



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 November 2022.

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

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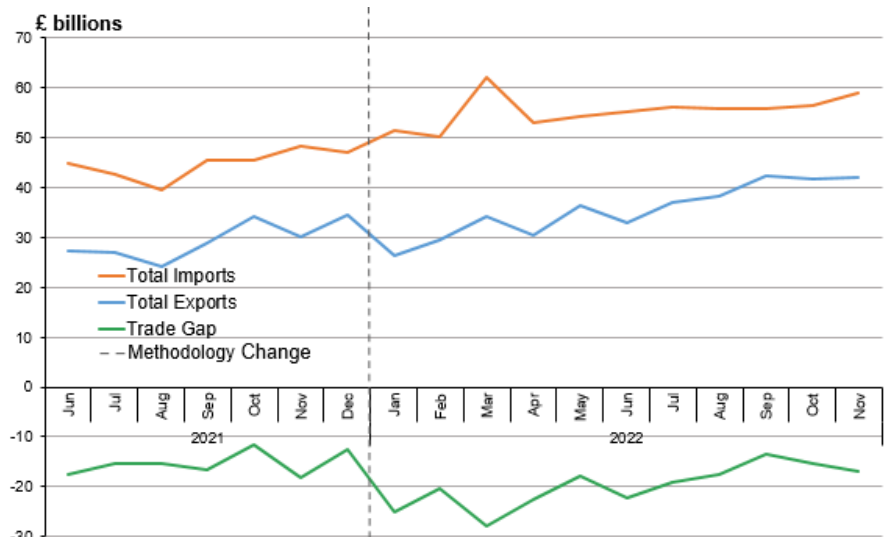
Trade in Goods, November 2022

From January 2022, the UK from EU import dataset incorporates both the GB from EU customs import declaration data and NI Intrastat import (arrival) data. This creates a break in the time series, users should take care when making comparisons with months and years prior to 2022.

A full explanation of data sources used throughout this release can be found on page 18.

- Total **exports** of goods for November 2022 were £41.9 billion. This was up £0.3 billion (0.8%) compared with last month, and up £11.8 billion (39%) compared with November 2021.
- Total **imports** of goods for November 2022 were £58.9 billion. This was up £2.5 billion (4.4%) compared with last month, and up £10.6 billion (22%) compared with November 2021.
- The UK was a net importer this month, with **imports** exceeding **exports** by £17.0 billion, widening by £2.1 billion on last month.

Figure 1: Total UK monthly Trade in Goods



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods and Statistics
Note: 2022 data is provisional

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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. Imports have experienced large quarterly fluctuations since Q1 of 2019, peaking in Q3 of 2022. Exports peaked in Q2 of 2013, in Q4 of 2021, and again in Q3 of 2022, with a steady rise from Q3 of 2017 to Q3 of 2018. Q2 of 2020 saw the lowest quarterly exports value since Q3 of 2010.

Users should note that data sources have changed for both imports and exports (see page 18 for full details), and should therefore apply caution to making comparisons across methodologies.

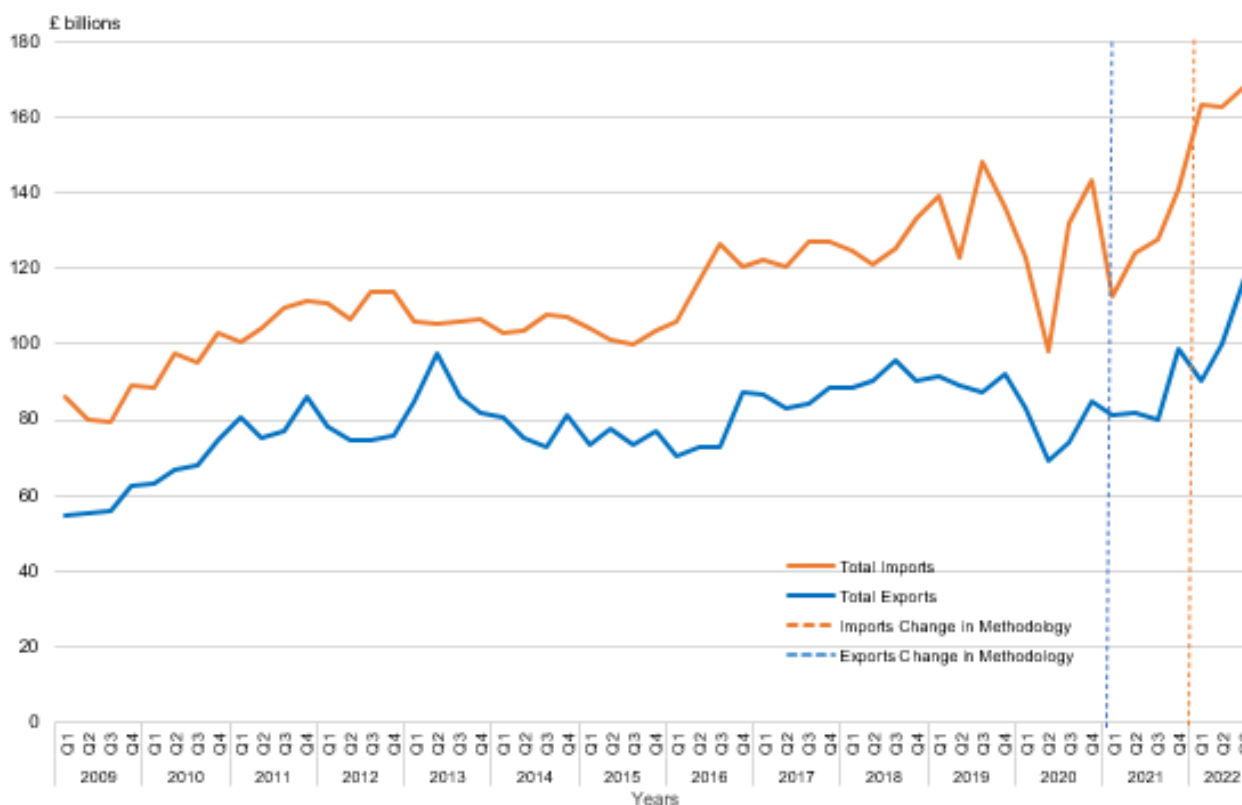
- The total **export** trade for Q3 of 2022 was £118 billion, which was an increase of 47% compared with £80.1 billion for Q3 of 2021.
- The total **import** trade for Q3 of 2022 was £168 billion, which was an increase of 32% compared with £128 billion for Q3 of 2021.
- There was a trade deficit of £50.3 billion for Q3 of 2022. This was a widening of 5.9% compared with £47.5 billion for Q3 of 2021.
- For many years Germany has been our largest trading import partner by value, with recent peaks from China and USA, while the USA has been the largest trading export partner, with occasional peaks for Switzerland.
- Mechanical appliances and Motor vehicles have generally been the largest **import** commodities by value, recently surpassed by Mineral fuels. For **exports**, Mechanical appliances has generally been the largest commodity by value, with occasional peaks for Precious metals.

