



About this release

This release includes the 1st provisional estimates of trade-in-goods between the UK and both countries of the EU and those outside the EU for July 2019.

Supporting tables, visuals and data can be found at www.uktradeinfo.com

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Trade in Goods, July 2019

- Total **exports** of goods for July 2019 were £29.9 billion. This was an increase of less than £0.1 billion (0.1%) compared with last month and was a decrease of £2.0 billion (6.4%) compared with July 2018.
- Total **imports** of goods for July 2019 were £48.1 billion. This was an increase of £8.0 billion (20%) compared with last month, and an increase of £5.9 billion (14%) compared with July 2018.
- The UK was a net importer this month, with imports exceeding exports by £18.2 billion. This was a widening of £8.0bn on last month.

Figure 1: Total UK monthly Trade in Goods



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Trade in Goods Trends

Following the global economic crisis, UK trade in goods dropped in 2009. Both imports and exports then steadily increased until 2012. From the start of 2013, imports remained relatively flat until a very sharp increase in Q3 of 2016, reaching its highest point in Q1 2019, followed by a decrease in Q2 2019. Exports peaked in Q2 of 2013, with a steady rise since Q2 of 2017.

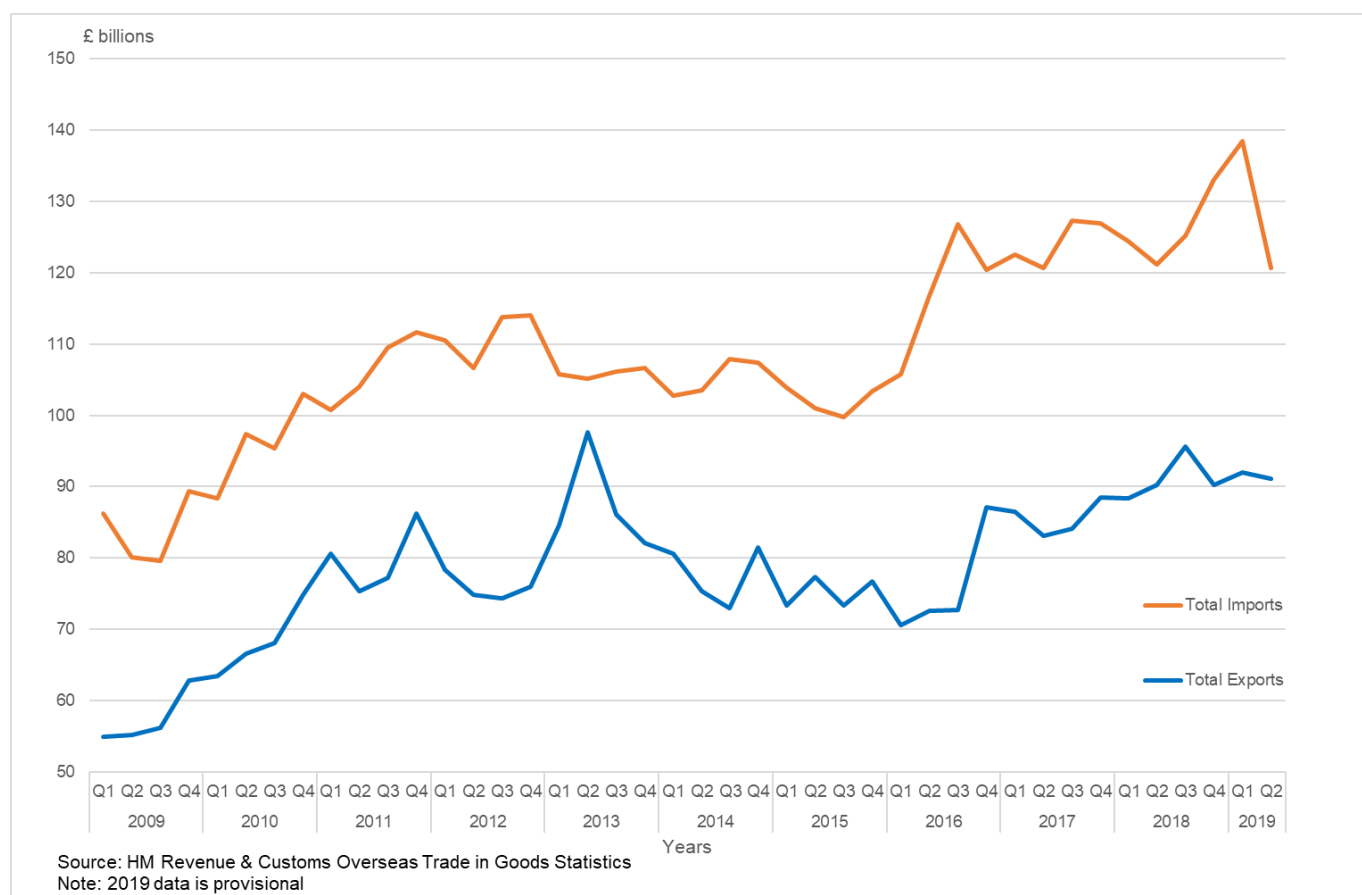
- The total **export** trade for Q2 of 2019 was £91.2 billion, which was an increase of 1.1% compared with £90.2 billion for Q2 of 2018.
- The total **import** trade for Q2 of 2019 was £120.6 billion, which was a decrease of 0.4% compared with £121.2 billion for Q2 of 2018.
- There was a trade deficit of £29.4 billion for Q2 of 2019. This was a narrowing of 4.9% compared with £31.0 billion for Q2 2018.
- For many years Germany has been our largest trading **import** partner by value. The USA has been the dominant trading partner for **exports** for many years.
- Mechanical appliances and Motor vehicles have generally been the largest **import** commodities by value. For **exports**, Mechanical appliances has also predominantly been the largest valued commodity, with occasional peaks for Precious metals.

↑ **Exports up 1.1% on Q2 2018**

↓ **Imports down 0.4% on Q2 2018**

- **Trade deficit narrowed by 4.9% on Q2 2018**

Figure 2: Quarterly UK Trade in Goods, 2009 – 2019



Non-EU & EU Trade in Goods

Non-EU Trade in Goods:

- **Non-EU exports** for July 2019 were £16.2 billion. This was a decrease of £0.2 billion (1.4%) on last month, and a decrease of £1.1 billion (6.5%) compared with July 2018.
- **Non-EU imports** for July 2019 were £26.4 billion. This was an increase of £6.8 billion (35%) on last month, and an increase of £6.3 billion (31%) compared with July 2018.
- For **non-EU trade** the UK was a net importer this month, with imports exceeding exports by £10.2 billion.

