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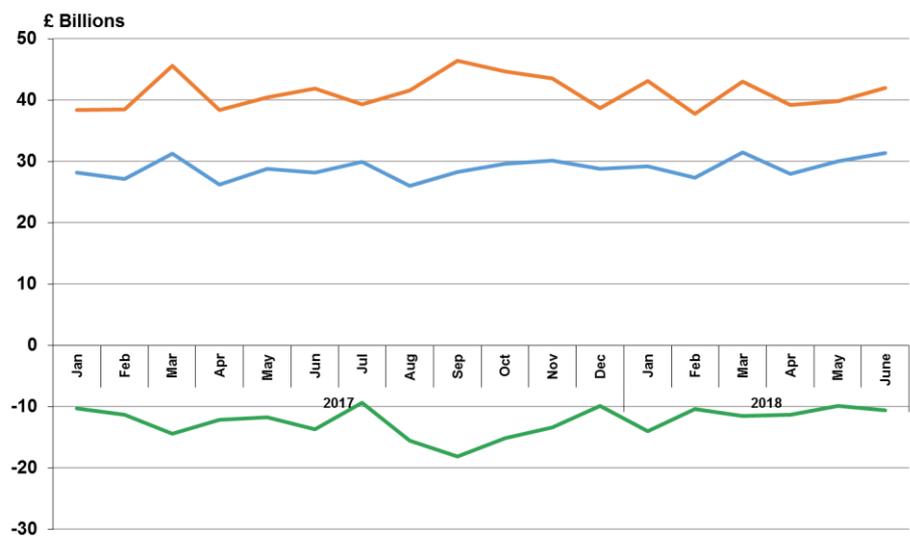


UK Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics June 2018

Summary

- Total trade in goods **exports** for June 2018 were £31.4 billion. This was an increase of £1.4 billion (4.6 per cent) compared with last month, and an increase of £3.3 billion (12 per cent) compared with June 2017.
- Total trade in goods **imports** for June 2018 were £42.0 billion. This was an increase of £2.1 billion (5.3 per cent) compared with last month, and an increase of £0.1 billion (0.3 per cent) compared with June 2017.
- The UK was a net importer this month, with imports exceeding exports by £10.6 billion.

Figure 1: Total UK monthly Trade in Goods



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics
Note: 2018 data is provisional

