

POLAND

QUARTERLY STATISTICS

GŁÓWNY URZĄD STATYSTYCZNY
WARSZAWA



CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
WARSAW

Year XVII

2009

No. 3

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GENERAL AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

GENERAL NOTES

1. From 2009 data contained in the *Poland Quarterly Statistics* are presented in accordance with the **Polish Classification of Activities 2007 (PKD 2007)**, compiled on the basis of Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community – NACE Rev. 2. Given this changes data are not comparable to the previously published in accordance with the PKD 2004 (NACE Rev.1.1). All data, excluding national accounts and national economy entities which are still published in accordance with PKD 2004, were converted to the PKD 2007 (NACE Rev. 2) classification.
2. Presented data cover units of the national economy regardless of ownership, i.e. included in the public and private sectors. The public sector includes entities of state ownership (of the State Treasury and state legal persons), local self-government entities ownership and "mixed ownership" with a predominance of capital (property) of public sector entities. The private sector includes entities of private domestic ownership (of natural persons and other private entities), foreign ownership (of foreign persons) and "mixed ownership" with a predominance of capital (property) of private sector entities or lack of predominance of public or private sector in capital (property) of the entity.
3. Data on employed persons, employment, wages and salaries:
 - data do not include budgetary entities conducting activity within the scope of national defence and public safety;
 - quarterly data refer to those entities of the national economy, in which the number of employed persons exceeds 9 persons, furthermore; data excludes persons paid employees abroad and engaged in social and political organizations, trade unions, etc.;
 - average monthly total wages and salaries in quarterly periods include complete statistical population;
 - annual data covers all entities of the national economy regardless of the number of employed persons.
4. Data on sold production of industry:
 - quarterly data covers those economic entities, in which the number of employed persons exceeds 9 persons;
 - annual data covers all economic entities regardless of the number of employees.
5. Data on the sale of construction and assembly production:
 - quarterly data (on accrued basis) covers those economic entities of construction, in which the number of employed persons exceeds 9 persons;
 - annual data covers all economic entities of construction regardless of the number of employed persons.
- Data on the sale of construction and assembly production do not cover works performed abroad.
6. Data on the production of selected products in all kinds of activities refer to those entities, in which the number of employed persons exceeds 49 persons.
7. Data on the financial results of non-financial enterprises refer to economic entities keeping accounting ledgers and which are obligated to prepare quarterly reports on revenues, costs and the financial result – F-01/I-01 (with the exception of entities in which the principal activity is classified as "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" and "Financial and insurance activities" according to the NACE Rev. 2), in which the number of employed persons exceeds 49 persons.
8. Annual data referring to investment outlays cover all units of the national economy. Quarterly and annual data about investment outlays and newly started investments refer to economic entities (with the exception of entities in which the principal activity is classified as "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" and "Financial and insurance activities" according to the NACE Rev. 2), in which the number of employed persons exceeds 49 persons. Data is presented on accrued basis.
9. The category "Industry", used in this quarterly, refers to the NACE Rev. 2 sections: "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply" and "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities".
10. The category "enterprise sector", used in this quarterly, indicates those entities which carry out economic activities in the following areas: forestry and logging; marine fishing; mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; construction; wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities; information and communication; real estate activities, legal and accounting activities; activities of head offices; management consultancy activities, architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis; advertising and market research; other professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities; arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of computers and personal and household goods; other personal service activities.
11. Data are compiled according to the respective organizational status of units of the national economy.
12. Relative numbers (indices, percentages) are calculated, as a rule, on the basis of absolute data expressed with higher precision than that presented in tables.
13. Some figures are provisional and may be revised in later editions of *Poland Quarterly Statistics*.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

