

Foreign trade turnover of goods in total and by countries in January 2023

15.03.2023

**6.8 bn**

balance in PLN

Foreign trade turnover¹ in January 2023 in exports at current prices amounted to PLN 131.1 bn, while in imports - PLN 124.3 bn. The positive balance reached the level of PLN 6.8 bn, while in the same period of 2022 year was negative and amounted to PLN 0.7 bn. In comparison to the corresponding period of 2022 exports increased by 12.0%, while imports by 5.6%.

Foreign trade turnover expressed in US dollars and in EUR

Exports expressed in USD amounted to 29.8 bn, while imports amounted to USD 28.3 bn (an increase in exports of 4.5% and decrease in imports of 1.5%). The positive balance reached the level of USD 1.5 bn, while in the same period of 2022 year was negative and amounted to USD 0.2 bn.

Exports expressed in EUR amounted to 28.1 bn, while imports amounted to EUR 26.7 bn (an increase in exports of 11.1% and in imports of 4.7%). The positive balance reached EUR 1.5 bn, compared to a negative balance of EUR 0.1 bn in the same period of 2022.

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

Poland has the largest share in total exports with the developed countries – 88.3% (of which EU 76.3%) and in imports – 65.5% (of which EU 53.5%), in comparison with 87.9% (of which EU 76.7%) and 62.0% (of which EU 53.1%) in the corresponding period of 2022. However, the smallest share was observed with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, which in total exports amounted to 4.8%, and in imports – 3.5%, in comparison with 5.0% and 8.2% in January 2022.

The negative balance was recorded with the developing countries – minus PLN 29.4 bn (minus USD 6.7 bn, minus EUR 6.3 bn). The positive balance was obtained in turnover with other groups of countries, i.e. Central and Eastern Europe PLN 1.9 bn (USD 0.4 bn, EUR 0.4 bn) and with developed countries PLN 34.2 bn (USD 7.8 bn, EUR 7.3 bn), of which with the EU countries the balance of PLN 33.5 bn (USD 7.6 bn, EUR 7.2 bn).

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

¹Collection of data on foreign trade turnover is open. Data published formerly is updated according to new customs documentation and INTRASTAT declarations.

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

SPECIFICATION	I 2023						2022	2023
	bn	bn	bn	I 2022 = 100			I	
	PLN	USD	EUR	PLN	USD	EUR	structure in %	
Exports	131.1	29.8	28.1	112.0	104.5	111.1	100.0	100.0
Developed countries	115.7	26.3	24.8	112.5	104.9	111.6	87.9	88.3
of which EU	100.0	22.7	21.4	111.4	103.8	110.4	76.7	76.3
of which euro-zone	78.5	17.9	16.8	110.0	102.6	109.1	60.9	59.9
Developing countries	9.1	2.1	2.0	108.9	101.6	108.0	7.1	6.9
Count. of Cent. and East. Europe	6.3	1.4	1.3	107.5	100.3	106.6	5.0	4.8
Imports (country of origin)²	124.3	28.3	26.7	105.6	98.5	104.7	100.0	100.0
Developed countries	81.5	18.5	17.5	111.8	104.2	110.8	62.0	65.5
of which EU	66.5	15.1	14.2	106.4	99.3	105.5	53.1	53.5
of which euro-zone	53.0	12.1	11.4	102.2	95.3	101.3	44.1	42.6
Developing countries	38.5	8.8	8.3	109.7	102.3	108.8	29.8	31.0
Count. of Cent. and East. Europe	4.3	1.0	0.9	44.6	41.6	44.2	8.2	3.5
Balance	6.8	1.5	1.5	.	.	.	.	.
Developed countries	34.2	7.8	7.3	.	.	.	.	.
of which EU	33.5	7.6	7.2	.	.	.	.	.
of which euro-zone	25.5	5.8	5.5	.	.	.	.	.
Developing countries	-29.4	-6.7	-6.3	.	.	.	.	.
Count. of Cent. and East. Europe	1.9	0.4	0.4	.	.	.	.	.

