



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 September 2019.

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

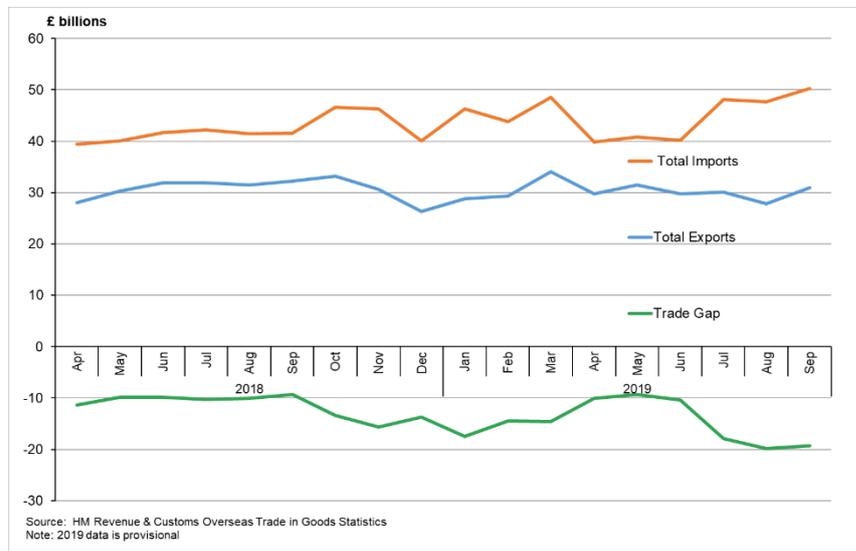
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Trade in Goods, September 2019

- Total **exports** of goods for September 2019 were £31.0 billion. This was an increase of £3.1 billion (11%) compared with last month and a decrease of £1.3 billion (3.9%) compared with September 2018.
- Total **imports** of goods for September 2019 were £50.3 billion. This was an increase of £2.7 billion (5.6%) compared with last month, and an increase of £8.8 billion (21%) compared with September 2018.
- The UK was a net importer this month, with **imports** exceeding **exports** by £19.3 billion. This was a narrowing £0.5 billion on last month.

Figure 1: Total UK monthly Trade in Goods



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Website: <https://www.uktradeinfo.com>
 Email: uktradeinfo@hmrc.gov.uk
 Statistical contact: Maxim Mastrangelo 03000 594250
 Media contact: HMRC Press Office 03000 585018

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 Q3 of 2019. Exports peaked in Q2 of 2013, with a steady rise since Q2 of 2017.

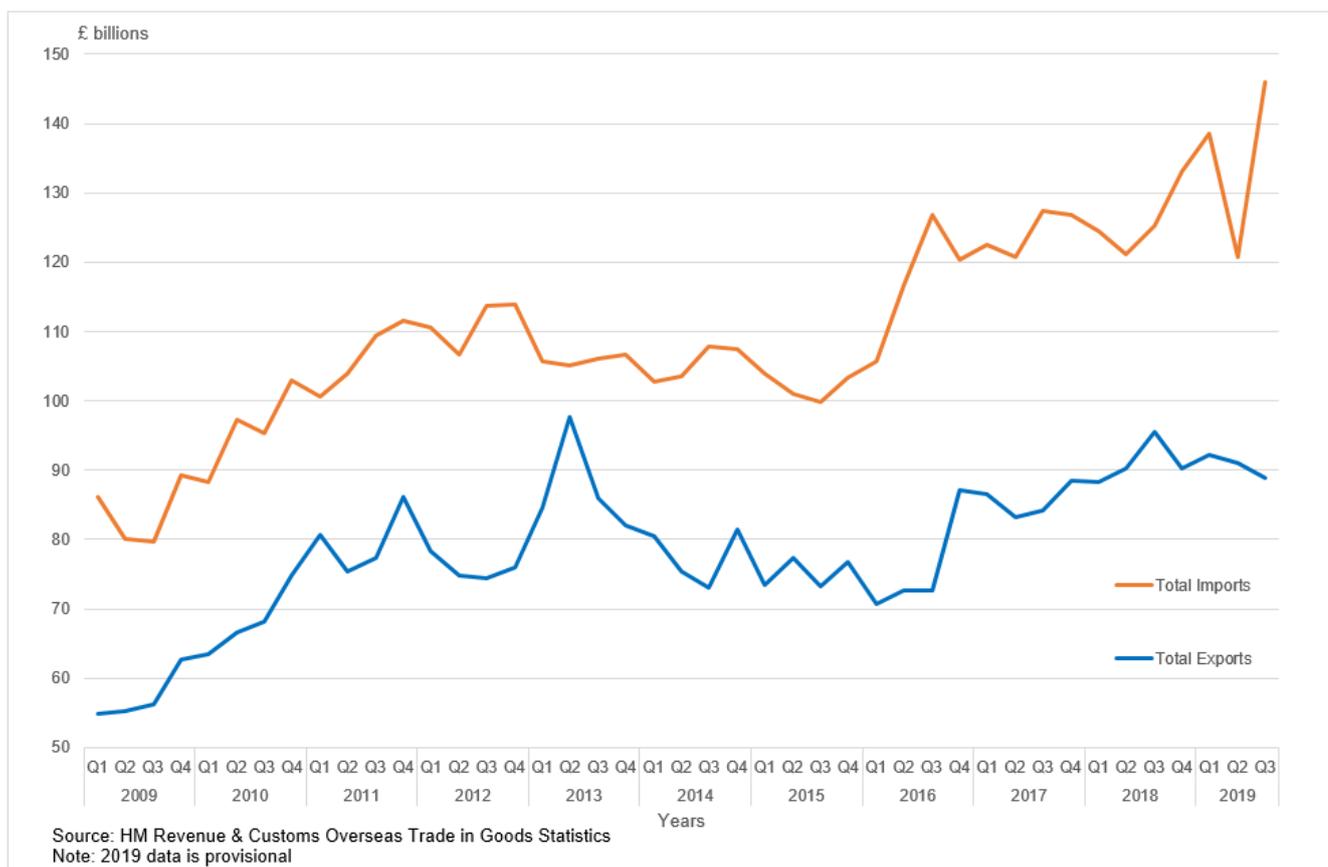
- The total **export** trade for Q3 of 2019 was £88.9 billion, which was a decrease of 7.0% compared with £95.6 billion for Q3 of 2018.
- The total **import** trade for Q3 of 2019 was £146 billion, which was an increase of 17% compared with £125.2 billion for Q3 of 2018.
- There was a trade deficit of £57.1 billion for Q3 of 2019. This was a widening of 93% compared with £29.6 billion for Q3 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 down 7% on Q3 2018**