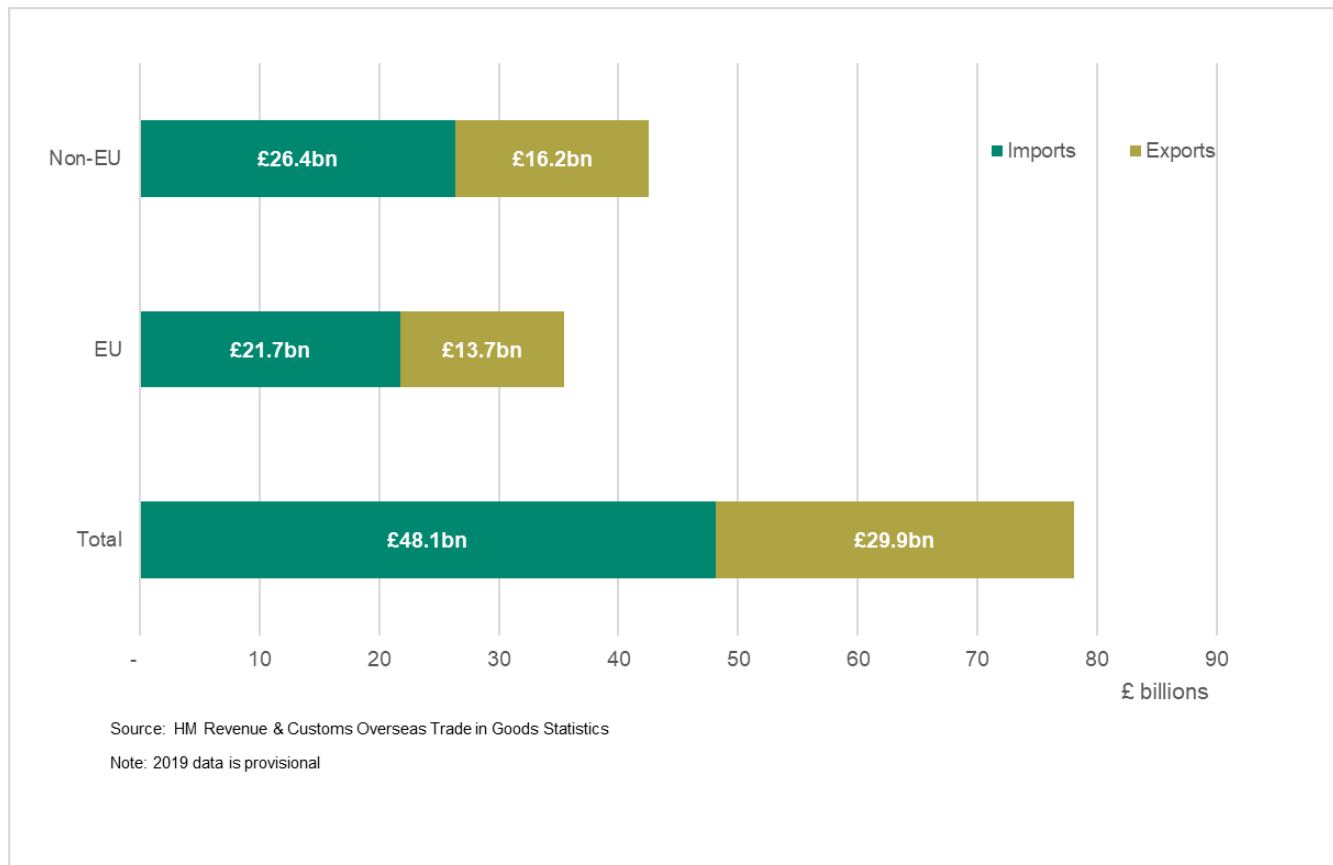
↑ **Non-EU imports up 35% on July 2018**

EU Trade in Goods:

- **EU exports** for July 2019 were £13.7 billion. This was an increase of £0.3 billion (1.9%) on last month, and a decrease of £0.9 billion (6.2%) compared with July 2018.
- **EU imports** for July 2019 were £21.7 billion. This was an increase of £1.2 billion (5.9%) on last month, and a decrease of £0.4 billion (1.7%) compared with July 2018.
- For **EU trade** the UK was a net importer this month, with imports exceeding exports by £8.0 billion.

↑ **EU imports up 5.9% on last month**

Figure 3: Total UK Trade in Goods, with EU and Non-EU, July 2019



Exports: Country Analysis

- The USA remained the largest export partner country, it experienced the largest value increase on last month and on July 2018, up £658 million (16%) and £964 million (25%) respectively.
- Germany experienced the 2nd largest value increase on last month, up £228 million (8.1%).
- Switzerland (12th place) experienced the largest value decrease on last month and on July 2018, down £1,000 million (63%) and £1,813 million (76%) respectively.
- China experienced the 2nd largest value increase on July 2018, up £241 million (15%).
- The Netherlands experienced the 2nd largest value decrease on July 2018, down £736 million (29%).

↑ Exports to USA
up 25% on
July 2018

↓ Exports to
Switzerland down
76% on
July 2018

Table 1: UK exports of goods to top 10 partner countries, July 2019

Partner Country	July 2019	June 2019		July 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change from June 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change from July 2018 (%)
USA	4,896	4,238	15.5	3,931	24.5
Germany	3,035	2,807	8.1	3,049	-0.5
France	2,009	1,919	4.7	1,882	6.7
China	1,889	2,055	-8.1	1,648	14.6
Irish Republic	1,778	1,684	5.6	1,749	1.6
Netherlands	1,774	1,967	-9.8	2,509	-29.3
Belgium	1,120	1,103	1.5	1,511	-25.9
Spain	882	861	2.4	840	4.9
Italy	870	840	3.5	829	4.9
Hong Kong	711	608	17.0	733	-3.1
Others	10,954	11,802	-7.2	13,268	-17.4
Total EU	13,726	13,470	1.9	14,633	-6.2
Total Non-EU	16,192	16,414	-1.4	17,317	-6.5
Total Exports	29,918	29,884	0.1	31,951	-6.4

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics
Note: 2019 data is provisional

