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

Index of imports (in PLN) amounted to 104.1

Foreign trade turnover[[1]](#footnote-1) in January – August this year according to exports at current prices amounted to PLN 657.6 bn, while imports amounted to PLN 657.2 bn. The positive balance reached the level of PLN 0.4 bn, while in the same period last year amounted to minus PLN 12.3 bn. In comparison to the corresponding period of the 2018, exports increased by 6.2%, and imports by 4.1%.

106.2



Index of exports in PLN – the same period last year = 100

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

Exports expressed in USD amounted to 173.0 bn USD while imports amounted to USD 172.9 bn (a decrease in exports of 1.5% and in imports of 3.5%). The positive balance reached the level of USD 0.1 bn, while in the same period last year amounted to minus USD 3.5 bn.

Exports and imports in EUR amounted to EUR 153.3 billion each (an increase in exports of 4.8% and in imports of 2.7%). The positive balance reached the EUR 0.0 bn and minus EUR 2.9 bn in the same period in 2018.

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

Poland has the largest share in total exports with developed countries – 86.9% (of which EU 79.9%), and imports – 65.7% (of which EU 58.0%), as against 87.2% (of which EU 80.6%) and 66.7% (of which EU 59.5%) in the corresponding period of the previous year. However, the smallest share was observed with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, which in total exports amounted to 6.0%, and in imports – 7.9%, as against 5.7% and 8.7% in January –August 2018.

The negative balances were recorded with developing countries – minus PLN 126.4 bn (minus USD 33.2 bn, minus EUR 29.4 bn) and with countries Central and Eastern Europe – minus PLN 12.6 bn (minus USD 3.3 bn, minus EUR 2.9 bn). The positive balance was obtained in turnover with developed countries PLN 139.3 bn (USD 36.6 bn, EUR 32.5 bn), of which EU countries a balance of PLN 144.1 bn (USD 37.9 bn, EUR 33.6 bn).

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SPECIFICATION | I – VIII 2019 | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 |
| bn  PLN | bn  USD | bn  EUR | I – VIII 2018 = 100 | | | I – VIII | |
| PLN | USD | EUR | structure in % | |
| **Exports** | **657.6** | **173.0** | **153.3** | **106.2** | **98.5** | **104.8** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Developed countries | 571.3 | 150.3 | 133.2 | 105.8 | 98.1 | 104.4 | 87.2 | 86.9 |
| of which EU | 525.2 | 138.2 | 122.5 | 105.3 | 97.6 | 103.8 | 80.6 | 79.9 |
| of which euro-zone | 378.7 | 99.7 | 88.3 | 105.5 | 97.8 | 104.1 | 58.0 | 57.6 |
| Developing countries | 47.0 | 12.4 | 11.0 | 106.7 | 99.0 | 105.3 | 7.1 | 7.1 |
| Count. of Cent. and East. Europe | 39.3 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 111.6 | 103.6 | 110.2 | 5.7 | 6.0 |
| **Imports** (country of origin)[[2]](#footnote-2) | **657.2** | **172.9** | **153.3** | **104.1** | **96.5** | **102.7** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Developed countries | 432.0 | 113.7 | 100.7 | 102.5 | 95.0 | 101.1 | 66.7 | 65.7 |
| of which EU | 381.1 | 100.3 | 88.9 | 101.4 | 94.0 | 100.1 | 59.5 | 58.0 |
| of which euro-zone | 303.8 | 79.9 | 70.8 | 100.8 | 93.4 | 99.4 | 47.7 | 46.2 |
| Developing countries | 173.4 | 45.6 | 40.4 | 111.8 | 103.8 | 110.4 | 24.6 | 26.4 |
| Count. of Cent. and East. Europe | 51.9 | 13.6 | 12.1 | 94.1 | 87.4 | 92.9 | 8.7 | 7.9 |
| **Balance** | **0.4** | **0.1** | **0.0** | **X** | **X** | **X** | **X** | **X** |
| Developed countries | 139.3 | 36.6 | 32.5 | X | X | X | X | X |
| of which EU | 144.1 | 37.9 | 33.6 | X | X | X | X | X |
| of which euro-zone | 74.9 | 19.8 | 17.5 | X | X | X | X | X |
| Developing countries | -126.4 | -33.2 | -29.4 | X | X | X | X | X |
| Count. of Cent. and East. Europe | -12.6 | -3.3 | -2.9 | X | X | X | X | X |

# Foreign trade turnover by major countries

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

The turnover with the top ten of Polish trade partners in exports after eight months of 2019 accounted for 66.2% (66.5% in the same period last year), while total imports – 63.9% (against 65.1% in January – August 2018).

The share of Germany in exports decreased in comparison with the corresponding period of last year by 0.4 pp and amounted to 27.7%, and imports decreased by 0.7 pp and accounted for 22.1%. The positive balance amounted to PLN 37.1 bn (USD 9.7 bn, EUR 8.7 bn) against PLN 30.0 bn (USD 8.5 bn, EUR 7.1 bn) in the same period of 2018.

