

EU Overseas Trade Statistics - May 2013

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Media contact:
HMRC Press Office
020 7147 0798/2328

Out-of-hours: 07860 359544

Statistical contacts:
Andrew Watson
Tel: 01702 367485
andy.watson@hmrc.gsi.gov.uk

Customs Trade Statistics
HM Revenue & Customs
21 Victoria Avenue
Southend-on-Sea
SS99 1AA

Website:
<http://www.uktradeinfo.com>

Summary

- For trade with EU Member States, the value of exports and imports increased compared with April 2013, and also increased when compared with May 2012.
- The UK's EU exports have increased by £0.9 billion (7.8 per cent) compared to April 2013, to £13.1 billion. Compared to May 2012, exports increased by £0.1 billion (0.4 per cent).
- The UK's EU imports have increased by £0.1 billion (0.5 per cent) compared to April 2013, to £17.4 billion. Compared to May 2012, imports have increased by £0.2 billion (1.0 per cent).
- The UK remains a net importer (imports are greater than exports). The size of difference between imports and exports is now £4.4 billion, a decrease of £0.9 billion (16.5 per cent) compared to April 2013.



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](#).

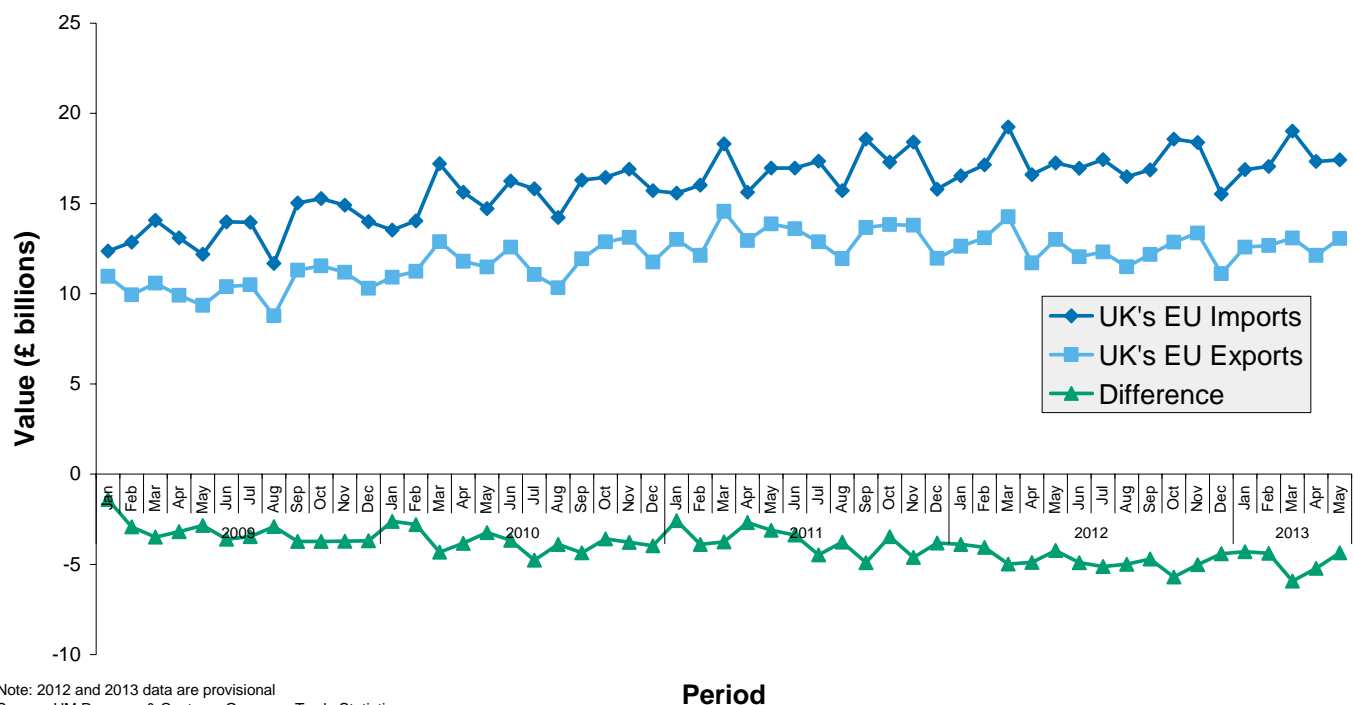
Key Points

For the month of May 2013:

The value of UK trade increased for both EU imports and exports, with imports rising by £0.1 billion, and exports rising by £0.9 billion against April 2013 totals. Exports climbed at a faster rate than imports, reducing the trade gap for this month.

