



### 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 June 2019.

Supporting tables, visuals and data can be found at [www.uktradeinfo.com](http://www.uktradeinfo.com)

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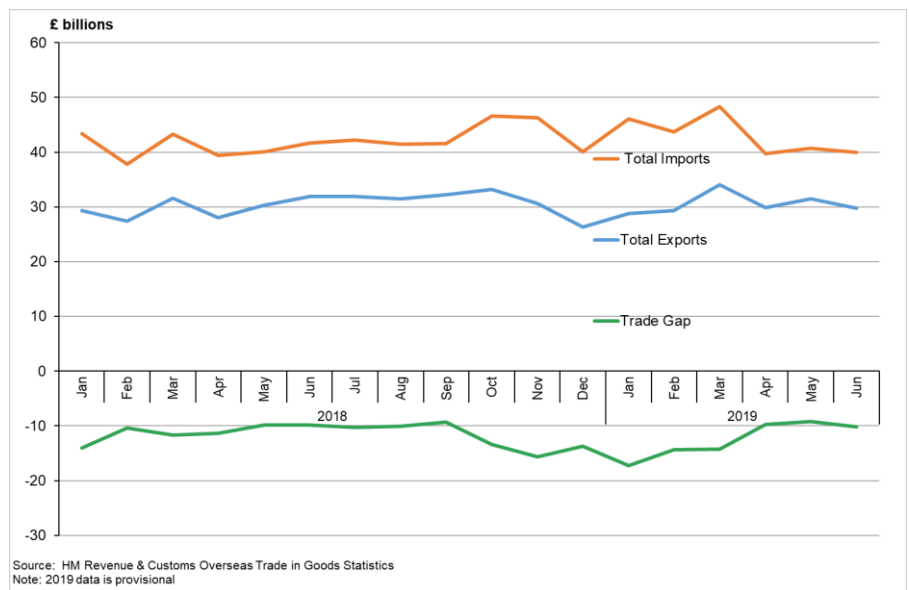
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### Trade in Goods, June 2019

- Total **exports** of goods for June 2019 were £29.8 billion. This was a decrease of £1.6 billion (5.2%) compared with last month, and a decrease of £2.1 billion (6.5%) compared with June 2018.
- Total **imports** of goods for June 2019 were £40.0 billion. This was a decrease of £0.7 billion (1.7%) compared with last month, and a decrease of £1.7 billion (4.1%) compared with June 2018.
- The UK was a net importer this month, with imports exceeding exports by £10.2 billion. This was a widening of £1.0bn 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.

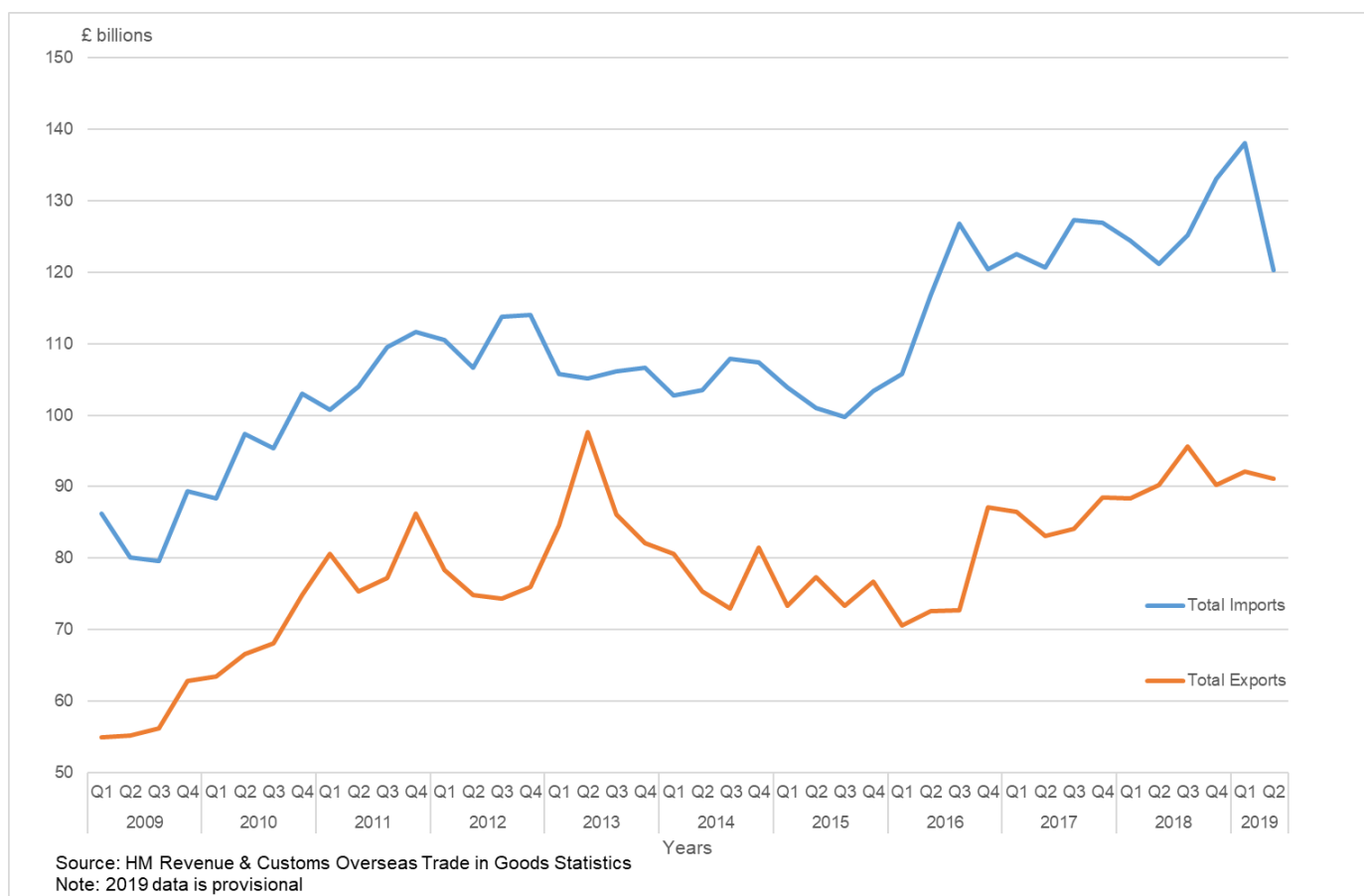
- The total **export** trade for Q2 of 2019 was £91.2 billion, which was an increase of 1.1% compared with £90.2 billion for Q2 of 2018.
- The total **import** trade for Q2 of 2019 was £120.3 billion, which was a decrease of 0.7% compared with £121.2 billion for Q2 of 2018.
- There was a trade deficit of £29.2 billion for Q2 of 2019. This was a narrowing of 5.8% 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% on Q2 2018**

↓ **Imports down 1% on Q2 2018**

- **Trade deficit narrowed by 6% 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 June 2019 were £16.4 billion. This was a decrease of £0.6 billion (3.3%) on last month, and a decrease of £0.7 billion (3.9%) compared with June 2018.
- **Non-EU imports** for June 2019 were £19.7 billion. This was a decrease of £0.3 billion (1.5%) on last month, and an increase of £0.7 billion (3.6%) compared with June 2018.
- For **non-EU trade** the UK was a net importer this month, with imports exceeding exports by £3.2 billion.