↑ **Imports up 17% on Q3 2018**

- **Trade deficit widened by 93% on Q3 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 September 2019 were £16.5 billion. This was an increase of £1.3 billion (8.3%) on last month, and a decrease of £1.5 billion (8.5%) compared with September 2018.
- **Non-EU imports** for September 2019 were £26.7 billion. This was a decrease of £1.1 billion (4.1%) on last month, and an increase of £7.1 billion (36%) compared with September 2018.
- For **non-EU trade** the UK was a net importer this month, with imports exceeding exports by £10.2 billion.

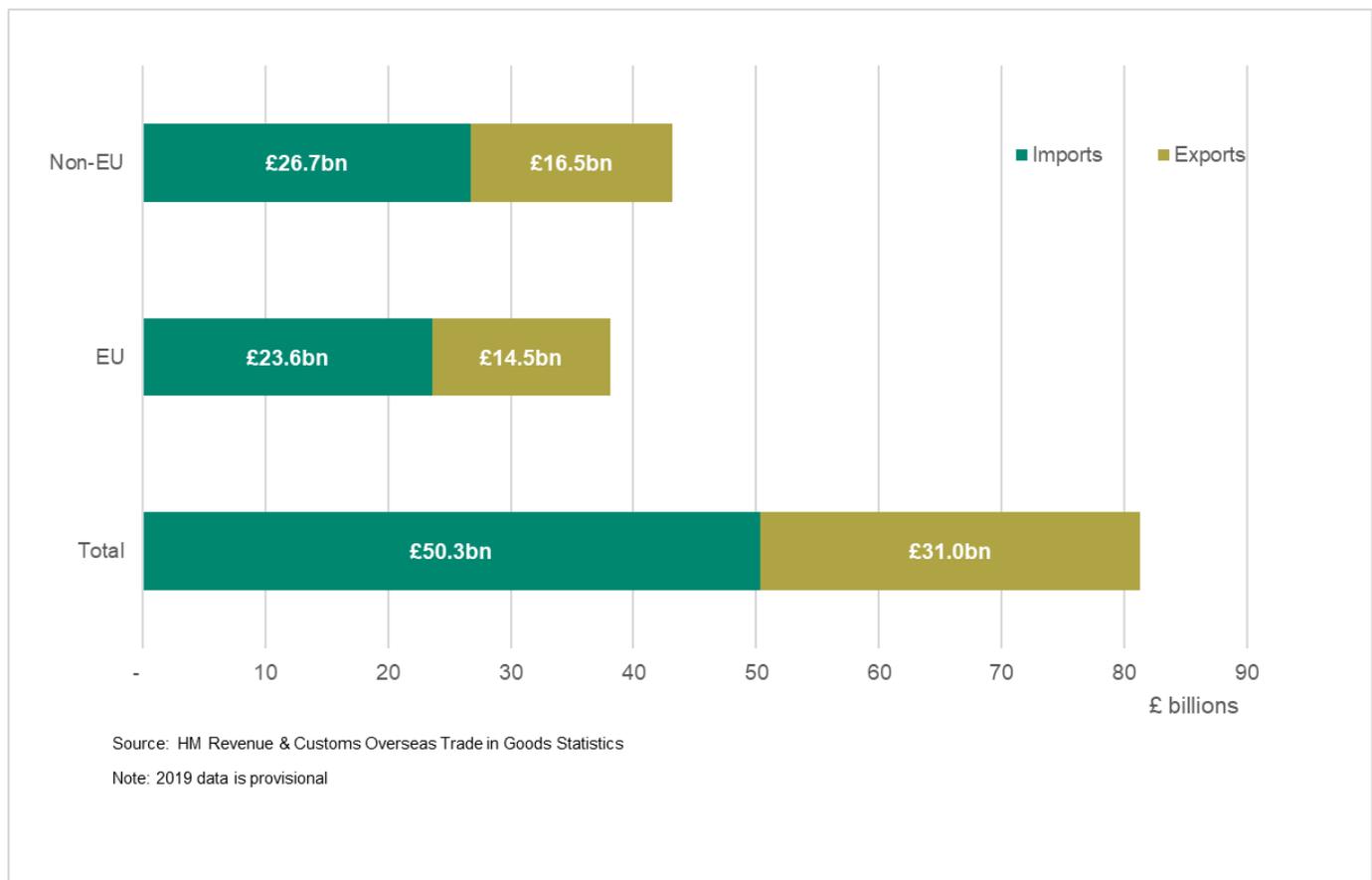
↑ **Non-EU imports up 36% on September 2018**

EU Trade in Goods:

- **EU exports** for September 2019 were £14.5 billion. This was an increase of £1.9 billion (15%) on last month, and an increase of £0.3 billion (1.8%) compared with September 2018.
- **EU imports** for September 2019 were £23.6 billion. This was an increase of £3.8 billion (19%) on last month, and an increase of £1.7 billion (7.6%) compared with September 2018.
- For **EU trade** the UK was a net importer this month, with imports exceeding exports by £9.1 billion.

