

Foreign trade turnover of goods in total and by countries in January–March 2026

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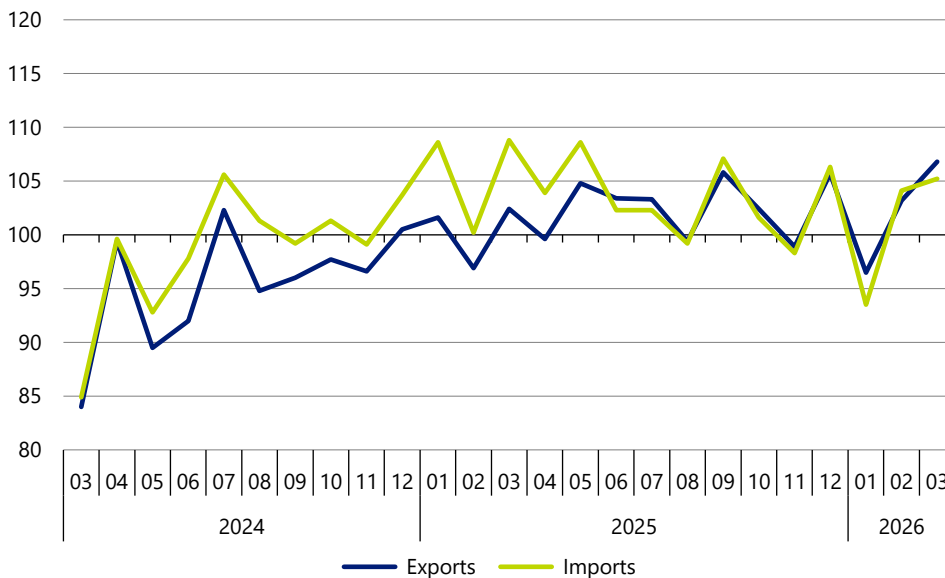
-1.2 bn

goods turnover balance in PLN

Foreign trade turnover¹ in January–March 2026 in exports at current prices amounted to PLN 394.1 bn, while in imports - PLN 395.2 bn. The negative balance reached the level of PLN 1.2 bn. In comparison to the corresponding period of last year exports decreased by 2.2% and imports by 1.0%.

Chart 1. Foreign trade turnover

corresponding period of the previous year = 100



Foreign trade turnover expressed in US dollars and in EUR

In January–March 2026 exports expressed in USD amounted to 109.9 bn, while imports amounted to USD 110.3 bn (an increase in exports of 15.1% and in imports of 13.7%). The negative balance reached the level of USD 0.3 bn, while in the same period of 2025 it was also negative and amounted to USD 1.5 bn.

Exports expressed in EUR amounted to 93.3 bn, while imports amounted to EUR 93.6 bn (a decrease was observed in exports of 2.2% and in imports of 0.9%). The negative balance reached EUR 0.3 bn, compared to a negative balance of EUR 1.4 bn in the same period of 2025.

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 and INTRASTAT declarations.

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

The share of the developed countries in total exports amounted to 87.4% (of which the EU 75.2%) and in total imports 66.0% (of which the EU 53.3%), compared to 87.6% (of which the EU 74.9%) and 64.6% (of which the EU 53.0%) in January–March 2025. However, the smallest share was observed with the countries of the Central and Eastern Europe, which in total exports amounted to 4.7%, and in imports – 1.3%, in comparison with 4.4% and 1.8% in January–March 2025.

The positive balance was obtained in turnover with the developed countries PLN 83.4 bn (USD 23.3 bn, EUR 19.7 bn), of which with the EU countries the balance of PLN 85.7 bn (USD 23.9 bn, EUR 20.3 bn) and with the Central and Eastern Europe PLN 13.5 bn (USD 3.8 bn, EUR 3.2 bn). The negative balance was recorded with the developing countries – minus PLN 98 bn (minus USD 27.4 bn, minus EUR 23.2 bn).

The share of EU countries both in exports and imports was higher by 0.3 pp compared to the first quarter of 2025 year.