There is a decrease of 16.5 per cent in the trade gap, the difference between UK imports from the EU and exports to the EU. This difference is now £4.4 billion. This is the second successive large decrease. The trade gap is now the lowest since January 2013.

Fig. 1: Total Monthly UK Trade with EU Member States



Exports

- The value of the UK's EU exports has increased by £0.9 billion (7.8 per cent) compared to April 2013 to £13.1 billion. Compared with May 2012, the value of exports rose by £0.1 billion (0.4 per cent).
- The top five commodities are unchanged from the previous month. HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes) remains the top commodity exported by value. In May it contributed £2.7 billion, 20.9 per cent of the total value of the UK's EU export trade. HS2 27 also experienced the largest value increase from the previous month of £0.6 billion (27.8 per cent).
- The largest value decrease from the previous month was in the commodity with the tenth largest export value, HS2 71 (Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal) down £50.0 million (13.2 per cent).
- The top five EU Member States to which the UK exports are similar to the previous month, with the Netherlands rising to second place above France. Germany remains the UK's largest EU export partner country, accounting for 19.3 per cent of the total exports.
- The largest increase in exports from the UK compared to April 2013 was a rise of £487.0 million (27.1 per cent) to the Netherlands, returning to be the UK's second largest export partner country. Exports to France had the largest decrease, of £185.3 million (9.2 per cent).
- The total 2013 year to date value of UK's trade-in-goods exported to EU Member States excluding May was £50.5 billion, which has been upwardly revised by £581.4 million. This is an increase of 1.2 per cent.

Imports

- The value of the UK's EU imports has increased by £0.1 billion (0.5 per cent) compared to April 2013, to £17.4 billion. Compared with May 2012, the value of imports rose by £0.2 billion (1.0 per cent).
- The top five commodities are unchanged from last month. The largest contributing commodity group is HS2 87 (Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof). This contributed £2.9 billion, 16.7 per cent of the total value of UK's EU import trade. This is despite this chapter having the second largest value decrease from the previous month, with a fall of £70.9 million (2.4 per cent).
- The largest value increase from the previous month was in HS2 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) up £175.9 million (12.1 per cent).
- The largest value decrease from the previous month was in HS2 84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof) down £108.4 million (5.3 per cent).
- The top five import partner countries are unchanged from April 2013. Germany is still the EU Member State from which the UK imports most goods by value, accounting for 26.1 per cent of total imports. The Netherlands remains in second place with a 15.4 per cent share. The largest increase compared to April 2013 was for imports from Sweden, up by £169.4 million (31.8 per cent). The largest decrease was a fall of £69.2 million in imports from Belgium, a decrease of 3.5 per cent.

- The total 2013 year to date value of UK's trade-in-goods imported from EU Member States excluding May was £70.3 billion, which has been upwardly revised by £101.0 million. This is an increase of 0.1 per cent.

Further Analysis: Exports

Table 1: Top 5 commodities in UK's EU exports in May 2013 compared to April 2013 and May 2012

HS 2	Description	May 2013 Total £ millions	% Change from April 2013	% Change from May 2012	% of Total May 2013 Exports	Rank April 2013	Rank May 2012
-	Total Exports	13,069.0	7.8	0.4	100.0	n/a	n/a
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	2,736.5	27.8	7.1	20.9	1	1
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	1,281.6	-2.6	-1.9	9.8	2	2
87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	1,100.2	-1.1	-4.8	8.4	3	3
30	Pharmaceutical products	867.4	4.4	-5.8	6.6	4	4
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	854.0	3.5	2.3	6.5	5	5

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics
Note: 2012 and 2013 data are provisional

The increase in export value of £0.9 billion (7.8 per cent) **compared to April 2013** reflects increases in two thirds of all HS2 chapters. One chapter experienced an increase over £100 million but there were no decreases over this threshold.

The largest increase of £595.1 million (27.8 per cent) for the top chapter, HS2 27 was driven by a rise in exports to the Netherlands of £528.1 million, although this was partly offset by a decrease in exports to France of £206.9 million. The increase in this chapter covered 63.1 per cent of the overall increase in exports.

The second largest increase was for HS2 89 (Ships, boats and floating structures), which rose by £87.0 million (a five-fold increase). This increase was dominated by a rise of £84.7 million to Latvia, from less than £1 million in the previous month.

There were no decreases over £100 million. The largest decrease was just £50.0 million (13.2 per cent) for HS2 71 (Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal). This was driven by a large fall in exports to Germany of £40.6 million (46.4 per cent).

Compared to May 2012, the overall export trade to EU Member States increased by £0.1 billion, 0.4 per cent. This overall rise is a reflection of over 60% of all HS2 chapters increasing in export trade. One chapter saw a rise of over £100 million, and there was one decrease over this size.

