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Non-EU Overseas Trade Statistics - June 2013

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Summary

- The UK's non-EU exports for June 2013 have increased by £0.6 billion (4.5 per cent) compared to May 2013, to £13.4 billion. Compared to June 2012, exports have increased by £1.9 billion (16.5 per cent).
- The UK's non-EU imports for June 2013 have increased by £0.1 billion (0.6 per cent) compared to May 2013, to £16.7 billion. Compared to June 2012, imports have increased by just £25.4 million (0.2 per cent).
- The UK remains a net importer (imports are greater than exports). The size of the difference between imports and exports has decreased by £0.5 billion (12.5 per cent) compared to May 2013, and has also decreased from June 2012 by £1.9 billion (36.0 per cent).
- The final estimate of total exports for 2012 is £146.7 billion compared with £137.4 billion in 2011. This is an increase of 6.8 per cent.
- The final estimate of total imports from 2012 is £199.3 billion compared with £195.2 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.

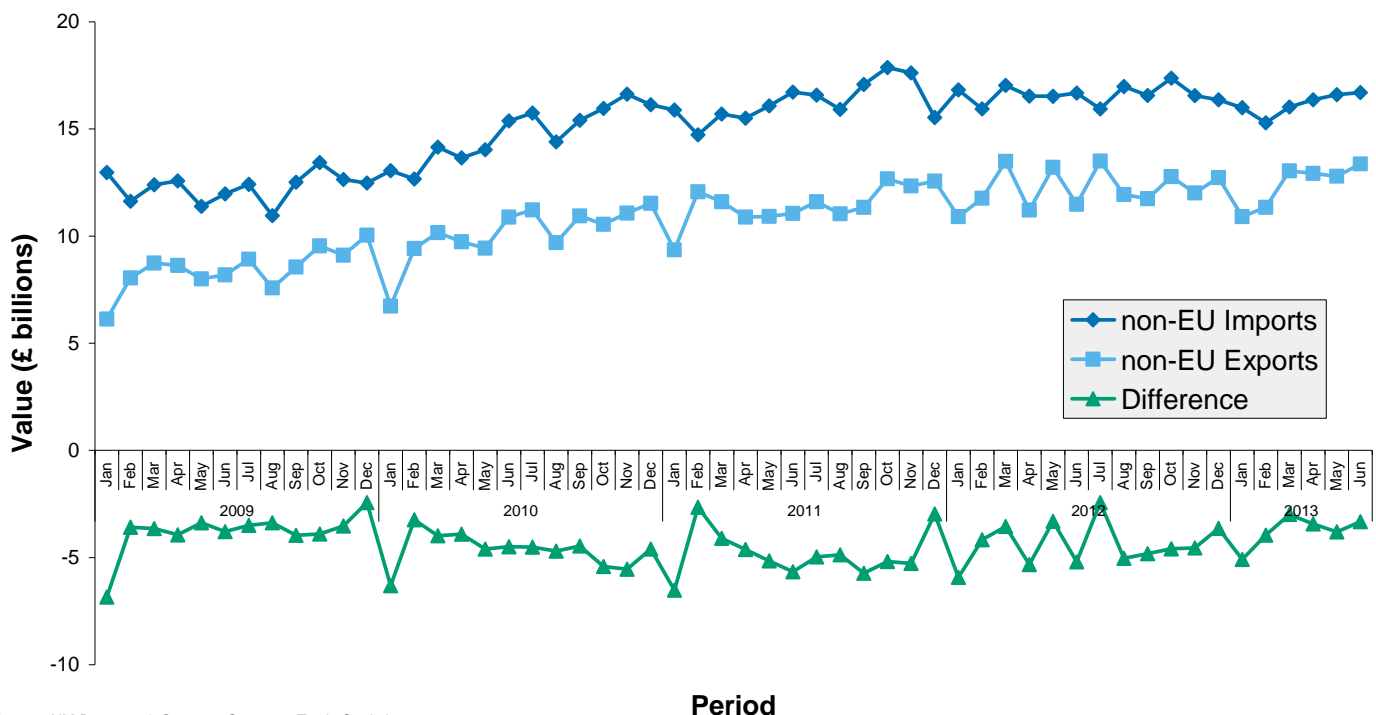
You can find details of how users interested in import and export markets for specific goods make use of the detailed OTS data in '[The Customer Story](#)'. You can also access the detailed data in our interactive database [here](#).

Key Points

For the month of June 2013:

The value of imports and exports both increased in June 2013 compared with the previous month, but with exports increasing at a much greater rate. Consequently the difference between non-EU imports and exports has decreased by 12.5 per cent. This month's import values increased for the fourth month running, and are at the highest level since October 2012, while the export values are at the highest level since July 2012.

Fig. 1: Total Monthly UK Trade with non-EU Countries



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

Exports

- The UK's non-EU exports have increased by £0.6 billion (4.5 per cent) compared to May 2013, to £13.4 billion. Compared to June 2012, exports have increased by £1.9 billion (16.5 per cent).
- The top five commodities are similar to last month although HS2 71 (Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin) fell to sixth place from third. The largest contributing commodity group remains HS2 84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof). In June it contributed £2.9 billion, 21.5 per cent of the total value of UK's non-EU export trade. The largest contribution to this chapter was £1.2 billion from HS4 8411 (Turbo-jets, Turbo-propellers and other gas turbines).
- There were increases in 59 per cent of all chapters, which drove the overall increase in exports compared to May 2013. The largest increase from the previous month was £310.2 million (92.5 per cent) in HS2 97 (Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques), taking this chapter to its highest monthly export value of £645.4 million, £30.9 million higher than the previous peak of £614.4 million.
- The largest value decrease from the previous month was in the second biggest export chapter, HS2 87 (Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof), which fell by £213.1 million (12.8 per cent) to £1.4 billion. This is the lowest monthly export value of this chapter since January 2013.
- The USA remains the UK's largest non-EU export partner country, accounting for 25.3 per cent of the total value of UK's non-EU export trade. Exports from the UK to South Korea had the largest increase in value compared to May 2013, up by £370.0 million (almost three-fold) to rise to fourth place from 18th last month.
- The largest decrease in exports was to India, down £181.7 million (26.1 per cent), which took this country to fifth place from third last month.
- The final 2012 value of UK's trade-in-goods exported to non EU countries was £146.7 billion, which has been upwardly revised by £85.5 million from when it was first published in February 2013. This is an increase of less than 0.1 per cent.
- The total 2013 year to date value of UK's goods exported to non-EU countries excluding June 2013 is £61.0 billion, which has been upwardly revised by £35.3 million. This is an increase of less than 0.1 per cent.