1. Data regarding the average number of employed persons are given after converting of part-time paid employees on full-time paid employees excluding employers and own-account workers (beyond private forms in agriculture) as well as agents.
2. Employed persons comprise:
 - persons employed on the basis of a labour contract (wage-earners);
 - owners and co-owners of units engaged in economic activities including contributing family members;
 - outworkers;
 - agents and persons employed by agents;
 - members of agricultural production co-operatives.
3. Data on average paid employment includes persons employed on the basis of a full-time and part-time contract, converted to a full-time period.
4. Average monthly nominal wages and salaries per paid employee are computed assuming the following:
 - personal wages and salaries excluding wages and salaries of outworkers, apprentices and persons employed abroad,
 - payments from a share in profit or in the balance surplus of co-operatives,
 - additional annual wages and salaries for employees of budget sphere entities,
 - fees paid to selected groups of employees for performing work in accordance with labour contracts.
5. Data on average monthly wages and salaries per paid employee is presented in gross terms, i.e. including deductions for personal income taxes and also employee's contributions to compulsory social security paid by insured person.
6. Average monthly real gross wage and salary indices are calculated as a quotient of the average monthly nominal gross wage and salary index and the consumer price index of households of employees.
7. Gross fixed capital formation in the Gross Domestic Product covers only those expenditures, which increases the value of fixed assets. The value of initial investment equipment and interests on investment credits and investment loans for the period of investment realization is not included. Outlays for total repair and the value of the increase in the basic herd in agriculture are taken into consideration. According to "ESA 1995" gross fixed capital formation includes the intangible fixed assets, such as, among others, purchase in costs of property law, organization and acquisition costs of initial capital and others. Changes in inventories comprise the value of inventory growth (fuel included), not completed production, finished products, goods and material part of interperiod settlements of own costs. In private farms in agriculture the value change in inventions constitute the value of rise in plant and animal production and trading herd. Each element of changes in inventories is valuation at annual average prices in order to eliminate the unjustified effect of inflation on gross value added.
8. The M_3 money supply comprises:
 - currency in circulation (outside banks);
 - zloty and foreign currency deposits and other liabilities of households, non-monetary financial institutions, non-financial corporations, non-profit institutions serving households, local government institutions, social security funds;
 - other components of M_3 , i.e. debt securities including up to 2 years issued by monetary financial institutions and liabilities of monetary financial institutions related to repurchase agreements as well as in money market funds (MMFs) shares.
9. Gross financial result (profit or loss) is a result on economic activity, corrected by result on extraordinary events.
10. Net financial result (profit or loss) is obtained after decreasing the gross financial result by the obligatory encumbrances.
11. Price indices of:
 - sold production of industry (i.e. mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and also water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities) are calculated on the basis of a monthly survey on prices of products and services actually received by specifically selected economic units, included in the above mentioned sections. The survey covers about 3.3 thous. units, in which the number of employed persons exceeds 9 persons. The aggregated price indices are calculated using, as a weight system, the structure of sold production from 2005. These values are updated by the price changes and the changes of the sales structure taking place in consecutive months of the year to which the price indices refer;
 - construction and assembly production are calculated on the basis of a monthly survey of prices of works realized by specifically selected economic units, classified in "Construction" section, i.e. by about 480 construction and assembly enterprises, in which the number of employed exceeds 9 persons. The aggregated price indices are calculated using, as a weight system, the structure of sold production aggregates at lower levels from 2005. These values are validated by the price changes and the changes of the sales structure taking place in consecutive months of the year to which the price indices refer;
 - consumer goods and services are obtained on the basis of price observation of representatives of consumer goods and services (approx. 1800 in 2009) in 209 price survey regions of the country. The survey is conducted on the basis of price observations carried out in selected retail outlets, service and catering units located in districts covered by the price survey (town or part of a town) and constitutes the basic source of information. Price-lists, regulations and decisions applicable to the uniform prices binding throughout the country constitute additional sources of information.

Price indices of consumer goods and services are calculated using as a system of weight the annual structure of expenditures (excluding own consumption) of particular groups of households on purchasing consumer goods and services from the year preceding the one under the survey, derived from the household budget survey. The grouping of consumer goods and services is presented on the basis of the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose adapted to the needs of the Harmonized Indices of Consumer Prices (COICOP/HICP);

- procurement of agricultural products – compiled on the basis of information on prices paid in a given period of time by procurement entities for products directly from agricultural producers. These prices are averages and are computed as a quotient of the value (excluding VAT) and quantity of every single product.
12. Since 1st May 2004, i.e. from the day of Poland's accession to European Union (EU), the data on Poland's foreign trade turnover are based on:
- EXTRASTAT system – based on customs declaration – include trade turnover data registered between Poland and the third countries, i.e. EU non-member countries;
 - INTRASTAT system – based on INTRASTAT declaration for arrivals and dispatches – include trade turnover data registered between Poland and other EU member states;

- the alternative data sources, which register since 1st January 2006 “the specific goods and movements: electricity, gas, sea products and military goods.

