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Summary

- For trade with EU Member States, the value of imports increased while exports decreased compared with May 2013. Both imports and exports increased when compared with June 2012.
- The UK's EU exports have decreased by £0.6 billion (4.8 per cent) compared to May 2013, to £12.4 billion. Compared to June 2012, exports increased by £0.4 billion (3.5 per cent).
- The UK's EU imports have increased by £0.3 billion (1.9 per cent) compared to May 2013, to £17.8 billion. Compared to June 2012, imports have increased by £0.8 billion (4.8 per cent).
- The UK remains a net importer (imports are greater than exports). The size of difference between imports and exports is now £5.3 billion, an increase of £1.0 billion (21.8 per cent) compared to May 2013.
- The final estimate of total EU exports for 2012 is £149.8 billion compared with £158.2 billion in 2011. This is a decrease of 5.3 per cent.
- The final estimate of total imports from 2012 is £207.0 billion compared with £202.6 billion in 2011. This is an increase of 2.1 per cent.



HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) are 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 OTS are published monthly, providing detailed data for over 9,000 commodities and 200 partner countries. The RTS are published quarterly showing trade at summary product and country level, split by UK regions.

You can find details of how users interested in import and export markets for specific goods make use of the detailed OTS data in '[The Customer Story](#)'. You can also access the detailed data in our interactive database [here](#).

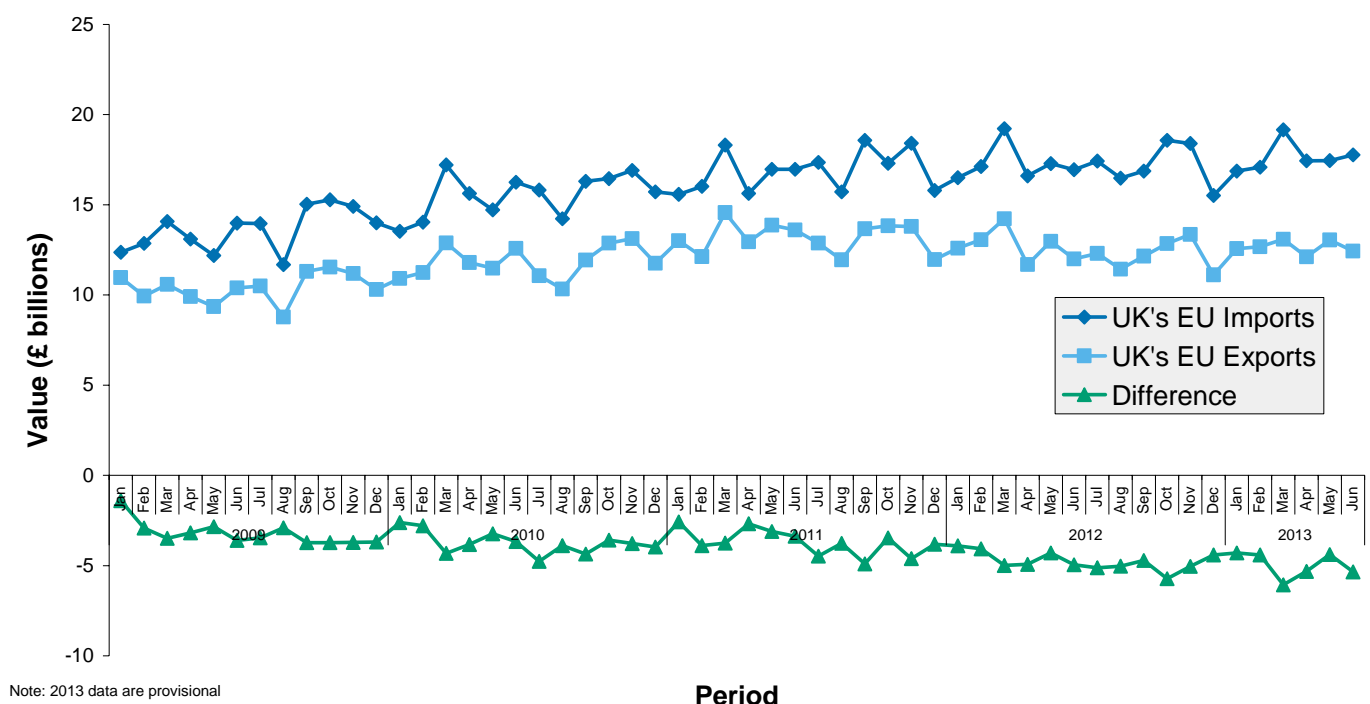
Key Points

For the month of June 2013:

The value of UK trade increased for EU imports and decreased for exports, with imports rising by £0.3 billion, and exports falling by £0.6 billion against May 2013 totals. Compared to June 2012, both imports and exports increased.

There is an increase of 21.8 per cent in the trade gap, the difference between UK imports from the EU and exports to the EU. This difference is now £5.3 billion. This follows two successive large decreases, and returns the trade gap to April 2013 levels.