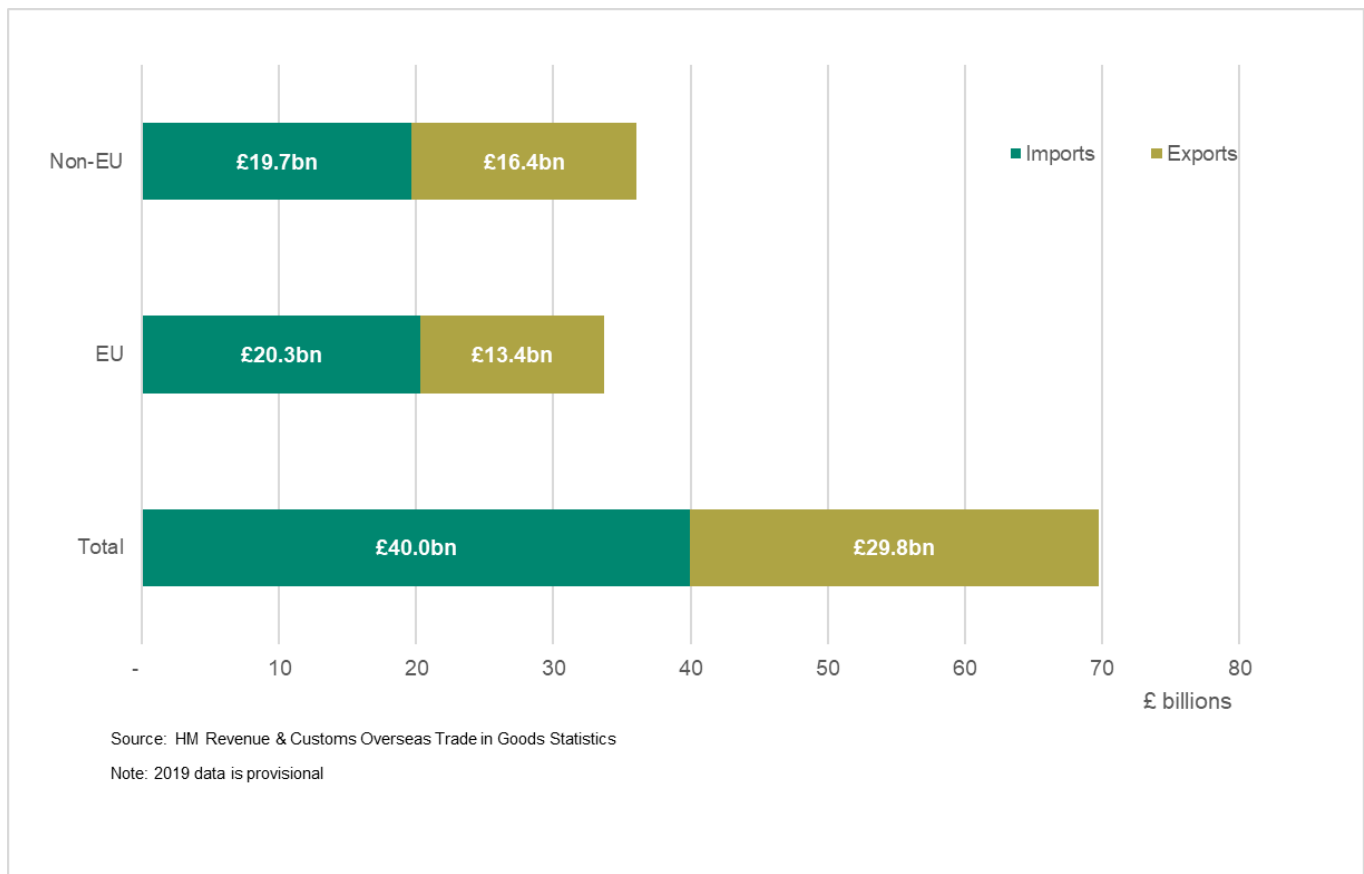
↓ **Non-EU exports down 4% on June 2018**

## EU Trade in Goods:

- **EU exports** for June 2019 were £13.4 billion. This was a decrease of £1.1 billion (7.5%) on last month, and a decrease of £1.4 billion (9.4%) compared with June 2018.
- **EU imports** for June 2019 were £20.3 billion. This was a decrease of £0.4 billion (1.8%) on last month, and a decrease of £2.4 billion (10%) compared with June 2018.
- For **EU trade** the UK was a net importer this month, with imports exceeding exports by £6.9 billion.

↓ **EU imports down 10% on June 2018**

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



# Exports: Country Analysis

- The USA remained the largest export partner country, despite experiencing the 3rd largest value decrease on last month, down £270 million (6.0%). Conversely, it saw the 3rd largest value increase on June 2018, up £180 million (4.4%).
- China experienced the largest value increase on last month, up £277 million (16%).
- The Netherlands experienced the largest value decrease on last month, down £364 million (17%) and the 2nd largest decrease on June 2018, down £596 million (25%).
- Azerbaijan (22nd place) experienced the largest value increase on June 2018, up £259 million (nearly 7 times the value).
- Switzerland experienced the largest value decrease on June 2018, down £819 million (34%).

