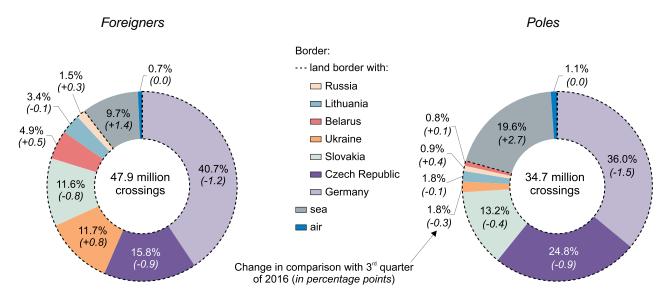
## Border traffic and expenses made by foreigners in Poland and Poles abroad in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017

## **Border traffic**

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017 estimated number of crossings of the Polish border amounted to 82.6 million, of which 47.9 million were made by foreigners (58.0% in total) and 34.7 million by Poles (42.0%). Approximately 73.3% of the total border crossings concerned the Polish land border with the countries of the European Union, 13.8% air border, 12.0% the external land border of the EU, and 0.9% sea border.

Chart 1. Structure of border traffic of persons (from and to Poland) in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017



The highest number of persons crossed the Polish land border on the section with Germany (45.4% of all crossings of the Polish land border in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017), followed by the border with Czech Republic (22.9%), Slovakia (14.4%), Ukraine (8.9%), Belarus (3.7%), Lithuania (3.2%) and Russia (1.5%).

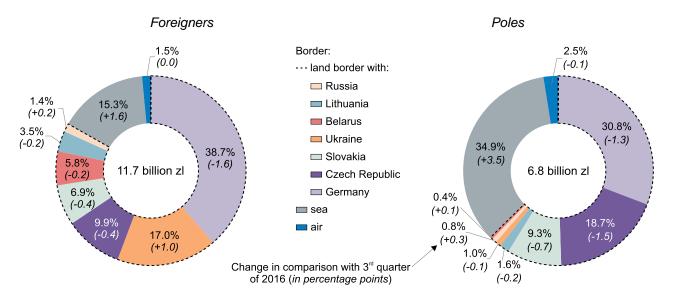
Citizens of a neighbouring country predominated among the foreigners crossing individual sections of the Polish land border, for example, on the border with Ukraine – Ukrainian citizens (95.6%), on the border with Russia – Russian citizens (88.1%), and on the border with Belarus – Belarusian citizens (84.6%).

The estimated value of goods and services purchased in Poland by foreigners (non-residents) in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017 amounted to 11.7 billion zl, and the expenses incurred abroad by the Polish residents to 6.8 billion zl. Compared to the corresponding period of 2016, the expenses made by foreigners and Poles were 7.7% and 6.5% higher respectively. Compared to the previous quarter, the expenses made by foreigners and by Poles were higher by respectively 7.3% and 41.7%.

The structure of expenses made in Poland by foreigners who crossed the land border in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017 shows that the largest share was made by expenses of those crossing the border with Germany (46.6%), followed by the border with Ukraine (20.5%), Czech Republic (11.8%), Slovakia (8.3%), Belarus (7.0%), Lithuania (4.3%) and Russia (1.6%).

As to the residents of Poland crossing the land border of the country, the highest expenses were incurred by persons crossing the border with Germany (49.2% of total expenses of Poles crossing the Polish border land in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017), followed by the border with Czech Republic (29.9%), Slovakia (14.9%), Lithuania (2.6%), Ukraine (1.5%), Russia (1.3%) and Belarus (0.6%).

Chart 2. Structure of expenses made by foreigners in Poland and Poles abroad in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017



Differences in expenses, also in terms of the structure of products, were observed on individual sections of the border, both among foreigners as well as Poles. It is associated with the way of travelling, destination, length of stay and profitability of shopping abroad, among other things.

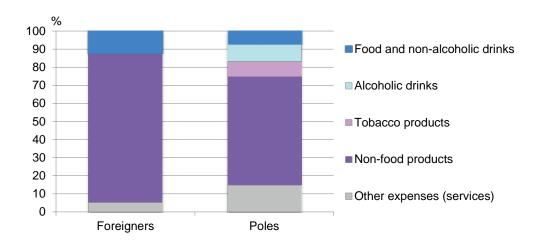
Table 1. Border traffic and expenses of foreigners in Poland and Poles abroad in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017

