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HM Revenue and Customs

Regional Trade Statistics

Fourth Quarter 2016

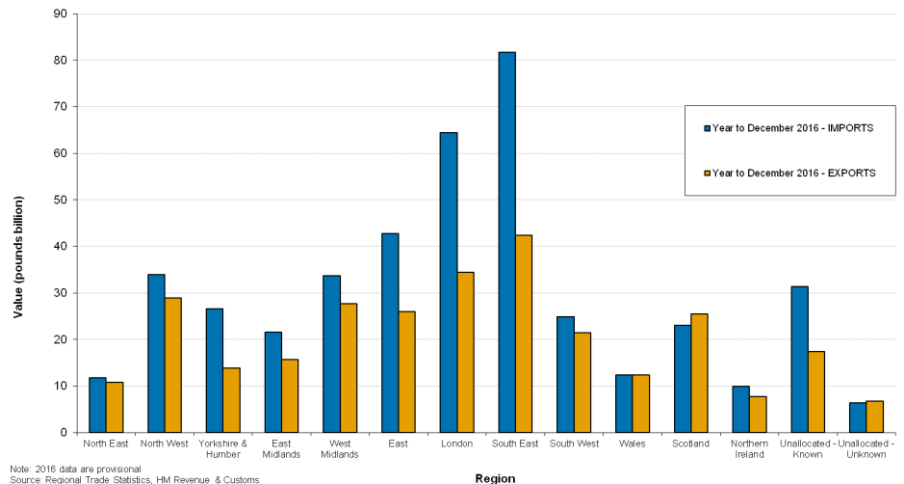
Summary

In the year to December 2016, the value of UK trade in goods exports increased by 5.6 per cent compared with the same period last year. Similarly, imports increased by 7.6 per cent.

On a regional basis

- Of the four UK countries, only Scotland saw a decrease in the value of exports and only Wales saw a decrease in the value of imports.
- There was an increase in annual export value for all English regions except the North East and Yorkshire & the Humber.
- There was an increase in annual import value for the all English regions.

Figure 1: UK Imports and Exports by Region, Year to December 2016



Overview - Exports

The total annual value of UK exports increased by 5.6 per cent to £291 billion in the year ending December 2016 compared with the same period the previous year.

Figure 2: UK Exports by Region, 2014 Q1 – 2016 Q4

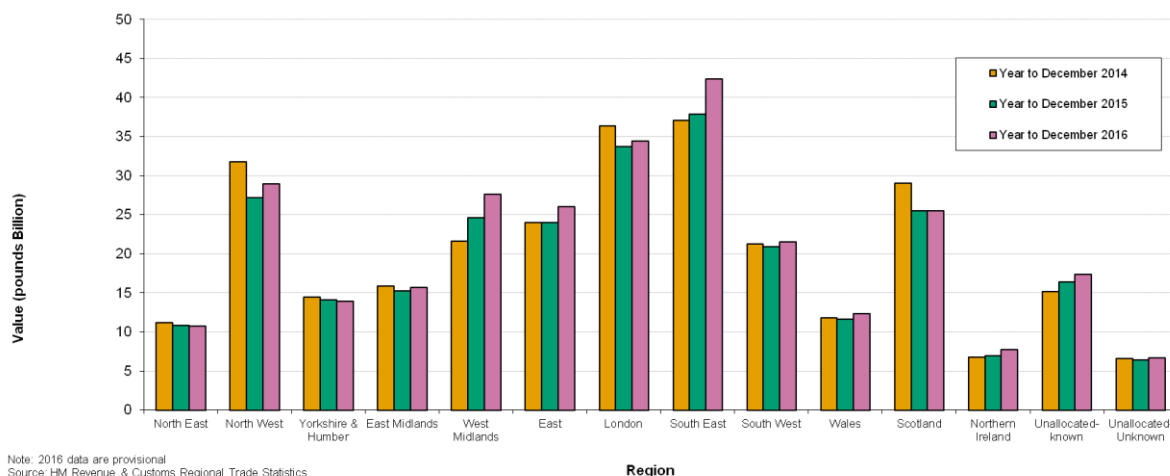


Figure 2 shows the total value of UK exports by region for the three annual periods ending December 2014, December 2015 and December 2016.

When comparing the annual period ending December 2016 with the annual period ending December 2015.

- Value of exports from Scotland decreased negligibly (less than 0.1 per cent) but England, Wales and Northern Ireland increased during the year.
- Seven of the nine English regions experienced increases in the value of exports, just the North East and Yorkshire & the Humber saw decreases.

When comparing the annual period ending December 2014 with year ending December 2016, there was an increase of UK exports from £283 billion to £291 billion. This is an increase of £7.7 billion or 2.7 per cent.

- Value of exports from England, Wales and Northern Ireland increased during this period by 3.5 per cent, 4.2 per cent and 14.2 per cent respectively. There was a decrease of 12.4 per cent in exports from Scotland.
- Value of exports from four English regions saw an increase; the West Midlands, the East, the South East and the South West. All the others saw a decrease.

Figure 3: UK Exports by country / region, year ending Q4 2016 – percentage of value

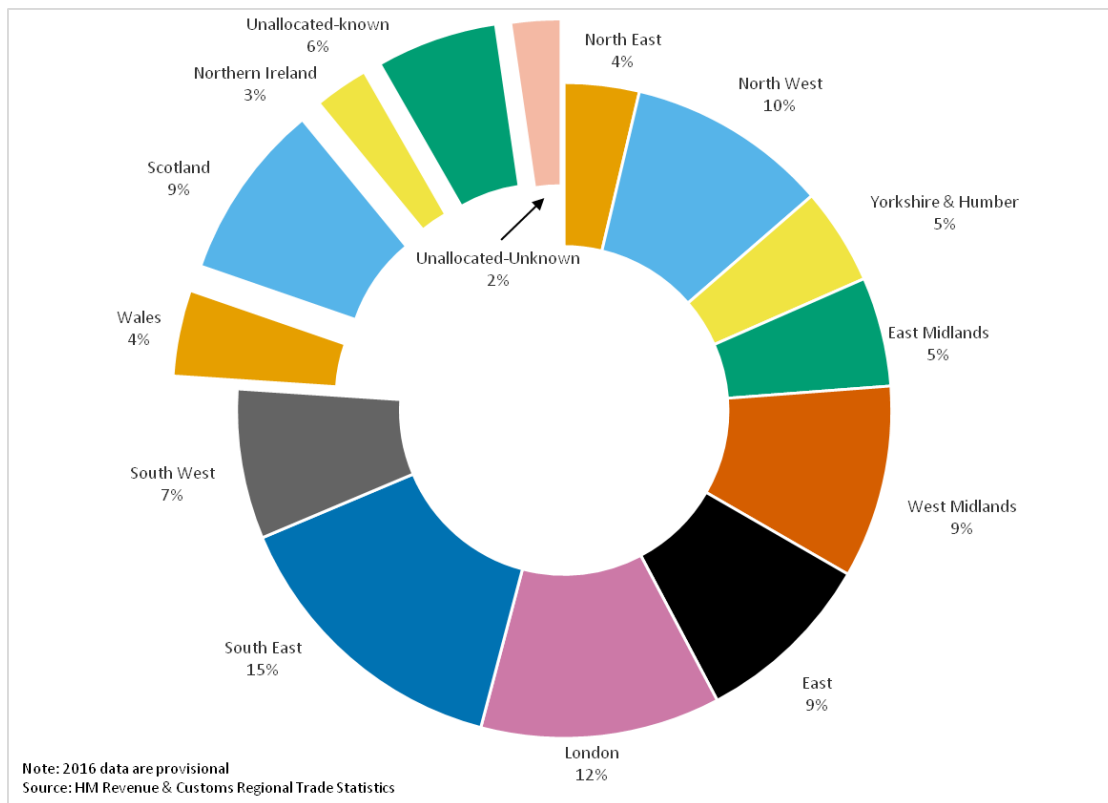


Figure 3 shows the breakdown by region of UK exports for the 12 month period ending December 2016.