Foreign trade turnover by major countries

In January 2023 among the main trade partners of Poland a decrease in exports was not observed compared to January 2022. However, in January 2023 imports decreased with Russia by 62.0%, Belgium by 9.2%, Czechia by 2.3% and Italy by 1.9% in comparison with the same period of 2022.

The turnover with the top ten of Polish trade partners in exports accounted for 67.2% (65.0% in the same period of 2022 year), while in total imports – 62.1% (in comparison with 64.5% in January 2022).

The share of Germany in exports decreased in comparison with the corresponding period of 2022 year by 0.7 pp and amounted to 27.2% and in imports decreased by 0.8 pp and accounted for 20.6%. The positive balance amounted to PLN 10.1 bn (USD 2.3 bn, EUR 2.2 bn) in comparison with PLN 7.5 bn (USD 1.8 bn, EUR 1.6 bn) in the same period of 2022.

² Country of origin is the country where the commodity was produced or processed and in this form entered the Polish customs zone.

Table 2. Foreign trade turnover by major countries

SPECIFICATION	I 2023						2022	2023
	bn	bn	bn	I 2022 = 100			I	
	PLN	USD	EUR	PLN	USD	EUR	structure in %	
EXPORTS								
1. Germany	35.7	8.1	7.6	109.1	101.7	108.2	27.9	27.2
2. Czechia	9.3	2.1	2.0	132.9	124.0	131.8	6.0	7.1
3. France	8.3	1.9	1.8	116.1	108.3	115.1	6.1	6.3
4. United Kingdom	6.9	1.6	1.5	119.9	111.8	118.9	4.9	5.3
5. Netherlands	6.3	1.4	1.4	118.0	110.0	117.0	4.6	4.8
6. Italy	6.3	1.4	1.3	102.2	95.3	101.3	5.2	4.8
7. United States	4.0	0.9	0.8	114.7	107.0	113.7	2.9	3.0
8. Slovakia	3.9	0.9	0.8	121.1	113.0	120.1	2.7	3.0
9. Ukraine	3.8	0.9	0.8	163.0	152.0	161.6	2.0	2.9
10. Spain	3.7	0.8	0.8	116.5	108.7	115.5	2.7	2.8
IMPORTS (country of origin)								
1. Germany	25.6	5.8	5.5	101.3	94.5	100.4	21.4	20.6
2. China	18.8	4.3	4.0	103.8	96.8	102.9	15.4	15.1
3. United States	6.5	1.5	1.4	174.7	162.9	173.1	3.1	5.2
4. Italy	5.2	1.2	1.1	98.1	91.5	97.3	4.5	4.2
5. Netherlands	4.6	1.0	1.0	115.9	108.1	114.9	3.4	3.7
6. France	4.1	0.9	0.9	106.2	99.1	105.3	3.3	3.3
7. Czechia	3.9	0.9	0.8	97.7	91.1	96.8	3.4	3.1
8. Saudi Arabia	3.0	0.7	0.6	235.4	219.5	233.4	1.1	2.4
9. Russia	2.8	0.6	0.6	38.0	35.4	37.6	6.3	2.3
10. Belgium	2.8	0.6	0.6	90.8	84.7	90.0	2.6	2.2

Imports from the United Kingdom in January 2023 amounted to PLN 1.7 bn, USD 0.4 bn and EUR 0.4 bn

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 94.6 bn, of which with the EU – PLN 84.6 bn, compared to PLN 84.1 bn, of which with the EU - PLN 77.9 bn in the same period of 2022.