— Total Imports — Total Exports — Trade Gap

Trade Trends

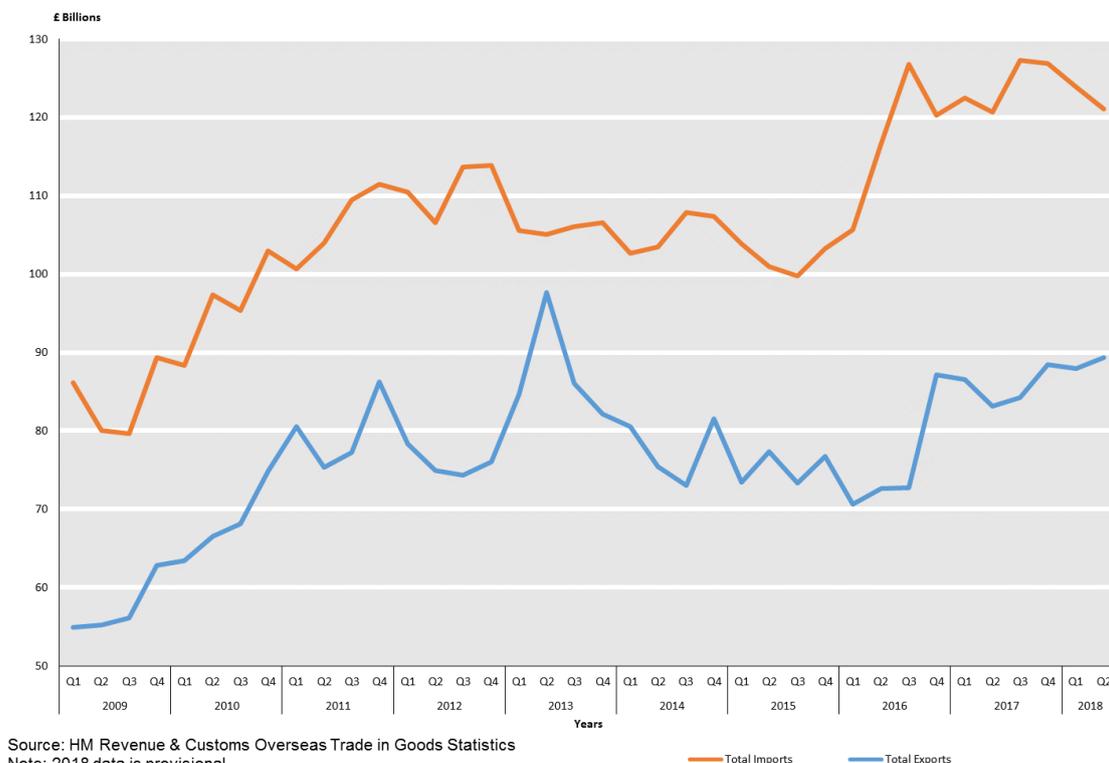
- Following the global economic crisis, UK trade in goods dropped in 2009. Both imports and exports then steadily increased until 2012. From the start of 2013, imports remained relatively flat until a very sharp increase in Q3 of 2016, while exports peaked in Q2 of 2013, with a further peak in Q4 of 2016.
- The total **export** trade for Q2 of 2018 was £89.4 billion, which was an increase of 7.5 per cent compared with £83.1 billion for Q2 of 2017.
- The total **import** trade for Q2 of 2018 was £121.1 billion, which was an increase of 0.3 per cent compared with £120.7 billion for Q2 of 2017.
- There was a trade deficit of £31.7 billion for Q2 of 2018. This was a narrowing of 16 per cent compared with Q2 of 2017.
- For many years Germany has been our largest trading **import** partner by value. The USA has been the dominant trading partner for **exports** for many years.
- Mechanical appliances and Motor vehicles have generally been the largest **import** commodities by value. For **exports**, Mechanical appliances has also predominantly been the largest valued commodity, with occasional peaks for Precious metals.

Exports up 7.5%
for Q2 2018 on
Q2 2017

Imports up 0.3%
for Q2 2018 on
Q2 2017

Trade deficit
narrowed by 16%
for Q2 2018 on Q2
2017

Figure 2: Quarterly UK Trade in Goods, 2009 – 2018



Non-EU & EU Trade

- **Non-EU Exports** for June 2018 were £17.0 billion. This was an increase of £1.0 billion (6.2 per cent) on last month, and an increase of £3.2 billion (23 per cent) compared with June 2017.
- **Non-EU Imports** for June 2018 were £19.0 billion. This was an increase of £1.3 billion (7.5 per cent) on last month, but a decrease of £0.3 billion (1.5 per cent) compared with June 2017.
- For **Non-EU trade** the UK was a net importer this month, with imports exceeding exports by £1.9 billion.
- **EU Exports** for June 2018 were £14.4 billion. This was an increase of £0.4 billion (2.7 per cent) on last month, and an increase of £0.1 billion (0.4 per cent) compared with June 2017.
- **EU Imports** for June 2018 were £23.0 billion. This was an increase of £0.8 billion (3.5 per cent) on last month, and an increase of £0.4 billion (1.9 per cent) compared with June 2017.
- For **EU trade** the UK was a net importer this month, with imports exceeding exports by £8.6 billion.
- The proportion of total exports to the EU was 46 per cent in June 2018. Over the past 18 months, this has ranged from 44 per cent to 51 per cent. The proportion of total imports from the EU was 55 per cent in June 2018. Over the past 18 months, this has ranged from 49 per cent to 56 per cent.