Fig. 1: Total Monthly UK Trade with EU Member States



Note: 2013 data are provisional
Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics

Exports

- The value of the UK's EU exports has decreased by £0.6 billion (4.8 per cent) compared to May 2013 to £12.4 billion. Compared with June 2012, the value of exports rose by £0.4 billion (3.5 per cent).
- The top five commodities are unchanged from the previous month. HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes) remains the top commodity exported by value. In June it contributed £2.2 billion, 18.0 per cent of the total value of the UK's EU export trade. HS2 27 also experienced the largest value decrease from the previous month of £0.6 billion (21.3 per cent).
- The largest value increase from the previous month was in the commodity with the sixth largest export value, HS2 88 (Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof) up £83.9 million (20.9 per cent).
- The top five EU Member States to which the UK exports are unchanged from the previous month. Germany remains the UK's largest EU export partner country, accounting for 19.8 per cent of the total exports.
- The largest increase in exports from the UK compared to May 2013 was a rise of £88.1 million (12.1 per cent) to Spain. Exports to the Netherlands had the largest decrease, of £436.0 million (18.6 per cent).
- The final 2012 value of UK's trade-in-goods exported to EU countries is £149.8 billion, which has been downwardly revised by £512.2 million from when it was first published in February 2013. This is a decrease of 0.3 per cent.
- The total 2013 year to date value of UK's trade-in-goods exported to EU Member States excluding June is £63.5 billion, which has been downwardly revised by £39.1 million. This is a decrease of less than 0.1 per cent.

Imports

- The value of the UK's EU imports has increased by £0.3 billion (1.9 per cent) compared to May 2013, to £17.8 billion. Compared with June 2012, the value of imports rose by £0.8 billion (4.8 per cent)
- The top five commodities are similar to last month, although HS2 30 (Pharmaceutical products) rose to fourth from fifth. The largest contributing commodity group is HS2 87 (Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof). This contributed £3.0 billion, 16.9 per cent of the total value of UK's EU import trade.
- The largest value increase from the previous month was in HS2 30 (Pharmaceutical products) up £194.4 million (19.5 per cent).
- The largest value decrease from the previous month was in HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes) down £116.6 million (10.6 per cent).
- The top five import partner countries are unchanged from May 2013. Germany is still the EU Member State from which the UK imports most goods by value, accounting for 26.0 per cent of total imports. The Netherlands remains in second place with a 15.2 per cent share. The largest increase compared to May 2013 was for imports from Spain, up by £127.1 million (12.9 per cent). The largest decrease was a fall of £105.3 million in imports from Sweden, a decrease of 15.1 per cent.
- The final 2012 value of UK's trade-in-goods imported from EU countries is £207.0 billion, which has been upwardly revised by £924.5 million from when it was first published in February 2013. This is an increase of 0.4 per cent.

- The total 2013 year to date value of UK's trade-in-goods imported from EU Member States excluding June is £88.0 billion, which has been upwardly revised by £270.4 million. This is an increase of 0.3 per cent.

Further Analysis: Exports

Table 1: Top 5 commodities in UK's EU exports in June 2013 compared to May 2013 and June 2012

HS 2	Description	June 2013 Total £ millions	% Change from May 2013	% Change from June 2012	% of Total June 2013 Exports	Rank May 2013	Rank June 2012
-	Total Exports	12,425.2	-4.8	3.5	100.0	n/a	n/a
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	2,235.8	-21.3	-9.4	18.0	1	1
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	1,342.9	6.0	5.9	10.8	2	2
87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	1,134.6	3.7	10.1	9.1	3	3
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	857.0	-1.6	-1.0	6.9	4	4
30	Pharmaceutical products	799.4	-0.7	-5.1	6.4	5	5

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics
Note: 2013 data are provisional

The decrease in export value of £0.6 billion (4.8 per cent) **compared to May 2013** is composed of increases in 55 per cent of all HS2 chapters, with a smaller number of larger decreases. One chapter experienced a decrease over £100 million but there were no decreases over this threshold.

The largest decrease was a £605.0 million (21.3 per cent) fall for the top chapter, HS2 27, from last month's export value of £2.8 billion which was the highest since July 2012. The decrease was driven by falls of £367.5 million (27.1 per cent) in exports to the Netherlands, and £144.6 million (47.5 per cent) to Germany, although this was partly offset by an increase in exports to Spain of £113.0 million. The decrease in this chapter covered 96 per cent of the overall decrease in exports.

The second largest decrease was for HS2 89 (Ships, boats and floating structures), which fell by £82.0 million (77.7 per cent). This decrease was dominated by a fall of £84.7 million to Latvia, due to a very large export value for this chapter in the previous month.

There were no increases over £100 million. The largest increase was £83.9 million (20.9 per cent) for HS2 88 (Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof). This rise was spread over several export partners.

Compared to June 2012, the overall export trade to EU Member States increased by £0.4 billion, 3.5 per cent. This overall rise is a reflection of over 72% of all HS2 chapters increasing in export trade. One chapter saw a rise of over £100 million, and there was one decrease over this size.

