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International Trade through the New York and New Jersey Region

European Recession and Sovereign Debt Crisis Weaken the Region's Trade

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U.S. International trade growth slowed in 2012 for the first time since the end of the Great Recession. In 2012, U.S. two-way trade totaled more than $3.8 trillion, a 3.6 percent increase compared to 2011. While still respectable, the marked slowdown in the growth of international trade is somewhat disturbing, when compared to the 22 and 16 percent rates of growth posted in 2010 and 2011. U.S. imports in 2012 expanded by 3.1 percent, to nearly $2.3 trillion. This rate of growth is much slower than the 15.4 percent growth in imports in 2011. Exports continued to grow, but also at a much slower pace than the previous two years. U.S. exports increased by 4.4 percent, to more than $1.5 trillion. While exports contributed more than 20 percent to the U.S. GDP growth of 2.2 percent in 2012, this is down from 2010, when exports created almost half of the economic growth.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Exhibit 1

Total trade through the New York Customs District declined by 1.4 percent, to $412 billion. Both imports and exports registered small declines. New York's imports fell 1.3 percent, to $254 billion. Exports declined 1.6 percent, to $158 billion. The weaker performance by the New York District is due to several factors. One of the principal reasons for New York's weaker per-formance is the European recession and financial crisis and the relative importance of that market to New York compared to other U.S. trade regions. Trade with the 27 countries that are member states of the European Union account for one-third of New York's total trade. In contrast, Europe represents only 16.9 percent of the value of U.S. two-way trade, roughly half of the weight of this market to the New York region. A look at the relative importance of individual trading partners further illustrates the negative impact of Europe's recession on New York's trade performance. Germany represents 6.5 percent of New York's total trade, but only 4.1 percent of total U.S. trade. Trade with the United Kingdom is heavily weighted towards New York, accounting for 6 percent of the value of New York's trade but only 2.9 percent of trade with all U.S districts.

The economic situation in Europe is not the only factor that precipitated the underperformance of the New York District. There were also some competitive shifts in key commodities, primarily goods moving by air, which contributed to the weakness. A more detailed discussion of the performance of each mode and key commodities and trading partners will be discussed later in the paper.

European Recession Has Greater Impact on New York's Trade

Total Trade (Exports and Imports) By Country through New York District

Billions of U.S. Dollars

Country	2010	2011	2012	% Change		Share of Trade 2012	
				- 11/10 -	- 12/11 -	New York	U.S.
-- World --	$ 354.5	$ 418.1	$ 412.2	17.9	-1.4		
European Union 27	$ 121.8	$ 141.6	$ 139.6	16.3	-1.4	33.9%	16.9%
Germany	$ 22.3	$ 26.4	$ 26.8	18.6	1.3	6.5%	4.1%
United Kingdom	$ 21.9	$ 25.8	$ 24.9	17.9	-3.6	6.0%	2.9%
Italy	$ 15.0	$ 17.2	$ 17.9	14.6	4.4	4.4%	1.4%
France	$ 16.4	$ 15.9	$ 17.3	-3.2	9.0	4.2%	1.9%
Belgium	$ 10.7	$ 12.3	$ 12.6	15.1	2.5	3.1%	1.2%
Netherlands	$ 9.7	$ 11.9	$ 11.6	23.1	-2.0	2.8%	1.6%
Spain	$ 4.5	$ 5.5	$ 5.5	21.6	-1.0	1.3%	0.6%
Ireland	$ 5.7	$ 6.9	$ 4.2	22.1	-38.8	1.0%	1.1%
Sweden	$ 4.0	$ 4.7	$ 3.5	17.7	-26.1	0.8%	0.4%
Finland	$ 1.7	$ 2.4	$ 3.0	41.1	26.6	0.7%	0.2%
Poland	$ 1.5	$ 1.9	$ 2.3	27.5	19.5	0.6%	0.2%
Austria	$ 2.0	$ 2.4	$ 2.3	21.0	-6.0	0.6%	0.3%
Denmark	$ 1.4	$ 1.5	$ 1.4	6.2	-8.1	0.3%	0.2%
Czech Republic	$ 0.8	$ 1.1	$ 1.3	32.6	17.6	0.3%	0.2%
Portugal	$ 1.0	$ 1.4	$ 1.2	42.8	-12.4	0.3%	0.1%
Remaining 12	$ 3.3	$ 4.3	$ 3.8	30.3%	-11.6%	0.9%	0.4%

**Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

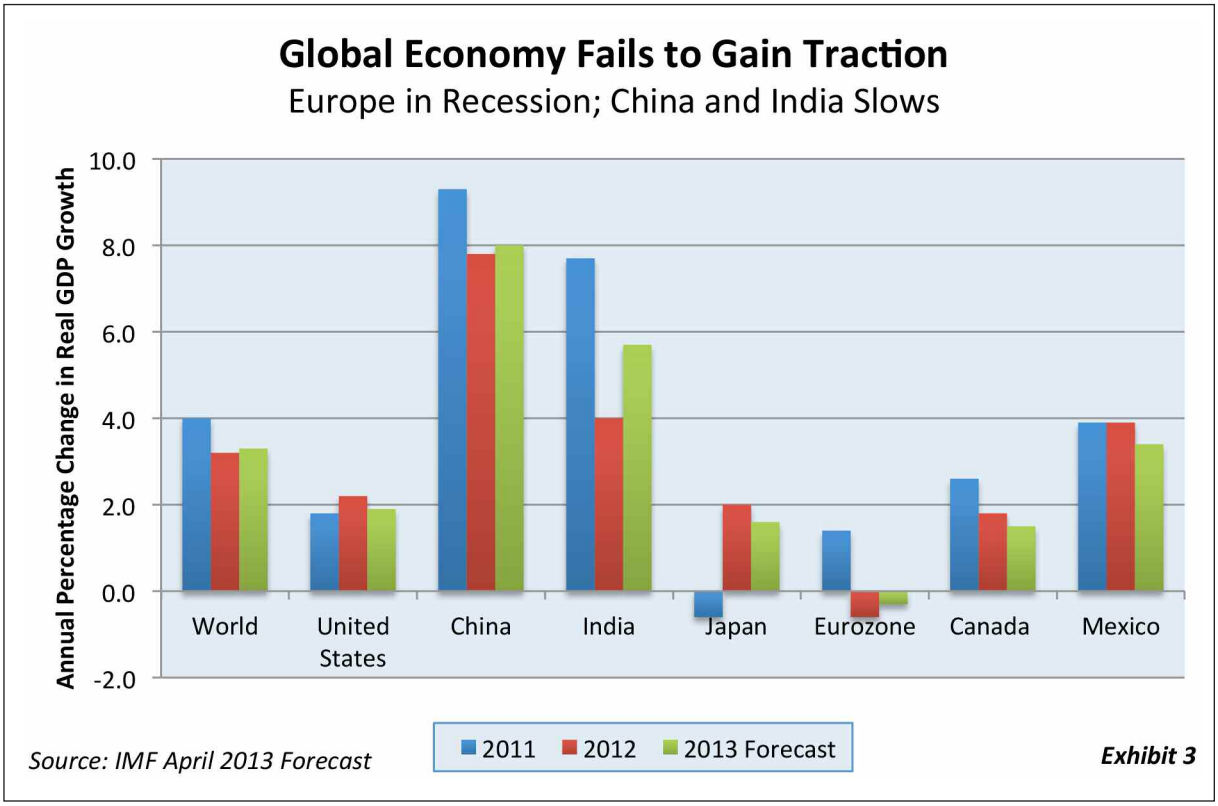
Exhibit 2.

