## Foreign trade turnover of goods in total and by countries in January – February 2019

Index of exports amounted to PLN 108.6

Foreign trade turnover[[1]](#footnote-1) in January – February this year according to exports at current prices amounted to PLN 158.4 bn, while imports amounted to PLN 167.8 bn. The negative balance reached the level of PLN 9.4 bn, while the same period last year was positive and amounted to PLN 4.3 bn. In comparison to the corresponding period of the 2018, exports increased by 8.6%, and imports by 11.7%.

111.7



Index of imports in PLN – previous year = 100

# **Foreign trade turnover expressed in US dollars and in EUR**

Exports expressed in USD amounted to 42.0 bn USD while imports amounted to USD 44.5 bn (a decrease in exports of 0.3% and an increase in imports of 2.6%). The negative balance reached the level of USD 2.5 bn, while the same period last year amounted USD 1.2 bn.

Exports expressed in EUR amounted to 37.0 bn while imports amounted to EUR 39.1 bn (an increase in exports of 6.0% and in imports of 9.0%). The negative balance reached the level of EUR 2.1 bn and EUR 1.0 bn in the same period in 2018.

Chart 1. Turnover in the last three months in PLN billion

# Foreign trade turnover of goods in total and by groups of countries

The high share of developed countries in trade in goods is affected by high turnover with the EU

Poland has the largest share in total exports with developed countries – 87.8% (of which EU 81.1%), and imports – 64.0% (of which EU 55.4%), as against 88.0% (of which EU 81.8%) and 66.0% (of which EU 59.3%) in the corresponding period of the previous year. However, the smallest share was observed in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, which in total exports amounted to 5.4%, and in imports – 8.3%, as against 5.2% and 8.7% in January – February 2018.

The negative balances were recorded with developing countries – minus PLN 35.7 bn (minus USD 9.5 bn, minus EUR 8.3 bn) and with countries Central and Eastern Europe – minus PLN 5.4 bn (minus USD 1.4 bn, minus EUR 1.2 bn). The positive balances were obtained in turnover with developed countries PLN 31.7 bn (USD 8.4 bn, EUR 7.4 bn), of which EU countries a balance of PLN 35.5 bn (USD 9.4 bn, EUR 8.3 bn).

**Table 1. Foreign trade turnover of goods in total and by groups of countries**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SPECIFICATION | I – II 2019 | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 |
| bn  PLN | bn  USD | bn  EUR | I – II 2018 = 100 | | | I – II | |
| PLN | USD | EUR | structure in % | |
| **Exports** | **158.4** | **42.0** | **37.0** | **108.6** | **99.7** | **106.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Developed countries | 139.1 | 36.9 | 32.5 | 108.3 | 99.5 | 105.7 | 88.0 | 87.8 |
| of which EU | 128.4 | 34.1 | 30.0 | 107.6 | 98.8 | 105.0 | 81.8 | 81.1 |
| of which euro-zone | 91.8 | 24.4 | 21.4 | 107.5 | 98.7 | 104.8 | 58.6 | 58.0 |
| Developing countries | 10.8 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 109.0 | 100.0 | 106.3 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| Count. of Cent. and East. Europe | 8.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 112.8 | 103.4 | 110.0 | 5.2 | 5.4 |
| **Imports** (country of origin)[[2]](#footnote-2) | **167.8** | **44.5** | **39.1** | **111.7** | **102.6** | **109.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Developed countries | 107.4 | 28.5 | 25.1 | 108.4 | 99.5 | 105.7 | 66.0 | 64.0 |
| of which EU | 92.9 | 24.7 | 21.7 | 104.3 | 95.8 | 101.8 | 59.3 | 55.4 |
| of which euro-zone | 73.1 | 19.4 | 17.1 | 103.3 | 94.8 | 100.8 | 47.1 | 43.6 |
| Developing countries | 46.5 | 12.3 | 10.8 | 122.3 | 112.4 | 119.3 | 25.3 | 27.7 |
| Count. of Cent. and East. Europe | 13.9 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 106.4 | 97.7 | 103.8 | 8.7 | 8.3 |
| **Balance** | **-9.4** | **-2.5** | **-2.1** | **X** | **X** | **X** | **X** | **X** |
| Developed countries | 31.7 | 8.4 | 7.4 | X | X | X | X | X |
| of which EU | 35.5 | 9.4 | 8.3 | X | X | X | X | X |
| of which euro-zone | 18.7 | 5.0 | 4.3 | X | X | X | X | X |
| Developing countries | -35.7 | -9.5 | -8.3 | X | X | X | X | X |
| Count. of Cent. and East. Europe | -5.4 | -1.4 | -1.2 | X | X | X | X | X |

# Foreign trade turnover by major countries

In January – February this year among all countries to the main trade partners of Poland there was an increase in exports and imports – from United States, China, Germany, Spain, and Netherlands.