The largest increase was in the top chapter HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes), up £180.5 million (7.1 per cent). This was driven by an increase in exports to the Netherlands of £251.2 million (24.2 per cent), offset by a decrease to Germany, down £236.4 million (46.9 per cent).

The second largest increase was £77.5 million for HS2 89 (Ships, boats and floating structures), nearly a four-fold increase. As with the comparison with last month, the increase was dominated by a rise of £84.7 million to Latvia.

The largest decrease was for HS2 71 (Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal), which fell by £120.7 million (26.9 per cent). This was led by a decrease in exports to Belgium of £72.6 million (27.4 per cent).

The second largest decrease was for HS2 29 (Organic chemicals) which fell by £63.5 million (12.4 per cent). This was spread across a number of different export partner countries.

Figure 2 shows the top five commodities for UK's EU exports in May 2013, compared to April 2013 and May 2012. It clearly shows how the changes in HS2 27 dominate all the other chapters.

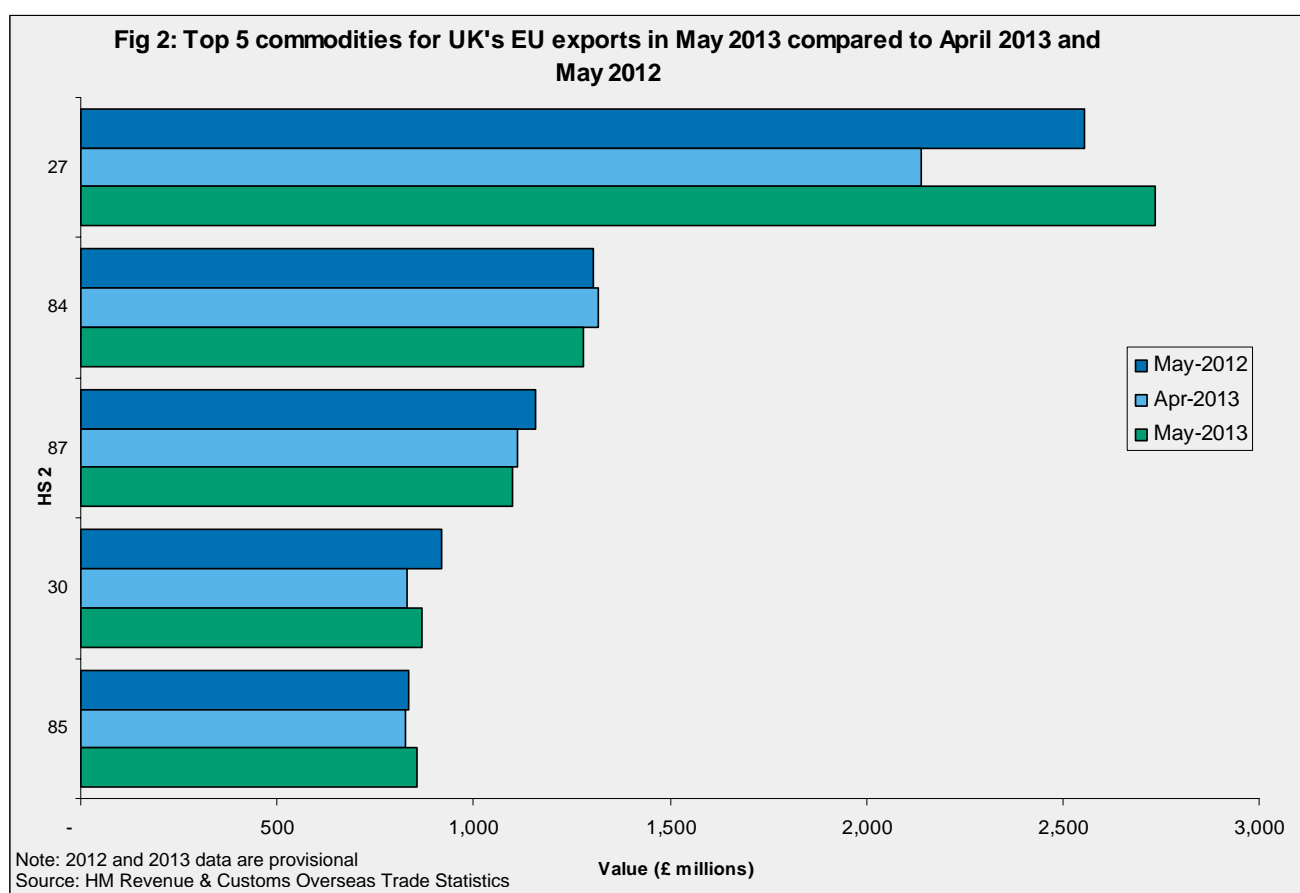


Table 2 shows comparisons of the value of UK export trade with our top five EU export trading partners for May 2013, April 2013 and May 2012.

