## Foreign trade turnover of goods in total and by countries in January – June 2020

 5.3%

Exports decreased in the same period last year (in PLN)

Foreign trade turnover[[1]](#footnote-1) in the January – June this year according to exports at current prices amounted to PLN 480.4 bn, while imports amounted to PLN 458.4 bn. The positive balance reached the level of PLN 22.0 bn, while in the same period of 2019 year amounted to PLN 1.3 bn. In comparison to the corresponding period of the 2019, both exports and imports decreased by 5.3% and 9.4% respectively.

The decrease in turnover in January - June this year was related as in the previous period, among others, with restrictions in Poland related to COVID-19.

In June data, a decrease in in import turnover by 8.6% was recorded, while in exports, an increase in turnover by 6.0% was recorded compared to June last year.

The dynamics with main trade partner of Poland - Germany, increased in June in exports and amounted to 109.7%, and in imports it decreased as compared to June last year, and amounted to 94.8%.

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

Exports expressed in USD amounted to 120.4 bn USD while imports amounted to USD 115.1 bn (a decrease in exports of 9.9% and in imports of 13.7%). The positive balance reached the level of USD 5.4 bn, while in the same period 2019 year amounted to USD 0.3 bn.

Exports expressed in EUR amounted to 109.7 bn while imports amounted to EUR 104.8 bn (an decrease in exports of 7.0% and in imports of 11.0%). The positive balance reached the EUR 4.9 bn and EUR 0.3 bn in the same period of 2019.

# Foreign trade turnover of goods in total and by groups of countries[[2]](#footnote-2)

Poland has the largest share in total exports with developed countries – 86.2% (of which EU 73.3%), and imports – 65.2% (of which EU 55.1%), as against 87.6% (of which EU 74.8%) and 67.1% (of which EU 57.0%) in the corresponding period in 2019 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 – 6.7%, as against 5.6% and 7.7% in January – June 2019.

The negative balances were recorded with developing countries – minus PLN 91.0 bn (minus USD 22.8 bn, minus EUR 20.8 bn) and with countries Central and Eastern Europe – minus PLN 2.2 bn (minus USD 0.6 bn, minus EUR 0.6 bn). The positive balance was obtained in turnover with developed countries PLN 115.3 bn (USD 28.8 bn, EUR 26.3 bn), of which EU countries a balance of PLN 99.4 bn (USD 24.9 bn, EUR 22.6 bn).

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SPECIFICATION | I – VI 2020 | | | | | | 2019 | 2020 |
| bn  PLN | bn  USD | bn  EUR | I – VI 2019 = 100 | | | I - VI | |
| PLN | USD | EUR | structure in % | |
| **Exports** | **480.4** | **120.4** | **109.7** | **94.7** | **90.1** | **93.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Developed countries | 414.2 | 103.9 | 94.6 | 93.2 | 88.7 | 91.5 | 87.6 | 86.2 |
| of which EU | 352.0 | 88.3 | 80.4 | 92.8 | 88.3 | 91.1 | 74.8 | 73.3 |
| of which euro-zone | 273.8 | 68.7 | 62.6 | 92.8 | 88.3 | 91.1 | 58.2 | 57.0 |
| Developing countries | 37.6 | 9.4 | 8.6 | 109.8 | 104.4 | 107.7 | 6.7 | 7.8 |
| Count. of Cent. and East. Europe | 28.6 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 98.1 | 5.6 | 6.0 |
| **Imports** (country of origin)[[3]](#footnote-3) | **458.4** | **115.1** | **104.8** | **90.6** | **86.3** | **89.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Developed countries | 298.9 | 75.0 | 68.4 | 88.0 | 83.9 | 86.5 | 67.1 | 65.2 |
| of which EU | 252.6 | 63.4 | 57.8 | 87.5 | 83.4 | 86.0 | 57.0 | 55.1 |
| of which euro-zone | 208.9 | 52.4 | 47.8 | 87.6 | 83.4 | 86.1 | 47.1 | 45.6 |
| Developing countries | 128.6 | 32.2 | 29.4 | 100.6 | 95.7 | 98.7 | 25.3 | 28.1 |
| Count. of Cent. and East. Europe | 30.9 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 79.7 | 76.3 | 78.6 | 7.7 | 6.7 |
| **Balance** | **22.0** | **5.4** | **4.9** | **.** | **.** | **.** | **.** | **.** |
| Developed countries | 115.3 | 28.8 | 26.3 | . | . | . | . | . |
| of which EU | 99.4 | 24.9 | 22.6 | . | . | . | . | . |
| of which euro-zone | 64.9 | 16.2 | 14.8 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Developing countries | -91.0 | -22.8 | -20.8 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Count. of Cent. and East. Europe | -2.2 | -0.6 | -0.6 | . | . | . | . | . |

# Foreign trade turnover by major countries

After six months this year among the main trade partners of Poland there was a decrease in exports, the largest to Italy and an increase in imports – from South Korea and China.

