

## H1 2023

### EXPORTS

- The value of UK exports increased by nearly 4% to reach £11.9 billion in the first half of 2023, driven by 7.6% growth to the EU.
- Ireland remains our biggest market, with sales rising nearly 10% to reach £2 billion, placing the sector on track for record exports in 2023.
- Sales to non-EU markets were marginally down overall, however there was strong growth in Singapore (+53.7%), China (+23.7%) and Taiwan (+17.2%).
- Exports to China were up nearly a quarter, driven by whisky (+37.6%), as well as strong growth in salmon (57.0%), protein concentrates (89.0%) and cheese (295.7%).
- High global food and drink price inflation continues to impact export values, with sales volumes down for most of our top 10 products.

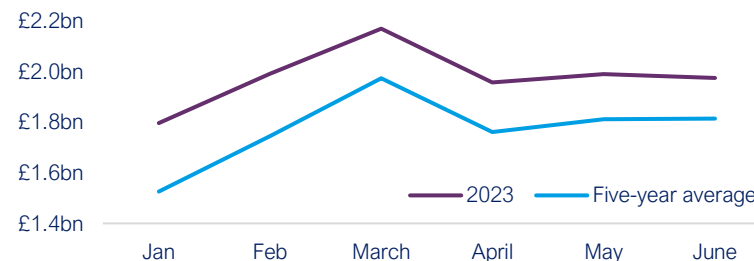
#### KEY INDICATORS

	H1 2022	H1 2023	Change 2022-23
All food and drink	£11.5bn	£11.9bn	3.8%
EU	£6.4bn	£6.9bn	7.6%
Non-EU	£5.0bn	£5.0bn	-1.2%
EU share	56.1%	58.2%	2.1pp
Non-EU share	43.9%	41.8%	-2.1pp