Table 2: Top 5 EU export partner Member States in May 2013 compared to April 2013 and May 2012

Country	Total May 2013 £ millions	% Change from April 2013	% Change from May 2012	% of total EU exports	Rank April 2013	Rank May 2012
Total Exports	13,069.0	7.8	0.4	100.0	n/a	n/a
Germany	2,522.8	4.5	-8.9	19.3	1	1
Netherlands	2,284.4	27.1	9.0	17.5	3	2
France	1,830.4	-9.2	-1.5	14.0	2	3
Irish Republic	1,473.9	1.1	8.5	11.3	4	4
Belgium	1,250.6	4.1	-5.6	9.6	5	5

Note: 2012 and 2013 data are provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics

The top five EU export partner Member States remain unchanged **compared with April 2013** although there is a slight change in the order. Germany has been the largest export partner in the EU for the UK for a number of years, currently accounting for 19.3 per cent of the total value of exports. This was led by exports of £365.3 million in HS2 84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof), with three other chapters with exports of over £200 million.

The increase in value of total export trade compared to April 2013 reflects increases in 21 of the other 26 Member States in the EU. There were two increases over £100 million and one decrease over this level. In the top five countries, four countries experienced increases in export trade.

The largest increase in the value of exports from the UK was to the Netherlands, up £487.0 million (27.1 per cent). This increase was dominated by a rise in HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes) of £528.1 million (69.5 per cent).

The next largest increase in the value of exports from the UK was to the top country, Germany, up £108.0 million (4.5 per cent). This increase was driven by a rise in HS2 30 (Pharmaceutical products) of £107.7 million (a twofold increase). There was also a rise of £82.3 million (44.5 per cent) in HS2 27.

These were the only increases over £100 million, but just below this level, the third largest increase was for Latvia, up £89.3 million (a five-fold increase). This was driven by an increase of £84.7 million in HS2 89, and takes exports to Latvia to £111.6 million, their highest ever total. This very large increase for this particular country and chapter combination features in both the commodity and country analysis.

The largest decrease was for France, down £185.3 million (9.2 per cent). This was dominated by a decrease in HS2 27 of £206.9 million (41.2 per cent). The second largest decrease was just £7.5 million for Poland.

The slight increase in total export trade value **compared to May 2012**, noted in Table 2, was made up of increases in 11 of the UK's 26 EU export partner Member States, but these increases being bigger than the decreases in the other 15 Member States. There were two increases over £100 million and one decrease above this value. These three large changes were all within the top five export partner countries.

The largest increase was for the Netherlands, up £189.2 million (9.0 per cent). This rise was dominated by an increase in HS2 27 of £251.2 million (24.2 per cent).

The second largest increase was for exports to the Irish Republic, up £115.6 million (8.5 per cent). This increase was spread over several chapters, the largest being a rise in HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation) of £43.0 million (16.8 per cent).

