**Notes to the Reader**

**Agri Good Trade Profiles** are produced to aid colleagues in their engagements with other countries (both EU and Non EU). Profiles are designed to give an oversight of important export and import markets as well as the importance of trade with the UK.

“**Agri-good Products**” are defined as goods in the Chapters 1-23 of the Harmonised System (HS) of trade classification codes. This grouping is similar to but not as complete as the internal Defra classification for agri-goods trade. This is due to the burden of resource that would be required to select sub codes in chapters other than 1-23.

**FCO Economic Factsheets:** Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) economic factsheets summarise key economic and development data for over 180 countries and territories. Factsheets can be accessed at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fco-economic-factsheets>

**Annual data** in this report are based on a 3 year average (2017-19) unless otherwise stated.

**Asymmetries** in trade data are well-known and a regular function of bilateral trade data. For example, UK exports to a trade partner are often not equivalent to that trade partner’s imports from the UK. This asymmetry in bilateral trade data arises for a number of reasons, including differences in the timing of data collection, misclassification of products, adjustments that are made for ‘free on board’ or ‘cost, insurance and freight’ costs, etc. It is therefore not uncommon for small differences in aggregate trade figures to exist between different reporting countries or organisations.

**Exchange Rates:** ITC TradeMap, and several other trade data reporting agencies, will use the annual average exchange rate to convert annual trade data between currencies. HMRC record UK trade in pounds sterling.

**HMRC data**: UK perspective agri-goods trade data are derived from a dataset provided to Defra through HMRC’s website each month. This dataset includes all goods in Chapters 1-23 of the Harmonised System (HS), excluding two small subdivisions of Chapter 5 (namely human hair and ivory). UK perspective agri-good figures may be slightly higher than the equivalent values found on HMRC’s public website because only the former include Below Threshold Trade apportioned at a granular (HS4 and below) level. Total UK trade data comes from HMRC’s public website.

**Interpreting the Agri-good Trade Balance:** This information is included for context and does not represent a measure of a countries’ competitiveness in trade. We look at the trade balance in only the agri-good sector to identify if a country is a net importer / exporter of agri-good product at both a world and UK level.