

Overview of the UK Internal Market Appendices

Office for the Internal Market

Part of the Competition and Markets Authority

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Appendix A: International examples of internal markets

EU Single Market

1. The EU internal market, or single market, comprising 27 member states of the EU, was created in 1993 to enable the free movement of goods, services, capital and people (the ‘four freedoms’).¹ These are embedded in the EU's treaties and form the basis of the Single Market legislative framework.
2. The European Commission promotes the general interest of the EU by proposing and enforcing legislation as well as by implementing policies and the EU budget.² It monitors and evaluates the functioning of the single market and can launch infringement proceedings against EU countries that do not comply with single market rules.³ It also produces evaluations and key economic reports as well as hosting the Single Market Forum – an annual initiative where citizens, businesses and EU policy-makers assess the implementation of the single market.⁴

Spain

3. The Spanish State comprises 17 autonomous communities and two autonomous cities, with a range of powers.⁵ Spanish internal market legislation⁶ enables businesses to establish themselves across Spain and promotes freedom of movement for professions.
4. Spain's independent competition regulator, the National Markets and Competition Commission (**CNMC**),⁷ has a legal role to consider decisions made by competent authorities that affect free movement and establishment. If a complaint is made, there are three remedies for complainants: an administrative appeal to the Ministry of Economy; an information process to remove barriers; or a judicial appeal (taken by the CNMC).

¹ As parties to the Agreement on a European Economic Area (**EEA**), three members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, also participate in the EU single market.

² [European Commission](#).

³ European Commission, [Single Market and Standards](#).

⁴ European Commission, [Governance and monitoring of the single market](#).

⁵ [European Committee of the Regions Division of Powers - Spain](#).

⁶ [Market unity guarantee Act 20/2013: ten key reforms](#).

⁷ [CNMC homepage](#).

Switzerland

5. Switzerland is a federal state comprising 26 cantons.⁸ The Swiss Internal Market Act (**IMA**)⁹ reduces internal trade barriers between the cantons. The cantons have primacy in passing legislation unless competence is expressly given to the federal state. Federal laws now rule on the main state issues for Switzerland as a whole. The IMA prescribes free movement for professionals and that goods produced in one canton may be freely marketed in another (the Cassis-de-Dijon Principle). A canton may be able to justify restrictions if they also apply to local suppliers, are indispensable for the protection of predominantly public interests and are proportionate.
6. The Swiss Competition Commission's role in regulating the internal market includes: providing informal advice and non-binding opinions; undertaking its own investigations; and the right of appeal to establish whether a decision unlawfully restricts access to the internal market.¹⁰ Where the court opines in the Competition Commission's favour, a canton is principally obliged to implement the court ruling, however the persons concerned must enforce the application.

Australia

7. Australia operates a federal system, with six federated states and two self-governing territories.¹¹ Section 51(i) of the Australian Constitution enables the Federal Government to regulate trade and commerce,¹² with section 92 requiring that all trade between the states and territories be free.¹³
8. The Mutual Recognition Act 1992 promotes freedom of movement of goods and service providers within Australia, by allowing for mutual recognition of standards for goods and of qualifications for practicing occupations throughout Australia.
9. There are several federal government agencies which have the power to examine issues in the domestic market. For example, the Productivity Commission Act 1998 created the Productivity Commission (**PC**)¹⁴ as an independent arm's length authority which conducts public inquiries and research studies as initiated by government, on economic, social and environmental issues. It also conducts self-initiated research. Recently completed inquiries

⁸ Fedlex - Federal Constitution of the Swiss Confederation.

⁹ Internal Market Act.

¹⁰ Competition Commission homepage.

¹¹ peo.gov.au: Governing Australia.

¹² Parliament of Australia, [Part V - Powers of the Parliament](#).

¹³ Parliament of Australia, [Chapter IV. Finance And Trade](#).

¹⁴ Productivity Commission homepage.

include one on barriers to consumers' right to repair, and on vulnerable supply chains, and there are current inquiries on Australia's maritime logistics system and on the markets for Aboriginal arts and crafts. Governments are not obliged to follow the PC's advice, although in practice most of its recommendations have been accepted.¹⁵

Canada

10. The Canadian federation comprises ten provinces and three territories.¹⁶ Its constitution requires that goods made in one province must be admitted freely into others, that local taxes cannot impede trade, and that persons must be free to live and work in any province. Canada has a voluntary approach to managing its internal market, modelled on international trade, using intergovernmental agreements. The Canadian Free Trade Agreement¹⁷ promotes free trade, investment and professional regulation, with provinces able to specify exemptions for legitimate local interests.
11. Governments, individuals, and businesses can challenge policies of governments as violations of the agreements and these can be resolved using the dispute resolution processes of either a negotiated settlement or by quasi-judicial tribunals. Courts are not involved.

¹⁵ [Productivity Commission - inquiries and studies](#)

¹⁶ [Parliament of Canada.](#)

¹⁷ [Canadian Free Trade Agreement.](#)

Appendix B: Devolution in the UK

Devolution in the UK

1. In the UK, devolution has been a process conferring increased legislative powers upon the elected legislatures of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, and executive (or administrative) powers on their administrations / governments. Each devolved nation in the UK has its own devolution settlement,¹⁸ with the creation and development of devolved legislatures and administrations.¹⁹
2. Figure B.1 summarises which powers are devolved and which are not devolved (i.e. 'reserved' to the UK Government).²⁰ For example, matters including defence, national security, international relations, international trade, broadcasting, telecoms and postal services²¹ have not been devolved; whilst matters including education, health and social care, agriculture, rural affairs, environmental and food policy, housing and planning, transport, culture and sport have been largely or fully devolved to all three nations.²²
3. The detailed position is, however, complex and varies by nation, reflecting historical differences and asymmetric settlements.²³ Furthermore, for some nations, certain policy areas are partially devolved.²⁴ As a result, the policy areas in which the four nations can implement their own regulations varies, with implications for the extent to which divergence may emerge and thus for the operation of the internal market.

¹⁸ The Scotland Act 1998 as amended by the Scotland Act 2012 and the Scotland Act 2016; the Northern Ireland Act 1998; and the Government of Wales Act 1998, replaced by the Government of Wales Act 2006 as amended by the Wales Act 2014, the Wales Act 2017 and the Senedd and Elections (Wales) Act 2020.

¹⁹ The Scottish Parliament, Welsh Parliament (Senedd Cymru), and Northern Ireland Assembly, together with their administrations – the Scottish Government, Welsh Government and Northern Ireland Executive respectively.

²⁰ In this report, we use the term 'devolved' to mean 'devolved' in Scotland and Wales and 'transferred' in Northern Ireland; and 'reserved' to mean 'reserved' in Scotland and Wales and 'excepted' in Northern Ireland.

²¹ The Northern Ireland Assembly is empowered to legislate on broadcasting matters, but requires the consent of the Secretary of State.

²² Health and social care are devolved in all three nations, with a small number of exceptions.

²³ For example, aspects of private and criminal law are within the competence of the Scottish Parliament but not the Senedd, reflecting how Scotland retained its distinct system of civil and criminal law following the Acts of Union in 1707.

²⁴ For example, energy is devolved in Northern Ireland except for nuclear energy; and the wholesale electricity market is undertaken on an all-island basis as part of the Single Electricity Market (**SEM**).

Appendix C: Informing policy making

1. In this appendix we briefly consider the policy making processes in terms of where the OIM might assist governments.

The appraisal of regulatory proposals

2. As part of policy making, Governments will typically appraise a range of options to achieve a policy aim, with regulatory proposals being one type of policy intervention often intended to secure change.²⁶ Such regulations often involve placing requirements, restrictions, or standards on how businesses act – sometimes with accompanying authorisation, compliance and enforcement regimes.²⁷
3. In developing and designing policies, including regulations, Governments need to consider the costs, benefits and risks of proposals as well as alternatives that could meet the same objectives. Such Regulatory Impact Assessments (RIAs) typically include detailed analysis of the impacts of proposed regulations – for instance, in terms of competition in new or existing markets, international trade and environmental impacts.²⁸ None of the governments currently explicitly require RIAs to consider the UK-wide potential impacts of regulatory proposals on intra-UK trade, although policy makers may take these into account.²⁹
4. Although the implications for intra-UK trade of regulatory proposals are not currently formally required to be considered in RIAs, the Act establishes MAPs to ensure that future divergence in regulation does not impede frictionless trade nor lead to distortion of competition. It also confers on the OIM new functions to monitor the effective operation of the internal market, as well as reporting and advice on the economic impact of Governments' proposals and regulations on

²⁶ Other types of policy intervention can include information campaigns, procurement and economic instruments such as taxes, subsidies, quotas and permits, vouchers, grants and auctions.