Imports

- The value of the UK's non-EU imports increased by £0.1 billion (0.6 per cent) compared to May 2013, to £16.7 billion. Compared to June 2012 imports have increased by just £25.4 million (0.2 per cent).
- The top five commodities are unchanged from the previous month. The largest commodity group remains HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes), despite having the largest decrease in value from last month. In June 2013 it contributed £3.4 billion, 20.1 per cent of the total value of non-EU imports to the UK. This is down £828.4 million (19.8 per cent) from May 2013. The largest contribution to this chapter was £1.9 billion from HS4 2709 (Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude).
- The largest value increase from the previous month was a rise of £323.6 million (58.4 per cent) in the fifth place chapter, HS2 88 (Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof).

- The USA remains the UK's largest non-EU import partner country in June 2013, accounting for 19.4 per cent of the total value of UK's non-EU import trade. China remains in second place, accounting for 14.9 per cent of the total value of non-EU imports. The value of imports from the USA increased by £568.0 million (21.3 per cent), the largest country increase compared to May 2013. The largest decrease in imports into the UK compared to May 2013 was from Russia which fell by £459.3 million (52.7 per cent).
- The final 2012 value of UK's trade-in-goods imported from non-EU countries was £199.3 billion, which has been upwardly revised by £0.3 million from when it was first published in February 2013. This is an increase of less than 0.1 per cent.
- The total 2013 year to date value of UK's goods imported from non EU countries excluding June 2013 is £80.3 billion, which has been upwardly revised by £5.0 million. This is an increase of less than 0.1 per cent.

Further Analysis: Exports

Table 1 shows a comparison of the top five commodities by value exported to countries outside the EU for June 2013, May 2013 and June 2012.

Table 1: Top 5 commodities in UK's non-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	13,370.2	4.5	16.5	100.0	n/a	n/a
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	2,879.6	8.6	22.6	21.5	1	1
87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	1,445.9	-12.8	13.0	10.8	2	2
30	Pharmaceutical products	939.4	9.2	13.4	7.0	4	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	881.9	8.9	9.6	6.6	5	4
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	831.3	11.3	6.8	6.2	6	5
Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics Note: 2013 data are provisional							

The overall increase in exports **compared to May 2013** is composed of increases in 59 per cent of HS2 chapters. The total export trade value has increased by £0.6 billion (4.5 per cent). Four of the top five commodity types increased in export value and the second largest decrease took HS2 71 out of the top five. There were three chapters with increases of over £100 million, and three decreases of this magnitude.

The largest value increase from the previous month, of £310.2 million, was in the eighth biggest export chapter, HS2 97 (Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques). This is an increase of 92.5 per cent compared to May 2013, taking this chapter to its highest monthly export value of £645.4 million, £30.9 million higher than the previous peak of £614.4 million. The increase is driven by a rise of £185.4 million (a five-fold increase) in sculptures in HS4 9703. The increase for this heading is led by increases to the USA and Switzerland, of £127.3 million and £68.3 million respectively.

The second largest increase since last month was in the top chapter, HS2 84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof), up by £227.8 million, (8.6 per cent).

The third largest increase was in HS2 88 (Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof), up by £137.4 million (27.7 per cent) to £633.7 million. This follows a large fall last month, and is dominated by a rise in exports in HS4 8802 (Powered aircraft and spacecraft), up by £154.0 million (101.7 per cent), with increases in exports to Turkmenistan (£55.0

million), Switzerland (27.9 million), the USA (£27.0 million), and Bermuda (£24.1 million).

There were no other increases over £100 million, but just outside this level, the next largest increase was £94.7 million in the tenth largest chapter, HS 22 (Beverages, spirits and vinegar).

The largest decrease was £213.1 million in the second chapter in the top five, HS2 87 (Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof), down by 12.8 per cent. This is driven by a fall of £193.3 million (14.5 per cent) in HS4 8703 (Motor vehicles for the transport of <10 persons). Within this chapter, there was a decrease of £122.5 million (29.7 per cent) in exports to China.

The second largest decrease was £209.1 million (21.4 per cent) 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). The fall was driven by a decrease of £169.1 million (50.4 per cent) in exports of unwrought silver in HS4 7106, almost entirely covered by exports to India dropping by £167.9 million (51.6 per cent). This decrease takes HS2 71 out of the top five from third (last month) to sixth place.

The next largest decrease was for HS2 29 (Organic chemicals) down £140.1 million (36.4 per cent). This was led by a fall of £77.9 million (70.2 per cent) in HS4 2933 (Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom[s] only).

There were no other decreases over £100 million, the next largest decrease was below £50 million.

Compared to June 2012, the total export trade value increased by £1.9 billion (16.5 per cent) with 76 per cent of all HS2 chapters showing increases. There were eight chapters with increases of over £100 million, and one decrease of this magnitude. All of the top five commodity types increased in export value.

