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HM Revenue and Customs

Regional Trade Statistics

Second Quarter 2016

Summary

In the year to June 2016, the value of UK trade in goods exports fell by 2.8 per cent compared to the same period last year. Similarly, imports fell by 0.8 per cent.

In the year to June 2016:

- Of the four UK countries, only Northern Ireland saw an increase in the value of exports.
- Only England saw an increase in the value of imports.
- There was a decrease in annual export value for all English regions except the West Midlands, London, South East and South West.
- There was a decrease in annual import value for the North West, Yorkshire and the Humber, West Midlands and London. All other English regions increased.

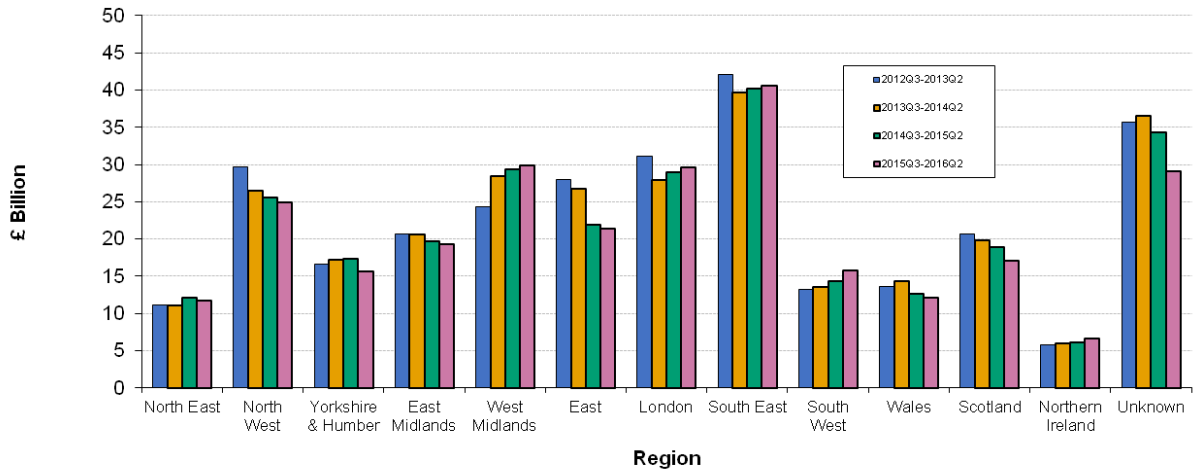
When comparing **quarter 2 2016 with quarter 2 2015**:

- The value of UK exports decreased by 0.8 per cent whilst imports increased by 5.1 per cent.
- The value of exports decreased for Scotland but increased for England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Exports increased in all English regions apart from the North East and Yorkshire and the Humber.
- The number of exporters decreased for all UK countries except for Wales. They decreased for all English regions except the North West, the South East and the South West.
- The value of imports increased for all UK countries except Wales. Imports increased in all English regions except London.
- The number of importers rose for all UK countries and for all English regions.

Overview - Exports

The total annual value of UK exports decreased by 2.8 per cent to £274 billion in the year ending June 2016 compared to the same period the previous year.

Figure 1: UK Exports by Region, 2012 Q3 – 2016 Q2



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

Figure 1 shows the total value of UK exports by region for the four annual periods ending June 2013, June 2014, June 2015 and June 2016.

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

- Value of exports from Northern Ireland increased but England, Wales and Scotland decreased during the year.
- Five of the nine English regions experienced decreases in the value of exports, just the West Midlands, London, the South East and the South West saw increases.

When comparing the annual period ending June 2013 with year June 2016, there was a decrease of UK exports from £293 billion to £274 billion. This is a drop of £19 billion or 6.5 per cent.

- Value of exports from England, Wales and Scotland decreased during this period by 3.8 per cent, 11.1 per cent and 17.6 per cent respectively. There was an increase of 15 per cent in exports from Northern Ireland.
- Value of exports from three English regions saw an increase; the North East, West Midlands and the South West. All the others saw a decrease.

Figure 2: UK Exports by country / region, year ending Q2 2016 – percentage of value

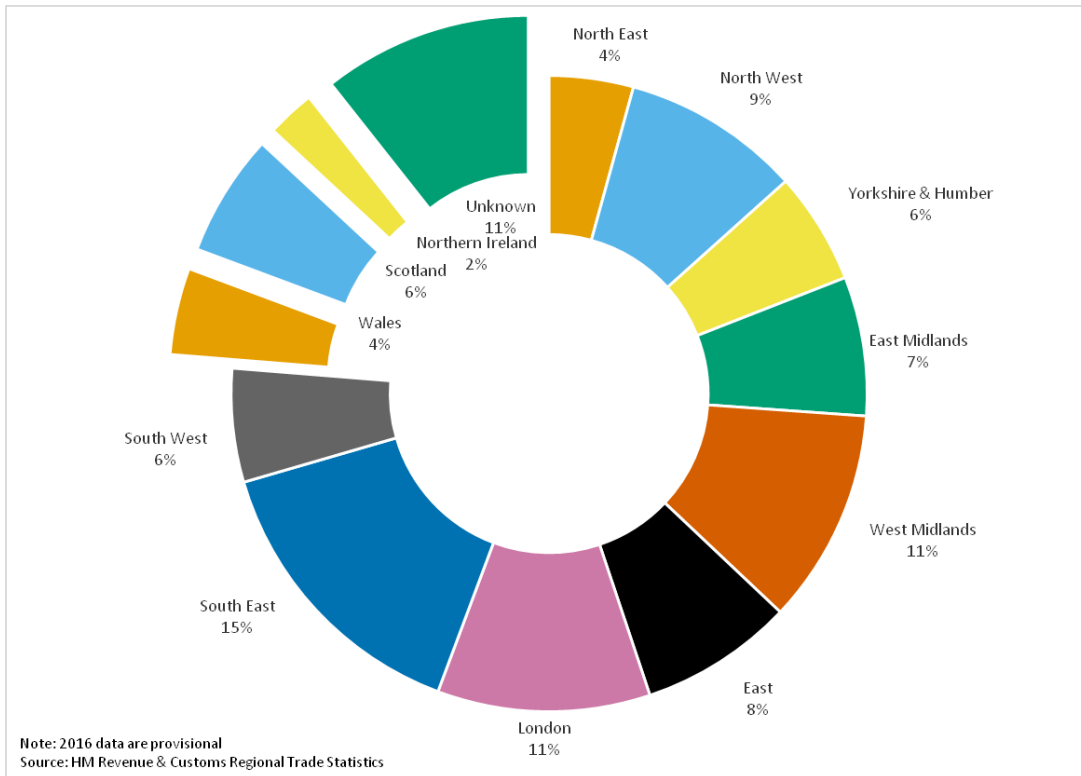
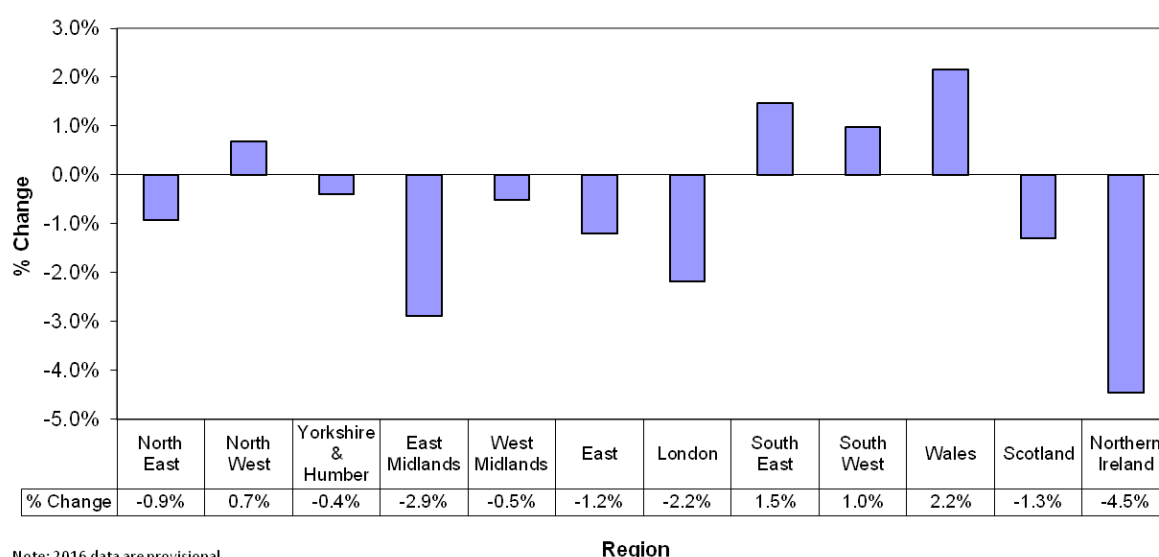