The data obtained from combination of the above mentioned sources constitute a uniform collection of foreign trade statistics.

13. The value of imports is presented according to cif, i.e. including the transportation and insurance costs to Polish border. The value of exports is presented according to fob.
14. Data on the turnover by group of countries are presented in imports – according to the country of origin, in exports – according to the country of destination.

The country of the origin is considered a country in which the good was produced, processed or transformed and in this form entered the Polish Customs territory.

The country of destination is a country in which the good is consumed, i.e. country in which the good is finally used, processed or transformed.

15. The balance of payments on a transaction basis is a statistical specification of turnover realized by Poland and the rest of the world (i.e. between residents and non-residents). Current account of the balance of payments on a transaction basis includes transactions concerning the settlement for goods, services and current transfers.

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- (0) - magnitude not zero, but less than 0.5 of a unit
 (0.0) - magnitude not zero, but less than 0.05 of a unit
 (.) - data not available or not reliable
 x - not applicable
 * - data altered in relation to that published in the previous edition

In this publication system of units is used which correspond to the following Polish units:

Name	Abbreviation	In figures	Polish name
thousand	thous.	10 ³	tysiąc
million	mln	10 ⁶	milion
billion	bln	10 ⁹	miliard

NOTE

Central Statistical Office presents on Internet publication **“Poland – macroeconomic indicators”** containing broad set of quarter and annual macroeconomic data (Polish and English version)

Publication is rendered free of charge.

Internet address: www.stat.gov.pl

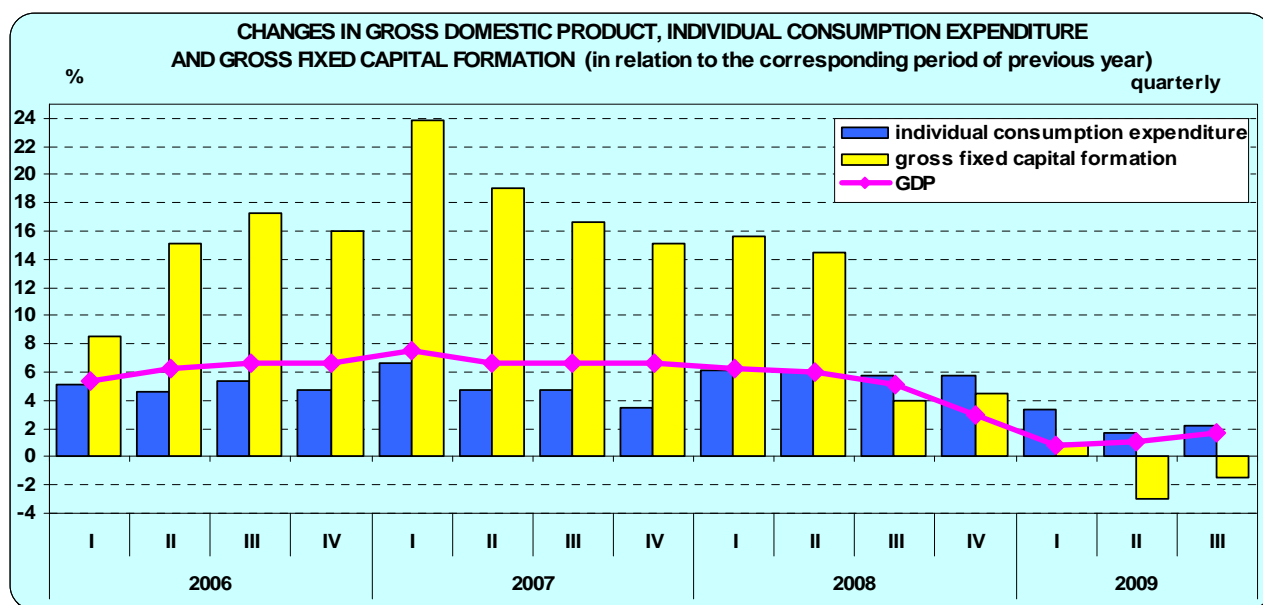
I. THE ECONOMY OF POLAND IN THE FIRST THREE QUARTERS OF 2009

Introduction

An economic slowdown, recorded as far back as in the 4th quarter of 2008, maintained in the subsequent periods of 2009. Although the consequences of crisis-related phenomena are considerably weaker in Poland than in the majority of the EU countries, they still unfavourably influence the financial situation of enterprises, indirectly – through the labour market – the situation of households, and also the condition of public finances. In the 3rd quarter of 2009, in some areas of the economy the dynamics was more favourable than in the earlier periods. Slightly faster grew construction and assembly production as well as retail sales, and the decrease in production of industry and in sales of transport services was slower. Against the continuing increase in consumer prices, the purchasing power of an average gross