Global Economy Falters Again in 2012

The global economy once again failed to gain any momentum as most regions of the world grew at a slower pace or fell into recession. World Gross Domestic Product rose 3.2 percent, down from the 4.0 percent growth registered in 2011. The Eurozone fell into recession, with their member countries collectively declining by 0.6 percent. Slumping consumption and capital investment combined with a reduction in exports contributed to the decline in the Eurozone. At the same time, Europe was in the midst of an unprecedented period of fiscal consolidation and structural economic policy reforms. Italy's economy fell by 2.4 percent and Spain by 1.4 percent. Other economies declining in 2012 include the Netherlands, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Finland, Cyprus, Slovenia, Denmark, Czech Republic, Hungary, Serbia, and Croatia. Economic growth in Germany eased dramatically, from 3.1 percent in 2011, to 0.9 percent in 2012. Outside the Eurozone, the United Kingdom expanded by only 0.2 percent.

The United States economy failed to gain momentum, at the same time that concerns about debt and other obligations constrained government spending. The U.S economy grew by 2.2 percent, somewhat faster than 2011, but not quick enough to promote substantial job growth and reductions in unemployment. Developing Asia remained the fastest region of global growth, but growth still slowed relative to 2011. GDP growth in developing Asia advanced 6.6 percent, down from 8.1 percent in 2011. China's GDP slowed to 7.8 percent, down from 9.3 percent growth in 2011. GDP growth in India was almost halved, slowing to 4.0 percent, down from 7.7 percent in 2011. In Japan, growth resumed in 2012, recovering from the recession caused by the 2011 earthquake and tsunami. Japan advanced 2.0 percent, following a 0.6 percent decline in 2011. Latin America and the Caribbean advanced 3 percent, down from 4.6 percent in 2011.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is projecting a slight improvement to global prospects in 2013. World GDP growth is expected to increase slightly, to 3.3 percent. The IMF cautioned that the recovery is fragile and urged many countries including the United States and the United Kingdom to slow the pace of their austerity measures. The IMF urged countries with large trade surpluses to increase domestic demand and increase imports from countries that are struggling.



Source: IMF April 2013 Forecast

Exhibit 3

New York's Imports Decline for First Time Since 2009

The value of imports by all modes of transportation into the New York Customs District declined by 1.3 percent in 2012, to $253.9 billion. In contrast, U.S. imports increased by 3.1 percent to nearly $2.3 trillion. Most U.S. districts posted increases in trade, albeit at a much slower pace than the previous two years. The relatively weaker performance by the New York District was precipitated by some dramatic decreases in air imports from several major trading partners. New York's vessel imports actually increased at a rate that mirrored the U.S. rate of growth.

New York's Imports Decline for the First Time Since 2009
Most Districts Post Modest Gains
Billions of U.S. Dollars

Rank	District	2010	2011	2012	% Share			% Change
					2010	2011	2012	- 12/11 -
	- All Districts -	$ 1,913.2	$ 2,207.8	$ 2,275.4	100	100	100	3.1
1	Los Angeles, CA	$ 312.0	$ 346.6	$ 366.5	16.3	15.7	16.1	5.7
2	New York, NY	$ 218.2	$ 257.3	$ 253.9	11.4	11.7	11.2	-1.3
3	Houston/Galveston, TX	$ 113.9	$ 143.7	$ 141.4	6.0	6.5	6.2	-1.6
4	New Orleans, LA	$ 113.6	$ 138.6	$ 138.0	5.9	6.3	6.1	-0.4
5	Laredo, TX	$ 102.7	$ 118.4	$ 132.0	5.4	5.4	5.8	11.5
6	Detroit, MI	$ 102.0	$ 115.3	$ 117.9	5.3	5.2	5.2	2.3
7	Chicago, IL	$ 102.6	$ 111.4	$ 116.6	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.7
8	Seattle, WA	$ 78.2	$ 85.2	$ 91.9	4.1	3.9	4.0	7.8
9	Savannah, GA	$ 65.0	$ 75.3	$ 79.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	5.4
10	San Francisco, CA	$ 60.6	$ 70.5	$ 69.6	3.2	3.2	3.1	-1.3

**Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

Exhibit 4.