↑ **EU imports up 19% on last month**

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



Exports: Country Analysis

- The USA remained the largest export partner country, experiencing an increase on last month, up £244 million (5.3%). It experienced the largest value increase on September 2018, up £734 million (18%).
- China experienced the largest value increase compared with last month, up £595 million (35%).
- India (ranked 20th) experienced the largest value decrease on last month, down £108 million (27%).
- Switzerland (ranked 12th) experienced the largest value decrease on September 2018, down £2,300 million (78%).
- Germany experienced the 2nd largest value increase on last month and September 2018, up £342 million (12%) and £239 million (8.3%) respectively.

↑ Exports to USA up 18% on September 2018

↓ Exports to Switzerland down 78% on September 2018

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

Partner Country	September 2019		August 2019		September 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on August 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on September 2018 (%)	
USA	4,863	4,619	5.3	4,129	17.8	
Germany	3,131	2,789	12.3	2,892	8.3	
China	2,296	1,700	35.0	2,145	7.0	
France	2,092	1,801	16.2	1,919	9.0	
Irish Republic	1,867	1,672	11.7	1,793	4.1	
Netherlands	1,788	1,818	-1.7	2,089	-14.4	
Belgium	1,188	972	22.2	1,294	-8.2	
Spain	1,028	813	26.5	842	22.1	
Italy	882	606	45.5	915	-3.6	
Hong Kong	835	846	-1.3	662	26.1	
Others	11,005	10,194	8.0	13,563	-18.9	
Total EU	14,472	12,599	14.9	14,215	1.8	
Total Non-EU	16,502	15,232	8.3	18,028	-8.5	
Total Exports	30,975	27,830	11.3	32,243	-3.9	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2019 data is provisional

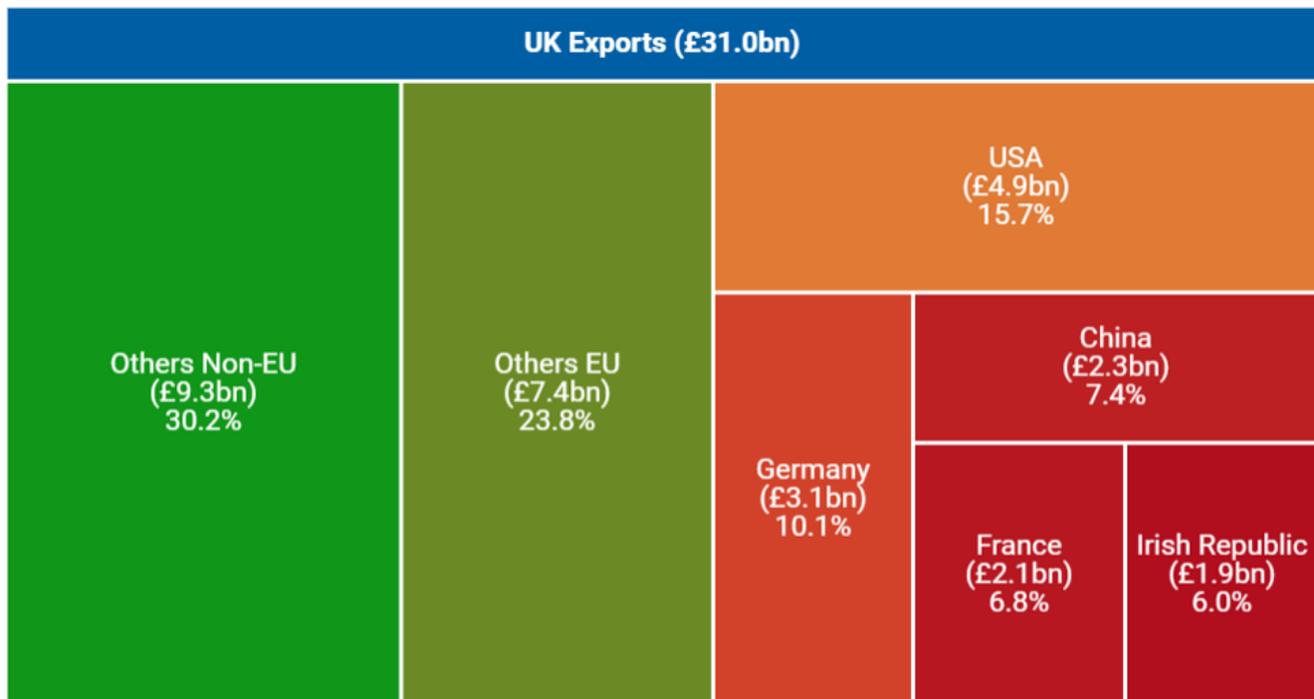
Exports: Country Analysis

- The top 5 export partners accounted for 46% of total exports in goods in September 2019. This was an increase from 44% for September 2018.
- The USA accounted for 16% of the total value of exports from the UK, this was an increase from 13% for September 2018.
- Germany had the 2nd largest proportion, accounting for 10% of UK exports. This was an increase from 9.0% for September 2018.
- The top 10 export partner countries (ranked by value) changed compared with last month. Most notably, the Netherlands fell to 6th place from 3rd.
- The top 10 export partner countries (ranked by value) changed compared with September 2018. Most notably, Switzerland fell to 12th place from 2nd.

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

↓ **The Netherlands was the 6th largest export partner in September 2019**

Figure 4: UK exports of goods to the top 5 countries, September 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 September 2019 the USA remained the largest export partner country, experiencing a 7.0% increase on the 3 months to June 2019. Among the top 10, it saw the largest percentage increase compared with the 3 months to September 2018, up 20%.
- Among the top 10, Belgium experienced the largest percentage decreases on the 3 months to June 2019 and the 3 months to September 2018, down 5.6% and 23% respectively.
- Among the top 10, Hong Kong experienced the largest percentage increase on the 3 months to June 2019, up 11%, and the 2nd largest on the 3 months to September 2018, up 19%.
- 7 of top 10 partner countries experienced an increase on the 3 months to June 2019, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy were the exceptions.
- 5 of the top 10 partner countries experienced an increase on the 3 months to September 2018, China, the Netherlands, Irish Republic, Belgium and Italy were the exceptions.