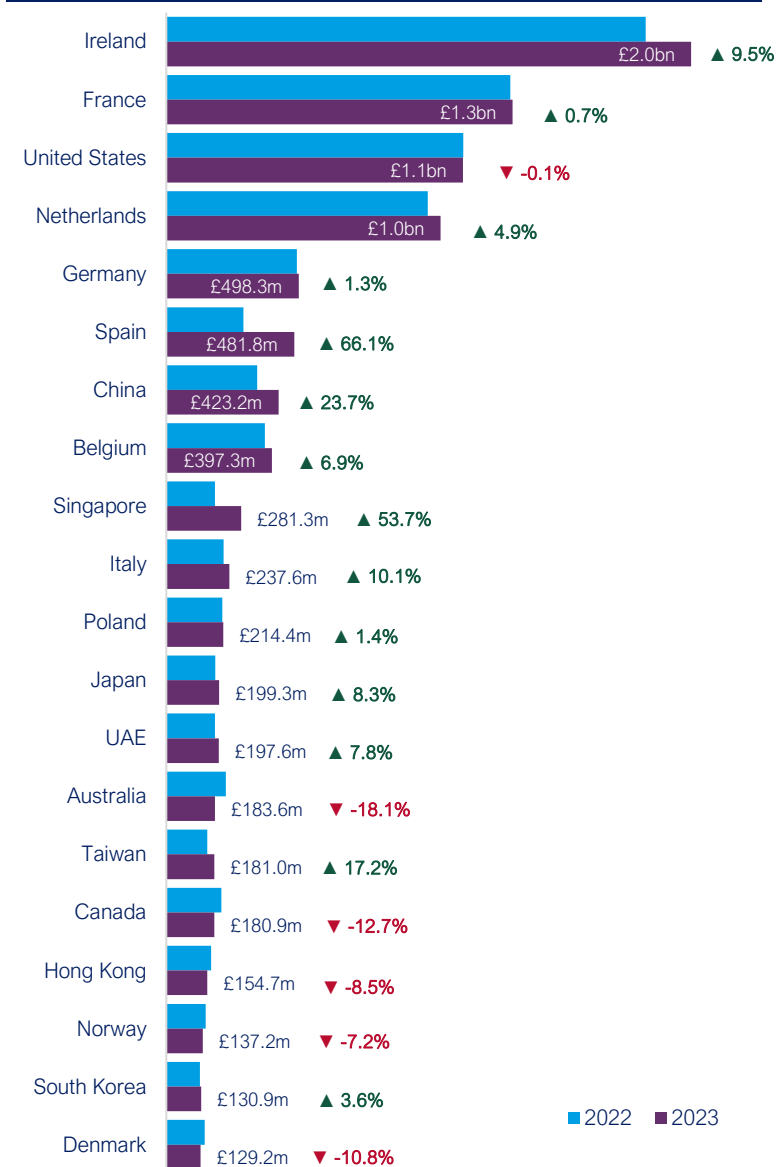
#### TOP 10 EXPORTS

	H1 2023	Value change 2022-23	Volume change 2022-23
Whisky	£2.7bn	-2.7%	-19.7%
Milk and cream	£569.4m	23.7%	4.1%
Cheese	£397.3m	10.6%	-3.0%
Chocolate	£385.6m	4.4%	-16.3%
Salmon	£353.1m	2.9%	-9.6%
Breakfast cereals	£351.6m	8.4%	-11.2%
Gin	£305.3m	-9.6%	-12.4%
Soft drinks	£294.0m	10.0%	N/A
Beef	£288.3m	-12.0%	-22.8%
Pork	£288.1m	-0.3%	-23.0%

#### EXPORTS BY MONTH



#### TOP 20 MARKETS



# H1 2023

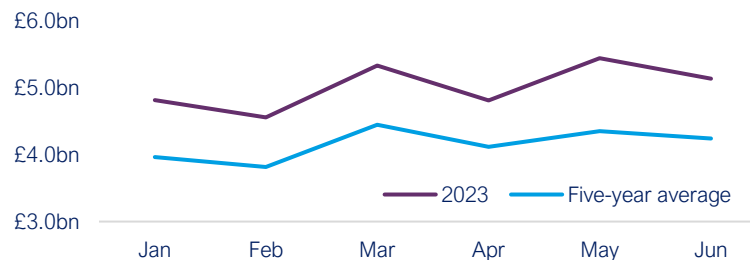
## IMPORTS

- Imports increased 6.8% in value, driven by strong EU growth led by double-digit increases from the Netherlands, Ireland, Belgium, Spain and Germany.
- Strong growth from Ireland was driven by rising imports of cheese (+100.6%) while a sharp rise in milk and cream (40.0%) saw Belgium overtake Spain.
- Volumes fell in many of the UK's top 10 imports, with the notable exception of cheese, which saw imports rise 9.6% by volume and 21.5% by value.
- Non-EU imports fell slightly, but the implementation of a new risk-based approach in the [Border Target Operating Model](#) may provide a boost for some non-EU markets.
- New [duty suspensions](#) applying to fruit juices played a role in Brazil's 25.0% growth, moving ahead of the US as the UK's biggest non-EU supplier.

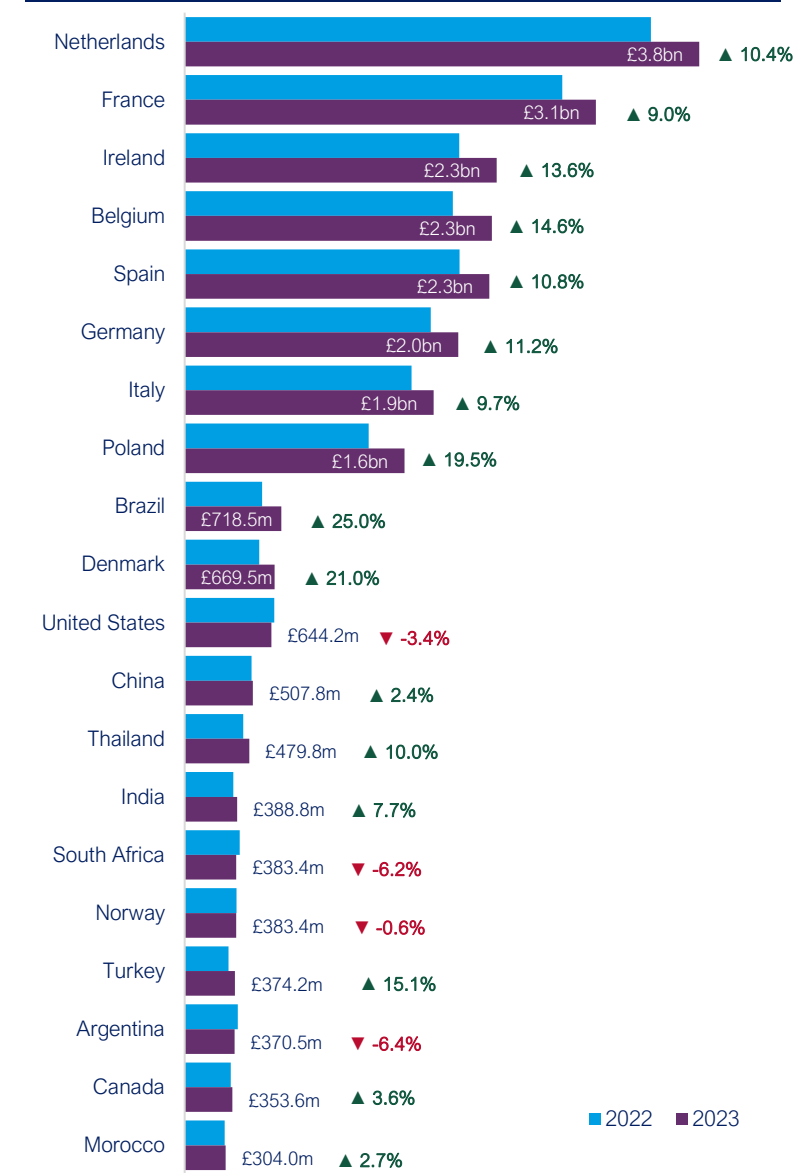
KEY INDICATORS			
	H1 2022	H1 2023	Change 2022-23
All food and drink	£28.2bn	£30.1bn	6.8%
EU	£19.2bn	£21.3bn	11.4%
Non-EU	£9.0bn	£8.8bn	-3.0%
EU share	68.0%	70.9%	2.9pp
Non-EU share	32.0%	29.1%	-2.9pp

