

Statistical bulletin

# UK trade: April 2023

Total value of UK exports and imports of goods and services in current prices, chained volume measures and implied deflators.

Contact:  
Hannah Donnarumma  
trade@ons.gov.uk  
+44 1329 447648

Release date:  
14 June 2023

Next release:  
13 July 2023

## Table of contents

1. [Main points](#)
2. [Data collection changes affecting UK trade statistics](#)
3. [Monthly trade in goods](#)
4. [Monthly commodity analysis](#)
5. [Monthly trade in services](#)
6. [Three-monthly trade in goods and services](#)
7. [Three-monthly total trade balances](#)
8. [Explore UK trade in goods country-by-commodity data for 2022](#)
9. [Revisions](#)
10. [UK trade data](#)
11. [Glossary](#)
12. [Measuring the data](#)
13. [Strengths and limitations](#)
14. [Related links](#)
15. [Cite this statistical bulletin](#)

# 1 . Main points

- The value of goods imports decreased by £0.7 billion (1.4%) in April 2023; after removing the effect of inflation, imports of goods fell by 0.4%.
- The value of goods exports increased by £1.0 billion (3.4%) in April 2023; after removing the effect of inflation, exports of goods rose by a similar amount.
- Both imports and exports of goods displayed an increase in trade with non-EU countries, while trade with EU countries fell in April 2023.
- Despite a reduction in the gap in April 2023, imports from EU countries have been consistently greater than from non-EU countries since late 2022.
- The total trade in goods and services deficit narrowed by £12.6 billion to £12.3 billion in the three months to April 2023 compared with the three months to January 2023, driven by a larger fall in imports than exports.
- The trade in goods deficit narrowed by £10.7 billion to £52.5 billion in the three months to April 2023, while the trade in services surplus widened by £1.9 billion to £40.3 billion.

Please note that all trade figures exclude non-monetary gold and other precious metals unless otherwise stated. This is because movements in non-monetary gold, an important component of precious metals, can be large and highly volatile, distorting underlying trends in goods exports and imports.

# 2 . Data collection changes affecting UK trade statistics

## EU imports and exports

[HM Revenue and Customs \(HMRC\) implemented a data collection change](#) affecting data on goods exports from Great Britain (GB) to the EU in January 2021, and data on goods imports from the EU to GB in January 2022. We have [applied adjustments to our estimates of goods imports from the EU for 2021](#) to reflect this data collection change, which brought imports and exports statistics onto a like-for-like basis in 2021.

The full time series for goods imports from and exports to the EU contains a discontinuity from January 2021 resulting from the move from Intrastat to customs declarations, as detailed in our [Impact of trade in goods data collection changes on UK trade statistics: adjustments to 2021 EU imports estimates article](#). We are continuing to work with HMRC to consider possible options to account for this discontinuity.

Separately, Staged Customs Controls (SCC) have affected data on imports of non-controlled goods from the EU to Great Britain (GB) in the first six months of 2022.

## Staged customs controls

In 2021, the use of Staged Customs Controls (SCC) allowed customs declarations to be reported up to 175 days after the date of import for imports of non-controlled goods from the EU to GB. The [UK government introduced full customs controls in January 2022](#), while July 2022 marked the first full month of data where delayed customs declarations submitted under SCC could not be included. Temporary arrangements still apply for imports of goods from Ireland to GB.

We published an [Impact of trade in goods data collection changes on UK trade statistics: update on Staged Customs Controls article](#) on 17 February 2023. The article summarised the latest analysis on the potential impact of SCC in the first six months of 2022 by comparing Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimates of UK goods imports from the EU with Eurostat estimates of EU goods exports to the UK.

We are continuing to work with HMRC to investigate the impact of SCC and consider any adjustments that may be required. We will provide a [further update on our investigations into the impact of SCC on goods imports from the EU](#) on 3 July 2023.

### 3 . Monthly trade in goods

Total imports of goods in value terms decreased by £0.7 billion (1.4%) in April 2023. Imports from EU countries fell by £1.0 billion while imports from non-EU countries grew by £0.3 billion, as shown in Table 1 and Figure 1.