Detailed information is available in [the Knowledge Databases](#)

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

SPECIFICATION	01-03 2026						2025	2026
	bn			01-03 2025 = 100			01-03	
	PLN	USD	EUR	PLN	USD	EUR	structure in %	
Exports	394.1	109.9	93.3	102.2	115.1	102.2	100.0	100.0
Developed countries	344.4	96.1	81.6	102.0	114.9	102.0	87.6	87.4
of which EU	296.3	82.6	70.2	102.6	115.5	102.5	74.9	75.2
of which euro-zone	233.8	65.2	55.4	101.9	114.8	101.9	59.5	59.3
Developing countries	31.0	8.6	7.3	100.7	113.5	100.7	8.0	7.9
Count. of Cent. and East. Europe	18.7	5.2	4.4	109.5	123.3	109.4	4.4	4.7
Imports (country of origin)²	395.2	110.3	93.6	101.0	113.7	100.9	100.0	100.0
Developed countries	261.0	72.8	61.8	103.3	116.3	103.2	64.5	66.0
of which EU	210.6	58.7	49.9	101.6	114.3	101.5	53.0	53.3
of which euro-zone	167.8	46.8	39.7	100.1	112.7	100.0	42.8	42.5
Developing countries	129.0	36.0	30.6	97.9	110.2	97.8	33.7	32.7
Count. of Cent. and East. Europe	5.2	1.4	1.2	75.1	84.5	75.0	1.8	1.3
Balance	-1.2	-0.3	-0.3	.	.	.	.	.
Developed countries	83.4	23.3	19.7	.	.	.	.	.
of which EU	85.7	23.9	20.3	.	.	.	.	.
of which euro-zone	66.0	18.4	15.6	.	.	.	.	.
Developing countries	-98.0	-27.4	-23.2	.	.	.	.	.
Count. of Cent. and East. Europe	13.5	3.8	3.2	.	.	.	.	.

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

Foreign trade turnover by major countries

In January–March of the current year, in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year, increases in exports were recorded among Poland’s main trading partners, with the exception of the United States (decrease by 11.0%), Spain (decrease by 1.1%), and the United Kingdom (decrease by 0.1%). Imports were also dominated by increases, except for imports to the Netherlands and France where declines of 5.4% and of 0.4.0% were recorded respectively.

The turnover with the top ten of Polish trade partners in exports accounted for 66.6% (in comparison with 67.1 in the corresponding period of 2025), while in total imports – 62.4% (in comparison with 60.7% in January–March 2025).

The share of Germany in exports in comparison with the first quarter of 2025 year decreased by 0.6 pp and amounted to 26.6%, while in imports increased by 0.1 pp and accounted for 19.3%. The positive balance amounted to PLN 28.5 bn (USD 8.0 bn, EUR 6.8 bn) in comparison with PLN 29.8 bn (USD 7.4 bn, EUR 7.0 bn) in the same period of 2025.

Among the countries belonging to the Mercosur group the highest turnover was recorded with Brazil. The trade balance with Brazil in January–March of the current year was negative and amounted to PLN 2.8 bn (USD 0.8 bn, EUR 0.7 bn). Exports to Brazil decreased by 5.5%, while imports increased by 10.9% compared to January–March 2025.

The share of Brazil in goods exports maintained at the same level compared to January–March 2025 and amounted to 0.2%, while in imports was higher by 0.1 pp and accounted for 0.9

The largest share in trade with Brazil in exports included mechanical industry, pharmaceutical products, and preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products. Imports were dominated by vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof, ores, slag and ash, tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes, iron and steel, and oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder.

Among the countries belonging to the Mercosur group, the highest turnover was recorded with Brazil. For the other states (Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay) significantly lower figures were recorded both for imports and exports.

Table 2. Foreign trade turnover by major countries

SPECIFICATION	01-03 2026						2025	2026
	bn			01-03 2025 = 100			01-03	
	PLN	USD	EUR	PLN	USD	EUR	structure in %	
EXPORTS								
1. Germany	105.0	29.3	24.9	100.1	112.7	100.1	27.2	26.6
2. Czechia	26.0	7.2	6.1	106.5	120.0	106.5	6.3	6.6
3. France	25.1	7.0	5.9	105.6	118.9	105.5	6.2	6.4
4. United Kingdom	20.4	5.7	4.8	99.0	111.5	99.0	5.4	5.2
5. Netherlands	18.6	5.2	4.4	105.6	119.0	105.6	4.6	4.7
6. Italy	18.0	5.0	4.3	100.6	113.2	100.5	4.7	4.6
7. Ukraine	14.8	4.1	3.5	113.3	127.6	113.2	3.4	3.8
8. United States	11.9	3.3	2.8	89.0	100.2	89.0	3.5	3.0
9. Spain	11.6	3.2	2.7	98.9	111.3	98.8	3.0	2.9
10. Slovakia	10.9	3.0	2.6	102.4	115.3	102.3	2.8	2.8
IMPORTS (country of origin)								
1. Germany	76.5	21.3	18.1	101.9	114.7	101.8	19.2	19.3
2. China	62.5	17.4	14.8	105.8	119.1	105.7	15.1	15.8
3. United States	22.3	6.2	5.3	110.2	124.1	110.2	5.2	5.6
4. Italy	18.3	5.1	4.3	101.2	113.9	101.1	4.6	4.6
5. Netherlands	14.6	4.1	3.5	94.6	106.6	94.6	4.0	3.7
6. France	13.6	3.8	3.2	99.6	112.1	99.5	3.5	3.4

Imports from the United Kingdom in January–March 2026 amounted to PLN 6.1 bn (USD 1.7 bn and EUR 1.4 bn), which was less than in the previous year.