↑ **Exports to USA up 20% on the 3 months to September 2018**

↓ **Exports to Belgium down 23% on the 3 months to September 2018**

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

Partner Country	3 months to Sep 2019		3 months to Jun 2019		3 months to Sep 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on June 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on September 2018 (%)	
USA	14,378	13,435	7.0	11,976	20.1	
Germany	8,998	8,414	6.9	8,705	3.4	
France	5,958	5,609	6.2	5,814	2.5	
China	5,886	5,887	0.0	5,987	-1.7	
Netherlands	5,550	5,734	-3.2	6,485	-14.4	
Irish Republic	5,276	5,038	4.7	5,315	-0.7	
Belgium	3,224	3,417	-5.6	4,163	-22.6	
Spain	2,730	2,536	7.7	2,498	9.3	
Hong Kong	2,392	2,161	10.7	2,016	18.6	
Italy	2,378	2,490	-4.5	2,428	-2.1	
Others	32,154	36,360	-11.6	40,231	-20.1	
Total Exports	88,924	91,082	-2.4	95,620	-7.0	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2019 data is provisional

Exports: Commodity Analysis

- Mechanical appliances remained the largest export commodity for September 2019. It experienced the 2nd largest value increase on last month and September 2018, up £427 million (9.4%) and £299 million (6.4%) respectively.
- Motor vehicles experienced the largest value increase on last month, up £909 million (34%). Conversely, it saw the 3rd largest decrease compared with September 2018, down £128 million (3.5%).
- Art and Antiques experienced the largest value decrease on last month, down £55.7 million (6.4%). In contrast, it saw the largest value increase on September 2018, up £466 million (more than double).
- Precious metals experienced the 3rd largest value increase on last month, up £308 million (16%). Conversely, it saw the largest value decrease compared with September 2018, down £2,146 million (49%).
- Electronic Equipment experienced the 4th largest value increase on last month, up £215 million (13%).

↑ **Exports of Motor vehicles up 34% on last month**

↓ **Exports of Precious metals down 49% on September 2018**

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

Commodity Description	September 2019		August 2019		September 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on August 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on September 2018 (%)	
Mechanical appliances	4,989	4,562	9.4	4,690	6.4	
Motor vehicles	3,573	2,664	34.1	3,702	-3.5	
Mineral fuels	2,588	2,526	2.5	3,175	-18.5	
Precious metals	2,237	1,929	16.0	4,384	-49.0	
Electronic equipment	1,926	1,711	12.6	1,912	0.8	
Pharmaceutical products	1,768	1,653	7.0	1,601	10.4	
Measuring devices and gauges	1,343	1,243	8.0	1,263	6.3	
Aircraft	1,274	1,162	9.7	1,179	8.1	
Beverages	820	760	7.9	680	20.6	
Art and antiques	814	869	-6.4	347	134.3	
Others	9,642	8,750	10.2	9,310	3.6	
Total Exports	30,975	27,830	11.3	32,243	-3.9	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2019 data is provisional