Figure 2 shows the breakdown by region of UK exports for the 12 month period ending Q2 2016.

- UK exports were dominated by those from England. They accounted for 76 per cent of value.
- Within the English regions; South East, West Midlands and London accounted for the greatest shares with 15, 11 and 11 per cent of UK exports respectively.
- North East had the lowest share in the English regions of 4.3 per cent.
- Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland accounted for 2.4, 4.4 and 6.2 per cent of exports respectively.

Figure 3 shows the percentage change in number of exporters per region between quarter 2 2015 and quarter 2 2016. A quarterly analysis is more appropriate here than an annual analysis, as summing the number of active businesses over a year could produce ambiguous results. A quarter-on-quarter comparison enables us to measure seasonal changes of businesses. The number of businesses counted excludes those who trade only with the EU whose trade is below the Intrastat Exemption Threshold (see note 11).

Figure 3: Percentage Change in Number of Exporters between Q2 2015 and Q2 2016



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

For the UK, the number of exporting businesses decreased by 0.6 per cent between quarter 2 2015 and quarter 2 2016, from 50,600 to 50,300.

- The number of active exporters decreased for all UK countries except Wales and for all English regions except for the North West, the South East and the South West.
- Wales experienced the largest percentage rise in exporting businesses, a rise of 2.2 per cent.
- Northern Ireland saw the largest percentage decline, 4.5 per cent.

Overview – Imports

The total annual value of UK imports decreased by 0.8 per cent to £398 billion in the year ending June 2016 compared to the same period the previous year.

Figure 4: UK Imports by Region, 2012 Q3 – 2016 Q2

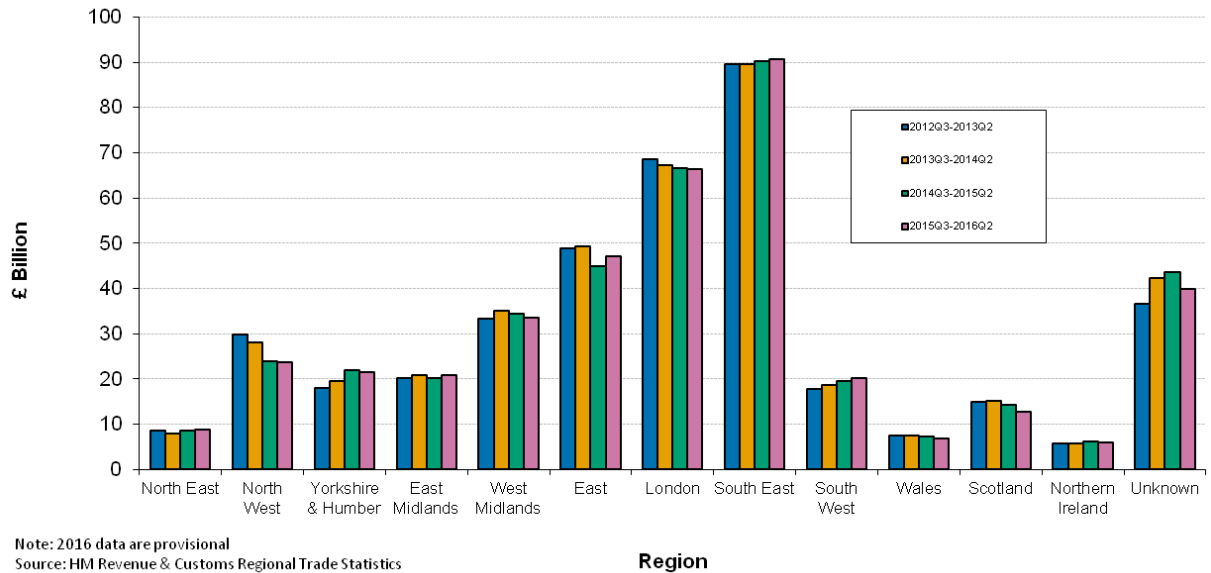


Figure 4 shows the total value of UK imports by region for the four annual periods ending June 2013, June 2014, June 2015 and June 2016.

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

- There was a fall in import value during the year for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland but an increase for England.
- Among the English regions, there were decreases in the value of imports for the North West, Yorkshire and the Humber, the West Midlands and London, while imports increased for all other regions.

When comparing the annual period ending June 2013 with year ending June 2016, there was a decrease of annual UK imports from £399 billion to £398 billion. This was a decrease of £0.7 billion or (0.2 per cent).