Losses of Key Commodities from Major Trading Partners Place Drag on New York's Air Imports

The value of air cargo imports into New York fell by 6.2 percent in 2012, to $98.8 billion. U.S. air imports reached $501 billion, a 1.1 percent increase. One of the main reasons for New York's performance was a two-thirds decline in air imports from Ireland to $1.3 billion. Ireland has consistently been a top ten air cargo trading partner. Imports of Pharmaceutical products from Ireland to New York basically fell off the cliff. In 2011, New York imported more than $2.6 billion of pharmaceuticals from Ireland representing more than two-thirds of the air imports from Ireland. These shipments fell by 91 percent in 2012, basically accounting for all of the trade loss. Most of the Pharmaceutical products that previously went through New York airports were handled in Cleveland, Ohio and San Juan, Puerto Rico. It should be noted that Cardinal Health, a Fortune 21 company, is head-quartered in Dublin, Ohio and a major player in consolidating pharmaceuticals from hundreds of manufacturers into site specific deliveries to retail pharmacies, hospitals, mail order facilities and other facilities. Puerto Rico, for almost 40 years, has been a major player in the production of pharmaceuticals.

New York's air imports from Singapore declined by 36 percent to $1.2 billion. Machinery imports, primarily Parts and Accessories for Printers, Copiers, and Fax Machines and Machinery for semiconductors accounted for most of the decline. Air imports from Japan fell to $4.4 billion, an 11.1 percent decline. A reduction in Machinery imports accounted for a significant

share of the decline in air trade from Japan. On a more positive note, air imports from Italy increased 8.1 percent to $6 billion and imports from France grew 11.1 percent, to $5.1 billion. Imports of Art and Antiques and Aircraft Parts accounted for the growth from Italy and Gas Turbines and Precious Stones and Metals propelled the growth from France.

New York's Air Cargo Imports Decline

Propelled by Major Losses From Several Top 20 Partners

Billions of U.S. Dollars

Rank	Country	2010	2011	2012	% Share			% Change
					2010	2011	2012	- 12/11 -
	-- World --	$ 88.0	$ 105.4	$ 98.8	100	100	100	-6.2
1	China	$ 11.7	$ 14.7	$ 15.1	13.3	14.0	15.2	2.2
2	Israel	$ 10.9	$ 11.5	$ 10.9	12.4	11.0	11.0	-5.8
3	Switzerland	$ 6.3	$ 8.3	$ 7.9	7.1	7.9	8.0	-5.5
4	India	$ 5.6	$ 6.6	$ 6.5	6.3	6.3	6.5	-1.9
5	Italy	$ 4.6	$ 5.5	$ 6.0	5.3	5.3	6.1	8.1
6	Germany	$ 4.6	$ 5.8	$ 5.9	5.3	5.5	5.9	1.2
7	United Kingdom	$ 4.5	$ 5.6	$ 5.8	5.1	5.3	5.8	2.7
8	France	$ 4.5	$ 4.6	$ 5.1	5.1	4.4	5.2	11.0
9	Japan	$ 4.7	$ 5.0	$ 4.4	5.3	4.7	4.5	-11.1
10	Belgium	$ 3.6	$ 4.4	$ 4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	-3.4
11	South Africa	$ 3.4	$ 3.5	$ 2.7	3.9	3.4	2.8	-22.7
13	Canada	$ 1.9	$ 1.9	$ 1.6	2.1	1.8	1.7	-14.6
15	Ireland	$ 2.9	$ 3.8	$ 1.3	3.3	3.6	1.3	-66.4
16	Singapore	$ 1.5	$ 1.9	$ 1.2	1.7	1.8	1.2	-36.2

**Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

Exhibit 5.