Border	Border traffic <sup>a</sup>				Expenses				Average expenses b			
	foreigners		Poles		foreigners		Poles		foreigners		Poles	
	million persons	3 <sup>nd</sup> qr. 2016 =100	million persons	3 <sup>nd</sup> qr. 2016 =100	million zl	3 <sup>nd</sup> qr. 2016 =100	million zl	3 <sup>nd</sup> qr. 2016 =100	zl	3 <sup>nd</sup> qr. 2016 =100	zl	3 <sup>nd</sup> qr. 2016 =100
Total	47.9	106.3	34.7	105.1	11 718.9	107.7	6 836.7	106.5	499	101.6	402	102.3
land	42.9	104.7	27.5	101.6	9 747.7	105.7	4 280.0	101.0	461	101.1	314	100.2
EU's external	8.7	116.2	1.2	112.5	2 832.2	112.5	146.3	119.6	664	95.8	238	106.1
with: Russia c	0.7	125.9	0.3	177.3	158.4	128.2	55.9	169.0	448	100.9	340	95.6
Belarus	2.4	118.1	0.3	130.0	679.4	104.9	25.5	130.5	592	88.6	194	98.3
Ukraine d	5.6	114.3	0.6	90.4	1 994.5	114.3	64.9	93.1	721	98.6	204	103.1
EU's internal	34.2	102.2	26.3	101.1	6 915.5	103.1	4 133.7	100.4	410	101.4	318	100.1
with: Lithuania	1.6	103.4	0.6	100.4	415.7	103.0	111.2	96.8	520	101.0	315	100.8
Slovakia	5.5	99.6	4.6	102.0	807.0	100.9	636.5	99.3	293	101.1	286	98.4
Czech Republic	7.6	100.8	8.6	101.1	1 154.7	103.0	1 279.5	98.4	311	102.2	297	99.9
Germany	19.5	103.4	12.5	100.9	4 538.1	103.6	2 106.5	102.3	473	100.9	344	100.6
sea	0.3	103.2	0.4	102.2	176.5	108.2	169.4	101.1	1 013	104.4	841	99.0
air	4.6	124.3	6.8	122.0	1 794.7	120.2	2 387.3	118.4	820	97.7	748	97.9

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> From and to Poland. <sup>b</sup> Per one person during a single trip. <sup>c</sup>MRG agreement with the Russian Federation in the part concerning crossings in local border traffic was suspended from 4 July 2016 by the Polish and Russian side. <sup>d</sup>MRG agreement with Ukraine was suspended by the Polish side in the section on crossings in local border traffic in the period from 4 July 2016 to 2 August 2016.

Foreigners crossing the external land border of the EU on the territory of Poland in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017 incurred approximately 82% of their expenses for the purchase of non-food products, approximately 12% on food and non-alcoholic drinks and around 5% on other expenses (services). With regard to non-food products, foreigners showed the greatest interest in materials for construction, renovation and maintenance of the apartment or house (approximately 23% of expenses on non-food products), home electronics and appliances (approximately 19%) and parts and accessories for means of transport (approximately 13%).

Chart 3. Structure of expenses made by foreigners in Poland and Poles abroad crossing the external border of the European Union on the territory of Poland in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017



Residents of Poland crossing the external land border of the EU in Poland in the 3rd quarter of 2017 spent the majority of their expenses (approximately 60%) on the purchase of

non-food products, mainly for the purchase of fuel. Other expenses (services) constituted a significant share in the structure of expenses made by Poles crossing the external border – approximately 15%, while food and soft drinks – approximately 7%.

Foreigners **crossing the internal border of the EU** in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017 incurred the largest expenses on non-food products - approximately 53%, followed by on other expenses (services) 20% and approximately 13% of their expenses on food and non-alcoholic drinks. Among residents of Poland crossing this border, a significant share in the structure of expenses incurred abroad was constituted by other expenses (services) – approximately 55% and non-food products – 29%, whereas on food and non-alcoholic drinks approximately 12% of their expenses.

As part of local border traffic (MRG) 2.1 million clearances<sup>1</sup> (from Poland to Poland) were recorded on the Polish-Ukrainian border in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017, which accounted for 36.9% of crossings of this section of the border made by foreigners. Compared to both corresponding period of 2016 and the previous quarter, the number of crossings of the border as a part of MRG was respectively 20.9% and 1.0% higher.

The estimated value of expenses made in Poland by foreigners who crossed the Polish-Ukrainian border as part of MRG in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017 amounted to 674.1 million zl, which accounted for 33.8% of total expenses made by foreigners crossing the Polish-Ukrainian border. These expenses were 23.6% higher than in corresponding period of 2016 and 2.0% higher than in the previous quarter.

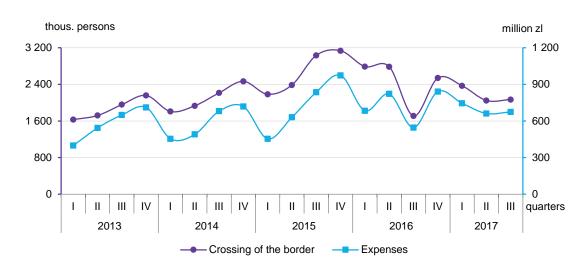


Chart 4. Local border traffic of foreigners on the Polish-Ukrainian border

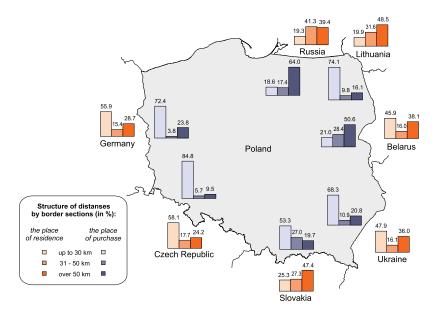
Average expenses incurred in Poland by a foreigner crossing the Polish-Ukrainian border as part of MRG in the  $3^{rd}$  quarter of 2017 amounted to 659 zl, while in the previous quarter – to 646 zl, and a year before – to 649 zl.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Data of the Border Guard Main Headquarters