Total exports of goods increased by £1.0 billion (3.4%) in April 2023, because of a £1.1 billion rise in exports to non-EU countries, while exports to the EU fell by £0.1 billion.

Imports from the EU were £2.8 billion higher than from non-EU countries, while exports to the EU were £1.2 billion lower than exports to non-EU countries, in April 2023.

Table 1: Imports from and exports to non-EU countries increased in April 2023  
Monthly UK trade in goods, excluding precious metals, current prices, seasonally adjusted, EU and non-EU

		Exports	Imports	Balance
<b>Total trade in goods: April 2023 vs March 2023</b>	<b>Value (£bn)</b>	31.4	47.6	-16.2
	<b>Change (£bn)</b>	1.0	-0.7	1.7
	<b>% Change</b>	3.4	-1.4	
<b>EU: April 2023 vs March 2023</b>	<b>Value (£bn)</b>	15.1	25.2	-10.0
	<b>Change (£bn)</b>	-0.1	-1.0	0.9
	<b>% Change</b>	-0.5	-3.6	
<b>Non-EU: April 2023 vs March 2023</b>	<b>Value (£bn)</b>	16.3	22.4	-6.1
	<b>Change (£bn)</b>	1.1	0.3	0.8
	<b>% Change</b>	7.3	1.3	

Source: UK trade statistics from the Office for National Statistics

**Figure 1: Despite a fall in imports from the EU in April 2023, the UK has imported more by value from the EU than from non-EU countries in recent months**

EU and non-EU goods imports and exports, excluding precious metals, current prices, seasonally adjusted, January 2020 to April 2023

#### Notes:

1. HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) data collection changes following EU exit have affected statistics on UK trade in goods with the EU. Our [Impact of trade in goods data collection changes on UK trade statistics articles](#) provide more detail.

#### Download the data

.xlsx

After removing the effect of inflation by calculating "Chained volume measures" (explained in [Section 11, Glossary](#)), total goods imports decreased by £0.1 billion (0.4%) in April 2023, as seen in Figure 2. This was because imports from EU countries fell by £0.6 billion (2.6%), whereas imports from non-EU countries grew by £0.4 billion (2.5%).

Total goods exports rose by £0.9 billion (3.5%) in April 2023, after the effect of inflation has been removed. Exports to non-EU countries increased by £0.9 billion (6.9%) and exports to the EU remained stable.

## **Figure 2: In inflation-adjusted terms non-EU imports rose in April 2023, but have decreased steadily over recent months**

Imports and exports of goods, excluding precious metals, current prices and chained volume measures, seasonally adjusted, EU and non-EU, January 2020 to April 2023

Notes:

1. HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) data collection changes following EU exit have affected statistics on UK trade in goods with the EU. Our [Impact of trade in goods data collection changes on UK trade statistics articles](#) provide more detail.

Download the data

.xlsx

## **4 . Monthly commodity analysis**

### **Goods imports**

The £1.0 billion fall in imports from the EU in April 2023 was because of a £0.6 billion fall in chemical imports, shown in Figure 3. Imports of miscellaneous manufactures decreased by £0.2 billion over the same period. All other commodities decreased by less than £0.1 billion or remained stable.

The fall in imports of chemicals was because of decreased organic chemicals imports from Ireland and medicinal and pharmaceutical products from Belgium. The fall in imports of miscellaneous manufactures was because of reduced other manufactures and scientific instruments from the Netherlands.

Imports from non-EU countries increased by £0.3 billion (1.3%) in April 2023. Imports of machinery and transport equipment rose by £0.1 billion, primarily imports of aircraft from the United States. Additionally, imports of material manufactures increased by £0.1 billion. This was driven by an increase in non-ferrous metals from Switzerland. Fuel imports also rose by £0.1 billion, with a rise in refined oil from India and the United States.