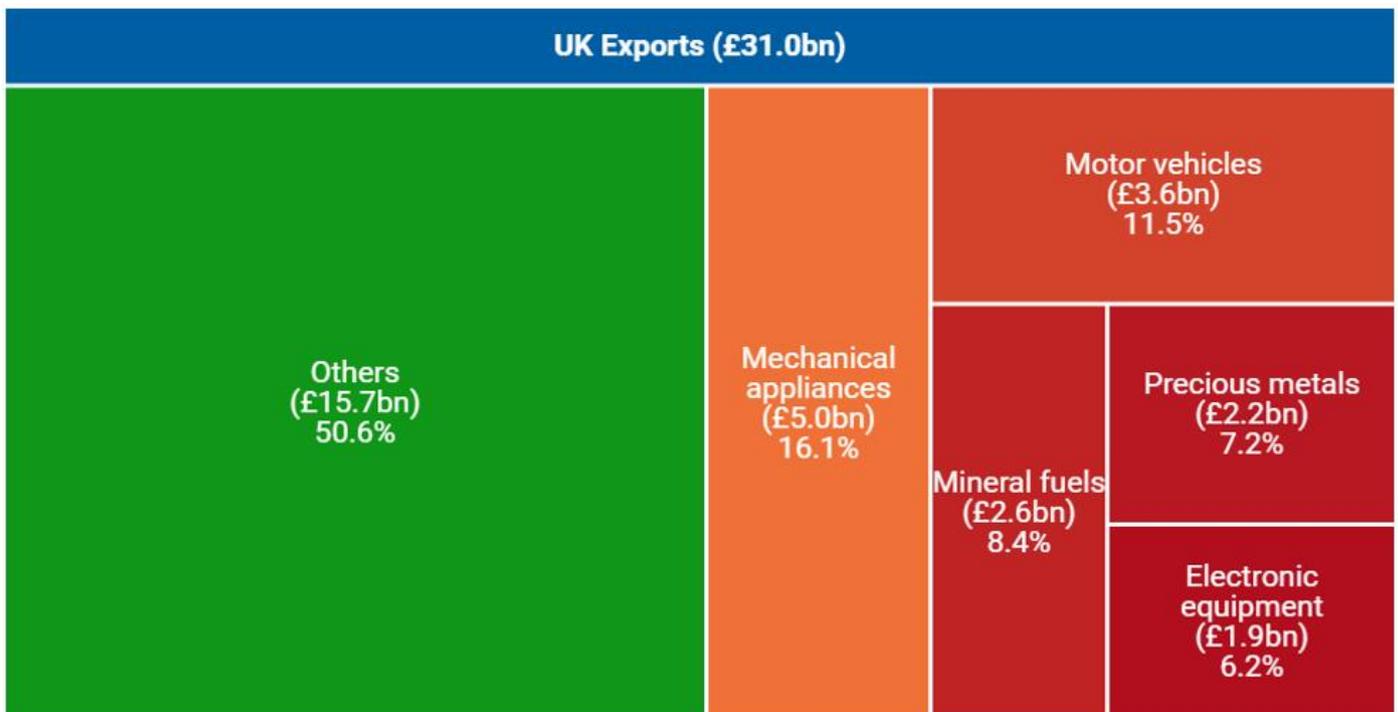
Exports: Commodity Analysis

- The top 5 export commodities (ranked by value) accounted for 49% of exports in September 2019, this was a decrease from 55% for September 2018.
- Mechanical appliances accounted for 16% of the total value of exports from the UK, this was an increase from 15% for September 2018.
- Motor vehicles had the 2nd largest proportion, accounting for 12%, this was an increase from 11% for September 2018.
- The top 10 export commodities (ranked by value) was unchanged on last month, except for Beverages rising 1 place to 9th, replacing Art and antiques which fell 1 place to 10th.
- The top 10 export commodities (ranked by value) changed compared with September 2018. Most notably, Precious metals fell to 4th place from 2nd, while Art and antiques rose to 10th place from 16th.

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

↑ **Motor vehicles accounted for 12% of total exports in September 2019**

Figure 5: UK exports by top 5 commodities, September 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 September 2019, Mechanical appliances was the largest export commodity. It experienced an increase of 4.7% on the 3 months to June 2019 and an increase of 6.4% on the 3 months to September 2018.
- Among the top 10, Motor vehicles experienced the largest percentage increase on the 3 months to June 2019, up 11%.
- Among the top 10, Art and antiques experienced the largest percentage increase on the 3 months to September 2018, nearly 2.5 times the value.
- Among the top 10, Precious metals experienced the largest percentage decreases on the 3 months to June 2019 and the 3 months to September 2018, down 44% and 55% respectively.
- 5 of the top 10 commodities experienced increases on the 3 months to June 2019, Mineral fuels, Precious metals, Aircraft, Art and antiques, and Organic chemicals were the exceptions.
- 5 of the top 10 commodities experienced increases on the 3 months to September 2018, Mineral fuels, Precious metals, Electronic equipment, Pharmaceutical products and Aircraft were the exceptions.

↑ **Motor vehicles exports up 11% on the 3 months to June 2019**

↓ **Precious metals exports down 55% on the 3 months to September 2018**

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

Commodity Description	3 months to Sep 2019		3 months to Jun 2019		3 months to Sep 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on June 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on September 2018 (%)	
Mechanical appliances	14,430	13,778	4.7	13,562	6.4	
Motor vehicles	9,827	8,873	10.8	9,678	1.5	
Mineral fuels	7,892	8,458	-6.7	10,586	-25.5	
Precious metals	6,011	10,762	-44.1	13,301	-54.8	
Electronic equipment	5,493	5,270	4.2	5,567	-1.3	
Pharmaceutical products	5,171	4,729	9.4	5,257	-1.6	
Measuring devices and gauges	3,881	3,779	2.7	3,600	7.8	
Aircraft	3,414	3,649	-6.4	3,544	-3.7	
Art and antiques	2,411	2,435	-1.0	992	143.0	
Organic chemicals	2,346	2,358	-0.5	2,055	14.2	
Others	28,049	26,992	3.9	27,478	2.1	
Total Exports	88,924	91,082	-2.4	95,620	-7.0	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2019 data is provisional

Exports: Combined Commodity & Country Analysis

Country to commodity:

- The increase in exports to the USA compared with last month was led by Motor vehicles, up £164 million (26%), while the increase on September 2018 was led by Precious metals, up £210 million (3.5 times the value).
- The increase in exports to China on last month was largely due to increases in Precious metals, up £419 million (nearly 3 times the value) and Mineral fuels, up £151 million (41%).
- The decrease in exports to India compared with last month was led by Precious metals, down £69.3 million (71%), followed by a decrease in Mechanical appliances, down £35.2 million (41%).
- The decrease in exports to Switzerland compared with September 2018 was dominated by Precious metals, down £2,493 million (95%).

↑ Exports of Precious metals to China up nearly 3 times the value on last month

Commodity to country:

- The increase in exports of Motor vehicles compared with last month was led by the USA, up £164 million (26%), and Belgium, up £127 million (doubling in value). The decrease compared with September 2018 was due to falls to several countries, namely South Korea, China and Japan, down £58.6 million (68%), £49.4 million (12%), and £47.3 million (34%) respectively.
- The decrease in exports of Art and antiques on last month was dominated by Switzerland, down £140 million (41%).
- The increase in exports of Mechanical appliances on September 2018 was led by Hong Kong, up £77.6 million (46%).
- The decrease in exports of Precious metals on September 2018 was led by the Switzerland, down £2,493 million (95%), followed by a decrease to Singapore down £111 million (67%).

↑ Exports of Motor vehicles to the USA up 26% on last month

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



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

Imports: Country Analysis

- Germany remained the largest import partner country, experiencing the largest value increase on last month, up £1,145 million (23%). It experienced the 4th largest value increase on September 2018, up £647 million (12%).
- Australia experienced the 2nd largest value increase on last month and September 2018, up £556 million (63%) and £1,234 million (more than 7 times the value) respectively.
- Switzerland experienced the largest value decrease on last month, down £1,448 million (30%). Conversely, it experienced the largest value increase on September 2018, up £2,912 million (more than 7.5 times the value).
- The USA experienced the 3rd largest value increase on September 2018, up £1,111 million (34%).
- Norway (ranked 16th) experienced the largest value decrease on September 2018, down £481 million (35%).