- Imports into England, Wales and Scotland decreased during this period by 0.5 per cent, 8.0 per cent and 14 per cent respectively. However, there was an increase of 4.2 per cent in imports into Northern Ireland.
- Three English regions experienced a decrease; North East, the East and London. All the others saw an increase.

Figure 5: UK Imports by country / region, year ending Q2 2016 – percentage of value

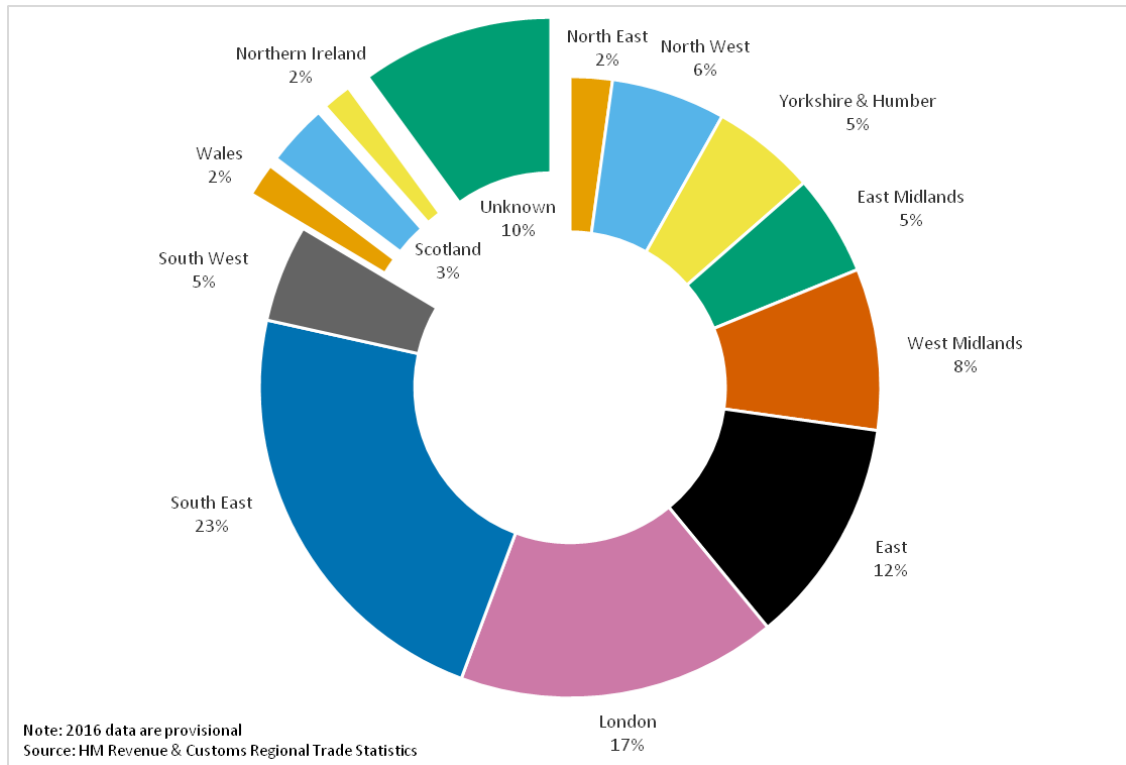
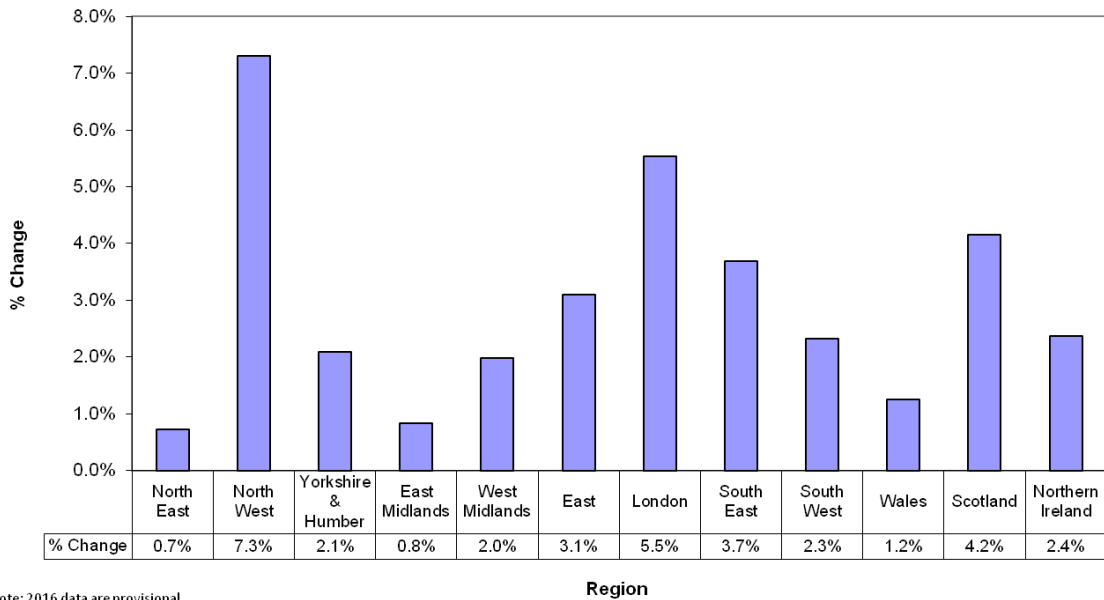


Figure 5 shows the breakdown by region of UK imports for the year ending Q2 2016.

- UK imports were dominated by those to England. They accounted for 84 per cent of value.
- Within the English regions; South East, London and the East accounted for the greatest shares with 23, 17 and 12 per cent of UK imports respectively.
- North East had the smallest share of England's imports. It accounted for 2.2 per cent of UK imports.
- Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland accounted for 1.5, 1.7 and 3.2 per cent of imports respectively.

Figure 6 shows the percentage change in the number of importers in the UK between quarter 2 2015 and quarter 2 2016. As it was with exports, a quarterly analysis is more appropriate here than an annual analysis. The number of businesses counted excludes those who trade only with the EU and whose trade is below the Intrastat Exemption Threshold (see note 11).

Figure 6: Percentage Change in Number of Importers between Q2 2015 and Q2 2016



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

For the UK, the number of importing businesses increased by 3.6 per cent between quarter 2 2015 and quarter 2 2016, from 69,500 to 72,000.

- The number of active importers increased in all countries of the UK.
- The number of active importers increased in all English regions.
- The North West saw the largest percentage increase, 7.3 per cent.

