgium	Germany
North West	USA	Germany	Saudi Arabia	Netherlands	France
Yorkshire & Humber	USA	Netherlands	Germany	France	Belgium
East Midlands	USA	Germany	Irish Republic	Belgium	Singapore
West Midlands	China	USA	Germany	France	Irish Republic
East	Germany	USA	Irish Republic	France	Netherlands
London	USA	Switzerland	Hong Kong	Germany	France
South East	USA	Germany	France	Netherlands	Belgium
South West	Germany	France	USA	Irish Republic	Italy

Note: 2015 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Table 17 shows the top five export trading partners by value for each of the English regions in the year ending June 2015.

- The USA was in the top five of all English regions for both the year ending June 2015 and the year ending June 2014.
- Germany was in the top five for all English regions for the year ending June 2015; for the previous year it was in the top five for all regions except the North East.
- In addition, France features in the top five partner countries for six of the nine regions and the Netherlands for five.
- The Netherlands features in the top five partner countries for five of the nine regions and the Netherlands for five.



## Commodity analysis – Exports from English regions

**Table 18 - Top five commodities by value for export from English regions, year ending June 2015**

Region	Top 5 SITC Sections				
	1	2	3	4	5
North East	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	5 - Chemicals & related products	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	2 - Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
North West	5 - Chemicals & related products	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	0 - Food & live animals
Yorkshire & Humber	5 - Chemicals & related products	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	0 - Food & live animals
East Midlands	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	0 - Food & live animals	5 - Chemicals & related products
West Midlands	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	3 - Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0 - Food & live animals
East	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	5 - Chemicals & related products	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0 - Food & live animals	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
London	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3 - Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	0 - Food & live animals
South East	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	5 - Chemicals & related products	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3 - Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	0 - Food & live animals
South West	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	0 - Food & live animals	5 - Chemicals & related products

Note: 2015 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Table 18 shows the top five export commodity groups by value for the English regions. There has been little change in the order of the groups in the last 12 months.

- 'Machinery and transport equipment' featured as top SITC section in six regions.
- 'Machinery and transport equipment' and 'Miscellaneous manufactured articles' featured in the top five of all English regions.
- 'Food & live animals' featured in the top five of eight of the English regions.
- 'Chemicals & related products' featured in the top five of seven of the English regions.

## Imports into English Regions

### Partner country analysis – Imports into English regions

**Table 19: Top five import partners by value for the English regions, year ending June 2015**

	Top 5 partner countries				
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>North East</b>	Germany	France	Japan	USA	Spain
<b>North West</b>	China	Germany	Belgium	Netherlands	Italy
<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humber</b>	Netherlands	China	Germany	USA	Italy
<b>East Midlands</b>	Germany	China	USA	Japan	France
<b>West Midlands</b>	Germany	Norway	China	France	Netherlands
<b>East</b>	Germany	Netherlands	USA	France	China
<b>London</b>	China	USA	Germany	France	Netherlands
<b>South East</b>	Germany	Belgium	Netherlands	USA	China
<b>South West</b>	USA	China	Netherlands	Germany	France

Note: 2015 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Table 19 shows the top partner countries by value for imports to the English regions for the year ending June 2015.

- Germany features in the top five for all English regions and is the top partner country for five regions.
- China features in the top five for all regions except the North East. The USA and Netherlands features in the top five for seven of the English regions. The USA is the top partner country for the South West and the Netherlands is the top for Yorkshire and the Humber.
- France features in the top five for six of the English regions.

## Commodity analysis – Imports into English regions

**Table 20 - Top five commodities by value for import to English regions, year ending June 2015**

Region	Top 5 SITC Sections				
	1	2	3	4	5
North East	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	5 - Chemicals & related products	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	2 - Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
North West	5 - Chemicals & related products	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	0 - Food & live animals
Yorkshire & Humber	5 - Chemicals & related products	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	0 - Food & live animals
East Midlands	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	0 - Food & live animals	5 - Chemicals & related products
West Midlands	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	3 - Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0 - Food & live animals
East	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	5 - Chemicals & related products	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0 - Food & live animals	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
London	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3 - Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	0 - Food & live animals
South East	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	5 - Chemicals & related products	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3 - Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	0 - Food & live animals
South West	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	0 - Food & live animals	5 - Chemicals & related products