The largest increase was for HS2 87 (Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof), which rose by £103.9 million (10.1 per cent). This was spread over several export partners, led by an increase in exports to Belgium of £47.6 million (34.9 per cent).

The second largest increase was £92.7 million (23.6 per cent) for HS2 88 (Aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof). As with the comparison with last month, the increase was spread over several export partners.

The largest decrease was in the top chapter HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes), down £231.8 million (9.4 per cent). This was driven by a decrease in exports to Germany of £475.7 million (74.8 per cent), offset by increases to the Netherlands and Spain, up £135.0 million and £113.7 million respectively.

This was the only decrease over £100 million. The second largest decrease was for HS2 30 (Pharmaceutical products) which fell by £42.7 million (5.1 per cent).

Figure 2 shows the top five commodities for the UK's EU exports in June 2013, compared to May 2013 and June 2012. It clearly shows how the changes in HS2 27 dominate all the other chapters.

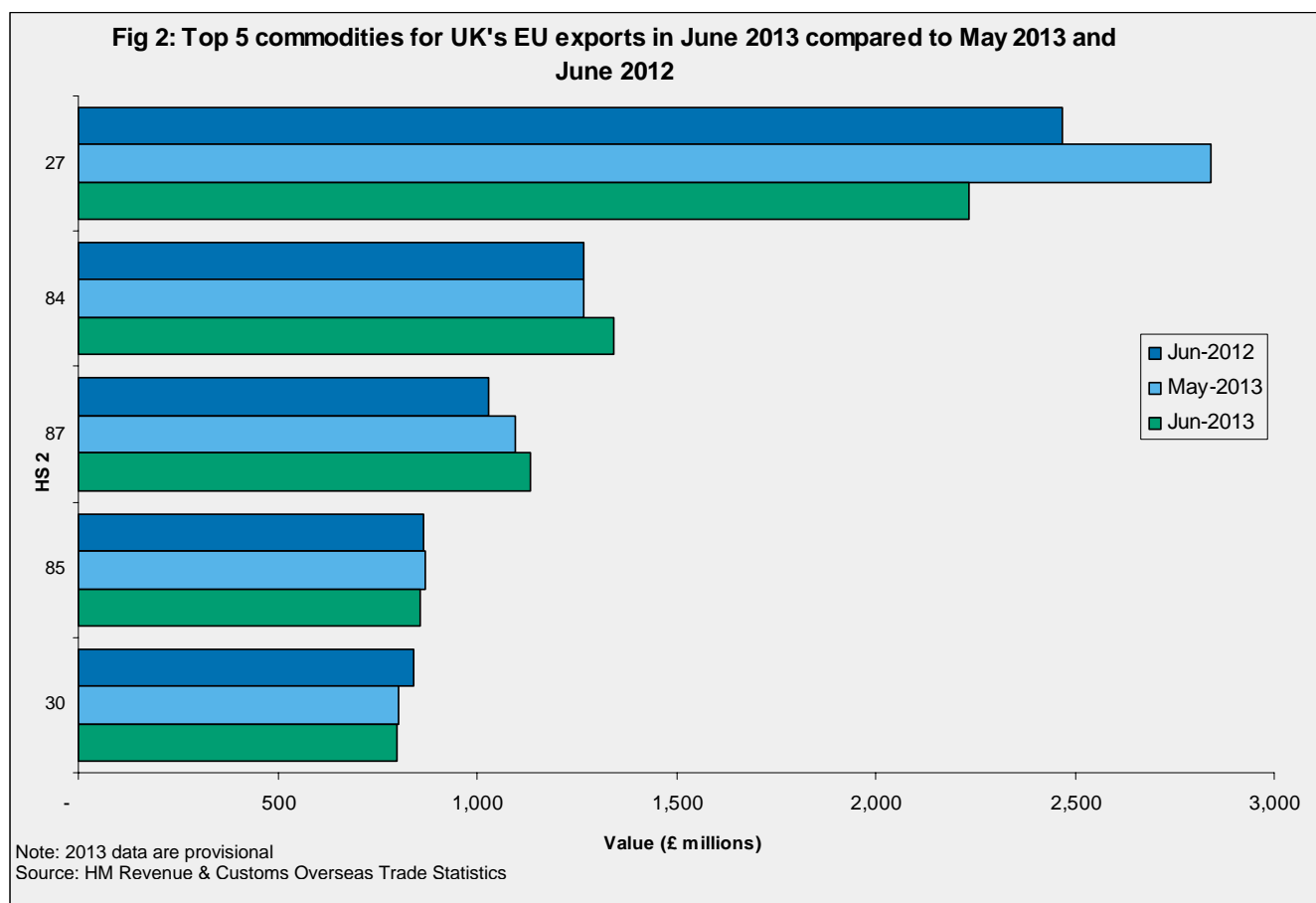


Table 2 shows comparisons of the value of UK export trade with our top five EU export trading partners for June 2013, May 2013 and June 2012.