Significant Declines in Key Commodities Hurt Air Import Performance

Some Losses Result From Shifts to Other Districts

Billions of U.S. Dollars

HS	Description	2010	2011	2012	% Share			% Change
					2010	2011	2012	- 12/11 -
	-- New York, NY --	$ 88.0	$ 105.4	$ 98.8	19.8	21.3	19.8	-6.2
71	Precious Stones, Metals	$ 27.0	$ 32.8	$ 28.9	30.7	31.1	29.3	-11.9
84	Machinery	$ 12.4	$ 16.1	$ 14.9	14.1	15.3	15.1	-7.5
85	Electrical Machinery	$ 8.5	$ 11.4	$ 9.5	9.6	10.8	9.6	-16.6
98	Special Other	$ 4.2	$ 5.4	$ 8.0	4.8	5.1	8.1	48.3
90	Optical & Medical Instr	$ 6.5	$ 7.3	$ 6.9	7.4	6.9	7.0	-4.7
30	Pharmaceutical Products	$ 7.8	$ 9.2	$ 6.6	8.8	8.7	6.7	-28.3
97	Art And Antiques	$ 4.1	$ 4.4	$ 5.1	4.7	4.2	5.1	14.3
62	Woven Apparel	$ 2.9	$ 2.9	$ 3.0	3.3	2.8	3.0	1.6
91	Clocks And Watches	$ 1.5	$ 2.3	$ 2.1	1.7	2.2	2.1	-6.6
29	Organic Chemicals	$ 2.7	$ 2.4	$ 2.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	-13.5

**Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

Exhibit 6.

Robust Vehicle Imports from Japan Trigger Modest Growth

Vessel imports through the Port of New York increased by 2.3 percent, to $153.6 billion. Imports from Japan grew by a robust 15 percent, to $9.7 billion, triggered by the strong demand for automobiles by U.S. consumers. Imports of automobiles from Japan grew by 20.4 percent, to $7.3 billion. Vessel Imports from Germany grew by 9.5 percent, to $11.8 billion. Machinery imports accounted for a significant share of the growth from Germany. The growth in imports from China, New York's largest trading partner, grew by 2.0 percent to $29.7 billion.

New York's Vessel Imports Increase Modestly

A Mixed Bag of Gains and Losses With Major Trading Partners

Billions of U.S. Dollars

Rank	Country	2010	2011	2012	% Share			% Change
					2010	2011	2012	- 12/11 -
	-- World --	$ 128.6	$ 150.2	$ 153.6	100	100	100	2.3
1	China	$ 25.9	$ 29.1	$ 29.7	20.1	19.4	19.3	2.0
2	Germany	$ 9.0	$ 10.8	$ 11.8	7.0	7.2	7.7	9.5
3	Japan	$ 9.4	$ 8.5	$ 9.7	7.3	5.6	6.3	15.0
4	India	$ 7.3	$ 8.9	$ 9.5	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.6
5	Italy	$ 6.4	$ 7.5	$ 8.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	7.5
6	United Kingdom	$ 5.1	$ 5.8	$ 6.3	4.0	3.9	4.1	8.3
7	France	$ 5.4	$ 5.6	$ 6.1	4.2	3.7	4.0	9.0
8	Canada	$ 3.5	$ 6.1	$ 5.7	2.8	4.1	3.7	-6.4
9	Israel	$ 3.9	$ 4.2	$ 3.9	3.0	2.8	2.6	-6.9
10	Netherlands	$ 3.1	$ 3.6	$ 3.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6

**Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

Exhibit 7.

Petroleum and Apparel Imports Decline Offset By Increases in Vehicles and Machinery

Petroleum imports through the Port of New York and New Jersey declined 6.5 percent, to $28.6 billion. The only other leading commodity to post a decline in 2012 was Apparel products. All of the other top ten commodities that move by water showed increases through the Port. Imports of automobiles from all countries increased 12 percent to $14.1 billon. Machinery imports grew by 16.6 percent, to $14.3 billion.