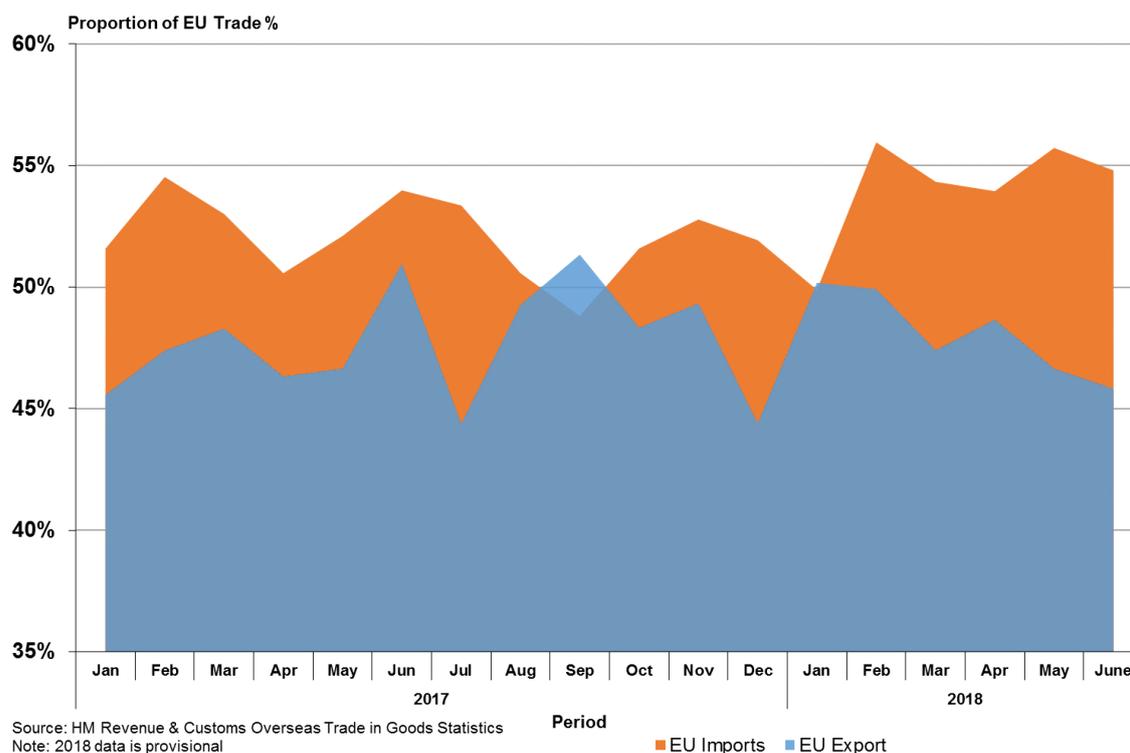
Non-EU exports
up 6.2% on
last month

Non-EU imports
up 7.5% on
last month

EU exports
up 0.4% on
June 2017

EU imports up
1.9% on
June 2017

Figure 3: Proportion of total UK Trade in Goods with the EU, June 2018



Exports

Country Analysis

Table 1: UK Exports of goods to top 10 partner countries, June 2018

Partner Country	June 2018 Total (£ millions)	Change from May 2018 (%)	Change from June 2017 (%)	Rank May 2018	Rank June 2017
USA	3,995	4.0	12.2	1	1
Germany	2,951	-1.3	-8.1	2	2
Switzerland	2,408	81.1	184.4	7	10
China	2,163	-9.0	71.4	3	6
Netherlands	2,139	16.2	13.2	5	4
France	2,101	6.2	-0.6	4	3
Irish Republic	1,681	-6.0	-1.4	6	5
Belgium	1,197	1.1	6.7	8	7
Spain	917	2.5	-4.6	10	9
UAE	850	91.8	50.9	17	12
Others	11,007	-3.2	1.1	-	-
Total Non-EU	17,017	6.2	23.4	-	-
Total EU	14,393	2.7	0.4	-	-
Total Exports	31,409	4.6	11.7	-	-

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade In Goods Statistics

Note: 2018 data is provisional

- The top ten export partner countries (ranked by value) has changed compared with last month and with June 2017. Most notably, compared with last month and June 2017, Switzerland rose to third place from seventh place and tenth place respectively.
- Seven of the top ten countries experienced increases in value compared with last month, and six of the top ten countries experienced increases in value compared with June 2017.
- The USA remained the largest export partner country, experiencing the fifth largest value increase on last month, up £155 million (4.1 per cent). It experienced the third largest value increase on June 2017, up £435 million (12 per cent) respectively.