Table 2: Top 5 EU export partner Member States in June 2013 compared to May 2013 and June 2012						
Country	Total June 2013 £ millions	% Change from May 2013	% Change from June 2012	% of total EU exports	Rank May 2013	Rank June 2012
Total Exports	12,425.2	-4.8	3.5	100.0	n/a	n/a
Germany	2,460.2	-2.4	-10.9	19.8	1	1
Netherlands	1,906.6	-18.6	4.4	15.3	2	2
France	1,810.8	0.1	12.7	14.6	3	3
Irish Republic	1,398.6	-4.3	4.9	11.3	4	4
Belgium	1,240.3	-0.3	3.0	10.0	5	5
Note: 2013 data are provisional Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics						

The top five EU export partner Member States remain unchanged **compared with May 2013**. Germany has been the UK's largest export partner in the EU for a number of years, currently accounting for 19.8 per cent of the total value of exports. This was led by exports of £400.4 million in HS2 84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof), with five other chapters with exports of over £160 million.

The decrease in value of total export trade compared to May 2013 reflects decreases in 11 of the other 26 Member States in the EU. There was one decrease over £100 million and no increases over this level. In the top five countries, four countries experienced decreases in export trade.

The largest decrease in the value of exports from the UK was to the Netherlands, down £436.0 million (18.6 per cent). This decrease was dominated by a fall in HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes) of £367.5 million (27.1 per cent). The decrease in exports to the Netherlands covered 69.3 per cent of the overall decrease.

This was the only decrease over £100 million, but just below this level, the second largest decrease was for Latvia, down £89.8 million (80.7 per cent). This follows a large export in HS2 89 in May 2013, which took exports to Latvia to £111.4 million, their highest ever total.

The largest increase was for Spain, up £88.1 million (12.1 per cent). This was dominated by an increase in HS2 27 of £113.0 million, a seven-fold rise, which takes exports to Spain to £813.0 million, their highest level since June 2011 (£871.0 million). The second largest increase was £41.3 million for Cyprus.

The increase in total export trade value **compared to June 2012**, noted in Table 2, was made up of increases in 20 of the UK's 26 EU export partner Member States. There were two increases over £100 million and one decrease above this value. Four of the top five export partner countries experienced increases in export trade.

The largest increase was for France, up £204.5 million (12.7 per cent). This rise was led by increases in HS2 27 of £65.4 million (40.6 per cent) and in HS2 71 (Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin) of £51.8 million (a three-fold rise).

The second largest increase was for exports to Spain, up £175.6 million (27.6 per cent). As with the comparison with May 2013, this increase was driven by a rise in HS2

27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation) of £113.7 million (a seven-fold rise).

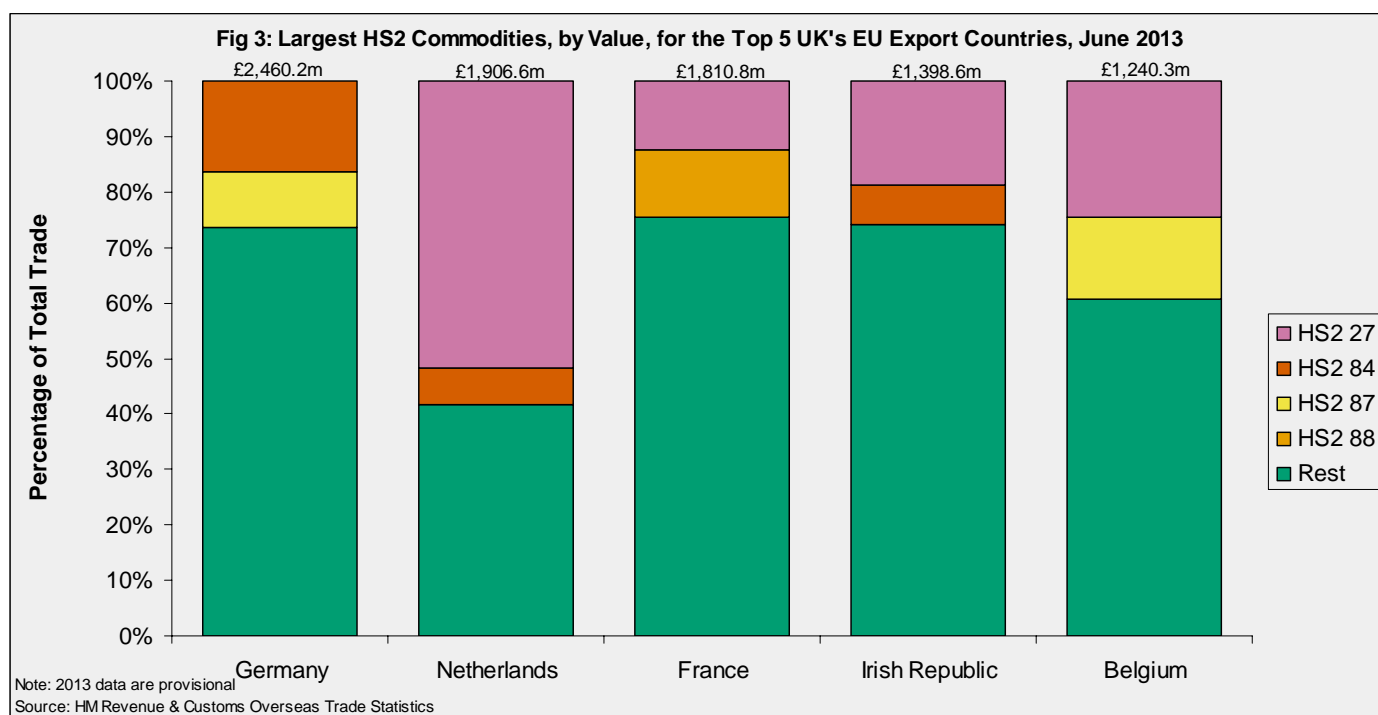
There were no other increases over £100 million. The next largest increase was a £81.1 million increase to the Netherlands. This was composed of a £135.0 million (15.8 per cent) increase in HS2 27, offset by a fall of £70.7 million (62.2 per cent) in HS2 30 (Pharmaceutical products).