The turnover with the top ten of Polish trade partners in exports accounted for 65.7% (66.7% in the same period last year), while total imports – 64.2% (against 63.8% in January – June 2019) .

The share of Germany in exports increased in comparison with the corresponding period of last year by 0.5 pp and amounted to 28.2%, and imports has decreased by 0.9 pp and accounted for 21.5%. The positive balance amounted to PLN 37.0 bn (USD 9.2 bn, EUR 8.4 bn) against PLN 27.2 bn (USD 7.2 bn, EUR 6.3 bn) in the same period of 2019.

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

Imports from United Kingdom after five months of this year amounted to PLN 9.7 bn, USD 2.4 bn and EUR 2.2 bn

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SPECIFICATION | I – VI 2020 | | | | | | 2019 | 2020 |
| bn  PLN | bn  USD | bn  EUR | I – VI 2019 = 100 | | | I - VI | |
| PLN | USD | EUR | structure in % | |
| **EXPORTS** | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Germany | 135.4 | 33.9 | 30.9 | 96.2 | 91.5 | 94.4 | 27.7 | 28.2 |
| 2. Czechia | 28.7 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 91.3 | 86.9 | 89.7 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| 3. United Kingdom | 27.4 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 90.9 | 86.7 | 89.5 | 6.0 | 5.7 |
| 4. France | 26.8 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 88.7 | 84.6 | 87.2 | 6.0 | 5.6 |
| 5. Netherlands | 20.9 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 90.2 | 85.8 | 88.5 | 4.6 | 4.4 |
| 6. Italy | 19.6 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 82.2 | 78.5 | 80.9 | 4.7 | 4.1 |
| 7. United States | 15.3 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 104.6 | 99.1 | 102.3 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| 8. Russia | 14.5 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 98.7 | 93.8 | 96.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| 9. Sweden | 14.0 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 96.5 | 91.7 | 94.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| 10. Hungary | 12.4 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 87.6 | 83.6 | 86.2 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| **IMPORTS (country of origin)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Germany | 98.4 | 24.7 | 22.5 | 86.7 | 82.6 | 85.2 | 22.4 | 21.5 |
| 2. China | 62.9 | 15.7 | 14.3 | 106.4 | 101.1 | 104.3 | 11.7 | 13.7 |
| 3. Russia | 23.3 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 78.3 | 75.0 | 77.3 | 5.9 | 5.1 |
| 4. Italy | 22.0 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 85.3 | 81.4 | 83.9 | 5.1 | 4.8 |
| 5. Netherlands | 18.1 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 95.1 | 90.4 | 93.3 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| 6. United States | 16.1 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 95.5 | 91.1 | 93.9 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| 7. France | 15.9 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 83.7 | 79.9 | 82.4 | 3.8 | 3.5 |
| 8. Czechia | 14.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 84.0 | 80.1 | 82.6 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| 9. South Korea | 11.8 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 117.9 | 112.3 | 115.8 | 2.0 | 2.6 |
| 10. Belgium | 10.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 88.2 | 83.9 | 86.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 |

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

The highest turnover in imports by country of consignment Poland recorded with the developed countries - PLN 338.1 bn, of which the EU – PLN 305.9 bn, compared to PLN 377.0 bn, of which the EU - PLN 340.0 bn in the same period of 2019.