The largest increase was in the top chapter, HS2 84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof), up by £530.4 million (22.6 per cent) with HS4 8411 (Turbojets, turbopropellers and other gas turbines) rising by £170.6 million (16.6 per cent).

The second largest increase was in HS2 97 (Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques), up £292.9 million (83.1 per cent). The increase is driven by a rise of £166.3 million (a three-fold increase) in sculptures in HS4 9703, led by increases of £126.5 million to the USA.

The third largest increase was for HS2 87 which rose by £165.8 million (13.0 per cent). This was more than covered by a rise of £179.6 million (18.7 per cent) in HS4 8703 (Motor vehicles for the transport of <10 persons).

The other large increases were for HS2 90 (Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof), up £136.0 million (24.5 per cent); HS2 71 (Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin), up by £134.1 million (21.2 per cent); HS2 22 (Beverages, spirits and vinegar), up £114.8 million (37.5 per cent); HS2 30 (Pharmaceutical products), up £110.8 million (13.4 per cent); and HS2 93 (Arms and ammunition) up £108.3 million (a seven-fold rise).

The only decrease over £100 million was for HS2 29 (Organic chemicals), down £124.2 million (33.7 per cent). This was led by a fall of £53.2 million (50.5 per cent) in HS4 2934 (Nucleic acids and their salts, whether or not chemically defined; heterocyclic compounds (excl. with oxygen or nitrogen only)).

The next largest decrease was just £34.8 million.

Figure 2 below shows the top five commodities for the UK's non-EU exports in June 2013, compared to May 2013 and June 2012. It shows how all the top five chapters

increased when compared to June 2012, and all but HS2 87 increased when compared with May 2013.

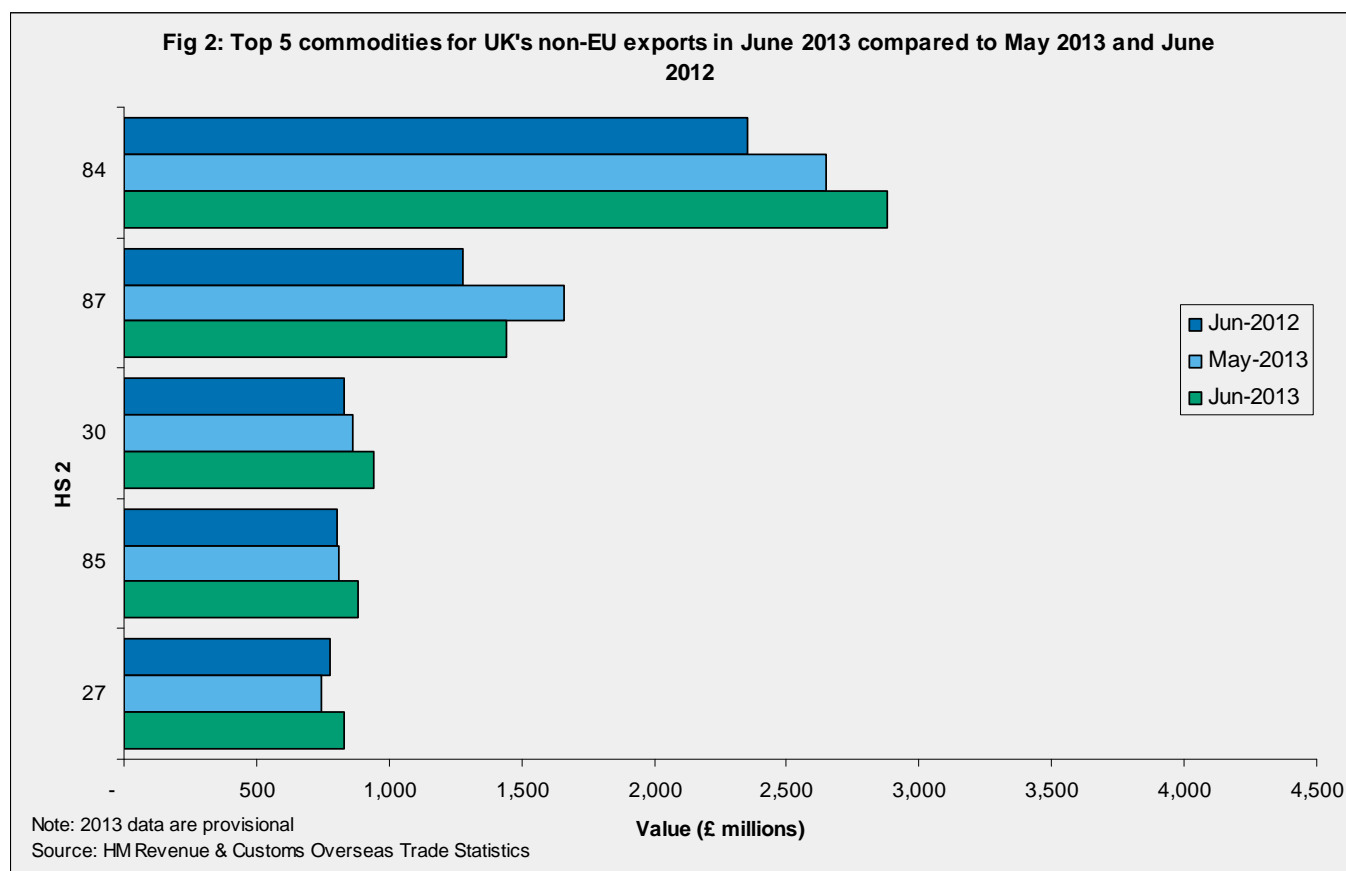


Table 2 shows a comparison of the value of UK non-EU export trade with our top five export trading partners for June 2013, May 2013 and June 2012.