The largest decrease was for Germany, down by £300.1 million (10.9 per cent). This decrease was dominated by a fall in HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation) of £475.7 million (74.8 per cent).

This was the only decrease over £100 million. The second largest decrease was for exports to Sweden, down £35.9 million (7.9 per cent).

Figure 3 shows the two largest commodities by value exported from the UK to each of the UK's top five EU export trading partners. Four of the top five Member States have HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes) as one of their two largest commodities exported from the UK by value. The trade with these four Member States accounts for 79.7 per cent of the total value of UK EU export trade under this heading. Furthermore, HS2 27 accounts for 51.8 per cent of the total UK export trade to the Netherlands.

This month, two of the top five Member States, Germany and Belgium, had HS2 87 (Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof) as one of their two largest commodities exported from the UK by value, accounting for 54.1 per cent of the total value of UK EU export trade under this heading.



Further Analysis: Imports

Table 3: Top 5 commodities in UK's EU imports in June 2013 compared to May 2013 and June 2012							
HS 2	Description	June 2013 Total £ millions	% Change from May 2013	% Change from June 2012	% of Total June 2013 Imports	Rank May 2013	Rank June 2012
-	Total Imports	17,771.4	1.9	4.8	100.0	n/a	n/a
87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	3,008.3	3.6	15.5	16.9	1	1
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	2,099.9	8.1	4.2	11.8	2	2
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	1,560.4	-4.5	11.6	8.8	3	3
30	Pharmaceutical products	1,190.5	19.5	19.3	6.7	5	5
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	986.0	-10.6	-10.8	5.5	4	4
Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics Note: 2013 data are provisional							

The marginal increase in imports **compared to May 2013** is made up of increases in 51 per cent of all HS2 chapters. There were three increases over £100 million and one decrease above this threshold. Three of the top five commodities increased in import value. Both the largest increase and decrease were in the top five chapters.

The largest increase in value of imports was for the fourth biggest commodity by value, HS2 30 (Pharmaceutical products). This rose by £ 194.5 million (19.5 per cent) to £1.2 billion. This is just below the record high value for this chapter in November 2012. The increase in this chapter was spread across a number of countries including the Irish Republic up £66.6 million, Germany up £50.4 million and Poland up £40.0 million.

The next biggest increase was HS2 84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof), which rose by £157.2 million (8.1 per cent) to £2.1 billion. The third largest increase was for the top chapter HS2 87 up £103.1 million (3.6 per cent). There were no other increases over £100 million, the next largest being £80.3 million for HS2 88 (Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof).

The largest decrease in the value of imports was for the fifth biggest commodity by value, HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes). This fell by £116.6 million (10.6 per cent) to £0.9 billion. The combined effect of this decrease and the largest increase (for HS2 30) was to move HS2 30 to fourth place, forcing HS2 27 down to fifth place. The decrease in HS2 27 was led by a fall of £112.8 million (46.1 per cent) from Sweden.

There were no other decreases over £100 million

Compared with June 2012, there was an increase of £820.3 million (4.8 per cent) in the value of imports as a result of 57 per cent of all chapters rising in value. There were three chapters with increases of over £100 million, and two decreases above this threshold. The three largest increases and the second largest decrease were all within the top five products.

The biggest increase was in the biggest import by value, HS2 87, which increased by £404.4 million (15.5 per cent). This was driven by an increase in imports from Germany of £222.1 million (18.9 per cent). The second largest increase was in the fourth largest chapter, as HS2 30 (Pharmaceutical products) increased by £192.4 million (19.3 per cent). This was led by increases in imports from the Irish Republic up £88.6 million, Belgium up £72.4 million and Germany up £40.8 million offset by a decrease of £77.8 million in import trade from the Netherlands. The third largest increase was for HS2 85, the third largest chapter, up £161.8 million (11.6 per cent). There were no other increases over £100 million.

The chapter with the largest decrease in comparison with June 2012 was for HS2 29 (Organic chemicals), down £183.4 million (28.9 per cent) to £451.0 million. This was more than covered by a fall of £223.1 million (83.4 per cent) from the Irish Republic. The second largest decrease was the fifth biggest import by value, HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes), which fell by £119.4 million (10.8 per cent) to £1.0 billion. This decrease was dominated by a fall £183.2 million of imports from Sweden.