### **Figure 3: Imports of goods from EU countries decreased in April 2023, led by falls in chemicals and miscellaneous manufactures**

EU and non-EU goods imports by commodity, current prices, seasonally adjusted, April 2021 to April 2023

Notes:

1. HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) data collection changes following EU exit have affected statistics on UK trade in goods with the EU. Our [Impact of trade in goods data collection changes on UK trade statistics articles](#) provide more detail.

## Download the data

.xlsx

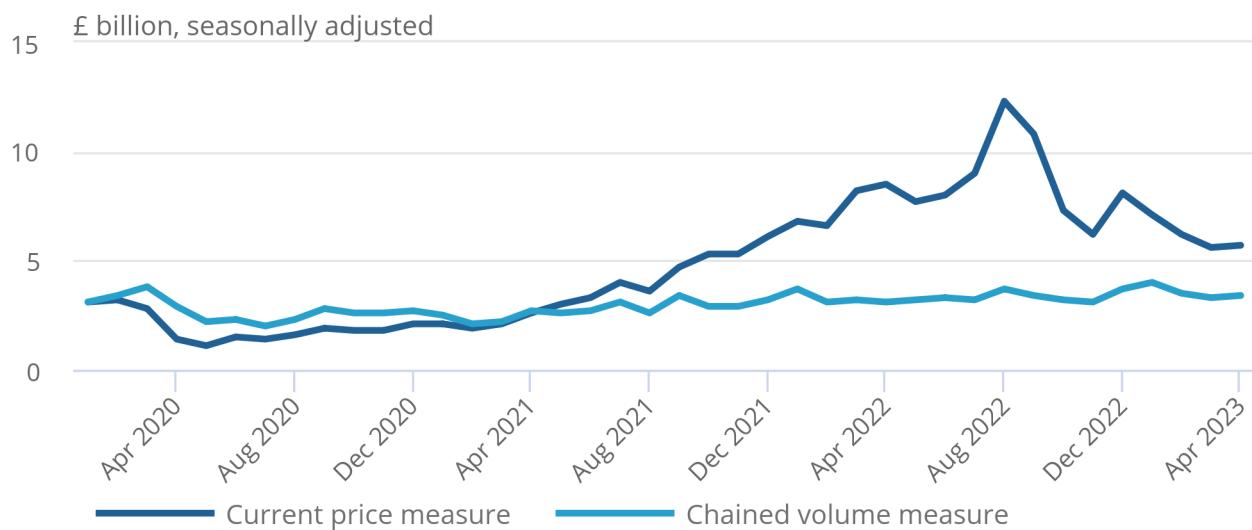
Volatile fuel prices have influenced trends in the value of fuel imports since autumn 2021. The total value of fuel imported from non-EU countries increased in April 2023 as gas prices rose for the first time since December 2022, as shown in our [Trade in goods: fuels other than oil data time series](#). When the effect of inflation is removed, fuel imports from non-EU countries increased very slightly in April 2023, as shown in Figure 4.

**Figure 4: The value of non-EU fuel imports slightly increased in April 2023, caused by rising gas prices**

Non-EU fuel imports, current prices and chained volume measures, seasonally adjusted, January 2020 to April 2023

**Figure 4: The value of non-EU fuel imports slightly increased in April 2023, caused by rising gas prices**

Non-EU fuel imports, current prices and chained volume measures, seasonally adjusted, January 2020 to April 2023



Source: UK trade statistics from the Office for National Statistics

## Goods exports

Exports to the EU fell by £0.1 billion (0.5%) in April 2023. Exports of miscellaneous manufactures fell by £0.3 billion, as shown in Figure 5, while food and live animals dropped by £0.1 billion. This was partially offset by a £0.2 billion rise in fuels and rises of £0.1 billion in machinery and transport equipment and chemicals. The main contribution to the fall in miscellaneous manufactures came from reduced exports of other manufactures and works of art to the Netherlands, while rises in crude oil to Germany, and gas and refined oil to the Netherlands led the increased exports of fuels.