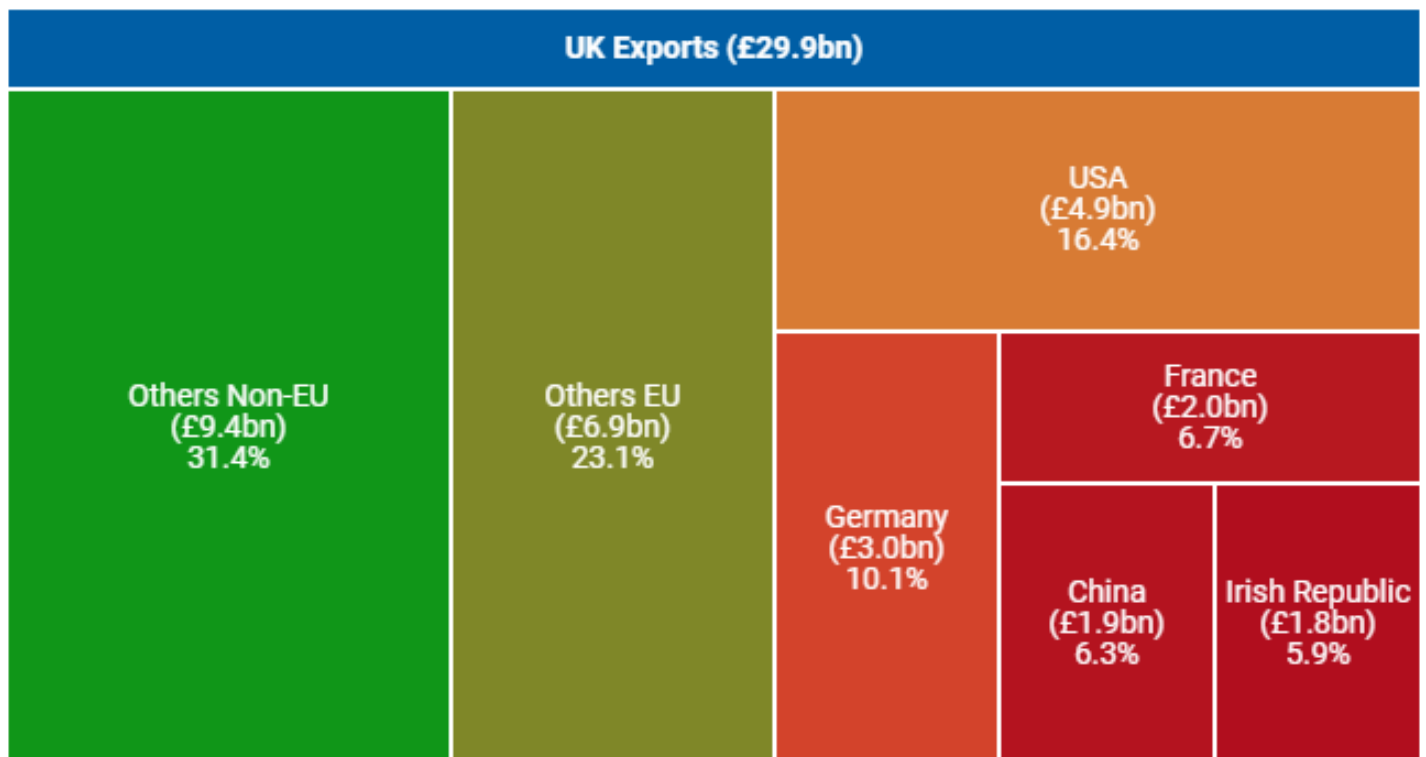
Exports: Country Analysis

- The top 5 export partners accounted for 45% of total exports in goods in July 2019, this was an increase from 43% on July 2018.
- The USA accounted for 16% of the total value of exports from the UK, this was an increase from 12% on July 2018.
- Germany had the 2nd largest proportion, accounting for 10%. This was an increase from 9.5% on July 2018.
- The top 10 export partner countries (ranked by value) changed compared with last month. Most notably, France rose to 3rd place from 5th, replacing China who fell to 4th.
- The top 10 export partner countries (ranked by value) changed compared with July 2018. Most notably, China rose to 4th place from 7th, and Hong Kong rose to 10th place from 13th.

↑ **USA had a 16% share of total exports in July 2019**

↑ **France rose to 3rd largest export partner for July 2019**

Figure 4: UK exports of goods to the top 5 countries, July 2019



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2019 data is provisional

Exports: Country Analysis – 3 Months

- In the 3 months to July 2019 the USA remained the largest export partner country, despite experiencing a 0.2% decrease on the 3 months to April 2019. Among the top 10, it saw the largest percentage increase compared with the 3 months to July 2018, up 15%.
- Among the top 10, Switzerland experienced the largest percentage increase on the 3 months to April 2019, up 38%.
- Among the top 10, France experienced the largest percentage decrease on the 3 months to April 2019, down 13%.
- Among the top 10, Switzerland experienced the largest percentage decrease on the 3 months to July 2018, down 38%.
- 9 of the top 10 partner countries experienced a decrease on the 3 months to April 2019, Switzerland being the exception.
- 9 of the top 10 partner countries experienced a decrease on the 3 months to July 2018, the USA being the exception.

↑ **Exports to USA up 15% on the 3 months to July 2018**

↓ **Exports to Switzerland down 38% on the 3 months to July 2018**

Table 2: UK exports of goods to the top 10 partner countries, 3 months to July 2019

Partner Country	3 months to Jul 2019		3 months to Apr 2019		3 months to Jul 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on April 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on July 2018 (%)	
USA	13,641	13,673	-0.2	11,862	15.0	
Germany	8,934	9,154	-2.4	8,991	-0.6	
Netherlands	5,903	5,983	-1.3	6,840	-13.7	
France	5,803	6,703	-13.4	5,974	-2.9	
China	5,723	5,733	-0.2	6,192	-7.6	
Irish Republic	5,191	5,578	-6.9	5,272	-1.5	
Switzerland	3,787	2,745	38.0	6,140	-38.3	
Belgium	3,511	3,557	-1.3	3,910	-10.2	
Spain	2,618	2,741	-4.5	2,665	-1.8	
Italy	2,547	2,654	-4.0	2,577	-1.2	
Others	33,589	34,525	-2.7	33,637	-0.1	
Total Exports	91,247	93,045	-1.9	94,062	-3.0	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2019 data is provisional

Exports: Commodity Analysis

- Mechanical appliances remained the largest export commodity for July 2019, it experienced the 3rd largest value increase on last month, £268 million (5.8%). It also experienced the 3rd largest increase on July 2018, up £359 million (8.0%).
- Motor vehicles experienced the largest value increase on last month, up £345 million (11%). It saw the 4th largest increase compared with July 2018, up £200 million (5.9%).
- Art and antiques (ranked 12th) experienced the largest value increase on July 2018, up £423 million (more than double in value).
- Precious metals experienced the largest value decrease on last month and July 2018, down £1,229 million (40%), and £2,159 million (54%).
- Mineral fuels experienced the 2nd largest value decrease compared with July 2018, down £1,154 million (31%).