- UK exports were dominated by those from England. They accounted for 76 per cent of value.
- Within the English regions; South East, London and North West accounted for the greatest shares with 15, 12 and 10 per cent of UK exports respectively.
- North East had the lowest share in the English regions of 3.7 per cent.
- Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland accounted for 2.7, 4.2 and 8.8 per cent of exports respectively.

Exporters Business Count

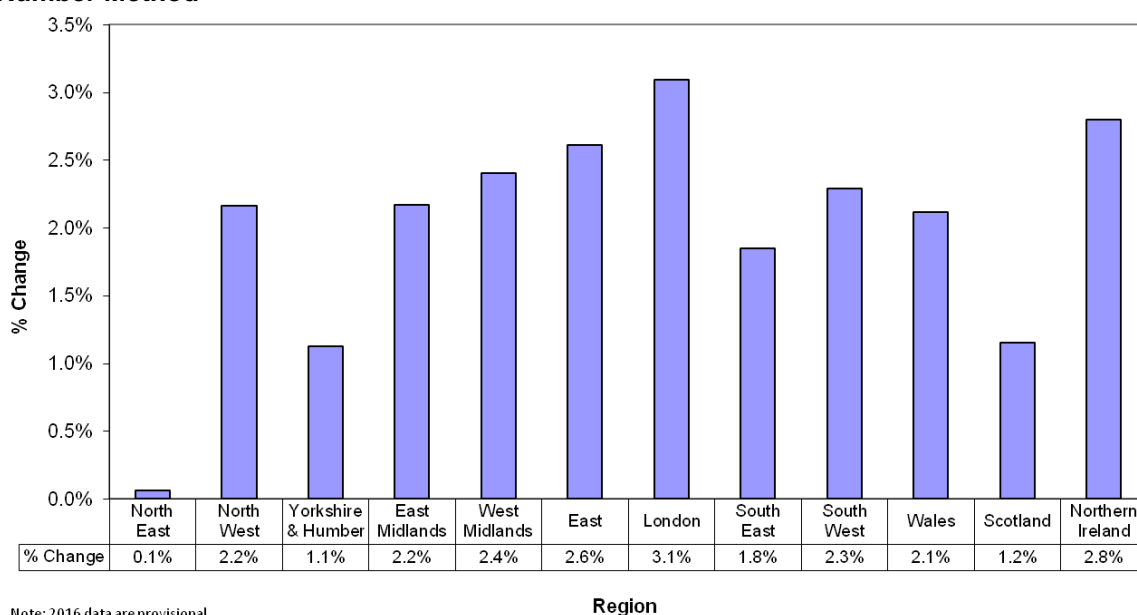
The business count is derived from trade declarations and is a count of all VAT Registered businesses importing and exporting. Where businesses have branches in multiple regions, there are two ways of deriving the count:

- **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 business 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 analyse results from both methods in this commentary. A quarter-on-quarter comparison enables us to measure seasonal changes of business counts.

For the UK, the number of exporting businesses increased by 2.5 per cent between quarter 4 2015 and quarter 4 2016, from 106,100 to 108,800.

Figure 4: Percentage Change in Number of Exporters between Q4 2015 and Q4 2016 - Whole Number Method



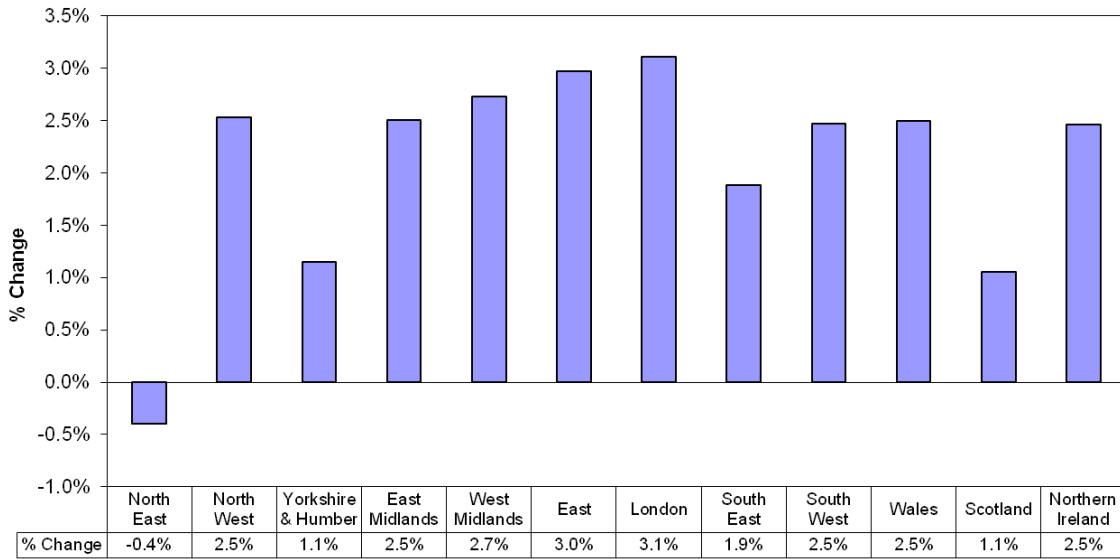
Note: 2016 data are provisional
Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Figure 4 shows that under the whole number method:

- The number of active exporters increased for all UK countries and for all English regions.

- London experienced the largest percentage rise in exporting businesses, a rise of 3.1 per cent.
- North East saw the smallest percentage rise, 0.1 per cent.

Figure 5: Percentage Change in Number of Exporters between Q4 2015 and Q4 2016 - Proportion Method



Note: 2016 data are provisional
Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Region

Figure 5 shows that under the proportion method:

- The number of active exporters increased for all UK countries and for all English regions except North East.
- London experienced the largest percentage rise in exporting businesses, a rise of 3.1 per cent.
- North East saw a percentage decrease of 0.4 per cent.

Overview – Imports

The total annual value of UK imports increased by 7.6 per cent to £424 billion in the year ending December 2016 compared with the same period the previous year.

