



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 February 2022.

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

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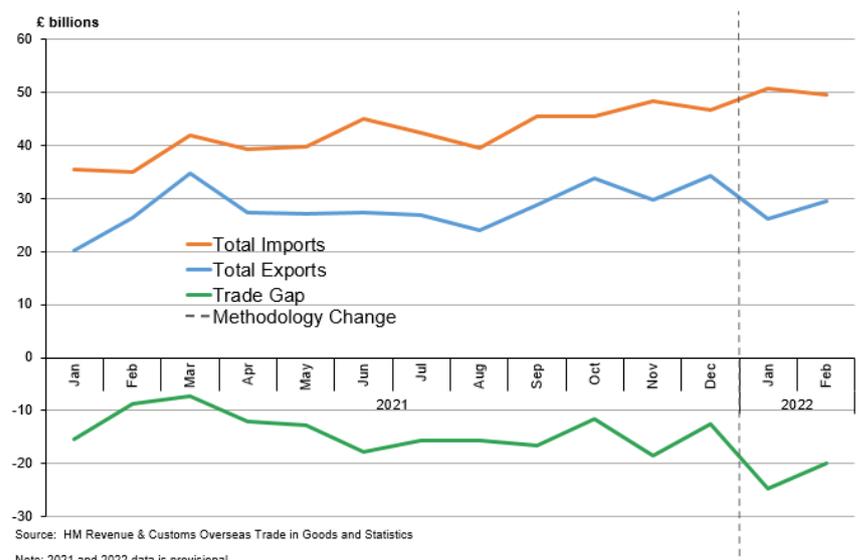
Trade in Goods, February 2022

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 February 2022 were £29.5 billion. This was up £3.5 billion (13%) compared with last month and up £3.1 billion (12%) compared with February 2021.
- Total **imports** of goods for February 2022 were £49.5 billion. This was down £1.2 billion (2.4%) compared with last month, but up £14.4 billion (41%) compared with February 2021.
- The UK was a net importer this month, with **imports** exceeding **exports** by £20.0 billion, narrowing by £4.7 billion on last month.

Figure 1: Total UK monthly Trade in Goods



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 Theme: Business and Energy
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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. It has experienced large quarterly fluctuations since Q1 of 2019, with Q2 of 2021 reporting the lowest quarterly imports value since Q3 of 2010. Exports peaked in Q2 of 2013, with a steady rise from Q2 of 2017 to Q3 of 2018. Q2 of 2021 also saw the lowest quarterly exports value since Q3 of 2010.

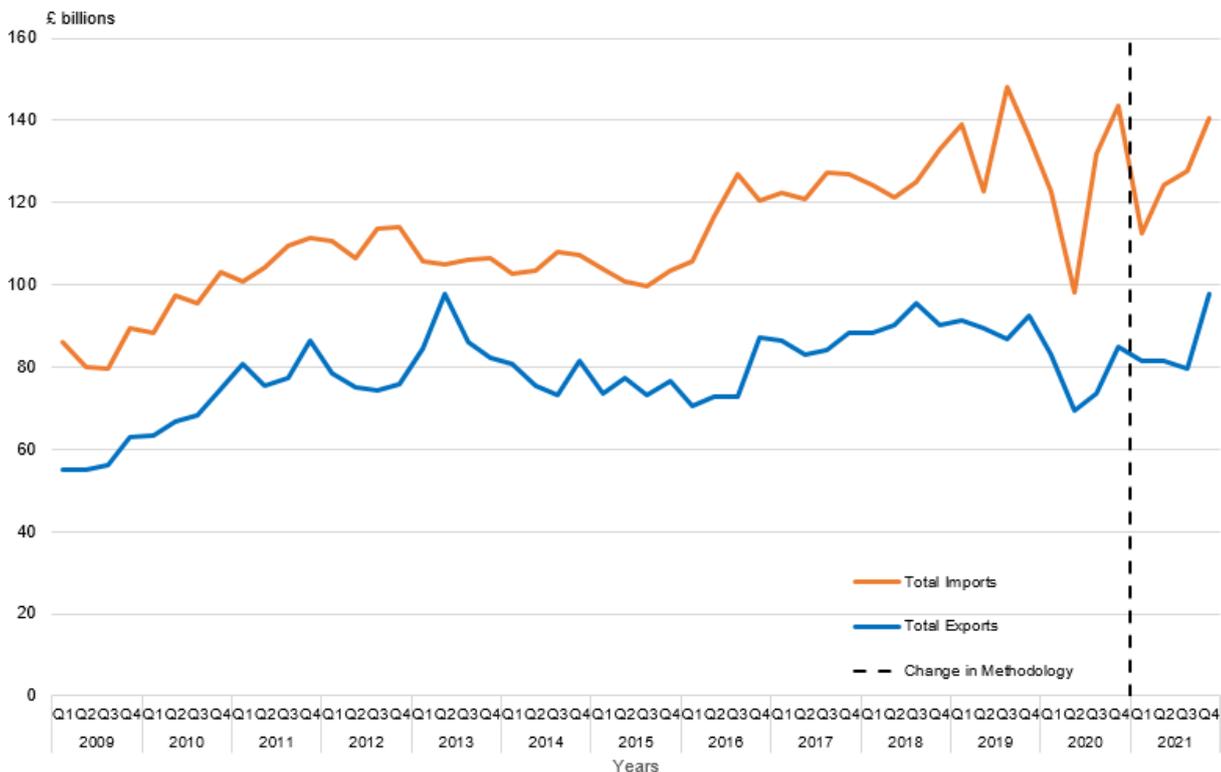
- The total **export** trade for Q4 of 2021 was £97.8 billion, which was an increase of 15% compared with £85.0 billion for Q4 of 2020.
- The total **import** trade for Q4 of 2021 was £140 billion, which was a decrease of 2.2% compared with £144 billion for Q4 of 2020.
- There was a trade deficit of £42.5 billion for Q4 of 2021. This was a narrowing of 27% compared with £58.5 billion for Q4 of 2020.
- For many years Germany has been our largest trading import partner by value, recently surpassed by China, while the USA has been the dominant 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 also predominantly been the largest valued commodity, with occasional peaks for Precious metals.