↑ **Exports up 47% on Q3 2021**

↑ **Imports up 32% on Q3 2021**

↑ **Trade deficit widened by 5.9% on Q3 2021**

Figure 2: Quarterly UK Trade in Goods, 2009 – 2022



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics
 Note: 2022 data is provisional

Non-EU & EU Trade in Goods

Non-EU Trade in Goods:

- **Non-EU exports** for November 2022 were £24.4 billion. This was an increase of £0.3 billion (1.0%) on last month, and an increase of £9.3 billion (61%) compared with November 2021.
- **Non-EU imports** for November 2022 were £30.4 billion. This was an increase of £0.7 billion (2.4%) on last month, and an increase of £2.7 billion (9.5%) compared with November 2021.
- For **non-EU trade** the UK was a net importer this month, with imports exceeding exports by £6.0 billion.

↑ **Non-EU exports up 61% on November 2021**

EU Trade in Goods:

- **EU exports** for November 2022 were £17.5 billion. This was an increase of £0.1 billion (0.5%) on last month, and an increase of £2.5 billion (17%) compared with November 2021.
- **EU imports** for November 2022 were £28.5 billion. This was an increase of £1.7 billion (6.5%) on last month, and an increase of £7.9 billion (38%) compared with November 2021.
- For **EU trade** the UK was a net importer this month, with imports exceeding exports by £11.0 billion.

↑ **EU imports up 38% on November 2021**

Figure 3: Total UK Trade in Goods with EU and Non-EU, November 2022



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2022 data is provisional

Exports: Country Analysis

- The USA became the largest export partner country, replacing China. It experienced the 2nd largest value increase on last month, and the 3rd largest value increase on November 2021, up £617 million (13%) and up £1,691 million (46%) respectively.
- China experienced the largest value decrease on last month, down £576 million (12%). In contrast, it experienced the largest value increase on November 2021, up £3,172 million (to over 3.5 times the value).
- Switzerland experienced the 3rd largest value decrease on last month, down £375 million (9.4%). In contrast, it experienced the 2nd largest value increase on November 2021, up £2,083 million (to almost 2.5 times the value).
- Hong Kong experienced the largest value increase on last month, and the 4th largest value increase on November 2021, up £961 million (more than doubling in value) and up £1,305 million (to 3.5 times the value) respectively.
- The Netherlands experienced the 5th largest value increase on November 2021, up £731 million (26%).
- The UAE experienced the 2nd largest value decrease on last month, down £531 million (35%).

↑ **Exports to China up to over 3.5 times the value on November 2021**

↑ **Exports to Hong Kong more than double in value on last month**

Table 1: UK exports of goods to the top 10 countries, November 2022

Partner Country	November 2022		October 2022		November 2021	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on October 2022 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on November 2021 (%)	
USA	5,379	4,763	13.0	3,688	45.8	
China	4,336	4,912	-11.7	1,164	272.5	
Switzerland	3,615	3,990	-9.4	1,531	136.1	
Netherlands	3,491	3,056	14.3	2,760	26.5	
Germany	2,937	2,980	-1.4	2,732	7.5	
Ireland	2,516	2,769	-9.2	2,017	24.7	
France	2,416	2,136	13.1	1,813	33.3	
Hong Kong	1,831	870	110.4	526	248.1	
Belgium	1,528	1,477	3.5	1,404	8.9	
UAE	972	1,504	-35.3	400	143.0	
Others	12,882	13,107	-1.7	12,112	6.4	
Total EU	17,512	17,425	0.5	15,012	16.7	
Total Non-EU	24,391	24,138	1.0	15,137	61.1	
Total Exports	41,904	41,563	0.8	30,148	39.0	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2022 data is provisional