↑ Exports of Mechanical appliances up 8.0% on July 2018

↓ Exports of Mineral fuels down 31% on July 2018

Table 3: UK exports of goods by top 10 commodities, July 2019

Commodity Description	July 2019	June 2019		July 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change from June 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change from July 2018 (%)
Mechanical appliances	4,877	4,609	5.8	4,517	8.0
Motor vehicles	3,598	3,253	10.6	3,398	5.9
Mineral fuels	2,515	2,482	1.3	3,668	-31.5
Electronic equipment	1,864	1,801	3.5	1,831	1.8
Precious metals	1,845	3,074	-40.0	4,005	-53.9
Pharmaceutical products	1,772	1,664	6.5	1,855	-4.5
Measuring devices and gauges	1,283	1,293	-0.8	1,169	9.8
Organic chemicals	1,098	785	39.8	699	57.1
Aircraft	977	1,246	-21.6	1,307	-25.3
Plastics and plastic products	792	782	1.3	814	-2.7
Others	9,297	8,893	4.5	8,688	7.0
Total Exports	29,918	29,884	0.1	31,951	-6.4

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2019 data is provisional

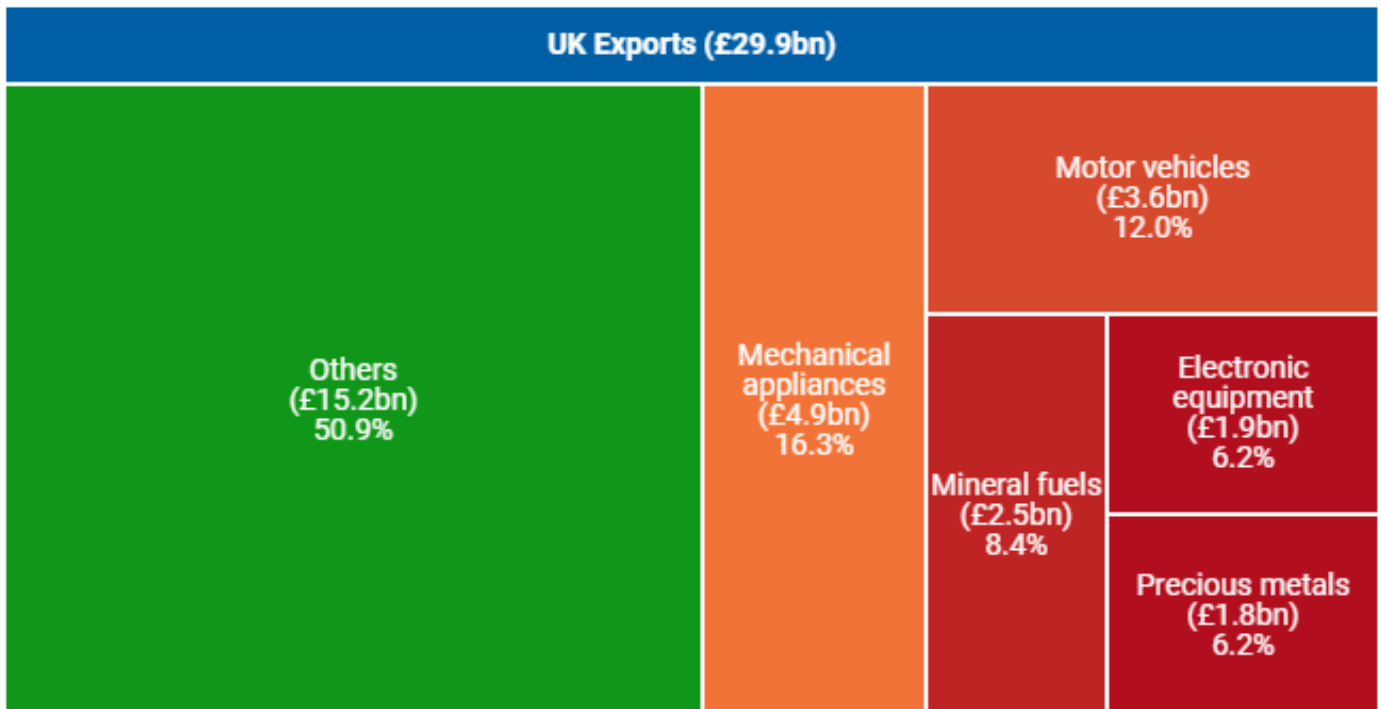
Exports: Commodity Analysis

- The top 5 export commodities (ranked by value) accounted for 49% of exports in July 2019, this was a decrease from 55% in July 2018.
- Mechanical appliances accounted for 16% of the total value of exports from the UK, this was an increase from 14% on July 2018.
- Motor vehicles had the 2nd largest proportion, accounting for 12%, this was an increase from 11% on July 2018.
- The top 10 export commodities (ranked by value) changed compared with last month. Most notably, Precious metals fell from 3rd place to 5th.
- The top 10 export commodities (ranked by value) changed compared with July 2018. Most notably, Motor vehicles rose to 2nd place from 4th, replacing Precious metals.

↑ **Mechanical appliances had a 16% share of total exports in July 2019**

↑ **Motor vehicles was the 2nd largest commodity exported in July 2019**

Figure 5: UK exports by top 5 commodities, July 2019



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2019 data is provisional

Exports: Commodity Analysis – 3 Months

- In the 3 months to July 2019 Mechanical appliances remained the largest export commodity, it experienced an increase of 1.7% on the 3 months to April 2019 and an increase of 7.5% on the 3 months to July 2018.
- Among the top 10, Mineral fuels experienced the largest percentage increase on the 3 months to April 2019, up 11%.
- Among the top 10, Pharmaceutical products experienced the largest percentage decrease on the 3 months to April 2019, down 14%.
- Among the top 10, Measuring devices and gauges experienced the largest percentage increase on the the 3 months to July 2018, up 8.6%.
- Among the top 10, Precious metals experienced the largest percentage decrease on the 3 months to July 2018, down 22%.
- 6 of the top 10 commodities experienced decreases on the 3 months to April 2019, with Mechanical appliances, Motor vehicles, Mineral fuels and Measuring devices and gauges being the exceptions.
- 7 of the top 10 commodities experienced decreases on the 3 months to July 2018, with Mechanical appliances, Measuring devices and gauges, and Organic chemicals being the exceptions.

↑ **Mineral fuels exports up 11% on the 3 months to April 2019**

↓ **Precious metals exports down 22% on the 3 months to July 2018**

Table 4: UK exports of goods by top 10 commodities, 3 months to July 2019

Commodity Description	3 months to Jul 2019		3 months to Apr 2019		3 months to Jul 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on April 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on July 2018 (%)	
Mechanical appliances	14,421	14,176	1.7	13,412	7.5	
Motor vehicles	9,896	9,767	1.3	10,265	-3.6	
Mineral fuels	8,458	7,596	11.4	9,418	-10.2	
Precious metals	8,395	9,086	-7.6	10,767	-22.0	
Electronic equipment	5,433	5,612	-3.2	5,528	-1.7	
Pharmaceutical products	4,911	5,712	-14.0	5,755	-14.7	
Measuring devices and gauges	3,866	3,851	0.4	3,561	8.6	
Aircraft	3,457	3,717	-7.0	4,092	-15.5	
Organic chemicals	2,464	2,758	-10.7	2,290	7.6	
Plastics and plastic products	2,368	2,464	-3.9	2,528	-6.3	
Others	27,578	28,305	-2.6	26,447	4.3	
Total Exports	91,247	93,045	-1.9	94,062	-3.0	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics
Note: 2019 data is provisional

Exports: Combined Commodity & Country Analysis

Country to commodity:

- The increase in exports to the USA compared with last month was led by Motor vehicles, up £350 million (58%). While the increase compared with July 2018 was led by Organic chemicals, up £333 million (more than 2.5 times the value).
- The increase in exports to Germany on last month was led by an increase in Mineral fuels, up £92 million (33%).
- The decreases in exports to Switzerland compared with last month and July 2018 was dominated by falls in Precious metals, down £790 million (84%), and £1,922 million (93%) respectively.
- The increase in exports to China on July 2018 was dominated by Mineral fuels, up £358 million (3.5 times the value).