Top export partner USA up 12% on June 2017

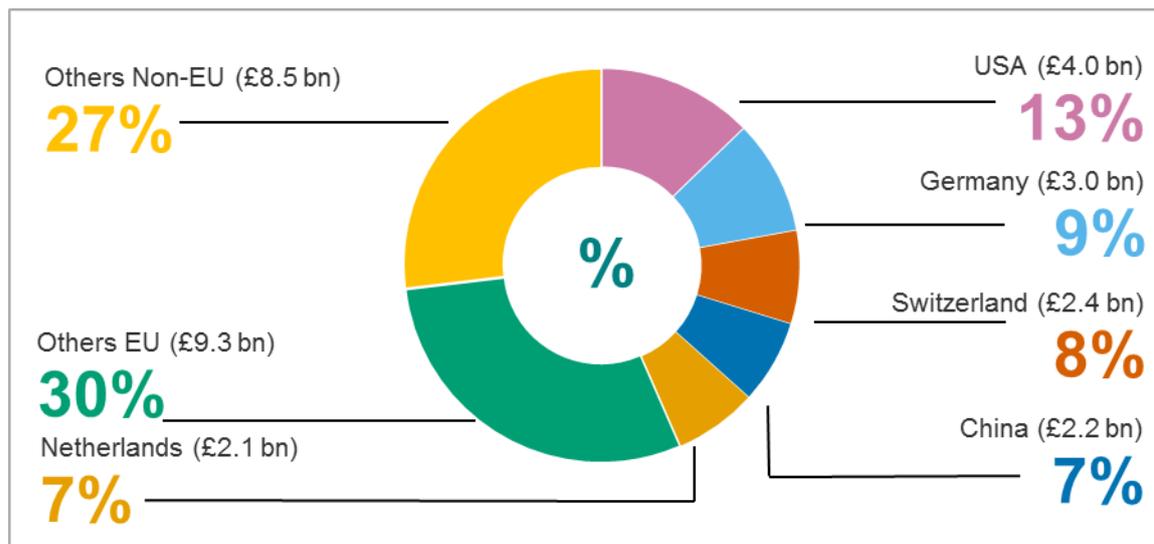
- Switzerland experienced the largest value increase on last month, up £1,078 million (81 per cent) and the largest value increase on June 2017, up £1,562 million (more than double).
- The United Arab Emirates experienced the second largest value increase compared with last month, up £407 million (92 per cent). It experienced the fourth largest value increase on June 2017, up £287 million (51 per cent).
- The Netherlands experienced the third largest increase on last month, up £298 million (16 per cent).
- China experienced the second largest value decrease compared with last month, down £213 million (9.0 per cent). It also experienced the second largest value increase compared with June 2017, up £901 million (71 per cent).
- Turkey (18th place) experienced the largest value decrease compared with last month, down £477 million (54 per cent). It also experienced the largest decrease on June 2017, down £396 million (49 per cent).
- Germany experienced the second largest value decrease on June 2017, down £259 million (8.1 per cent).

Exports to Switzerland up 81% on last month

Exports to China up 71% on June 2017

Exports to Turkey down 54% on last month

Figure 4: UK exports of goods to the top 5 countries, June 2018



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics
Note: 2018 data is provisional

- The USA accounted for 13 per cent of the total value of goods exports from the UK. This was a slight increase on June 2017.
- Germany had the second largest proportion, accounting for 9.4 per cent, this was a decrease from 11 per cent in June 2017.
- The top five export partners accounted for 43 per cent of total exports in goods this month, this was a decrease from 44 per cent in June 2017.

The USA accounted for 13% of total UK exports

Commodity Analysis

Table 2: UK exports of goods by top 5 commodities, June 2018

Commodity Description	June 2018 Total (£ millions)	Change from May 2018 (%)	Change from June 2017 (%)	Rank May 2018	Rank June 2017
Mechanical appliances	4,558	5.4	8.6	1	1
Precious metals	3,856	32.5	201.8	3	7
Motor vehicles	3,426	-0.5	1.3	2	2
Mineral fuels	2,366	-13.6	14.2	4	4
Pharmaceutical products	1,982	3.2	-20.1	5	3
Others	15,221	3.6	3.4	-	-
Total Exports	31,409	4.6	11.7	-	-