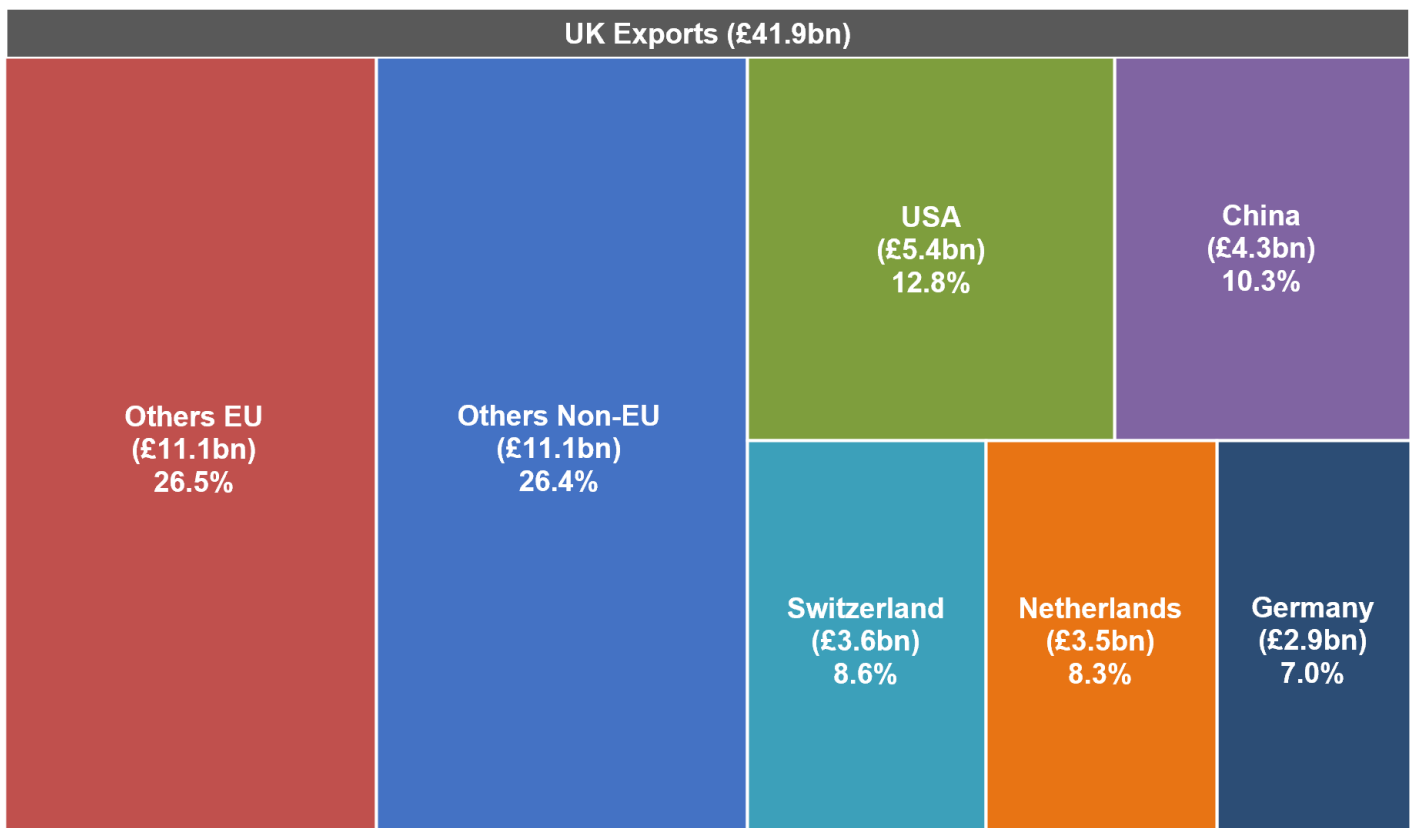
Exports: Country Analysis

- The top 5 export partners accounted for 47% of the total value of goods exported from the UK in November 2022. This was an increase from 43% in November 2021.
- The USA accounted for 13% of the total value of goods exported from the UK in November 2022. This was an increase from a 12% share in November 2021.
- China had the 2nd largest proportion, accounting for 10% of the total value of goods exported from the UK in November 2022. This was an increase from a 3.9% share in November 2021.
- The top 10 export partner countries (ranked by value) changed compared with last month. Most notably, the USA rose to 1st place from 2nd, and Hong Kong rose to 8th place from 12th, while China fell to 2nd place from 1st, and the UAE fell to 10th place from 8th.
- The top 10 export partner countries (ranked by value) changed compared with November 2021. Most notably, China rose to 2nd place from 8th, Switzerland rose to 3rd place from 6th, and the UAE rose to 10th place from 16th, while Italy fell to 12th place from 9th.

↑ **The USA had a 13% share of total exports in November 2022**

↑ **China had a 10% share of total exports in November 2022**

Figure 4: Share of UK exports of goods to the top 5 countries, November 2022



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics
 Note: 2022 data is provisional

Exports: Country Analysis – 3 Months

- In the 3 months to November 2022, the USA remained the largest export partner country.
- Among the top 10, China experienced the 3rd largest percentage increase on the 3 months to August 2022, up 75%, and the largest percentage increase on November 2021, up to 3.5 times the value.
- Among the top 10, the UAE had the 2nd largest percentage increases on the 3 months to August 2022 and on the 3 months to November 2021, up 78%, and up to almost 3.5 times the value respectively.
- Among the top 10, Switzerland experienced the largest percentage increase on the 3 months to August 2022, up to almost 2.5 times the value.
- Among the top 10, Hong Kong had the largest percentage decrease on the 3 months to August 2022, down 29%. In contrast, it had the 3rd largest percentage increase on the 3 months to November 2021, more than doubling in value.
- 7 of the top 10 export partners experienced increases on the 3 months to August 2022. Ireland, Belgium, and Hong Kong were the exceptions.
- All of the top 10 export partners experienced increases on the 3 months to November 2021.

↑ **Exports to China up to 3.5 times the value on the 3 months to November 2021**

↑ **Exports to Switzerland up to almost 2.5 times the value on the 3 months to August 2022**

Table 2: UK exports of goods to the top 10 countries, 3 months to November 2022

Partner Country	3 months to Nov 2022		3 months to Aug 2022		3 months to Nov 2021	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on August 2022 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on November 2021 (%)	
USA	15,067	12,716	18.5	10,947	37.6	
China	12,822	7,319	75.2	3,595	256.7	
Switzerland	12,128	5,296	129.0	9,150	32.5	
Netherlands	9,842	9,438	4.3	8,131	21.0	
Germany	9,105	8,126	12.0	7,643	19.1	
Ireland	7,826	8,048	-2.8	5,955	31.4	
France	6,909	6,686	3.3	5,076	36.1	
Belgium	4,577	4,755	-3.7	3,996	14.5	
UAE	4,350	2,441	78.2	1,334	226.1	
Hong Kong	3,839	5,434	-29.3	1,772	116.7	
Others	39,323	38,125	3.1	35,477	10.8	
Total Exports	125,790	108,384	16.1	93,075	35.1	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2022 data is provisional

Exports: Commodity Analysis

- Precious metals remained the largest export commodity, despite experiencing the largest value decrease on last month, down £933 million (9.3%). In contrast, it experienced the largest value increase on November 2021, up £6,293 million (to nearly 3.5 times the value).
- Mechanical appliances experienced the 2nd largest value increase on November 2021, up £1,059 million (23%).
- Mineral fuels experienced the 2nd largest value decrease on last month, down £476 million (11%). In contrast, it experienced the 3rd largest value increase on November 2021, up £950 million (31%).
- Motor vehicles experienced the 2nd largest value increase on last month, and the 4th largest value increase on November 2021, up £495 million (16%) and up £912 million (34%) respectively.
- Organic chemicals experienced the 5th largest value increase on November 2021, up £580 million (to 2.5 times the value).
- Aircraft experienced the largest value increase on last month, up £528 million (60%).

↑ **Exports of Precious metals up to almost 3.5 times the value on November 2021**

↓ **Exports of Mineral fuels down 11% on last month**

Table 3: UK exports of goods for the top 10 commodities, November 2022

Commodity Description	November 2022		October 2022		November 2021	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on October 2022 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on November 2021 (%)	
Precious metals	9,049	9,982	-9.3	2,756	228.3	
Mechanical appliances	5,733	5,533	3.6	4,674	22.7	
Mineral fuels	4,018	4,494	-10.6	3,069	30.9	
Motor vehicles	3,618	3,124	15.8	2,706	33.7	
Pharmaceutical products	2,257	1,926	17.2	1,959	15.2	
Electronic equipment	2,097	2,092	0.2	1,786	17.4	
Measuring devices and gauges	1,487	1,491	-0.2	1,311	13.4	
Aircraft	1,407	878	60.2	861	63.4	
Other products	1,111	1,017	9.3	1,564	-28.9	
Organic chemicals	968	933	3.7	388	149.6	
Others	10,158	10,093	0.6	9,074	11.9	
Total Exports	41,904	41,563	0.8	30,148	39.0	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2022 data is provisional