The turnover with the top ten of Polish trade partners in exports in January – February 2019 accounted for 67.4% (67.3% in the same period last year), while total imports – 63.1% (against 65.3% in January – February 2018) .

The share of Germany in exports decreased in comparison with the corresponding period of last year by 0.4 pp and amounted to 27.9%, and imports has decreased by 1.1 pp and accounted for 21.5%. The positive balance amounted to PLN 8.2 bn (USD 2.2 bn, EUR 1.9 bn) against PLN 7.4 bn (USD 2.1 bn, EUR 1.8 bn) in the same period of 2018.

**Table 2. Foreign trade turnover by major countries**

The share of Russia in imports decreased by 0.8 pp compared to the same period of 2018 and it was 6.2%

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SPECIFICATION | I – II 2019 | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 |
| bn  PLN | bn  USD | bn  EUR | I – II 2018 = 100 | | | I – II | |
| PLN | USD | EUR | structure in % | |
| **EXPORTS** | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Germany | 44.2 | 11.7 | 10.3 | 106.9 | 98.2 | 104.3 | 28.3 | 27.9 |
| 2. United Kingdom | 10.4 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 111.7 | 102.5 | 108.9 | 6.4 | 6.6 |
| 3. Czech Republic | 9.7 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 101.5 | 93.3 | 99.0 | 6.5 | 6.1 |
| 4. France | 9.5 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 110.9 | 101.8 | 108.2 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| 5. Netherlands | 7.6 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 113.6 | 104.3 | 110.8 | 4.6 | 4.8 |
| 6. Italy | 7.1 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 106.3 | 97.5 | 103.7 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| 7. Sweden | 4.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 109.9 | 100.9 | 107.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| 8. United States | 4.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 119.9 | 110.0 | 117.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| 9. Hungary | 4.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 114.5 | 105.1 | 111.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| 10. Russia | 4.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 113.0 | 103.6 | 110.2 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| **IMPORTS (country of origin)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Germany | 36.0 | 9.6 | 8.4 | 106.4 | 97.7 | 103.8 | 22.6 | 21.5 |
| 2. China | 22.4 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 124.9 | 114.8 | 121.9 | 12.0 | 13.4 |
| 3. Russia | 10.5 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 99.5 | 91.4 | 97.1 | 7.0 | 6.2 |
| 4. Italy | 7.3 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 99.8 | 91.5 | 97.3 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| 5. France | 5.8 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 99.7 | 91.4 | 97.2 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| 6. Netherlands | 5.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 100.2 | 91.9 | 97.7 | 3.7 | 3.3 |
| 7. United States | 5.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 135.4 | 124.3 | 132.1 | 2.7 | 3.3 |
| 8. Czech Republic | 5.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 99.0 | 90.8 | 96.5 | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| 9. Spain | 3.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 106.0 | 97.3 | 103.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| 10. Belgium | 3.6 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 95.1 | 87.3 | 92.8 | 2.5 | 2.1 |

# Imports by country of consignment in total and by groups of counties

The highest turnover in imports by country of consignment Poland recorded with the developed countries - PLN 119.1 bn, of which the EU – PLN 108.9 bn, compared to PLN 112.0 bn, of which the EU - PLN 105.9 bn in the same period of 2018.