↑ Imports from Australia up more than 7 times on September 2018

↓ Imports from Switzerland down 30% on last month

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

Partner Country	September 2019		August 2019		September 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on August 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on September 2018 (%)	
Germany	6,028	4,883	23.5	5,381	12.0	
USA	4,370	4,819	-9.3	3,259	34.1	
China	4,123	3,963	4.1	4,042	2.0	
Netherlands	3,495	3,218	8.6	3,397	2.9	
Switzerland	3,351	4,799	-30.2	439	663.0	
France	2,553	2,203	15.9	2,367	7.9	
Belgium	2,433	2,137	13.8	2,220	9.6	
Italy	1,717	1,297	32.4	1,591	7.9	
Spain	1,469	1,081	35.8	1,186	23.9	
Australia	1,433	877	63.5	199	619.6	
Others	19,331	18,351	5.3	17,432	10.9	
Total EU	23,607	19,794	19.3	21,946	7.6	
Total Non-EU	26,697	27,834	-4.1	19,567	36.4	
Total Imports	50,304	47,628	5.6	41,513	21.2	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2019 data is provisional

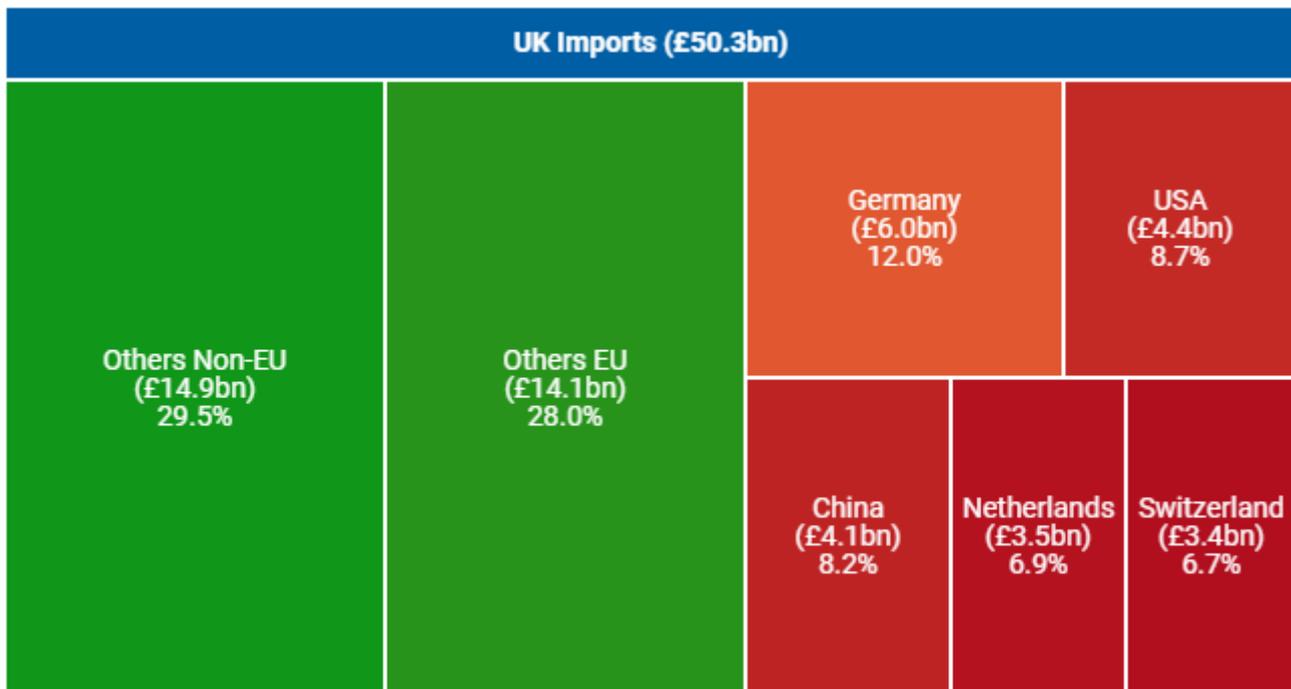
Imports: Country Analysis

- The top 5 import partners accounted for 42% of the total value of goods imports in September 2019, this was a decrease from 44% on September 2018.
- Germany accounted for 12% of the total value of goods imported to the UK. This was a decrease from 13% in September 2018.
- The USA had the 2nd largest proportion, accounting for 8.7%. This was an increase from 7.9% in September 2018.
- The top 10 import partner countries (ranked by value) have changed compared with last month. Most notably, Australia rose to 10th place from 17th.
- The top 10 import partner countries changed compared with September 2018. Most notably, Switzerland rose to 5th place from 22nd.

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

↑ **The USA accounted for 9% of total imports in September 2019**

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



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

Imports: Country Analysis – 3 Months

- Germany remained the largest import partner country, experiencing an increase of 5.0% on the 3 months to June 2019.
- Among the top 10, Switzerland experienced the largest percentage increase on the 3 months to June 2019 and on the 3 months to September 2018, up 7 times and more than 8 times the value respectively.
- Among the top 10, Norway experienced the largest percentage decrease on the 3 months to June 2019 and on the 3 months to September 2018, down 4.6% and 26% respectively.
- 8 of the top 10 countries experienced a percentage increase on the 3 months to June 2019, Italy and Norway were the exceptions.
- 7 of the top 10 countries experienced a percentage increase on the 3 months to September 2018, Germany, the Netherlands and Norway were the exceptions.

↑ Imports from Germany up 5% on the 3 months to June 2019

↑ Imports from Switzerland up more than 8 times the value on the 3 months to September 2018

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

Partner Country	3 months to Jun 2019		3 months to Sep 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Change on June 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on September 2018 (%)
Germany	16,078	5.0	16,179	-0.6
USA	13,624	17.6	11,066	23.1
China	12,089	15.8	11,555	4.6
Switzerland	11,930	602.9	1,425	737.5
Netherlands	10,136	10.8	10,290	-1.5
France	7,119	9.2	6,833	4.2
Belgium	6,632	20.8	6,364	4.2
Italy	4,773	-1.8	4,724	1.0
Spain	4,008	0.2	3,594	11.5
Norway	3,569	-4.6	4,817	-25.9
Others	56,039	16.7	48,344	15.9
Total Imports	145,998	20.8	125,191	16.6

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2019 data is provisional

Imports: Commodity Analysis

- Precious metals remained the largest import commodity, despite experiencing the largest value decrease on last month, down £825 million (8.0%). However, it experienced the largest value increase on September 2018, up £7,178 million (4 times the value).
- Motor vehicles experienced the largest value increase on last month, up £1,426 million (35%). It experienced the 2nd largest value increase on September 2018, up £787 million (17%).
- Aircraft (ranked 12th) experienced the 2nd largest value decrease on last month, down £421 million (35%). It experienced the 3rd largest value increase on September 2018, up £295 million (61%).
- Art and antiques (ranked 46th) experienced the 3rd largest value decrease on last month, down £64.9 million (29%).
- Mineral fuels experienced the largest value decrease on September 2018, down £778 million (19%).