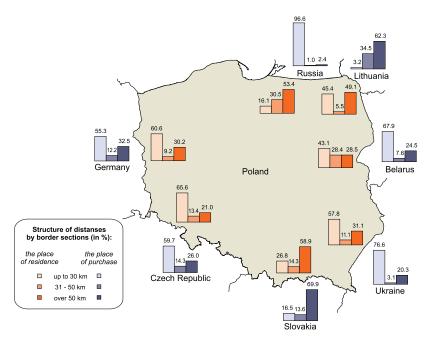
Surveys conducted in the  $3^{rd}$  quarter of 2017 show that both foreigners and Poles crossing the Polish land border were mostly residents of the villages located at a distance of 50 km from the border – 67.3% of foreigners and 67.2% of Poles, with 48.7% of foreigners and 55.5% of Poles living in the area up to 30 km from the border.

Map 1. Range of impact of the border on the basis of the distance from the border to the place of residence and the place of purchase of Poles and foreigners in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017



As to the external border of the European Union on Polish territory -63.2% of foreigners and 63.5% of Poles crossing the Polish land border lived in the strip of up to 50 km from the border, and in the case of the internal border of the European Union -68.3% and 67.4% respectively.

Map 2. Range of impact of the border on the basis of the distance from the border to the place of residence and place of purchase of Poles in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017



The largest number of surveyed foreigners preferred to make a purchase at the distance of up to 50 km from the border. In the case of the external border of the European Union on Polish territory it was 67.5% of those crossing the border, and in the case of the internal border of the EU - 80.3%. The share of Poles making a purchase at the distance of up to 50 km from the external border of the EU amounted to 83.6% of those crossing the border and in the case of the internal border of the EU -62.0%.

## Methodological notes

- 1. This report was developed on the basis of the survey results of "Trips made by non-residents to Poland. The movement of vehicles and persons at the Polish border with the countries of the European Union" and "Participation of residents of Poland in trips" included in the programme of statistical surveys of official statistics. The survey methodology has been prepared by the Central Statistical Office, Statistical Office in Rzeszów in cooperation with the National Bank of Poland and the Ministry of Sport and Tourism. Since 2014 the surveys conducted jointly by these institutions are the result of the integration of several surveys (including "The survey of goods and services turnover at the external land border of European Union on the territory of Poland").
- 2. The survey on trips made by non-residents to Poland and the movement of vehicles and persons at the Polish border with the countries of the European Union is conducted in an environment of selected border crossings with passenger traffic movement (including airports and seaports). It is conducted each quarter on randomly selected days. The survey of trips made by foreigners (non-residents) includes those leaving Poland by internal and external border of UE on the territory of Poland. Persons who have been living in Poland for over one year are not covered by the survey (with the exception of those traveling for educational and health purposes). Data on expenses incurred by foreigners (non-residents) in Poland include goods purchased in Poland for resale in the country of foreigner. The survey of border traffic covers persons and vehicles crossing the Polish border with the European Union at selected border crossings.
- 3. Survey on the participation of Poles in trips is conducted in households on a quarterly basis (in the month following the quarter) by a direct interview. The survey does not cover persons staying abroad for more than one year (with the exception of those traveling for educational and health purposes). The presented data on expenses incurred abroad by residents include expenses financed only from own funds (expenses financed by workplace and other individuals and institutions are not included) and also goods purchased abroad for resale in Poland.
- 4. Data on border traffic at the external border of the EU on the territory of Poland come from the Border Guard Main Headquarters and concern the number of crossings of the border – a person crossing the border several times is counted as many times as he/she crosses this border. Data cover all border crossings (road, rail and river).
- 5. The agreement on local border traffic with Ukraine entered into force on 1 July 2009. In the case of the Polish-Ukrainian border, the local border traffic (MRG) was more important for the citizens of Ukraine than for the Polish citizens because of the fact that Poles could travel and stay on the territory of Ukraine up to 90 days without a visa. The visa requirement for Ukrainian citizens travelling to the EU was abolished on 11 June 2017.
- 6. The agreement on local border traffic with Russia entered into force on 27 July 2012 and since 4 July 2016 it has been
- 7. Due to rounding the sums of the figures may differ from the figure "total" in some cases. Relative numbers (indicators, percentages) were calculated on the basis of absolute data expressed with more accuracy than it was given in the report.
- 8. The data presented are preliminary.

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