²⁷ For example, see Section 22 [Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015](#).

²⁸ Scottish Government [Business and Regulatory Impact Assessments \(BRIA\): guidance](#), March 2015; Welsh Government, [Welsh Ministers' regulatory impact assessment code for subordinate legislation](#), June 2021; and Northern Ireland Department for the Economy, [Northern Ireland Better Regulation Strategy](#), January 2001. For UK Government, see [Better regulation Framework – Interim Guidance](#), BEIS March 2020. The UKG consulted on changes to the Better Regulation Framework (see BEIS, [Reforming the framework for better regulation](#), July 2021) and plans to reform the impact assessments process, which will include revising the process of scrutinising policy proposals earlier in the policy development cycle and streamlining the process of producing impact assessments. See Cabinet Office, [The Benefits of Brexit](#), January 2022.

²⁹ The Scottish Government is currently reviewing the BRIA process after EU exit in relation to considerations such as intra-UK trade and UK Internal Market Act impacts.

the UK internal market, including their impact on intra-UK trade, investment, and competition.

5. In this respect, the OIM can provide independent expert advice on potential and actual impacts from a potentially broader base of evidence, underpinned by its information gathering powers. The OIM's monitoring and reporting functions can also inform the ex-post evaluation of regulatory provisions.

The legislative process

6. Once a government decides to take forward a regulatory proposal, it will need to take this through the legislative process. Relevant regulations are set out in primary or secondary legislation.³⁰
7. The process and timing of how regulations are developed, decided upon and implemented has important implications for the role of the OIM in terms of where and when it is best able to assist governments with reports and advice. As we set out in our Operational Guidance,³¹ the OIM is open to discussing with national authorities when in the policy making process the OIM's advice or report may be most helpful.

³⁰ [Understanding Legislation](#).

³¹ OIM, [Guidance on the operation of the CMA's UK internal market functions](#), September 2021.

Appendix D: Common Frameworks

This appendix lists the 32 areas at the time of publication in which a Common Framework has been or is being developed.

1. Agricultural support
2. Agriculture – Zootech
3. Air quality
4. Animal health and welfare
5. Blood safety and quality
6. Chemicals and pesticides
7. Commercial transport and operator licensing
8. Company law
9. Driver licensing
10. Emissions Trading Scheme
11. Fertilisers
12. Fisheries management and support
13. Food and feed safety and hygiene
14. Food compositional standards and labelling
15. Hazardous substances: planning framework
16. Integrated pollution prevention and control: developing and setting of Best Available Techniques (BAT)
17. Late payment (commercial transactions)
18. Motor insurance
19. Mutual recognition of professional qualifications (MRPQ)
20. Nutrition Labelling Composition and Standards
21. Organics
22. Organs, Tissues and Cells (apart from embryos and gametes)
23. Ozone depleting substances and F-gases
24. Plant health: provisional common framework
25. Plant varieties and seeds
26. Public health protection and health security
27. Public Procurement
28. Radioactive substances
29. Rail technical standards
30. Resources and waste
31. Services Directive
32. Specified quantities and packaged goods legislation

Appendix E: Intra-UK trade data

Introduction

1. This Appendix examines the available evidence on intra-UK trade, including:
 - (a) National publications.
 - (b) Survey evidence.
 - (c) Social accounting matrices.

Introduction

2. Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales independently produce statistics on their respective imports and exports with the rest of the UK (rUK).
3. Each devolved nation publishes trade statistics to inform economic policy development. Some devolved nations have produced and published intra-UK trade data for years, whilst others have started more recently. This means that the range and comparability of data varies considerably amongst the UK nations. At the time of publication, the most recent comprehensive intra-UK trade data for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland is for 2019.³² England does not publish intra-UK trade data.
4. Intra-UK trade statistics for Northern Ireland and Wales are currently badged as 'experimental statistics', ie statistics that are in the testing phase and not yet fully developed.³³ However, NISRA expects to the intra-UK trade statistics to achieve National Statistics designation by May 2022.³⁴ Statistics for Scottish exports to rUK are not experimental but are subject to caveats and may include breakdowns based on a small sample size. Therefore, although the data can offer valuable insights into the economics of the UK internal market, caution is required when interpreting intra-UK trade data in its current form.
5. The statistics published by the Governments of the devolved nations are based on information collected directly from businesses for both imports and

³² NISRA expects to publish more detailed data, including a split by goods and services, in April.

³³ However, statistics for Northern Ireland are scheduled to obtain National Statistics status in 2021.

³⁴ [Assessment report: Northern Ireland Broad Economy Sales and Exports Statistics – Office for Statistics Regulation \(statisticsauthority.gov.uk\)](https://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment-report-northern-ireland-broad-economy-sales-and-exports-statistics/).

exports of goods and services,³⁵ weighting and grossing up the results to derive total estimates for the nation. Due to methodological differences between the statistics produced by each devolved nation, HMRC and ONS releases, estimates from the different sources are not directly comparable.

6. The trade releases published by Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland discussed below are based on businesses sampled on the Inter-Departmental Business Register (**IDBR**),³⁶ which is regarded as being the most accurate and comprehensive official source of business population data available. However, it should be noted that the IDBR does not provide full coverage of business populations in the UK. In particular, businesses that do not have a PAYE scheme or who fall below the VAT threshold will not be included.
7. Each devolved nation trade release will also exclude estimates from some sectors as defined by the Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (**SIC**).³⁷ All releases exclude businesses in Public Administration and Defence (SIC sectors defined as 'Section O'). Scottish and Welsh data both exclude 'Activities of households as employers' and 'Extra-territorial organisation activities' (SIC sections T and U, respectively). Further exclusions specific to each devolved nation's release are discussed below.

Northern Ireland

8. The Broad Economy Sales and Exports Statistics (**BESES**) provides the latest data on trade between Northern Ireland and Great Britain at current prices.³⁸ The BESES is the result of the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (**NISRA**) response to the Northern Ireland Executive's Economic Strategy request to improve Northern Ireland's exports measurement beyond the existing statistics on the manufacturing sector.³⁹
9. The BESES is based on information collected via the Northern Ireland Annual Business Inquiry (**NIABI**), which is designated as National Statistics. The

³⁵ With the exception of Scottish imports, which are calculated indirectly from the trade balance.

³⁶ See [Inter-Departmental Business Register \(IDBR\) - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/inter-departmental-business-register).

³⁷ See [UK SIC 2007 - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/uk-sic-2007).

³⁸ For information on the latest publications, see [Current publication - Broad Economy Sales & Exports Statistics | Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency \(nisra.gov.uk\)](https://nisra.gov.uk/current-publication-broad-economy-sales-exports-statistics). Further materials can be found at [Broad Economy Sales and Exports Statistics | Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency \(nisra.gov.uk\)](https://nisra.gov.uk/broad-economy-sales-exports-statistics).

³⁹ The information on Northern Ireland statistics provided in this section is sourced from the [BESES Background Note \(28 May 2018\)](https://nisra.gov.uk/be-ses-background-note), [BESES Methodology Paper \(6 March 2015\)](https://nisra.gov.uk/be-ses-methodology-paper), and [BESES Quality Report \(September 2020\)](https://nisra.gov.uk/be-ses-quality-report), together with the sources referenced in footnote 38. Information on revision policies and the comparison of the latest publications with earlier results is available at [Usage, methods and quality and revisions policy - BESES | Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency \(nisra.gov.uk\)](https://nisra.gov.uk/usage-methods-quality-revisions-policy).

NIABI provides data for the UK National Accounts, the UK Annual Business Survey, and the European Structural Business Statistics. However, the BESES itself is currently categorised as experimental statistics. In 2021, the Office for Statistics Regulation undertook a review of the BESES, identifying two actions for NISRA to address in order to enhance the public value and quality of BESES and to achieve National Statistics status.^{40,41}

10. The NIABI, and therefore the BESES, is based on a survey reaching all medium and large businesses (50 or more employees), all multi-site small businesses (20-49 employees), all manufacturing businesses with more than five employees, and a sample of other small businesses. Overall, the sample covers about 20% of the eligible business population every year (c.11,000 out of 49,000 businesses in 2011) registered in the IDBR.
11. The response rate is usually high, with approximately 70% of sampled businesses responding to the survey. However, the 2021 release on Northern Ireland exports for 2019 reflected the impact of COVID-19, achieving a lower response rate of 52%. As a consequence, results relied on imputation more than usual. Moreover, although results referring to the latest available year should be normally treated as provisional and subject to revision in the next publication, in these circumstances they may be subject to more revisions than usual. Notwithstanding this, the response rate could still be considered sufficient to produce robust estimates, as indicated by the precision measures reported in the publication for the headline estimates of turnover and exports.

