

News story: Welsh economy one of the fastest growing in the UK

A flourishing export market has been vital in helping to make Wales one of the fastest growing economies of all UK regions and nations, worth £60 billion.

Highlighting Welsh exports worth nearly £15 billion in 2016, a rise of more than 10% year-on-year, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury Elizabeth Truss said the UK Government is committed to a post-Brexit economy that gives Wales more freedom to export goods abroad and continue to grow.

Visiting the brand new Sure Chill headquarters in Cardiff, Elizabeth Truss and Alun Cairns saw for themselves the lifesaving technology being exported from Wales to 47 countries around the world. Sure Chill manufacture and create technology that provides medical refrigeration without any power, even in the hottest conditions.

Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Elizabeth Truss, said:

Whether it's globally renowned Welsh food or advanced technology, the UK Government wants Wales to sell even more of what it has to offer around the world.

The Welsh economy continues to grow, in part thanks to the strong export economy here.

That's why the UK Government is investing hundreds of millions of pounds in Wales and we are fully committed to ensuring Welsh businesses are able to benefit from the independent trade deals we are preparing for after Brexit.

Secretary of State for Wales Alun Cairns said:

Wales is an ambitious outward-looking nation, home to some of the most innovative businesses developing products that are being sold around the world.

Sure Chill is a shining example of a company capitalising on the global demand for their goods. It goes to show how ambitious Welsh innovation can go a long way – saving and protecting the lives of those hundreds and thousands of miles away.

The UK Government is ready to support any Welsh business looking to follow in their footsteps and take advantage of every opportunity available to them to grow and expand into new markets.

Latest figures show that export goods from Wales to Europe were valued at £9.5 billion and sales to North America were worth £2.5 billion.

The UK Government in Wales has sent a copy of the [Wales Export Guide](#) to more than 26,000 Welsh businesses identified as potential exporters.

The Wales specific guide sets out the full range of support available to Welsh businesses from the UK Government and contains inspiring stories of companies based in Wales that are successfully exporting.

At Budget, thanks to the decisions taken by the UK Government, the Welsh Government's budget was increased by £1.2 billion. The UK Government is also investing more than £615 million in the Cardiff and Swansea City Deals over the next 20 years, alongside working on growth deals for North Wales and Mid Wales, and vital transport upgrades for West Wales.

The Ministers also met with representatives from Wales' burgeoning tech sector at a meeting at Caspian Point in partnership with the ESTnet – a network of technology organisations whose members design, develop, manufacture or integrate electronic and software technologies.

[Changes to IPO's bank details](#)



Do you pay the Intellectual Property Office (IPO) by card, cheque, bank transfer or deposit account? If so, you will need to be aware of the changes to our bank account details that became effective in January 2018.

In order to align with new banking legislation, the IPO's sort code and International Bank Account Number (IBAN) has now changed. The new details are:

Sort code: 20 18 23

Account number: 80531766
Swift code: BARCGB22
IBAN number: GB92 BARC 2018 2380 5317 66

The account re-direction service that has been in place will shortly be coming to an end. Customers are requested to update their records with the new details by 31 October 2022.

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1. 7 October 2022

Account number and Swift code details added.

2. 26 January 2018

First published.

[News story: Sellafield joins Northern Powerhouse](#)

Northern Powerhouse Minister Jake Berry, Copeland MP Trudy Harrison, and Sellafield Ltd head of community and development Jamie Reed

The company was confirmed as an official partner by Northern Powerhouse Minister Jake Berry yesterday. Mr Berry made the announcement at the Cumbria Day event in the House of Commons.

The Northern Powerhouse is designed to drive economic growth in the north via investments in skills, innovation, transport and culture.

Cumbria Day was organised by Cumbria's MPs and the county's Local Enterprise Partnership, to showcase Cumbria's businesses and produce to Parliamentarians.

Jamie Reed, head of community and development for Sellafield Ltd, said:

We're delighted to become official partners of the Northern Powerhouse.

It's fantastic to be announcing this on Cumbria Day, as Parliamentarians get to see first-hand the unlimited potential of our fabulous county.

Sellafield has long been a powerhouse in its own right. We pioneered the civil nuclear industry and we're now leading the world in nuclear decommissioning.

Our greatest challenge is ensuring we leave a positive legacy for our community by helping build a diverse and resilient local economy.

Being a partner in the Northern Powerhouse allows us to work closely with our owners the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, Government, local authorities, and other partners to give us a greater chance of success.

Jake Berry, Northern Powerhouse Minister, said:

I'm really pleased Sellafield Ltd has joined the Northern Powerhouse as an official partner.

The company plays a huge role already in the north's economy, employing more than 11,000 people and spending more than £1.1bn a year in the supply chain.

The Northern Powerhouse is all about ensuring economies like Cumbria are able to achieve their full potential by working together with other towns, cities and rural communities.

I'm looking forward to learning more about the great work Sellafield Ltd already does in and how its future plans can help drive local and national economic growth.

Press release: Lord Bourne: "Wales is harnessing the appeal of its cultural and heritage attractions to benefit its communities"

From its world-renowned castles to our home-grown theatre productions, UK Government Minister Lord Bourne will see first-hand the crucial contribution the North Wales tourism and culture industries makes to the Welsh economy today (26 January).

The Minister will visit Rhyl's Sea Quarium and attend further business meetings in other tourism destinations in North East Wales, as the latest

tourism figures reveal the number of overseas visits to Wales are on the rise.

Lord Bourne said:

Tourism is big business in Wales and our outstanding attractions are regularly highlighted as some of the best places in the world to visit.

It is encouraging to see how North Wales is harnessing the appeal of its cultural and heritage attractions to benefit communities right across the country.