↑ **Exports to China up 16% on last month**

↓ **Exports to Switzerland down 34% on June 2018**

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

Partner Country	June 2019		May 2019		June 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change from May 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change from June 2018 (%)	
USA	4,238	4,507	-6.0	4,057	4.4	
Germany	2,865	3,096	-7.5	2,975	-3.7	
China	2,055	1,779	15.6	2,163	-5.0	
France	1,960	1,874	4.6	2,100	-6.7	
Netherlands	1,796	2,160	-16.9	2,392	-24.9	
Irish Republic	1,704	1,730	-1.5	1,730	-1.5	
Switzerland	1,589	1,608	-1.2	2,408	-34.0	
Belgium	1,107	1,289	-14.1	1,212	-8.7	
Spain	866	868	-0.2	923	-6.2	
Italy	855	836	2.3	845	1.3	
Others	10,769	11,694	-7.9	11,058	-2.6	
<b>Total EU</b>	<b>13,390</b>	<b>14,476</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>14,788</b>	<b>-9.4</b>	
<b>Total Non-EU</b>	<b>16,414</b>	<b>16,966</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>17,076</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	
<b>Total Exports</b>	<b>29,804</b>	<b>31,441</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>31,863</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2019 data is provisional

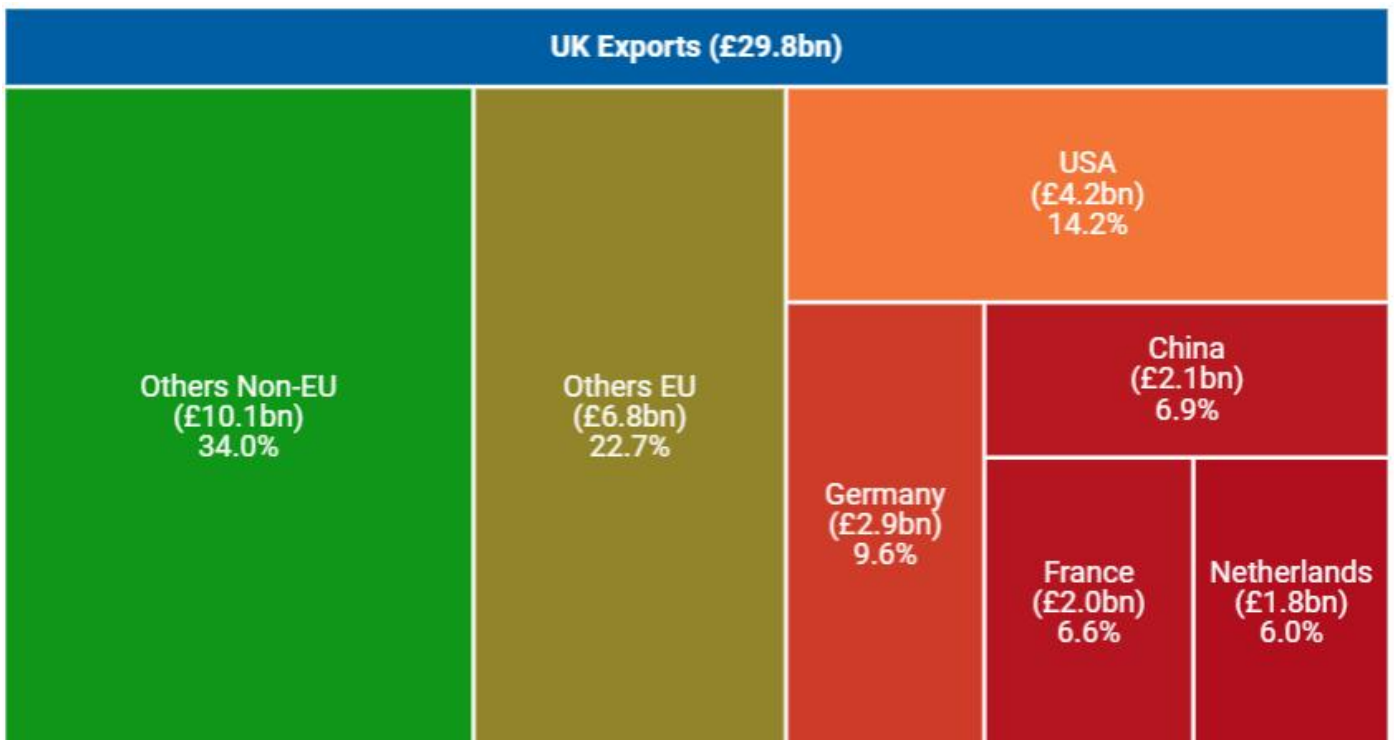
# Exports: Country Analysis

- The top 5 export partners accounted for 43% of total exports in goods in June 2019, this was a decrease from 44% in June 2018.
- The USA accounted for 14% of the total value of exports from the UK, this was an increase from 13% in June 2018.
- Germany had the 2nd largest proportion, accounting for 9.6%. This was an increase from 9.3% in June 2018.
- The top 10 export partner countries (ranked by value) changed compared with last month. Most notably, China rose to 3rd place from 5th, while the Netherlands fell to 5th from 3rd.
- The top 10 export partner countries (ranked by value) changed compared with June 2018. Most notably, Switzerland fell to 7th place from 3rd.

↑ **USA had a 14% share of total exports in June 2019**

↑ **China rose to 3rd largest export partner for June 2019**

**Figure 4: UK exports of goods to the top 5 countries, June 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 June 2019 the USA remained the largest export partner country, experiencing a 2.2% increase on the 3 months to March 2019. Among the top 10, it saw the largest percentage increase compared with the 3 months to June 2018, up 18%.
- Among the top 10, Switzerland experienced the largest percentage increase on the 3 months to March 2019, more than 3 times the value.
- Among the top 10, France experienced the largest percentage decrease on the 3 months to March 2019, down 21%.
- Among the top 10, the Netherlands experienced the largest percentage decrease on the 3 months to June 2018, down 12%.
- 7 of the top 10 partner countries experienced a decrease on the 3 months to March 2019, the USA, China and Switzerland were the exceptions.
- 8 of the top 10 partner countries decreased on the 3 months to June 2018, the USA and Switzerland being the exceptions.

↑ **Exports to USA up 18% on the 3 months to June 2018**

↓ **Exports to France down 21% on the 3 months to March 2019**

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

Partner Country	3 months to Jun 2019		3 months to Mar 2019		3 months to Jun 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on March 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on June 2018 (%)	
USA	13,435	13,152	2.2	11,434	17.5	
Germany	8,530	9,994	-14.7	8,815	-3.2	
China	5,887	5,076	16.0	6,352	-7.3	
France	5,641	7,162	-21.2	6,098	-7.5	
Netherlands	5,604	6,537	-14.3	6,344	-11.7	
Irish Republic	5,068	5,701	-11.1	5,111	-0.8	
Switzerland	4,858	1,472	230.0	4,308	12.8	
Belgium	3,433	3,723	-7.8	3,556	-3.5	
Spain	2,509	2,821	-11.1	2,665	-5.9	
Italy	2,506	2,723	-8.0	2,603	-3.7	
Others	33,689	33,766	-0.2	32,901	2.4	
<b>Total Exports</b>	<b>91,161</b>	<b>92,127</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>90,188</b>	<b>1.1</b>	

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 June 2019, despite experiencing the 3rd largest value decrease on last month, down £317 million (6.4%).
- Pharmaceutical products experienced the largest value increase on last month, up £225 million (15%). It saw the 3rd largest decrease compared with June 2018, down £272 million (14%).
- Mineral fuels experienced the largest value decrease compared with last month, down £1,222 million (35%), and the 2nd largest decrease compared with June 2018, down £604 million (21%).
- Art and antiques (ranked 12th) experienced the largest value increase on June 2018, up £216 million (42%).
- Precious metals experienced the 2nd largest value decrease compared with last month, down £396 million (11%), and the largest decrease compared with June 2018, down £772 million (20%).