↑ **Exports up 15% on Q4 2020**

↓ **Imports down 2.2% on Q4 2020**

↓ **Trade deficit narrowed by 27% on Q4 2020**

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



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics
 Note: 2021 data is provisional

Non-EU & EU Trade in Goods

Non-EU Trade in Goods:

- **Non-EU exports** for February 2022 were £14.5 billion. This was a decrease of £0.1 billion (0.8%) on last month and a decrease of £0.2 billion (1.2%) compared with February 2021.
- **Non-EU imports** for February 2022 were £25.8 billion. This was a decrease of £2.1 billion (7.6%) on last month, but an increase of £7.3 billion (40%) compared with February 2021.
- For **non-EU trade** the UK was a net importer this month, with imports exceeding exports by £11.4 billion.

↑ **Non-EU imports up 40% on February 2021**

EU Trade in Goods:

- **EU exports** for February 2022 were £15.0 billion. This was an increase of £3.6 billion (31%) on last month, and an increase of £3.2 billion (28%) compared with February 2021.
- **EU imports** for February 2022 were £23.6 billion. This was an increase of £0.9 billion (4.1%) on last month and an increase of £7.1 billion (43%) compared with February 2021.
- For **EU trade** the UK was a net importer this month, with imports exceeding exports by £8.6 billion.

↑ **EU exports up 31% on last month**

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



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2022 data is provisional

Exports: Country Analysis

- The USA remained the largest export partner country
- Switzerland experienced the largest value decreases on last month and on February 2021, down £638 million (27%) and £1,309 million (43%) respectively.
- Ireland experienced the 2nd largest value increase on last month and the largest increase on February 2021, up £694 million (40%) and £1,154 million (91%) respectively.
- Germany experienced the largest value increase on last month and the 4th largest value increase on February 2021, up £705 million (37%) and £304 million (13%) respectively.
- France experienced the 3rd largest value increase on last month, and the 2nd largest increase on February 2021, up £689 million (56%) and up £490 million (34%) respectively.
- Belgium experienced the 4th largest value increase on last month, up £423 million (40%).

↑ **Exports to Germany up 37% on last month**

↑ **Exports to Ireland up 91% on February 2021**

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

Partner Country	February 2022		January 2022		February 2021	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on January 2022 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on February 2021 (%)	
USA	3,391	3,243	4.5	3,283	3.3	
Germany	2,601	1,896	37.2	2,297	13.2	
Ireland	2,425	1,731	40.1	1,270	90.9	
Netherlands	2,305	2,370	-2.8	1,983	16.2	
France	1,926	1,237	55.7	1,436	34.1	
Switzerland	1,758	2,396	-26.6	3,067	-42.7	
Belgium	1,483	1,061	39.8	1,281	15.8	
China	1,122	1,018	10.2	1,013	10.7	
Italy	802	487	64.8	750	7.0	
Spain	772	577	33.8	568	36.1	
Others	10,890	10,003	8.9	9,459	15.1	
Total EU	15,016	11,439	31.3	11,766	27.6	
Total Non-EU	14,459	14,580	-0.8	14,641	-1.2	
Total Exports	29,474	26,018	13.3	26,407	11.6	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2021 and 2022 data is provisional

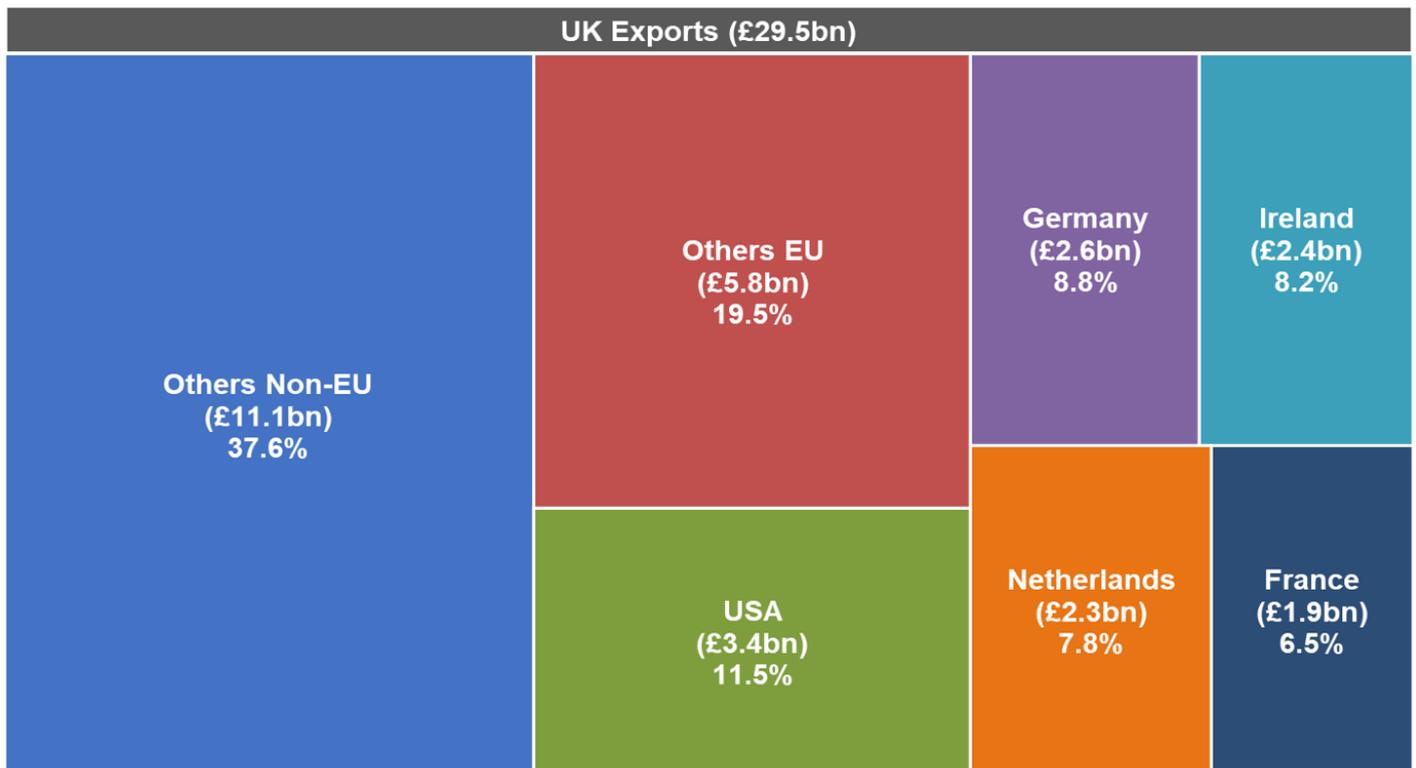
Exports: Country Analysis

- The top 5 export partners accounted for 43% of the total value of goods exported in February 2022. This was a decrease from a 46% share in February 2021.
- The USA accounted for 12% of the total value of goods exported from the UK. This was a decrease of less than one percentage point on February 2021.
- Germany had the 2nd largest proportion, accounting for 8.8% of the total value of goods exported from the UK. This was an increase from an 8.7% share in February 2021.
- The top 10 export partner countries (ranked by value) changed compared with last month. Most notably, Germany rose to 2nd place from 4th and Italy rose to 9th place from 12th, while India fell to 14th place from 9th.
- The top 10 export partner countries (ranked by value) changed order compared with February 2021. Most notably, Ireland rose to 3rd place from 7th, while Switzerland fell to 6th place from 2nd.