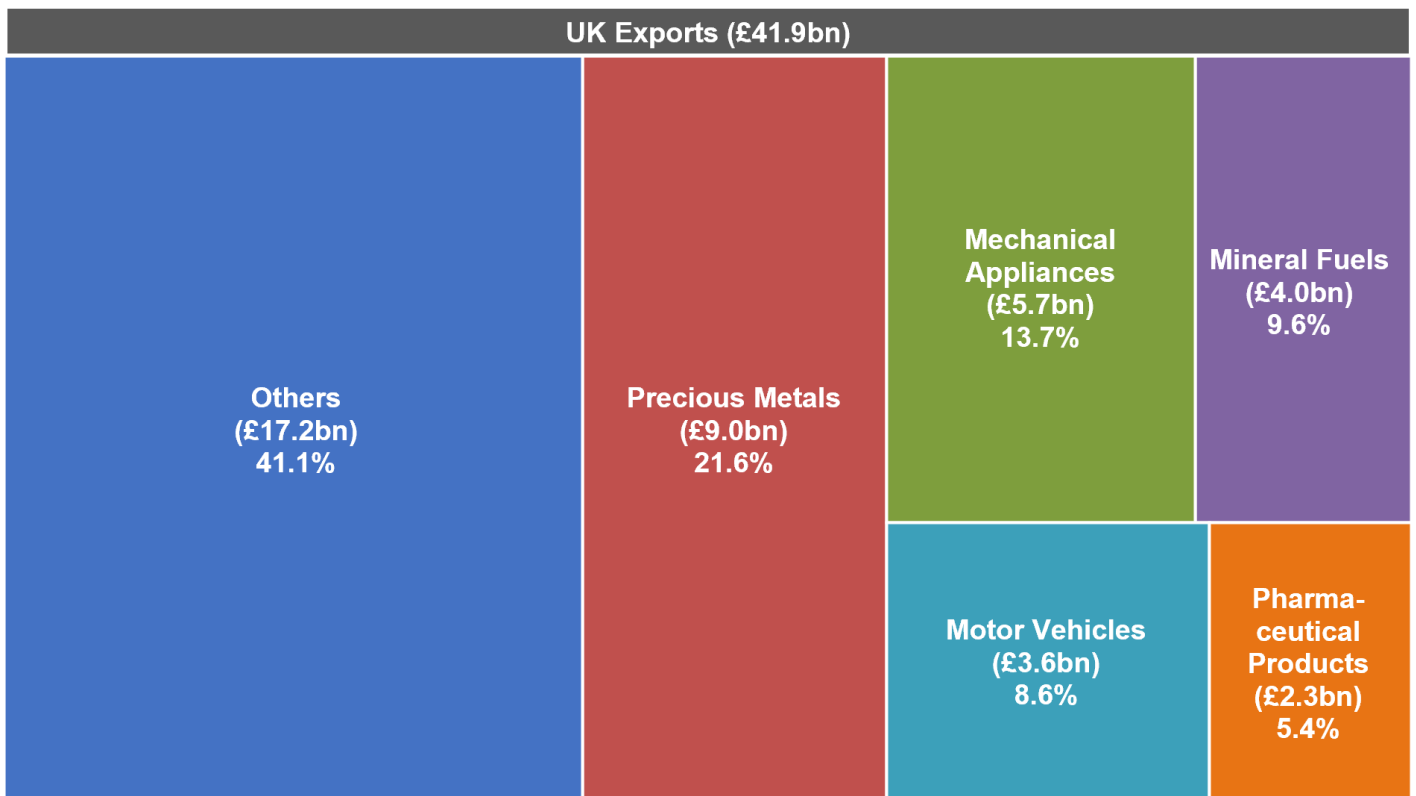
Exports: Commodity Analysis

- The top 5 export commodities (ranked by value) accounted for 59% of the total value of goods exported from the UK in November 2022. This was an increase from a 50% share in November 2021.
- Precious metals accounted for 22% of the total value of goods exported from the UK in November 2022. This was an increase from a 9.1% share in November 2021.
- Mechanical appliances had the 2nd largest proportion, accounting for 14% of the total value of goods exported from the UK in November 2022. This was a decrease from a 16% share in November 2021.
- The top 10 export commodities (ranked by value) changed compared with last month, although the top 4 were unchanged. Most notably, Aircraft rose to 8th place from 12th, while Beverages fell to 12th place from 10th.
- The top 10 export commodities (ranked by value) changed compared with November 2021. Most notably, Precious metals rose to 1st place from 3rd, and Organic chemicals rose to 10th place from 16th.

↑ **Precious metals accounted for 22% of total exports in November 2022**

↓ **Mechanical appliances accounted for 14% of total exports in November 2022**

Figure 5: Share of UK exports by the top 5 commodities, November 2022



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics
 Note: 2022 data is provisional

Exports: Commodity Analysis – 3 Months

- In the 3 months to November 2022, Precious Metals remained the largest export commodity. Among the top 10, it experienced the largest percentage increases on the 3 months to August 2022 and on the 3 months to November 2021, up 62% and up to almost 2.5 times the value respectively.
- Among the top 10, Mineral fuels experienced the 2nd largest percentage increase on the 3 months to November 2021, up 51%.
- Among the top 10, Beverages experienced the 3rd largest percentage increase on November 2021, up 32%.
- Among the top 10, Motor vehicles had the 2nd largest percentage increase on the 3 months to August 2022, and the 4th largest percentage increase on the 3 months to November 2021, up 22% and up 31% respectively.
- Among the top 10, Aircraft experienced the 3rd largest percentage increase on last month, and the 5th largest percentage increase on the 3 months to November 2021, up 20% and up 26% respectively.
- 9 of the top 10 export commodities experienced an increase on the 3 months to August 2022. The exception was Mineral fuels.
- 9 of the top 10 export commodities experienced an increase on the 3 months to November 2021. The exception was Other products .

↑ **Exports of Precious metals up 62% on the 3 months to August 2022**

↑ **Exports of Mineral fuels up 51% on the 3 months to November 2021**

Table 4: UK exports of goods for the top 10 commodities, 3 months to November 2022

Commodity Description	3 months to Nov 2022		3 months to Aug 2022		3 months to Nov 2021	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on August 2022 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on November 2021 (%)	
Precious metals	30,258	18,680	62.0	13,143	130.2	
Mechanical appliances	16,779	15,494	8.3	13,934	20.4	
Mineral fuels	13,360	13,969	-4.4	8,820	51.5	
Motor vehicles	9,598	7,894	21.6	7,354	30.5	
Pharmaceutical products	6,218	6,096	2.0	5,166	20.4	
Electronic equipment	6,199	5,705	8.7	5,286	17.3	
Measuring devices and gauges	4,378	4,142	5.7	3,907	12.1	
Aircraft	3,097	2,583	19.9	2,461	25.8	
Other products	3,048	2,539	20.1	4,820	-36.8	
Beverages	2,707	2,413	12.2	2,049	32.1	
Others	30,149	28,869	4.4	26,136	15.4	
Total Exports	125,790	108,384	16.1	93,075	35.1	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics
Note: 2022 data is provisional

Exports: Combined Commodity & Country Analysis

Country to commodity:

- The increase in exports to the USA on last month was led by Organic chemicals and Motor vehicles, up £368 million (to almost 6 times the value) and £323 million (50%) respectively. The same products also led the increase on November 2021, up £392 million (to 8.5 times the value) and £449 million (87%) respectively.
- The increase in exports to Hong Kong on last month was led by Precious metals, up £984 million (to more than 4 times the value).