Country	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	13,370.2	4.5	16.5	100.0	n/a	n/a
USA	3,387.3	0.2	11.8	25.3	1	1
China	917.1	-6.9	24.0	6.9	2	2
Switzerland	640.4	27.5	20.6	4.8	6	3
South Korea	562.2	192.5	20.9	4.2	18	6
India	514.1	-26.1	60.1	3.8	3	12

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

For all three periods, the USA was the UK's largest non-EU export partner country, with China second, while this month has seen Switzerland and South Korea return to the top five. Compared to last month there were increased exports to three of the top five partner countries, with exports to China and India falling. All five countries showed increases when compared to June 2012.

Compared to May 2013, there is increased trade to 54 per cent of our export partners. There were two countries to which exports increased by £100 million or more, and one decrease above this threshold.

The largest increase in exports was to South Korea, which climbs from 18th to fourth. Exports rose by £370.0 million to reach £562.2 million, a near three-fold rise. This is just £14.5 million behind the highest recorded export value of £576.7 million in December 2012. The increase is composed of rises of £170.2 million (more than three-fold) in exports of HS2 84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof) and £143.0 million in HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes), from under £1.0 million last month.

The second largest increase was in exports to Switzerland, up by £138.2 million (27.5 per cent) to £640.4 million. This takes Switzerland to third place, from sixth. This was dominated by a rise of £172.9 million (more than double) in exports for HS2 97 (Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques). This is composed of £106.3 million in HS4 9701 (Paintings and drawings) and £68.3 million in HS4 9703 (Sculptures and statues). This month's export value of £293.0 million is the second highest on record for this chapter's exports to Switzerland, behind the peak from July 2012 of £347.3 million.

The third largest increase was for Singapore, up by £97.9 million (29.2 per cent) to £433.9 million, the highest export value on record, marginally ahead of the previous highest of £433.7 million in November 2012.

The largest decrease in exports was to India, which led to this country dropping from third to fifth. Exports fell by £181.7 million (26.1 per cent) to £514.1 million. This decrease was driven by a fall of £167.9 million (51.6 per cent) in HS4 7106 (unwrought silver), as previously explained.

This was the only decrease over £100 million. The second biggest decrease was to China, down by £68.1 million (6.9 per cent)

Compared to June 2012, there was an increase of £1.9 billion (16.5 per cent) in total exports with 68 per cent of the UK's export partner countries showing an increase in export value. There were five increases in excess of £100 million, including four of the top five countries, and no decreases above this value.

The largest increase was for exports to the USA, up £356.3 million (11.8 per cent). This is spread over several chapters, led by an increase of £92.6 million (more than double) 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).

The second largest increase in total export trade value was in exports to India, up by £192.9 million (60.1 per cent), led by a sevenfold increase of £137.5 million in unwrought silver in HS4 7106.

The third largest increase was for exports to China, up by £177.8 million (24.0 per cent), led by a rise of £100.9 million (47.1 per cent) in motor vehicles (HS2 87).

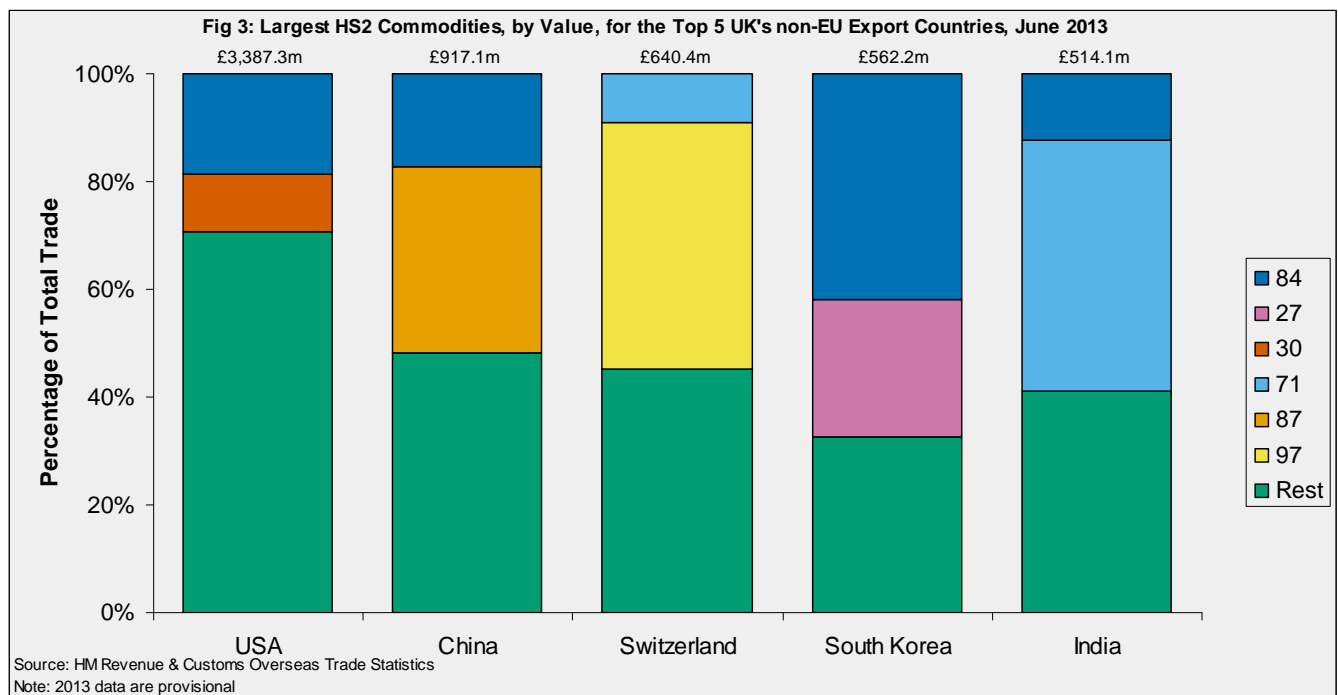
The fourth largest increase was for exports to Saudi Arabia, up by £147.0 million (61.9 per cent) to £384.4 million, led by a rise of £102.1 million in HS2 93 (Arms and ammunition), from zero in June 2012.