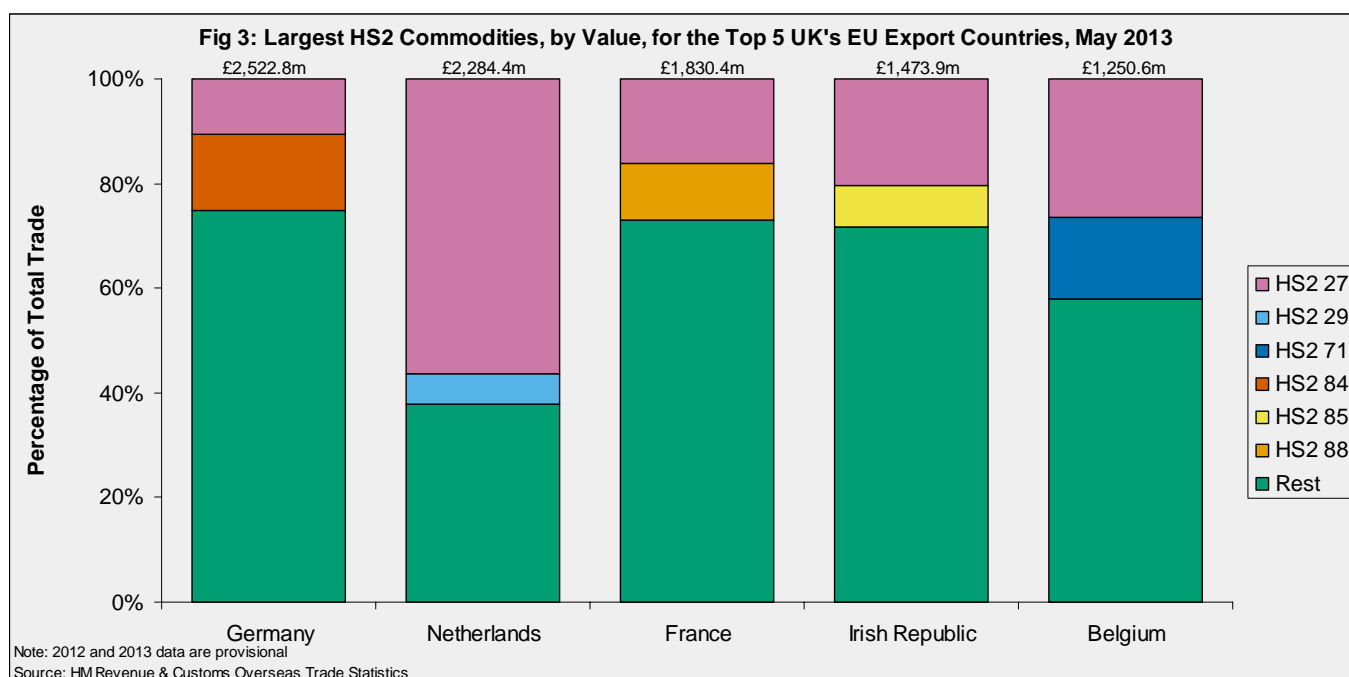
There were no other increases over £100 million, but just outside this level was a £94.8 million increase to Latvia.

The largest decrease was for Germany, down by £245.0 million (8.9 per cent). This decrease was driven by a fall in HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation) of £236.4 million (46.9 per cent).

This was the only decrease over £100 million. The second largest decrease was for exports to Belgium, down £74.3 million (5.6 per cent).

Figure 3 shows the two largest commodities by value exported from the UK to each of the UK's top five EU export trading partners. All of the top five Member States have HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes) as one of their two largest commodities exported from the UK by value. The trade with these five Member States accounts for 90.7 per cent of the total value of UK EU export trade under this heading. Furthermore, HS2 27 accounts for 56.4 per cent of the total UK export trade to the Netherlands.

This month, one of the top five Member States, France, has HS2 88 (Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof) as one of their two largest commodities exported from the UK by value. The trade with France accounts for 49.6 per cent of the total value of UK EU export trade under this heading.



Further Analysis: Imports

Table 3: Top 5 commodities in UK's EU imports in May 2013 compared to April 2013 and May 2012

HS 2	Description	May 2013 Total £ millions	% Change from April 2013	% Change from May 2012	% of Total May 2013 Imports	Rank April 2013	Rank May 2012
-	Total Imports	17,423.5	0.5	1.0	100.0	n/a	n/a
87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	2,906.0	-2.4	9.6	16.7	1	1
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	1,953.9	-5.3	-3.9	11.2	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	1,633.6	12.1	3.3	9.4	3	3
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	1,056.5	-1.0	-18.2	6.1	4	4
30	Pharmaceutical products	977.2	1.3	20.5	5.6	5	5

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics

Note: 2012 and 2013 data are provisional

The increase in imports **compared to April 2013** is made up of relatively small increases in 58 per cent of all HS2 chapters, with one major increase of £100 million or more. There was also one decrease of this amount. Three of the top five commodities decreased in import value. The largest two decreases and the largest increase were all in the top five commodities.

The largest increase in value of imports was for the third biggest commodity by value, HS2 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). This rose by £175.9 million (12.1 per cent) to £1.6 billion. This is the highest value for this chapter since November 2012's record of £2.0 billion. The increase in this chapter is more than double the overall net increase, and was led by a rise of £91.2 million (26.7 per cent) from the Netherlands.

This was the only chapter with an increase of over £100 million. The next biggest increase was below £50 million, as HS2 73 (Articles of iron and steel) rose by £46.4 million (19.4 per cent) to £285.4 million.

The largest decrease in value of imports was for the second biggest commodity by value, HS2 84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof). This fell by £108.4 million (5.3 per cent) to £2.0 billion. The decrease in this chapter is led by a fall of £84.2 million (12.2 per cent) from Germany.

The second largest decrease was for the top import chapter, HS2 87 (Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof) which fell by £70.9 million (2.4 per cent) to £2.9 billion.

Compared with May 2012, there was an increase of £176.9 million (1.0 per cent) in the value of imports as a result of 60 per cent of all chapters rising in value. There were two chapters with increases of over £100 million, and two decreases of this magnitude.