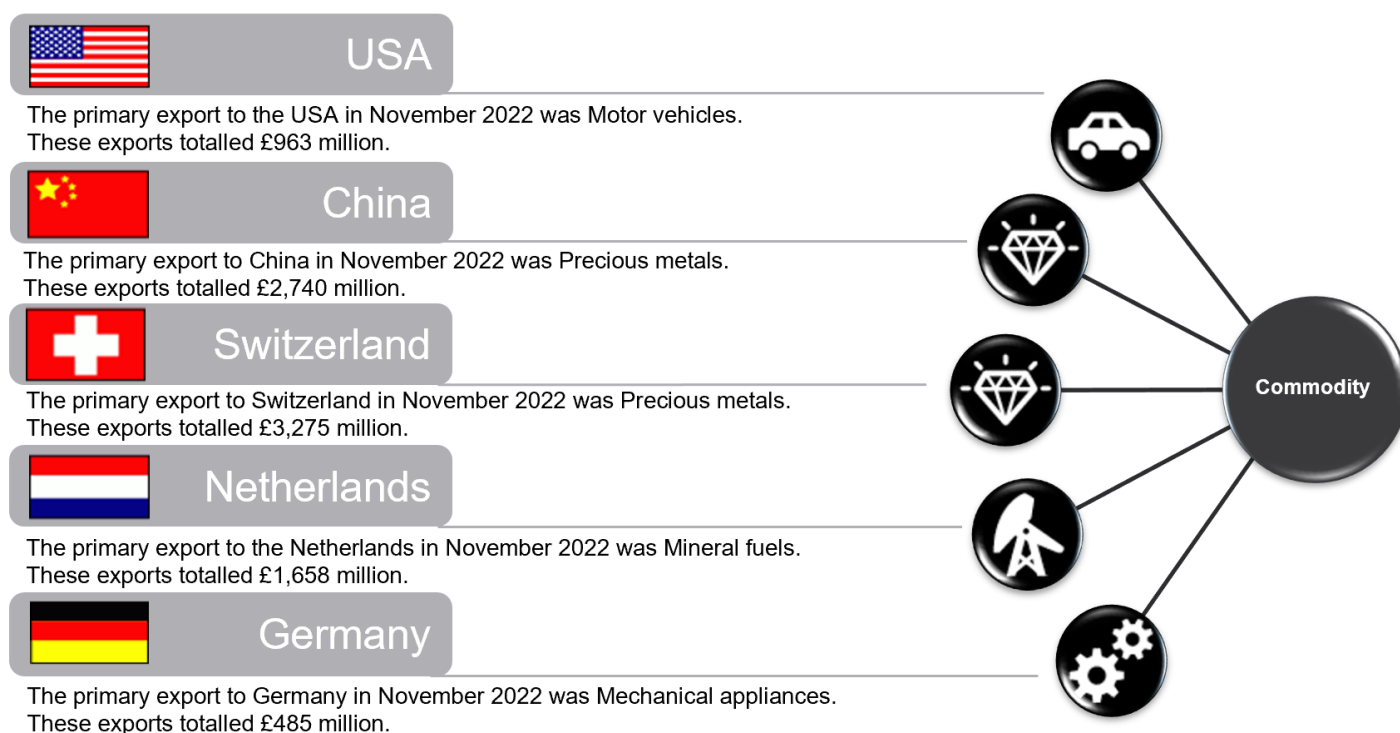
Commodity to country:

- The decrease in exports of Precious metals on last month was led by China, the UAE and Switzerland, down £744 million (21%), £600 million (64%) and £381 million (10%) respectively. The increase on November 2021 was led by China, Switzerland and Hong Kong, up £2,663 million (from £77 million), £2,105 million (to almost 3 times the value), and up £1,179 million (from £120 million) respectively.
- The increase in exports of Mechanical appliances on November 2021 was led by the USA and the UAE, up £238 million (36%) and up £181 million (to more than 2.5 times the value) respectively.
- The decrease in exports of Mineral fuels on last month was driven by Poland, Belgium and Sweden, down £235 million (96%), £186 million (47%), and £141 million (94%) respectively. The increase on November 2021 was driven by the Netherlands, China, and France, up £675 million (69%), £353 million (from £5.5 million) and up £248 million (to more than 2.5 times the value) respectively.
- The increase in exports of Aircraft on last month was led by Qatar and France, up £345 million (from £20 million) and up £199 million (to almost 2.5 times the value) respectively.

↑ Exports of Organic chemicals to the USA up to almost 6 times the value on last month

↓ Exports of Precious metals to China down 21% on last month

Figure 6: The UK's top commodity exports to the top 5 countries



Imports: Country Analysis

- China remained the largest import partner country. It experienced the 2nd largest value increase on last month, up £763 million (13%).
- The USA experienced the largest value increases on last month and on November 2021, up £834 million (14%) and £3,350 million (96%) respectively.
- The Netherlands experienced the 2nd largest value increase on November 2021, up £2,103 million (71%).
- The Philippines experienced the largest value decrease on last month, down £1,393 million (95%).
- Russia (ranked 80th) experienced the largest value decrease on November 2021, down £1,861 million (to £15 million).
- Germany experienced the 3rd largest value increase on November 2021, up £1,309 million (27%).

↑ Imports from the USA up to double the value on November 2021

↑ Imports from China up 13% on last month

Table 5: UK imports of goods from the top 10 countries, November 2022

Partner Country	November 2022		October 2022		November 2021	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on October 2022 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on November 2021 (%)	
China	6,864	6,101	12.5	6,599	4.0	
USA	6,823	5,989	13.9	3,473	96.4	
Germany	6,119	5,990	2.2	4,810	27.2	
Netherlands	5,083	5,065	0.4	2,980	70.6	
France	3,077	2,806	9.7	1,891	62.7	
Belgium	2,673	2,502	6.9	2,143	24.7	
Norway	2,627	2,868	-8.4	3,815	-31.1	
Italy	2,319	1,871	24.0	1,620	43.2	
Ireland	1,952	1,690	15.5	1,598	22.1	
Spain	1,525	1,370	11.3	1,310	16.4	
Others	19,826	20,179	-1.7	18,095	9.6	
Total EU	28,463	26,727	6.5	20,561	38.4	
Total Non-EU	30,426	29,704	2.4	27,774	9.5	
Total Imports	58,889	56,431	4.4	48,335	21.8	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2022 data is provisional