Scotland

12. There are two main sources of data on Scottish imports and exports with the rUK, published by the Scottish Government. The Export Statistics Scotland (**ESS**) report annual data for international and intra-UK Scottish exports.⁴² The GDP Quarterly National Accounts, Scotland (**QNAS**) report yearly and

⁴⁰ [Assessment report: Northern Ireland Broad Economy Sales and Exports Statistics – Office for Statistics Regulation \(statisticsauthority.gov.uk\)](#)

⁴¹ For further information on NISRA's past and planned progression with BESES, see the [Broad Economy Sales and Exports Statistics Development Plan 2021](#).

⁴² See the latest release at [Export statistics Scotland: 2019 - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](#) and more general information at [Export statistics - gov.scot](#). It is possible to check for new releases at [Economy statistics - gov.scot](#).

quarterly data on both Scottish imports and exports with the rUK and the rest of the world.⁴³

13. Both the ESS and QNAS releases are designated as National Statistics, which ensures independence from Scottish Ministers and compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, as assessed by the UK Statistics Authority. The status of National Statistics provides an assurance on the quality of the data and methodology employed. Nonetheless, as noted, data is still subject to caveats and warnings, including the possibility of undergoing future changes.
14. Export data in both the ESS and QNAS is mainly sourced from the Global Connections Survey (**GCS**) run by the Scottish Government, which is the only source of estimates on exports from Scotland to the rUK.⁴⁴
15. The GCS population data set is based on the IDBR, targeting the most export-intensive companies in Scotland – although all companies with 100 or more employees are sampled regardless of their export status.
16. The overall sample has a base of 6,000 businesses, whose reported data is grossed up to IDBR data based on company turnover to derive Scotland-level estimates. The ESS data analysis for the 2020 release is based on 1,108 completed survey returns, which represent a response rate of 17%.
17. The QNAS presents data on both imports and exports (either seasonally adjusted or not) traded between onshore Scotland and the rUK for the period 1998-2020 (yearly and quarterly) which can be used to work out a trade balance. QNAS latest release also reports experimental data for the same period using chained volume measures instead of current prices.

Wales

18. The latest data source available on intra-UK trade statistics for Wales is the Trade Survey for Wales (**TSW**) for 2019.⁴⁵ The data and analysis presented in the release are badged as experimental statistics as the methodology

⁴³ See the latest release at [GDP quarterly national accounts: 2020 quarter 4 \(October-December\) - gov.scot](#), in the [Supplementary Analytical Tables](#) and the [Other quarterly national accounts summary tables](#). The QNAS feeds into the ONS release [GDP, UK regions and countries - Office for National Statistics](#).

⁴⁴ See [About Export Statistics Scotland - gov.scot](#).

⁴⁵ The information provided in this section on Wales data is sourced from the main report and the technical report of the TSW, if not otherwise indicated. See [Experimental statistics: Trade Survey for Wales, 2018 \(gov.wales\)](#) and [Trade Survey for Wales, 2018: technical report \(gov.wales\)](#).

employed has yet to be fully developed and some caution should therefore be applied in interpreting the statistics.

19. The TSW is based on an initial selection of c.34,000 businesses reporting in the IDBR having activities in Wales and employing three or more people. Overall, a sample of 8,000 businesses was selected to complete the TSW. The sample is estimated to account for 89% of turnover in Wales from businesses with employment of three or more units.
20. The TSW reached a response rate of c.13% (1,061 respondents) when accounting for businesses that completed the sales and/or purchases sections of the survey and did not flag any discrepancies within their data, which constituted the base of the analysis. The low response rate might affect the reliability of some breakdowns, but the sample size achieved overall may be considered as sizeable and robust.
21. As noted above, some caveats concerning the methodology and data available have led to the TSW being badged as experimental statistics. The main limitations regard incomplete coverage and representativeness, the reliability of some responses and a low base to derive the estimates for some breakdowns.
22. Indeed, the sampling and grossing up procedures adopted to infer the levels of total trade for Wales mean that the estimates may lack complete representativeness. In particular, the TSW does not cover the whole economy and excludes direct to consumer sales and may therefore not fully reflect the degree of integration of markets. It should therefore not be used to work out a trade balance. Moreover, some businesses found it difficult to allocate sales to customers based in other parts of the UK or to identify whether some products would classify as goods or services. Also, some breakdowns are based on a small sample size, meaning results may not be robust – instances where this occurs are highlighted in the release.⁴⁶

⁴⁶ Further warnings concern: imputation – missing value in the survey to one respondent were inferred from data provided from other respondents in a common category for up to 3.5% of observations per variable of interest; supply chain – the movement of goods through supply chains within the UK may mask an international origin or final destination in the TSW results; unallocated values – there are a number of instances where ‘unallocated’ sales or purchases data is highlighted, for example where businesses reported a value which they were unable to break down and allocate further by destination.

Summary table of UK nations data

23. Table E.1 below provides a summary of the intra-UK trade data available for each UK nation, with the exception of England, which lacks estimates on intra-UK trade.

Table E.1: Summary of available UK nations intra-UK trade data

UK Nation	Trade flow type	Source	Time period and granularity	Data aggregation categories available
Northern Ireland	Exports	BESES, first release	2011-2019 annual data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector (SIC widest sections) Business Size District Council Area Number of exporters to Great Britain only¹
		BESES, second release	2011-2019 annual data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product type (ie. goods or services) Product type and broad sector classification (SIC sections aggregated)²
	Imports	BESES, third release	2011-2019 annual data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product type (ie. goods or services) Product type and broad sector classification (SIC sections aggregated)
Scotland	Exports	ESS	2002-2019 annual data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector (different SIC levels down to 2-digit) Business size and broad sector category (manufacturing, services, other)³
	Imports	QNAS	1998-2020 quarterly data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall exports to and imports from rest of UK
Wales	Exports	TSW	2018-2019 annual data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product type Proportion of businesses engaged with the trade flow by product type Business size and UK nation of origin/destination of the trade flow Sector group (six aggregated SIC categories) and UK nation of origin/destination of the trade flow
	Imports			

Note 1: goods and services for the first release are not presented separately. The number of exporters to Great Britain only is not directly reported but it is derivable from available data.

Note 2: the value of exports by broad sector classification (SIC widest sections aggregated) is not directly reported but it is derivable from available data.

Note 3: data available for years 2014-2019 only.

Surveys

24. In addition to national trade statistics, which are typically based on surveying of a sample of businesses from the IDBR, individual surveys drawn from alternative sample frames can also be developed. Depending on the chosen sample this may provide more granular data. However, surveys are typically expensive and time consuming to conduct and burdensome for businesses which limits the volume of information that can be drawn from them.
25. For a survey to be truly reflective of the UK economy the sample size would need to be both very large and stratified, meaning the proportions of certain industries within the sample, accurately reflect the make-up of the UK economy. Interviews within each sub-category would then be drawn at random to avoid any bias. Such a process would be costly, resource intensive and, given the scale, operate with potentially long time lags.
26. The OIM has therefore chosen to use quota samples to conduct its first survey of UK firms to understand trading patterns around the UK (the methodology is described in detail in Appendix G). These similarly divide the sample into sub-groups but give researchers more flexibility in deciding on the quota sizes. This will provide useful insights on the *breadth* of views on UK internal market trade, but should not be heavily relied upon as a measure of the *depth* of views.

Input-Output Analytical Tables

27. Input-output (**IO**) and national supply-use tables (**SUTs**) are national accounting frameworks or matrices that illustrate how domestic production and imports of goods and services are used by industries for intermediate consumption⁴⁷ and households for final consumption. As is the case for the trade datasets described above, regional SUTs for Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland are not compiled in a regular or co-ordinated manner. In particular, we note that:
 - (a) As of the date of this report, the latest SUTs for Scotland and Northern Ireland were as of 2017.
 - (b) Wales's most recent SUT publication covered accounts as of 2007.

⁴⁷ Refers to the purchase of goods and services, specifically for use as inputs by firms in the production of goods or services. For example, the purchase of rubber by an automotive manufacturer for the production of tyres would constitute intermediate consumption.

- (c) There are no individual accounts for England.
- (d) UK-wide SUTs exist for accounts in 2017.
28. Similarly to the trade datasets, variation in publication frequency and timeliness from the four nations limits regional comparisons.
29. Separate to the national publications, the PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency published the EUREGIO dataset,⁴⁸ which enables regional analysis at the level of 'NUTS2' regions.⁴⁹ At this level of granularity, information on industry sales and purchases between the four UK nations can be identified. The data is merged with information from the World Input-Output Database (the 2013 release), regional economic accounts and interregional trade estimates developed by the PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency and is complemented with survey-based regional input-output data for a limited number of countries, covering the period 2000-2010.
30. Although the EUREGIO dataset provides evidence which enables a comparison between UK nations, it should be noted that the data is experimental and the high level of aggregation at the sectoral level means that the estimates should be treated with caution.