Figure 6: UK Imports by Region, 2014 Q1 – 2016 Q4

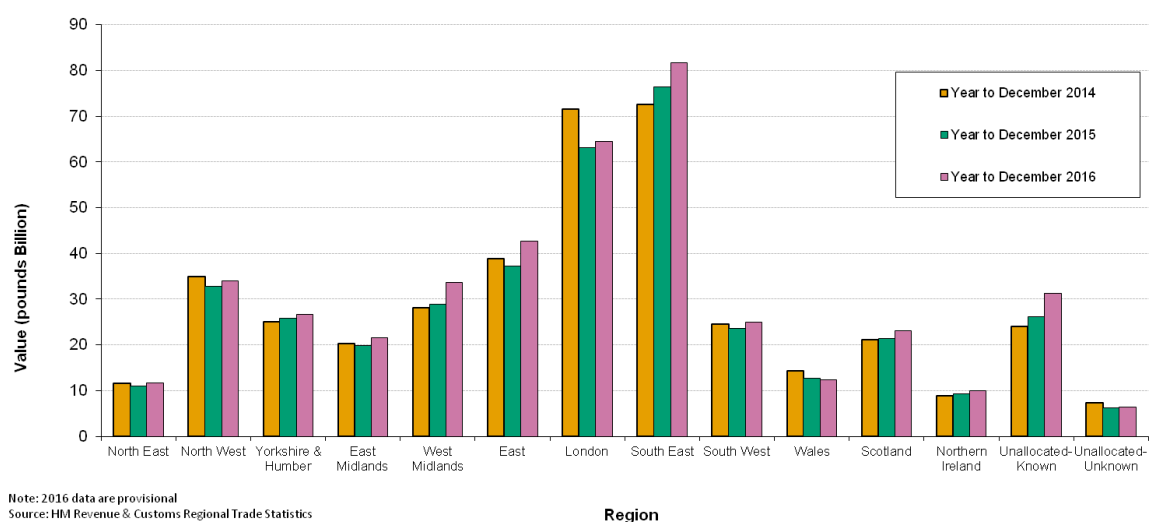


Figure 6 shows the total value of UK imports by region for the three annual periods ending December 2014, December 2015 and December 2016.

When comparing the annual period ending December 2016 with the annual period ending December 2015

- There was a rise in import value during the year for England, Scotland and Northern Ireland but a decrease for Wales.
- Among the English regions, there were increases for all English regions.

When comparing the annual period ending December 2014 with year ending December 2016, there was an increase of annual UK imports from £403 billion to £424 billion. This was an increase of £21 billion or 5.2 per cent.

- Imports into England, Scotland and Northern Ireland increased during this period by 4.2 per cent, 8.9 per cent and 12 per cent respectively. However, there was a decrease of 14 per cent in imports into Wales.
- Two English regions experienced a decrease; the North West and London. All the others saw an increase.

Figure 7: UK Imports by country / region, year ending Q4 2016 – percentage of value

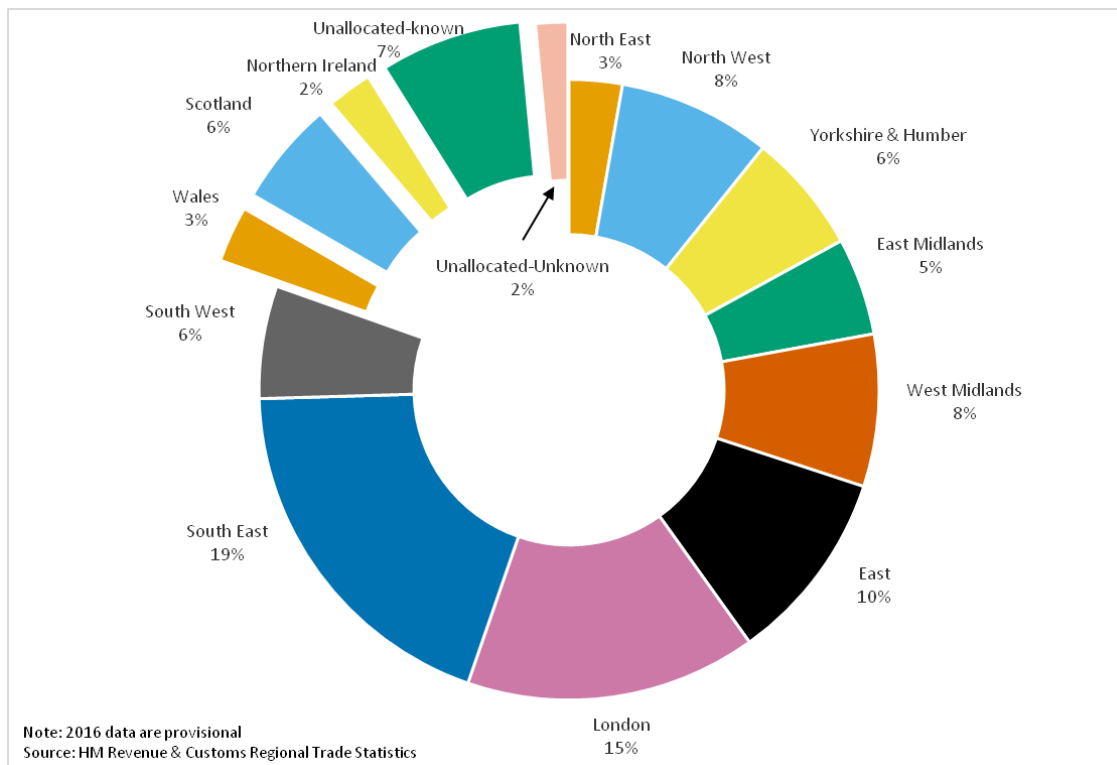


Figure 7 shows the breakdown by region of UK imports for the 12 month period ending December 2016.

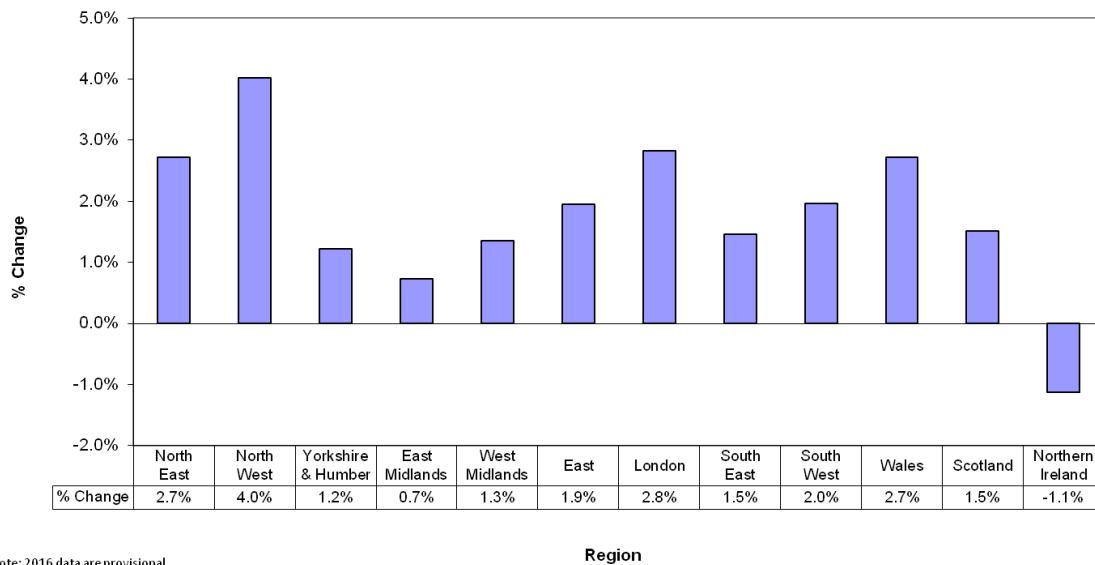
- UK imports were dominated by those to England. They accounted for 80 per cent of value.
- Within the English regions; South East, London and the East accounted for the greatest shares with 19, 15 and 10 per cent of UK imports respectively.
- North East had the smallest share of England’s imports. It accounted for 2.8 per cent of UK imports.
- Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland accounted for 2.3, 2.9 and 5.4 per cent of imports respectively.