↑ Exports of Pharmaceutical products up 15% on last month

↓ Exports of Precious metals down 20% on June 2018

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

Commodity Description	June 2019	May 2019		June 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change from May 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change from June 2018 (%)
Mechanical appliances	4,618	4,935	-6.4	4,563	1.2
Motor vehicles	3,260	3,043	7.1	3,415	-4.5
Precious metals	3,079	3,475	-11.4	3,851	-20.1
Mineral fuels	2,230	3,452	-35.4	2,835	-21.3
Electronic equipment	1,827	1,773	3.1	1,895	-3.6
Pharmaceutical products	1,704	1,479	15.2	1,976	-13.8
Measuring devices and gauges	1,306	1,291	1.2	1,244	5.0
Aircraft	1,249	1,233	1.4	1,441	-13.3
Organic chemicals	799	579	38.1	908	-12.0
Plastics and plastic products	788	795	-0.8	829	-5.0
Others	8,943	9,387	-4.7	8,905	0.4
<b>Total Exports</b>	<b>29,804</b>	<b>31,441</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>31,863</b>	<b>-6.5</b>

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2019 data is provisional

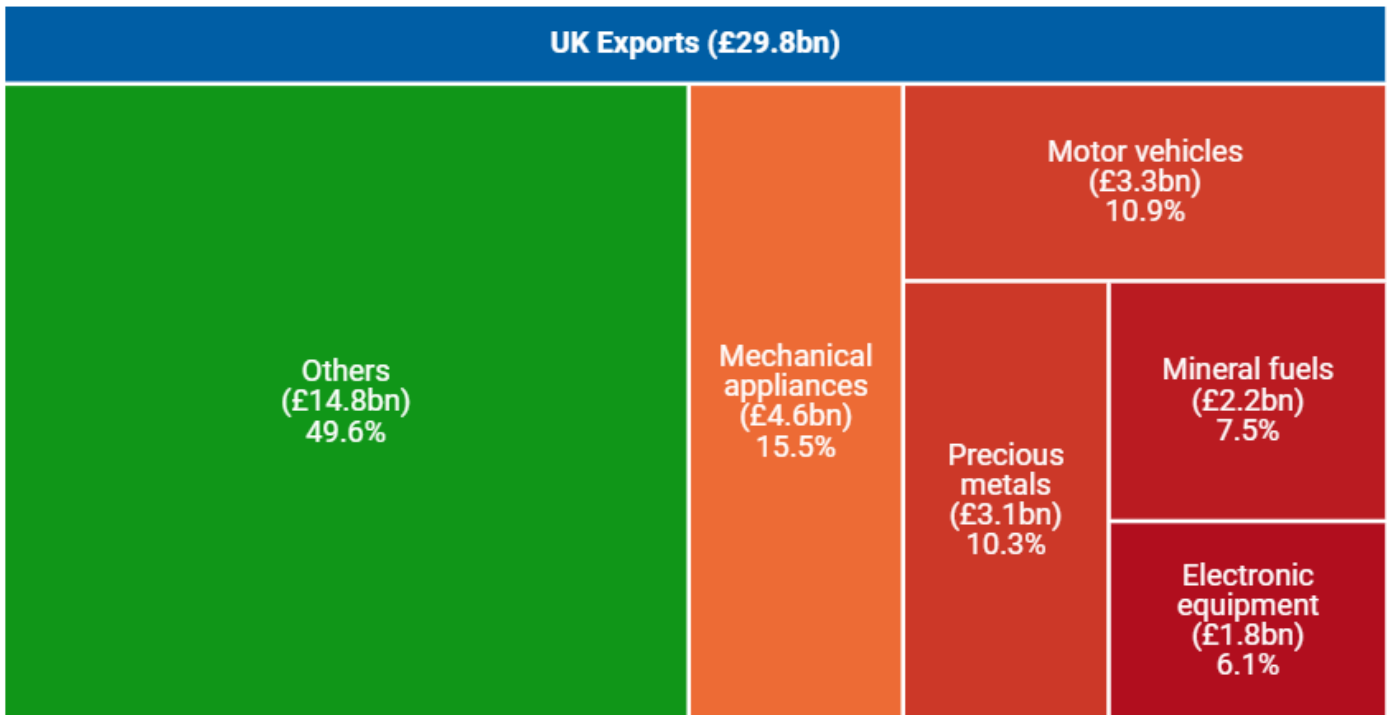
# Exports: Commodity Analysis

- The top 5 export commodities (ranked by value) accounted for 50% of exports in June 2019, this was a decrease from 52% in June 2018.
- Mechanical appliances accounted for 15% of the total value of exports from the UK, this was an increase from 14% in June 2018.
- Motor vehicles had the 2nd largest proportion, accounting for 11%, this was an increase of less than 1 percentage point on June 2018.
- The top 10 export commodities (ranked by value) changed compared with last month. Most notably, Motor vehicles rose to 2nd place from 4th.
- The top 10 export commodities (ranked by value) changed compared with June 2018. Most notably, Motor vehicles rose to 2nd place from 3rd, replacing Precious metals.

↑ **Mechanical appliances had a 15% share of total exports in June 2019**

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

**Figure 5: UK exports by top 5 commodities, June 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 June 2019 Mechanical appliances remained the largest export commodity, despite experiencing a decrease of 6.0% on the 3 months to March 2019.
- Among the top 10, Precious metals experienced the largest percentage increase on the 3 months to March 2019, up 65%.
- Among the top 10, Pharmaceutical products experienced the largest percentage decrease on both the 3 months to March 2019, and the 3 months to June 2018, down 19% and 14% respectively.
- Among the top 10, Art and antiques experienced the largest percentage increase compared with the 3 months to June 2018, up 56%.
- 7 of the top 10 commodities experienced decreases on the 3 months to March 2019, with Precious metals, Mineral fuels and Art and Antiques being the exceptions.
- 6 of the top 10 commodities experienced increases on the 3 months to June 2018, with Motor vehicles, Electronic equipment, Pharmaceutical products, and Aircraft being the exceptions.