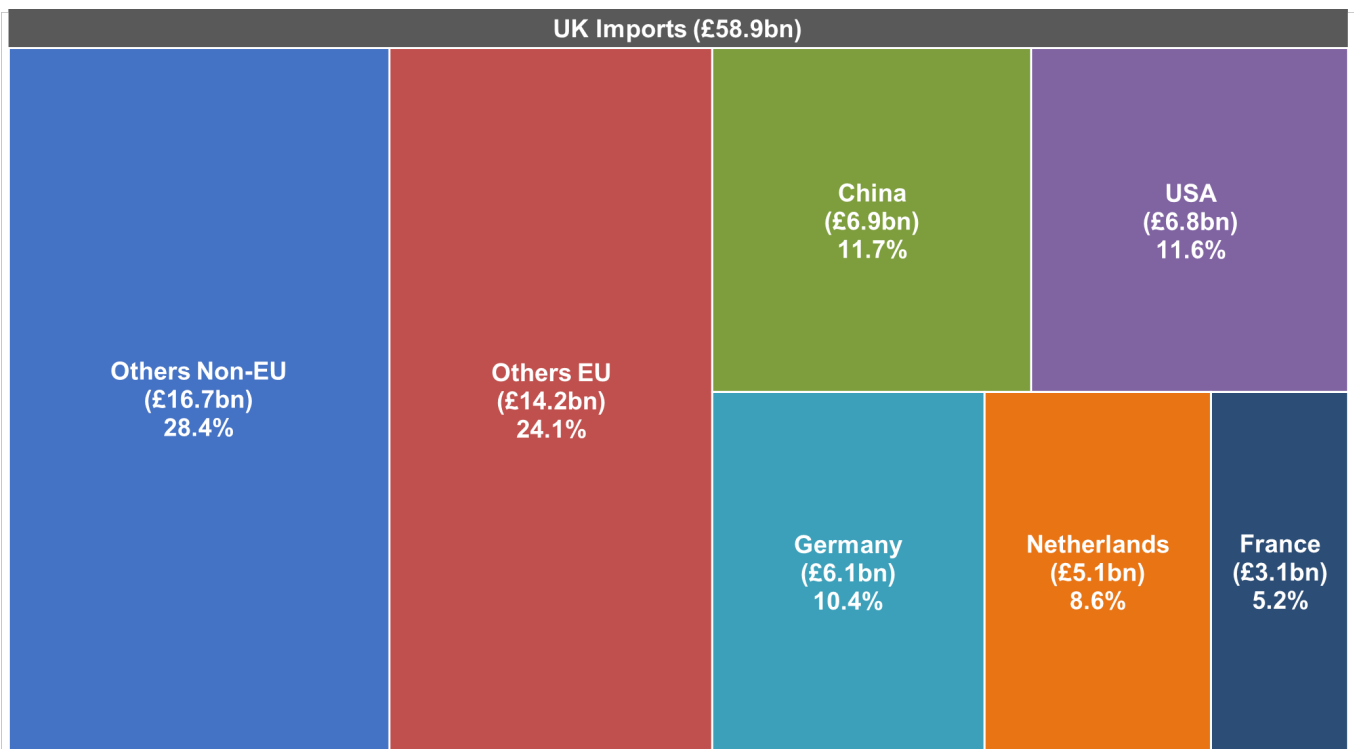
Imports: Country Analysis

- The top 5 import partners accounted for 47% of the total value of goods imported to the UK in November 2022. This was an increase from a 45% share in November 2021.
- China accounted for 12% of the total value of goods imported to the UK in November 2022. This was a decrease from a 14% share in November 2021.
- The USA had the 2nd largest proportion, accounting for 12% of the total value of goods imported to the UK in November 2022. This was an increase from a 7.2% share in November 2021.
- The top 10 import partner countries (ranked by value) changed compared with last month. Most notably, the USA rose to 2nd place from 3rd, while the Philippines fell to 60th place from 10th.
- The top 10 import partner countries (ranked by value) changed compared with November 2021. Most notably, France rose to 5th place from 7th, while Norway fell to 7th place from 3rd, and Russia fell to 80th from 8th.

↑ **The top 5 partners accounted for 47% of total imports in November 2022**

↓ **China accounted for 12% of total imports in November 2022**

Figure 7: Share of UK imports of goods from the top 5 countries, November 2022



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics
 Note: 2022 data is provisional

Imports: Country Analysis – 3 Months

- In the 3 months to October 2022, China remained the largest import partner country. Among the top 10, it experienced the 2nd largest percentage increase on the 3 months to August 2022, up 17%.
- Among the top 10, the USA experienced the largest percentage increases on the 3 months to August 2022 and on the 3 months to November 2021, up 37% and 71% respectively.
- Among the top 10, the Netherlands experienced the 2nd largest percentage increase on the 3 months to November 2021, up 69%.
- Among the top 10, France experienced the 2nd largest percentage decrease on the 3 months to August 2022, down 14%. In contrast, it experienced the 3rd largest percentage increase on the 3 months to November 2021, up 42%.
- Among the top 10, Norway experienced the largest percentage decrease on the 3 months to August 2022 and the only decrease on the 3 months to November 2021, down 26% and 14% respectively.
- Among the top 10, Ireland experienced the 4th largest percentage increase on the 3 months to November 2021, up 24%.
- 7 of the top 10 countries experienced an increase on the 3 months to August 2022. The exceptions were Norway, France, and Spain.

↑ Imports from the USA up 37% on the 3 months to August 2022

↑ Imports from the Netherlands up 69% on the 3 months to November 2021

Table 6: UK imports of goods from the top 10 countries, 3 months to November 2022

Partner Country	3 months to Aug 2022		3 months to Nov 2021	
	Total (£ millions)	Change on August 2022 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on November 2021 (%)
China	19,697	17.4	18,144	8.6
USA	18,818	36.9	11,016	70.8
Germany	17,578	4.8	14,294	23.0
Netherlands	14,618	4.0	8,643	69.1
Norway	8,696	-26.0	10,111	-14.0
France	8,424	-14.0	5,938	41.9
Belgium	7,635	0.9	6,380	19.7
Italy	5,873	1.5	4,799	22.4
Ireland	4,920	4.8	3,967	24.0
Spain	4,265	-0.5	3,785	12.7
Others	60,669	-2.2	52,165	16.3
Total Imports	171,193	2.3	139,242	22.9

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2022 data is provisional

Imports: Commodity Analysis

- Mineral fuels remained the largest import commodity. This was despite it experiencing the largest value decrease on last month, down £919 million (10%). In contrast, it experienced the 3rd largest value increase on November 2021, up £1,272 million (19%).
- Mechanical appliances experienced the 3rd largest value increase on last month and the largest value increase on November 2021, up £664 million (10%) and up £2,124 million (43%) respectively.
- Electronic equipment experienced the 4th largest value increase on last month and the 2nd largest value increase on November 2021, up £591 million (11%) and up £1,394 million (31%) respectively.
- Motor vehicles experienced the largest value increase on last month, and the 4th largest value increase on November 2021, up £1,074 million (26%) and up £1,025 million (24%) respectively.
- Pharmaceutical products experienced the 2nd largest value increase on last month, and the 5th largest value increase on November 2021, up £762 million (37%) and up £943 million (50%) respectively.