Importers Business Count

Similar to the exporters count, two ways are used to derive the count especially when dealing with businesses which have branches in multiple regions, the whole number method and the proportion method.

For the UK, the number of importing businesses increased by 2.1 per cent between quarter 4 2015 and quarter 4 2016, from 161,800 to 165,300.

Figure 8: Percentage Change in Number of Importers between Q4 2015 and Q4 2016 – Whole Number Method

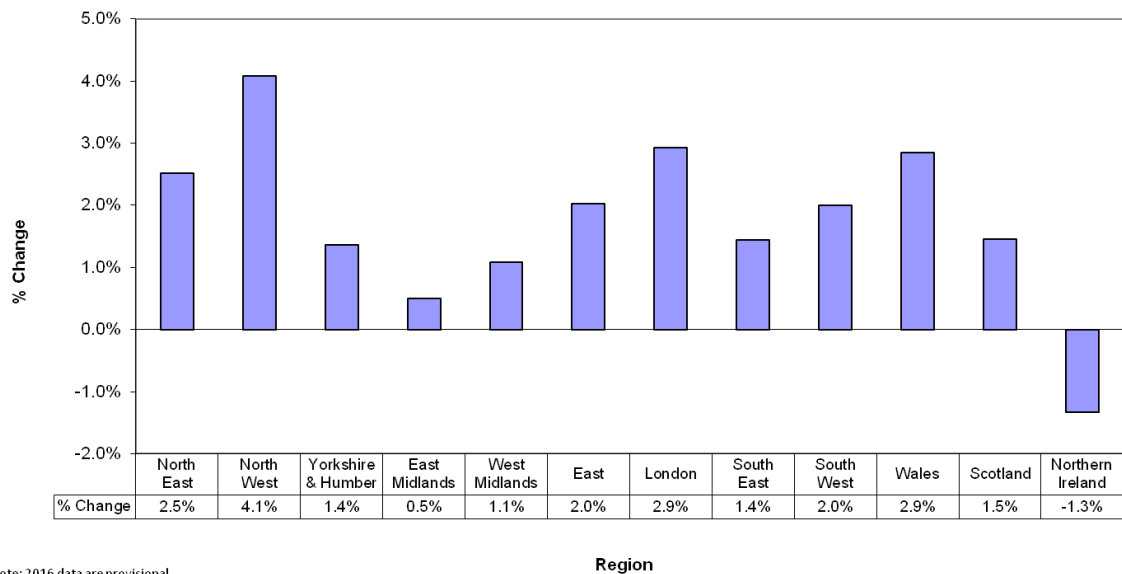


Note: 2016 data are provisional
Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Figure 8 shows that under the whole number method

- The number of active importers increased in all countries of the UK except Northern Ireland.
- The number of active importers increased in all English regions.
- The North West saw the largest percentage increase, 4.0 per cent.
- Northern Ireland saw a decrease of 1.1 per cent

Figure 9: Percentage Change in Number of Importers between Q4 2015 and Q4 2016 – Proportion Method



Note: 2016 data are provisional
 Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Figure 9 shows that under the proportion method

- The number of active importers increased in all countries of the UK except Northern Ireland.
- The number of active importers increased in all English regions.
- The North West saw the largest percentage increase, 4.1 per cent.
- Northern Ireland saw a decrease of 1.3 per cent.

Annual Overview

Exports from England

Partner country analysis

Table 1: England - Top five export partners, year ending December 2016

	Country	Year ending December 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending December 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from December 2015	% Total Exports in year ending December 2016
Top 5	USA	35,751.5	34,888.1	2.5	16.2
	Germany	23,260.3	21,168.2	9.9	10.5
	France	14,044.0	12,696.2	10.6	6.4
	Netherlands	13,367.9	11,696.1	14.3	6.0
	Irish Republic	11,698.8	10,938.4	7.0	5.3
	Others	122,999.7	117,114.3	5.0	55.6
	Total EU	106,859.4	97,612.2	9.5	48.3
	Total Non-EU	114,262.8	110,889.1	3.0	51.7
	Grand Total	221,122.2	208,501.3	6.1	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Value of exports from England increased by 6.1 per cent during the year ending December 2016 compared with the previous year. This was compared with an increase of 5.6 per cent for the UK as a whole.

England's exports to the EU increased by 9.5 per cent during the last year, while exports to non-EU countries increased by 3.0 per cent. The market share for non-EU exports was 52 per cent, a decrease of two percentage points from the previous year.

- All of the top five export partners saw an increase in value over the last 12 months.
- The largest value increase in export trade was to Germany (up £2.1 billion, 9.9 per cent) followed by Netherlands (up £1.7 billion, 14 per cent).
- The largest value decrease in exports was to India (down £520 million, 17 per cent) followed by South Korea (down £510 million, 14 per cent).

Commodity analysis

Table 2: England - Top five commodities for export, year ending December 2016

SITC section	Description	Year ending December 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending December 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from December 2015	% Total Exports in year ending December 2016
7	Machinery & transport equipment	100,957.4	89,848.6	12.4	45.7
5	Chemicals & related products	36,549.2	37,526.6	-2.6	16.5
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	35,341.0	32,844.7	7.6	16.0
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	19,947.7	19,835.1	0.6	9.0
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	10,329.0	11,400.0	-9.4	4.7
	Other SITCs	17,997.9	17,046.3	5.6	8.1
	Grand Total	221,122.2	208,501.3	6.1	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

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

- 'Machinery & transport equipment' continued to dominate exports from England; its share of England's exports was 46 per cent.
- Seven SITC sections increased. The largest increases were 'Machinery & transport equipment' (up £11 billion, 12.4 per cent), and 'Miscellaneous manufactured articles' (up £2.5 billion, 7.6 per cent).
- The largest value decreases were for 'Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials' (down £1.1 billion, 9.4 per cent) and 'Chemicals & related products' (down £977 million, 2.6 per cent).

At the more detailed commodity classification SITC division level, 17 of the 66 SITC divisions decreased in export value during the year.

- The largest reductions were in divisions 'Organic Chemicals' (down £1.4 billion, 19 per cent) and 'Petroleum, petroleum products & related materials' (down £0.7 billion, 7.8 per cent).
- The largest increases were in divisions 'Road Vehicles' (up £5.0 billion, 16 per cent) and 'Other Transport Equipment' (up £2.5 billion, 28 per cent).

Imports into England

Partner country analysis

Table 3: England - Top five import partners, year ending December 2016

	Country	Year ending December 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending December 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from December 2015	% Total Imports in year ending December 2016
Top 5	Germany	54,420.4	51,269.9	6.1	15.9
	China	33,556.7	30,345.6	10.6	9.8
	Netherlands	27,919.8	25,856.8	8.0	8.2
	USA	27,320.0	24,467.9	11.7	8.0
	France	20,347.2	19,627.1	3.7	6.0
	Others	177,758.4	167,291.1	6.3	52.1
	Total EU	194,817.7	179,652.1	8.4	57.1
	Total Non-EU	146,504.7	139,206.4	5.2	42.9
	Grand Total	341,322.4	318,858.5	7.0	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Imports into England increased by 7.0 per cent during the year ending December 2016; this compared with a 7.6 per cent increase in imports to the UK as a whole.

