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HM Revenue and Customs

Regional Trade in Goods

Statistics

Second Quarter 2018

Introduction

These statistics provide a useful breakdown of the flows of goods imported and exported between regions of the UK and other countries. This supports the economic decision-making of the devolved administrations and other regional bodies in the UK.

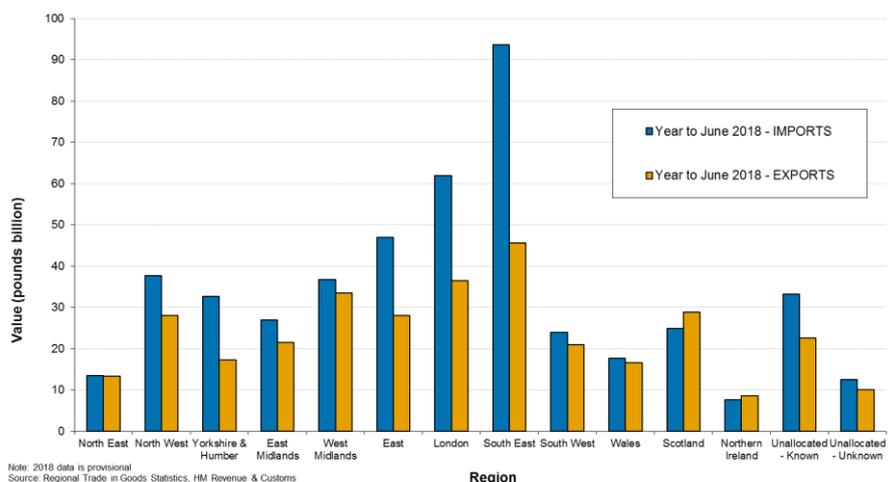
Summary

In the year to June 2018, the overall value of UK trade in goods exports increased by 5.4 per cent compared with the same period last year. Similarly, the overall value of imports increased by 3.3 per cent.

On a regional basis:

- All four UK countries saw an increase in the value of exports and imports.
- There was an increase in annual export value for all English regions except the North West and the East.
- There was an increase in annual import value for all English regions except the East and the South West.

Figure 1: UK Imports and Exports by Region, year to June 2018



Overview – Exports

The total annual value of UK exports increased by 5.4 per cent to £331 billion in the year ending June 2018 compared with the same period the previous year.

Figure 2: UK Exports by Region, years to June 2016, 2017 and 2018

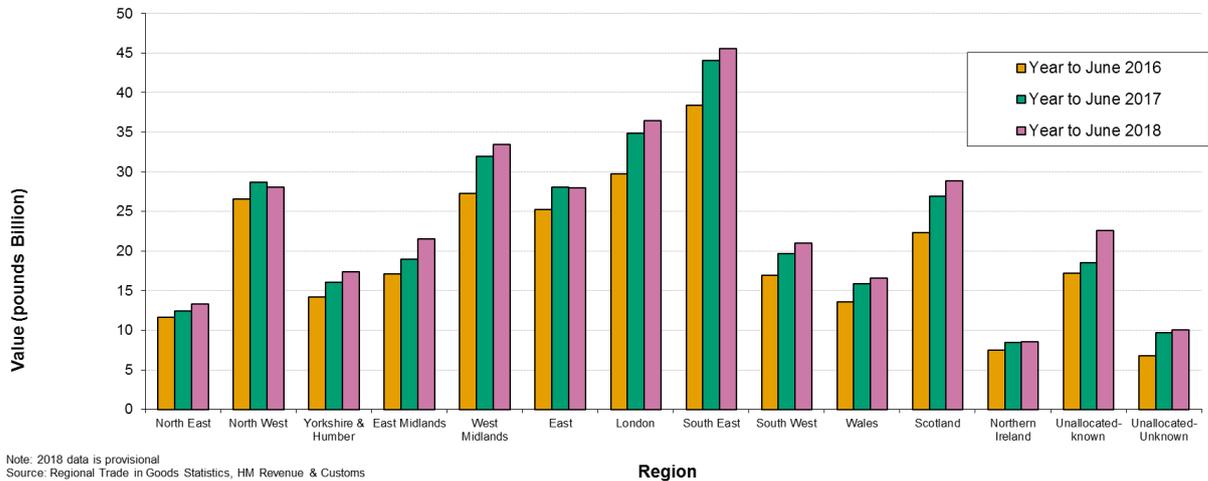


Figure 2 shows the total value of UK exports by region for the three annual periods ending June 2016, June 2017 and June 2018.