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade In Goods Statistics

Note: 2018 data is provisional

- The top five export commodities (ranked by value) has changed slightly when compared to last month and last year, most notable Precious metals rose to second from third place last month, and seventh place in June 2017.
- Mechanical appliances remained the top export commodity, experiencing the second largest increase in value on last month, up £234 million (5.4 per cent). It also experienced the second largest increase on June 2017, up £360 million (8.6 per cent).
- Precious metals experienced the largest value increase compared with last month, up £945 million (32 per cent). It also experienced largest increase on June 2017, up £2,578 million (more than treble).
- Organic chemicals (ranked 9th) experienced the third largest value increase compared with last month, up £218 million (32 per cent). It experienced the fourth largest value increase on June 2017, up £278 million (45 per cent).
- Mineral fuels experienced the largest value decrease on last month, down £373 million (14 per cent).
- Pharmaceutical products experienced the largest value decrease on June 2017, down £499 million (20 per cent).
- The top five export commodities accounted for 52 per cent of total UK trade in goods exports this month, this was an increase from 50 per cent on June 2017.

Exports of Precious metals more than treble on June 2017

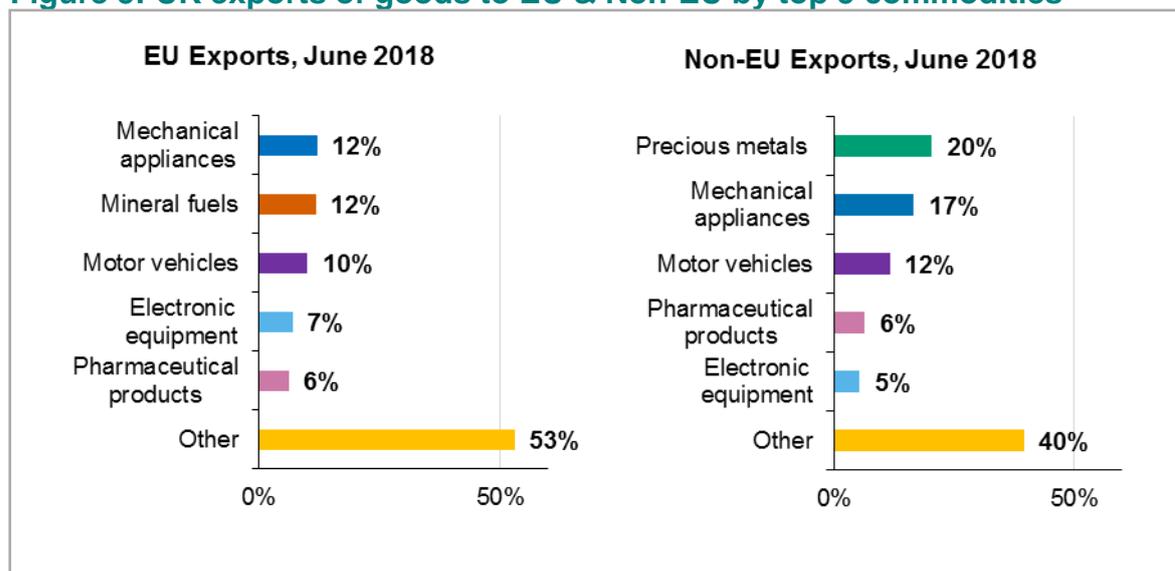
Exports of Organic chemicals up 45% on June 2017

Exports of Pharmaceutical products down 20% on June 2017

Exports of Mineral fuels down 14% on last month

Combined Commodity and Country Analysis

Figure 5: UK exports of goods to EU & Non-EU by top 5 commodities



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics
 Note: 2018 data is provisional

- Mechanical appliances, Motor vehicles, Electronic equipment, and Pharmaceutical products were in the top five export commodities for both EU and non-EU countries.
- The increase in exports to Switzerland on both periods was led by Precious metals, up £907 million (92 per cent) on last month and £1,597 million (more than six times the value) on June 2017.
- The increase in exports to the United Arab Emirates on both periods was led by Precious metals, up £250 million (more than six times) on last month, and £269 million (more than nine times) on June 2017.
- The increase in exports of Organic chemicals on last month was led by the USA, up £103 million (47 per cent).
- The increase in exports in Mechanical appliances on last month was led by the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, up £127 million (double its value) and £75 million (more than double its value) respectively.
- The decrease in exports to Germany on last month was led by Mineral fuels, down £187 million (75 per cent). The decrease on June 2017 was also led by Mineral fuels, down £218 million (77 per cent).
- The decrease in exports to the Netherlands on last month was led by Motor vehicles, down £52 million (32 per cent).