↓ **The USA had a 12% share of total exports in February 2022**

↑ **Germany had an 8.8% share of total exports in February 2022**

Figure 4: Share of UK exports of goods to the top 5 countries, February 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 February 2022, the USA remained the largest export partner country.
- Among the top 10, Singapore experienced the largest percentage increases on the 3 months to November 2021 and on the 3 months to February 2021, up 25%, and up to almost 2.5 times the value respectively.
- Among the top 10, Switzerland experienced the 2nd largest percentage increase on the 3 months to February 2021, up 53%.
- Among the top 10, Ireland experienced the 2nd largest percentage increase on the 3 months to November 2021 and the 3rd largest percentage increase on the 3 months to February 2021, up 14% and 45% respectively.
- Among the top 10, the Netherlands experienced the largest percentage decrease on the 3 months to November 2021, down 9.6%. In contrast, it experienced the 4th largest percentage increase on the 3 months to February 2021, up 34%.
- 8 of the top 10 export partners experienced a decrease on the 3 months to November 2021. Ireland and Singapore were the exceptions.
- 8 of the top 10 export partners experienced an increase on the 3 months to February 2021. Germany and China were the exceptions.

↓ Exports to the Netherlands down 9.6% on the 3 months to November 2021

↑ Exports to Singapore up to almost 2.5 times the value on the 3 months to February 2021

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

Partner Country	3 months to Feb 2022		3 months to Nov 2021		3 months to Feb 2021	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on November 2021 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on February 2021 (%)	
USA	10,389	10,952	-5.1	10,312	0.7	
Switzerland	8,743	9,151	-4.5	5,714	53.0	
Netherlands	6,963	7,701	-9.6	5,181	34.4	
Germany	6,893	7,463	-7.6	6,902	-0.1	
Ireland	6,769	5,941	13.9	4,656	45.4	
France	4,917	5,005	-1.8	4,016	22.4	
Belgium	3,824	3,997	-4.3	2,869	33.3	
China	3,542	3,595	-1.5	3,581	-1.1	
Spain	2,134	2,262	-5.7	1,759	21.3	
Singapore	2,082	1,660	25.4	845	146.5	
Others	33,413	34,608	-3.5	29,127	14.7	
Total Exports	89,668	92,335	-2.9	74,961	19.6	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2021 and 2022 data is provisional

Exports: Commodity Analysis

- Mechanical appliances replaced Precious metals as the largest export commodity. It experienced the 2nd largest value increase on last month and the largest value increase on February 2021, up £501 million (13%) and £871 million (25%) respectively.
- Precious metals experienced the largest value decreases on last month and on February 2021, down £700 million (17%) and £1,148 million (26%) respectively.
- Mineral fuels experienced the 2nd largest value decrease on last month, down £682 million (23%). In contrast, it experienced the 2nd largest value increase on February 2021, up £656 million (39%).
- Pharmaceutical products experienced the largest value increase on last month, up £552 million (47%).
- Motor vehicles experienced the 3rd largest value increase on last month, up £456 million (23%). In contrast, it experienced the 2nd largest value decrease on February 2021, down £480 million (17%).
- Organic chemicals (ranked 11th) experienced the 3rd largest value increase on February 2021, up £365 million (92%).
- Electronic equipment experienced the 4th largest value increase on last month, up £331 million (24%).

↑ **Exports of Pharmaceutical products up 47% on last month**

↑ **Exports of Mechanical appliances up 25% on February 2021**

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

Commodity Description	February 2022		January 2022		February 2021	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on January 2022 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on February 2021 (%)	
Mechanical appliances	4,400	3,899	12.8	3,528	24.7	
Precious metals	3,306	4,006	-17.5	4,455	-25.8	
Motor vehicles	2,422	1,966	23.2	2,902	-16.5	
Mineral fuels	2,343	3,025	-22.5	1,687	38.9	
Pharmaceutical products	1,726	1,174	47.1	1,505	14.7	
Electronic equipment	1,681	1,351	24.5	1,373	22.5	
Measuring devices and gauges	1,291	1,029	25.4	1,099	17.5	
Other products	1,286	1,251	2.8	1,306	-1.5	
Plastics and plastic products	942	664	41.8	717	31.5	
Aircraft	915	718	27.5	974	-6.0	
Others	9,161	6,935	32.1	6,863	33.5	
Total Exports	29,474	26,018	13.3	26,407	11.6	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2021 and 2022 data is provisional