- Non-EU partner countries accounted for 43 per cent of England's imports during the year; a decrease from 44 per cent the previous year.
- Germany remained the top import partner for England by a wide margin. For the latest annual period it accounted for 16 per cent of all imports into England, a decrease of less than one percentage point compared with the previous year.
- Trade with all the top five import partners increased compared with the previous year.
- The largest value increases were for imports from China (up £3.2 billion, 11 per cent) followed by Germany (up £3.2 billion, 6.1 per cent).
- The largest value decreases were for imports from Norway (down £1.4 billion, 16 per cent) followed by Qatar (down £0.5 billion, 23 per cent).

Commodity analysis

Table 4: England - Top five commodities imported, year ending December 2016

SITC section	Description	Year ending December 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending December 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from December 2015	% Total Imports in year ending December 2016
7	Machinery & transport equipment	143,649.3	127,814.4	12.4	42.1
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	58,289.1	53,297.5	9.4	17.1
5	Chemicals & related products	39,311.1	37,563.3	4.7	11.5
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	37,091.0	33,948.3	9.3	10.9
0	Food & live animals	27,764.9	26,060.4	6.5	8.1
	Other SITCs	35,216.9	40,174.6	-12.3	10.3
	Grand Total	341,322.4	318,858.5	7.0	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

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

- 'Machinery & transport equipment' continued to dominate England's imports, accounting for 42 per cent of total import value, an increase from 40 per cent the previous year.
- The largest value increases at SITC section level were in 'Machinery & transport equipment' (up £15.8 billion, 12 per cent) and 'Miscellaneous manufactured articles' (up £4.9 billion, 9.4 per cent).
- The only value decrease at SITC section level was in 'Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials' (down £5.5 billion, 21 per cent).

At the more detailed commodity classification SITC division level, 17 of the 66 SITC divisions decreased in import value over the 12 months.

- The largest reductions were in divisions 'Petroleum, petroleum products & related materials' (down £4.3 billion, 21 per cent) and 'Gas, natural & manufactured' (down £0.6 billion, 13 per cent).
- The largest increases were in divisions 'Road vehicles' (up £6.8 billion, 15 per cent) and 'Other Transport Equipment' (up £2.9 billion, 34 per cent).

Exports from Wales

Partner country analysis – Exports from Wales

Table 5: Wales - Top five export partners, year ending December 2016

	Country	Year ending December 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending December 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from December 2015	% Total Exports in year ending December 2016
Top 5	Germany	2,925.4	2,885.4	1.4	23.7
	France	1,974.4	1,593.9	23.9	16.0
	USA	1,630.6	1,690.7	-3.6	13.2
	Irish Republic	843.2	886.7	-4.9	6.8
	Netherlands	612.9	602.2	1.8	5.0
	Others	4,350.6	3,953.4	10.0	35.3
	Total EU	8,257.5	7,743.9	6.6	66.9
	Total Non-EU	4,079.7	3,868.3	5.5	33.1
	Grand Total	12,337.1	11,612.2	6.2	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Export values from Wales increased by 6.2 per cent during the year ending December 2016.

- Exports from Wales to the EU increased by 6.6 per cent during the last year, while exports to non-EU countries increased by 5.5 per cent. EU partner countries dominate the export market from Wales, receiving 67 per cent of goods exported. This was a slight increase of less than one percentage point compared with the previous year.
- Germany was the top export partner. It accounted for 24 per cent of exports from Wales for the year ending December 2016, a decrease from 25 per cent for the previous year.
- Three of the top five export partners saw an increase in value over the last 12 months. USA and Irish Republic were the exceptions.
- The partner countries where export values increased most during the year were France (up £381 million, 24 per cent) and Canada (up £115 million, 56 per cent).
- The partner countries with the largest value decreases in exports over the year were the USA (down £60 million, 3.6 per cent) followed by Irish Republic (down £43 million, 4.9 per cent).

Commodity analysis

Table 6: Wales - Top five commodities for export, year ending December 2016

SITC section	Description	Year ending December 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending December 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from December 2015	% Total Exports in year ending December 2016
7	Machinery & transport equipment	5,567.2	4,788.9	16.3	45.1
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1,912.7	2,185.2	-12.5	15.5
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	1,490.0	1,535.1	-2.9	12.1
5	Chemicals & related products	1,471.8	1,353.9	8.7	11.9
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,206.2	1,132.9	6.5	9.8
	Other SITCs	689.2	616.2	11.8	5.6
	Grand Total	12,337.1	11,612.2	6.2	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

The value of exports from Wales increased during the year for three of the top five commodities.

- Exports from Wales continued to be dominated by 'Machinery & transport equipment' which made up 45 per cent of the trade.
- The SITC sections with the largest value increases were 'Machinery & transport equipment' (up £778 million, 16 per cent) and 'Chemicals & related products' (up £118 million, 8.7 per cent).
- The largest value decreases were for 'Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material' (down £272 million, 12 per cent) and 'Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials' (down £45 million, 2.9 per cent).

At the more detailed commodity classification SITC division level, 22 of the 66 SITC divisions decreased in export value over the year.

- The largest reductions were in divisions 'Iron & Steel' (down £344 million, 44 per cent) and 'Electric current' (down £42 million, 68 per cent).
- The largest increases were in divisions 'Other transport equipment' (up £570 million, 20 per cent) and 'Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)' (up £104 million, 24 per cent).

Imports into Wales

Partner country analysis

Table 7: Wales - Top five import partners, year ending December 2016

	Country	Year ending December 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending December 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from December 2015	% Total Imports in year ending December 2016
Top 5	Germany	1,393.6	1,641.3	-15.1	11.2
	USA	1,311.1	1,295.5	1.2	10.1
	China	969.9	1,004.6	-3.4	7.8
	Netherlands	856.4	681.3	25.7	6.9
	France	798.0	810.7	-1.6	6.4
	Others	7,089.4	7,338.8	-3.4	57.1
	Total EU	6,012.1	6,156.2	-2.3	48.4
	Total Non-EU	6,406.3	6,616.0	-3.2	51.6
	Grand Total	12,418.4	12,772.2	-2.8	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Imports to Wales decreased in value by 2.8 per cent during the year ending December 2016.

- There was a reduction in value of goods coming into Wales from both EU and non-EU.
- Of the top five imports partners, three saw a decrease in value compared with the previous year. The exceptions were USA and Netherlands.
- Germany was the largest import partner for Wales. Despite seeing a 15 per cent decrease over the year, it still accounted for 11 per cent of imports into Wales, a decrease from 13 per cent of the previous year.
- The largest increases in imports were from Netherlands (up £175 million, 26 per cent) followed by Libya (up £132 million, an increase of more than 300 per cent).
- The largest decreases in imports were from Algeria (down £589 million, 59 per cent) and Belgium (down £312 million, 41 per cent).

Commodity analysis

Table 8: Wales - Top five commodities imported, year ending December 2016

SITC section	Description	Year ending December 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending December 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from December 2015	% Total Imports in year ending December 2016
7	Machinery & transport equipment	4,153.2	4,268.6	-2.7	33.4
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	2,168.8	2,475.3	-12.4	17.5
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1,660.7	1,682.5	-1.3	13.4
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,589.4	1,507.8	5.4	12.8
5	Chemicals & related products	1,326.9	1,293.0	2.6	10.7
	Other SITCs	1,519.4	1,545.1	-1.7	12.2
	All SITCs	12,418.4	12,772.2	-2.8	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

The value of imports to Wales decreased during the year for three of the top five commodities.