wage and salary since the 2nd quarter of 2009 only slightly exceeded the level recorded a year earlier. On the labour market, negative tendencies maintained – the average paid employment in the enterprise sector was dropping, and the unemployment rate was growing.

According to preliminary data, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, the gross domestic product (in constant prices of 2008) was higher by 1.7% than in the corresponding period of 2008 (against an increase of 5.1% in 2008 and 1.1% in the 2nd quarter of 2009). After eliminating the influence of seasonal factors, the GDP growth in the 3rd quarter of 2009, in annual terms, amounted to 1.0%, while as compared with the previous quarter – 0.5%. In the period January–September of 2009, gross domestic product grew at an annual basis by 1.2%.

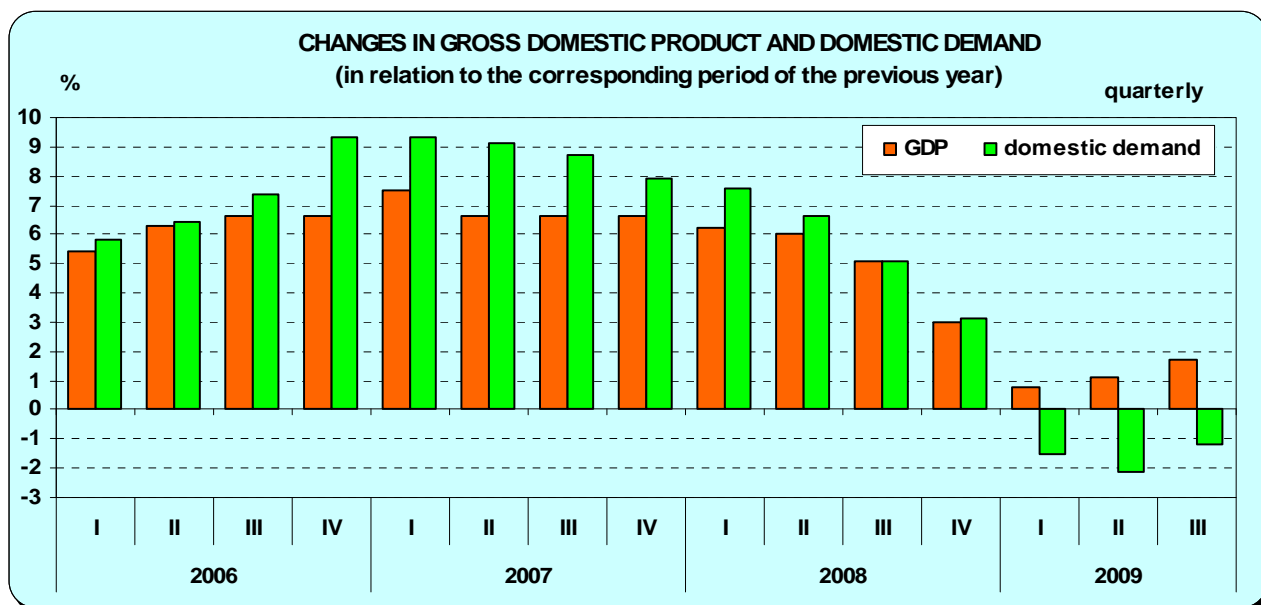


In the 3rd quarter of 2009, as in two previous quarters, the main factor of GDP growth was foreign demand (3.0 percentage points), which resulted from the deeper drop in imports (14.9%) than in exports (9.5%).

In the 3rd quarter of 2009, the domestic demand ones again formed below the previous year level (of 1.2% against a decrease of 2.1% in the 2nd quarter of 2009), but its negative impact on the GDP dynamics was weaker than in two previous quarters.