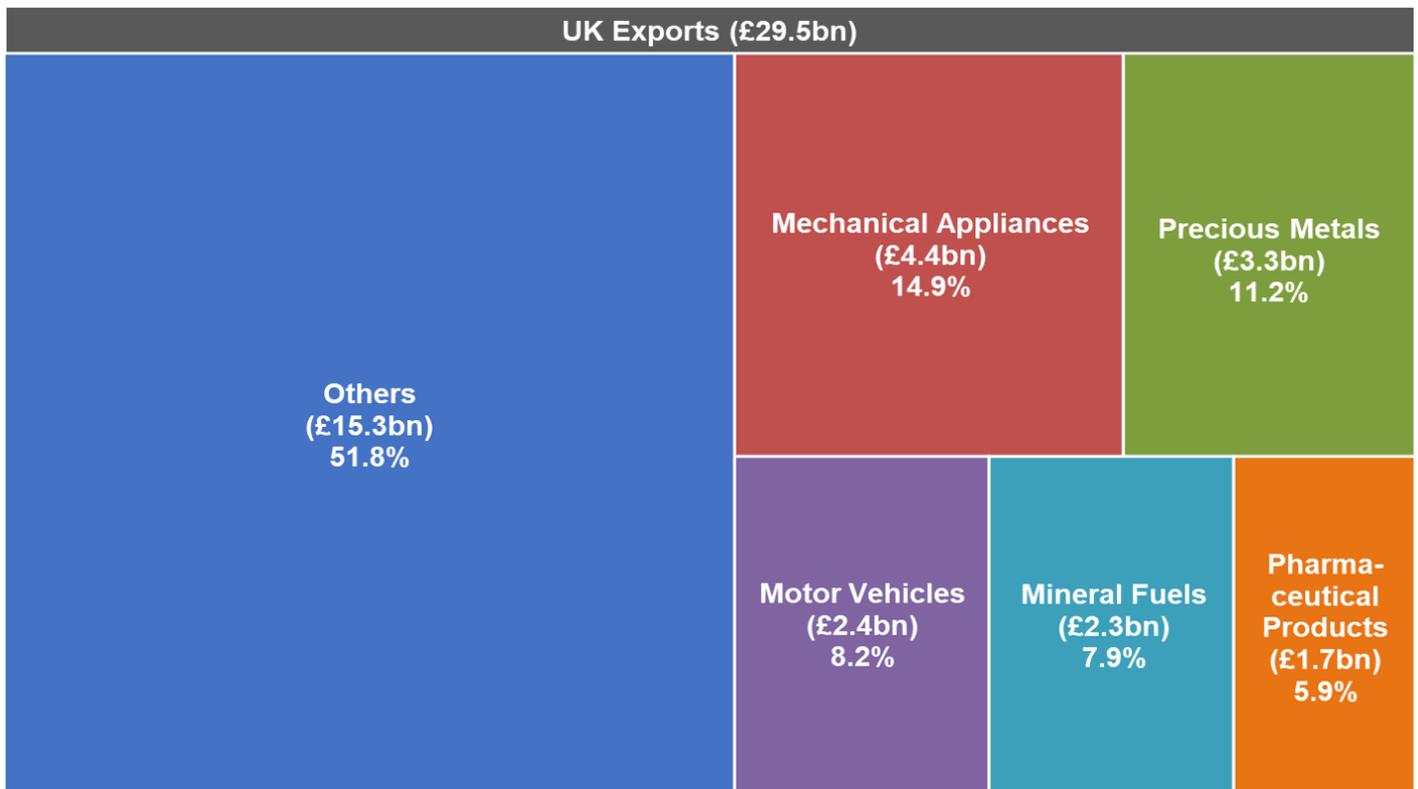
Exports: Commodity Analysis

- The top 5 export commodities (ranked by value) accounted for 48% of the total value of goods exported in February 2022. This was a decrease from a 53% share in February 2021.
- Mechanical appliances accounted for 15% of the total value of goods exported from the UK. This was an increase from a 13% share in February 2021.
- Precious metals had the 2nd largest proportion, accounting for 11% of total exports. This was a decrease from a 17% share in February 2021.
- The top 10 export commodities (ranked by value) changed compared with last month. Most notably, Pharmaceutical products rose to 5th place from 7th and Plastics & plastic products rose to 9th place from 11th, while Organic chemicals fell to 11th place from 9th.
- The top 10 export commodities (ranked by value) changed order compared with February 2021. Most notably, Precious metals fell to 2nd place from 1st.

↑ **Mechanical appliances accounted for 15% of total exports in February 2022**

↓ **Precious metals accounted for 11% of total exports in February 2022**

Figure 5: Share of UK exports by the top 5 commodities, February 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 February 2022, Precious metals replaced Mechanical appliances as the largest export commodity. Among the top 10, it experienced the 2nd largest percentage increases on the 3 months to November 2021 and on the 3 months to February 2021, up 6.3% and 46% respectively.
- Among the top 10, Mineral fuels experienced the largest percentage increase on the 3 months to February 2021, up 50%.
- Among the top 10, Organic chemicals experienced the largest percentage increase on the 3 months to November 2021 and the 3rd largest percentage increase on the 3 months to February 2021, up 47% and 28% respectively.
- Among the top 10, Mechanical appliances experienced the 4th largest percentage increase on the 3 months to February 2021, up 23%.
- Among the top 10, Pharmaceutical products experienced the largest percentage decrease on the 3 months to November 2021, down 12%.
- 7 of the top 10 export commodities experienced a decrease on the 3 months to November 2021. The exceptions were Precious metals, Organic chemicals, and Aircraft.
- 8 of the top 10 export commodities experienced an increase on the 3 months to February 2021. The exceptions were Motor vehicles and Aircraft.

↓ **Pharmaceutical products exports down 12% on the 3 months to November 2021**

↑ **Mineral fuels exports up 50% on the 3 months to February 2021**

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

Commodity Description	3 months to Feb 2022		3 months to Nov 2021		3 months to Feb 2021	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on November 2021 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on February 2021 (%)	
Precious metals	13,966	13,143	6.3	9,556	46.2	
Mechanical appliances	13,103	13,932	-5.9	10,623	23.4	
Mineral fuels	8,065	8,086	-0.3	5,361	50.4	
Motor vehicles	6,959	7,354	-5.4	7,862	-11.5	
Electronic equipment	4,848	5,288	-8.3	4,344	11.6	
Pharmaceutical products	4,520	5,166	-12.5	4,219	7.1	
Other products	4,282	4,820	-11.2	3,612	18.5	
Measuring devices and gauges	3,652	3,907	-6.5	3,276	11.5	
Organic chemicals	2,721	1,853	46.8	2,119	28.4	
Aircraft	2,478	2,462	0.6	2,532	-2.1	
Others	25,074	26,323	-4.7	21,457	16.9	
Total Exports	89,668	92,335	-2.9	74,961	19.6	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics
Note: 2021 and 2022 data is provisional

Exports: Combined Commodity & Country Analysis

Country to commodity:

- The increase in exports to Ireland on last month was led by Pharmaceutical products and Mechanical appliances, up £142 million (to 4 times the value) and up £130 million (to double the value) respectively. The increase on February 2021 was driven by Organic chemicals, up £286 million (from £6.6 million) and Mineral fuels, up £243 million (to more than 2.5 times the value).
- The increase in exports to Germany on last month and on February 2021 was driven by Mechanical appliances, up £221 million (79%) and £173 million (53%) respectively.
- The increase in exports to France on last month and on February 2021 was led by Mechanical appliances, up £95.6 million (47%) and £80.8 million (37%) respectively.