Comparing the annual period ending June 2018 with the annual period ending June 2017:

- The value of exports increased from England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland by 4.3 per cent, 4.2 per cent, 7.0 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively.
- Seven English regions experienced an increase in the value of exports. The largest percentage increase was the East Midlands at 13 per cent. The largest decrease was the North West, at 2.3 per cent.

This can be seen in more detail in Table 1 of the accompanying tables.

Table 3 in the accompanying tables shows the total number of exporting businesses by region. Comparing Q2 2018 with Q2 2017, the total number of businesses exporting from the UK increased by 2.2 per cent. According to both methods used for counting a multi-branch business, the number of businesses exporting rose across all UK countries and the nine English regions.

Overview – Imports

The total annual value of UK imports increased by 3.3 per cent to £470 billion in the year ending June 2018 compared to the same period the previous year.

Figure 3: UK Imports by Region, years to June 2016, 2017 and 2018

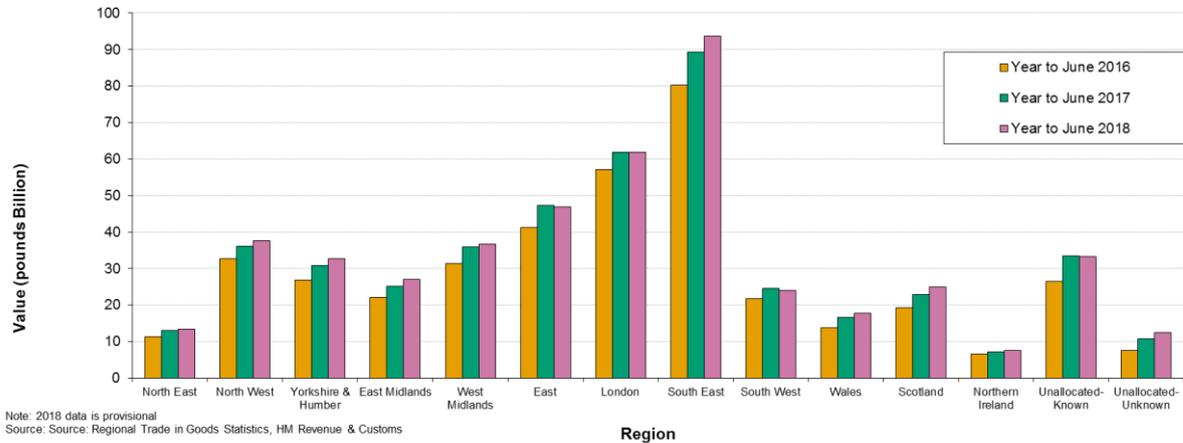


Figure 3 shows the total value of UK imports by region for the three annual periods ending June 2016, June 2017 and June 2018.