7. Czechia	13.1	3.7	3.1	102.8	115.7	102.7	3.3	3.3
8. Spain	8.9	2.5	2.1	102.7	115.6	102.6	2.2	2.3
9. Denmark	8.8	2.5	2.1	111.1	125.2	111.2	2.0	2.2
10. Norway	8.5	2.4	2.0	137.7	154.9	137.6	1.6	2.2

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 309.4 bn, of which with the EU – PLN 273.7 bn, compared to PLN 299.5 bn, of which with the EU - PLN 266.3 bn in the same period of 2025.

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

SPECIFICATION	01-03 2026						2025	2026
	bn			01-03 2025 = 100			01-03	
	PLN	USD	EUR	PLN	USD	EUR	structure in %	
Imports (country of consignment) ³	395.2	110.3	93.6	101.0	113.7	100.9	100.0	100.0
Developed countries	309.4	86.3	73.3	103.3	116.3	103.2	76.5	78.3
of which EU	273.7	76.4	64.8	102.8	115.7	102.7	68.0	69.3
of which euro-zone	224.8	62.7	53.2	102.9	115.9	102.8	55.8	56.9
Developing countries	81.0	22.6	19.2	94.8	106.8	94.8	21.8	20.5
Countries of Cent. and East. Europe	4.9	1.4	1.2	74.2	83.5	74.1	1.7	1.2
Balance	-1.2	-0.3	-0.3	.	.	.	.	.
Developed countries	35.0	9.8	8.3	.	.	.	.	.
of which EU	22.5	6.3	5.3	.	.	.	.	.
of which euro-zone	9.0	2.5	2.1	.	.	.	.	.
Developing countries	-50.0	-13.9	-11.8	.	.	.	.	.
Countries of Cent. and East. Europe	13.8	3.8	3.3	.	.	.	.	.

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 6.7 pp, the share of the Netherlands by 3.1 pp, Belgium by 2.1 pp, Czechia by 0.9 pp and France by 0.8 pp.

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

Table 4. Imports by country of consignment – countries

SPECIFICATION	01-03 2026						2025	2026
	bn			01-03 2025 = 100			01-03	
	PLN	USD	EUR	PLN	USD	EUR	structure in %	
IMPORTS (country of consignment)								
1. Germany	102.7	28.7	24.3	104.7	117.9	104.6	25.1	26.0
2. China	38.3	10.7	9.1	102.3	115.2	102.2	9.6	9.7
3. Netherlands	26.7	7.5	6.3	102.6	115.5	102.5	6.7	6.8
4. Italy	17.4	4.9	4.1	97.3	109.6	97.2	4.6	4.4
5. Czechia	16.8	4.7	4.0	98.8	111.2	98.8	4.3	4.2
6. France	16.5	4.6	3.9	103.1	116.1	103.0	4.1	4.2
7. United States	16.5	4.6	3.9	105.4	118.5	105.3	4.0	4.2
8. Belgium	16.4	4.6	3.9	105.3	118.6	105.3	4.0	4.1
9. Denmark	10.5	2.9	2.5	110.6	124.6	110.6	2.4	2.7
10. Spain	10.2	2.8	2.4	102.3	115.2	102.3	2.5	2.6

Imports from **China** in January–March 2026 according by country of consignment in comparison with imports by country of origin were lower by 6.1 pp.

Imports from **the United States** in January–March 2026 according to the country of consignment in comparison with imports by country of origin were lower by 1.4 pp.

In January–March 2026 trade turnover in goods according to the SITC nomenclature, compared to the same period of 2025, increased in exports in 8 commodity sections while imports recorded increases in 6 commodity sections.

In exports, increases were recorded in commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC (by 87.1%), manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (by 5.1%), mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (by 3.9%), beverages and tobacco (by 3.6%), food and live animals (by 3.2%), chemicals and related products (by 2.8%), miscellaneous manufactured articles (by 1.7%), and machinery and transport equipment (by 0.5%). Declines concerned animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes (by 9.0%), and crude materials, inedible, except fuels (by 4.1%).

In imports increases were recorded in: commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC (by 23.9%), animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes (by 9.9%), mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (by 6.2%), machinery and transport equipment (by 6.0%), crude materials, inedible, except fuels (by 5.5%), and food and live animals (by 0.1%). Decreases concerned: miscellaneous manufactured articles (by 8.2%), beverages and tobacco (by 7.5%), chemicals and related products (by 4.2%), and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (by 2.5%).