TOP 10 IMPORTS			
	H1 2023	Value change 2022-23	Volume change 2022-23
Fruit	£2.4bn	-2.1%	-11.1%
Vegetables	£1.9bn	15.1%	N/A
Wine	£1.9bn	0.8%	-7.0%
Poultry	£1.6bn	11.9%	2.4%
Chocolate	£1.1bn	12.3%	-9.8%
Savoury snacks	£1.1bn	23.3%	0.4%
Pork	£1.1bn	13.4%	-9.4%
Fish	£1.0bn	3.0%	-4.5%
Cheese	£1.0bn	21.5%	9.6%
Soft drinks	£906.6m	9.5%	N/A

## IMPORTS BY MONTH



## TOP 20 MARKETS



# H1 2023

## INDIA



- Exports to India fell 23% to £114 million, largely due to a drop in exports of whisky, which currently faces India's 150% import tariff.
- The G20 Summit in New Delhi may be an opportunity to deliver progress in UK-India FTA talks to address existing barriers to trade in both directions.
- India is an important trading partner and a [carefully targeted FTA](#) can deliver outcomes that benefit UK shoppers, UK producers and India's farmers.
- India is the UK's top source of husked rice, supplying around 40% of the raw materials used by the UK's 11 rice mills.
- India's government [restricts exports](#) of rice without warning – while a new FTA can boost access to imported brown basmati rice, [existing tariffs](#) on milled rice should be maintained to ensure the UK's security of supply and protect producers and shoppers.

TRADE WITH INDIA			
	H1 2022	H1 2023	Change 2022-23
Exports	£149.9m	£113.6m	-22.7%
Imports	£360.9m	£388.8m	7.7%

TOP 5 EXPORTS (EXCL. ALCOHOL)			
	H1 2023	Value change 2022-23	Volume change 2022-23
Cereal grains	£1.5m	12.0%	-7.3%
Chocolate	£1.4m	-4.6%	5.8%
Spices	£1.3m	1,474.9%	316.9%
Milk and cream	£0.5m	439.9%	741.6%
Cheese	£0.5m	-41.2%	-52.1%

### INDIA'S HIGH IMPORT TARIFFS



Chocolate  
30%



Cheese  
30%-40%



Spices  
30%-40%

### EXPORTS TO INDIA (EXCL. ALCOHOL)



TOP 5 IMPORTS			
	H1 2023	Value change 2022-23	Volume change 2022-23
Husked rice	£75.1m	36.2%	24.3%
Shellfish	£47.3m	-7.9%	2.2%
Fruits	£38.8m	7.9%	16.6%
Molasses	£34.1m	46.3%	5.3%
Spices	£26.8m	-19.1%	-23.6%