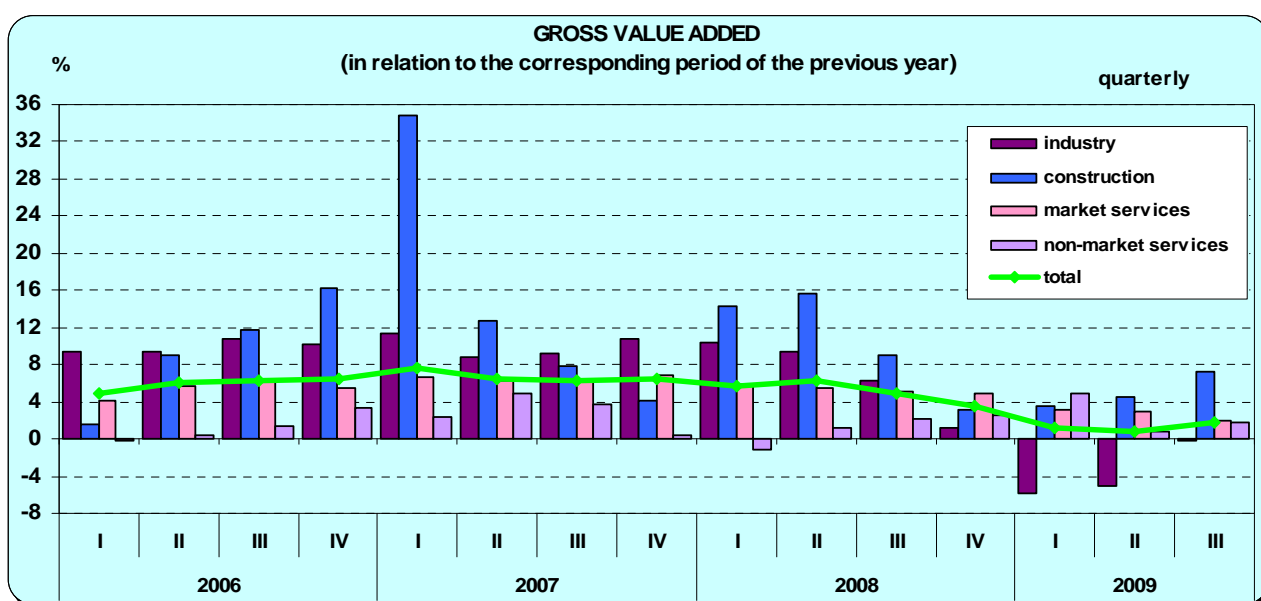
Gross capital formation was lower than a year earlier (by 12.3%), of which gross fixed capital formation decreased again in annual terms (by 1.5%). The investment rate in the 3rd quarter of 2009 was lower than in the previous year (19.5% against 20.5%). Final consumption expenditure increased by 2.0% in annual terms (against 1.5% in the 2nd quarter of

2009) and its impact on real GDP was slightly higher than in the 2nd quarter of 2009 and amounted to 1.6 percentage point. Individual consumption expenditure grew by 2.2% and public consumption expenditure – by 1.5% (in the 2nd quarter of 2009 – of 11.0% and 1.7%, respectively).



In the 3rd quarter of 2009, in the national economy gross value added was higher by 1.8% than a year earlier (against an increase of 0.8% in the previous quarter). Gross value added increased to the greater extent than in the 2nd quarter of 2009,

among others, in construction (7.2% against 4.6%) and trade and repair (6.0% against 2.9%). The scale of decline in gross value added reduced in industry up to 0.2 %.



In the period of three quarters 2009, sold production of industry was by 6.0% lower than the

previous year and a drop was recorded in all sections. According to the main industrial groupings,

there was a significant decrease in production of the majority of goods, except for consumer goods. With a drop in average paid employment (of 5.2%), labour productivity in industry dropped (by 0.8%). Construction and assembly production grew in annual terms by 4.7%, which was the result of a high dynamics in civil engineering, while in other divisions a drop in production was observed. Retail sales implemented in the period of three quarters of 2009, in annual terms, were by 1.9% higher and an increase was recorded in the majority of groups, except, among others, for the sales of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels, as well as motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts.