The main contribution to the £1.1 billion (7.3%) rise in exports to non-EU countries was a £0.7 billion increase in machinery and transport equipment, led by exports of mechanical machinery to New Zealand and cars to China. There was also a £0.3 billion rise in chemical exports and a £0.2 billion rise in material manufactures, because of increased exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products to the United States and non-ferrous metals to Canada and the United States.

## **Figure 5: Exports of goods to non-EU countries increased in April 2023, with growth across multiple commodities**

**EU and non-EU goods exports by commodity, current prices, seasonally adjusted, April 2021 to April 2023**

**Notes:**

1. HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) data collection changes following EU exit have affected statistics on UK trade in goods with the EU. Our [Impact of trade in goods data collection changes on UK trade statistics articles](#) provide more detail.

**Download the data**

[.xlsx](#)

## **5 . Monthly trade in services**

Early estimates suggest imports of services increased by around £0.2 billion (1.0%) in April 2023, while exports increased by around £0.2 billion (0.6%), as shown in Figure 6. Monthly figures for trade in services for April 2023 are forecast from Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2023 data, using additional data sources. View our [UK Trade Quality and Methodology Information \(QMI\) report](#) for more detail on how our trade in services statistics are compiled.

Although price rises have affected trade in services in recent months, in April 2023 there was little difference between trade in services trends in value and inflation-adjusted terms. After removing the effect of inflation, imports of services increased by £0.2 billion (1.0%), and exports of services increased £0.2 billion (0.6%) in April 2023.

[S&P Global's Purchasing Managers' Index for April](#) reported an increase in service sector output, but that providers were unable to fully meet increased demand, partially because of staff shortages. Within the services sector, an increase in financial series activity was reported, as well as increased spending on consumer services, particularly for hotels and restaurants. However, demand for business services and transportation weakened.

## **Figure 6: Imports and exports of services are estimated to have increased slightly in both value and inflation-adjusted terms in April 2023**

**Imports and exports of services, current prices and chained volume measures, seasonally adjusted, January 2020 to April 2023**

**Download the data**

[.xlsx](#)

In value terms, trade in services is at higher levels than before the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Imports of services have increased by £3.8 billion (21.4%) compared with February 2020, while exports of services have risen by £5.9 billion (20.3%). However, after the effect of inflation has been removed, trade in services remains below pre-coronavirus levels. Imports of services remain £0.7 billion (3.8%) below February 2020 while exports are £0.1 billion (0.3%) lower.

## 6 . Three-monthly trade in goods and services

Total imports of goods decreased by £14.1 billion (8.8%) in the three months to April 2023, compared with the three months to January 2023, shown in Table 2. Goods imports fell from both EU and non-EU countries over this period. Exports of goods over the same period decreased by £3.3 billion (3.4%), with exports to both EU and non-EU countries falling.

Imports of services decreased by an estimated £2.2 billion (3.3%) in the three months to April 2023 compared with the three months to January 2022, while exports of services fell by £0.3 billion (0.3%).

Table 2: Total imports of goods decreased substantially in the three months to April 2023  
Three-monthly UK trade, excluding precious metals, current prices, seasonally adjusted, EU and non-EU

		Exports	Imports	Balance
<b>Total trade:</b> <b>three months</b> <b>to April 2023 vs</b> <b>three months to</b> <b>January 2023</b>	<b>Value (£bn)</b>	197.9	210.2	-12.3
	<b>Change (£bn)</b>	-3.6	-16.2	12.6
	<b>% Change</b>	-1.8	-7.2	
<b>Total trade in goods:</b> <b>three months</b> <b>to April 2023 vs</b> <b>three months to</b> <b>January 2023</b>	<b>Value (£bn)</b>	93.0	145.5	-52.5
	<b>Change (£bn)</b>	-3.3	-14.1	10.7
	<b>% Change</b>	-3.4	-8.8	
<b>Trade in goods, EU:</b> <b>three months to</b> <b>April 2023 vs</b> <b>three months to</b> <b>January 2023</b>	<b>Value (£bn)</b>	45.5	77.4	-31.9
	<b>Change (£bn)</b>	-2.8	-4.1	1.3
	<b>% Change</b>	-5.9	-5.1	
<b>Trade in goods, non-</b> <b>EU:</b> <b>three months</b> <b>to April 2023 vs</b> <b>three months to</b> <b>January 2023</b>	<b>Value (£bn)</b>	47.4	68.1	-20.7
	<b>Change (£bn)</b>	-0.5	-9.9	9.5
	<b>% Change</b>	-1.0	-12.7	
<b>Total trade in services:</b> <b>three months</b> <b>to April 2023 vs</b> <b>three months to</b> <b>January 2023</b>	<b>Value (£bn)</b>	105.0	64.7	40.3
	<b>Change (£bn)</b>	-0.3	-2.2	1.9
	<b>% Change</b>	-0.3	-3.3	