A Decline in Imports of Petroleum Products and Apparel
Offset By Gains in Machinery and Automobiles
Billions of U.S. Dollars

HS	Description	2010	2011	2012	% Share			% Change
					2010	2011	2012	- 12/11 -
	New York, NY	$ 128.6	$ 150.2	$ 153.6	13.1	13.0	12.9	2.3
27	Mineral Fuel, Oil Etc.	$ 22.4	$ 30.6	$ 28.6	17.4	20.4	18.6	-6.5
84	Machinery	$ 9.4	$ 12.3	$ 14.3	7.3	8.2	9.3	16.6
87	Vehicles, Not Railway	$ 13.4	$ 12.6	$ 14.1	10.4	8.4	9.2	12.0
85	Electrical Machinery	$ 5.7	$ 7.3	$ 7.7	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.7
62	Woven Apparel	$ 5.8	$ 6.5	$ 6.0	4.5	4.3	3.9	-7.4
22	Beverages	$ 4.4	$ 5.1	$ 5.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	6.2
30	Pharmaceutical Products	$ 5.2	$ 5.2	$ 5.4	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.2
61	Knit Apparel	$ 5.3	$ 5.6	$ 5.1	4.1	3.7	3.3	-8.4
39	Plastic	$ 4.0	$ 4.6	$ 4.8	3.1	3.0	3.1	4.8
29	Organic Chemicals	$ 4.0	$ 4.3	$ 4.5	3.1	2.8	2.9	4.5

**Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

Exhibit 8.

New York –The Only Top Ten District to Register Export Losses

New York remained the leading district for U.S. exports with $158 billion of goods moving by all modes. New York's exports fell 1.6 percent while U.S. exports increased 4.5 percent. Of the 10 leading districts, New York was the only one to register a decline in exports. Exports declined to five of the top ten markets for exports including the United Kingdom, China, Germany, Israel and the Netherlands.

Exports from New York Decline While Other Districts Gain
A Reversal in Performance from the Past Few Years
Billions of U.S. Dollars

Rank	District	2010	2011	2012	% Share			% Change
					2010	2011	2012	- 12/11 -
	- All Districts -	$ 1,278.3	$ 1,480.4	$ 1,546.5	100	100	100	4.5
1	New York, NY	$ 136.3	$ 160.8	$ 158.3	10.7	10.9	10.2	-1.6
2	Detroit, MI	$ 113.3	$ 123.7	$ 127.3	8.9	8.4	8.2	2.9
3	Houston/Galveston, TX	$ 94.6	$ 119.6	$ 127.1	7.4	8.1	8.2	6.3
4	Los Angeles, CA	$ 105.2	$ 121.0	$ 121.3	8.2	8.2	7.9	0.3
5	Laredo, TX	$ 81.3	$ 96.3	$ 105.5	6.4	6.5	6.8	9.6
6	New Orleans, LA	$ 68.1	$ 83.8	$ 93.1	5.3	5.7	6.0	11.1
7	Seattle, WA	$ 58.6	$ 69.7	$ 75.7	4.6	4.7	4.9	8.7
8	Miami, FL	$ 58.8	$ 69.2	$ 73.3	4.6	4.7	4.7	5.9
9	Savannah, GA	$ 41.1	$ 49.6	$ 51.5	3.2	3.4	3.3	4.0
10	San Francisco, CA	$ 47.1	$ 49.9	$ 50.5	3.7	3.4	3.3	1.3

**Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

Exhibit 9.

Large Increases and Declines in Air Exports to Major Partners Neutralize Each Other

New York's air cargo exports declined by 1.4 percent, to $100 billion. This modest decline is in sharp contrast to the wild gyrations in trade with the top ten partners. On the positive side, air exports to India, Hong Kong, and Switzerland soared predominantly due to significant increases in the export of Gold to those countries.