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

The share of Russia in imports decreased by 0.9 pp compared to the same period of 2018 and it was 6.1%

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SPECIFICATION | I – VIII 2019 | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 |
| bn  PLN | bn  USD | bn  EUR | I – VIII 2018 = 100 | | | I – VIII | |
| PLN | USD | EUR | structure in % | |
| **EXPORTS** | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Germany | 182.1 | 47.9 | 42.5 | 104.6 | 97.0 | 103.2 | 28.1 | 27.7 |
| 2. Czech Republic | 40.3 | 10.6 | 9.4 | 101.3 | 93.9 | 99.9 | 6.4 | 6.1 |
| 3. United Kingdom | 39.2 | 10.3 | 9.1 | 103.1 | 95.7 | 101.8 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| 4. France | 38.5 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 109.5 | 101.4 | 108.0 | 5.7 | 5.9 |
| 5. Netherlands | 29.7 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 106.4 | 98.7 | 105.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| 6. Italy | 29.7 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 103.7 | 96.1 | 102.3 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| 7. Russia | 20.1 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 109.0 | 101.2 | 107.7 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| 8. United States | 19.5 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 115.0 | 106.6 | 113.4 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| 9. Hungary | 18.1 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 109.0 | 101.1 | 107.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 10. Sweden | 18.0 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 106.4 | 98.4 | 104.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| **IMPORTS (country of origin)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Germany | 145.0 | 38.2 | 33.8 | 100.5 | 93.2 | 99.2 | 22.8 | 22.1 |
| 2. China | 80.2 | 21.1 | 18.7 | 113.9 | 105.8 | 112.5 | 11.1 | 12.2 |
| 3. Russia | 40.0 | 10.5 | 9.3 | 90.4 | 83.9 | 89.2 | 7.0 | 6.1 |
| 4. Italy | 32.1 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 98.2 | 90.9 | 96.8 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| 5. Netherlands | 24.6 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 103.4 | 95.8 | 102.0 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| 6. France | 24.2 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 102.0 | 94.5 | 100.6 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| 7. Czech Republic | 21.4 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 97.6 | 90.4 | 96.3 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| 8. United States | 21.3 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 111.2 | 103.0 | 109.7 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| 9. Belgium | 15.6 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 95.8 | 88.8 | 94.5 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| 10. Spain | 15.1 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 102.5 | 94.9 | 101.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 |

# 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 483.2 bn, of which the EU – PLN 451.5 bn, compared to PLN 474.1 bn, of which the EU - PLN 445.0 bn in the same period of 2018.

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SPECIFICATION | I – VIII 2019 | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 |
| bn  PLN | bn  USD | bn  EUR | I – VIII 2018 = 100 | | | I – VIII | |
| PLN | USD | EUR | structure in % | |
| **Imports** (country of consignment)[[3]](#footnote-3) | **657.2** | **172.9** | **153.3** | **104.1** | **96.5** | **102.7** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Developed countries | 483.2 | 127.2 | 112.7 | 101.9 | 94.5 | 100.5 | 75.1 | 73.5 |
| of which EU | 451.5 | 118.8 | 105.3 | 101.4 | 94.0 | 100.1 | 70.5 | 68.7 |
| of which euro-zone | 367.7 | 96.7 | 85.7 | 101.6 | 94.2 | 100.3 | 57.3 | 55.9 |
| Developing countries | 118.9 | 31.3 | 27.7 | 120.4 | 111.7 | 118.9 | 15.6 | 18.1 |
| Countries of Cent. and East. Europe | 55.1 | 14.5 | 12.8 | 93.9 | 87.2 | 92.7 | 9.3 | 8.4 |
| **Balance** | **0.4** | **0.1** | **0.0** | X | X | X | X | X |
| Developed countries | 88.1 | 23.1 | 20.5 | X | X | X | X | X |
| of which EU | 73.7 | 19.4 | 17.2 | X | X | X | X | X |
| of which euro-zone | 11.0 | 3.0 | 2.6 | X | X | X | X | X |
| Developing countries | -71.9 | -18.9 | -16.7 | X | X | X | X | X |
| Countries of Cent. and East. Europe | -15.8 | -4.2 | -3.6 | X | X | X | X | X |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SPECIFICATION | I – VIII 2019 | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 |
| bn  PLN | bn  USD | bn  EUR | I – VIII 2018 = 100 | | | I – VIII | |
| PLN | USD | EUR | structure in % | |
| **IMPORTS (country of consignment)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Germany | 177.3 | 46.6 | 41.3 | 101.6 | 94.3 | 100.3 | 27.6 | 27.0 |
| 2. China | 52.8 | 13.9 | 12.3 | 120.3 | 111.6 | 118.7 | 6.9 | 8.0 |
| 3. Russia | 41.8 | 11.0 | 9.7 | 89.5 | 83.1 | 88.3 | 7.4 | 6.4 |
| 4. Netherlands | 36.3 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 101.7 | 94.2 | 100.3 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| 5. Italy | 32.0 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 97.6 | 90.4 | 96.3 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| 6. France | 26.5 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 102.8 | 95.2 | 101.4 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| 7. Czech Republic | 25.4 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 102.1 | 94.6 | 100.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| 8. Belgium | 24.7 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 101.7 | 94.3 | 100.3 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| 9. United Kingdom | 15.9 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 96.7 | 89.8 | 95.5 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| 10. Spain | 15.8 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 104.5 | 96.8 | 103.1 | 2.4 | 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 4.9 pp, accordingly the share of the Netherlands was higher by 1.8 pp, Belgium by 1.4 pp, Czech Republic by 0.6 pp and Russia by 0.3 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 by 4.2 pp

In January – August this year in trade in goods according to the SITC nomenclature, as compared to eight months of last year, there was an increase in most commodity sectors.

In export the largest increase concerned in animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes (by 22.5%) and beverages and tobacco (by 10.7%), while decrease was reported in mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (by 1.6%)

In import the largest increase was recorded in beverages and tobacco (by 15.4%) and miscellaneous manufactured articles (by 9.0%) while decrease was observed in mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (by 3.0%), in crude materials inedible, except fuels (by 2.2%) and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (by 1.2%).

Chart 1. Composition of exports by sections according to SITC nomenclature in I – VIII 2019

**Chart 2. Composition of imports by sections according to SITC nomenclature in I – VIII 2019**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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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)