Rolling 12 Month Overview

Exports from England

Partner country analysis

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

	Country	Year ending June 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2015	% Total Exports in year ending June 2016
Top 5	USA	33,120.7	32,748.1	1.1	15.9
	Germany	23,806.3	22,977.2	3.6	11.4
	France	14,313.5	13,994.0	2.3	6.9
	Netherlands	12,025.9	11,599.8	3.7	5.8
	Irish Republic	11,349.8	10,984.6	3.3	5.4
	Others	114,092.7	117,136.9	-2.6	54.7
	Total EU	102,648.7	100,282.0	2.4	49.2
	Total Non-EU	106,060.1	109,158.6	-2.8	50.8
	Grand Total	208,708.8	209,440.6	-0.3	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Value of exports from England decreased by 0.3 per cent during the year ending June 2016 compared to the previous year. This was compared with a decrease of 2.8 per cent for the UK as a whole.

England's exports to the EU increased by 2.4 per cent during the last year, while exports to non-EU countries decreased by 2.8 per cent. The market share for non-EU exports was 51 per cent, a decrease of one per cent 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 £829 million, 3.6 per cent) followed by Italy (up £433 million, 6.4 per cent).
- The largest value decrease in exports was to China (down £1.0 billion, 9.0 per cent) followed by India (down £902 million, 26 per cent).

Commodity analysis

Table 2: Top five commodities for export from England - year ending June 2016

SITC section	Description	Year ending June 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2015	% Total Exports in year ending June 2016
7	Machinery & transport equipment	93,663.9	89,550.6	4.6	44.9
5	Chemicals & related products	36,189.2	37,536.3	-3.6	17.3
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	34,148.3	32,923.8	3.7	16.4
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	19,665.0	22,021.0	-10.7	9.4
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	9,249.0	10,983.7	-15.8	4.4
	Other SITCs	15,793.3	16,425.2	-3.8	7.6
	Grand Total	208,708.8	209,440.6	-0.3	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

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

- 'Machinery & transport equipment' continued to dominate exports from England; its share of England's exports was 45 per cent.
- Four SITC sections increased. The largest increases were 'Machinery & transport equipment' (up £4.1 billion, 4.6 per cent), and 'Miscellaneous manufactured articles' (up £1.2 billion, 3.7 per cent).
- The largest value decreases were for 'Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material' (down £2.4 billion, 11 per cent) and 'Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials' (down £1.7 billion, 16 per cent).

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

- The largest reductions were in divisions 'Petroleum, petroleum products & related materials' (down £1.6 billion, 16 per cent) and 'Iron & steel' (down £1.3 billion, 34 per cent).
- The largest increases were in divisions 'Other transport equipment' (up £2.6 billion, 24 per cent) and 'Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)' (up £2.3 billion, 7.7 per cent).

Imports into England

Partner country analysis

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

	Country	Year ending June 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2015	% Total Imports in year ending June 2016
Top 5	Germany	54,633.7	53,047.2	3.0	16.4
	China	32,079.6	29,142.7	10.1	9.6
	USA	26,486.9	24,825.2	6.7	8.0
	Netherlands	26,276.8	25,695.5	2.3	7.9
	France	20,175.2	19,944.0	1.2	6.1
	Others	173,177.4	177,630.5	-2.5	52.0
	Total EU	190,665.4	184,078.1	3.6	57.3
	Total Non-EU	142,164.3	146,206.9	-2.8	42.7
	Grand Total	332,829.7	330,285.0	0.8	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Imports into England increased by 0.8 per cent during the year ending June 2016; this compared with a 0.8 per cent decrease in imports to the UK as a whole.

- Non-EU partner countries accounted for 43 per cent of England's imports during the year; this percentage has fallen from 44 per cent in the previous annual period.
- 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, an increase of less than one per cent compared to the previous year. Imports from Germany increased by 3.0 per cent compared to 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 £2.9 billion, 10 per cent) followed by Spain (up £2.1 billion, 19 per cent).
- The largest value decreases were for imports from Norway (down £3.9 billion, 36 per cent) followed by Algeria (down £1.9 billion, 70 per cent).

Commodity analysis

Table 4: Top five commodities for import to England, year ending June 2016

SITC section	Description	Year ending June 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2015	% Total Imports in year ending June 2016
7	Machinery & transport equipment	141,532.5	129,451.9	9.3	42.5
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	56,022.0	52,905.1	5.9	16.8
5	Chemicals & related products	38,523.2	38,246.2	0.7	11.6
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	34,482.8	35,745.6	-3.5	10.4
0	Food & live animals	27,676.5	27,204.1	1.7	8.3
	Other SITCs	34,592.7	46,732.0	-26	10.4
	Grand Total	332,829.7	330,285.0	0.8	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

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

- 'Machinery & transport equipment' continued to dominate England's imports, accounting for 43 per cent of total import value, an increase from 39 per cent the previous year.
- The largest value increase at SITC section level were in 'Machinery & transport equipment' (up £12.1 billion, 9.3 per cent) and 'Miscellaneous manufactured articles' (up £3.1 billion, 5.9 per cent).
- The largest value decrease at SITC section level were in 'Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials' (down £12 billion, 37 per cent) and 'Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material' (down £1.2 billion, 3.5 per cent).

At the more detailed commodity classification SITC division level twenty-nine of the sixty-five SITC divisions decreased in import value over the 12 months.

- The largest reductions were in divisions 'Petroleum, petroleum products & related materials' (down £9.2 billion, 33 per cent) and 'Gas, natural & manufactured' (down £2.0 billion, 56 per cent).
- The largest increases were in divisions 'Road vehicles' (up £7.2 billion, 17 per cent) and 'Other Transport Equipment' (up £2.1 billion, 23 per cent).

Exports from Wales

Partner country analysis – Exports from Wales

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

	Country	Year ending June 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2015	% Total Exports in year ending June 2016
Top 5	USA	2,664.3	2,867.7	-7.1	22.1
	Germany	1,013.5	1,046.3	-3.1	8.4
	UAE	1,003.9	1,185.4	-15.3	8.3
	Irish Republic	899.4	1,244.2	-27.7	7.5
	France	609.8	648.5	-6.0	5.1
	Others	5,863.3	5,616.7	4.4	48.6
	Total EU	4,729.9	5,297.5	-10.7	39.2
	Total Non-EU	7,324.3	7,311.3	0.2	60.8
	Grand Total	12,054.2	12,608.8	-4.4	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Export values from Wales decreased by 4.4 per cent during the year ending June 2016.