↑ **Precious metals exports up 65% on the 3 months to March 2019**

↓ **Pharmaceutical products exports down 19% on the 3 months to March 2019**

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

Commodity Description	3 months to Jun 2019		3 months to Mar 2019		3 months to Jun 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on March 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on June 2018 (%)	
Mechanical appliances	13,786	14,665	-6.0	13,018	5.9	
Precious metals	10,767	6,517	65.2	9,382	14.8	
Motor vehicles	8,873	10,277	-13.7	10,161	-12.7	
Mineral fuels	8,329	8,008	4.0	8,286	0.5	
Electronic equipment	5,306	5,840	-9.1	5,332	-0.5	
Pharmaceutical products	4,783	5,905	-19.0	5,565	-14.0	
Measuring devices and gauges	3,797	3,896	-2.5	3,486	8.9	
Aircraft	3,651	3,779	-3.4	3,796	-3.8	
Art and antiques	2,436	1,594	52.8	1,563	55.9	
Organic chemicals	2,369	2,650	-10.6	2,300	3.0	
Others	27,064	28,996	-6.7	27,300	-0.9	
<b>Total Exports</b>	<b>91,161</b>	<b>92,127</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>90,188</b>	<b>1.1</b>	

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

# Exports: Combined Commodity & Country Analysis

## Country to commodity:

- The decrease in exports to the USA compared with last month was led by a fall in Art and Antiques, down £395 million (67%). While the increase compared with June 2018 was led by Mechanical appliances, up £123 million (18%).
- The increase in exports to China on last month was due to an increase in Precious metals, up £143 million (26%).
- The decreases in exports to the Netherlands compared with last month and June 2018 was dominated by falls in Mineral fuels, down £402 million (40%), and £583 million (49%) respectively.
- The increase in exports to Azerbaijan on June 2018 was dominated by Precious metals, up £243 million (almost 9 times the value).

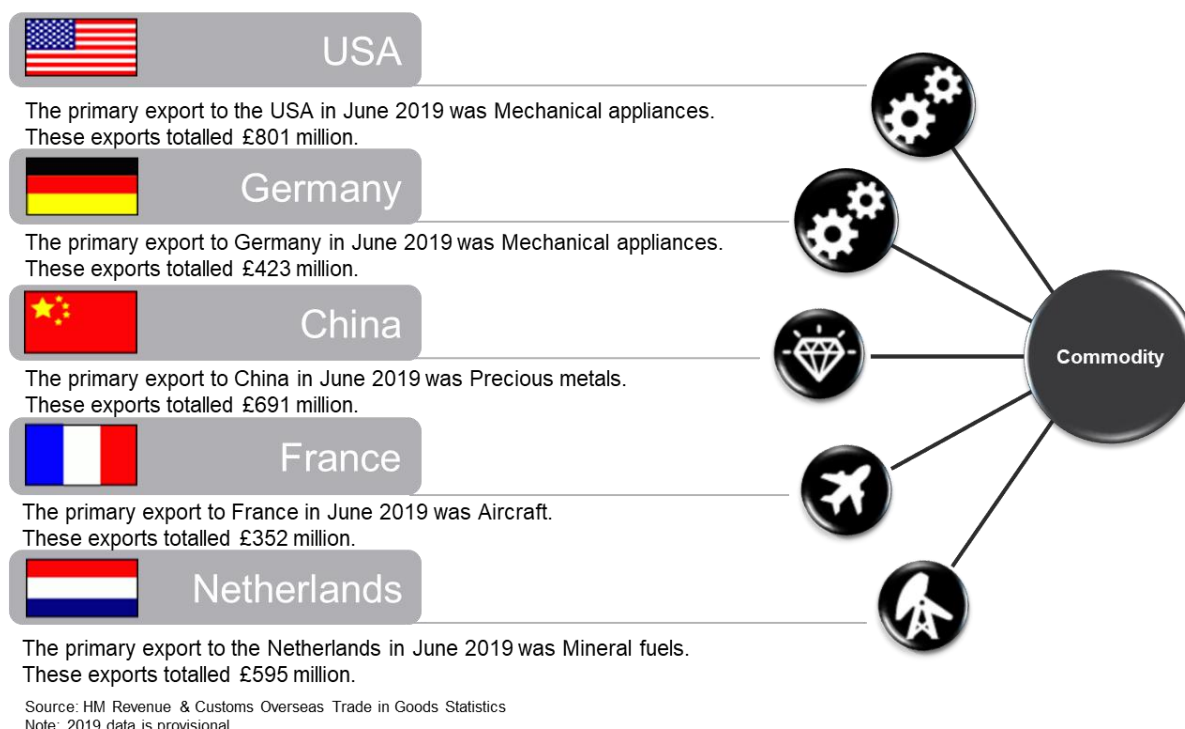
↓ Exports of Mineral fuels to the Netherlands down 49% on June 2018

## Commodity to country:

- The decrease in exports of Mechanical appliances on last month was due to falls to several countries, including Singapore, down £77.8 million (31%) and Japan, down £77.7 million (48%).
- The decrease in exports of Precious metals on last month and June 2018 was led by Switzerland, down £264 million (22%) and £958 million (51%) respectively.
- The increase in exports of Art and antiques on June 2018 was led by Switzerland, up £153 million (69%).
- The increase in exports of Pharmaceutical products compared with last month was led by the USA, up £87.6 million (23%), while the decrease on June 2018 was led by Germany, down £117 million (45%).

↑ Exports of Pharmaceutical products to USA up 23% on last month

**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 despite experiencing the largest decrease on last month, down £641 million (12%). It also experienced the largest value decrease on June 2018, down £1,577 million (25%).
- South Africa (ranked 18th) experienced the largest value increase on last month, up £315 million (more than double).
- Qatar (ranked 44th) experienced the 2nd largest value decrease on last month, down £332 million (76%).
- Australia (ranked 17th) experienced the largest value increase on June 2018, up £471 million (more than 4 times).
- The Netherlands experienced the 2nd largest value decrease on June 2018, down £425 million (12%).