The fifth largest increase was for the third placed country, Switzerland, as exports increased by £109.5 million (20.6 per cent), which was more than covered by a rise of £135.3 million (85.8 per cent) in HS2 97 (Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques), with a £99.3 million increase in paintings and drawings in HS4 9701, and £35.0 million in sculptures in HS4 9703.

Just outside the £100 million mark, exports to South Korea rose by £97.3 million (20.9 per cent), taking this country from sixth to fourth place.

The largest decrease was for Russia, which fell by £53.6 million (10.2 per cent), dropping to eighth place from fourth in June 2012.

Figure 3 shows the two largest commodities by value exported from the UK to each of its top five non-EU export partner countries. This month, four of the top five countries had HS2 84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof) in their top two chapters, accounting for 37.7 per cent of the total value of UK non-EU export trade for HS2 84. Two of the top five countries had HS2 71 as one of the top two largest exported commodities accounting for 38.8 per cent of the UK's total exports in this chapter. The export of HS2 97 to Switzerland made up 45.4 per cent of the total UK exports in this chapter, and 45.8 per cent of the UK's exports to Switzerland.



Further Analysis: Imports

Table 3 shows a comparison of the top five commodities imported from countries outside the EU for June 2013, May 2013 and June 2012.

Table 3: Top 5 commodities in UK's non-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	16,696.7	0.6	0.2	100.0	n/a	n/a
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	3,363.2	-19.8	-1.2	20.1	1	1
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	2,093.6	2.8	11.5	12.5	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	1,476.1	-6.3	-1.2	8.8	3	3
71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	960.1	19.8	-20.5	5.8	4	4
88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	877.4	58.4	82.5	5.3	5	8
Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics Note: 2013 data are provisional							

The value of imports increased by £0.1 billion (0.6 per cent) **compared to May 2013**. There were increases in over half of the HS2 commodity chapters (59 per cent) including three over £100 million. In contrast, there was only one decrease of over £100 million but this was £828.4 million. Three of the top five import chapters increased on last month.

The largest value increase from the previous month of £323.6 million (58.4 per cent) was in the UK's fifth biggest import chapter by value, HS2 88 (Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof). This takes imports in HS2 88 to £877.4 million, the highest value since December 2010, although this is still a long way behind that peak value of £1.8 billion. The increase was driven by a rise of £309.6 million (86.9 per cent) in imports of HS4 8802, (powered aircraft). This in turn is driven by an increase of £209.9 million (71.3 per cent) in imports from the USA.

The second largest value increase was just outside the top five, as HS2 97 (Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques) rose by £286.0 million (96.8 per cent) to climb from

13th to sixth place. The increase was driven by a rise of £220.5 million (more than double) in imports of paintings and drawings in HS4 9701, led by an increase of £126.6 million (a near five-fold rise) in imports from Switzerland. This takes imports in both HS2 97 and HS4 9701 to their highest value since October 2012.

The third largest increase in imports was for the fourth biggest import chapter, HS2 71, up £158.4 million (19.8 per cent) to £960.1 million. This increase was more than covered by a rise of £205.3 million (nearly six-fold) in HS4 7110 (platinum group metals), driven by imports from Switzerland, which rose £193.3 million from less than £1 million last month.

These were the only increases over £100 million.

The largest decrease, and the only one over £100 million, was in the top import chapter, HS2 27. This fell by £828.4 million (19.8 per cent), composed of a £407.2 million (17.5 per cent) decrease in imports of crude oil in HS4 2709, a £209.8 million (28.7 per cent) fall in petroleum gas (HS4 2711), and a £199.9 million (23.4 per cent) fall in refined oil (HS4 2710). In all cases, similar decreases in the quantity imported suggest that this is a decrease in volume rather than price decreases. The fall in exports for this chapter was over several export partner countries: exports from Russia were down £513.4 million (68.8 per cent); Angola fell by £108.0 million (74.8 per cent); and Nigeria fell by £99.0 million (30.6 per cent).

Although this was the only decrease over £100 million, the next largest decrease in imports was just below this level, as the third biggest import chapter, HS2 85 (Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof), fell £99.7 million (6.3 per cent) to £1.5 billion. This was driven by a decrease of £93.2 million (17.2 per cent) in HS4 8517 (Telephone sets including telephones for cellular networks). This was led by a fall of £93.7 million (54.6 per cent) in imports from Hong Kong.

When **compared to June 2012**, total import value increased by just £25.4 million (0.2 per cent) with 58 per cent of the HS2 commodity chapters increasing in value. There were two chapters with increases of over £100 million and four with decreases over this value.

The biggest increase was a rise of £396.8 million (82.5 per cent) in the fifth biggest import chapter, HS2 88 (up from eighth in June 2012). As with the comparison with last month this was led by an increase of £390.5 million (more than double) in HS4 8802 (powered aircraft), with a £467.5 million increase from the USA.

The second biggest increase was a rise of £215.4 million (11.5 per cent) in the second biggest import chapter, HS2 84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof). This was more than covered by an increase of £279.4 million (51.1 per cent) in HS4 8411 (Turbojets, turbopropellers and other gas turbines), spread over a number of import partner countries.

These were the only increases over £100 million. The next biggest increase was £56.1 million for HS2 89 (Ships, boats and floating structures).