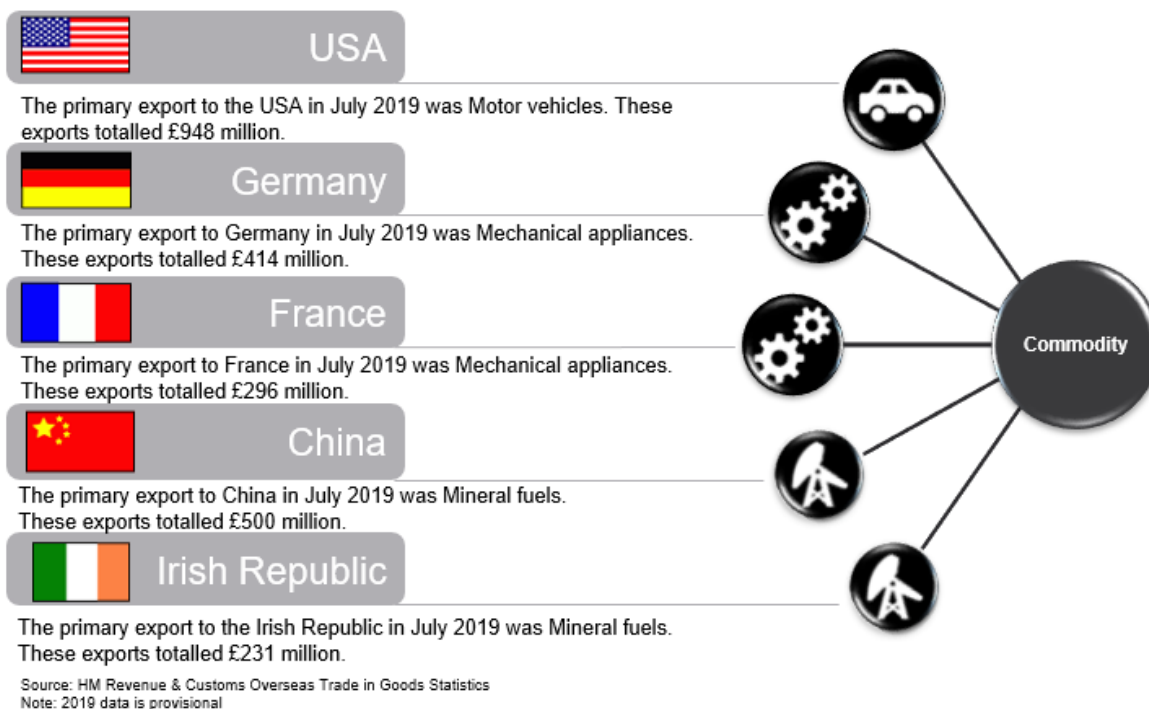
Commodity to country:

- The increase in exports of Mechanical appliances on last month and July 2018 was led by China, up £103 million (75%), and £125 million (more than double in value).
- The increase in exports of Art and Antiques on July 2018 was led by the USA, up £181 million (more than double in value).
- The increase in exports of Mineral fuels was dominated by China, up £358 million (more than 3.5 times the value), and followed by an increase to Germany, up £115 million (45%).

↑ Exports of Mineral fuels to China up 3.5 times on July 2018

↑ Exports of Art and antiques to USA up more than double on July 2018

Figure 6: The UK's top commodity exports to the top 5 EU & Non-EU countries



Imports: Country Analysis

- Germany remained the top import partner country, up £603 million (13%) on last month. It experienced the largest value decrease on July 2018, down £484 million (9%).
- Switzerland experienced the largest value increase on last month, up £3,083 million (almost 5.5 times the value). It also experienced the largest value increase on July 2018, up £3,287 million (more than 7.5 times the value).
- Denmark (ranked 23rd) experienced the largest value decrease on last month, down £334 million (40%).
- Singapore (ranked 31st) experienced the 2nd largest value decrease on last month, down £135 million (33%).
- Australia (ranked 11th) experienced the 2nd largest value increase on July 2018, up £889 million (more than 4.5 times the value).

↓ Imports from Germany down 9% on July 2018

↓ Imports from Denmark down 40% on last month

Table 5: UK imports of goods from the top 10 partner countries, July 2019

Partner Country	July 2019		June 2019		July 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change from June 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change from July 2018 (%)	
Germany	5,191	4,588	13.1	5,676	-8.5	
USA	4,435	3,854	15.1	3,640	21.8	
China	4,003	3,530	13.4	3,667	9.2	
Switzerland	3,781	698	442.0	494	665.7	
Netherlands	3,408	3,320	2.7	3,269	4.2	
France	2,376	2,206	7.8	2,397	-0.9	
Belgium	2,058	1,861	10.6	2,068	-0.5	
Italy	1,756	1,656	6.1	1,738	1.1	
Spain	1,482	1,354	9.5	1,389	6.8	
Norway	1,363	1,071	27.2	1,547	-11.9	
Others	18,266	15,990	14.2	16,307	12.0	
Total EU	21,740	20,521	5.9	22,121	-1.7	
Total Non-EU	26,380	19,607	34.5	20,070	31.4	
Total Imports	48,120	40,128	19.9	42,191	14.1	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2019 data is provisional