⁴⁸ [PBL EUREGIO database \(2000-2010\) - Data Europa EU](#).

⁴⁹ Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (**NUTS**). The NUTS2 levels are as follows: counties / groups of counties in England; combinations of council areas, local enterprise companies and parts thereof in Scotland; groups of unitary authorities in Wales; and the whole of Northern Ireland.

Appendix F: Business Insights and Conditions Survey

1. The Business Insights and Conditions Survey (**BICS**) is a voluntary fortnightly survey conducted by ONS, which captures businesses' views on financial performance, workforce, prices, trade and business resilience. Resulting data are not official statistics but have been developed to deliver timely indicators to help understand the impact of the coronavirus pandemic and other events in a timely way.⁵⁰
2. Following discussions with OIM, and a 'tester' question in Wave 43, ONS included two questions on intra-UK trade in BICS Wave 47. The methodology and results are described below.

Wave 47

3. Wave 47 of the BICS survey⁵¹ included the following questions:

'In the last 12 months, approximately what percentage of your sales of materials, goods and services were to customers in other UK nations?'

'Is your business experiencing any challenges when trading with customers in other UK nations?'

4. The first question was asked of all businesses that had not permanently stopped trading. The second question was asked of those businesses who said that they have traded to customers in other UK nations in response to the first question.
5. Wave 47 was live for the period 27 December 2021 to 9 January 2022. It received 7,669 responses.⁵² Wave 47 results were published by ONS on 13 January 2022.

Results

6. BICS reported results are weighted estimates, broken down by industry and size band, weighted by count:

⁵⁰ For detailed quality and methodology information on BICS see: [Business Insights and Conditions Survey Quality and Methodology Information](#).

⁵¹ [Business insights and impact on the UK economy: 13 January 2022](#).

⁵² From a sample of 38,685 businesses (a response rate of 19.7%).

Q1 - 'In the last 12 months, approximately what percentage of your sales of materials, goods and services were to customers in other UK nations?'

Industry	More than 75%	50-75%	25-49%	1-24%	None	Not sure	Not applicable
Manufacturing	20.1%	3.6%	4.7%	13.4%	30.6%	14.4%	13.3%
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]
Construction	11.1%	[c]	[c]	5.3%	33.0%	9.8%	39.7%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18.6%	3.4%	3.2%	14.3%	34.6%	11.4%	14.4%
Transportation and storage	19.5%	[c]	[c]	3.9%	21.5%	13.7%	41.2%
Accommodation and food service activities	13.9%	2.6%	[c]	2.5%	43.8%	5.8%	31.2%
Information and communication	13.8%	2.6%	3.8%	11.0%	37.1%	9.1%	22.5%
Real estate activities	10.2%	0.0%	4.9%	[c]	40.5%	[c]	42.9%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	14.4%	1.4%	1.9%	8.5%	39.7%	6.2%	27.9%
Administrative and support service activities	8.5%	3.6%	3.0%	4.1%	40.9%	5.8%	34.1%
Education	6.9%	[c]	0.0%	6.2%	41.4%	1.6%	43.3%
Human health and social work activities	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%	34.2%	5.2%	50.2%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	25.8%	3.7%	1.8%	1.1%	22.0%	8.2%	37.4%

Other service activities	6.5%	[c]	0.0%	[c]	52.8%	6.3%	33.9%
All businesses	14.3%	2.2%	2.0%	7.9%	36.1%	8.7%	28.8%

Size band	More than 75%	50-75%	25-49%	1-24%	None	Not sure	Not applicable
0-9	14.2%	2.1%	1.9%	7.1%	36.8%	8.4%	29.5%
10-49	14.8%	2.5%	2.5%	13.4%	31.6%	10.0%	25.2%
50-99	17.0%	4.2%	3.6%	20.8%	25.1%	14.3%	14.9%
100-249	17.0%	3.5%	3.0%	23.1%	23.2%	16.1%	14.2%
250+	16.4%	2.6%	2.7%	21.3%	19.6%	25.0%	12.3%
All bands excluding 0-9	15.2%	2.7%	2.6%	14.7%	30.3%	11.1%	23.4%
All businesses	14.3%	2.2%	2.0%	7.9%	36.1%	8.7%	28.8%

Source: BICS Wave 47

[c] represents data that has been removed for confidentiality reasons, such as percentages less than 1%, breakdowns with a count of 10 or less, and breakdowns with a micro business count between 1 or 10 (a micro business has fewer than 10 employees).

Q2 - 'Is your business experiencing any challenges when trading with customers in other UK nations?'

Industry	Yes	No	Not sure
Manufacturing	15.6%	67.0%	17.3%
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	[c]	[c]	[c]
Construction	[c]	65.0%	34.5%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12.4%	64.3%	23.3%
Transportation and storage	16.2%	50.9%	32.8%
Accommodation and food service activities	20.6%	58.2%	21.2%
Information and communication	5.3%	79.0%	15.7%

Real estate activities	[c]	[c]	[c]
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.3%	75.7%	18.0%
Administrative and support service activities	10.5%	60.3%	29.2%
Education	[c]	[c]	[c]
Human health and social work activities	[c]	[c]	[c]
Arts, entertainment and recreation	14.7%	65.5%	19.8%
Other service activities	[c]	[c]	[c]
All businesses	10.0%	67.7%	22.2%

Size band	Yes	No	Not sure
0-9	10.0%	66.7%	23.3%
10-49	10.7%	73.8%	15.5%
50-99	11.1%	74.4%	14.5%
100-249	8.0%	76.1%	15.8%
250+	7.2%	67.9%	24.9%
All bands excluding 0-9	10.4%	73.7%	16.0%
All businesses	10.0%	67.7%	22.2%

Source: BICS Wave 47

[c] represents data that has been removed for confidentiality reasons, such as percentages less than 1%, breakdowns with a count of 10 or less, and breakdowns with a micro business count between 1 or 10 (a micro business has fewer than 10 employees).

Appendix G: OIM survey methodology

1. This appendix sets out further detail of the methodology used to undertake the OIM's survey of the UK internal market.

Background

2. A telephone survey was carried out by the market research agency DJS. It was designed as a quota survey of businesses in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Micro-businesses (those with fewer than 10 employees) and public-sector not-for-profit organisations were excluded.
3. One of the aims of the survey was for the OIM to understand better the extent to which its own surveys can be used as a means of examining intra-UK trade. To facilitate this learning, considerable time prior to the main fieldwork was invested in piloting the survey. This was used to cognitively test questions to ensure they were coherent and would best offer clear responses and populate existing knowledge gaps.
4. The pilot survey ran from 13-29 October 2021 and covered 48 firms, including some from each of the four nations and including large, medium and small firms. After reviewing the pilot, some small changes were made to the script. Most notably, the pilot survey revealed that while most firms could classify themselves as being headquartered in England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland, for many this was not straightforward. The questionnaire was amended to account for this.

Questionnaire design

5. The questionnaire was developed jointly by DJS and the OIM and adapted after the pilot survey. It included questions on: the nature of the firm, including its area of business, its size and location; the respondent's knowledge of the OIM, the CMA and Market Access Principles; and whether it traded across UK borders and whether it faced any problems in doing so. The questionnaire was around 10-20 minutes in length and is attached at **Annex 1**.

Methodology

6. Telephone numbers were obtained from a commercial database, Datascope, which is an offline and online data provider, primarily to the market research industry. The company has access to a database of 1.5 million UK businesses for email, telephone or postal campaigns. A quota sample was taken with

quotas set based on the size of the firm, its sector, and the country it was mainly based in.

7. The main fieldwork ran from 3 November 2021 to 14 January 2022. A total of 582 responses were achieved.
8. The initial intention of the survey was to achieve a larger sample but a number of challenges made this impossible within a workable timeframe. In particular, this survey required the respondent to have knowledge of company sales, which (for larger companies in particular) could cover a variety of job titles. Establishing the correct contact was also made more challenging where remote working arrangements disabled central switchboards. In addition to this, limited commercial sample availability for certain smaller sectors or UK nations put further constraints on the number of successful responses.
9. The contact rate (defined as the number of successful interviews divided by the number of telephone numbers called) was low at 3.5%, but this is not unusual in a quota survey. The co-operation rate (defined as the number of successful interviews divided by the number of eligible contacts (the number of interviews plus the number of refusals)) was reasonable at 18%.