### 11 UK RICE MILLS



**£1 billion**  
annual contribution to the UK economy – and rising



**thousands**  
of quality jobs at all skill levels in areas targeted for levelling up



**low UK prices**  
the UK has the fourth cheapest consumer rice prices globally

### UK-INDIA FTA: RICE PRIORITIES



**more varieties**  
increase tariff-free access for more varieties of brown basmati rice originating from India



**more access**  
create a tariff-rate quota that also delivers increased access for other types of brown rice from India



**milled rice**  
maintain tariffs on milled rice to ensure fair competition, support UK producers and preserve jobs

### THE BEST OUTCOMES



**win**  
more market access means more export opportunities for India's rice farmers to sell to the UK



**win**  
preserving the differential between milled and brown rice enables UK rice millers to compete



**win**  
improving competitive supplies delivers continued value for money and choice for UK consumers

# H1 2023

## TURKEY



- The recent [agreement](#) to renegotiate the UK-Turkey FTA presents a great opportunity to secure more ambitious tariff reductions that will benefit UK exporters and importers alike.
- Food and drink exports to Turkey are up nearly a third to £115 million, with large increases in sales of UK eggs, gin, chocolate and whisky.
- Exports of chocolate doubled, making it our fastest growing product in the last decade, and now our fifth largest export to Turkey.
- Turkey is a key supplier of fruit, nuts and fish to UK manufacturers, and is our eighth largest non-EU source of imported food and drink.
- The UK has a large market share of Turkey's imports of eggs (77.1%), spirits (58.1%) and chewing gum (28.7%).

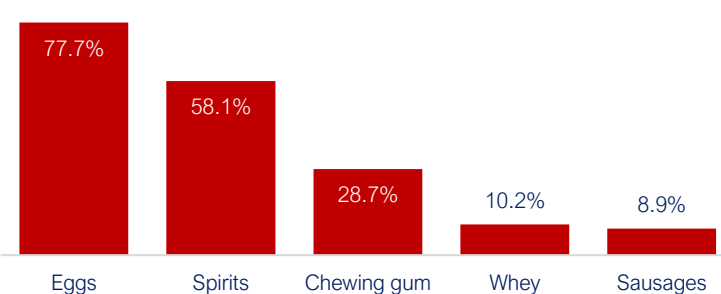
TRADE WITH TURKEY			
	H1 2022	H1 2023	Change 2021-22
Exports	£89.0m	£115.1m	<b>29.3%</b>
Imports	£324.3m	£381.3m	<b>17.6%</b>

TOP 5 IMPORTS			
	H1 2023	Value change 2022-23	Volume change 2022-23
Fruits	£83.7m	<b>-2.1%</b>	<b>-10.2%</b>
Fish	£67.1m	<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>-9.3%</b>
Confectionery	£40.4m	<b>82.0%</b>	<b>51%</b>
Prepared vegetables	£22.9m	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Prepared fruit and nuts	£17.2m	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>N/A</b>

### FASTEST GROWING IMPORTS (2014-23) (over £5m)

Savoury snacks	Fish	Sugar and syrups
Value	Value	Value
Change	Change	Change
<b>£5.8m</b>	<b>£67.1m</b>	<b>£5.3m</b>
<b>1,480.2%</b>	<b>1,370.2%</b>	<b>1,076.3%</b>

### UK SHARE OF TURKEY'S IMPORTS



TOP 10 EXPORTS			
	H1 2023	Value change 2022-23	Volume change 2022-23
Whisky	£60.8m	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>
Eggs	£8.4m	<b>94.8%</b>	<b>297.7%</b>
Sauces and condiments	£5.5m	<b>-7.0%</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Gin	£4.7m	<b>108.2%</b>	<b>47.4%</b>
Chocolate	£1.9m	<b>99.9%</b>	<b>103.0%</b>
Spirits	£1.8m	<b>143.5%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
Pulses	£1.5m	<b>-48.6%</b>	<b>-93.5%</b>
Potatoes	£1.5m	<b>55.1%</b>	<b>35.3%</b>
Milk and cream	£1.2m	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Soft drinks	£1.2m	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>20.0%</b>

### FASTEST GROWING EXPORTS (2014-23) (over £1m)

Chocolate	Pulses	Coffee
Value	Value	Value
Change	Change	Change
<b>£1.8m</b>	<b>£1.5m</b>	<b>£1.2m</b>
<b>924.0%</b>	<b>605.4%</b>	<b>333.0%</b>

### EXPORTS TO TURKEY