Source: UK trade statistics from the Office for National Statistics

## 7 . Three-monthly total trade balances

The total goods and services deficit, excluding precious metals, narrowed by £12.6 billion to £12.3 billion in the three months to April 2023, as seen in Figure 7. Imports fell by £16.2 billion, whereas exports fell by a lesser £3.6 billion. When removing the effect of inflation, the total trade deficit, excluding precious metals, narrowed by £10.1 billion to £6.3 billion.

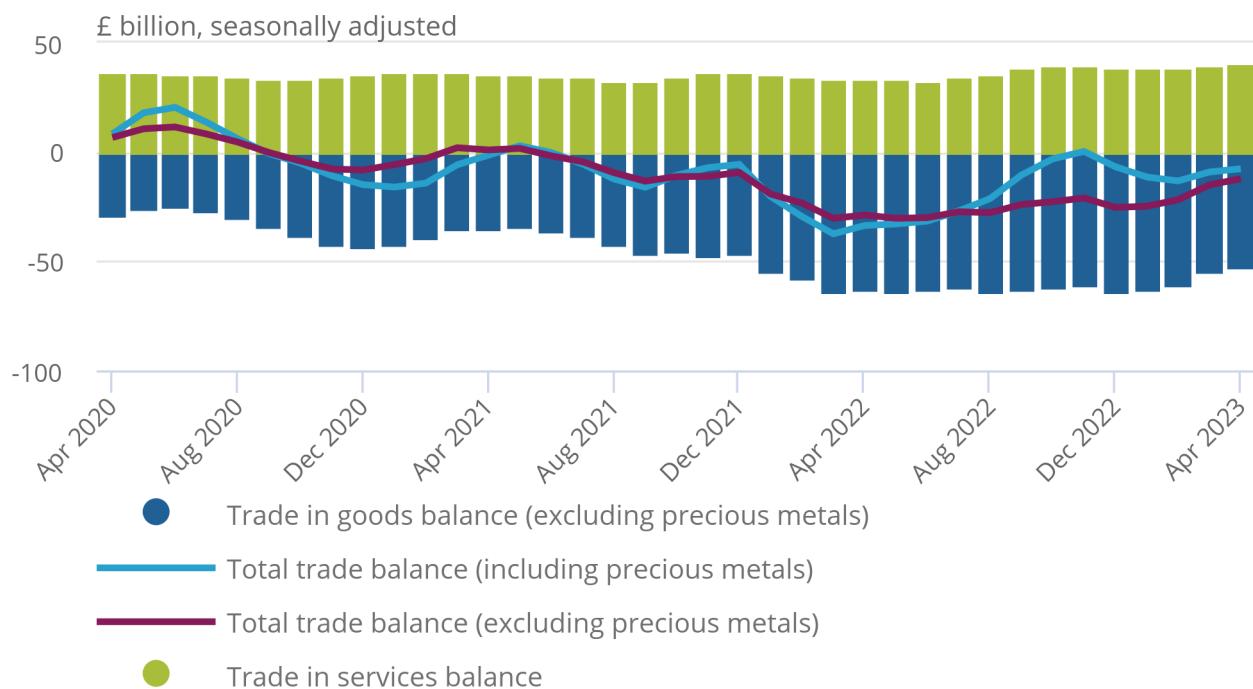
The trade in goods deficit in value terms, excluding precious metals, narrowed by £10.7 billion to £52.5 billion in the three months to April 2023. The trade in services surplus widened by £1.9 billion to £40.3 billion.