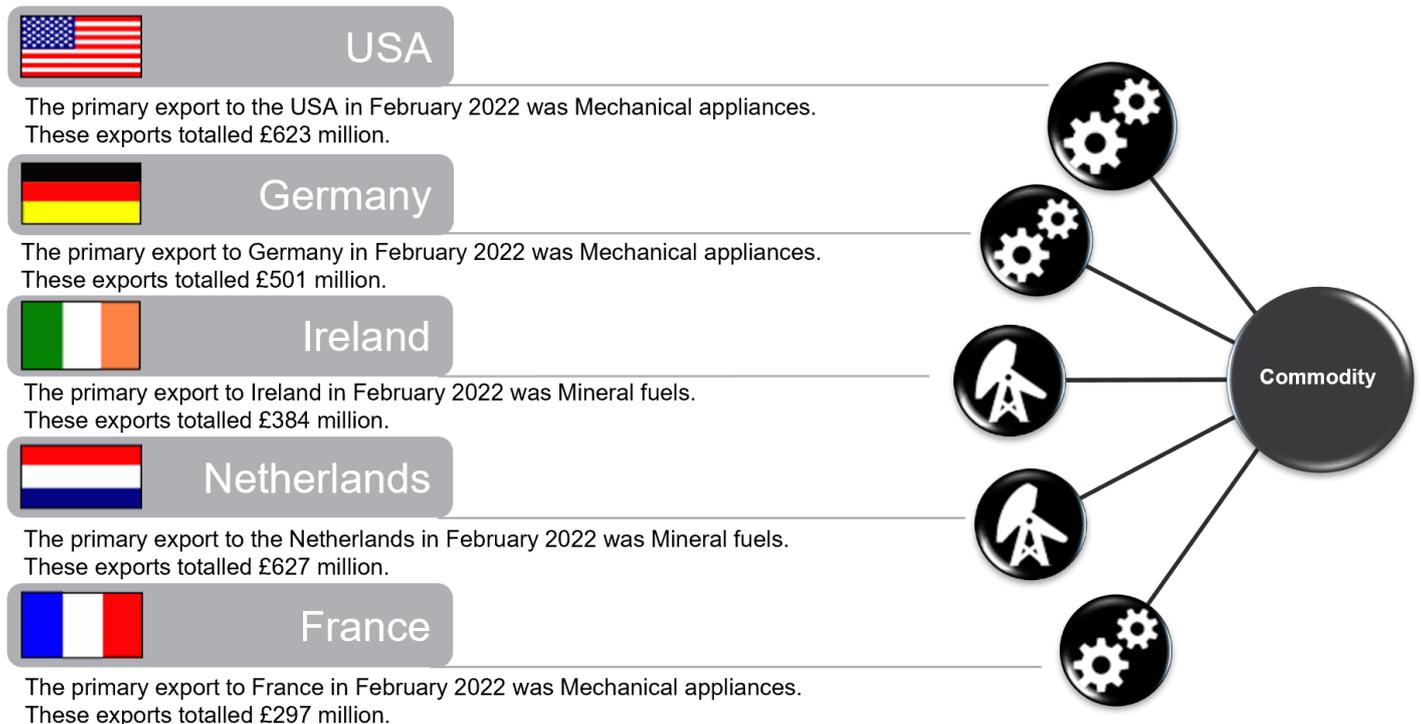
↑ Exports of Pharmaceutical products to Ireland up to 4 times the value on last month

Commodity to country

- The decreases in exports of Precious metals on last month and last year were dominated by Switzerland, down £782 million (36%) and £1,423 million (50%) respectively.
- The decrease in exports of Mineral fuels on last month was led by the Netherlands, down £408 million (39%).
- The increase in exports of Pharmaceutical products on last month was led by Belgium, up £201 million (to almost 3 times the value).
- The increase in exports of Motor vehicles on last month was led by China, up £144 million (71%). The decrease on February 2021 was led by the USA, down £181 million (29%).

↓ Exports of Precious metals to Switzerland down 50% on February 2021

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



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

Imports: Country Analysis

- Germany replaced China as the largest import partner country, experiencing the largest value increase on last month and the 2nd largest value increase on February 2021, up £804 million (16%) and up £1,497 million (34%) respectively.
- Norway experienced the 3rd largest value decrease on last month, down £273 million (7.6%). Conversely, it experienced the largest value increase on February 2021, up £2,068 million (to more than 2.5 times the value).
- The Netherlands experienced the 3rd largest value increase on February 2021, up £1,479 million (67%).
- The USA experienced the 2nd largest value decrease on last month, down £680 million (13%). Conversely, it experienced the 4th largest value increase on February 2021, up £1,406 million (45%).
- France experienced the 5th largest value increase on February 2021, up £950 million (59%).
- China experienced the largest value decrease on last month, down £785 million (14%).

↑ **Imports from Germany up 34% on February 2021.**

↓ **Imports from China down 14% on last month.**

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

Partner Country	February 2022		January 2022		February 2021	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on January 2022 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on February 2021 (%)	
Germany	5,858	5,054	15.9	4,361	34.3	
China	4,790	5,575	-14.1	4,987	-4.0	
USA	4,566	5,245	-13.0	3,159	44.5	
Netherlands	3,681	3,918	-6.1	2,202	67.2	
Norway	3,321	3,594	-7.6	1,253	165.1	
France	2,555	2,525	1.2	1,606	59.1	
Belgium	2,036	2,065	-1.4	1,555	30.9	
Italy	1,750	1,536	14.0	1,312	33.4	
Russia	1,705	1,529	11.5	924	84.5	
Spain	1,655	1,477	12.1	1,195	38.5	
Others	17,556	18,160	-3.3	12,474	40.7	
Total EU	23,629	22,700	4.1	16,503	43.2	
Total Non-EU	25,845	27,977	-7.6	18,526	39.5	
Total Imports	49,474	50,677	-2.4	35,029	41.2	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2021 and 2022 data are provisional