The chapter with the largest decrease is the fourth biggest import chapter, HS2 71, down £248.2 million (20.5 per cent), with HS4 7106 (unwrought silver) down £147.8 million (59.4 per cent) and HS4 7102 (unmounted diamonds) down 121.0 million (27.4 per cent).

The second biggest decrease was a fall of £178.4 million (23.5 per cent) in HS2 97 (Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques), taking this chapter out of the top five, from fifth to sixth. This was led by a decrease of £166.7 million (30.1 per cent) in HS4 9701 (Paintings and drawings). However, the import value of £759.7 million for June 2012 was the second highest in recent years for this chapter, which in part explains the large decrease compared to last year.

The third biggest decrease was for HS2 30 (Pharmaceutical products), down £144.3 million (27.1 per cent), with a £115.1 million (94.9 per cent) decrease in imports from Israel.

The only other decrease over £100 million was for HS2 29 (Organic chemicals), which fell £128.1 million (36.0 per cent), driven by imports from Singapore falling by £169.7 million (93.6 per cent).

The top chapter, HS2 27, had a much smaller decline when compared to June 2012 than to last month, £25.4 million (0.2 per cent). This is because although crude oil (HS4 2709) fell £367.0 million (16.1 per cent), it was balanced by rises in refined oil (HS4 2710), up £151.9 million (30.3 per cent) and petroleum gas (HS4 2711), up £168.6 million (48.0 per cent).

Figure 4 below shows the top five commodities for UK's non-EU imports in June 2013, compared to May 2013 and June 2012. It shows how HS2 27 had a large decrease when compared to last month, but a much smaller one compared to June 2012. HS2 84 and 88 increased when compared to both periods, but the changes are greater when compared to June last year. Chapter 71 increased when compared to last month but decreased compared to June 2012, and chapter 85 decreased when compared to both periods.

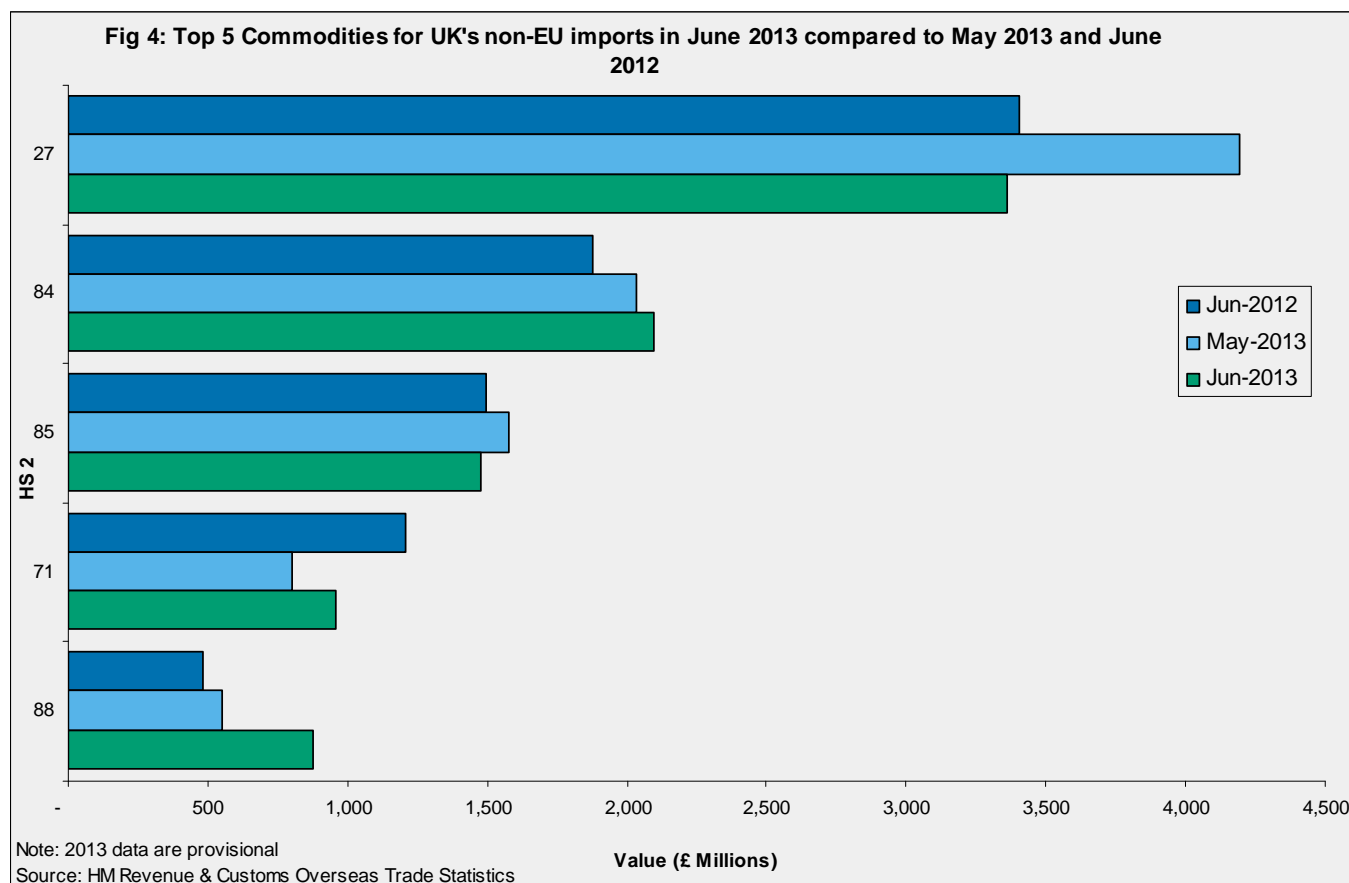


Table 4 shows comparisons of the value of UK non-EU import trade from our top five import trading partners for June 2013, May 2013, and June 2012. Imports from three of the top five trading partners have increased in June 2013 compared to the previous month (USA, China and Switzerland), while only the USA and China showed increases when compared to June 2012.