The largest two increases, and the largest decrease, were all within the top five products. The biggest increase was in the biggest import by value, HS2 87, which increased by £255.3 million (9.6 per cent). The second largest increase was in the fifth largest chapter, as HS2 30 (Pharmaceutical products) increased by £166.0 million (20.5 per cent). Both these chapters are driven by increases in imports from Germany.

The chapter with the largest decrease in comparison with May 2012 was the fourth biggest import by value, HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes), which fell by £234.8 million (18.2 per cent) to £1.1 billion. There were decreases from Poland (£95.6 million), Denmark (£66.8 million) and Sweden (£64.7 million).

The second largest decrease was for HS2 29 (Organic chemicals), down £153.0 million (23.5 per cent) to £498.9 million. This was more than covered by a fall of £191.8 million (80.5 per cent) from the Irish Republic.

These were the only decreases over £100 million, but just below this value, the third largest decrease was in the 12th biggest import by value, HS2 72 (Iron and steel), down £97.2 million (26.9 per cent) to £264.3 million. May 2012's import value of £361.5 million was the third highest on record, just behind £388.7 million in March 2011.

Figure 4 shows the top five HS2 commodity groups for the UK's EU imports in May 2013, compared to April 2013 and May 2012. The graph demonstrates how the top chapter, HS2 87, decreased when compared to April 2013 but increased when compared to May 2012; chapters 84 and 27 are down compared to both periods; and chapters 85 and 30 are up compared to both periods.

Fig 4: Top 5 Commodities for UK's EU imports in May 2013 compared to April 2013 and May 2012

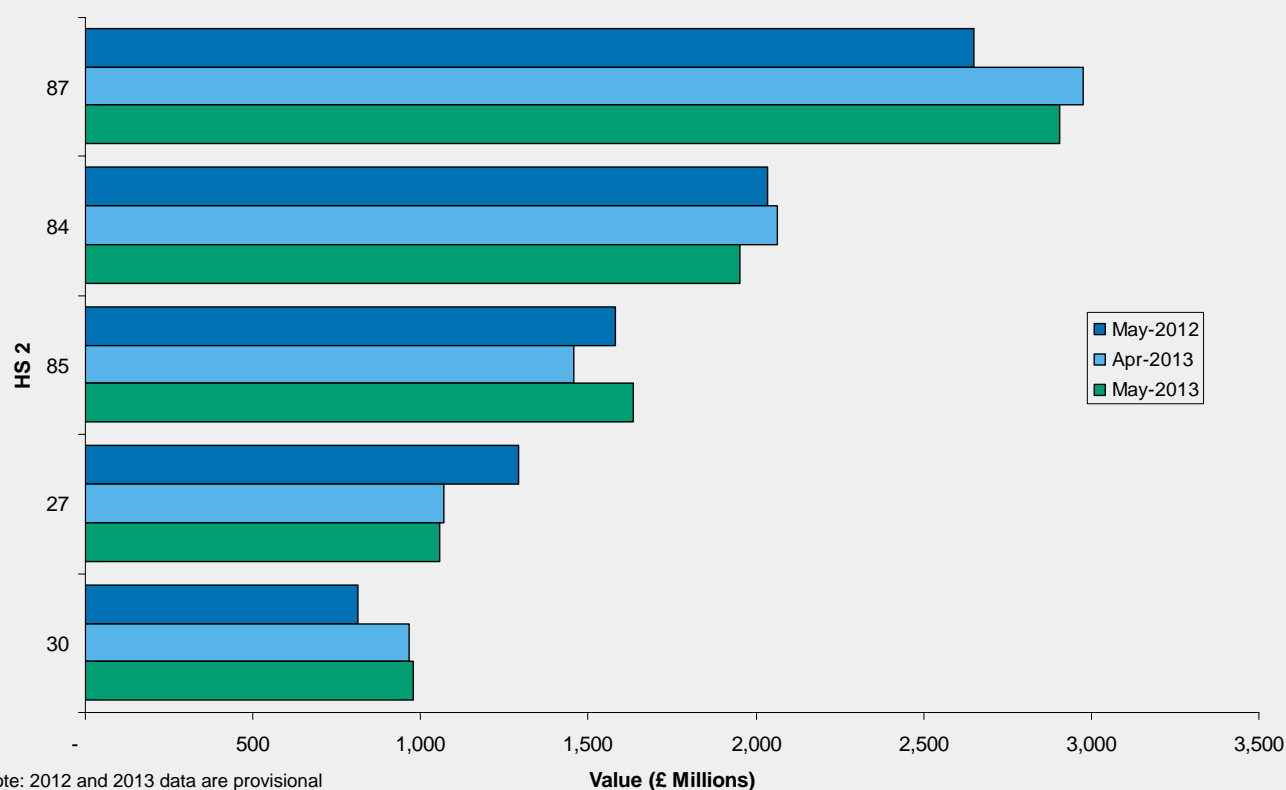


Table 4 shows comparisons of the value of UK import trade with our top five EU import trading partners for May 2013, April 2013 and May 2012.