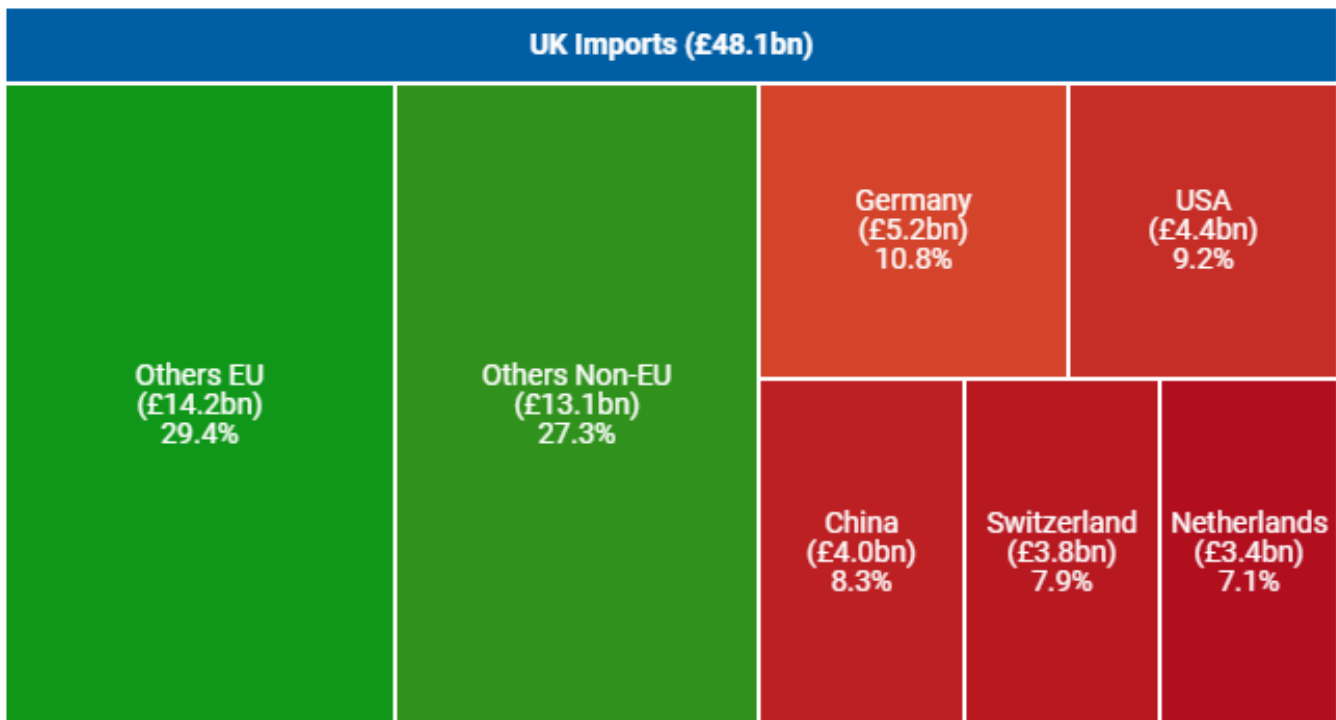
Imports: Country Analysis

- The top 5 import partners accounted for 43% of total imports of goods in July 2019, this was a decrease from 44% on July 2018.
- Germany accounted for 11% of the total value of goods imports from the UK. This was a decrease from 13% on July 2018.
- The USA had the 2nd largest proportion, accounting for 9.2%. This was an increase from 8.6% on July 2018.
- The top 10 import partner countries (ranked by value) remain largely unchanged compared with last month, with the exception of Switzerland jumping from 15th to 4th and pushing all subsequent countries down a ranking. The Irish Republic dropped out of the top 10 to 12th.
- The top 10 import partner countries changed slightly compared with July 2018. USA replaced China in 2nd place, Switzerland climbed from 22nd place to 4th, and the Irish Republic dropped from 10th place to 12th.

↓ **Germany accounted for 11% of total imports in July 2019**

↑ **The USA accounted for 9.2% of total imports in July 2019**

Figure 7: UK imports of goods from the top 5 countries, July 2019



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2019 data is provisional

Imports: Country Analysis – 3 Months

- Germany remained the largest import partner country, despite experiencing the 2nd largest decrease on the 3 months to April 2019, down 17%. It also experienced the largest decrease on the 3 months to July 2018, down 15%.
- Among the top 10, France experienced the largest percentage decrease on the 3 months to April 2019, down 18%.
- Switzerland experienced the largest percentage increase on the 3 months to July 2018, up more than 3 times the value.
- 8 of the top 10 countries experienced a percentage decrease on the 3 months to April 2019, China and Switzerland being the exceptions
- 5 of the top 10 countries experienced a percentage decrease on the 3 months to July 2018. USA, China, Italy, Switzerland and Spain experienced increases on the same period.

↑ Imports from Switzerland up more than 3 times the value on the 3 months to July 2018

↓ Imports from France down 18% on the 3 months to April 2019

Table 6: UK imports of goods from the top 10 partner countries, 3 months to July 2019

Partner Country	3 months to Jul 2019		3 months to Apr 2019		3 months to Jul 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on April 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on July 2018 (%)	
Germany	15,043	18,025	-16.5	17,751	-15.3	
USA	12,218	12,233	-0.1	11,115	9.9	
China	11,216	10,203	9.9	9,768	14.8	
Netherlands	9,652	11,224	-14.0	10,289	-6.2	
France	6,725	8,169	-17.7	6,760	-0.5	
Belgium	5,705	6,728	-15.2	6,535	-12.7	
Italy	5,093	5,100	-0.1	4,959	2.7	
Switzerland	4,901	2,426	102.0	1,532	220.0	
Spain	4,250	4,406	-3.5	4,231	0.5	
Norway	3,778	4,200	-10.0	4,270	-11.5	
Others	50,417	49,237	2.4	46,745	7.9	
Total Imports	128,998	131,952	-2.2	123,954	4.1	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2019 data is provisional

Imports: Commodity Analysis

- Precious metals was the largest import commodity, experiencing the largest value increase on June 2019, up £4,624 million (more than double). It also experienced the largest value increase on July 2018, up £6,166 million (3.5 times the value).
- Articles of iron or steel experienced the largest value decrease on last month, down £146 million (16%).
- Mineral fuels experienced the largest value decrease on July 2018, down £538 million (13%)
- Motor vehicles experienced the 2nd largest increase on July 2018, up £171 million (3.8%)
- Ships, boats and floating structures experienced the 2nd largest value decrease on July 2018, down £76 million (81%).