Figure 4 shows the top five HS2 commodity groups for the UK's EU imports in June 2013, compared to May 2013 and June 2012. The graph shows that three of the top chapters, HS2 87, 84 and 30, had increases over both previous periods. In contrast, HS2 27 decreased against both periods. However, HS2 85 decreased in comparison with May 2013 but increased in comparison with June 2012.

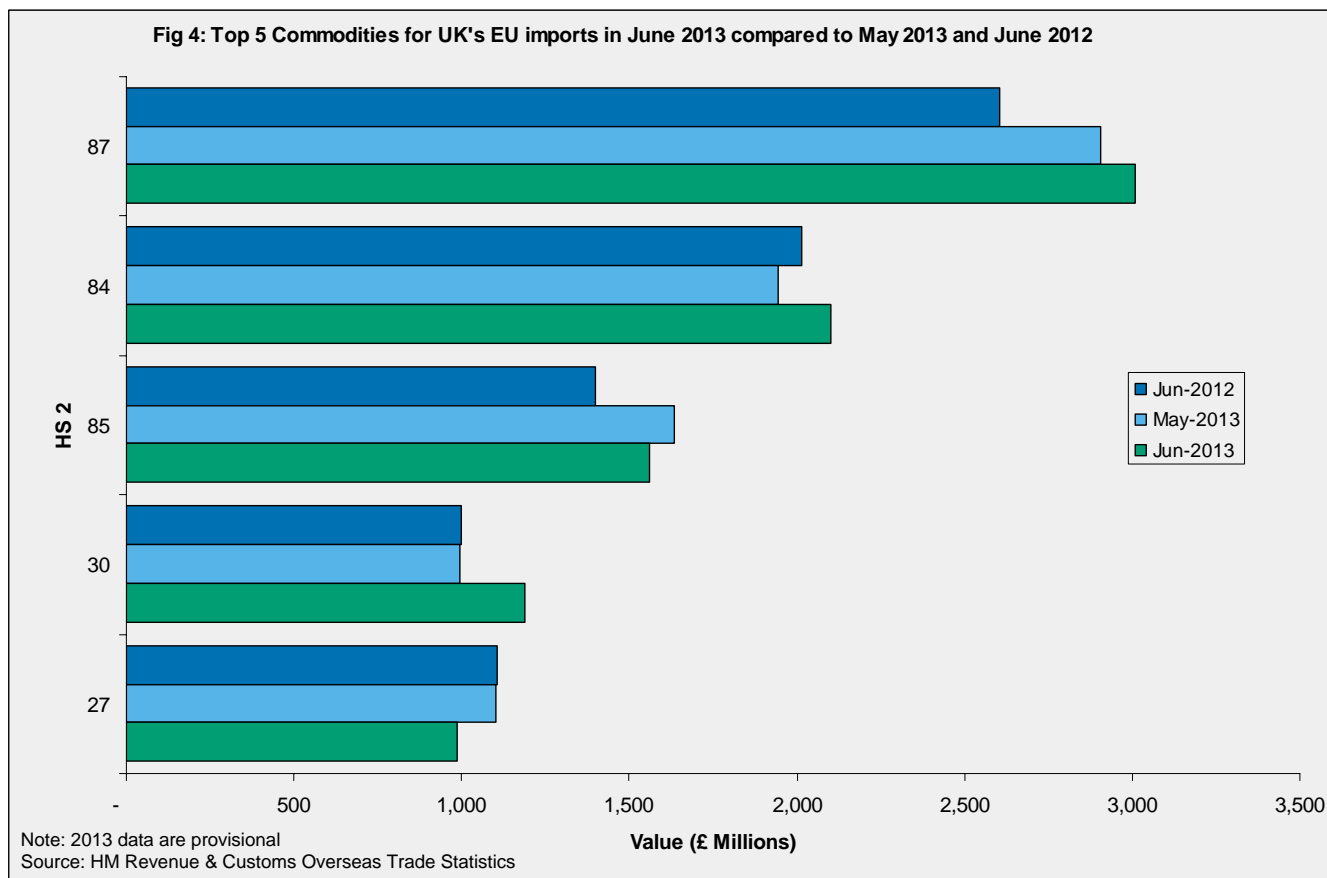


Table 4 shows comparisons of the value of UK import trade with our top five EU import trading partners for June 2013, May 2013 and June 2012.

Table 4: Top 5 EU import partner Member States in June 2013 compared to May 2013 and June 2012						
Country	June 2013 Total £ millions	% change from May 2013	% Change from June 2012	% of total June 2013 Imports	Rank May 2013	Rank June 2012
Total Imports	17,771.4	1.9	4.8	100.0	n/a	n/a
Germany	4,614.4	2.0	7.5	26.0	1	1
Netherlands	2,701.4	0.1	8.4	15.2	2	2
France	2,059.2	6.2	7.9	11.6	3	3
Belgium	1,526.5	-2.5	8.4	8.6	4	4
Italy	1,304.5	6.0	0.7	7.3	5	5
Note: 2013 data are provisional Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics						

The UK imports most goods from Germany, which account for 26.0 per cent of the total imports to the UK from the EU. This is led by imports of £1.4 billion in HS2 87 (Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof), accounting for 30.3 percent of the total imports from Germany. The next largest chapter is HS2 84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof), with £0.7 billion of imports to the UK.