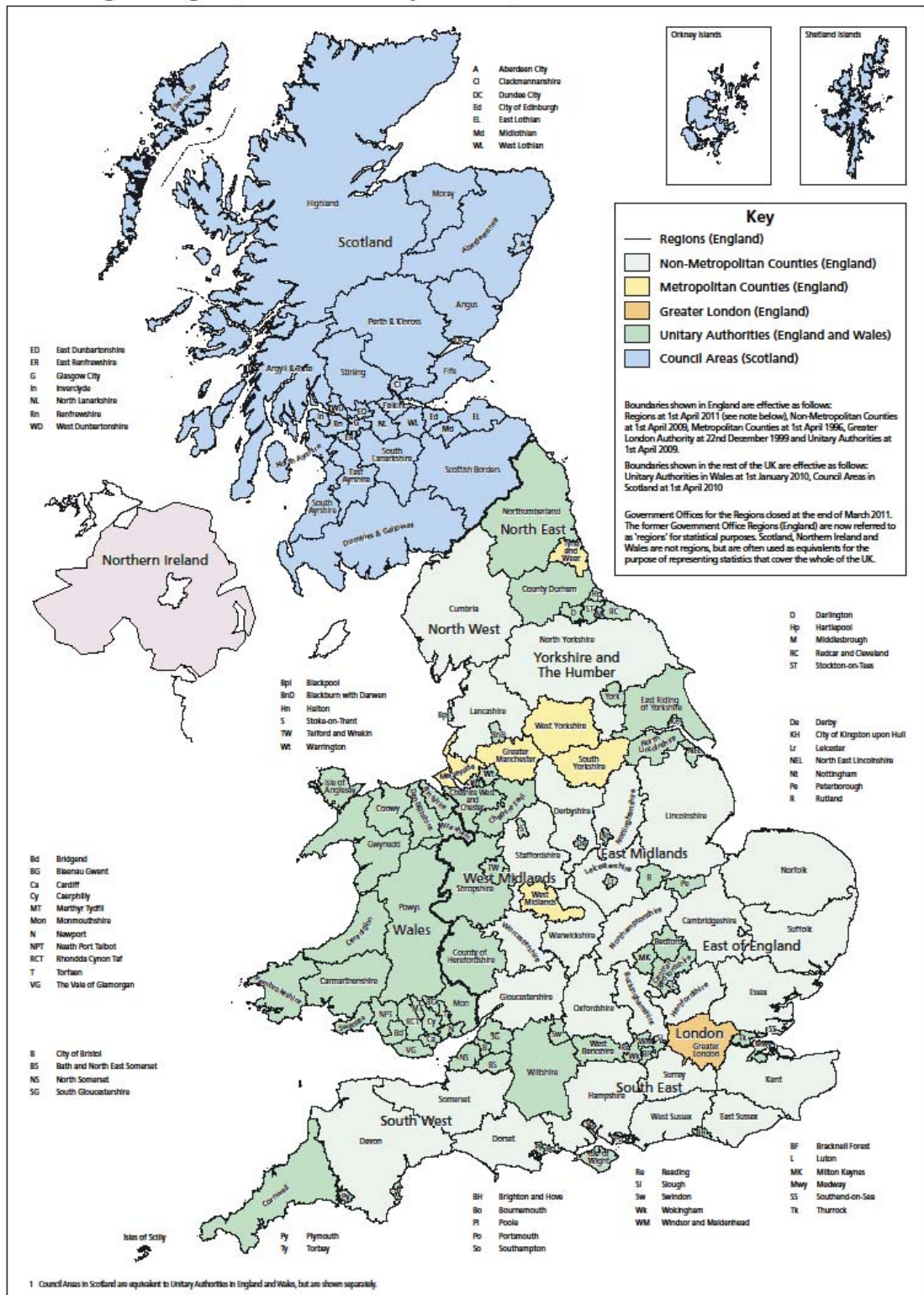
Note: 2015 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Table 20 shows the top five import commodity groups by value for the English regions.

- 'Machinery & transport equipment' is in the top five imported commodities of all English regions. It is featured as the top SITC section for six of the regions. The three exceptions are the North West, Yorkshire and the Humber and London.
- Miscellaneous manufactured articles is also featured the top five imported commodities of all English regions.
- 'Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material' is featured in the top five of all English regions except the South East.
- 'Food & live animals' is featured in the top five of all English regions except the South East.

# United Kingdom: Regions, Counties and Unitary Authorities,<sup>1</sup> 2011



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 Source of boundary for Northern Ireland: UNEP (2014);  
 UNEP Environmental Data Explorer: United Nations  
 Environment Programme. <http://geodata.grid.unep.ch>

## Explanatory Notes

1. HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) is 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 RTS are published quarterly showing trade at summary product and country level, split by UK regions and devolved administrations.
2. Although trade in non-monetary gold (NMG) is now included in OTS data, this trade will continue to be excluded from RTS data. This is because the majority of NMG trade would be assigned to the London region and this would distort the RTS figures. The following reconciliation table shows the differences at total trade level between OTS and RTS by quantifying the elements of OTS that are excluded from RTS:

**Table A: RTS/OTS Reconciliation Table Quarter 2, 2015**

	<b>EU Exports £ millions</b>	<b>Non-EU Exports £ millions</b>	<b>EU Imports £ millions</b>	<b>Non-EU Imports £ millions</b>
<b>OTS total value</b>	33,763.4	44,313.4	54,178.1	47,580.2
<b>RTS total value</b>	33,317.1	39,129.4	53,466.7	44,813.0
Allocated to a region	28,593.1	35,682.7	48,750.5	41,141.7
Unknown region	4,724.0	3,446.7	4,716.2	3,671.3
<b>Late response estimates</b>	418.1	-	538.9	-
<b>Non-monetary gold</b>	28.2	5,184.0	172.6	2,767.1
<b>RTS total plus exclusions<sup>1</sup></b>	33,763.4	44,313.4	54,178.1	47,580.2

Note 1: There may be rounding differences between the total shown and the sum of its components

Note 2: Late Response estimates are for EU trade only. This will reduce over time.