↑ **Imports of Motor vehicles up 35% on last month**

↓ **Imports of Art and antiques down 29% on September 2018**

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

Commodity Description	September 2019	August 2019		September 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on August 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on September 2018 (%)
Precious metals	9,542	10,367	-8.0	2,364	303.6
Motor vehicles	5,513	4,087	34.9	4,725	16.7
Mechanical appliances	5,459	5,158	5.8	5,320	2.6
Electronic equipment	4,168	3,762	10.8	4,364	-4.5
Mineral fuels	3,346	3,178	5.3	4,124	-18.9
Pharmaceutical products	1,714	1,657	3.5	1,742	-1.6
Measuring devices and gauges	1,299	1,151	12.8	1,120	16.0
Plastics	1,260	1,164	8.2	1,200	5.0
Knitwear	1,036	921	12.5	916	13.1
Clothes, not knitted	858	807	6.3	805	6.5
Others	16,109	15,376	4.8	14,832	8.6
Total Imports	50,304	47,628	5.6	41,513	21.2

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2019 data is provisional

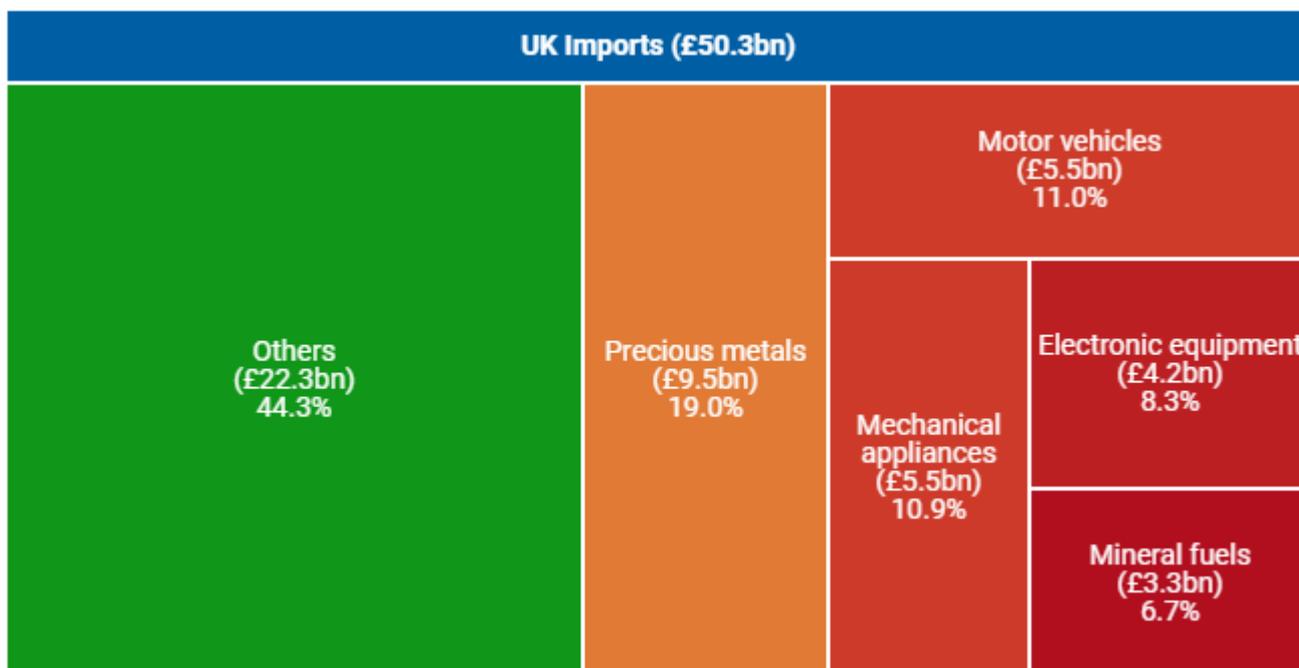
Imports: Commodity Analysis

- The top 5 import commodities (ranked by value) accounted for 56% in September 2019, this was an increase from 50% in September 2018.
- Precious metals accounted for 19% of total UK imports, up from 5.7% in September 2018.
- Motor vehicles had the 2nd largest proportion, accounting for 11%, down by less than 1 percentage point on September 2018.
- The top 10 import commodities (ranked by value) changed compared with last month. Most notably Measuring devices and gauges rose to 7th place from 9th, while Aircraft fell to 12th place from 7th.
- The top 10 import commodities (ranked by value) changed compared with September 2018. Most notably, Precious metals rose to 1st place from 5th.

↑ **Precious metals accounted for 19% of total imports in September 2019**

↓ **Motor vehicles accounted for 11% of total imports in September 2019**

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



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

Imports: Commodity Analysis – 3 Months

- Precious metals remained the largest import commodity, it experienced the largest increase on the 3 months to June 2019 and the 3 months to September 2018, up nearly 3 times and more than 4 times the value respectively.
- Among the top 10, Aircraft experienced the 2nd largest percentage increase on the 3 months to June 2019, up 70%.
- Among the top 10, Mineral fuels experienced the largest percentage decrease on the 3 months to September 2018, down 21%.
- 9 of the top 10 commodities experienced an increase on the 3 months to June 2019, Mineral fuels was the exception, down 5.8%.
- 6 of the top 10 commodities experienced an increase on the 3 months to September 2018, Electronic equipment, Mineral fuels, Pharmaceutical products, and Plastics and plastic products were the exceptions.