Table 4: Top 5 EU import partner Member States in May 2013 compared to April 2013 and May 2012

Country	May 2013 Total £ millions	% change from April 2013	% Change from May 2012	% of total May 2013 Imports	Rank April 2013	Rank May 2012
Total Imports	17,423.5	0.5	1.0	100.0	n/a	n/a
Germany	4,548.5	0.0	6.8	26.1	1	1
Netherlands	2,689.8	0.7	4.9	15.4	2	2
France	1,930.2	-3.5	2.2	11.1	3	3
Belgium	1,589.8	-4.1	5.1	9.1	4	4
Italy	1,235.6	9.2	0.9	7.1	5	5

Note: 2012 and 2013 data are provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics

The UK imports most goods from Germany, which account for 26.1 per cent of the total imports to the UK from the EU. This is led by imports of £1.4 billion in HS2 87 (Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof), accounting for 31.2 percent of the total imports from Germany. The next largest chapter is HS2 84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof), with £0.6 billion of imports to the UK.

The value of total import trade into the UK increased for 9 of the other 26 Member States, and decreased for 17 compared with April 2013, though the increases were generally greater in magnitude than the decreases. Imports for two member states increased by over £100 million while there were no decreases of this magnitude.

The largest increase in value of import trade **compared with April 2013** was a rise of £169.4 million (31.8 per cent) from Sweden, to £701.7 million. The increase is dominated by a rise in chapter HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes) of £158.5 million (nearly a threefold rise).

The second largest increase was from Italy, up £103.7 million (9.2 per cent). This increase is spread over several chapters, with 17 increases between £2 million and £14 million, while there were only two chapters with decreases in this range.

These were the only increases over £100 million. The next largest increase in imports was from Spain, up £61.3 million (6.6 per cent).

The largest two decreases were both within the top five. Imports from France fell by £69.2 million (3.5 per cent), led by a fall of £26.1 million (50.8 per cent) in HS2 28 (Inorganic chemicals), and Belgium imports fell by £68.5 million (4.1 per cent), driven by a fall of £64.7 million (35.4 per cent) in HS2 27.

There was an increase of £176.9 million (1.0 per cent) in total import trade value **compared to May 2012**, which is composed of 10 increases and 16 decreases from the other 26 Member States in the EU. All of the top five member states increased. There were two increases over £100 million, from the top two member states, while there were three decreases over this amount.

The largest increase was £290.2 million (6.8 per cent) from Germany. This is led by a rise of £208.7 million (17.3 per cent) in HS2 87 (road vehicles).

The second largest increase was for the Netherlands, up £124.4 million (4.9 per cent). This was driven by HS2 29 (Organic chemicals), which rose by £74.5 million (63.1 per cent).