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SPECIFICATION | I – VI 2020 | | | | | | 2019 | 2020 |
| bn  PLN | bn  USD | bn  EUR | I – VI 2019 = 100 | | | I - VI | |
| PLN | USD | EUR | structure in % | |
| **Imports** (country of consignment)[[4]](#footnote-4) | **458.4** | **115.1** | **104.8** | **90.6** | **86.3** | **89.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Developed countries | 338.1 | 84.9 | 77.4 | 89.7 | 85.5 | 88.2 | 74.5 | 73.8 |
| of which EU | 305.9 | 76.8 | 70.0 | 90.0 | 85.7 | 88.4 | 67.2 | 66.7 |
| of which euro-zone | 258.0 | 64.8 | 59.0 | 90.2 | 86.0 | 88.7 | 56.5 | 56.3 |
| Developing countries | 87.8 | 22.0 | 20.0 | 100.1 | 95.2 | 98.2 | 17.3 | 19.1 |
| Countries of Cent. and East. Europe | 32.5 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 78.4 | 75.1 | 77.4 | 8.2 | 7.1 |
| **Balance** | **22.0** | **5.4** | **4.9** | . | . | . | . | . |
| Developed countries | 76.1 | 19.0 | 17.2 | . | . | . | . | . |
| of which EU | 46.1 | 11.5 | 10.4 | . | . | . | . | . |
| of which euro-zone | 15.8 | 3.9 | 3.6 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Developing countries | -50.2 | -12.6 | -11.4 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Countries of Cent. and East. Europe | -3.9 | -1.0 | -1.0 | . | . | . | . | . |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SPECIFICATION | I – VI 2020 | | | | | | 2019 | 2020 |
| bn  PLN | bn  USD | bn  EUR | I – VI 2019 = 100 | | | I - VI | |
| PLN | USD | EUR | structure in % | |
| **IMPORTS (country of consignment)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Germany | 123.0 | 30.9 | 28.1 | 89.4 | 85.2 | 87.9 | 27.2 | 26.8 |
| 2. China | 42.1 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 108.1 | 102.7 | 105.9 | 7.7 | 9.2 |
| 3. Netherlands | 27.8 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 99.6 | 94.7 | 97.7 | 5.5 | 6.1 |
| 4. Russia | 23.8 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 76.2 | 73.2 | 75.4 | 6.2 | 5.2 |
| 5. Italy | 21.7 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 84.6 | 80.7 | 83.3 | 5.1 | 4.7 |
| 6. France | 17.6 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 85.2 | 81.4 | 83.9 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| 7. Czechia | 17.4 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 86.6 | 82.6 | 85.2 | 4.0 | 3.8 |
| 8. Belgium | 17.3 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 90.8 | 86.4 | 89.2 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| 9. Spain | 11.3 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 92.9 | 88.5 | 91.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| 10. Slovakia | 10.6 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 89.3 | 85.0 | 87.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 |

# Imports by country of consignment – countries

The share of Germany in imports by country of consignment to imports by country of origin was higher by 5.3 pp, accordingly the share of the Netherlands was higher by 2.1 pp, Belgium by 1.4 pp, Czechia by 0.7 pp and France by 0.3 pp.

Imports from China according by country of consignment to imports by country of origin was lower by 4.5 pp

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

After five months 2020 year in trade turnover in goods according to the SITC nomenclature, as compared to first six months 2019 year, there was a decrease in most commodity sectors.

In export the largest increase concerned in animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes (by 23.3%), beverages and tobacco (by 19.6%), food and live animals (by 7.3%) and chemicals and related products (by 4.7%), while the decrease was reported among others in mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (by 31.3%), in commodities and transaction not classified elsewhere in the SITC (by 22.6%), machinery and transport equipment (by 10.4%) and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (by 8.0%).

In import the largest increase was recorded in animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes (by 24.7%), beverages and tobacco (by 13.8%), food and live animals (by 5.7%) and chemicals and related products (by 3.2%), while decrease was observed among others in commodities and transaction not classified elsewhere in the SITC (by 39.2%), mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (by 29.8%), machinery and transport equipment (by 14.5%), crude minerals inedible, except fuels (by 13.1%), and in manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (by 9,9%).

Chart 1. Composition of exports by sections according to SITC nomenclature in I – VI 2020

**Chart 2. Composition of imports by sections according to SITC nomenclature in I – VI 2020**

In case of quoting Statistics Poland data, please provide information: “Source of data: Statistics Poland”, and in case of publishing calculations made on data published by Statistics Poland, please include the following disclaimer: “Own study based on figures from Statistics Poland”

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**Related information**

[Yearbook of Foreign Trade Statistics of Poland 2019](https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/statistical-yearbooks/statistical-yearbooks/yearbook-of-foreign-trade-statistics-of-poland-2019,9,13.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)

[Foreign trade. Trade in goods by enterprise characteristics (TEC)](https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/prices-trade/trade/foreign-trade-trade-in-goods-by-enterprise-characteristics-tec,6,13.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. The structure and dynamics of the European Union for January - June 2019 are given in real condition, it means that data for EU was reduced by value of trade turnover United Kingdom. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Country of origin is the country where the commodity was produced or processed and in this form entered the Polish customs zone. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Country of consignment is the country from which the goods were introduced into the Polish territory irrespective of their origin. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)