Table 4: Top 5 Non-EU import partner countries 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	16,696.7	0.6	0.2	100.0	n/a	n/a
USA	3,240.6	21.3	22.3	19.4	1	1
China	2,483.3	2.9	1.0	14.9	2	2
Norway	1,427.2	-0.2	-20.0	8.5	3	3
Switzerland	915.3	52.1	-4.9	5.5	6	4
Japan	558.1	-6.8	-20.4	3.3	8	6

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

The top three countries are unchanged from last month, with Switzerland climbing to fourth from sixth place, and Japan rising to fifth from eighth place, despite falling in import value. Russia and India had larger decreases and fell behind Japan for this month. The USA, China, and Norway have been the UK's largest import partners for a number of years, collectively accounting for nearly 43 per cent of the UK's import trade.

Compared to May 2013, the total increase in the value of imports reflects increases from 54 per cent of our import partner countries. Two countries had increases of over £100 million, while three had decreases of this magnitude.

The biggest increase in the value of imports was from the top import country, the USA, up £568.0 million (21.3 per cent) to £3.2 billion. This is the highest import value on record for the USA, beating June 2010's previous record of £3.0 billion. This is led by an increase of £215.3 million in HS2 88, driven by a £209.9 million (71.3 per cent) increase in powered aircraft in HS4 8802, as previously mentioned, plus an increase of £134.9 million (84.8 per cent) in HS2 97 (art and antiques), with paintings and drawings in HS4 9701 up £87.5 million (92.3 per cent).

The second biggest increase in value of imports was from Switzerland, up £313.4 million (52.1 per cent) to £915.3 million. This is driven by increases of £165.8 million (a near four-fold rise) in HS2 97 (art and antiques), and £98.7 million (67.3 per cent) 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). The increase in chapter 97 is driven by a £126.6 million (a near five-fold) increase in paintings and drawings in HS4 9701, while the increase in HS2 71 is composed of a £193.3 million rise in platinum group metals (HS4 7110), balanced by falls of £64.8 million in unwrought silver (HS4 7106); £22.3 million in diamonds (HS4 7102); and £12.6 million in HS2 7103 (Precious and semi-precious stones, not strung, mounted or set).

These were the only increases over £100 million. The next biggest increase was for Saudi Arabia, which rose by £82.5 million (25.2 per cent).

The biggest decrease in the value of imports was from Russia, down £459.3 million (52.7 per cent) to £411.9 million, to fall to tenth place from fourth in May 2013. This is driven by a decrease of £513.4 million (68.8 per cent) in HS2 27, composed of a £371.1 million (95.9 per cent) fall in crude oil in HS4 2709, plus a £114.0 million (46.2 per cent) fall in refined oil (HS4 2710).

Changes in HS2 27 also contributed towards the next three largest decreases. The second largest decrease in the value of imports was from the United Arab Emirates, down by £134.7 million (41.8 per cent) to £134.7 million this month. This decrease is led by falls of £67.1 million (71.1 per cent) in refined oil in HS4 2710, and £54.3 million

(34.4 per cent) in HS2 84, with a £50.9 million (35.2 per cent) fall in HS4 8411 (Turbojets, turbopropellers and other gas turbines).

The third largest decrease in the value of imports was from Angola, down by £126.1 million (76.9 per cent). This was driven by a fall of £108.0 million (74.8 per cent) in Crude oil (HS4 2709).

Just below the £100 million level, the fourth largest decrease in the value of imports was from India, down by £97.2 million (16.0 per cent) to fall from fifth to eighth place. This was led by a fall of £53.5 million (57.6 per cent) in refined oil in HS4.2710.

Compared to June 2012 there was a small increase of £25.4 million (0.2 per cent) in the total value of imports. This was composed of 58 per cent of the UK's import partner countries increasing in value, with a smaller number of larger decreases. There were five increases and eight decreases in excess of £100 million. Three of the UK's top five import trading partners for June 2013 have decreased when compared to June 2012, and two have increased.

As with the comparison with last month, the largest increase in the value of imports was to the USA, which rose by £590.1 million (22.3 per cent). This is led by an increase of £482.1 million in HS2 88, driven by a £467.5 million (nearly fourteen-fold) increase in powered aircraft in HS4 8802, plus an increase of £121.1 million (23.7 per cent) in HS2 84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof). This is partially offset by a fall of £135.8 million (31.6 per cent) in HS2 97 (art and antiques), with paintings and drawings in HS4 9701 down £143.4 million (44.0 per cent).

The next four largest increases were all driven by imports of oil and gas in HS2 27. Saudi Arabia increased by £241.2 million (143.3 per cent), with a £93.7 million (more than double) increase in crude oil (HS4 2709), and a £100.8 million (over six-fold) increase in refined oil (HS4 2710). Qatar was up by £135.4 million (78.9 per cent), led by a rise of £117.0 million (70.3 per cent) in petroleum gas (HS4 2711). Kuwait increased by £118.8 million (164.4 per cent), with a £100.9 million (144.0 per cent) increase in refined oil; and Nigeria increased by £103.1 million (72.9 per cent), led by a £71.2 million (52.5 per cent) rise in crude oil.

Four of the eight largest decreases were also led by imports of oil and gas. The largest decrease in total import trade value is from Norway, down by £356.6 million (20.0 per cent), driven by a decrease of £441.7 million (33.0 per cent) in HS4 2709 (crude oil). The second largest decrease was imports from Russia, which fell by £350.3 million (46.0 per cent), led by a fall of £345.7 million (95.6 per cent) in crude oil. Algeria, which experienced the fifth largest decrease, fell by £120.9 million (49.4 per cent), with a £106.2 million (48.9 per cent) fall in crude oil; and South Korea, which saw the sixth largest decrease, fell £113.2 million (35.4 per cent), with a £92.6 million drop in refined oil (HS4 2710), to zero this month.