↓ Imports from Germany down 25% on June 2018

↓ Imports from Qatar down 76% on last month

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

Partner Country	June 2019		May 2019		June 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change from May 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change from June 2018 (%)	
Germany	4,624	5,265	-12.2	6,201	-25.4	
USA	3,920	3,929	-0.2	3,967	-1.2	
China	3,530	3,683	-4.2	3,088	14.3	
Netherlands	3,142	2,889	8.8	3,567	-11.9	
France	2,209	2,136	3.4	2,306	-4.2	
Belgium	1,884	1,803	4.5	2,075	-9.2	
Italy	1,656	1,667	-0.7	1,598	3.6	
Spain	1,328	1,396	-4.9	1,391	-4.6	
Norway	1,056	1,344	-21.5	1,368	-22.8	
Irish Republic	985	1,130	-12.8	1,106	-10.9	
Others	15,644	15,416	1.5	15,006	4.3	
<b>Total EU</b>	<b>20,320</b>	<b>20,696</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>22,695</b>	<b>-10.5</b>	
<b>Total Non-EU</b>	<b>19,658</b>	<b>19,961</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>18,978</b>	<b>3.6</b>	
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>39,977</b>	<b>40,658</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>41,673</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

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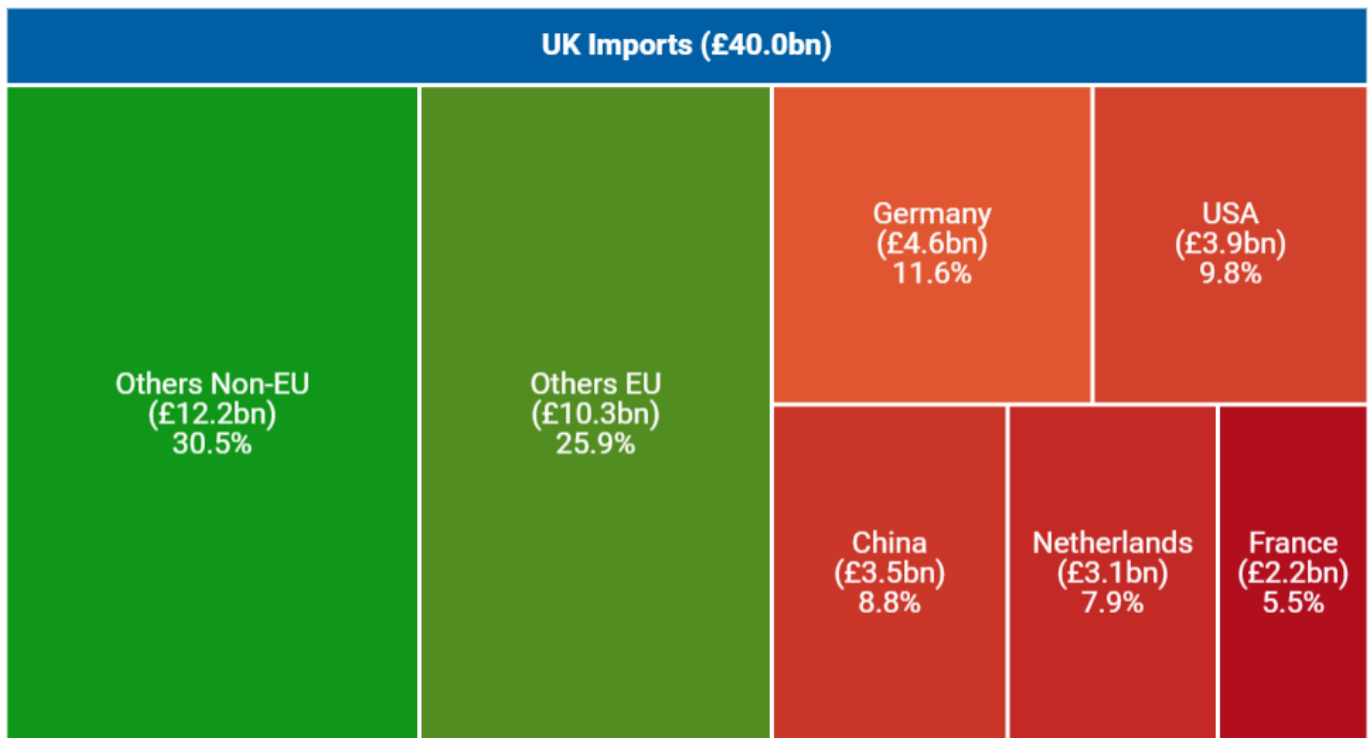
# Imports: Country Analysis

- The top 5 import partners accounted for 44% of total imports of goods in June 2019, this was a decrease from 46% on June 2018.
- Germany accounted for 12% of the total value of imports to the UK. This was a decrease from 15% on June 2018.
- The USA had the 2nd largest proportion, accounting for 9.8%. This was an increase from 9.5% on June 2018.
- The top 10 import partner countries (ranked by value) remain unchanged compared with last month.
- The top 10 import partner countries remain unchanged compared with June 2018, with the exception of China replacing the Netherlands in 3rd place and the Netherlands falling to 4th.

↓ **Germany accounted for 12% of total imports in June 2019**

↑ **The USA accounted for 10% of total imports in June 2019**

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



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

## Imports: Country Analysis – 3 Months

- In the 3 months to June 2019, Germany remained the largest import partner country despite experiencing a decrease on the 3 months to March 2019, down 17%. It experienced the largest decrease on the 3 months to June 2018, down 15%.
- Among the top 10, the Netherlands experienced the largest percentage decrease on the 3 months to March 2019, down 27%.
- Among the top 10, China experienced the largest percentage increase on the 3 months to June 2018, up 19%.
- All the top 10 countries experienced a percentage decrease on the 3 months to March 2019.
- 7 of the top 10 countries experienced a percentage decrease on the 3 months to June 2018, the USA, China and Italy were the exceptions.