Exports of Precious metals to the United Arab Emirates more than 6 times increase on last month

Exports of Organic chemicals to the USA up 47% on last month

Exports of Mineral fuels to Germany down 77% on June 2017

Imports

Country Analysis

Table 3: UK imports of goods from top 10 countries, June 2018

Partner Country	June 2018 Total (£ millions)	Change from May 2018 (%)	Change from June 2017 (%)	Rank May 2018	Rank June 2017
Germany	6,314	8.2	4.5	1	1
USA	3,967	13.1	9.6	2	2
Netherlands	3,639	6.8	9.3	3	3
China	3,088	2.5	-5.9	4	4
France	2,313	13.5	-11.3	6	5
Belgium	2,049	-10.0	-3.5	5	6
Italy	1,623	0.2	-4.3	7	7
Spain	1,396	-2.9	0.6	8	8
Norway	1,357	0.1	2.3	9	9
Irish Republic	1,159	-0.5	4.7	10	11
Others	15,060	6.0	-1.6	-	-
Total non-EU	18,966	7.5	-1.5	-	-
Total EU	22,997	3.5	1.8	-	-
Total Imports	41,964	5.3	0.3	-	-

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics
Note: 2018 data is provisional

- Compared with last month and with June 2017 the order of the top ten import partners (ranked by value) have changed. Most notably, France rose from sixth to fifth place compared with last month, and the Irish Republic rose from 11th to 10th place compared with June 2017.
- Seven of the top ten import partners increased in value compared with last month, and six of the top ten import partners increased in value compared with June 2017.
- Germany remained the top import partner country, experiencing the largest value increase on last month, up £480 million (8.2 per cent). It also experienced the third largest value increase on June 2017, up £274 million (4.5 per cent).
- The USA experienced the second largest value increase compared with last month, up £460 million (13 per cent). It also experienced the largest value increase compared with June 2017, up £349 million (9.6 per cent).

Top import partner Germany up 8.2% on last month

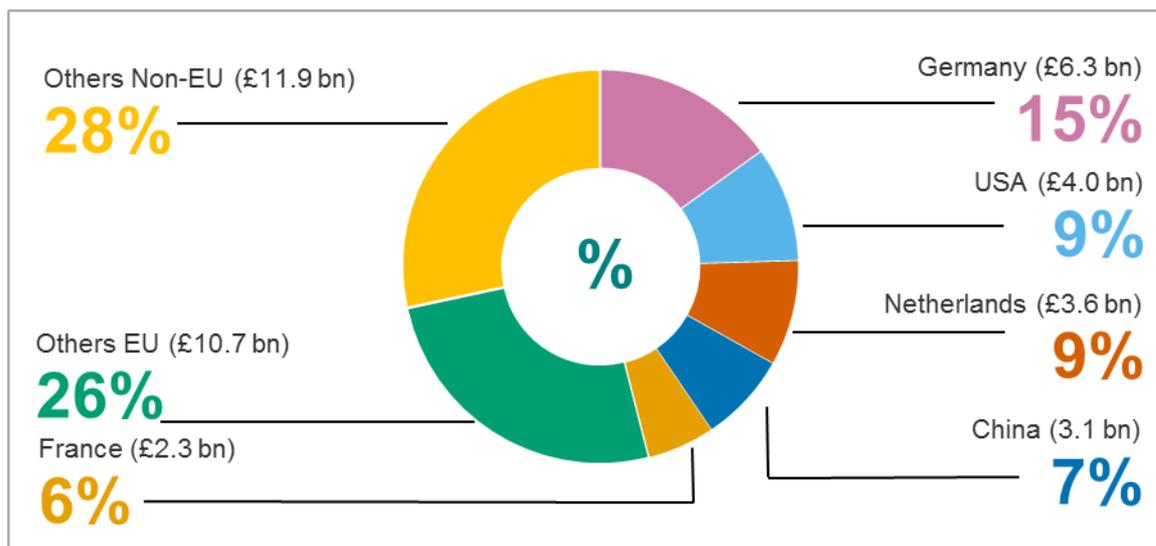
Imports from the USA up 13% on last month

- The Netherlands experienced the second largest value increase compared with June 2017, up £310 million (9.3 per cent).
- Canada (11th place) experienced the third largest value increase compared with last month, up £394 million (65 per cent).
- Imports from Belgium experienced the largest value decrease compared with last month, down £226 million (10 per cent).
- Hong Kong (19th place) experienced the largest value decrease compared with June 2017, down £335 million (37 per cent).
- France experienced the second largest value decrease compared with June 2017, down £294 million (11 per cent).
- Switzerland (20th place) experienced the third largest value decrease compared with June 2017, down £264 million (32 per cent).