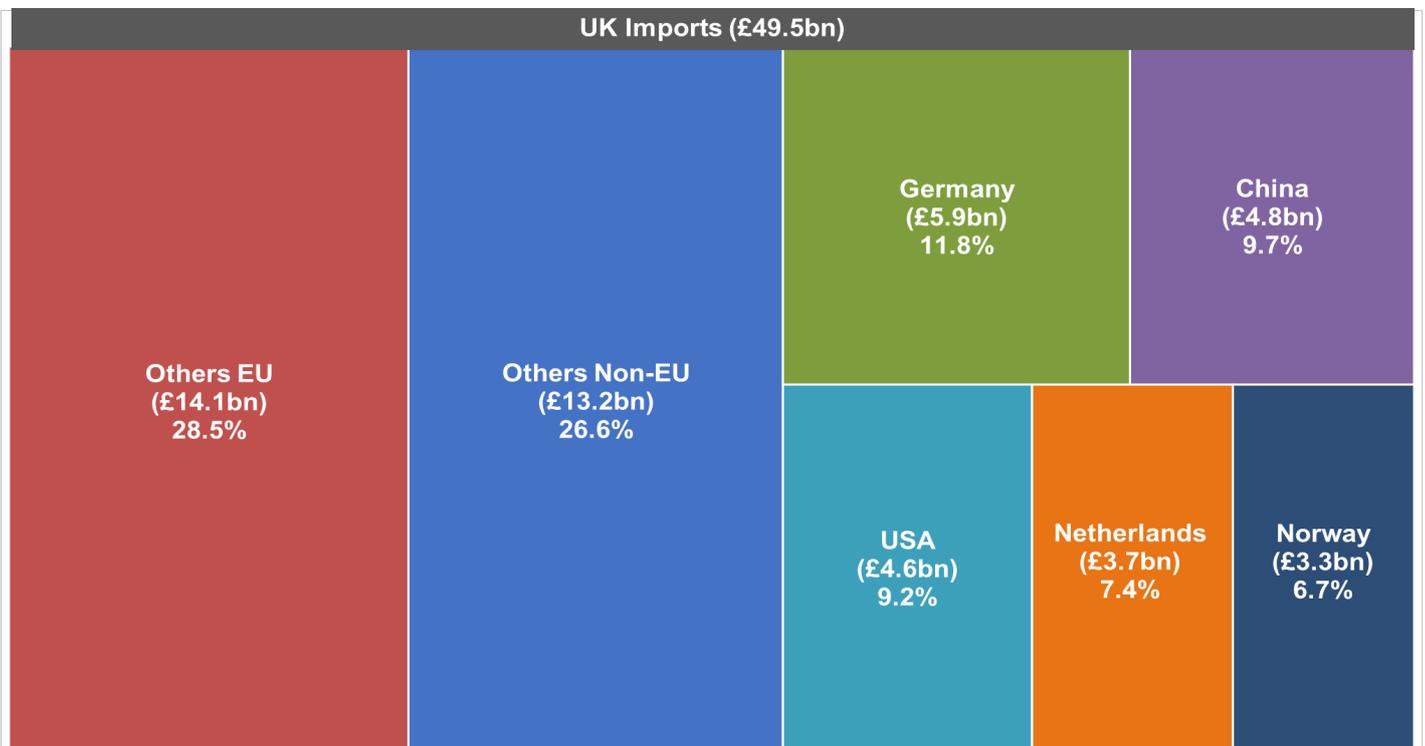
Imports: Country Analysis

- The top 5 import partners accounted for 45% of the total value of goods imported in February 2022. This was a decrease from 47% in February 2021.
- Germany accounted for 12% of the total value of goods imported to the UK. This was a decrease of less than 1 percentage point from February 2021.
- China had the 2nd largest proportion, accounting for 9.7%. This was a decrease from a 14% share in February 2021.
- The top 10 import partner countries (ranked by value) changed order compared with last month. Most notably, Germany rose to 1st place from 3rd, while China fell to 2nd place from 1st.
- The top 10 import partner countries (ranked by value) changed compared with February 2021. Most notably, Norway rose to 5th place from 8th and Russia rose to 9th place from 11th, while Canada fell to 12th place from 10th.

↓ **The top 5 partners accounted for 45% of total imports in February 2022**

↓ **Germany accounted for 12% of total imports in February 2022**

Figure 7: Share of UK imports of goods from the top 5 countries, February 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 February 2022, China remained the largest import partner country. Among the top 10, it experienced the largest percentage decrease on the 3 months to November 2021, down 14%.
- Among the top 10, Norway experienced the largest percentage increase on the 3 months to February 2021, up to almost 3 times the value.
- Among the top 10, Russia experienced the 2nd largest percentage increase on the 3 months to February 2021, up 55%.
- Among the top 10, the USA experienced the largest percentage increase on the 3 months to November 2021 and the 3rd largest percentage increase on the 3 months to February 2021, up 30% and 47% respectively.
- Among the top 10, the Netherlands experienced the 2nd largest percentage increase on the 3 months to November 2021 and the 4th largest percentage increase on the 3 months to February 2021, up 23% and 34% respectively.
- 8 of the top 10 countries experienced an increase on the 3 months to November 2021. The exceptions were China and Belgium.
- All top 10 countries experienced an increase on the 3 months to February 2021.

↑ Imports from USA up 30% on the 3 months to November 2021

↑ Imports from Norway up to almost 3 times the value on the 3 months to February 2021

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

Partner Country	3 months to Feb 2022		3 months to Nov 2021		3 months to Feb 2021	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on November 2021 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on February 2021 (%)	
China	15,592	18,143	-14.1	15,034	3.7	
Germany	15,258	14,285	6.8	13,536	12.7	
USA	14,360	11,014	30.4	9,754	47.2	
Norway	11,643	9,946	17.1	4,226	175.5	
Netherlands	10,616	8,648	22.8	7,910	34.2	
France	6,910	5,956	16.0	5,280	30.9	
Belgium	6,196	6,382	-2.9	5,414	14.5	
Russia	5,398	5,043	7.0	3,477	55.2	
Italy	4,857	4,792	1.4	4,208	15.4	
Spain	4,298	3,787	13.5	3,703	16.1	
Others	51,684	51,022	1.3	43,099	19.9	
Total Imports	146,814	139,017	5.6	115,640	27.0	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2021 and 2022 data are provisional

Imports: Commodity Analysis

- Mineral fuels remained the largest import commodity despite experiencing the largest value decrease on last month, down £1,881 million (20%). Conversely, it experienced the largest value increase on February 2021, up £5,386 million (to over 3 times the value)
- Motor vehicles experienced the largest value increase last month and the 2nd largest value increase on February 2021, up £1,362 million (33%) and £2,077 million (60%) respectively.
- Precious metals experienced the 2nd largest value increase on last month and the 3rd largest value increase on February 2021, up £1,003 million (31%) and £591 million (16%) respectively.
- Mechanical appliances experienced the 2nd largest value decrease on last month, down £426 million (7.8%). Conversely, it experienced the 4th largest value increase on February 2021, up £476 million (11%).
- Pharmaceutical products experienced the 4th largest value increase on last month and the 5th largest value increase on February 2021, up £222 million (13%) and £421 million (28%) respectively.