The visit comes as the latest tourism figures reveal there were 909,000 overseas visits to Wales from January to September last year, up 6% compared to the same time in 2016. Visitors to Wales also spent £337 million, boosting the Welsh economy.

Lord Bourne added:

Tourism is one of the UK's most valuable export industries.

It is also a fiercely competitive global industry and these results not only demonstrate Wales' continued ability to compete internationally for visitors, they are testament to tourism's importance as a driver of economic growth.

ENDS

[Press release: UK aid backs ground-breaking British research into 'super-crops'](#)

Members of the Kyamaleera Women's Handicraft Association in Uganda present their beans

[Pictures and videos are available to use here](#)

UK scientists are leading new cutting-edge research to allow farmers to grow crops that are more nutritious, more resistant to disease and better able to withstand severe floods or drought in Africa, in addition to developing

medicines to protect farmers' livestock from devastating disease.

Millions of farmers in Africa, who depend on agriculture to support their families, struggle to grow enough crops to put food on the table because of natural disasters such as drought, or floods, which destroy their livelihoods.

Now UK scientists, backed by UK aid, are using their expertise to identify the specific genes in crops that help them be more nutritious, grow faster and are more resilient to disease and extreme weather. This scientific work on 'super-crops' will help up to 100 million African farmers lift themselves and their families out of poverty, in turn building stability and prosperity, which will help African countries become our trading partners of the future.

International Development Secretary Penny Mordaunt announced the new UK aid research, which is being carried out by international organisation, CGIAR, during a joint visit to the University of Edinburgh with Bill Gates.

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is an important partner in international research and announced further investment in UK based livestock R&D during the visit.

International Development Secretary Penny Mordaunt said:

Unpredictable flooding, plant diseases and drought are threatening the lives and livelihoods of millions of farmers in Africa who struggle to grow enough crops to put food on the table – the urgency of the task is clear.

That's why UK aid is supporting British scientists to develop new crops that are more productive, more nutritious and more resistant to droughts and flooding, as well as creating new medicines to protect cattle and poultry from devastating disease.

This transformative UK aid research will not only stop diseases from destroying the livelihoods of African farmers, it will also help control livestock diseases on British farms.

New ideas, cutting edge science and innovative partnerships with organisations like the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation will help Britain create a healthier, more secure and prosperous world for us all.

At the University of Edinburgh, scientists are also leading ground-breaking work on diseases which cause huge economic losses for African farmers, including Animal African Trypanosomiasis (AAT), a disease which kills over 3 million cattle a year, has been estimated to cost over \$4bn a year in total to African economies and can cause sleeping sickness in people.

Scientists believe that within the next five years – and for the first time in over 40 years – a new drug will be available to treat AAT. UK scientists

have uncovered new molecules, which can be developed into an effective treatment for this devastating disease – with the aim of wiping it out.

This research could also help British farmers who face similar threats in the future, by identifying responses to diseases before they reach the UK.

UK scientists are also working to reduce the impact of many diseases that can be passed to people from animals such as Porcine Cysticercosis – the most common cause of epilepsy in developing countries. The scientists are currently involved in testing the effectiveness of a new vaccine to tackle this disease, which will help protect the health of families and communities.

During the visit Ms Mordaunt also announced plans to develop the Centre for Tropical Livestock Genetics and Health, which is based in both Edinburgh and Nairobi.

The centre uses the most recent scientific advances in genetics and genomics that are being used by farmers in the UK and apply these to help smallholder dairy and poultry farmers in sub-Saharan Africa.

The campus at the University of Edinburgh, which hosted the visit, has a number of organisations involved in this work including; The Roslin Institute and the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies. Scotland's Rural College and GALVmed are also located nearby. Scientists working here have been responsible for many of the advances in farming techniques now used both here in the UK and throughout the developing world.

This research underlines the UK's commitment to tackling climate shocks, protecting the environment and increasing resilience – all of which are themes at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in London in April 2018.

- DFID will support CGIAR with funding of £90m over 3 years. CGIAR' was originally the acronym for the 'Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research'. In 2008, CGIAR redefined itself as a global partnership. To reflect this transformation and yet retain its roots, 'CGIAR' was retained as a name. CGIAR is now a global research partnership for a food-secure future. The role of CGIAR is to deliver new agricultural technologies to support food and nutrition security and growth. Access to high-yielding, drought, heat and disease-resistant crops and livestock underpins the livelihoods and incomes of poor farmers and is essential to combat hunger and reduce the risks of crop failure.
- Technology developed by CGIAR was at the heart of the green revolution, tripling yields and lifting millions out of poverty and hunger. CGIAR-developed varieties of the 10 main food crops are now grown on over 200 million ha in developing countries.
- This new funding will support the development and deployment of: crop varieties that are climate resilient, more resistant to heat, drought and flooding; crop varieties that are more nutritious, with elevated levels of essential micronutrients; agronomic practices that boost resilience and reduce the use of costly inputs; new livestock varieties,

diagnostics, vaccines and medicines, to reduce the risks faced by livestock farmers.

- The Centre for Tropical Livestock Genetics and Health (CTLGH) will receive £4 million through funding by DFID. It is a joint venture launched by three partners – the Roslin Institute of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland's Rural College (SRUC) and CGIAR – International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), who have created a new, multidisciplinary Centre for Tropical Livestock Genetics and Health, with two main nodes, one in Edinburgh and one in Nairobi.
- The Centre will mobilise the most recent scientific advances in genetics and genomics that have led to substantial gains in livestock productivity in temperate zones and apply these to improve livestock productivity in tropical environments, for the benefit of smallholder dairy and poultry farmers in sub-Saharan Africa.