Imports from Hong Kong down 37% June 2017

Imports from France down 11% on June 2017

Figure 6: UK imports of goods from top 5 countries, June 2018



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics
 Note: 2018 data is provisional

- Germany accounted for 15 per cent of the total value of imports to the UK, an increase from 14 per cent in June 2017.
- The USA had the second largest proportion of the total value of trade, accounting for 9.5 per cent, an increase from 8.7 per cent in June 2017.
- The top five partner countries accounted for 46 per cent of total UK import value this month, a slight increase on the 45 per cent in June 2017.

Germany accounted for 15% of total UK imports

Commodity Analysis

Table 4: UK imports of goods by top 5 commodities, June 2018

Commodity Description	June 2018 Total (£ millions)	Change from May 2018 (%)	Change from June 2017 (%)	Rank May 2018	Rank June 2017
Mechanical appliances	5,492	10.2	5.8	1	1
Motor vehicles	4,857	-0.5	-6.3	2	2
Mineral fuels	3,874	-3.4	40.1	3	5
Electronic equipment	3,778	3.1	2.1	4	3
Precious metals	2,401	44.9	-25.1	6	4
Others	21,561	4.3	-1.0	-	-
Total Imports	41,964	5.3	0.3	-	-

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics
Note: 2018 data is provisional

- The ordering of the top five commodity groups for June 2018 has changed compared with last month, and June 2017. Most notably, when compared with last month, Mineral fuels rose to third place from fifth.
- Mechanical appliances was the top import commodity by value, accounting for a 13 per cent share of the total imports this month. It saw the third largest increase on last month, and the second largest value increase on June 2017, up £510 million (10 per cent) and £301 million (5.8 per cent) respectively.
- Imports of Precious metals experienced the largest value increase on last month, up £744 million (45 per cent). However, it also experienced the largest value decrease on June 2017, down £803 million (25 per cent).
- Imports of Aircraft (9th place) experienced the second largest value increase on last month, up £586m (more than double).
- Imports of Mineral fuels experienced the largest value decrease on last month, down £137 million (3.4 per cent). However, it experienced the largest increase on June 2017, up £1,109 million (40 per cent).
- Motor vehicles experienced the second largest value decrease on June 2017, down £327 million (6.3 per cent).
- The top five import commodities accounted for 49 per cent of total UK trade in goods imports this month, this was a slight increase on June 2017.

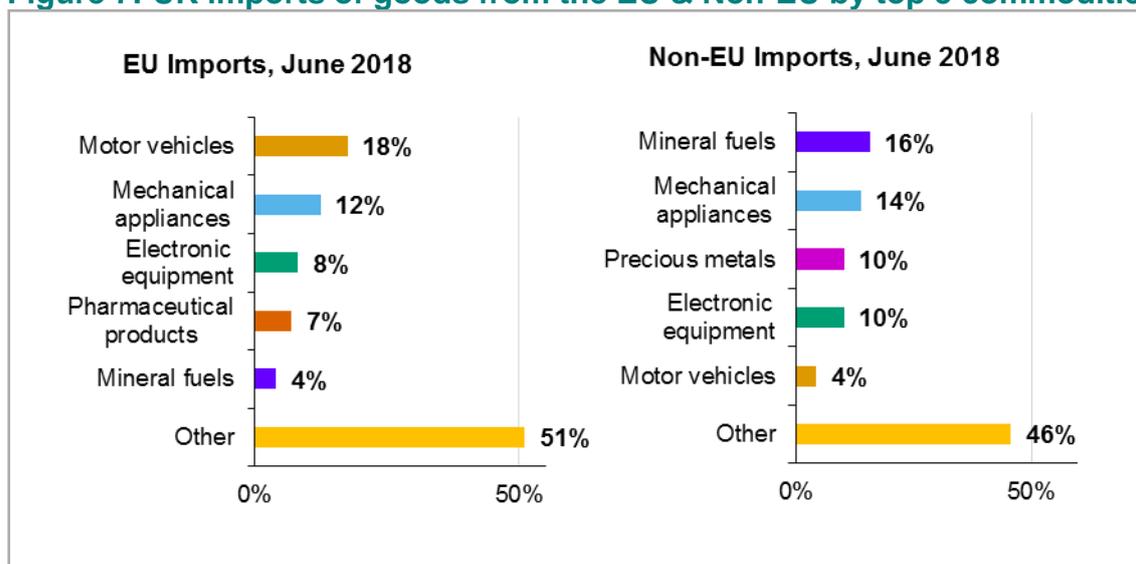
Imports of Mechanical appliances up 10% on last month