- 'Machinery & transport equipment' remained the largest SITC section accounting for 33 per cent of all imports into Wales. This was an increase of less than 0.1 percentage points compared to the previous year.
- The largest value increases were for 'Miscellaneous manufactured articles' (up £82 million, 5.4 per cent) followed by 'Chemicals & related products' (up £34 million, 2.6 per cent).
- The largest value decreases at SITC section level were for 'Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials' (down £306 million, 12 per cent) followed by 'Machinery & transport equipment' (down £115 million, 2.7 per cent).

At the more detailed commodity classification SITC division, 21 of the 66 SITC divisions decreased in import value during the year.

- The largest reductions were in divisions 'Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)' (down £474 million, 36 per cent) and 'Petroleum, petroleum products & related materials' (down £291 million, 13 per cent).
- The largest increases were in divisions 'Other transport equipment' (up £223 million, 40 per cent) and 'Office machines & adp machines' (up £55 million, 22 per cent).

Exports from Scotland

Partner country analysis

Table 9: Scotland - Top five export partners, year ending December 2016

	Country	Year ending December 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending December 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from December 2015	% Total Exports in year ending December 2016
Top 5	USA	3,689.9	3,288.9	12.2	14.5
	Netherlands	3,004.8	3,297.7	-8.9	11.8
	Germany	2,359.2	3,062.7	-23.0	9.3
	France	1,349.0	1,496.9	-9.9	5.3
	China	1,235.2	702.8	75.7	4.9
	Others	13,828.7	13,631.2	1.4	54.3
	Total EU	11,639.3	13,115.8	-11.3	45.7
	Total Non-EU	13,827.5	12,364.4	11.8	54.3
	Grand Total	25,466.8	25,480.2	-0.1	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Exports from Scotland decreased in value by 0.1 per cent during the year ending December 2016.

- Scotland's exports to the EU decreased by 11 per cent during the last year, while exports to non-EU countries increased by 12 per cent. Non-EU partner countries dominated the export market in Scotland accounting for 54 per cent of all exports, an increase from 49 per cent the previous year.
- USA remained Scotland's largest export partner.
- Exports to three of Scotland's top five partners decreased in value during the year with the USA and China being the exception.
- The largest value increases among Scotland's exports were in goods going to China (up £532 million, 76 per cent) and the USA (up £401 million, 12 per cent).
- The largest value decreases among Scotland's exports were in goods going to Germany (down £703 million, 23 per cent) and the Irish Republic (down £620 million, 37 per cent).

Commodity analysis

Table 10: Scotland - Top five commodities for export, year ending December 2016

SITC section	Description	Year ending December 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending December 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from December 2015	% Total Exports in year ending December 2016
7	Machinery & transport equipment	7,539.9	7,031.8	7.2	29.6
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	5,579.7	6,824.7	-18.2	21.9
1	Beverages & tobacco	3,242.1	3,049.1	6.3	12.7
5	Chemicals & related products	3,229.5	2,925.1	10.4	12.7
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	2,021.7	2,123.2	-4.8	7.9
	Other SITCs	3,853.8	3,526.4	9.3	15.1
	Grand Total	25,466.8	25,480.2	-0.1	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

The value of exports from Scotland decreased during the year for two of the top five commodities.

- 'Machinery & transport equipment' continued to dominate exports from Scotland accounting for 30 per cent of all exports from Scotland.
- The largest value increases at SITC section level were for 'Machinery & transport equipment' (up £508 million, 7.2 per cent) and 'Chemicals & related products' (up £304 million, 10.4 per cent).
- The largest value decreases at SITC section were in 'Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials' (down £1.2 billion, 18 per cent) followed by 'Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material' (down £101 million, 4.8 per cent).

At the more detailed commodity classification SITC division, 24 of the 66 SITC divisions decreased in export value during the year.

- The largest reductions were in divisions 'Petroleum, petroleum products & related materials' (down £816 million, 13 per cent) and 'Gas, natural & manufactured' (down £426 million, 58 per cent).
- The largest increases were in divisions 'Other transport equipment' (up £439 million, 57 per cent) and 'Power generating machinery & equipment' (up £321 million, 15 per cent).

Imports into Scotland

Partner country analysis

Table 11: Scotland - Top five import partners, year ending December 2016

	Country	Year ending December 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending December 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from December 2015	% Total Imports in year ending December 2016
Top 5	Norway	2,612.1	2,948.8	-11.4	11.3
	USA	2,478.3	2,276.4	8.9	10.8
	China	2,450.4	2,149.3	14.0	10.6
	Germany	1,780.3	1,702.5	4.6	7.7
	Netherlands	1,390.7	1,135.4	22.5	6.0
	Others	12,325.5	11,144.0	10.6	53.5
	Total EU	9,075.4	8,216.5	10.5	39.4
	Total Non-EU	13,961.9	13,139.8	6.3	60.6
	Grand Total	23,037.3	21,356.4	7.9	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Imports to Scotland increased in value by 7.9 per cent during the year.

- Scotland's imports from non-EU countries increased by 6.3 per cent during the last year, compared with an increase in 11 per cent in imports from EU countries. Nevertheless, trade from non-EU partners still accounted for almost two-thirds of Scotland's imports by value.
- Out of the top five import partners, there was a decrease in import value for Norway only.
- Norway remains Scotland's largest import partner. It accounted for 11 per cent of all imports into Scotland compared with 14 per cent the year before.
- The largest value increases were from Singapore (up £530 million, an increase of more than 200 per cent) followed by China (up £301 million, a 14 per cent).
- The largest decreases over the last 12 months were in imports from Norway (down £337 million, 11 per cent) followed by South Korea (down £150 million, 15 per cent).

Commodity analysis

Table 12: Scotland - Top five commodities imported, year ending December 2016

SITC section	Description	Year ending December 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending December 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from December 2015	% Total Imports in year ending December 2016
7	Machinery & transport equipment	10,250.0	8,812.6	16.3	44.5
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,883.3	2,554.9	12.9	12.5
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	2,818.1	3,271.5	-13.9	12.2
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	2,587.3	2,395.9	8.0	11.2
5	Chemicals & related products	2,057.5	1,925.1	6.9	8.9
	Other SITCs	2,441.0	2,396.4	1.9	10.6
	All SITCs	23,037.3	21,356.4	7.9	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

The value of imports into Scotland increased during the year for four of the top five commodities.

- 'Machinery & transport equipment' continued to dominate imports into Scotland. This was also the largest section-level increase during the year (up £1.4 billion, 16 per cent). It represented 44 per cent of total import value which was up on the previous year (41 per cent).
- The largest section-level value decreases during the year were in imports of 'Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials' (down £453 million, 14 per cent) followed by 'Beverages & tobacco' (down £77 million, 16 per cent).

At the more detailed commodity classification SITC division, 29 of the 66 SITC divisions decreased in import value during the year.

- The largest reductions were in divisions 'Petroleum, petroleum products & related materials' (down £215 million, 18 per cent) and 'Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances' (down £166 million, 16 per cent).
- The largest increases were in divisions 'Power generating machinery & equipment' (up £596 million, 31 per cent) and 'Other transport equipment' (£475 million, 31 per cent).