The value of total import trade into the UK increased for 16 of the other 26 Member States, and decreased for 10 compared with May 2013. Imports for two member states increased by over £100 million while there was one decrease above this threshold.

The largest increase in value of import trade **compared with May 2013** was a rise of £127.1 million (12.9 per cent) from Spain, to £1.1 billion. The increase is driven by a rise in chapter HS2 88 (Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof) of £72.0 million to £75.9 from £3.9 million last month.

The second largest increase was from France, up £120.6 million (6.2 per cent). This increase is spread over two chapters, HS2 87 (Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof) up £41.7 million (16.3 per cent) and HS2 93 (Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof) up £27.8 million to £33.8 million from £6.1 million last month.

These were the only increases over £100 million although just below this level was a rise of £91.8 million (2.0 per cent) in imports from the top partner country, Germany.

The only decrease over £100 million was for imports from Sweden, which fell by £105.3 million (15.1 per cent). This was led by a very large fall of £112.8 million (46.1 per cent) in HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes). This decrease in the HS2 27 imports from Sweden has featured in both the commodity and country analysis.

There was an increase of £820.3 million (4.8 per cent) in total import trade value **compared to June 2012**, which is composed of 19 increases and 7 decreases from the other 26 Member States in the EU. All of the top five member states increased. There were five increases over £100 million and two decreases over this amount.

The largest increase was £322.8 million (7.5 per cent) from the top country Germany. This is led by a rise of £222.1 million (18.9 per cent) in HS2 87 (road vehicles).

The second largest increase was for Spain, up £260.2 million (30.6 per cent). This was driven by changes in two chapters. HS2 87 (Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof) rose by £82.0 million (39.1 per cent) and HS2 88 (Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof) increased by £73.4 million to £75.9 million from £2.5 million in June 2012.

The third largest increase was for the Netherlands, which rose by £209.9 million (8.4 per cent). This was driven by a £103.8 million (31.1 per cent) increase in HS2 85 (Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers).

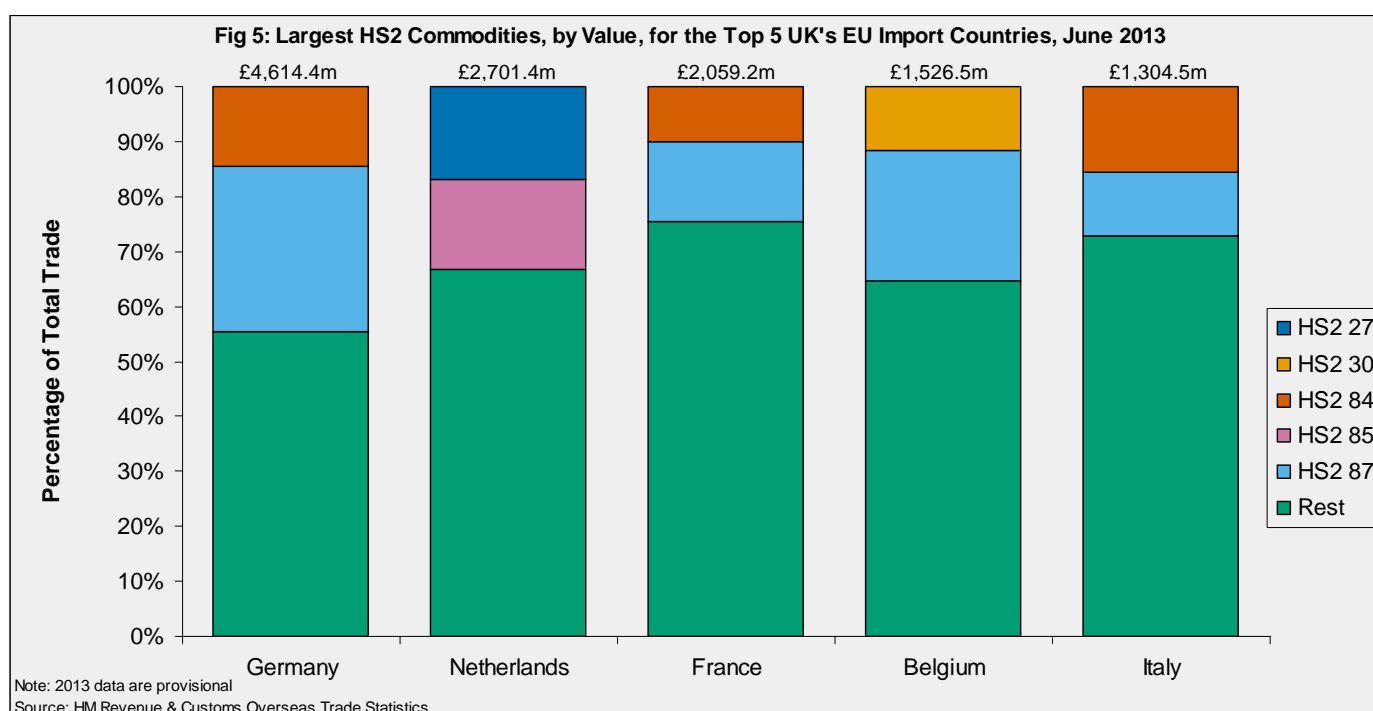
The other two increases over £100 million were for France up £151.2 million (7.9 per cent) and Belgium up £117.8 (8.4 per cent).