↑ Imports from China up 19% on the 3 months to June 2018

↓ Imports from the Netherlands down 27% on the 3 months to March 2019

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

Partner Country	3 months to Jun 2019		3 months to Mar 2019		3 months to Jun 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on March 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on June 2018 (%)	
Germany	15,265	18,315	-16.7	17,937	-14.9	
USA	11,648	12,985	-10.3	11,089	5.0	
China	10,437	11,429	-8.7	8,762	19.1	
Netherlands	8,867	12,158	-27.1	10,268	-13.6	
France	6,458	8,475	-23.8	6,537	-1.2	
Belgium	5,542	7,117	-22.1	6,410	-13.5	
Italy	4,839	5,112	-5.3	4,746	2.0	
Spain	3,959	4,447	-11.0	4,128	-4.1	
Norway	3,725	4,591	-18.9	4,191	-11.1	
Irish Republic	3,191	3,256	-2.0	3,304	-3.4	
Others	46,403	50,204	-7.6	43,782	6.0	
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>120,335</b>	<b>138,090</b>	<b>-12.9</b>	<b>121,154</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2019 data is provisional

## Imports: Commodity Analysis

- Mechanical appliances remained the largest import commodity, despite experiencing the 3rd largest value decrease on last month, down £293 million (5.4%).
- Precious metals experienced the largest value increase on last month and June 2018, up £1,655 million (72%), and £1,573 million (66%) respectively.
- Mineral fuels experienced the largest value decrease on last month, down £855 million (21%). It experienced the 2nd largest value decrease on June 2018, down £536 million (14%).
- Ships, boats and floating structures (ranked 48th) experienced the 2nd largest increase on June 2018, up £123 million (from £17 million).
- Aircraft (ranked 15th) experienced the largest value decrease on June 2018, down £639 million (55%).

↑ Imports of Precious metals up 72% on last month

↓ Imports of Mineral fuels down 21% on last month

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

Commodity Description	June 2019	May 2019		June 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change from May 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change from June 2018 (%)
Mechanical appliances	5,128	5,420	-5.4	5,463	-6.1
Motor vehicles	4,321	4,760	-9.2	4,772	-9.5
Precious metals	3,966	2,311	71.6	2,392	65.8
Electronic equipment	3,679	3,588	2.5	3,740	-1.6
Mineral fuels	3,205	4,060	-21.1	3,741	-14.3
Pharmaceutical products	1,453	1,387	4.7	1,866	-22.2
Measuring devices and gauges	1,181	1,201	-1.7	1,186	-0.5
Plastics	1,152	1,203	-4.3	1,239	-7.1
Articles of iron or steel	908	968	-6.2	900	0.9
Furniture and light fittings	769	841	-8.6	728	5.6
Others	14,217	14,917	-4.7	15,644	-9.1
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>39,977</b>	<b>40,658</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>41,673</b>	<b>-4.1</b>

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

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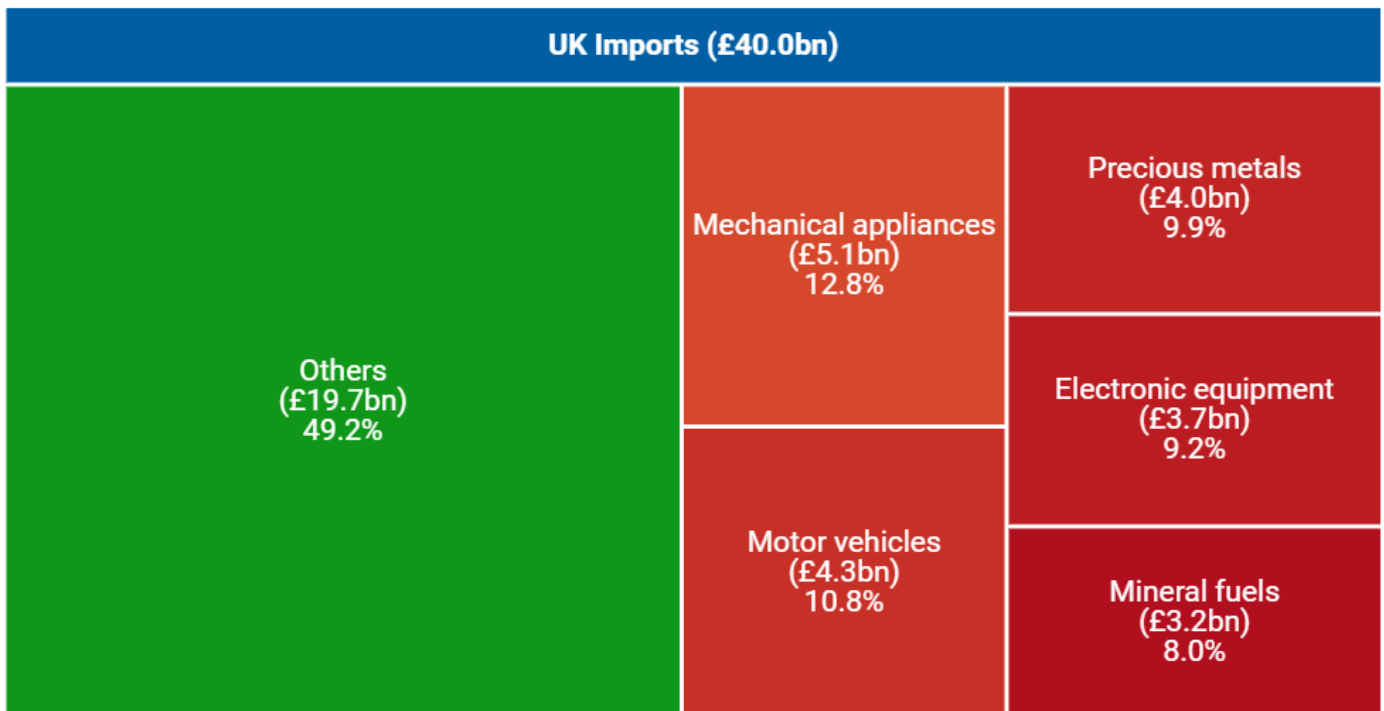
# Imports: Commodity Analysis

- The top 5 import commodities (ranked by value) accounted for 51% this month, this was an increase from 44% on June 2018.
- Mechanical appliances accounted for 13% of the total value of imports, this was a decrease of less than 1 percentage point on June 2018.
- Motor vehicles had the 2nd largest proportion, accounting for 11%. This was a decrease of less than 1 percentage point on June 2018.
- The top 10 import commodities (ranked by value) changed compared with last month. Most notably, Articles of iron or steel rose to 9th place from 13th and Motor vehicles rose to 2nd place from 4th.
- The top 10 import commodities (ranked by value) changed compared with June 2018. Most notably, Motor vehicles rose to 2nd place from 3rd, replacing Precious metals as the UK's 2nd largest import commodity.

↓ **Mechanical appliances accounted for 13% of total imports in June 2019**

↑ **Motor vehicles rose to 2nd largest import commodity for June 2019**

**Figure 8: UK imports by top 5 commodities, June 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 June 2019, Mechanical appliances remained the largest import commodity, it experienced a decrease on the 3 months to March 2019, down 7.6%.
- Among the top 10, Articles of iron or steel experienced the largest percentage increase on the 3 months to March 2019, up 28%.
- Among the top 10, Precious metals experienced the largest percentage increase on the months to June 2018, up 50%.
- Among the top 10, Pharmaceutical products experienced the largest percentage decrease on the 3 months to March 2019 and the 3 months to June 2018, down 45% and 25% respectively.
- 9 of the top 10 commodities experienced a decrease on the 3 months to March 2019, Articles of iron or steel being the exception.
- 5 of the top 10 commodities experienced an increase on the 3 months to June 2018, Motor vehicles, Electronic equipment, Mineral fuels, Pharmaceutical products and Plastics and plastic products were the exceptions.