Composition of the sample

10. Rather than attempting to be representative of the wider population, the OIM survey sought to ensure that it had a sufficient number of responses from a variety of relevant groups. In order to do so, it oversampled certain sectors, firm sizes and regions in order to achieve a sample that had a minimum level of representation of each group. The sample design aimed to obtain at least ten interviews from each UK sector, which involved over-sampling smaller sectors. It aimed to have at least 150 responses for each of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, which meant that they were oversampled relative to their economy size. It also aimed for large, medium and small firms to each account for a third of respondents which meant that large businesses were over-sampled relative to their numbers across the economy.
11. The sampling method aimed to achieve a target of 900 responses: 450 from England and 150 from each of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The eventual number of successful responses was smaller, with 582 respondents, of which 367 were in England, 75 in Scotland, 79 in Wales and 61 in Northern Ireland.

12. Respondents were selected from all UK sectors (excluding not for profit organisations⁵³) which differs from other surveys, such as BICS, which exclude certain industries such as agriculture and finance and insurance. However, micro-businesses (defined as having 0-9 employees) and sole traders were out of scope for the OIM survey, on the basis that these businesses were less likely to engage in trade outside their home nation, which is in contrast to the BICS survey which includes them in its sampling frame.⁵⁴
13. The OIM survey was conducted via computer assisted telephone interviews, enabling respondents to provide longer qualitative responses to open text questions. In this respect, the OIM survey can be seen as offering complementary evidence to the larger quantitative surveys such as BICS and has been used to add further colour to the trends and patterns established in these larger surveys.
14. As noted above, the survey was not designed to provide unbiased estimates of population proportions. It would have been possible to weight the data to obtain a sample representative of the population based on the country, sector and size of the business. However, this would have led to very variable weights and a small effective sample size. As a result, the analysis of the sample in this report uses unweighted data and the results should be regarded as a description of the sample and not as making any inference about population proportions.

Survey results

15. The data tables setting out the responses are presented in **Annex 2** and the results are discussed in Chapter 3 of the main report.

⁵³ Respondents were asked if their company would best be described as 'mainly seeking profit/ a charity or voluntary organisation/ a local government financed body or a central government financed body'. Any respondents other than those who selected 'mainly seeking profit' were screened out.

⁵⁴ The BICS survey found that only 25% of micro businesses said they sell to UK nations (BICS Wave 47)

Annex 1: DJS Research Ltd survey questionnaire and methodology note

Notes

- Instructions in CAPS are for computer programming
- Instructions in *italics* are for telephone interviewers
- **Bold** or underlined words are for emphasis within a question
- Different question types have different numbers:
 - Screener questions are labelled S01, S02, S03 etc.
 - Main survey questions are labelled Q01, Q02, Q03 etc.
 - Further demographic / classification questions are labelled C01, C02, C03 etc.
 - Number codes are included on each question for data processing purposes

Questionnaire quality checklist

Please use this list to check your script before it is sent to data for set up. Speak to your PM if you are unsure about any of these checks.

Labelling	<p>Are quotas or sampling requirements clearly specified?</p> <p>Is the script labelled with the client name, job, project code and version?</p> <p>Do all questions have a unique number?</p> <p>Are all questions numbered consistently with proper conventions for screener (S0X) and classification (C0X) questions?</p> <p>Have all information pages been entered correctly as 'INFO1', 'INFO2'...</p> <p>Have all notes to data (which aren't questions) been entered onto one line starting with 'DP NOTE:'?</p> <p>Is each question to one of the specified question types? (See 'labelling_questionnaire.xls' in your project file if you aren't sure).</p> <p>Have all grid questions been entered into separate tables with the grid label (column) first then a separate table for grid item (row)?</p>
Routing, ordering	<p>Does each question have a base description which begins 'Base:'?</p> <p>Are routing instructions easy to understand, do they reference the correct questions earlier in the survey?</p> <p>Are exclusive and fixed codes identified where necessary?</p> <p>Are answer lists ordered or randomized appropriately?</p>
Language	<p>Is the phrasing of each question complete, simple and easily read on screen and aloud?</p> <p>Is the phrasing of each question appropriate for its delivery mode (self-completion or interviewer led)?</p>
NR	<p>Do the answer codes of closed questions relate directly to the question?</p> <p>Have options for 'other, don't know etc.' been deployed appropriately?</p> <p>Do all sensitive or personal questions include 'Prefer not to say'?</p> <p>Are answer options coded correctly (Unique, sequential order 1~79)</p> <p>Are all DK/PNTS options coded correctly? (80~99)</p>
Code labels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other (80 - 82) • Don't know (85) • Prefer not to say / refused (86) • None of the above / not applicable (87) • Can't remember (88) • Not stated / not answered (89)
Quality	<p>Does this survey require any of the following? Include if appropriate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact collection for further research • Contact collection for interviewer validation • Attention or data quality check questions

Have you proof-read the questionnaire for spelling and grammatical errors?

Please confirm that you have checked this script against these criteria:

Initials

Date

Introduction

My name is....., and I am calling from DJS Research Ltd, an independent research consultancy.

We are currently carrying out research on behalf of the Office for the Internal Market which is part of the Competition and Markets Authority (CMA). We are speaking to a cross section of businesses to understand their views on trading across the four nations of the UK. We need to speak to someone with knowledge of your sales of goods and/or services across the four nations of the UK.

We would like to interview you for 10-20 minutes, depending on your answers.

The interview would be conducted under the Market Research Society Rules guaranteeing anonymity and there would be strictly no sales or other comeback from the call (unless agreed otherwise). Would you be willing to spare a few minutes to take part?

IF YES, CONTINUE

All respondents:

CATI – INTERVIEWER READ OUT: All interviews will be recorded for training and quality purposes.

Would it be possible to speak to you?

Continue. If not able to continue, make an appointment to call back.

QUOTAS

PILOT: 50 INTERVIEWS

MAIN FIELDWORK: 900 INTERVIEWS

RS TO UPDATE QUOTAS BELOW

AUDIENCE	QUOTA LIMIT	TAKEN FROM WHERE?
Country		
England	20	IF ONLY ONE COUNTRY SELECTED AT Q02 USE COUNTRY FROM Q02. IF MULTIPLE COUNTRIES SELECTED AT Q02 AND Q03 /1-4 SELECTED USE
Wales	10	
Scotland	10	

Northern Ireland	10	COUNTRY FROM Q03. IF MULTIPLE COUNTRIES SELECTED AT Q02 AND Q03/5-6 SELECTED USE COUNTRY FROM Q07
Size of business		
Small	Max. 20	S01a: 10-49 OR S01b/2 or SAMPLE (if S01b/85)
Medium	Max. 20	S01a: 50-249 or S01b/3- 4 or SAMPLE (if S01b/85)
Large	Max. 20	S01a: 250+ or S01b/5 or SAMPLE (if S01b/85)
Sector		
Accommodation	Max. 5	FROM SAMPLE
Admin and support	Max. 5	FROM SAMPLE
Agriculture	Max. 5	FROM SAMPLE
Arts and entertainment	Max. 5	FROM SAMPLE
Construction	Max. 5	FROM SAMPLE
Education	Max. 5	FROM SAMPLE
Financial and insurance	Max. 5	FROM SAMPLE
Human health and social work	Max. 5	FROM SAMPLE
Information and communication	Max. 5	FROM SAMPLE
Manufacturing	Max. 5	FROM SAMPLE
Mining and utilities	Max. 5	FROM SAMPLE
Other services	Max. 5	FROM SAMPLE
Professional, scientific and technical	Max. 5	FROM SAMPLE
Real estate	Max. 5	FROM SAMPLE
Transport and storage	Max. 5	FROM SAMPLE
Wholesale and retail	Max. 5	FROM SAMPLE

MONITORING QUOTA:

TRADE ACROSS UK NATIONS (Q13/2 OR Q20/2)

NO TRADE ACROSS UK NATIONS (NOT SELECTED Q13/2 OR Q20/2)

FOR MAINSTAGE FIELDWORK QUOTAS, SEE SEPARATE EXCEL SHEET

Screening questions

S01a.

Base: All respondents

How many employees does your company currently employ, across all sites in the UK, excluding owners and partners?

NUMERIC RESPONSE, SCREEN OUT IF LESS THAN 10.

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
85	Don't know	EXCLUSIVE	

S01b.**Base: Those who don't know number of employees (S01a/85)**

Is it approximately...?

Interviewer note: Read out

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	1-9	SCREEN OUT	
2	10-49		
3	50-99		
4	100-249		
5	250+		
85	Don't know		

S02.**Base: all respondents**

Which of the following best describes your company?

Interviewer note: Read out

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Mainly seeking to make a profit (e.g. private sector)		
2	A charity or voluntary sector organisation or a social enterprise		SCREEN OUT
3	A local-government financed body		
4	A central government financed body		
87	None of the above (<i>do not read out</i>)		

SCREEN OUT TEXT.