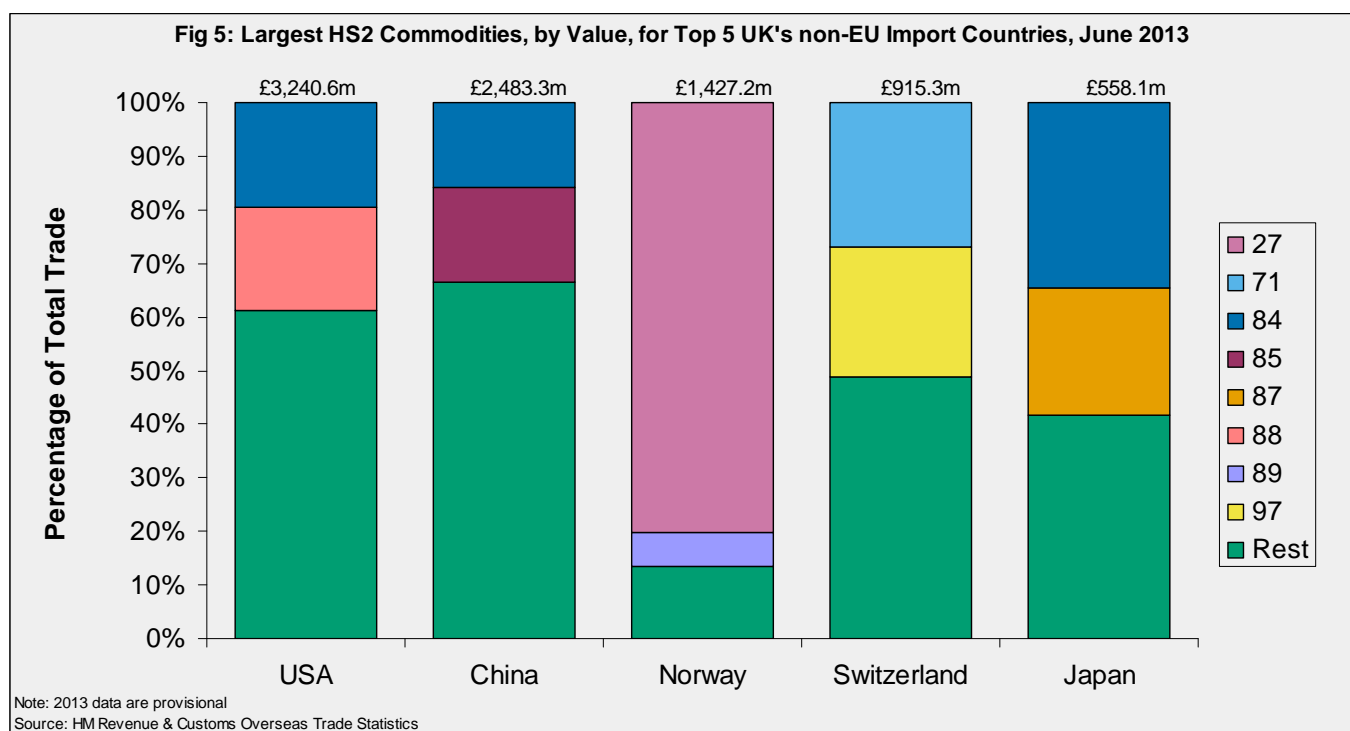
The third largest decrease in imports was from Singapore, down £179.5 million (52.5 per cent). This was led by a fall of £169.7 million (93.6 per cent) in HS2 29 (Organic Chemicals).

The fourth largest decrease in imports was from Japan, down £142.8 million (20.4 per cent). This was led by a decrease of £64.4 million (32.7 per cent) in motor vehicles in HS2 87, and £27.2 million (26.6 per cent) in electronics in HS2 85.

The other decreases of over £100 million were for Israel, down £112.9 million (53.1 per cent), with a £115.1 million (94.9 per cent) fall in pharmaceuticals (HS2 30); and Taiwan, down £105.2 million (30.4 per cent), with a £123.3 million (94.2 per cent) fall in unwrought silver (HS4 7106).

Figure 5 shows the two largest commodities by value imported from each of the top five non-EU import partner countries. This month, only one country, Norway, has HS2 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes) in their top two largest commodities imported into the UK, accounting

for 34.1 per cent of the total import value in HS2 27. This trade also accounts for 80.3 per cent of the total imports from Norway, specifically the Norwegian Continental Shelf. HS2 84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof) is in the top two chapters of three of the top five importing countries, with the trade with the USA, China and Japan accounting for 58.3 per cent of the total import value. The second biggest import commodity from the USA is HS2 88 (Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof), accounting for 71.1 per cent of the UK's import value for this chapter.



Notes:

1. HM Revenue & Customs released these latest statistics on Overseas Trade with countries outside the European Union (EU) on 09 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 countries outside the EU for June 2013. At the same time revisions for all previously published non-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. Detailed trade information is presented according to the [Harmonised System \(HS\)](#) nomenclature.
4. On 1st July, Croatia will be joining the EU. Hence this is the last month for which Croatia will contribute to these figures. For this month, Croatia contributed £7.3 million imports and £11.9 million exports. For further information, see [this summary paper - Croatia Joining the EU: its impact on UK Trade Statistics](#).
5. 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](#).
6. 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'.
7. Information to help support users of the non-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.
8. The OTS 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>
9. 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.

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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 the aggregated data tables downloadable here 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: 06 September 2013 9:30am

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