↓ Imports of Mineral fuels down 20% on last month

↑ Imports of Motor vehicles up 60% on February 2021

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

Commodity Description	February 2022		January 2022		February 2021	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on January 2022 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on February 2021 (%)	
Mineral fuels	7,696	9,577	-19.6	2,310	233.1	
Motor vehicles	5,524	4,161	32.7	3,447	60.3	
Mechanical appliances	5,004	5,430	-7.8	4,528	10.5	
Precious metals	4,190	3,187	31.5	3,599	16.4	
Electronic equipment	3,607	3,953	-8.8	3,395	6.3	
Pharmaceutical products	1,941	1,720	12.9	1,520	27.7	
Other products	1,417	1,433	-1.1	422	235.9	
Plastics and plastic products	1,402	1,492	-6.0	1,130	24.1	
Measuring devices and gauges	1,378	1,336	3.1	1,005	37.0	
Furniture and light fittings	973	1,081	-10.0	763	27.6	
Others	16,342	17,308	-5.6	12,909	26.6	
Total Imports	49,474	50,677	-2.4	35,029	41.2	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2021 and 2022 data are provisional

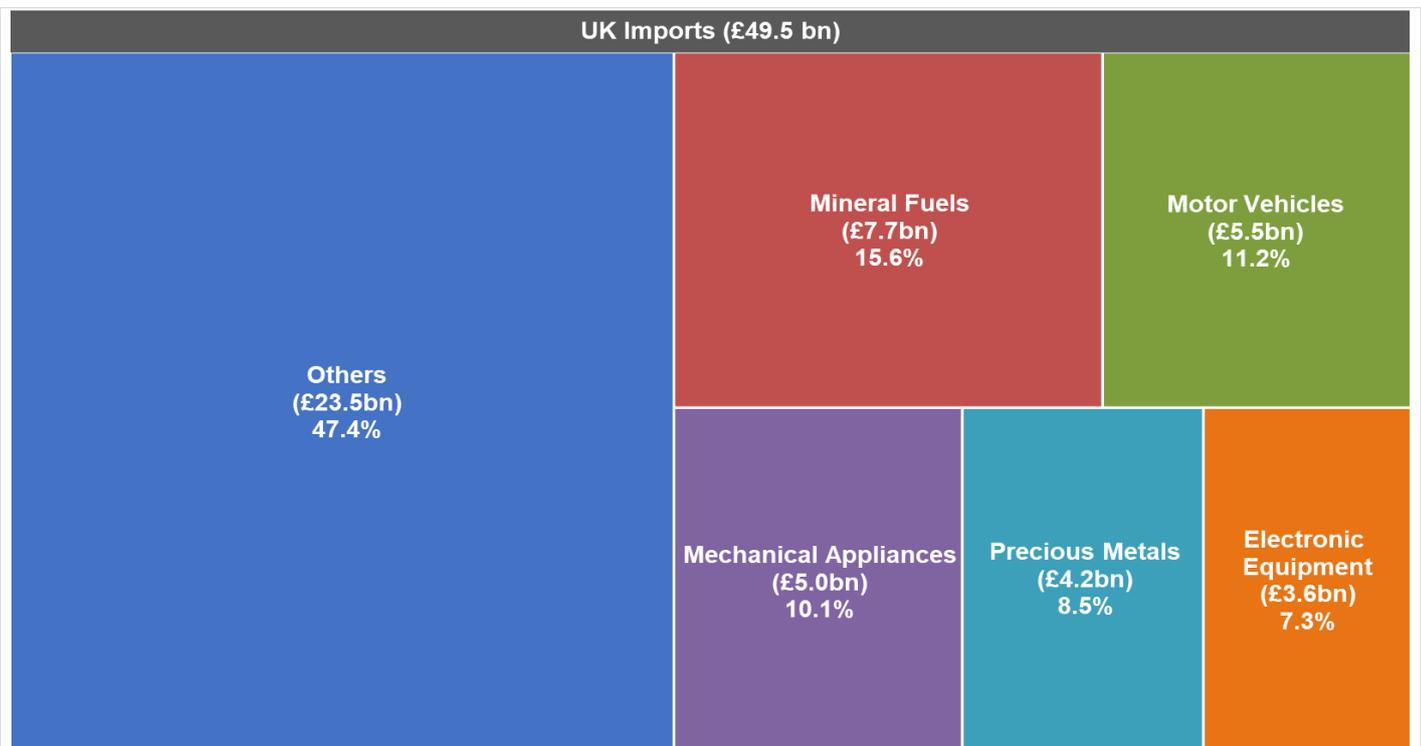
Imports: Commodity Analysis

- The top 5 import commodities (ranked by value) accounted for 53% of the total value of goods imported in February 2022. This was an increase from 49% in February 2021.
- Mineral fuels accounted for 16% of the total value of goods imported to the UK. This was an increase from a 6.6% share in February 2021.
- Motor vehicles had the 2nd largest proportion, accounting for an 11% share. This was an increase from a 9.8% share in February 2021.
- The top 10 commodities (ranked by value) changed compared with last month. Most notably, Motor vehicles rose to 2nd place from 3rd, while Mechanical appliances fell to 3rd place from 2nd.
- The top 10 commodities (ranked by value) changed compared with February 2021. Most notably, Mineral fuels rose to 1st place from 5th, while Miscellaneous chemical products fell to 11th place from 9th.

↑ **The top 5 import commodities accounted for 53% of total imports in February 2022**

↑ **Mineral fuels accounted for 16% of total imports in February 2022**

Figure 8: Share of UK imports for the top 5 commodities, February 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 February 2022, Mineral fuels remained the largest import commodity. Among the top 10, it experienced the largest percentage increases on the 3 months to November 2021 and on the 3 months to February 2021, up 48% and to over 3 times the value respectively.
- Among the top 10, Furniture & light fittings experienced the 2nd largest percentage increase on the 3 months to February 2021, up 28%.
- Among the top 10, Pharmaceutical products experienced the 3rd largest percentage increase on the 3 months to February 2021, up 27%.
- Among the top 10, Precious metals experienced the largest percentage decreases on the 3 months to November 2021 and February 2021, down 10% and 21% respectively.
- 5 of the top 10 commodities experienced an increase on the 3 months to November 2021 and 5 experienced decreases.
- 9 of the top 10 commodities experienced increases on the 3 months to February 2021. The exception was Precious metals.