↑ Imports of Mechanical appliances up 43% on November 2021

↑ Imports of Motor vehicles up 26% on last month

Table 7: UK imports of goods for the top 10 commodities, November 2022

Commodity Description	November 2022	October 2022		November 2021	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on October 2022 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on November 2021 (%)
Mineral fuels	7,847	8,767	-10.5	6,576	19.3
Mechanical appliances	7,112	6,449	10.3	4,988	42.6
Electronic equipment	5,882	5,291	11.2	4,488	31.1
Motor vehicles	5,254	4,180	25.7	4,229	24.2
Precious metals	3,876	4,275	-9.3	4,291	-9.7
Pharmaceutical products	2,834	2,071	36.8	1,891	49.9
Other products	1,856	1,686	10.1	740	150.8
Plastics and plastic products	1,519	1,526	-0.4	1,425	6.6
Measuring devices and gauges	1,499	1,399	7.1	1,197	25.3
Organic chemicals	1,151	935	23.2	1,014	13.5
Others	20,058	19,853	1.0	17,497	14.6
Total Imports	58,889	56,431	4.4	48,335	21.8

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2022 data are provisional

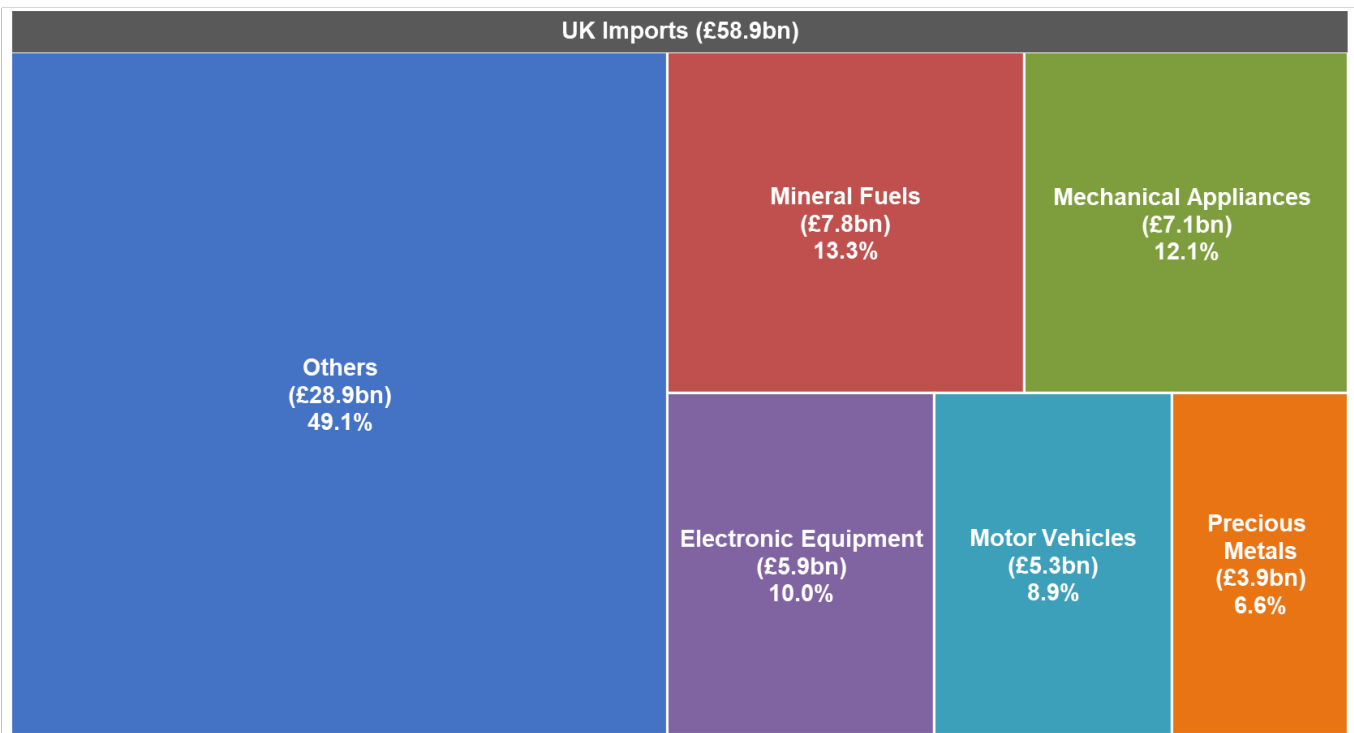
Imports: Commodity Analysis

- The top 5 import commodities (ranked by value) accounted for 51% of the total value of goods imported to the UK in November 2022. This was an increase of less than one percentage point on November 2021.
- Mineral fuels accounted for 13% of the total value of goods imported to the UK in November 2022. This was a decrease from a 14% share in November 2021.
- Mechanical appliances had the 2nd largest proportion, accounting for 12% of the total value of goods imported to the UK in November 2022. This was an increase from a 10% share in November 2021.
- The top 10 commodities (ranked by value) changed compared with last month. Most notably, Motor vehicles rose to 4th place from 5th, and Organic Chemicals rose to 10th place from 11th, while Knitwear fell to 12th place from 10th.
- The top 10 commodities (ranked by value) changed compared with November 2021. Most notably, Plastic and plastic products fell to 8th place from 7th, and Measuring devices and gauges fell to 9th place from 8th.

↓ **Mineral fuels accounted for 13% of total imports in November 2022**

↑ **Mechanical appliances accounted for 12% of total imports in November 2022**

Figure 8: Share of UK imports for the top 5 commodities, November 2022



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics
 Note: 2022 data is provisional

Imports: Commodity Analysis – 3 Months

- In the 3 months to November 2022, Mineral fuels remained the largest import commodity. Among the top 10, it experienced the largest percentage increase on the 3 months to November 2021, up 48%.
- Among the top 10, Knitwear experienced the largest percentage increase on the 3 months to August 2022 and the 3rd largest percentage increase on the 3 months to November 2021, up 39% and 29% respectively.
- Among the top 10, Mechanical appliances experienced the 2nd largest percentage increase on the 3 months to November 2021, up 31%.
- Among the top 10, Electronic equipment experienced the 2nd largest percentage increase on the 3 months to August 2022 and the 4th largest percentage increase on the 3 months to November 2021, up 17% and 29% respectively.
- 6 of the top 10 commodities experienced an increase on the 3 months to August 2022. The exceptions were Mineral fuels, Precious metals, Plastics and plastic products, and Measuring devices and gauges.
- 9 of the top 10 commodities experienced an increase on the 3 months to November 2021. The exception was Precious metals.

↑ Imports of Mineral fuels up 48% on the 3 months to November 2021

↑ Imports of Knitwear up 39% on the 3 months to August 2022

Table 8: UK imports of goods for the top 10 commodities, 3 months to November 2022

Commodity Description	3 months to Nov 2022		3 months to Aug 2022		3 months to Nov 2021	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on August 2022 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on November 2021 (%)	
Mineral fuels	26,399	27,155	-2.8	17,847	47.9	
Mechanical appliances	20,091	19,095	5.2	15,325	31.1	
Electronic equipment	16,556	14,165	16.9	12,867	28.7	
Motor vehicles	14,261	13,391	6.5	12,563	13.5	
Precious metals	11,803	15,215	-22.4	12,986	-9.1	
Pharmaceutical products	7,112	6,477	9.8	5,677	25.3	
Other products	5,036	4,377	15.1	1,893	166.0	
Plastics and plastic products	4,552	4,730	-3.8	4,198	8.5	
Measuring devices and gauges	4,281	4,438	-3.5	3,478	23.1	
Knitwear	3,616	2,599	39.1	2,808	28.8	
Others	57,485	55,629	3.3	49,600	15.9	
Total Imports	171,193	167,272	2.3	139,242	22.9	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2022 data is provisional

Imports: Combined Commodity & Country Analysis

Country to commodity:

- The increase in imports from the USA on last month was led by Aircraft, Precious metals and Mineral fuels, up by £422 million (to almost 4 times the value), £214 million (45%), and £115 million (4.8%) respectively. The increase on November 2021 was dominated by Mineral fuels, up £2,081 million (to 5.5 times the value).
- The increase in imports from the Netherlands on November 2021 was driven by Electronic equipment, Mechanical appliances, Mineral fuels and Pharmaceutical products, up £353 million (to double the value), £351 million (to just over double the value), £281 million (75%), and £277 million (to almost 2.5 times the value) respectively.
- The decrease in imports from the Philippines on last month was dominated by Precious metals, down £1,408 million (to less than £0.1 million).