Source: Regional Trade Statistics and Overseas Trade Statistics, HM Revenue & Customs

3. The latest statistics on Regional Trade were released on 03 September 2015 by HM Revenue & Customs under arrangements set out in the [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#). This release includes the first provisional estimates of trade-in-goods for quarter 2 2015. At the same time revisions for all previously published regional data for 2014 and 2015 are also being released. 2014 is no longer provisional and is closed for scheduled updates. In addition, the Historical Revisions applied to the OTS that were published on 10 July 2015 have been applied to the RTS in this release.

4. Aggregated tables are produced to allow time series analysis; these tables are provided in a separate document released in conjunction with this release.
  5. Data is taken primarily from Customs systems (for non-EU trade) and the Intrastat survey (for EU trade). HMRC does not receive information in respect of goods that move wholly within the UK, nor in intangibles and services such as banking or tourism.
  6. RTS data is compiled by merging trade data collected by HMRC with Office for National Statistics postcode data to obtain the region in which the VAT registered business (importer or exporter) is based.
  7. Some adjustments are necessary in producing the region of export statistics to ensure manufacturing at branch premises is properly allocated to the region where the branch is situated. This adjustment is based on the results of periodic surveys of the top 200 businesses by value of exports (both EU and non-EU), to determine the values and proportions of trade generated by each branch. Therefore, for these businesses, their trade is proportioned across the regions. For all other businesses the head office is used by default unless the export is assigned to a specific branch. For imports, such adjustments cannot be made, as businesses cannot reasonably assess of the final regional destination for their goods. Unlike exports where the manufacture of goods is typically more regionally concentrated, imports are based on the sale of goods, which is far more regionally dispersed. Because the trade is regionalised according to the location of the VAT registered business some of the trade may be allocated to the region where the head office of the business is located<sup>1</sup>.
  8. In 2009 the introduction of the Economic Operator Registration and Identification (EORI) system enabled EU economic operators (businesses) to register for customs purposes in one Member State, obtaining an EORI number which is valid throughout all EU member states. The EORI number replaced the VAT registration number and Branch ID supplied on trade data, which together made up the Trader's Unique Reference Number (TURN). The TURN or EORI number is the main data source used in the compilation of the RTS as it is matched with the relevant postcode in order to allocate trade to specific regions of the UK. Under EORI, the vast majority of businesses were not allowed to retain Branch IDs; this has impacted RTS, with the majority of trade now being declared to the head office(s) in a single region (or a small number of regions). The result is that the recorded trade for regions containing branches of a business has been reduced, while the recorded trade for regions containing the head office(s) of that business has increased.
  9. Not all trade can be assigned to one of the 9 English Regions, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Where appropriate, this is referred to in the tables as the 'Unknown region' and includes:
-

- a. Data relating to
  - Natural Gas and Electricity direct from pipeline and grid operators and
  - Information on petroleum production from the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC).
- b. Trade carried out by persons or entities which cannot be matched to a region;
- c. Low Value Trade (non-EU trade only);

More information can be found in the RTS methodology document.

[https://www.uktradeinfo.com/Statistics/NonEUOverseasTrade/AboutOverseasTradeStatistics/Documents/OTSMethodology\\_paper.pdf](https://www.uktradeinfo.com/Statistics/NonEUOverseasTrade/AboutOverseasTradeStatistics/Documents/OTSMethodology_paper.pdf)

10. RTS data is categorised by partner country and [Standard International Trade Classification, Rev.4](#). (SITC) at division level (2-digit). The SITC is a relatively broad classification of goods and is not as detailed as the commodity classification available in the OTS. In this release RTS data is analysed at partner country and SITC section (1-digit) level, with references to SITC divisions where appropriate.
11. The counts for businesses dealing with the EU and those for non-EU do not sum to the total business counts. Businesses that are active in both EU and non-EU markets are counted once only. The counts for businesses do not include businesses who only trade with EU whose value of their intra-EU trade is below the [Intrastat Exemption Threshold](#).
12. 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.
13. The Regional Trade in Goods figures undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure they meet customer needs. These reviews are published as a [Government Statistical Service Quality report](#).
14. The RTS has 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>

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*The OTS and RTS data series are published in HMRC's trade data website [www.uktradeinfo.com](http://www.uktradeinfo.com). Detailed data is available within an [interactive database](#) and '[The Customer Story](#)' explains how users utilise it to analyse import and export markets.*

Next release: 03 December 2015 9:30am

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