Chart 2. Composition of exports by sections according to SITC nomenclature in January–March 2026

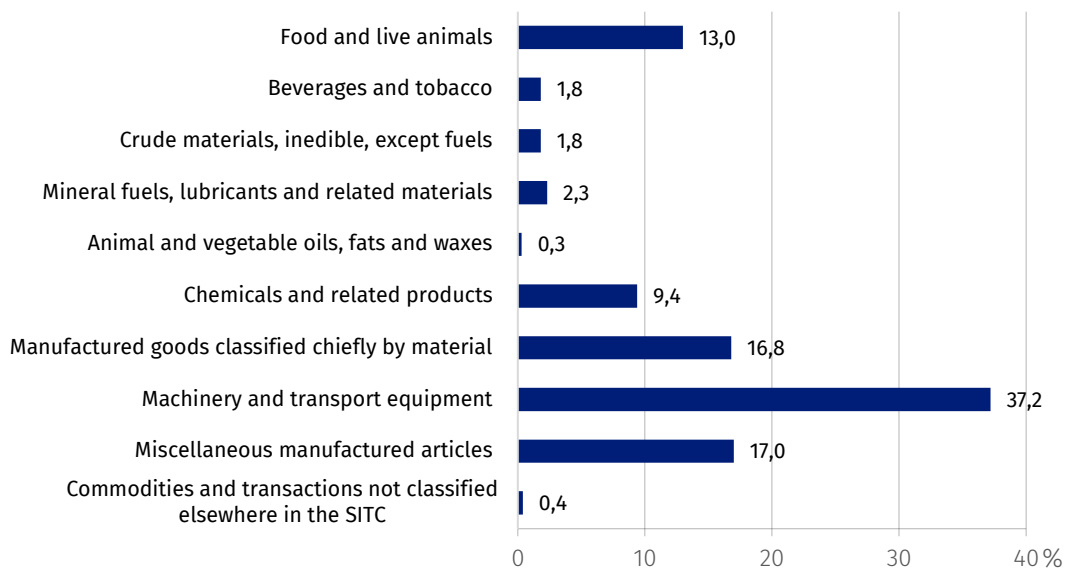
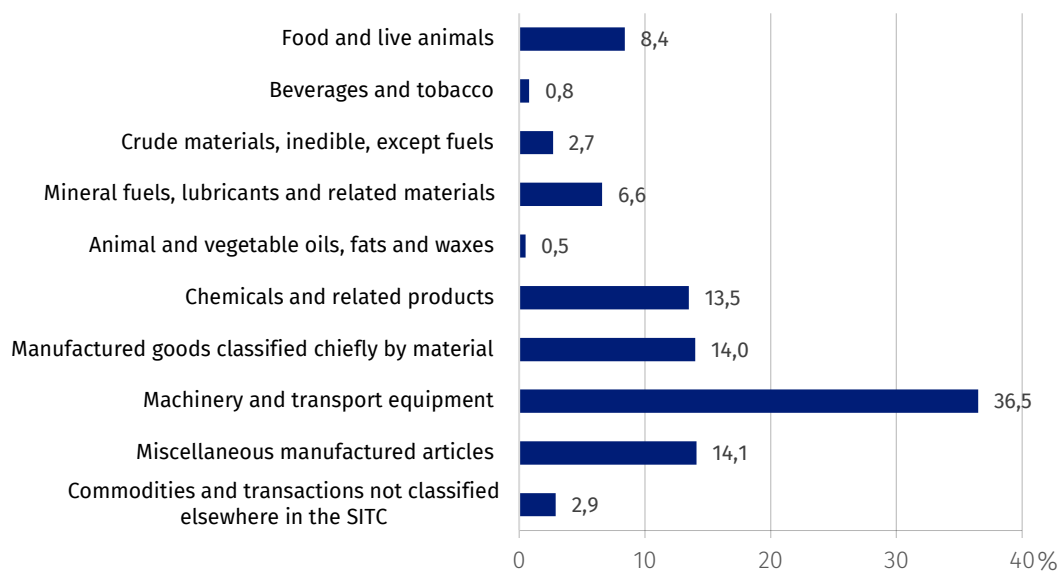


Chart 3. Composition of imports by sections according to SITC nomenclature in January–March 2026



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Data available in databases

- [Knowledge Databases \(DBW\). Foreign trade](#)

Terms used in official statistics

- [Exports of commodities](#)
- [Imports of commodities](#)
- [Balance foreign trade commodity turnover](#)