Thank you for your interest in this survey, unfortunately on this occasion you do not qualify for the research.

Questions about the company**INFO1.****Base: all respondents**

We'd like to understand a little about your business, including where you have premises and what your business activities are.

Q01.**Base: all respondents**

What is the main business activity of your company?

Interviewer note: Capture a short description (ideally three words or less) as well as coding below as appropriate, clarify if needed. Please be as specific as possible e.g. coffee shop, rather than hospitality.

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	TEXT RESPONSE	
2	Administrative and Support Service Activities	TEXT RESPONSE	
3	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	TEXT RESPONSE	

4	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	TEXT RESPONSE	
5	Construction	TEXT RESPONSE	
6	Education	TEXT RESPONSE	
7	Financial and Insurance Activities	TEXT RESPONSE	
8	Human Health and Social Work Activities	TEXT RESPONSE	
9	Information and Communication	TEXT RESPONSE	
10	Mining and Utilities	TEXT RESPONSE	
11	Manufacturing	TEXT RESPONSE	
12	Other Service Activities	TEXT RESPONSE	
13	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	TEXT RESPONSE	
14	Real Estate Activities	TEXT RESPONSE	
15	Transport and Storage	TEXT RESPONSE	
16	Wholesale and Retail	TEXT RESPONSE	

Q02.

Base: all respondents

Where do you have...

Interviewer: Read out. Select one option for company headquarters. Please select all that apply for the other columns (stores, production/manufacturing and offices).

MULTI GRID, ORDERED

DP NOTE: SINGLE ANSWER FOR CODE 1 (COMPANY HEADQUARTERS), MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED FOR ALL OTHER ROWS. SCREEN OUT IF SELECT NONE OF THE ABOVE OR OUTSIDE THE UK FOR ALL CODES 1-4 (I.E. NO PREMISES IN UK).

Code	Rows	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Company headquarters	SINGLE RESPONSE ONLY	
2	Stores or showrooms		
3	Production or manufacturing facilities		
4	Offices (e.g. a building used as a place for commercial or professional work, which is not accessible to customers)		

Code	Answer list (columns)	Scripting notes	Routing
1	England		
2	Scotland		
3	Wales		
4	Northern Ireland		
5	Outside the UK		
87	None of the above (<i>do not read out</i>)	EXCLUSIVE	DO NOT SHOW FOR COMPANY HQ (CODE 1)

Q03.

Base: those with premises in more than one country (more than one of 1-5 selected per row at Q02)

Would you describe your business as...?

Interviewer note: Read out. Please note GB refers to England, Scotland and Wales. UK refers to England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	English		
2	Scottish		
3	Welsh		

4	Northern Irish		
5	GB based firm		
6	UK based firm		
80	Other (non-UK) (<i>do not read out</i>)	TEXT RESPONSE	
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)		SCREEN OUT

Q04.

Base: all respondents answering Q03 (excl. Q03/85)

Why do you describe your business as <PULL THROUGH ANSWER FROM Q03>?

OPEN RESPONSE

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)	EXCLUSIVE	

Q05.

Base: all respondents

In which UK nation do you sell most of your goods/services?

Interviewer note: Read out. Please select ONE option.

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	England		
2	Scotland		
3	Wales		
4	Northern Ireland		
87	We do not sell in the UK (<i>do not read out</i>)		
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)		

Q06.

Base: those with premises in more than one UK nation (more than one of 1-4 selected per row at Q02)

In which UK nation are most of your UK employees based?

Interviewer note: Read out

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	England		
2	Scotland		
3	Wales		
4	Northern Ireland		
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)		

Q07.

Base: those with premises in more than UK nation (more than one of 1-4 selected per row at Q02)

In which UK nation would you say the majority of the value of your goods and services is created?

Interviewer note: For example, where are most of your goods manufactured? Or from where are most of your services provided?

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	England		
2	Scotland		
3	Wales		
4	Northern Ireland		
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)		

Q08.**Base: All respondents**

Do you sell goods, services or both?

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Goods		
2	Services		
3	Both goods and services		

Q09.**Base: those who sell both goods and services (Q08/3)**

Approximately what proportion of sales are made up of goods, and what proportion are made up of services?

NUMERIC RESPONSE, 1-99, MUST ADD TO 100

% GOODS:

% SERVICES:

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
85	Don't know	EXCLUSIVE	

Q09a.**Base: those who say don't know at Q09 (Q09/85).**

Do either goods or services make up less than 25% of your sales?

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Yes - Goods	IF SELECTED, TREAT AS SERVICES ONLY BUSINESS	
2	Yes - services	IF SELECTED, TREAT AS GOODS ONLY BUSINESS	
3	No (goods and services both make up more than 25% of sales)	IF SELECTED TREAT AS GOODS AND SERVICES BUSINESS	

Knowledge of OIM**INFO2.****Base: All respondents**

We'd like to ask some questions around organisations involved in regulating and facilitating trade in the UK.

Q10.**Base: All respondents**

How much do you know about the work of the following organisations?

Interviewer: Read out

SINGLE GRID, RANDOMISE ROWS, ORDERED COLUMNS

Code	Rows	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Office for the Internal Market		
2	Competition and Markets Authority		
3	UK Trade Agency		

Code	Answer list (columns)	Scripting notes	Routing
1	A great deal		
2	A fair amount		
3	Just a little		
4	Heard of, know nothing about		
5	Never heard of		

85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)		
----	---------------------------------------	--	--

Q11a.

Base: Those who sell goods (Q08/1 or Q08/3 AND MORE THAN 25% GOODS IN Q09 or Q09a/2,3)

I am going to read out two statements about the trade of goods between UK nations, can you let me know whether you think these statements are true or false. When providing your answers, please set aside any issues to do with the Northern Ireland Protocol.

SINGLE GRID, RANDOMISE ROWS

Interviewer note: Read out

Code	Answer list (columns)	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Individual UK nations are allowed to set rules that favour their own goods ahead of those imported from other UK nations		
2	Individual UK nations can have different regulations on the sale of goods		

Code	Answer list (columns)	Scripting notes	Routing
1	True		
2	False		
3	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)		

Q11b.

Base: Those who sell services (Q08/2 or Q08/3 AND MORE THAN 25% SERVICES IN Q09 or Q09a/1,3)

I am going to read out two statements about the trade of services between UK nations, can you let me know whether you think these statements are true or false.

SINGLE GRID, RANDOMISE ROWS

Interviewer note: Read out

Code	Answer list (columns)	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Individual UK nations are allowed to set rules which favour their own service providers, ahead of service providers from other UK nations		
2	Individual UK nations can have different regulations on the provision of services		

Code	Answer list (columns)	Scripting notes	Routing
1	True		
2	False		
3	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)		

Q12a.

Base: Those who sell goods (Q08/1 or Q08/3 AND MORE THAN 25% GOODS IN Q09 or Q09a/2,3)

I am going to read out two further statements about the trade of goods between UK nations, can you let me know which of these statements you think is true. When providing your answers, please set aside any issues to do with the Northern Ireland Protocol.

SINGLE RESPONSE, RANDOMISE ROWS

Interviewer note: Read out. Only one of these statements can be true.

Code	Rows	Scripting notes	Routing
1	So long as a good meets the regulatory requirements to be sold in the UK nation it is produced in, it can also be sold in other UK		

	nations, even if the local regulations are different		
2	If the UK nations have different regulations governing the sale of goods, then producers need to comply with the rules of the nation they are selling to		
85	Don't know	EXCLUSIVE	

Q12b.

Base: Those who sell services (Q08/2 or Q08/3 AND MORE THAN 25% SERVICES IN Q09 or Q09a/1,3)

I am going to read out two statements about trade of services between UK nations, can you let me know which of these statements you think is true.

SINGLE RESPONSE, RANDOMISE ROWS

Interviewer note: Read out. Only one of these statements can be true.

Code	Rows	Scripting notes	Routing
1	A person who is legally authorised to provide services in one UK nation can provide these services in any other UK nation without further authorisation requirements		
2	A person selling services needs to be authorised in the UK nation they are selling to even if they are already authorised in another UK nation		
85	Don't know	EXCLUSIVE	

Those who sell goods

INFO3.

Base: those who sell goods (Q08/1 or Q08/3 AND MORE THAN 25% GOODS IN Q09 or Q09a/2,3)

We'd now like to ask some questions around your goods sales in the UK.

Q13.

Base: those who sell goods (Q08/1 or Q08/3 AND MORE THAN 25% GOODS IN Q09 or Q09a/2,3)

THOSE WHO IDENTIFY AS A SINGLE UK NATIONALITY (Q03/1-4,80): You mentioned that you would describe yourself as <PULL THROUGH ANSWER FROM Q03>.