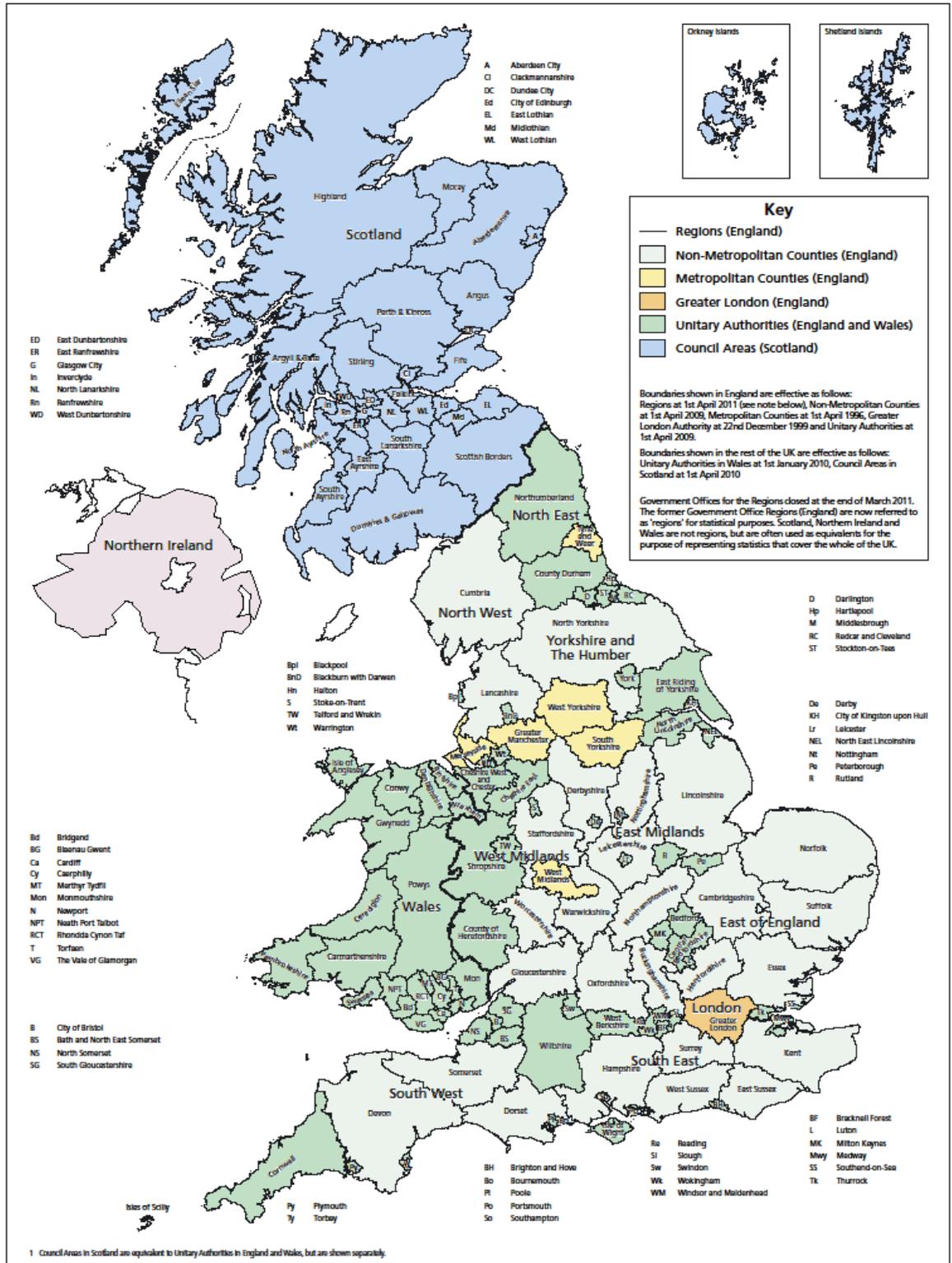
Comparing the annual period ending June 2018 with the annual period ending June 2017:

- Imports into England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland increased during this period by 2.7 per cent, 6.4 per cent, 9.4 per cent, and 4.5 per cent respectively.
- Seven English regions experienced an increase in the value of imports. The largest percentage increase was the East Midlands, at 7.4 per cent. The largest percentage decrease was the South West, at 2.5 per cent.

This can be seen in more detail in Table 2 of the accompanying tables.

Table 4 in the accompanying tables shows the total number of businesses importing by region. Comparing Q2 2018 with Q2 2017, the total number of businesses importing into the UK increased by 3.4 per cent. According to both methods used for counting with a multi-branch business, the number of businesses importing rose across all UK countries and the nine English regions.

United Kingdom: Regions, Counties and Unitary Authorities,¹ 2011



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015
 Source of boundary for Northern Ireland: UNEP (2014):
 UNEP Environmental Data Explorer, United Nations
 Environment Programme. <http://geodata.grid.unep.ch>

Explanatory Notes

Introduction

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 in Goods Statistics (OTS)' and the 'Regional Trade in Goods Statistics (RTS)'. The RTS is published quarterly showing trade at summary product and country level, split by UK regions and devolved administrations.
2. The latest statistics on Regional Trade in Goods were released on 6 September 2018 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 2018. At the same time revisions for all previously published regional data from 2017 are also being released.
3. Aggregated tables are produced to allow time series analysis; these tables are provided in a separate document released in conjunction with this release.
4. The following tables can be found in the 'Accompanying Tables' document.
 - Table 1 Value of Exports (EU / Non-EU) by Region
 - Table 2 Value of Imports (EU / Non-EU) by Region
 - Table 3 Count of Exporters (EU / Non-EU) by Region
 - Table 4 Count of Importers (EU / Non-EU) by Region
 - Table 5 Value of Trade by SITC Section and Country Group (separate tables for each region)

Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

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. The Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics (OTS) were published on a Special Trade basis from May 2016 account onwards, as described on [uktradeinfo](#). This change has been reflected in the RTS from 2016 Q2 release onwards. All data in this release has been compiled on a Special Trade basis to allow comparisons across periods to be made.