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

SPECIFICATION	I 2023						2022	2023
	bn	bn	bn	I 2022 = 100			I	
	PLN	USD	EUR	PLN	USD	EUR	structure in %	
Imports (country of consignment) ³	124.3	28.3	26.7	105.6	98.5	104.7	100.0	100.0
Developed countries	94.6	21.5	20.3	112.5	104.9	111.5	71.5	76.1
of which EU	84.6	19.2	18.1	108.6	101.3	107.7	66.2	68.0
of which euro-zone	68.9	15.7	14.8	104.6	97.5	103.7	56.0	55.4
Developing countries	25.5	5.8	5.5	108.1	100.8	107.2	20.0	20.5
Countries of Cent. and East. Europe	4.2	1.0	0.9	42.3	39.4	41.9	8.5	3.4
Balance	6.8	1.5	1.5	.	.	.	.	.
Developed countries	21.1	4.8	4.5	.	.	.	.	.
of which EU	15.4	3.5	3.3	.	.	.	.	.
of which euro-zone	9.6	2.2	2.1	.	.	.	.	.
Developing countries	-16.4	-3.7	-3.5	.	.	.	.	.
Countries of Cent. and East. Europe	2.0	0.5	0.4	.	.	.	.	.

Imports by country of consignment – countries

The share of Germany in imports by country of consignment in comparison with imports by country of origin was higher by 5.7 pp, accordingly the share of the Netherlands was higher by 2.7 pp, Belgium by 1.9 pp, Czechia by 1.5 pp and France by 0.4 pp.

Table 4. Imports by country of consignment – countries

SPECIFICATION	I 2023						2022	2023
	bn	bn	bn	I 2022 = 100			I	
	PLN	USD	EUR	PLN	USD	EUR	structure in %	
IMPORTS (country of consignment)								
1. Germany	32.6	7.4	7.0	102.5	95.6	101.6	27.0	26.3
2. China	11.7	2.7	2.5	100.3	93.5	99.4	9.9	9.4
3. Netherlands	7.9	1.8	1.7	115.1	107.4	114.1	5.8	6.4
4. Czechia	5.7	1.3	1.2	117.9	110.0	116.9	4.1	4.6
5. Italy	5.3	1.2	1.1	98.7	92.0	97.8	4.5	4.2
6. Belgium	5.1	1.2	1.1	104.9	97.8	104.0	4.2	4.1
7. France	4.6	1.1	1.0	105.4	98.3	104.5	3.7	3.7
8. United States	4.4	1.0	0.9	189.1	176.3	187.5	2.0	3.5
9. Sweden	3.0	0.7	0.6	128.3	119.7	127.2	2.0	2.4
10. Denmark	2.9	0.7	0.6	209.2	195.1	207.4	1.2	2.3

Imports from China in January 2023 according by country of consignment in comparison with imports by country of origin was lower by 5.7 pp

³ Country of consignment is the country from which the goods were introduced into the Polish territory irrespective of their origin.

In January 2023 trade turnover in goods according to the SITC nomenclature compared to the same period of 2022, reported an increase in most commodity sections both in exports and imports. There were also decreases, particularly in imports, for the first time in a long time.

In exports the largest increase concerned commodities and transaction not classified elsewhere in the SITC (by 92.7%), animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes (by 75.6%), mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (by 74.6%), beverages and tobacco (by 51.3 %), food and live animals (by 32.2%), machinery and transport equipment (by 10.4%), miscellaneous manufactured articles (by 6.5%), chemicals and related products (by 5.9%) and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (by 1.2%). There was a decrease in crude materials inedible, except fuels (by 6.5%).

In imports an increase was recorded in mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (by 86.8%), beverages and tobacco (by 45.1%), food and live animals (by 19.5%), machinery and transport equipment (by 12.4%), crude materials inedible, except fuels (by 9.3%). The largest decrease was recorded in commodities and transaction not classified elsewhere in the SITC (by 32.8%), animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes (by 31.8%), manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (by 15.3%), miscellaneous manufactured articles (by 10.2%) and chemicals and related products (by 4.2%).