THOSE WHO IDENTIFY AS GB OR UK WIDE (Q03/5-6): You mentioned that most of your UK goods sales are in <PULL ANSWER FROM Q05 >.

THOSE WITH PREMISES ONLY IN ONE UK COUNTRY (AT Q02): You mentioned that you only have UK premises in <PULL THROUGH COUNTRY FROM Q02>.

Based, on the last 12 months, are the goods you sell, directly sold...

Interviewer note: Read out. Please select ALL that apply (MULTI CODE).

MULTIPLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

DP NOTE: FOR Q05 PULL THROUGH, PULL THROUGH OTHER TEXT IF Q05/80, IF Q05/85 ONLY SHOW QUESTION TEXT NOT DYNAMIC TEXT AND SHOW CODE 5 BELOW INSTEAD OF CODE 1.

FOR Q03, IF GB/UK-WIDE, PULL THROUGH SHOULD INCLUDE 'A' (A UK BASED FIRM').

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	In <PULL THROUGH COUNTRY SELECTED AT: Q03 IF SELECTED Q03/1-4 or text from Q03/80 OR Q05 IF SELECTED Q03/5-6 OR Q02 IF PREMISES ONLY IN ONE UK COUNTRY>		
2	Elsewhere in the UK		
3	In the Republic of Ireland		
4	Outside the UK and the Republic of Ireland		
5	In one nation only (specify)	TEXT RESPONSE	ONLY SHOW IF Q03/5-6 AND Q05/85

Q14.

Base: those who trade goods with other UK nations (Q13/2)

Within the last 12 months, approximately what proportion of all sales of goods are to customers in each of the following nations...?

Interviewer note: If no sales in a given country, please enter '0'

NUMERIC RESPONSE, %

DP NOTE: MUST ADD TO 100%

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	England	NUMERIC RESPONSE %, 0-100	
2	Scotland	NUMERIC RESPONSE %, 0-100	
3	Wales	NUMERIC RESPONSE %, 0-100	
4	Northern Ireland	NUMERIC RESPONSE %, 0-99	
5	Republic of Ireland	NUMERIC RESPONSE %, 1-100	ONLY SHOW IF Q13/3 SELECTED
6	Outside the UK and the Republic of Ireland	NUMERIC RESPONSE %, 1-100	ONLY SHOW IF Q13/4 SELECTED
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)	EXCLUSIVE	

Q15.

Base: respondents answering Q14 (excl. Q14/85)

Have these proportions changed significantly compared to 2019, that is the last year before the pandemic?

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Yes		
2	No		
85	Don't know		

Q15a.

Base: respondents who say the proportion has changed (Q15/1)

In what way have the proportions changed?

Interviewer note: Read out

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
------	-------------	-----------------	---------

1	Less trade with other UK nations		
2	More trade with other UK nations		
3	Same volume of trade with other UK nations overall but the proportion of sales to different nations have changed		
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)		

Q16.

Base: all respondents answering Q14 (excl. Q14/85)

How easy is it for you to quantify the proportions of goods you sell to different UK nations?

Interviewer note: Read out

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Very easy		
2	Fairly easy		
3	Neither easy / difficult		
4	Fairly difficult		
5	Very difficult		
85	Don't know		

Q17.

Base: all respondents answering Q16 (excl. Q16/85)

What makes it <easy/difficult/neither easy nor difficult: from Q16> for your business to quantify which of your sales are to different UK nations?

OPEN RESPONSE

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
85	Don't know	EXCLUSIVE	

Q18.

Base: those who sell goods (Q08/1 or Q08/3 AND MORE THAN 25% GOODS IN Q09 or Q09a/2,3) and trade in one nation (Q13/1 OR Q13/5 AND NOT SELECTED Q13/2)

What are the reasons for not trading goods with other nations in the UK?

Interviewer note: Capture open answer but also code below if the reason is that trade with other nations in the UK is not appropriate / required.

OPEN RESPONSE

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Not appropriate/no need (E.g. local business)		
85	Don't know	EXCLUSIVE	

Q19a.

Base: all respondents who sell goods (Q08/1 or Q08/3 AND MORE THAN 25% GOODS IN Q09 or Q09a/2,3) AND who have premises in more than one UK nation (select more than one answer per row at Q02)

Do you transfer any of your goods within your company between an office or branch in one UK nation and offices or branches in other UK nations?

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Yes		
2	No		
85	Don't know		

Q19b.**Base: respondents who trade goods between offices/branches in other UK nations (Q19a/1)**

To which UK nations do you transfer your goods?

MULTI RESPONSE, ORDERED

Interviewer note: Please select ALL that apply (MULTI CODE).

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	England		
2	Scotland		
3	Wales		
4	Northern Ireland		
5	Outside UK		
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)		

Those who sell services**INFO4.****Base: those who sell services (Q08/2 or Q08/3 AND MORE THAN 25% SERVICES IN Q09 or Q09a/1,3)**

We'd now like to ask some questions around your services sales in the UK.

Q20.**Base: those who sell services (Q08/2 or Q08/3 AND MORE THAN 25% SERVICES IN Q09 or Q09a/1,3)**

THOSE WHO IDENTIFY AS A SINGLE UK NATIONALITY (Q03/1-4,80): You mentioned that you would describe yourself as <PULL THROUGH ANSWER FROM Q03>.

THOSE WHO IDENTIFY AS GB OR UK WIDE (Q03/5-6): You mentioned that most of your UK services sales are in <PULL ANSWER FROM Q05>.

THOSE WITH PREMISES ONLY IN ONE COUNTRY (AT Q02): You mentioned that you only have UK premises in <PULL THROUGH COUNTRY FROM Q02>.

Based on the last 12 months, are the services you sell, directly sold...

Interviewer note: Read out

MULTIPLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

DP NOTE: FOR Q05 PULL THROUGH, PULL THROUGH OTHER TEXT IF Q05/80, IF Q05/85 ONLY SHOW QUESTION TEXT NOT DYNAMIC TEXT AND SHOW CODE 5 BELOW INSTEAD OF CODE 1.

FOR Q03, IF GB/UK-WIDE, PULL THROUGH SHOULD INCLUDE 'A' (A UK BASED FIRM').

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	In <PULL THROUGH COUNTRY SELECTED AT: Q03 IF SELECTED Q03/1-4 OR TEXT FROM Q03/80 OR Q05 IF SELECTED Q03/5-6 OR Q02 IF PREMISES ONLY IN ONE COUNTRY >		
2	Elsewhere in the UK		
3	In the Republic of Ireland		
4	Outside the UK and the Republic of Ireland		
5	In one UK nation only	TEXT RESPONSE	ONLY SHOW IF Q03/5-6 AND Q05/85

Q21.**Base: those who trade services with other UK nations (Q20/2)**

Within the last 12 months, approximately what proportion of all sales of services are to customers in each of the following nations...?

Interviewer note: If no sales in a given country, please enter '0'

NUMERIC RESPONSE, %

DP NOTE: MUST ADD TO 100%

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	England	NUMERIC RESPONSE %, 0-100	
2	Scotland	NUMERIC RESPONSE %, 0-100	
3	Wales	NUMERIC RESPONSE %, 0-100	
4	Northern Ireland	NUMERIC RESPONSE %, 0-100	
5	Republic of Ireland	NUMERIC RESPONSE %, 1-100	ONLY SHOW IF Q20/3 SELECTED
6	Outside the UK and the Republic of Ireland	NUMERIC RESPONSE %, 1-100	ONLY SHOW IF Q20/4 SELECTED
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)	EXCLUSIVE	

Q22.**Base: respondents answering Q21 excl. D/K (excl. Q21/85)**

Have these proportions changed significantly compared to 2019, that is the last year before the pandemic?

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Yes		
2	No		
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)		

Q22a.**Base: respondents who say the proportion has changed (Q22/1)**

In what way have the proportions changed?

Interviewer note: Read out

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Less trade with other UK nations		
2	More trade with other UK nations		
3	Same volume of trade with other UK nations overall but the proportion of sales to different nations have changed		
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)		

Q23.**Base: all respondents answering Q21 excl. D/K (excl. Q21/85)**

How easy is it for you to quantify the proportions of services you sell to different UK nations?

Interviewer note: Read out

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Very easy		
2	Fairly easy		
3	Neither easy / difficult		
4	Fairly difficult		
5	Very difficult		
85	Don't know		

Q24.

Base: respondents answering Q23 (excl. Q23/85)

What makes it <easy/difficult/neither easy or difficult: pull from Q23> for your business to quantify which of your services sales are to different UK nations?

OPEN RESPONSE

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)	EXCLUSIVE	

Q25.