**Figure 7: The total goods and services deficit, excluding precious metals, narrowed in the three months to April 2023 as imports fell by more than exports**

UK trade balances, current prices, seasonally adjusted, three-month periods, April 2020 to April 2023

Figure 7: The total goods and services deficit, excluding precious metals, narrowed in the three months to April 2023 as imports fell by more than exports

UK trade balances, current prices, seasonally adjusted, three-month periods, April 2020 to April 2023



Source: UK trade statistics from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) data collection changes following EU exit have affected statistics on UK trade in goods with the EU. Our [Impact of trade in goods data collection changes on UK trade statistics articles](#) provide more detail.
2. Three-monthly data provide more stable estimates of trade balances, however this may mask trends in monthly data.

## 8 . Explore UK trade in goods country-by-commodity data for 2022

Explore the 2022 trade in goods data using our interactive tools. Our data break down UK trade in goods with 234 countries by 125 commodities.

Use our map to get a better understanding of what goods the UK traded with a country. Select a country by hovering over it (desktop only) or use the drop-down menu.

**Download the data**

[.xlsx](#)

**Notes:**

1. For more information about our methods and how we compile these statistics, see our [Trade in goods, country-by-commodity experimental data: 2011 to 2016 article](#). Users should note that the data published alongside this release are official statistics and no longer experimental.
2. These data are our best estimate of these bilateral UK trade flows. Users should note that alternative estimates are available, in some cases, through the statistical agencies for bilateral countries or through central databases, such as [UN Comtrade](#).
3. This interactive map denotes country boundaries in accordance with statistical classifications set out in Appendix 4 of the [Balance of Payments \(BoP\) Vademecum \(PDF, 2.9MB\)](#) and do not represent the UK policy on disputed territories.

You can also explore the 2022 trade in goods data by commodity, such as car exports to the EU, and UK tea or coffee imports.

Select a commodity from the drop-down menu or select the levels with your digit or cursor to explore the data.

**Download the data**

[.xlsx](#)

**Download the data**

[.xlsx](#)

**Notes:**

1. For more information about our methods and how we compile these statistics, see our [Trade in goods, country-by-commodity experimental data: 2011 to 2016 article](#). Users should note that the data published alongside this release are no longer experimental.
2. These data are our best estimate of these bilateral UK trade flows. Users should note that alternative estimates are available, in some cases, via the statistical agencies for bilateral countries or through central databases, such as [UN Comtrade](#).
3. These interactive charts denote country boundaries in accordance with statistical classifications set out within Appendix 4 of the [Balance of Payments \(BoP\) Vademecum \(PDF, 2.9MB\)](#) and does not represent the UK policy on disputed territories.

## 9 . Revisions

In accordance with our [National Accounts Revisions Policy](#), the data in this release have not been revised and only include new data for April 2023.

## 10 . UK trade data

### [UK trade: goods and services publication tables](#)

Dataset | Released 14 June 2023

Monthly data on the UK's trade in goods and services, including trade inside and outside the EU.

### [UK trade time series](#)

Dataset MRET | Released 14 June 2023

Monthly value of UK exports and imports of goods and services by current price, chained volume measures (CVMs) and implied deflators (IDEFs).

### [UK trade in goods by classification of product by activity time series](#)

Dataset | Released 12 May 2023

Quarterly and annual time series of the value of UK imports and exports of goods grouped by product. Goods are attributed to the activity of which they are the principal products.

### [Customise my dataset: country by commodity](#)

Dataset | Released 14 June 2023

Customisable version of country by commodity data on the UK's trade in goods, including trade by all countries and selected commodities, exports and imports, non-seasonally adjusted.