Exports to the United Kingdom fell by 13 percent due to a decline in exports of Gold and Pharmaceutical Products. Air exports to Israel fell 10.9 percent due to fewer shipments of Diamonds, Machinery and Optical and Medical Products.

New York's Air Exports Suffer Small Decline

Trade Falls with Six of Top Ten Partners

Billions of U.S. Dollars

Rank	Country	2010	2011	2012	% Share			% Change
					2010	2011	2012	- 12/11 -
	-- World --	$ 87.2	$ 101.5	$ 100.1	100	100	100	-1.4
1	Hong Kong	$ 6.5	$ 10.2	$ 11.9	7.5	10.0	11.9	17.3
2	Switzerland	$ 7.3	$ 10.3	$ 11.4	8.3	10.1	11.4	10.7
3	United Kingdom	$ 8.6	$ 10.1	$ 8.8	9.9	10.0	8.8	-13.0
4	Israel	$ 6.3	$ 7.1	$ 6.4	7.2	7.1	6.4	-10.9
5	Germany	$ 5.6	$ 6.5	$ 5.8	6.4	6.4	5.8	-10.3
6	India	$ 4.9	$ 4.0	$ 5.7	5.6	4.0	5.7	40.9
7	France	$ 4.9	$ 4.3	$ 4.9	5.6	4.2	4.9	12.9
8	Japan	$ 4.7	$ 5.2	$ 4.7	5.4	5.2	4.7	-10.8
9	China	$ 4.4	$ 5.8	$ 4.4	5.0	5.7	4.4	-24.7
10	Belgium	$ 3.7	$ 3.9	$ 3.7	4.3	3.8	3.7	-3.6

**Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

Exhibit 10.

Machinery, Medical Instruments, and Pharmaceutical Exports Decline While Precious Stones and Aircraft Parts Post Gains

Billions of U.S. Dollars

HS	Description	2010	2011	2012	% Share			% Change
					2010	2011	2012	- 12/11 -
	New York, NY	$ 87.2	$ 101.5	$ 100.1	22.2	24.0	23.5	-1.4
71	Precious Stones, Metals	$ 28.7	$ 37.6	$ 38.6	32.9	37.0	38.6	2.9
88	Aircraft, Spacecraft	$ 10.2	$ 10.4	$ 11.1	11.7	10.3	11.1	6.7
84	Machinery	$ 10.3	$ 10.8	$ 9.8	11.8	10.7	9.8	-9.7
85	Electrical Machinery	$ 8.9	$ 9.7	$ 9.1	10.2	9.6	9.1	-5.9
90	Optical & Medical Instr	$ 8.0	$ 8.3	$ 8.0	9.2	8.2	8.0	-4.3
30	Pharmaceutical Products	$ 4.4	$ 6.3	$ 5.9	5.1	6.2	5.9	-6.4
97	Art And Antiques	$ 5.3	$ 5.6	$ 5.9	6.1	5.5	5.9	5.5
29	Organic Chemicals	$ 1.1	$ 1.5	$ 1.8	1.3	1.5	1.8	20.9
39	Plastic	$ 1.2	$ 1.2	$ 1.0	1.3	1.2	1.0	-16.9
38	Misc. Chemical Products	$ 0.9	$ 0.9	$ 0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	-6.2

**Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

Exhibit 11.

Vessel Exports Register Small Decline

New York's vessel exports declined 1.2 percent in 2012, to $57 billion. U.S. vessel exports increased 3.8 percent, to $592 billion. The growth in vessel exports to China resulted primarily due to a doubling of automobile shipments to China. Exports to Belgium, United Arab Emirates and Gibraltar all registered gains in 2012. Among other leading trading partners, New York's vessel exports to United Kingdom, Germany, Brazil, Netherlands, India, and South Korea all posted declines in 2012.