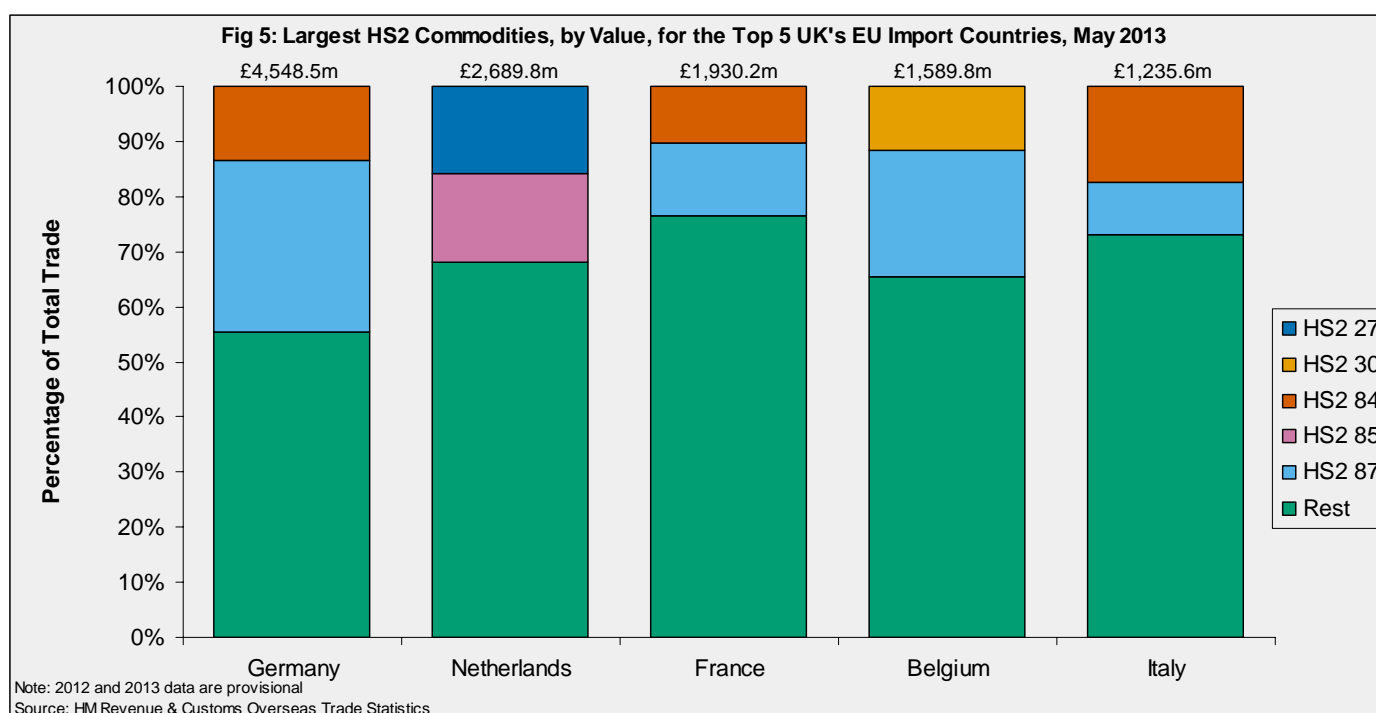
The third largest increase was for Belgium, which rose by £77.6 million (5.1 per cent). This was driven by a £66.9 million (57.2 per cent) increase in HS2 30 (Pharmaceutical products).

Two of the largest decreases in the value of imports into the UK were driven by the decrease in HS2 27. Sweden was down £132.5 million (15.9 per cent), with a £64.7 million (20.8 per cent) drop in HS2 27; and Denmark was down £101.3 million (19.5 per cent), with a £66.8 million (46.4 per cent) fall in HS2 27.

The largest decrease was from the Republic of Ireland, which fell £187.0 million (17.1 per cent) and was more than covered by a £191.8 million (80.5 per cent) fall in HS2 29 (Organic chemicals).

Figure 5 shows the two largest commodities imported into the UK by value from each of the UK's top five import partner EU Member States. Apart from the Netherlands, all of the top five Member States have HS2 87 (Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof) in their top two largest commodities imported to the UK. The trade in HS2 87 from these Member States accounts for 74.3 per cent of the total import trade to the UK under this heading. It also makes up 31.2 per cent of the UK's total imports from Germany.

Three of these Member States, Germany, France and Italy, have HS2 84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof) in their top two largest commodities imported by the UK, accounting for 52.2 per cent of the total import value in these commodities. Imports from the Netherlands within HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes), account for 40.6 per cent of the UK's imports from the EU in this chapter.



Notes:

1. HM Revenue & Customs released these latest statistics on Overseas Trade with Member States of the European Union (EU) on 16 July 2013 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 Member States of the EU for May 2013. At the same time revisions for all previously published EU data for 2012 are also being released in line with the [HM Revenue & Customs Policy on Revisions](#).
3. The figures provided in this publication of the May 2013 EU Overseas Trade Statistics will include
 - a. Estimates for businesses who have yet to submit detailed data on the trade they had with other EU Member States in May.
 - b. Estimates for businesses who do not have to submit detailed data on the trade they have with other EU Member States
 - c. An adjustment for trade associated with Missing Trader Intra Community fraud. More detail of this can be found [here](#).
4. Estimates are included in all high level totals including HS2 and country totals but not for aggregated totals below this level.
5. Detailed trade information is presented according to the [Harmonised System \(HS\)](#) nomenclature.
6. 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](#).
7. 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 declared to specific Customs regimes such as Inward Processing (IP) or Processing under Customs Control (PCC). Imports from a free zone or customs warehouse are similarly recorded in 'special trade'.
8. Information to help support users of the 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.
9. The OTS 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>

10. 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.

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

Statistical contact:

Andrew Watson 01702 367485

e-mail uktradeinfo@hmrc.gsi.gov.uk

To access the detailed 8-digit data in our interactive database please log in [here](#).

Please note: there may be a delay between the availability of this release 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: 13 August 2013 9:30am

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If using specific facts contained in this release please check the information is still current.