↑ Imports of Precious metals up more than double on last month

↓ Imports of Mineral fuels down 13% on July 2018

Table 7: UK imports of goods by top 10 commodities, July 2019

Commodity Description	July 2019	June 2019		July 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change from June 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change from July 2018 (%)
Precious metals	8,586	3,962	116.7	2,420	254.7
Mechanical appliances	5,888	5,116	15.1	5,720	2.9
Motor vehicles	4,714	4,311	9.4	4,543	3.8
Electronic equipment	3,825	3,666	4.4	3,795	0.8
Mineral fuels	3,634	3,337	8.9	4,172	-12.9
Pharmaceutical products	1,736	1,446	20.1	1,689	2.8
Measuring devices and gauges	1,238	1,172	5.7	1,213	2.1
Plastics	1,217	1,143	6.5	1,266	-3.8
Knitwear	915	708	29.2	853	7.3
Clothes, not knitted	845	689	22.6	801	5.4
Others	15,522	14,579	6.5	15,719	-1.3
Total Imports	48,120	40,128	19.9	42,191	14.1

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2019 data is provisional

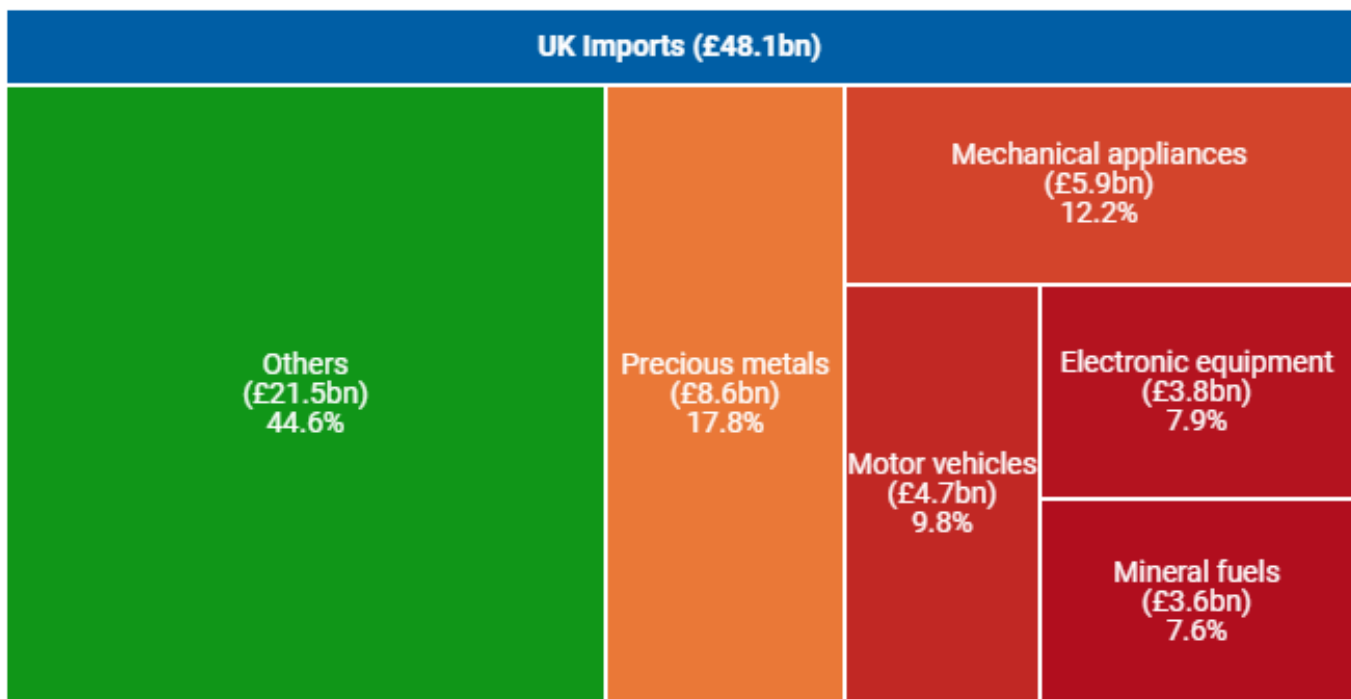
Imports: Commodity Analysis

- The top 5 import commodities (ranked by value) accounted for 55% this month, this was an increase from 49% on July 2018.
- Precious metals had the largest proportion, accounting for 18%, up from 6% on July 2018.
- Mechanical appliances had the 2nd largest proportion, accounting for 12%, down from 14% in July 2018.
- The top 10 import commodities (ranked by value) changed compared with last month. Most notably, Precious metals rose to 1st place from 3rd.
- The top 10 import commodities (ranked by value) changed compared with July 2018. Most notably, Precious metals rose to 1st place from 5th.

↑ **Precious metals accounted for 18% of total imports in July 2019**

↓ **Mechanical appliances dropped to 2nd largest import commodity for July 2019**

Figure 8: UK imports by top 5 commodities, July 2019



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2019 data is provisional

Imports: Commodity Analysis – 3 Months

- In the 3 months to July 2019, Mechanical appliances remained the largest import commodity, it experienced a decrease on the 3 months to April 2019, down 1.3%.
- Among the top 10, Precious metals experienced the largest percentage increase on the 3 months to April 2019, up 26%.
- Precious metals experienced the largest percentage increase on the months to July 2018, up more than double the value.
- Pharmaceutical products experienced the largest percentage decrease on the 3 months to April 2019 and the 3 months to July 2018, down 31% and 15% respectively.
- 6 of the top 10 commodities experienced a decrease on the 3 months to April 2019, Precious metals, Mineral fuels, Articles of iron or steel and Furniture and light fittings being the exceptions.
- 5 of the top 10 commodities experienced an increase on the 3 months to July 2018, these were Mechanical appliances, Precious metals, Measuring devices and gauges, Articles of iron or steel, and Furniture and light fittings.

↑ **Precious metals up 26% on the 3 months to April 2019**

↓ **Pharmaceutical products down 31% on the 3 months to April 2019**

Table 8: UK imports of goods by top 10 commodities for the 3 months to July 2019

Commodity Description	3 months to Jul 2019		3 months to Apr 2019		3 months to Jul 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on April 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on July 2018 (%)	
Mechanical appliances	16,461	16,685	-1.3	16,172	1.8	
Precious metals	14,857	11,834	25.5	6,455	130.2	
Motor vehicles	13,768	16,626	-17.2	14,306	-3.8	
Electronic equipment	11,077	11,512	-3.8	11,185	-1.0	
Mineral fuels	11,035	10,794	2.2	11,928	-7.5	
Pharmaceutical products	4,567	6,623	-31.0	5,353	-14.7	
Measuring devices and gauges	3,613	3,865	-6.5	3,551	1.8	
Plastics and plastic products	3,562	4,015	-11.3	3,747	-5.0	
Articles of iron or steel	2,634	2,185	20.5	2,627	0.3	
Furniture and light fittings	2,418	2,258	7.1	2,214	9.2	
Others	45,005	45,556	-1.2	46,415	-3.0	
Total Imports	128,998	131,952	-2.2	123,954	4.1	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2019 data is provisional

Imports: Combined Commodity & Country Analysis

Country to commodity:

- The decrease in imports from Denmark on last month was dominated by Articles of iron or steel, down £217 million (60%).
- The decrease in imports from Germany on July 2018 was led by Motor vehicles and Aircraft, down £139 million (9.2%) and £107 million (45%) respectively.
- The increase in imports from Switzerland on July 2018 was dominated by Precious metals, up £3,337 million (from £57 million).
- The increase in imports from Australia on July 2018 was led by Precious metals, up £920 million (from £64 million).