- Exports from Wales to the EU decreased by 11 per cent during the last year, while exports to non-EU countries increased by 0.2 per cent. Non-EU partner countries continued to dominate the export market from Wales, receiving 61 per cent of goods exported. This compared with 58 per cent the previous year.
- USA remained the top export partner. It accounted for 22 per cent of exports from Wales for the year ending June 2016, compared with 23 per cent for the previous year.
- All of the top five export partners saw a decrease in value over the last 12 months.
- The partner countries where export values increased most during the year were Turkey (up £138 million, a more than double increase) and Qatar (up £124 million, 45 per cent).
- The partner countries with the largest value decreases in exports over the year were the Irish Republic (down £345 million, 28 per cent) followed by USA (down £203 million, 7 per cent).

Commodity analysis

Table 6: Top five commodities for export from Wales, year ending June 2016

SITC section	Description	Year ending June 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2015	% Total Exports in year ending June 2016
7	Machinery & transport equipment	5,922.4	5,804.9	2.0	49.1
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	1,670.1	2,084.3	-19.9	13.9
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1,628.8	1,919.7	-15.2	13.5
5	Chemicals & related products	1,529.5	1,499.4	2.0	12.7
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	908.0	931.4	-2.5	7.5
	Other SITCs	395.4	369.1	7.1	3.3
	Grand Total	12,054.2	12,608.8	-4.4	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

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

- Exports from Wales continued to be dominated by 'Machinery & transport equipment' which makes up 49 per cent of the trade. This is an increase from 46 per cent for the previous year.
- The SITC sections with the largest value increases were 'Machinery & transport equipment' (up £117 million, 2.0 per cent) and 'Chemicals & related products' (up £30 million, 2.0 per cent).
- The largest value decreases were for 'Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials' (down £414 million, 20 per cent) and 'Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material' (down £291 million, 15 per cent).

At the more detailed commodity classification SITC division level twenty-eight of the sixty-five SITC divisions decreased in export value over the year.

- The largest reductions were in divisions 'Petroleum, petroleum products & related materials' (down £409 million, 20 per cent) and 'Iron & Steel' (down £312 million, 26 per cent).
- The largest increases were in divisions 'Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)' (up £72 million, 25 per cent) and 'Other transport equipment' (up £47 million, 35 per cent).

Imports into Wales

Partner country analysis

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

	Country	Year ending June 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2015	% Total Imports in year ending June 2016
Top 5	Germany	818.4	906.0	-9.7	11.9
	China	694.1	741.6	-6.4	10.1
	France	644.3	697.6	-7.6	9.4
	USA	586.1	618.8	-5.3	8.5
	Canada	488.0	568.9	-14.2	7.1
	Others	3,639.2	3,757.3	-3.1	53.0
	Total EU	3,511.3	3,645.3	-3.7	51.1
	Total Non-EU	3,358.8	3,644.7	-7.8	48.9
	Grand Total	6,870.2	7,290.1	-5.8	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Imports to Wales decreased in value by 5.8 per cent during the year ending June 2016.

- There was a reduction in value of goods coming into Wales from both EU and non-EU.
- Of the top five imports partners, all saw a decrease in value compared with the previous year.
- Germany was the largest import partner for Wales. Despite seeing a 9.7 per cent decrease over the year, it still accounted for 12 per cent of imports into Wales, a slight decrease of less than one per cent from the previous year.
- The largest increases in imports were from South Korea (up £34 million, 46 per cent) followed by Turkey (up £27 million, 35 per cent).
- The largest decreases in imports were from Brazil (down £102 million, 41 per cent) and Germany (down £88 million, 9.7 per cent).

Commodity analysis

Table 8: Top five commodities for import to Wales, year ending June 2016

SITC section	Description	Year ending June 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2015	% Total Imports in year ending June 2016
7	Machinery & transport equipment	2,054.3	1,938.2	6.0	29.9
5	Chemicals & related products	1,441.6	1,579.2	-8.7	21.0
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1,294.2	1,378.8	-6.1	18.8
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	849.0	1,099.3	-22.8	12.4
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	652.5	633.7	3.0	9.5
	Other SITCs	578.6	661.0	-12.5	8.4
	All SITCs	6,870.2	7,290.1	-5.8	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

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

- 'Machinery & transport equipment' remained the largest SITC section accounting for 30 per cent of all imports into Wales. This was compared with 27 per cent for the previous year.
- The largest value increases were for 'Machinery & transport equipment' (up £116 million, 6.0 per cent) followed by 'Miscellaneous manufactured articles' (up £19 million, 3.0 per cent).
- The largest value decreases at SITC section level were for 'Crude materials, inedible, except fuels' (down £250 million, 23 per cent) followed by 'Chemicals & related products' (down £138 million, 8.7 per cent).

At the more detailed commodity classification SITC division, twenty-eight of the sixty-five SITC divisions decreased in import value during the year.

- The largest reductions were in divisions 'Metalliferous ores & metal scrap' (down £250 million, 26 per cent) and 'Medicinal & pharmaceutical products' (down £110 million, 34 per cent).
- The largest increases were in divisions 'Machinery specialised for particular industries' (up £57 million, 50 per cent) and 'General industrial machinery & equipment & machine parts n.e.s' (up £25 million, 9.6 per cent).

Exports from Scotland

Partner country analysis

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

	Country	Year ending June 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2015	% Total Exports in year ending June 2016
Top 5	USA	2,762.4	2,708.6	2.0	16.2
	France	1,207.4	1,300.6	-7.2	7.1
	Germany	978.6	990.0	-1.1	5.7
	Belgium	926.8	994.2	-6.8	5.4
	Netherlands	824.0	1,155.1	-28.7	4.8
	Others	10,360.5	11,765.1	-11.9	60.7
	Total EU	6,613.3	7,656.0	-13.6	38.8
	Total Non-EU	10,446.5	11,257.7	-7.2	61.2
	Grand Total	17,059.8	18,913.7	-9.8	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Exports from Scotland decreased in value by 9.8 per cent during the year ending June 2016.

- Scotland's exports to the EU decreased by 14 per cent during the last year, while exports to non-EU countries fell by 7.2 per cent. Non-EU partner countries continued to dominate the export market in Scotland accounting for 61 per cent of all exports, an increase from 60 per cent the previous year.
- USA remained Scotland's largest export partner.
- Exports to four of Scotland's top five partners decreased in value during the year with the USA being the exception.
- The largest value increases among Scotland's exports were in goods going to USA (up £54 million, 2.0 per cent) and Thailand (up £26 million, 24 per cent).
- The largest value decreases among Scotland's exports were in goods going to Netherlands (down £331 million, 29 per cent) and China (down £171 million, 32 per cent).

Commodity analysis

Table 10: Top five commodities for export from Scotland, year ending June 2016

SITC section	Description	Year ending June 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2015	% Total Exports in year ending June 2016
7	Machinery & transport equipment	5,511.7	6,095.5	-9.6	32.3
1	Beverages & tobacco	4,580.7	4,616.4	-0.8	26.9
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	2,086.2	2,383.3	-12.5	12.2
5	Chemicals & related products	1,609.4	1,718.9	-6.4	9.4
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,369.2	1,353.3	1.2	8.0
	Other SITCs	1,902.6	2,746.2	-30.7	11.2
	Grand Total	17,059.8	18,913.7	-9.8	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 four of Scotland's top five commodities.