Increase in Vessel Exports to China Cannot Negate Losses Sustained with Other Partners

Billions of U.S. Dollars

Rank	Country	2010	2011	2012	% Share			% Change
					2010	2011	2012	- 12/11 -
	-- World --	$ 47.3	$ 57.7	$ 57.0	100	100	100	-1.2
1	China	$ 4.4	$ 5.6	$ 5.8	9.3	9.8	10.3	3.9
2	Netherlands	$ 3.1	$ 4.3	$ 3.8	6.6	7.4	6.7	-10.3
3	United Kingdom	$ 3.6	$ 3.9	$ 3.8	7.5	6.8	6.7	-3.4
4	Germany	$ 2.9	$ 3.3	$ 3.2	6.1	5.7	5.6	-2.4
5	Belgium	$ 2.0	$ 2.5	$ 2.8	4.2	4.4	4.9	9.4
6	Brazil	$ 1.8	$ 2.6	$ 2.3	3.9	4.4	4.0	-11.2
7	India	$ 1.7	$ 2.1	$ 1.8	3.5	3.6	3.2	-11.1
8	United Arab Emirates	$ 1.1	$ 1.5	$ 1.8	2.4	2.5	3.1	19.5
9	Gibraltar	$ 0.2	$ 0.4	$ 1.6	0.4	0.8	2.8	265.7
10	South Korea	$ 1.6	$ 1.8	$ 1.5	3.3	3.2	2.5	-21.4

**Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

Exhibit 12.

Petroleum and Vehicles were the commodities leading the gainers in 2012. Petroleum exports expanded by 21.8 percent, to $6.1 billion. Automobile exports grew by 8.2 percent, to $5.9 billion. Machinery exports, the leading commodity by value, fell by 3.0 percent, to $9.0 billion. Exports of Plastics declined 5.4 percent, to $3.5 billion. Electrical Machinery exports also fell, down 6.8 percent, to $3.0 billion. Iron and Steel products –primarily Scrap Metal Products, a leading commodity by volume, fell 17.7 percent, to $1.7 billion.

Petroleum Exports by Vessel Increase Rapidly But Total Vessel Exports Slip

Billions of U.S. Dollars

HS	Description	2010	2011	2012	% Share			% Change
					2010	2011	2012	- 12/11 -
	-- New York, NY --	$ 47.3	$ 57.7	$ 57.0	10.4	10.1	9.6	-1.2
84	Machinery	$ 8.1	$ 9.2	$ 9.0	17.1	16.0	15.7	-3.0
27	Mineral Fuel, Oil Etc.	$ 2.5	$ 5.0	$ 6.1	5.3	8.7	10.7	21.8
87	Vehicles, Not Railway	$ 4.0	$ 5.5	$ 5.9	8.5	9.5	10.4	8.2
39	Plastic	$ 3.5	$ 3.7	$ 3.5	7.4	6.4	6.2	-5.4
85	Electrical Machinery	$ 2.7	$ 3.2	$ 3.0	5.7	5.6	5.3	-6.8
71	Precious Stones, Metals	$ 1.3	$ 1.9	$ 1.9	2.8	3.3	3.3	1.2
38	Misc. Chemical Products	$ 1.5	$ 1.8	$ 1.8	3.3	3.1	3.2	0.7
90	Optical & Medical Instr	$ 1.6	$ 1.8	$ 1.7	3.5	3.1	3.0	-2.1
72	Iron And Steel	$ 1.5	$ 2.1	$ 1.7	3.3	3.6	3.0	-17.7
33	Perfumery, Cosmetic, Etc.	$ 1.4	$ 1.6	$ 1.7	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.8

**Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

Exhibit 13.

Outlook

Trade is likely to grow at a moderate pace in 2013, perhaps at a slightly better clip than in 2012. The large double-digit gains of 2010 and 2011 are probably in the past. The growth path of the global economy is likely to be bumpy. However, the improvement in the condition of European economies, which are expected to come out of recession in the second half of the year, as well as China and India should aid in the growth of international trade. The budget sequester is likely to dampen U.S. growth somewhat in 2013.

Credits

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