Exports from Northern Ireland

Partner country analysis

Table 13: Northern Ireland - Top five export partners, year ending December 2016

	Country	Year ending December 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending December 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from December 2015	% Total Exports in year ending December 2016
Top 5	Irish Republic	2,411.6	2,217.0	8.8	31.0
	USA	1,667.7	1,182.5	41.0	21.5
	Germany	391.4	365.2	7.2	5.0
	France	386.1	423.5	-8.8	5.0
	Canada	311.4	311.2	0.1	4.0
	Others	2,605.6	2,459.5	5.9	33.5
	Total EU	4,260.8	3,915.1	8.8	54.8
	Total Non-EU	3,513.0	3,043.9	15.4	45.2
	Grand Total	7,773.8	6,958.9	11.7	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Exports from Northern Ireland increased in value by 12 per cent during the year ending December 2016.

- The majority (55 per cent) of Northern Ireland's exports still went to the EU. This decreased from 56 per cent over the last year. Exports to EU partners increased by 8.8 per cent compared with the previous year and exports to non-EU partners increased by 15 per cent.
- There were increases in exports to four of the top five partner countries during the year. The exception was France.
- The Irish Republic continued to dominate Northern Ireland's export market despite its share decreasing from 32 per cent to 31 per cent compared with the previous year.
- The largest value increases were to the USA (up £485 million, 41 per cent), followed by Irish Republic (up £195 million, 8.8 per cent).
- Northern Ireland's export trade saw the largest decreases with France, down £37 million (8.8 per cent) and Malaysia, down £24 million (28 per cent).

Commodity analysis – Exports from Northern Ireland

Table 14: Northern Ireland - Top five commodities for export, year ending December 2016

SITC section	Description	Year ending December 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending December 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from December 2015	% Total Exports in year ending December 2016
7	Machinery & transport equipment	2,554.0	2,403.1	6.3	32.9
5	Chemicals & related products	1,588.6	1,162.9	36.6	20.4
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,208.3	1,097.4	10.1	15.5
0	Food & live animals	1,131.7	1,068.1	5.9	14.6
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	788.2	752.2	4.8	10.1
	Other SITCs	503.1	475.1	5.9	6.5
	Grand Total	7,773.8	6,958.9	11.7	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

The value of exports from Northern Ireland increased during the year for all of the top five commodities.

- Northern Ireland's exports continued to be dominated by goods in 'Machinery & transport equipment'. There was an increase in value of 6.3 per cent.
- At SITC section level, 'Chemicals & related products' experienced the largest increase in exports during the year (up £426 million, 37 per cent) followed by 'Machinery & transport equipment' (up £151 million, 6.3 per cent).
- The only decrease was for 'Crude materials, inedible, except fuels' (down £8 million, 3.8 per cent).

At the more detailed commodity classification SITC division, 20 of the 66 SITC divisions decreased in export value during the year.

- The largest reductions were in 'Power generating machinery & equipment' (down £58 million, 13 per cent) and 'Articles of apparel & clothing accessories' (down £12 million, 8.1 per cent).
- The biggest increases were in divisions 'Medicinal & pharmaceutical products' (up £388 million, 45 per cent) and 'Machinery specialised for particular industries' (up £138 million, 35 per cent).

Imports into Northern Ireland

Partner country analysis – Northern Ireland

Table 15: Northern Ireland - Top five import partners, year ending December 2016

	Country	Year ending December 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending December 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from December 2015	% Total Imports in year ending December 2016
Top 5	Irish Republic	2,710.1	2,673.1	1.4	27.3
	Germany	1,532.9	1,353.3	13.3	15.4
	Netherlands	1,225.4	1,181.7	3.7	12.3
	USA	950.5	748.9	26.9	9.6
	China	663.9	610.4	8.8	6.7
	Others	2,856.2	2,702.7	5.7	28.7
	Total EU	7,217.4	6,781.6	6.4	72.6
	Total Non-EU	2,721.6	2,488.6	9.4	27.4
	Grand Total	9,939.0	9,270.2	7.2	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Northern Ireland experienced a 7.2 per cent increase in the value of its imports during the year.

- The majority of imports into Northern Ireland came from EU partners. The Irish Republic remained Northern Ireland's largest import partner, accounting for 27 per cent of Northern Ireland's total imports. This was a decrease from 29 per cent the previous year.
- All the top five import partners saw an increase in trade during the year.
- The largest value increases were in goods from the USA (up £202 million, 27 per cent) and Germany (up £180 million, 13 per cent).
- Imports to Northern Ireland that decreased the most were from Brazil (down £32 million, 49 per cent) and Canada (down £22 million, 39 per cent).

Commodity analysis – Imports into Northern Ireland

Table 16: Northern Ireland - Top five commodities imported, year ending December 2016

SITC section	Description	Year ending December 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending December 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from December 2015	% Total Imports in year ending December 2016
7	Machinery & transport equipment	3,213.6	3,154.0	1.9	32.3
0	Food & live animals	2,190.3	1,967.6	11.3	22.0
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,437.2	1,277.2	12.5	14.5
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1,340.8	1,241.2	8.0	13.5
5	Chemicals & related products	947.0	856.2	10.6	9.5
	Other SITCs	810.1	774.1	4.7	8.2
	Grand Total	9,939.0	9,270.2	7.2	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

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

- 'Machinery & transport equipment' share of Northern Ireland's total imports has remained the top import section by value. It accounts for 32 per cent of Northern Ireland's total imports, a decrease from 34 per cent over the last year.
- Northern Ireland experienced its largest value increases of imports in 'Food & live animals' (up £223 million, 11 per cent) and 'Miscellaneous manufactured articles' (up £160 million, 13 per cent).
- The biggest decreases came from 'Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials' (down £2.5 million, 1.4 per cent) and 'Commodities/transactions not classified elsewhere' (down £1.1 million, 7.4 per cent).

At the more detailed commodity classification SITC division, 24 of the 66 SITC divisions decreased in value during the year.

- The largest reductions were in divisions 'Telecomms & sound recording & reproducing appliances & equipment' (down £79 million, 5.2 per cent) and 'Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)' (down £20 million, 5.8 per cent).
- The largest increases were in divisions 'Vegetables & fruit' (up £101 million, 24 per cent) and 'Other transport equipment' (up £80 million, 65 per cent).

Exports from English Regions

Partner country analysis – Exports from English regions

Table 17: Top export partners by value for the English regions, year ending December 2016

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

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Table 17 shows the top five export trading partners by value for each of the English regions in the year ending December 2016.

- The USA was the top exporting trader partner for eight of the nine English regions. The only English region for which the USA was not the top is the North East in which it was third.
- Germany is the second largest export partner for all English regions.
- France features in the top five for eight of the nine English regions and the Netherlands appeared in six.

Commodity analysis – Exports from English regions

Table 18 - Top five commodities by value for export from English regions, year ending December 2016

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

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Table 18 shows the top five export commodity groups by value for the English regions.

'Machinery and transport equipment' was the top SITC section in eight regions.

The following commodity groups were in the top five in all regions:

- 'Machinery and transport equipment',
- 'Chemicals & related products',
- 'Miscellaneous manufactured articles',
- 'Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material'.