In the period from January to September of 2009, prices of sold production of industry were higher by 3.8% than the previous year. However, in construction and assembly production a lower growth than the previous year was observed (0.5% against 5.4%). Prices of consumer goods and services grew to a lower extent than the previous year (by 3.5% in annual terms), which was influenced, among others, by the considerable weakening of the price dynamics of food and non-alcoholic beverages, as well as by the drop of fuel prices.

With a moderate growth in consumer prices, and with a weakening rise in nominal wages and salaries, the purchasing power of an average gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector in the period of three quarters of 2009 was slightly higher than a year earlier (by 1.3%). Faster than wages and salaries grew average real gross retirement pays and pensions, both in the employee system, as well as for farmers.

In the period of three quarters 2009, the average paid employment in the enterprise sector was lower by 0.9% than a year earlier, which was influenced, among others, by a considerable drop in manufacturing. In September of 2009, the registered unemployment rate grew in annual terms by 2.0 percentage points to 10.9%. The number of unemployed persons with a specific situation on the labour market (except for long-term

unemployed), in particular persons below 25 years of age, increased considerably.

On the agricultural market, in the period from January to September of 2009, the prices of cereals reached a considerably lower level than in the previous year, and the prices of milk also dropped. Average prices of animals for slaughter were higher than a year earlier, both in procurement and on marketplaces. Price relations were more favourable for producers of pigs than in the previous year. The situation in animal production was influenced by a gradual weakening of the drop rate in the livestock of pigs, as well as by a slight decline in the number of cattle. The preliminary estimate shows on higher production than the previous year's crops of the majority of main crops.

In foreign trade, in the period of three quarters of 2009, the value of commodity turnover was lower than a year before. However, as a result of a deeper drop in imports than in exports, a considerable improvement in the total negative balance was recorded. Since May of 2009 the positive balance of commodity turnover with developed countries (including the EU countries) gradually improved, while a considerable decrease in the turnover with the Central and Eastern European countries maintained. In the period from January to September of 2009, the value of imports of capital goods and intermediate consumption goods declined in annual terms, together with a growth in imports of consumer goods.

In the period from January to September of 2009, the financial results obtained by the surveyed enterprises were weaker than a year before. The dynamics of costs was higher than that of revenues. The majority of basic economic and financial relations worsened in annual terms, though they were more favourable than in the 1st half of 2009. As compared with the period of three quarters of the previous year, the share of units showing net profit in the total number of the surveyed enterprises declined. Basic economic and financial relations of exporters were worse than a year before, but more favourable than among the total surveyed enterprises.

In the period of three quarters 2009, a year-on-year drop in investment outlays (in current prices) was recorded in enterprises employing more than 49 persons, amounting to 9.4% (compared with a growth of 11.1% a year before). Outlays on the purchases declined considerably, while outlays on buildings and structures increased to a small degree. A drop in outlays incurred by units with foreign capital participation was deeper than on average. In comparison with the period of three

quarters of 2008, the share of the public sector in total outlays increased. The estimated value and the number of newly started investment tasks decreased.

In the period from January to September of 2009, the revenue of the state budget amounted to PLN 202.6 bln, and expenditure – to PLN 223.9 bln. As a result, the budget deficit amounted to PLN 21.3 bln, which accounted for 78.5% of the amount assumed in the Budget act for 2009.

Population

According to preliminary estimates, at the end of September 2009 **the population of Poland** amounted to approx. 38 174 thous. persons, i.e. over 38 thous. more than a year before and than at the end of December of 2008. This was the fourth year in a row in which a positive natural increase was recorded, which results from a growing number of live births, with a still high, though stable, number of deaths. The positive real increase of population was also influenced by a considerable improvement in the negative net international migration for permanent residence (from more than 12 thous. at the end of September of 2008 to approx. 0.5 thous.).

Preliminary data shows, that the year 2009 is the sixth year in a row, in which the number of births is growing. In the period January-September of 2009 approx. 329 thous. **live births** were registered, i.e. by over 13 thous. more than a year before. The birth rate grew by 0.5 point and amounted to 11.5‰.

In the period of three quarters 2009, over 290 thous. persons **died**, i.e. by over 7 thous. more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The death rate grew by 0.2 point to 10.1‰. The tendencies observed in this field in the recent years may indicate the stabilisation of the mortality level.