Chart 1. Composition of exports by sections according to SITC nomenclature in January 2023

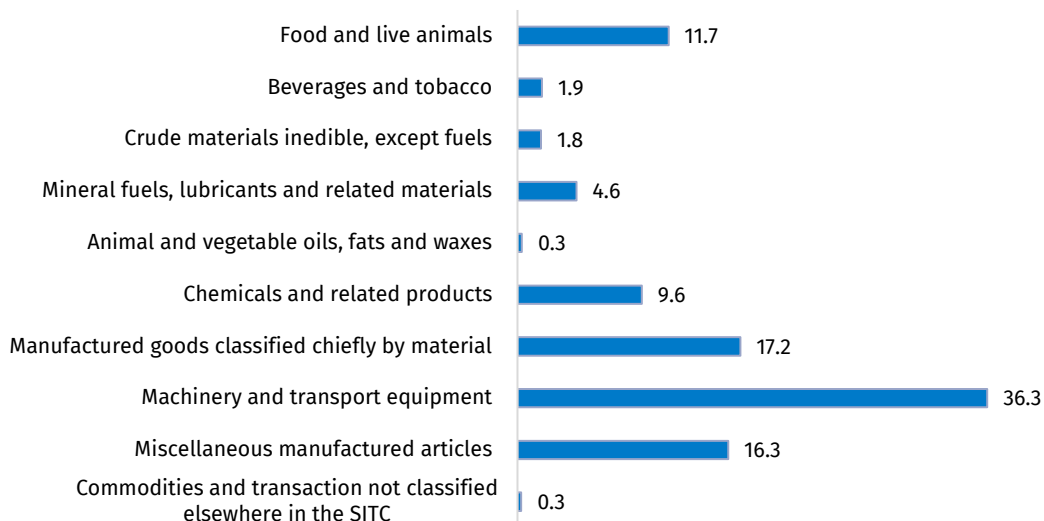
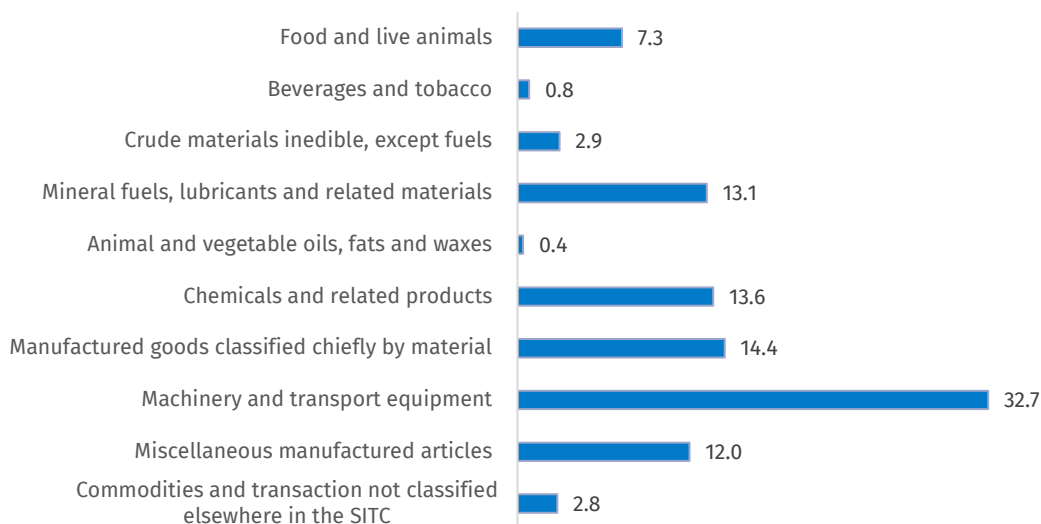


Chart 2. Composition of imports by sections according to SITC nomenclature in January 2023



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Terms used in official statistics

[Exports of commodities](#)

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[Balance foreign trade commodity turnover](#)