7. Trade in non-monetary gold (NMG) is now included in OTS data, however 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, 2018

	EU Exports £ millions	Non-EU Exports £ millions	EU Imports £ millions	Non-EU Imports £ millions
OTS total value	42,001.1	47,384.7	66,380.5	54,686.6
RTS total value	40,880.6	40,981.9	64,834.1	50,825.0
Allocated to a region	37,628.7	36,644.2	59,714.3	44,579.9
Unallocated region	3,251.9	4,337.7	5,119.8	6,245.1
Late response estimates	684.7	-	1,121.6	
Non-monetary gold	435.8	6,402.80	424.7	3,861.6
RTS total plus exclusions	42,001.1	47,384.7	66,380.5	54,686.6

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. They are excluded from RTS trade

Note 3: Non-Monetary Gold is excluded from RTS trade

Note 4: 2018 data is provisional and subject to update.

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

Balance of Payments

8. The Balance of Payments (BoP) figures published by the ONS are calculated on a different basis to the OTS. Therefore adjustments are made when producing BoP which means that the RTS and BoP are not comparable. Further details on the link between OTS and BoP can be found on the [Related Data](#) page on [uktradeinfo](#).

Methodology

9. Following an informal public consultation on Regional Trade in Goods Statistics (RTS), releases from the 2016 Q3 release incorporates changes to the methodology and presentation that resulted from this consultation. The main changes were:
- Allocating a business' trade to a region based on their proportion of employees in that region rather than where the location of the Head Office of the business is.
 - Dividing trade that cannot be allocated to a region into 'Known' and 'Unknown'.
 - For specific energy goods using data received by HMRC direct from interconnector and rig operators rather than the business doing the trade.
 - The number of businesses now includes all VAT Registered traders rather than just those who are required to make full declarations to HMRC for their EU trade.
 - Shorter commentary for publications relating to Quarters 1, 2 and 3; followed by fuller report for Quarter 4.

Further details on the Consultation can be found [here](#).

10. RTS data is compiled by merging trade data collected by HMRC with employment data from the Interdepartmental Business Register (IDBR). A business' trade is allocated to a region based on the proportion of its employees employed in that region. Where a trader is not matched with the IDBR, its trade is matched with Office for National Statistics postcode data to obtain the region in which the Head Office of the VAT registered business (importer or exporter) is based.
11. 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 'Unallocated Trade'. Unallocated Trade is split into:
- i. 'Unallocated – Known': where we have virtually full details of the trade but it is not appropriate to allocate it to a region. This covers:
 - Trade going into or out of the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man;
 - Trade carried out by the UK Government;
 - Trade carried out by overseas based traders who have a VAT presence in the UK; and
 - Parcel post trade that is dealt with centrally (trade with non-EU countries only).
 - ii. 'Unallocated – Unknown': This includes:
 - Trade where business details submitted are invalid
 - Un-registered businesses (Non-EU only)
 - Private Individuals (non-EU only); and
 - Low Value Trade (non-EU only).
12. For specific energy goods only, trade is allocated to the region where the goods enter or leave the UK rather than the location / employment of the business doing the trade. This is because HMRC receives details of the trade in these goods directly from grid operators rather than the business. The goods concerned are Electrical energy, Natural Gas in a gaseous state and Crude Oil exported directly from offshore oil rigs. Crude Oil imported to the UK and exported from terminals is still allocated to the region of the business.
13. The business count is derived from trade declarations and is a count of all VAT Registered businesses importing and exporting.
- Where businesses have branches in multiple regions, there are two ways of deriving the count:
- **Whole Number Method:** A business will be counted as one in every region they have employees. This represents the actual count of businesses in any region. However, it will mean the sum of the trader count for each region will be greater than that for the UK.
 - **Proportion Method:** A business will be counted as a fraction in each region they trade based on the proportion of their employees in each region. An individual

business counts as one business in the UK. The sum of businesses (whole and fractions) gives the total business count for a region.

We show results from both methods in the table 3 of the accompanying data tables

14. 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.
15. More information can be found in the [RTS methodology document](#).
16. Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) publish the Broad Economic Sales and Exports Statistics (BESES). These are an experimental measure, based on an annual survey of local businesses' sales to markets outside Northern Ireland. Due to methodological differences, the BESES and the RTS are not directly comparable. Statisticians in NISRA and HMRC are working together to understand the differences.

Governance

17. 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.
18. 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](#).
19. The RTS has been reviewed as part of an assessment made of the OTS by the [UK Statistics Authority](#). The report of that assessment can be found [here](#).
20. There is a limited service to provide RTS outputs directly from HMRC Trade Statistics where the data cannot be obtained from other sources. This service is subject to HMRC standard disclosure rules applied to previously un-published data. Further details can be found on the [User Support](#) page of [uktradeinfo](#).

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The OTS and RTS data series are published in HMRC's trade data website 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: 6 December 2018 at 9:30am

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