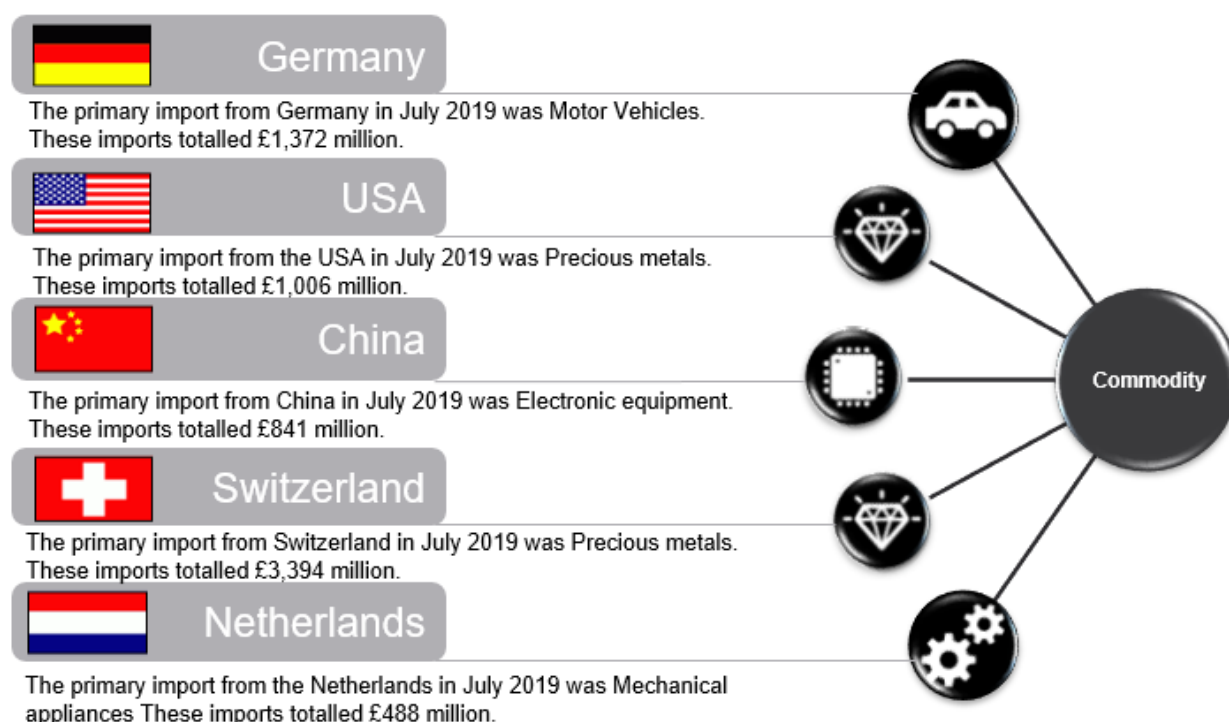
↓ Imports of Articles of iron or steel from Denmark down 60% on last month

Commodity to country:

- The decrease in imports of Articles of iron or steel on last month was dominated by Denmark, down £217 million (60%), followed by small decreases to Brazil and Spain.
- The increase in imports of Precious metals on July 2018 was dominated by Switzerland, up £3,337 million (from £57 million), this was followed by increases to Australia and the USA, up £920 million (from £64 million) and £523 million (more than double in value) respectively.
- The increase in imports of motor vehicles on July 2018 was led by the Netherlands and Spain, up £119 million (74%) and £115 million (32%) respectively.
- The decrease in imports of Mineral fuels on July 2018 was led by Russia, down £276 million (38%).

↑ Imports of Motor vehicles to Netherlands up 74% on July 2018

Figure 9: The UK's top commodity imports from the top 5 EU & Non-EU countries



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics
 Note: 2019 data is provisional

Methodology Notes

Metadata

All data behind this bulletin through our [uktradeinfo web site](#):

- Detailed Trade Statistics data at 8-digit commodity code level is available in our [interactive database](#).
- Aggregate OTS data is available in [pre-prepared Excel tables](#).

Find details of how users interested in import and export markets for specific goods make use of the detailed OTS data in '[The User Story](#)'.

Data sources

The **EU figures** provided in this publication of the July 2019 Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics are collected from the Intrastat survey. They will include:

- Estimates for businesses who have yet to submit detailed data on the trade they had with other EU Member States this month.
- Estimates for businesses who do not have to submit detailed data on the trade they have with other EU Member States.
- An adjustment for trade associated with Missing Trader Intra Community fraud. More details of this can be found [here](#).

Estimates are included in all high-level totals including commodity (HS2) and country totals.

The **Non-EU figures** provided in this publication of the July 2019 Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics are presented by customs declarations and collected by the CHIEF (Customs Handling of Import and Export Freight) system.

Detailed trade information is presented according to the [Harmonised System \(HS\)](#) nomenclature.

Methodology

This methodology paper covers all aspects of the Overseas Trade Statistics methodology – data sources, classifications and definitions, quality assurance, publications and governance. It is a useful companion to the trade data, providing the definitions and methodologies on which the data are based. The Overseas Trade Statistics Methodology paper (July 2017) is available [here](#).

From the May 2016 month of account, there was a methodological change to the way our trade-in-goods statistics are compiled. Following a change in legislation, trade-in-goods statistics switched from the 'general trade' system of compilation to the 'special trade' system. More information can be found [here](#).

Non-Monetary Gold (NMG) can form a substantial part of the non-EU Overseas Trade Statistics (OTS). For further information, see [Inclusion of Non-Monetary Gold in OTS](#). Data relating to monthly non-EU and EU import and export totals for January 2008 onwards with a breakdown of non-monetary gold and other trade is available in an [OTS time series spreadsheet](#).

Relationship with other statistical publications

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 2 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. uktradeinfo.com provides more detail about the [differences between BoP and OTS publications](#).

The aggregate estimates here will differ from the Eurostat publication [Euro area external trade](#). The OTS was published up until the May 2016 month of account 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'.

National Statistics Publication

HM Revenue & Customs released these latest statistics on Overseas Trade with countries on 9 September 2019 under arrangements set out in the [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#). The 1st release is published on HMRC's trade data website www.uktradeinfo.com.

This release includes the 1st provisional estimates of trade-in-goods between the UK and both countries of the EU and those outside the EU for July 2019. At the same time revisions for all previously published non-EU and EU data for 2019 are also being released in line with the [HM Revenue & Customs Policy on Revisions](#).

The next three publications are due for release on the following days:

Month of account	First release date
August 2019	October 10th 2019
September 2019	November 11th 2019
October 2019	December 10th 2019

The OTS has been reviewed as part of an assessment made of Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics by the [UK Statistics Authority](#). The report of that assessment can be found at <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment-reports/assessment-report-93---uk-trade-in-goods.pdf>.

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.