### [Other related trade data](#)

Dataset web page | Released 14 June 2023

Other UK trade data related to this publication. These include trade in goods for all countries with the UK, monthly export and import country-by-commodity trade in goods data, and revisions triangles for monthly trade data.

## 11 . Glossary

### **Chained volume measures (CVMs)**

CVM estimates are a "real" measure in that they have had the effect of inflation removed to measure the change in volume between consecutive periods, fixing the prices of goods and services in one period (known as the base year, which is 2019 for trade).

### **Current price measures (CPs)**

These estimates measure the actual price paid for goods or services and are not adjusted for inflation. Unless otherwise stated, all current price data are provided in £ million and are seasonally adjusted.

### **Inflation**

Inflation is the change in the average price level of goods and services over a period of time.

### **Implied deflators (IDEFs)**

An IDEF shows the implied change in average prices for the respective components of the trade balance, for example, the IDEF for imports will show the average price movement for imports.

## Precious metals and non-monetary gold

Precious metals include precious metals, silver, platinum and palladium, and it forms part of the commodity group "unspecified goods". Non-monetary gold comprises the majority of this group and is the technical term for gold bullion not owned by central banks.

## Trade balance

The trade balance is the difference between exports and imports or exports minus imports. When the value of exports is greater than the value of imports, the trade balance is in surplus. When the value of imports is greater than the value of exports, the trade balance is in deficit. The balance is sometimes referred to as "net exports".

A full [Glossary of economic terms](#) is available.

## 12 . Measuring the data

The UK leaving the EU and the subsequent transition period, along with the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, supply chain disruption and global recession, have caused higher levels of volatility in trade statistics in recent years. The monthly analysis shows short-term trade movements, but it is important to note that monthly data can be erratic, and therefore movements should be treated with caution.

### Data sources

Data from HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) make up over 90% of trade in goods value and are the main source for this release. HMRC data collection changes following Brexit have affected statistics on UK trade in goods with the EU. Our [Impact of trade in goods data collection changes on UK trade statistics articles](#) provide more detail.

Data from the quarterly International Trade in Services (ITIS) Survey make up over 50% of trade in services data. View our [UK Trade Quality and Methodology Information \(QMI\)](#) for more detail.

Data from the International Passenger Survey (IPS) are the main source for travel services, historically making up around 8% of total imports. Following suspension of the survey in 2020, the survey has now largely resumed, with a very small number of ports yet to have resumed interviewing. We advise continued caution when using these data until the IPS is fully operational. View our [UK Trade QMI](#) for more detail.

Unless otherwise specified, data within this bulletin are in current prices and have not been adjusted to remove the effects of inflation. In line with international standards, our headline trade statistics contain the UK's exports and imports of non-monetary gold. View our [National Accounts article: A brief explanation of non-monetary gold in national accounts](#) for more information.

### Method

Trade is measured through both exports and imports of goods and services. Data are supplied by over 30 sources, including several administrative sources, with HMRC being the largest for trade in goods.

Office for National Statistics (ONS) UK trade figures are produced on a country of dispatch basis, which records imports as coming from the country dispatching the shipments. However, trade figures can also be produced on a country of origin basis, as is used by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ). Users should be aware of the different accounting methods used and the resulting differences across trade figures.

Monthly trade in services data are taken from quarterly trade in services data and split across the months within that quarter through estimation. In months where we have a full quarter's data, we revise previous estimates of monthly values within that quarter.

View more detailed information about the methods used to produce UK trade statistics in our [UK Trade methodology](#).

## 13 . Strengths and limitations

## National Statistics designation status

The [UK Statistics Authority suspended the National Statistics designation of UK trade \(PDF, 72.9KB\)](#) on 14 November 2014. We have now responded to all of the specific requirements of the [Office for Statistics Regulation's \(OSR\) reassessment of UK trade](#). As part of our engagement with the OSR team, we are sharing our continuous improvement and development plans to support UK trade statistics regaining [National Statistics status](#). We welcome feedback on our new trade statistics, developments, and future plans by email to [trade@ons.gov.uk](mailto:trade@ons.gov.uk).