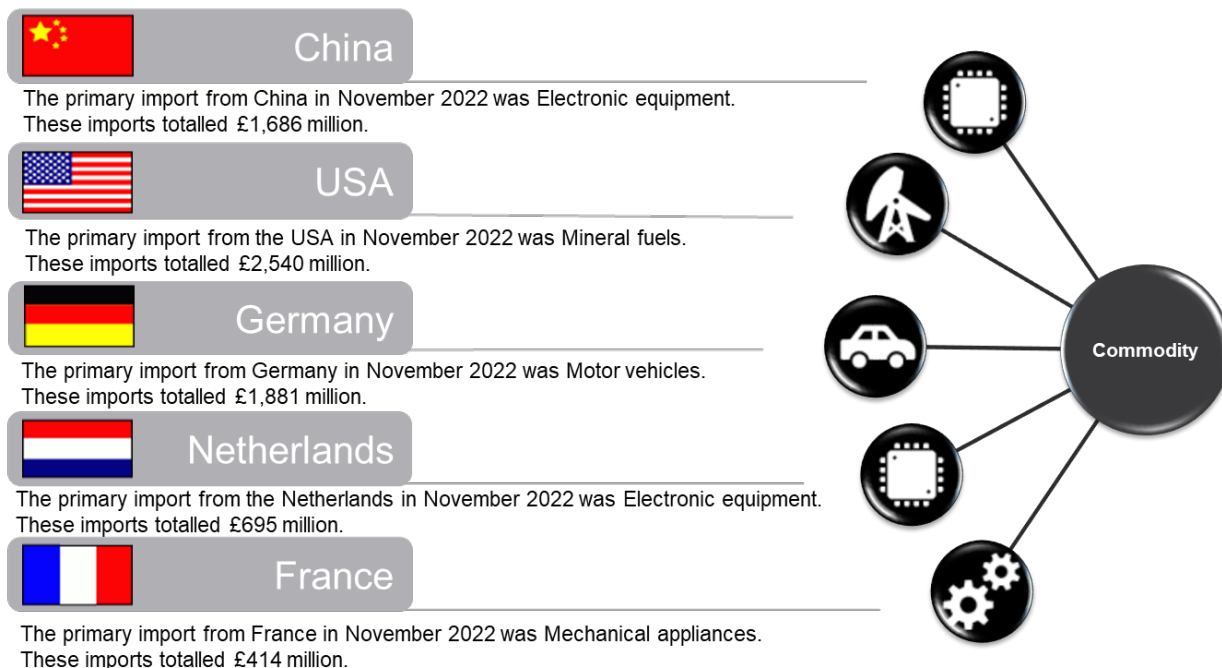
↑ Imports of Mineral fuels from the USA up to 5.5 times the value on November 2021

Commodity to country:

- The decrease in imports of Mineral fuels on last month was led by Norway, the Netherlands and Qatar, down £387 million (15%), £353 million (35%), and £277 million (55%) respectively.
- The increase in imports of Electronic equipment on last month was dominated by China, up £234 million (16%). The increase on November 2021 was led by the Netherlands and China, up £353 million (to double the value), and £256 million (18%) respectively.
- The increases in imports of Motor vehicles on last month and on November 2021 were led by China and Germany, up on last month by £466 million (to almost 2.5 times the value) and £200 million (12%) respectively; and up on November 2021 by £399 million (to double the value) and £550 million (41%) respectively.
- The increase in imports of Pharmaceutical products on last month was driven by Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium, up £352 million (to almost 6 times the value), £239 million (to double the value), and £134 million (27%) respectively.

↑ Imports of Motor vehicles from China up to almost 2.5 times the value on last month

Figure 9: The UK's top commodity imports from the top 5 countries



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics
 Note: 2022 data is provisional

Methodology Notes

Metadata

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](#).

Data sources

From 31 December 2020, the free movement of people and goods and services between the UK and the European Union (EU) ended. This meant the way HMRC had been collecting trade in goods statistics was revised.

UK to EU exports

For goods moving from 1 January 2021, GB to EU export statistics have been compiled directly from customs export declarations made according to the requirements of the Taxation (Cross Border Trade) Act. Intrastat survey returns, however, continued to be collected for goods exported from Northern Ireland to the EU, under the terms of the Northern Ireland Protocol.

Both the GB to EU customs export declaration data and NI Intrastat export (dispatch) data were incorporated into the overall UK to EU export dataset.

As a result of the changes and differences outlined above, there was a break in the timeseries for published UK to EU export statistics from January 2021.

UK imports from EU

UK imports from EU statistics were not impacted by any change in 2021. The Intrastat survey continued to operate for all UK (GB and NI) imports (arrivals) from the EU, to mitigate the effects of staging customs controls, and to comply with the Northern Ireland Protocol.

However, from 1 January 2022, Intrastat only applied for movements of goods between Northern Ireland and the EU. Statistics on movements to GB from the EU have been compiled directly from customs import declarations.

Both the EU to GB customs import declaration data and NI Intrastat import (arrivals) data were incorporated into the overall EU to UK import dataset.

As a result of the changes and differences outlined above, there was a break in the timeseries for published EU to UK import statistics from January 2022.

Northern Ireland Trade

Figures derived from Intrastat include the following:

- 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.

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

Non-EU trade

Non-EU trade are compiled from customs declarations collected by the CHIEF (Customs Handling of Import and Export Freight) system. Declarations collected via the Customs Declarations Service (CDS) are included: for imports from August 2020 month of account; and for exports from December 2020 month of account onwards.

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

Methodology

The Overseas Trade Statistics Methodology paper (December 2022) is available [here](#). It 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 most recent changes in the OTS methodology are covered in this paper.

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 website provides an overview of [BoP](#), where you can find their 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.

National Statistics Publication

HM Revenue & Customs released these latest statistics on Overseas Trade with countries on 13 January 2023 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 November 2022. At the same time revisions for all previously published non-EU and EU data for 2022 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
December 2022	10 February 2023
January 2023	10 March 2023
February 2023	13 April 2023

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 [here](#).

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.

Now that the UK has left the EU, it is important that our statistics continue to be of high quality and are internationally comparable. All releases continue to be produced in accordance with the UK Statistics Authority's Code of Practice for Statistics as well as internationally agreed statistical guidance and stand