The largest decrease in imports was for Sweden, which fell £177.6 million (23.1 per cent). Again, this decrease was dominated by a fall of £183.2 million (58.1 per cent) in HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes).

The second largest decrease was for the Irish Republic down £151.9 million (13.4 per cent). This was dominated by a fall of £233.1 million (83.4 per cent) in HS2 29 (Organic chemicals). There were no other decreases over £100 million.

Figure 5 shows the two largest commodities imported into the UK by value from each of the UK's top five import partner EU Member States. Apart from the Netherlands, all of the top five Member States have HS2 87 (Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof) in their top two largest commodities imported to the UK. The trade in HS2 87 from these Member States accounts for 73.3 per cent of the total import trade to the UK under this heading. It also makes up 30.3 per cent of the UK's total imports from Germany.

Three Member States, Germany, France and Italy, have HS2 84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof) in their top two largest commodities imported by the UK, accounting for 51.2 per cent of the total import value in these commodities. Imports from the Netherlands within HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes) account for 46.4 per cent of the UK's imports from the EU in this chapter.



Notes:

1. HM Revenue & Customs released these latest statistics on Overseas Trade with Member States of the European Union (EU) on 13 August 2013 under arrangements set out in the [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#).
2. This release includes the first provisional estimates of trade-in-goods between the UK and Member States of the EU for June 2013. At the same time revisions for all previously published EU data for 2012 and 2013 are also being released in line with the [HM Revenue & Customs Policy on Revisions](#). The revised data for 2012 are the final estimates for 2012 overseas trade.
3. The figures provided in this publication of the June 2013 EU Overseas Trade Statistics will include
 - a. Estimates for businesses who have yet to submit detailed data on the trade they had with other EU Member States in June.
 - b. Estimates for businesses who do not have to submit detailed data on the trade they have with other EU Member States
 - c. An adjustment for trade associated with Missing Trader Intra Community fraud. More detail of this can be found [here](#).
4. Estimates are included in all high level totals including HS2 and country totals but not for aggregated totals below this level.
5. Detailed trade information is presented according to the [Harmonised System \(HS\)](#) nomenclature.
6. On 1st July Croatia will be joining the EU and contributing to these figures. For comparison, this month Croatia contributed £7.3 million imports and £11.9 million exports to the non-EU OTS. For further information, see [this summary paper - Croatia Joining the EU: its impact on UK Trade Statistics](#).
7. The aggregate estimates here will differ slightly from those that are published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) as part of the Balance of Payments (BoP), as the two sets of data are compiled to different sets of rules. The ONS web site provides an overview of BoP at the [Guide to UK Trade](#) as well as the detailed monthly [UK Trade Releases](#). The BoP publication shows a high level picture of UK trade-in-goods, whereas the OTS publication shows a detailed picture of the UK's trade-in-goods by commodity and partner country. More detail about the differences between the BoP and OTS publications can be found [here](#).
8. The aggregate estimates here will differ from the Eurostat publication [Euro area external trade](#). The OTS is published as 'general trade' based upon goods recorded as they enter or leave the UK. This will include goods imported into and exported from a freezone or customs warehouse, regardless of their future use. The Eurostat EU external trade data are published as 'special trade' where goods are recorded as trade only when they enter free circulation or are declared to specific Customs regimes such as Inward Processing (IP) or Processing under Customs Control (PCC). Imports from a free zone or customs warehouse are similarly recorded in 'special trade'.
9. Information to help support users of the EU Overseas Trade Statistics can be found [here](#). This includes links to our policies on revision and suppression of data, descriptions of the methodology used to compile the Overseas Trade Statistics and information on the quality of the data published.

10. The OTS has been reviewed as part of an assessment made of Overseas Trade Statistics by the [UK Statistics Authority](http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/assessment-report-93---uk-trade-in-goods.pdf). 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>
11. 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.
12. Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

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To access the detailed 8-digit data in our interactive database please log in [here](#).

Please note: there may be a delay between the availability of this release and the detailed data in our interactive database. This is because of the time required to upload such a large dataset. Subscribers to our email [Alert Service](#) will be sent an alert when the interactive database has been updated. The OTS non EU publication occurs one week prior to the publication of the OTS EU equivalent, to allow for additional processing of the Intrastat survey.

Next release: 17 September 2013 9:30am

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If using specific facts contained in this release please check the information is still current.