## Trade asymmetries

Asymmetries can be caused by a range of conceptual and measurement variations between the estimation practices of different countries. Statistical agencies are likely to have different source data, estimation methods, and methodological, geographical, and definitional differences. More information on [UK trade asymmetries is published by HM Revenue and Customs \(HMRC\)](#). Analysis on trade in services asymmetries is published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), in our [Asymmetries in trade data articles](#).

More quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in our [UK Trade Quality and Methodology Information \(QMI\)](#)

## 14 . Related links

### [UK trade in goods, year in review: 2022](#)

Article | Released 17 February 2023

An analysis of UK trade in goods in 2022 in the context of rising price inflation and the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

### [Impact of trade in goods data collection changes on UK trade statistics: update on Staged Customs Controls](#)

Article | Released 17 February 2023

Analysis on recent trends to help understand possible impact of Staged Customs Controls on trade in goods data for imports from the EU in 2022.

### [Trading places: How we are producing consistent estimates of trade figures following the UK's EU exit](#)

Blog post | Released 10 February 2023

A blog summarising the changes to the way trade in goods is recorded following the UK's exit from the EU, and how the ONS is responding to their impact.

### [Focus on UK trade](#)

Article series | Latest release 26 January 2023

A series of articles taking a closer look at emerging themes in UK trade statistics.

### [The impact of sanctions on UK trade with Russia: November 2022](#)

Article | Released 26 January 2023

An analysis of the impact of economic sanctions of UK trade in goods with Russia.

### [Different ways of measuring trade: Where do our imports come from?](#)

Blog post | Released 26 January 2023

A blog outlining the differences between country of origin and country of dispatch for import statistics.

### [Understanding the latest changes to UK trade figures with the EU](#)

Blog post | Released 11 March 2022

A blog explaining the changes to the way trade in goods data are collected by HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC).

## 15 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 14 June 2023, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [UK trade: April 2023](#)

- CP1** UK trade excluding precious metals at current market prices, Balance of Payments basis, seasonally adjusted
- CP2** UK trade in good and services at current market prices, Balance of Payments basis, seasonally adjusted
- CP3** UK trade in goods commodities at current market prices - whole world, Balance of Payments basis, seasonally adjusted
- CP4** UK trade in goods commodities at current market prices - EU, Balance of Payments basis, seasonally adjusted
- CP5** UK trade in goods commodities at current market prices - non-EU, Balance of Payments basis, seasonally adjusted
- CVM1** UK trade excluding precious metals at chained volume measures, Balance of Payments basis, seasonally adjusted
- CVM2** UK trade in good and services at chained volume measures, Balance of Payments basis, seasonally adjusted
- CVM3** UK trade in goods commodities at chained volume measures - whole world, Balance of Payments basis, seasonally adjusted
- CVM4** UK trade in goods commodities at chained volume measures - EU, Balance of Payments basis, seasonally adjusted
- CVM5** UK trade in goods commodities at chained volume measures - non-EU, Balance of Payments basis, seasonally adjusted
- CP6** UK trade in goods precious metals at current market prices, Balance of Payments basis, seasonally adjusted
- CP7** Summary of revisions at current prices, Balance of Payments basis, seasonally adjusted
- CVM7** Summary of revisions at chained volume measures, Balance of Payments basis, seasonally adjusted









































# Office for National Statistics

Media contact:

Tel        Media Relations Office 0845 6041858  
            Emergency on-call 07867 906553

Email      [press.office@ons.gov.uk](mailto:press.office@ons.gov.uk)

Statistical contact:

Tel        [Hannah Donnarumma: +44 \(0\)1329 447648](tel:+441329447648)

Email      [trade@ons.gov.uk](mailto:trade@ons.gov.uk)

Contact us:

Tel        0845 601 3034

Email      [info@ons.gov.uk](mailto:info@ons.gov.uk)

Website    [www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk)

Twitter    [www.twitter.com/ONS](http://www.twitter.com/ONS)