Base: those who trade services with another UK nation (Q20/2)

Of your services sales between UK nations, approximately what proportion of sales are through the following:

Interviewer note: Read out

NUMERIC RESPONSE, %, MUST ADD TO 100

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Remote sales (e.g. emails/telephone/online)		
2	Consumers travelling between the UK nations to buy your services in person		
3	A joint venture or business you operate in a different UK nation		
4	Employees physically moving between UK nations to sell your services		
80	Other		
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)	EXCLUSIVE	

Q25b.

Base: those who have 1% or more in other (Q25/80>0)

Please can you describe these 'other' type of service sales?

OPEN RESPONSE

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)	EXCLUSIVE	

Q26.

Base: those answering Q25 (excl. Q25/85)

How easy is it for you to quantify the proportions of services you sell through the different categories we just discussed?

Interviewer note: Read out.

Prompt if needed: As a reminder, these are: Remote sales, consumer travel, joint venture and employee travel.

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
------	-------------	-----------------	---------

1	Very easy		
2	Fairly easy		
3	Neither easy / difficult		
4	Fairly difficult		
5	Very difficult		
85	Don't know		

Q27.

Base: those answering Q26 (excl. Q26/85)

What makes it <easy/difficult/neither easy or difficult: pull from Q26> for your business to quantify the proportion of your services sales for each of those categories?

OPEN RESPONSE

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)	EXCLUSIVE	

Q28.

Base: those who don't trade services with other UK nations (those who do not select Q20/2)

What are the reasons for not trading services with other nations within the UK?

Interviewer note: Capture open answer but also code below if the reason is that trade with other UK nations is not appropriate / required

OPEN RESPONSE

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Not appropriate/no need (E.g. local business)		
85	Don't know	EXCLUSIVE	

Q28a.

Base: those who don't trade services with other UK nations (those who do not select Q20/2)

You mentioned that you do not trade services with other nations within the UK, are any of your sales to people who travel from other UK nations?

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Yes		
2	No		
85	Don't know	EXCLUSIVE	

Q28b.

Base: those with consumers from other UK nations (those who select Q28a/1)

What proportion of your sales of services are to consumers from other UK nations other than your own?

NUMERIC RESPONSE %, MIN. OF 1, MAX 100

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)	EXCLUSIVE	

Ease of trading

INFO5.

Base: those who sell goods and/or services to the rest of the UK (Q13/2 or Q20/2).

We'd now like to ask some questions around the ease of trading between UK nations.

Q29a.

Base: those who sell goods to the rest of the UK (Q13/2).

Thinking about trade within the UK, how easy is it to sell goods between UK nations?

Interviewer note: Read out

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Very easy		
2	Fairly easy		
3	Neither easy or difficult		
4	Fairly difficult		
5	Very difficult		
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)		

Q30a.

Base: those who said it is more difficult or easier (Q29a/1,2,4 or 5)

What makes it <easy/difficult: pull from Q29a> to sell goods between UK nations?

OPEN RESPONSE

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)	EXCLUSIVE	

Q29b.

Base: those who sell services to the rest of the UK (Q20/2).

Thinking about trade within the UK, how easy is it to sell services between UK nations?

Interviewer note: Read out

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Very easy		
2	Fairly easy		
3	Neither easy or difficult		
4	Fairly difficult		
5	Very difficult		
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)		

Q30b.

Base: those who said it is more difficult or easier (Q29b/1,2,4 or 5)

What makes it <easy/difficult: pull from Q29b> to sell services between UK nations?

OPEN RESPONSE

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)	EXCLUSIVE	

Q31.**Base: those who sell goods and/or services to the rest of the UK (Q13/2 or Q20/2).**

Thinking about trade within the UK, are you aware of any differences in regulation between UK nations that affect the sales of your <goods/services/good and services: pull from Q08>? When providing your answers can you set aside any issues to do with the Northern Ireland Protocol.

SINGLE RESPONSE

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Yes		
2	No		
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)	EXCLUSIVE	

Q31a.**Base: respondents those think there is a difference in regulation between UK nations (Q31/1).**

In a few words would you be able to explain what these differences are?

OPEN RESPONSE

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)	EXCLUSIVE	

Q32.**Base: those who sell goods and/or services to the rest of the UK (Q13/2 or Q20/2).**

Are you aware of any planned changes in regulation that will create differences between UK nations that could affect the sales of your <goods/services/good and services: pull from Q08>?

SINGLE RESPONSE

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Yes		
2	No		
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)	EXCLUSIVE	

Q32a.**Base: those who are aware of planned changes in regulation (Q32/1).**

In a few words would you be able to explain what these differences are?

OPEN RESPONSE

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)	EXCLUSIVE	

Turnover

We'd like now like to understand a little about how your business has performed over the last twelve months.

Q33.**Base: those who trade goods between UK nations (Q13/2)**

Has your trade in goods between UK nations increased or decreased in the last 12 months?

Interviewer note: Read out

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
6	Increased		
3	Stayed about the same		
7	Decreased		
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)		

Q33a.

Base: those whose trade in goods between UK nations has increased/decreased

Interviewer note: Read out

By what proportion has your trade in goods between UK nations <increased/decreased: pull from Q33>? An estimate is fine

NUMERIC RESPONSE %, MIN. 1, NO MAX.

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)	EXCLUSIVE	

Q34.

Base: all respondents who traded goods with other UK nations excl. DK (Q33/1-5)

Why do you say trade in goods between UK nations has <INSERT RESPONSE FROM Q33>?

OPEN RESPONSE

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)	EXCLUSIVE	

Q35.

Base: those who trade services between UK nations (Q20/2)

Has your trade in services between UK nations increased or decreased in the last 12 months?

Interviewer note: Read out

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
6	Increased		
3	Stayed about the same		
7	Decreased		
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)		

Q35a.

Base: those whose trade in services between UK nations has increased/decreased

Interviewer note: Read out

By what proportion has your trade in goods between UK nations <increased/decreased: pull from Q33>? An estimate is fine

NUMERIC RESPONSE %, MIN. 1, NO MAX.

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)	EXCLUSIVE	

Q36.

Base: respondents who traded services with other UK nations excl DK (excl. Q35/1-5)

Why do you say trade in services between UK nations has <INSERT RESPONSE FROM Q35>?

OPEN RESPONSE

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)	EXCLUSIVE	

Q37.

Base: all respondents answering Q33 or Q35

Is this trend different from your sales performance overall?

Interviewer note: For example, if trade to other UK nations has declined a lot, have overall sales also declined a lot

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Yes		
2	No		
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)		

Q38.

Base: all respondents

In the last twelve months, has your turnover...

Interviewer note: Read out

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Increased a lot		
2	Increased a little		
3	Stayed about the same		
4	Decreased a little		
5	Decreased a lot		
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)		

Q39.

Base: those whose turnover has increased/decreased (Q38/1,2,4,5)

In your view, what are the main reasons for the <increase/decrease: pull from Q38> in turnover?

Interviewer note: Do not read out, code as appropriate. Please select ALL that apply (MULTI CODE).

MULTI RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	COVID-19 pandemic		
2	Brexit		
3	Supply chain problems		
4	Distribution issues		
80	Other (please specify)	TEXT RESPONSE	
85	Don't know	EXCLUSIVE	

Q40.

Base: all respondents

And lastly, what was the approximate total annual turnover of your company in the last financial year (2020/2021).

Interviewer note: Allow unprompted answer. Read out bands if required. Assure confidentiality.

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Up to £50,000		

2	£50,001-£100,000		
3	£100,001-£250,000		
4	£250,001-£500,000		
5	£500,001-£1,000,000		
6	£1,000,001-£2,000,000		
7	£2,000,001-£5,000,000		
8	£5,000,001-£10,000,000		
9	£10,000,001-£250,000,000		
10	Over £25,000,000 (£25m)		
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)		
86	Prefer not to say (<i>do not read out</i>)		

C01.

Base: all respondents

Would it be OK if DJS Research re-contacted you if we have a need to further clarify any of the responses you have given in this survey today?

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Yes (VERIFY CONTACT DETAILS)	-	
2	No	-	
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)	-	

C02.

Base: all respondents

The CMA may be conducting further research on this topic. Would you be willing to be re-contacted for the purposes of further research or to discuss any further views you may have on trade across UK nations?

SINGLE RESPONSE, ORDERED

Code	Answer list	Scripting notes	Routing
1	Yes (VERIFY CONTACT DETAILS)	-	
2	No	-	
85	Don't know (<i>do not read out</i>)	-	

PILOT ONLY: SHOW OBSERVATIONS BOX AT THE END FOR ANY INTERVIEWER OBSERVATIONS

Annex 2: Survey data tables

The data tables are set out in the [Excel file](#).