Imports of Precious metals up 45% on last month

Imports of Mineral fuels up 40% on June 2017

Combined Commodity and Country Analysis

Figure 7: UK imports of goods from the EU & Non-EU by top 5 commodities



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics
 Note: 2018 data is provisional

- Motor vehicles, Mechanical appliances, Electronic equipment, and Mineral fuels were in the top five import commodities for both EU and non-EU countries.
- The rise in imports of Mechanical appliances on last month was led by Germany, up £227 million (29 per cent). The rise on June 2017 was also led by Germany, up £169 million (20 per cent).
- The rise in imports of Mineral fuels when compared with last month was led by Canada, up £150 million (from £0.3 million). However, the rise in imports of this commodity compared with June 2017 was led by the USA, up £202 million (97 per cent).
- The rise in imports of Precious metals was led by Canada when compared to last month, up £258 million (84 per cent). However, the increase on June 2017 was led by South Africa, up £171 million (64 per cent).
- The rise in imports of Pharmaceutical products when compared with last month was led by the Netherlands, up £107 million (36 per cent). However, the fall on June 2017 was led by Switzerland, down £284 million (75 per cent).
- The decrease in imports from Germany was led by Motor vehicles when compared with last month, down £160 million (8.0 per cent). The decrease on June 2017 was also led by Motor vehicles, down £61 million (3.2 per cent).
- The fall of imports from Hong Kong on June 2017 was led by Precious metals, down £423 million (96 per cent).
- The decrease in imports from France on June 2017 was led by Precious metals, down £180 million (65 per cent).

Imports of Mineral fuels from the USA up 97% on June 2017

Imports of Precious metals from Canada up 84% on last month

Imports of Pharmaceutical products from the Netherlands up 36% on last month

Annex I – Metadata

You can access the 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](#).
- 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](#).
- You can 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](#)'.

Annex II – Methodological Notes

1. HM Revenue & Customs released these latest statistics on Overseas Trade with countries on 10 August 2018 under arrangements set out in the [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#). The first release is published on HMRC's trade data website [www.uktradeinfo.com](#).
2. This release includes the first provisional estimates of trade-in-goods between the UK and both countries of the EU and those outside the EU for June 2018. At the same time revisions for all previously published non-EU and EU data for 2017 and 2018 are also being released in line with the [HM Revenue & Customs Policy on Revisions](#).
3. The **EU figures** provided in this publication of the June 2018 Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics are collected from the Intrastat survey. They will include:
 - a. Estimates for businesses who have yet to submit detailed data on the trade they had with other EU Member States this month.
 - b. Estimates for businesses who do not have to submit detailed data on the trade they have with other EU Member States.
 - c. 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.

4. The **Non-EU figures** provided in this publication of the June 2018 Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics are presented by customs declarations and collected by the CHIEF (Customs Handling of Import and Export Freight) system.
5. Detailed trade information is presented according to the [Harmonised System \(HS\)](#) nomenclature.
6. 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 two 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](#).

7. 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'.
8. HMRC publishes [additional information](#) to help support users of non-EU data. Information to help support users of the EU Overseas Trade Statistics can be found [here](#). This includes links to our policies on revision and suppression of data, descriptions of the methodology used to compile the OTS and information on the quality of the data published.
9. 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](#).
10. The OTS has been reviewed as part of an assessment made of Overseas Trade in Goods Statistics by the [UK Statistics Authority](#). The report of that assessment can be found at <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/assessment-report-93---uk-trade-in-goods.pdf>.
11. 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.

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