**Table 3. Imports by country of consignment in total and by groups of counties**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SPECIFICATION | I – II 2019 | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 |
| bn  PLN | bn  USD | bn  EUR | I – II 2018 = 100 | | | I – II | |
| PLN | USD | EUR | structure in % | |
| **Imports** (country of consignment)[[3]](#footnote-3) | **167.8** | **44.5** | **39.1** | **111.7** | **102.6** | **109.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Developed countries | 119.1 | 31.6 | 27.8 | 106.3 | 97.6 | 103.7 | 74.6 | 71.0 |
| of which EU | 108.9 | 28.9 | 25.4 | 102.8 | 94.4 | 100.3 | 70.6 | 64.9 |
| of which euro-zone | 87.9 | 23.3 | 20.5 | 103.1 | 94.6 | 100.5 | 56.8 | 52.4 |
| Developing countries | 33.0 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 138.1 | 126.8 | 134.7 | 15.9 | 19.7 |
| Countries of Cent. and East. Europe | 15.7 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 110.3 | 101.4 | 107.6 | 9.5 | 9.3 |
| **Balance** | **-9.4** | **-2.5** | **-2.1** | **X** | **X** | **X** | **X** | **X** |
| Developed countries | 20.0 | 5.3 | 4.7 | X | X | X | X | X |
| of which EU | 19.5 | 5.2 | 4.6 | X | X | X | X | X |
| of which euro-zone | 3.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 | X | X | X | X | X |
| Developing countries | -22.2 | -5.9 | -5.2 | X | X | X | X | X |
| Countries of Cent. and East. Europe | -7.2 | -1.9 | -1.6 | X | X | X | X | X |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SPECIFICATION | I – II 2019 | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 |
| bn  PLN | bn  USD | bn  EUR | I – II 2018 = 100 | | | I – II | |
| PLN | USD | EUR | structure in % | |
| **IMPORTS (country of consignment)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Germany | 43.3 | 11.5 | 10.1 | 105.2 | 96.7 | 102.7 | 27.4 | 25.8 |
| 2. China | 15.9 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 141.5 | 129.9 | 138.0 | 7.5 | 9.5 |
| 3. Russia | 11.7 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 102.1 | 93.9 | 99.6 | 7.7 | 7.0 |
| 4. Netherlands | 8.3 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 98.8 | 90.7 | 96.4 | 5.6 | 5.0 |
| 5. Italy | 7.2 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 98.2 | 90.1 | 95.8 | 4.9 | 4.3 |
| 6. Czech Republic | 6.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 100.9 | 92.6 | 98.4 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| 7. France | 6.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 98.4 | 90.2 | 96.0 | 4.2 | 3.7 |
| 8. Belgium | 5.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 100.1 | 91.9 | 97.6 | 3.7 | 3.3 |
| 9. Sweden | 4.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 102.6 | 94.3 | 100.1 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| 10. United Kingdom | 4.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 104.7 | 96.0 | 102.1 | 2.5 | 2.4 |

# Imports by country of consignment – by countries

The share of Germany in imports by country of consignment to imports by country of origin was higher by 4.3 pp, accordingly the share of the Netherlands was higher by 1.7 pp, Belgium by 1.2 pp, Russia by 0.8 pp andCzech Republic by 0.6 pp.

**Table 4. Imports by country of consignment – by countries**

Imports from China according by country of consignment to imports by country of origin was lower about 3.9 pp

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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**Related information**

[Yearbook of Foreign Trade Statistics of Poland 2018](http://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/statistical-yearbooks/statistical-yearbooks/yearbook-of-foreign-trade-statistics-of-poland-2018,9,12.html)

[Foreign trade. Mirror and asymmetry statistics](file:///C:\Users\MatejakA\Desktop\Documents\Sygnalna\2018\Foreign%20trade.%20Mirror%20and%20asymmetry%20statistics)

[Foreign trade. Poland in European Union](http://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/prices-trade/trade/foreign-trade-poland-in-european-union,6,12.html)

**Data available in databases**

[[Knowledge Databases (DBW). Foreign trade](http://swaid.stat.gov.pl/SitePagesDBW/HandelZagraniczny.aspx)](http://swaid.stat.gov.pl/en/SitePagesDBW/HandelZagraniczny.aspx)

[Database. [Analytical Platform  - SWAiD - Knowledge Databases](http://swaid.stat.gov.pl/EN/SitePages/StronaGlownaDBW.aspx). Foreign trade](http://swaid.stat.gov.pl/EN/SitePages/StronaGlownaDBW.aspx)

**Terms used in official statistics**

[Exports of commodities](http://stat.gov.pl/en/metainformations/glossary/terms-used-in-official-statistics/746,term.html)

[Imports of commodities](http://stat.gov.pl/en/metainformations/glossary/terms-used-in-official-statistics/119,term.html)

[Balance foreign trade commodity turnover](http://stat.gov.pl/en/metainformations/glossary/terms-used-in-official-statistics/449,term.html)

1. Note. Due to the rounding of data, in some cases sums of components may slightly differ from the amount given in the item ”total”.

   Collection of data on foreign trade turnover is open. Data published formerly is updated according to new customs documentation and INTRASTAT declarations. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Country of origin is the country where the commodity was produced or processed and in this form entered the Polish customs zone. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Country of consignment is the country from which the goods were introduced into the Polish territory irrespective of their origin. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)