- 'Machinery & transport equipment' continued to dominate exports from Scotland despite a decrease of 9.6 per cent during the year.
- The largest value increases at SITC section level were for 'Food and Live Animals' (up £99 million, 9.5 per cent) and 'Miscellaneous manufactured articles' (up £16 million, 1.2 per cent).
- The largest value decreases at SITC section were in 'Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials' (down £843 million, 65 per cent) followed by 'Machinery & transport equipment' (down £584 million, 9.6 per cent).

At the more detailed commodity classification SITC division, forty-four of the sixty-five SITC divisions decreased in export value during the year.

- The largest reductions were in divisions 'Petroleum, petroleum products & related materials' (down £812 million, 66 per cent) and 'Machinery specialised for particular industries' (down £232 million, 30 per cent).
- The largest increases were in divisions 'Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.' (up £89 million, 31 per cent) and 'Power generating machinery & equipment' (up £67 million, 4.1 per cent).

Imports into Scotland

Partner country analysis

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

	Country	Year ending June 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2015	% Total Imports in year ending June 2016
Top 5	USA	2,110.6	2,094.2	0.8	16.5
	China	1,436.9	1,477.1	-2.7	11.3
	Germany	1,013.1	960.8	5.4	7.9
	Netherlands	771.7	921.5	-16.3	6.0
	Norway	626.7	1,260.3	-50.3	4.9
	Others	6,810.2	7,679.7	-11.3	53.3
	Total EU	4,838.2	5,098.3	-5.1	37.9
	Total Non-EU	7,930.9	9,295.4	-14.7	62.1
	Grand Total	12,769.2	14,393.7	-11.3	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Imports to Scotland decreased in value by 11 per cent during the year.

- Scotland's imports from non-EU countries decreased by 15 per cent during the last year, compared with a fall of 5.1 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.
- There has been a decrease in import value for three of the top five import partners over the last 12 months. The exceptions were USA and Germany.
- The USA remains Scotland's largest import partner. It accounted for 17 per cent of all imports into Scotland compared with 15 per cent the year before.
- The largest value increases were from Canada (up £101 million, 60 per cent) followed by Qatar (up £69 million, a two fold increase).
- The largest decreases over the last 12 months were in imports from Nigeria (down £762 million, 98 per cent) followed by Norway (down £634 million, 50 per cent).

Commodity analysis

Table 12: Top five commodities for import to Scotland, year ending June 2016

SITC section	Description	Year ending June 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2015	% Total Imports in year ending June 2016
7	Machinery & transport equipment	6,572.7	6,297.8	4.4	51.5
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1,960.0	2,126.7	-7.8	15.3
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,520.8	1,554.9	-2.2	11.9
5	Chemicals & related products	1,043.6	1,107.7	-5.8	8.2
0	Food & live animals	1,037.4	1,050.5	-1.3	8.1
	Other SITCs	634.7	2,256.1	-71.9	5.0
	All SITCs	12,769.2	14,393.7	-11.3	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

The value of imports into Scotland decreased 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 £275 million, 4.4 per cent). It represented 51 per cent of total import value which was up on the previous year (44 per cent).
- The largest section-level value decreases during the year were in imports of 'Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials' (down £1.6 billion, 95 per cent) followed by 'Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material' (down £167 million, 7.8 per cent).

At the more detailed commodity classification SITC division, forty-one of the sixty-five SITC divisions decreased in import value during the year.

- The largest reductions were in divisions 'Petroleum, petroleum products & related materials' (down £1.3 billion, 98 per cent) and 'Other transport equipment' (down £240 million, 21 per cent).
- The largest increases were in divisions 'Power generating machinery & equipment' (up £645 million, 41 per cent) and 'Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.' (up £60 million, 18 per cent).

Exports from Northern Ireland

Partner country analysis

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

	Country	Year ending June 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2015	% Total Exports in year ending June 2016
Top 5	Irish Republic	2,141.1	2,196.8	-2.5	32.0
	USA	1,456.8	837.6	73.9	21.8
	Canada	371.7	361.3	2.9	5.6
	Germany	333.2	329.8	1.0	5.0
	France	285.5	305.5	-6.5	4.3
	Others	2,096.4	2,073.5	1.1	31.4
	Total EU	3,498.6	3,537.8	-1.1	52.3
	Total Non-EU	3,186.0	2,566.7	24.1	47.7
	Grand Total	6,684.7	6,104.5	9.5	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Exports from Northern Ireland increased in value by 9.5 per cent during the year ending June 2016.

- The majority (52 per cent) of Northern Ireland's exports still went to the EU. This has decreased from 58 per cent over the last year. Exports to EU partners decreased by 1.1 per cent compared to the previous year and trade to non-EU partners increased by 24 per cent.
- There were increases in exports to three of the top five partner countries during the year. The exceptions were the Irish Republic and France.
- The Irish Republic continued to dominate Northern Ireland's export market despite its share decreasing from 36 per cent to 32 per cent compared to the previous year. Northern Ireland has a higher proportion of export trade with the EU in comparison with the other UK countries.
- The largest value increases were to the USA (up £619 million, 74 per cent) followed by Switzerland (up £23 million, 43 per cent).
- Northern Ireland's export trade saw the largest decreases with the Irish Republic, down £56 million (2.5 per cent) and Taiwan, down £35 million (83 per cent).

Commodity analysis – Exports from Northern Ireland

Table 14: Top five commodities for export from Northern Ireland, year ending June 2016

SITC section	Description	Year ending June 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2015	% Total Exports in year ending June 2016
7	Machinery & transport equipment	2,311.7	2,238.3	3.3	34.6
5	Chemicals & related products	1,501.6	960.6	56.3	22.5
0	Food & live animals	991.3	1,114.7	-11.1	14.8
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	788.0	713.2	10.5	11.8
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	549.2	536.4	2.4	8.2
	Other SITCs	542.9	541.3	0.3	8.1
	Grand Total	6,684.7	6,104.5	9.5	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 four 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 3.3 per cent but its share of total exports fell from 37 per cent to 35 per cent.
- At SITC section level, 'Chemicals & related products' experienced the largest increase in exports during the year (up £541 million, 56 per cent) followed by 'Miscellaneous manufactured articles' (up £75 million, 10 per cent).
- The largest decrease was for 'Food & live animals' (down £123 million, 11 per cent), followed by 'Crude materials, inedible, except fuels' (down £40 million, 18 per cent).