Imports into English Regions

Partner country analysis – Imports into English regions

Table 19: Top import partners by value for the English regions, year ending December 2016

Region	Top 5 partner countries				
	1	2	3	4	5
North East	Germany	France	China	Belgium	Spain
North West	Germany	China	Netherlands	Belgium	USA
Yorkshire & the Humber	Netherlands	Norway	China	Germany	USA
East Midlands	Germany	China	Netherlands	USA	France
West Midlands	Germany	China	Netherlands	USA	France
East	Germany	Netherlands	China	Spain	USA
London	China	Germany	USA	France	Netherlands
South East	Germany	USA	Belgium	Netherlands	China
South West	USA	Germany	China	France	Japan

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Table 19 shows the top five partner countries by value for imports to the English regions for the year ending December 2016.

- Germany was in the top five for all English regions and was top for six English regions.
- China was in the top five for all regions and the top for London.
- Netherlands was in the top five for all regions except the North East and the South West and the top for Yorkshire & the Humber.
- The USA featured in the top five for eight of the English regions.

Commodity analysis – Imports into English regions

Table 20 - Top five commodities by value for import to English regions, year ending December 2016

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

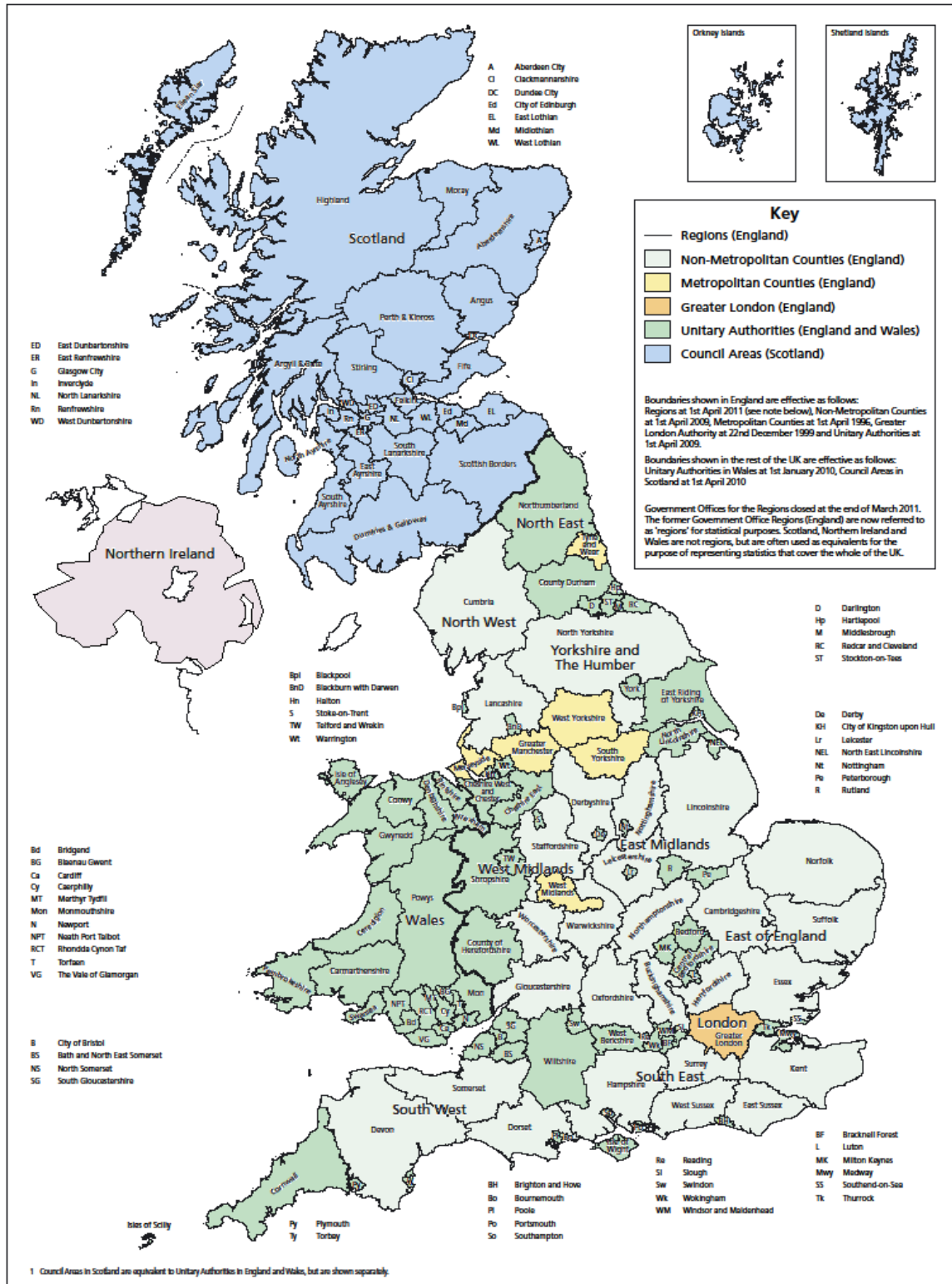
Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

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

- 'Machinery & transport equipment' was the top SITC section for all English regions.
- 'Miscellaneous manufactured articles' and 'Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material' were also in the top five imported commodities of all English regions.
- 'Food & live animals' was present in the top five of all English regions except the Yorkshire & the Humber.

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



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

Explanatory Notes

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 Statistics (OTS)' and the 'Regional Trade 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 were released on 9 March 2017 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 4 2016. At the same time revisions for all previously published regional data for 2016 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.

OTS

4. 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 4, 2016

	EU Exports £ millions	Non-EU Exports £ millions	EU Imports £ millions	Non-EU Imports £ millions
OTS total value	38,370.5	48,718.2	62,956.7	57,025.9
RTS total value	37,873.4	41,548.6	62,008.5	51,610.4
Allocated to a region	34,734.7	38,141.3	57,349.3	46,028.1
Unknown region	3,138.7	3,407.3	4,659.2	5,582.3
Late response estimates	476.1	-	689.6	
Non-monetary gold	21.0	7,169.60	258.5	5,415.5
RTS total plus exclusions	38,370.5	48,718.2	62,956.7	57,025.9

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: 2016 data is provisional and subject to update.

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

5. The Overseas Trade 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 this release (2016 Q2) onwards. All data in this release has been compiled on a Special Trade basis to allow comparisons across periods to be made.
6. 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.

Methodology

7. Following an informal public consultation on Regional Trade Statistics (RTS), releases from the 2016 Q3 release onwards incorporate changes to the methodology and presentation that resulted from this consultation. The main changes are:
 - 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.

The following paragraphs describe the methodology in more detail.

8. 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.
9. Not all trade can be assigned to one of the 9 English Regions, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Where appropriate, this is referred to in the tables as the '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).
10. 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.
 11. 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
 12. 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.
 13. More information can be found in the RTS methodology document. https://www.uktradeinfo.com/Statistics/OverseasTradeStatistics/AboutOverseastradeStatistics/User%20support/RTS_Methodology_Revision_2016.pdf
 14. 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

15. 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.
16. 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](#).
17. The RTS has been reviewed as part of an assessment made of Overseas Trade Statistics by the [UK Statistics Authority](#). The report of that assessment can be found at <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/assessment-report-93---uk-trade-in-goods.pdf>

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The OTS and RTS data series are published in HMRC's trade data website www.uktradeinfo.com. 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: 08 June 2017 at 9:30am

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