↑ **Articles of iron or steel up 28% on the 3 months to March 2019**

↓ **Pharmaceutical products down 45% on the 3 months to March 2019**

**Table 8: UK imports of goods by top 10 commodities, 3 months to June 2019**

Commodity Description	3 months to Jun 2019		3 months to Mar 2019		3 months to Jun 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on March 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on June 2018 (%)	
Mechanical appliances	15,878	17,181	-7.6	15,414	3.0	
Motor vehicles	13,555	17,098	-20.7	14,794	-8.4	
Electronic equipment	10,633	12,426	-14.4	10,926	-2.7	
Mineral fuels	10,628	11,964	-11.2	11,569	-8.1	
Precious metals	9,842	12,377	-20.5	6,549	50.3	
Pharmaceutical products	4,144	7,498	-44.7	5,541	-25.2	
Plastics and plastic products	3,616	4,086	-11.5	3,652	-1.0	
Measuring devices and gauges	3,575	3,948	-9.5	3,423	4.4	
Articles of iron or steel	2,657	2,072	28.2	2,595	2.4	
Furniture and light fittings	2,332	2,377	-1.9	2,136	9.2	
Others	43,477	47,062	-7.6	44,555	-2.4	
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>120,335</b>	<b>138,090</b>	<b>-12.9</b>	<b>121,154</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	

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 Germany on last month was dominated by Motor vehicles, down £365 million (21%). The decrease on June 2018 was led by Motor vehicles and Mechanical appliances, down £391 million (22%) and £305 million (31%) respectively.
- The decrease in imports from Qatar on last month was dominated by Mineral fuels, down £312 million (82%).
- The increase in imports from Australia on June 2018 was dominated by Precious metals, up £437 million (from £33.9 million).
- The decrease in imports from the Netherlands on June 2018 was led by Electronic equipment, down £128 million (26%).

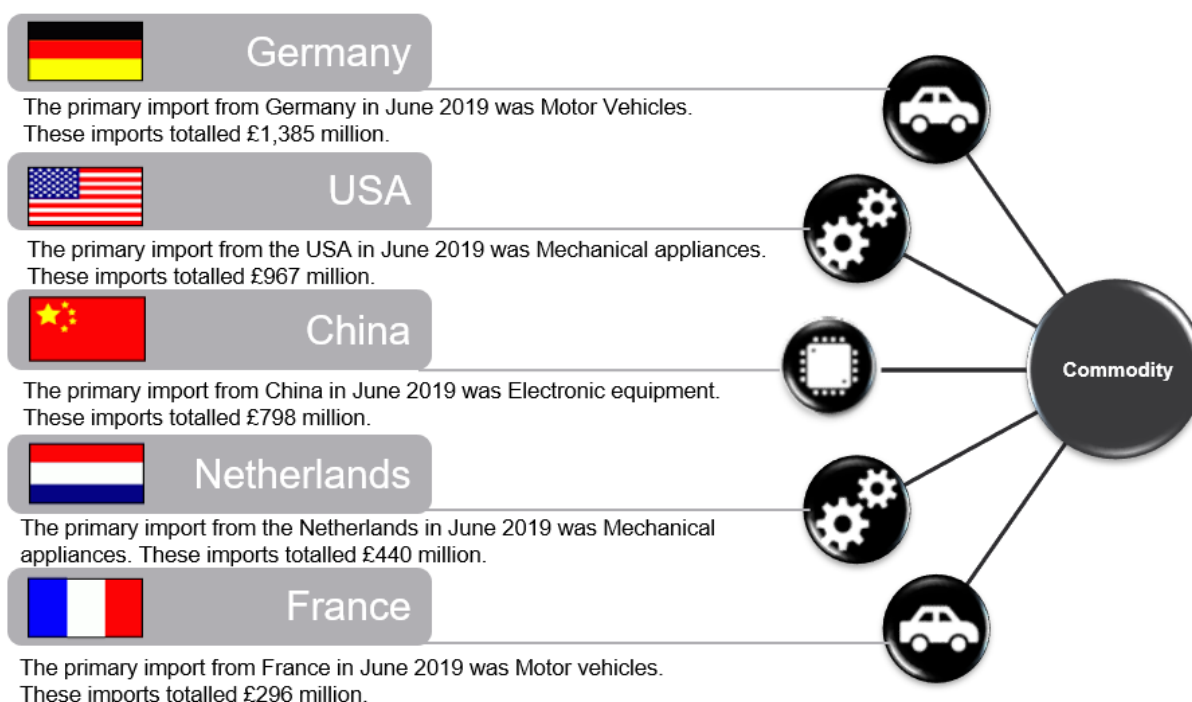
↓ Imports of Mineral fuels from Qatar down 82% on last month

## Commodity to country:

- The decrease in imports of Mechanical appliances on last month was led by the USA and China, down £82.0 million (7.8%) and £76.7 million (11%) respectively.
- The increase in imports of Precious metals on last month was led by South Africa and Switzerland, up £266 million (more than 2.5 times) and £254 million (more than 6.5 times) respectively.
- The decrease in imports of Mineral fuels on last month was led by Qatar and Norway, down £312 million (82%) and £260 million (23%) respectively. The decrease on June 2018 was led by Norway, down £297 million (26%).
- The decrease in imports of Aircraft on June 2018 was led by the USA, down £453 million (77%).

↑ Imports of Precious metals from South Africa up 2.5 times on last month

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 is available 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 June 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, known as Non response estimates.
- Estimates for businesses who do not have to submit detailed data on the trade they have with other EU Member States, known as Below threshold trade allocation (BTTA).
- An adjustment for trade associated with Missing Trader Intra Community fraud (MTIC). More details of this can be found [here](#).

The **Non-EU figures** provided in this publication of the June 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 August 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](http://www.uktradeinfo.com).

This release includes the 1st provisional estimates of trade-in-goods between the UK and both countries of the EU and non-EU for June 2019. At the same time revisions for all previously published EU and non-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 dates:

Month of account	First release date
July 2019	9 September 2019
August 2019	10 October 2019
September 2019	11 November 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/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.