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

- The largest reductions were in 'Meat & meat preparations' (down £80 million, 21 per cent) and 'Dairy products & birds' eggs' (down £44 million, 14 per cent).
- The biggest increases were in divisions 'Medicinal & pharmaceutical products' (up £527 million, 84 per cent) and 'Other transport equipment' (up £83 million, 13 per cent).

Imports into Northern Ireland

Partner country analysis – Northern Ireland

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

	Country	Year ending June 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2015	% Total Imports in year ending June 2016
Top 5	Irish Republic	1,614.0	1,658.4	-2.7	26.7
	China	973.7	1,034.2	-5.9	16.1
	USA	462.9	447.1	3.5	7.7
	Germany	390.3	375.7	3.9	6.5
	Netherlands	343.8	344.2	-0.1	5.7
	Others	2,251.9	2,259.0	-0.3	37.3
	Total EU	3,345.5	3,380.1	-1.0	55.4
	Total Non-EU	2,691.1	2,738.4	-1.7	44.6
	Grand Total	6,036.6	6,118.5	-1.3	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

Northern Ireland has seen a 1.3 per cent decrease in the value of its imports during the year.

- The majority of imports to Northern Ireland came from EU partners. The Irish Republic was Northern Ireland's largest import partner country.
- Three of the top five import partners saw a decrease in trade during the year, the USA and Germany saw an increase.
- 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 of less than one per cent from the previous year.
- The largest value increases were in goods from Bangladesh (up £41 million, 26 per cent) and Cambodia (up £34 million, more than two-fold increase).
- Imports to Northern Ireland that decreased the most were from China (down £61 million, 5.9 per cent) and Irish Republic (down £44 million, 2.7 per cent).

Commodity analysis – Imports into Northern Ireland

Table 16: Top five commodities for import to Northern Ireland, year ending June 2016

SITC section	Description	Year ending June 2016 Total £ millions	Year ending June 2015 Total £ millions	% Change from June 2015	% Total Imports in year ending June 2016
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,829.1	1,766.1	3.6	30.3
7	Machinery & transport equipment	1,047.6	1,084.9	-3.4	17.4
0	Food & live animals	1,024.9	1,072.4	-4.4	17.0
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	856.4	850.1	0.7	14.2
5	Chemicals & related products	622.5	580.7	7.2	10.3
	Other SITCs	656.1	764.3	-14.2	10.9
	Grand Total	6,036.6	6,118.5	-1.3	100.0

Note: 2016 data is provisional

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Regional Trade Statistics

The value of imports increased during the year in three of Northern Ireland's top five commodities with 'Machinery and transport equipment' and 'Food and live animals' experiencing a decrease.

- 'Miscellaneous manufactured articles' remained the top import section by value. Its share of Northern Ireland's total imports has increased slightly from 29 per cent to 30 per cent over the last year.
- Northern Ireland experienced its largest value increases of imports in 'Miscellaneous manufactured articles' (up £63 million, 3.6 per cent) and 'Chemicals & related products' (up £42 million, 7.2 per cent).
- The biggest decreases came from 'Food & live animals' (down £48 million, 4.4 per cent) and 'Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials' (down £43 million, 28 per cent).

At the more detailed commodity classification SITC division, thirty-nine of the sixty-five SITC divisions decreased in value during the year.

- The largest reductions were in divisions 'Power generating machinery and equipment' (down £33 million, 14 per cent) and 'Feeding stuff for animals (not including un-milled cereals)' (down £32 million, 19 per cent).
- The largest increases were in divisions 'Medicinal & pharmaceutical products' (up £54 million, 35 per cent) and 'Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.' (up £36 million, 19 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 June 2016

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

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 June 2016.

- The USA was in the top five of all English regions for the year ending June 2016. It was also top partner for seven regions.
- Germany was in the top five for all English regions for the year ending June 2016. It was also the top partner for the South West.
- Irish Republic featured in the top five for eight of the nine English regions and France appeared in six.

Commodity analysis – Exports from English regions

Table 18 - Top five commodities by value for export from English regions, year ending June 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	5 - Chemicals & related products	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	0 - Food & live animals
Yorkshire & the Humber	5 - Chemicals & related products	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	3 - Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles
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	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	3 - Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	5 - Chemicals & related products
South East	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	5 - Chemicals & related products	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3 - Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
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. There was little change in the order of the groups compared to the previous year 'Machinery and transport equipment' was the top SITC section in six 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 June 2016

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

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 June 2016.

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

Commodity analysis – Imports into English regions

Table 20 - Top five commodities by value for import to English regions, year ending June 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	2 - Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
North West	5 - Chemicals & related products	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	0 - Food & live animals
Yorkshire & the Humber	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	5 - Chemicals & related products	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	0 - Food & live animals
East Midlands	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	0 - Food & live animals	5 - Chemicals & related products
West Midlands	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3 - Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	0 - Food & live animals
East	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5 - Chemicals & related products	0 - Food & live animals	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
London	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	3 - Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	6 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	0 - Food & live animals
South East	7 - Machinery & transport equipment	5 - Chemicals & related products	8 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	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