↑ **Precious metals up more than 4 times on the 3 months to September 2018**

↓ **Mineral fuels down 21% on the 3 months to September 2018**

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

Commodity Description	3 months to Sep 2019		3 months to Jun 2019		3 months to Sep 2018	
	Total (£ millions)	Total (£ millions)	Change on June 2019 (%)	Total (£ millions)	Change on September 2018 (%)	
Precious metals	28,493	9,835	189.7	6,948	310.1	
Mechanical appliances	16,487	15,884	3.8	16,336	0.9	
Motor vehicles	14,320	13,648	4.9	12,731	12.5	
Electronic equipment	11,766	10,695	10.0	11,922	-1.3	
Mineral fuels	10,165	10,796	-5.8	12,843	-20.8	
Pharmaceutical products	5,103	4,117	23.9	5,580	-8.6	
Measuring devices and gauges	3,690	3,564	3.5	3,478	6.1	
Plastics and plastic products	3,642	3,605	1.0	3,706	-1.7	
Knitwear	2,874	2,159	33.1	2,659	8.1	
Aircraft	2,771	1,634	69.5	2,478	11.8	
Others	46,687	44,891	4.0	46,510	0.4	
Total Imports	145,998	120,828	20.8	125,191	16.6	

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics

Note: 2019 data is provisional

Imports: Combined Commodity & Country Analysis

Country to commodity:

- The increase in imports from Australia on last month and September 2018 was dominated by Precious metals, up £501 million (66%) and £1,183 million (from £73.4 million) respectively.
- The decrease in imports from Switzerland on last month was dominated by Precious metals, down £1,459 million (33%).
- The increase in imports from the USA on September 2018 was dominated by Precious metals, up £699 million (more than 3 times the value), followed by increases in Mechanical appliances, up £175 million (22%), and Mineral fuels, up £155 million (46%).
- The decrease in imports from Norway on September 2018 was dominated by Mineral fuels, down £494 million (41%).

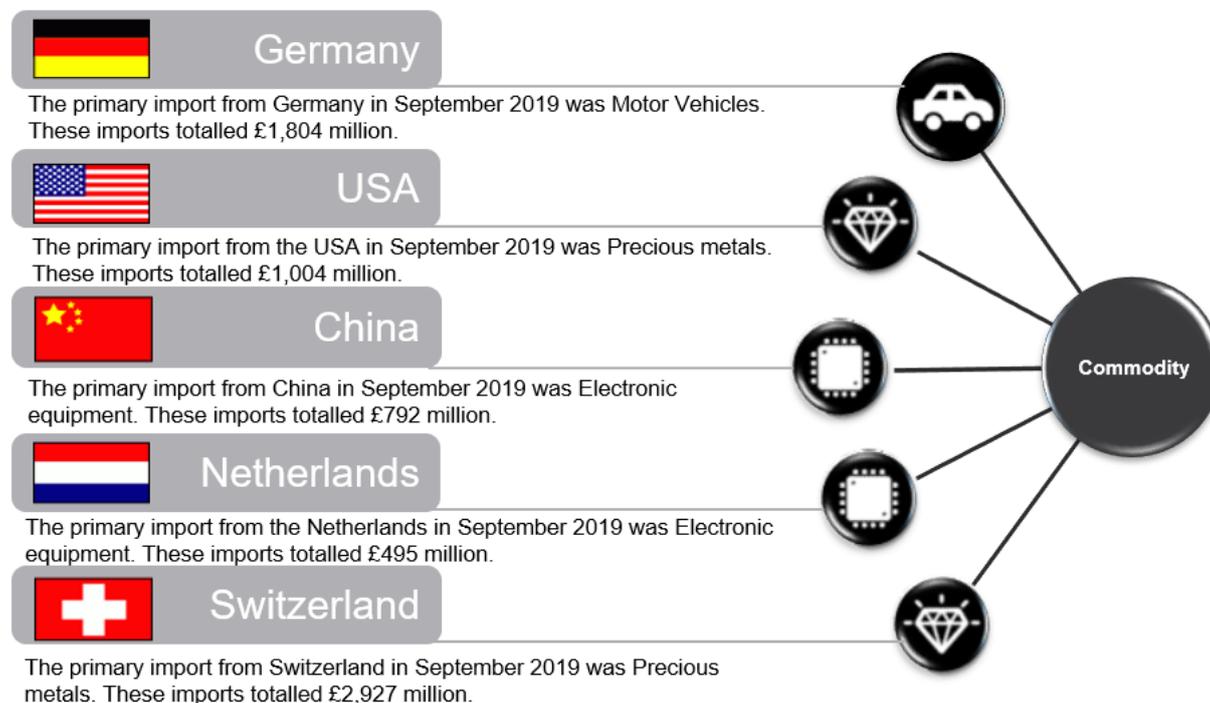
↑ Imports of Precious metals from Australia up 66% on last month

Commodity to country:

- The increase in imports of Motor vehicles on last month and September 2018 was led by Germany, up £584 million (48%) and £278 million (18%) respectively.
- The decrease in imports of Aircraft on last month was dominated by the USA, down £609 million (83%).
- The decrease in imports of Art and antiques on last month was led by Switzerland, down £37.1 million (53%).
- The decrease in imports of Mineral fuels on September 2018 was led by Norway, down £494 million (41%), followed by Nigeria, down £150 million (43%).

↓ Imports of Aircraft from the USA down 83% 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 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 September 2019 Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics are collected from the Intrastat survey. They will include:

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

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

The **Non-EU figures** provided in this publication of the September 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 11 November 2019 under arrangements set out in the [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#). The 1st release is published on HMRC's trade data website www.uktradeinfo.com.

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

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

Month of account	First release date
October 2019	10 December 2019
November 2019	13 January 2019
December 2019	11 February 2020

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

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- Are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.