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

↑ Imports of Furniture & light fittings up 28% on the 3 months to February 2021

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

Commodity Description	3 months to Feb 2022		3 months to Nov 2021		3 months to Feb 2021	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on November 2021 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on February 2021 (%)	
Mineral fuels	26,178	17,682	48.0	8,171	220.4	
Mechanical appliances	15,185	15,312	-0.8	13,671	11.1	
Motor vehicles	13,520	12,534	7.9	11,112	21.7	
Precious metals	11,644	12,984	-10.3	14,782	-21.2	
Electronic equipment	11,552	12,869	-10.2	11,505	0.4	
Pharmaceutical products	5,674	5,676	0.0	4,471	26.9	
Plastics and plastic products	4,057	4,192	-3.2	3,545	14.4	
Measuring devices and gauges	3,906	3,474	12.4	3,398	15.0	
Other products	3,558	1,893	87.9	1,668	113.3	
Furniture and light fittings	2,888	2,737	5.5	2,257	28.0	
Others	48,651	49,663	-2.0	41,061	18.5	
Total Imports	146,814	139,017	5.6	115,640	27.0	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2021 and 2022 data are provisional

Imports: Combined Commodity & Country Analysis

Country to commodity:

- The decrease in imports from China on last month was driven by Electronic equipment, Mechanical appliances, Furniture & light fittings, and Miscellaneous chemical products, down £195 million (22%), £155 million (19%), £119 million (23%), and £113 million (21%) respectively.
- The decrease in imports from Norway on last month was dominated by Mineral fuels, down £297 million (8.9%).
- The decrease in imports from the USA on last month was driven by Mineral fuels, down £739 million (32%).
- The increase in imports from the Netherlands on February 2021 was driven by Pharmaceutical products, up £239 million (over 2.5 times the value).

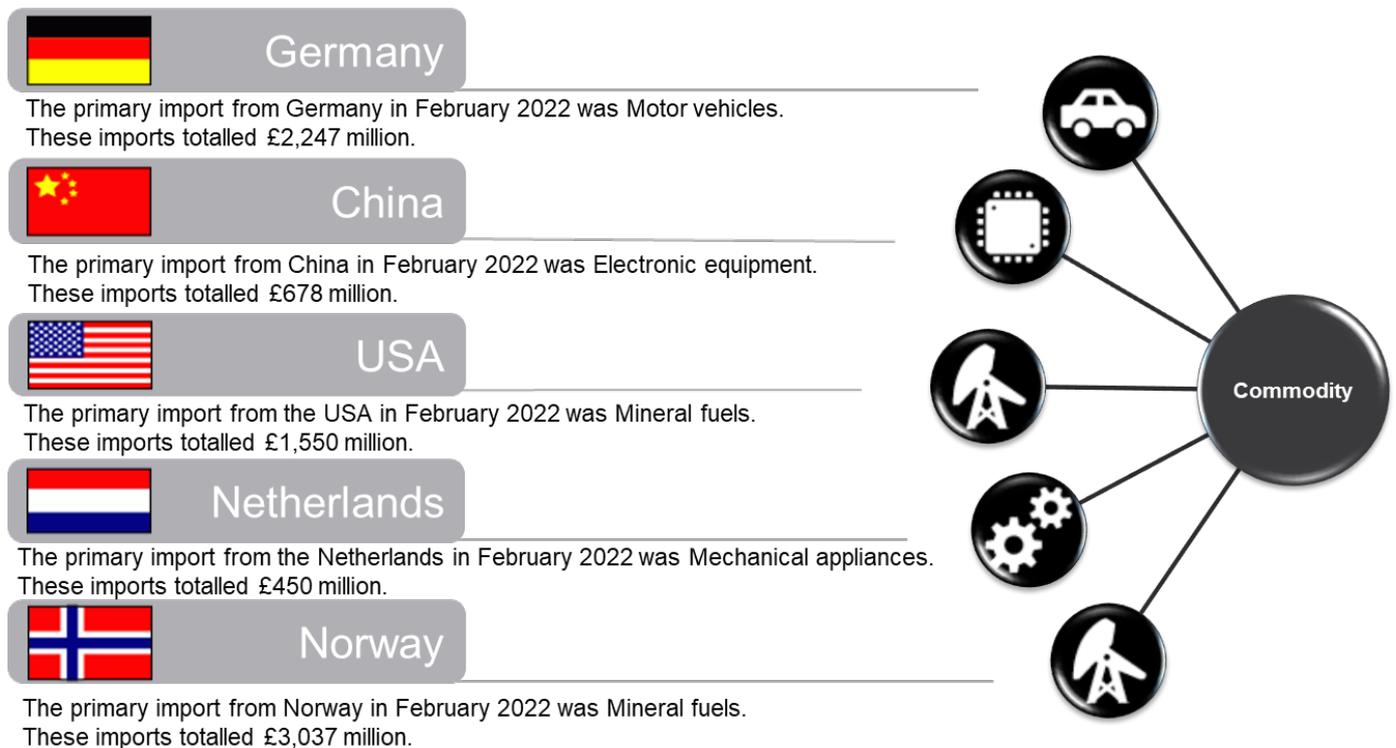
↑ Imports of Electronic equipment from China down £195 million (22%) on last month

↑ Imports of Mineral fuels from Norway up to more than 3 times the value on February 2021

Commodity to country:

- The decrease in imports of mineral fuels on last month was led by the USA and Russia, down £739 million (32%) and £331 million (38%) respectively. The increase on February 2021 was driven by Norway and the USA, up £2,029 million (to over 3 times the value) and £1,256 million (to more than 5 times the value) respectively
- The increase in imports of Motor vehicles on last month and on February 2021 was dominated by Germany, up £697 million (45%) and £1,025 million (84%) respectively.
- The increase in imports of Precious metals on last month and on February 2021 was led by Russia, up £506 million (90%) and £502 million (88%) respectively.

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 (March 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 11 April 2022 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 February 2022. At the same time revisions for all previously published non-EU and EU data for 2021 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
March 2022	12 May 2022
April 2022	13 June 2022
May 2022	12 July 2022

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 standards.