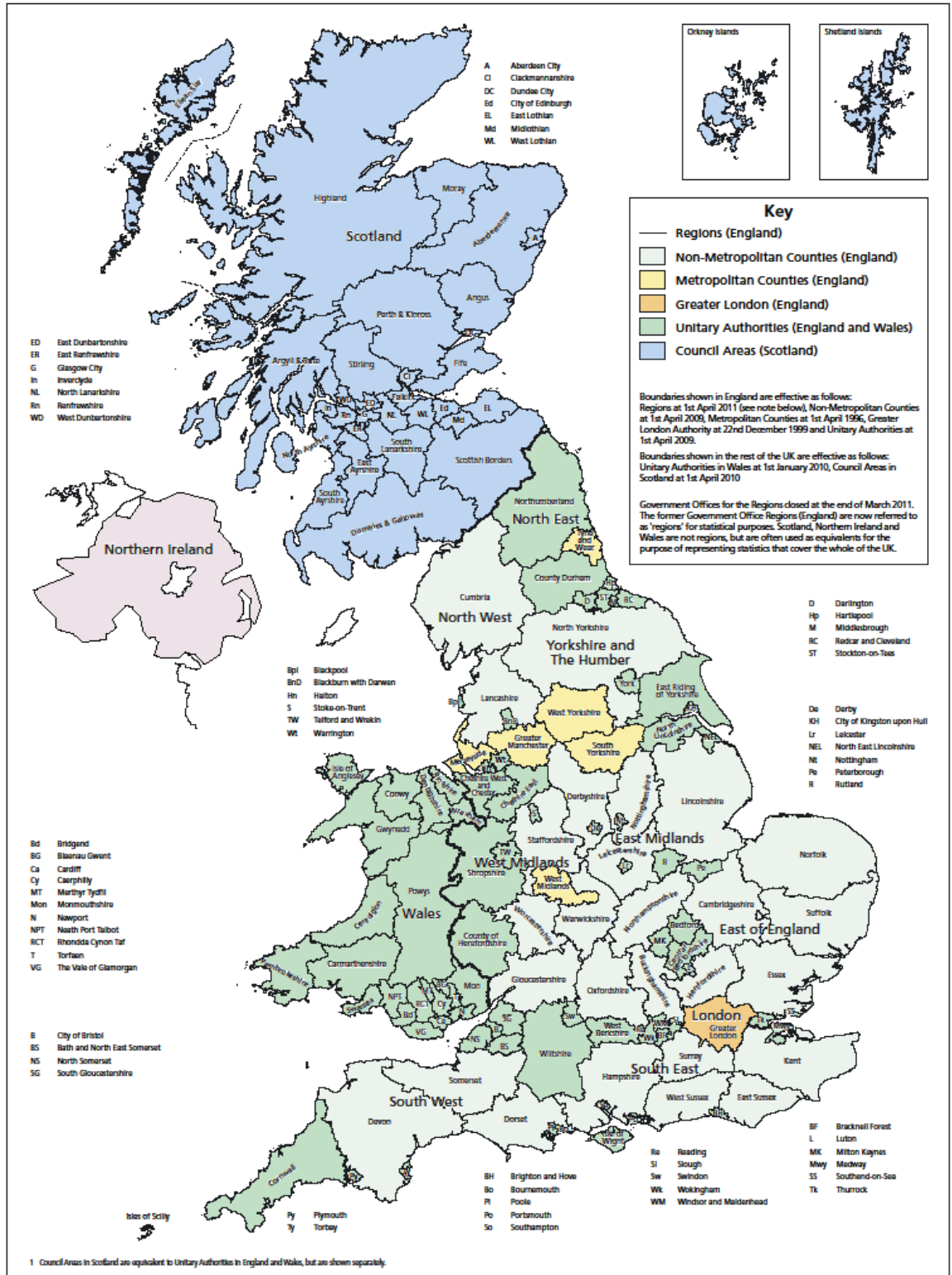
Note: 2016 data is provisional

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 in the top five imported commodities of all English regions. It was the top SITC section for seven of the regions. The two exceptions were the North West and London.
- ‘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 North East.

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

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 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.
3. Although trade in non-monetary gold (NMG) is now included in OTS data, this trade will continue to be excluded from RTS data. This is because the majority of NMG trade would be assigned to the London region and this would distort the RTS figures. The following reconciliation table shows the differences at total trade level between OTS and RTS by quantifying the elements of OTS that are excluded from RTS:

Table A: RTS/OTS Reconciliation Table Quarter 2, 2016

	EU Exports £ millions	Non-EU Exports £ millions	EU Imports £ millions	Non-EU Imports £ millions
OTS total value	35,345.0	37,362.8	58,099.1	58,787.2
RTS total value	34,394.7	37,158.6	57,230.5	45,558.4
Allocated to a region	30,491.1	34,368.7	52,248.7	40,275.8
Unknown region	3,903.6	2,789.9	4,981.8	5,282.6
Late response estimates	935.1		605.6	
Non-monetary gold	15.2	204.20	263.0	13,228.8
RTS total plus exclusions	35,345.00	37,362.80	58,099.1	58,787.2

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

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

4. The latest statistics on Regional Trade were released on 06 September 2016 by HM Revenue & Customs under arrangements set out in the [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#). This release includes the first provisional estimates of trade-in-goods for quarter 2 2016. At the same time revisions for all previously published regional data for 2015 and quarter 1 2016 are also being released.

5. Aggregated tables are produced to allow time series analysis; these tables are provided in a separate document released in conjunction with this release.
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.
7. RTS data is compiled by merging trade data collected by HMRC with Office for National Statistics postcode data to obtain the region in which the VAT registered business (importer or exporter) is based.
8. Some adjustments are necessary in producing the region of export statistics to ensure manufacturing at branch premises is properly allocated to the region where the branch is situated. This adjustment is based on the results of periodic surveys of the top 200 businesses by value of exports (both EU and non-EU), to determine the values and proportions of trade generated by each branch. Therefore, for these businesses, their trade is proportioned across the regions. For all other businesses the head office is used by default unless the export is assigned to a specific branch. For imports, such adjustments cannot be made, as businesses cannot reasonably assess of the final regional destination for their goods. Unlike exports where the manufacture of goods is typically more regionally concentrated, imports are based on the sale of goods, which is far more regionally dispersed. Because the trade is regionalised according to the location of the VAT registered business some of the trade may be allocated to the region where the head office of the business is located.
9. In 2009 the introduction of the Economic Operator Registration and Identification (EORI) system enabled EU economic operators (businesses) to register for customs purposes in one Member State, obtaining an EORI number which is valid throughout all EU member states. The EORI number replaced the VAT registration number and Branch ID supplied on trade data, which together made up the Trader's Unique Reference Number (TURN). The TURN or EORI number is the main data source used in the compilation of the RTS as it is matched with the relevant postcode in order to allocate trade to specific regions of the UK. Under EORI, the vast majority of businesses were not allowed to retain Branch IDs; this has impacted RTS, with the majority of trade now being declared to the head office(s) in a single region (or a small number of regions). The result is that the recorded trade for regions containing branches of a business has been reduced, while the recorded trade for regions containing the head office(s) of that business has increased.
10. Not all trade can be assigned to one of the 9 English Regions, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Where appropriate, this is referred to in the tables as the 'Unknown region' and includes:
 - a. Data relating to
 - o Natural Gas and Electricity direct from pipeline and grid operators; and

- Information on petroleum production from the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC).
 - b. Trade carried out by persons or entities which cannot be matched to a region e.g. non VAT registered
 - c. Low Value Trade declarations (non-EU trade only);
- More information can be found in the RTS methodology document.
https://www.uktradeinfo.com/Statistics/OverseasTradeStatistics/AboutOverseastradeStatistics/User%20support/RTS_Methodology_Revision_2015.pdf
11. 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.
 12. The number of businesses dealing with the EU and those for non-EU do not sum to the total number of businesses. Businesses that are active in both EU and non-EU markets are counted once only. The counts of businesses is not comprehensive. It does not include businesses who only trade with EU whose value of their intra-EU trade is below the [Intrastat Exemption Threshold](#).
 13. 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.
 14. 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](#).
 15. 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: 06 December 2016 at 9:30am

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