The natural increase (being the difference between the number of live births and deaths in total)

grew by approx. 6 thous., reaching nearly 39 thous. It is estimated that per each 10 thous. of population an average increase amounted to 14 persons (against 11 persons a year before).

Infant mortality maintained at the level recorded a year before – slightly more than 1.8 thous. children died at the age below one year. The rate expressing the number of infant deaths per 1000 of live births maintained at the level of 5.6‰.

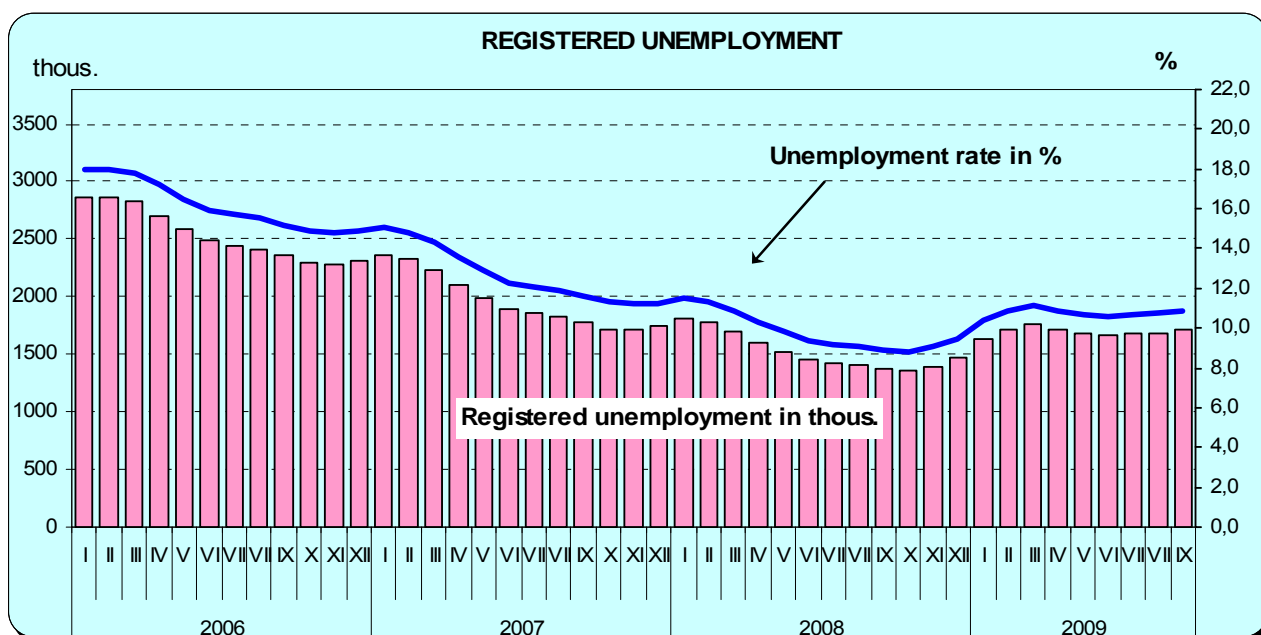
The preliminary estimate shows that in the period of nine months of 2009, more than 206 thous. **new marriages** were concluded, i.e. similarly as a year before, of which approx. 70% were religious marriages. The rate of marriages did not change and amounted to 7.2‰.

The number of **divorces** increased (by more than 4 thous. to 47.1 thous.), however the number of **separations** decreased (by over 0.2 thous. to 2.3 thous.). The rate of divorces grew by 0.1 point, reaching the level of 1.6‰, while the rate of separations remained unchanged (0.1‰).

Labour Market

In the period of January-September 2009, an average paid employment in enterprise sector reached a lower level than a year before, and its dynamics in subsequent months of 2009 was gradually decreasing. In September of 2009, a further growth, in annual terms, was observed in

the number of registered unemployed persons and in the unemployment rate. Compared to September of the previous year, the number of long-term unemployed persons decreased, while the number of unemployed graduates and persons below 25 years of age increased considerably.



Average paid employment in enterprise sector in the period January-September of 2009 reached the level of 5 330.0 thous. persons, i.e. by 0.9% lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year (a growth of 5.1% in the preceding year). A year-on-year decline in the average paid employment was observed in manufacturing (of 6.4%), real estate activities (of 1.8%), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of 0.4%),

as well as in administrative and support service activities (of 0.1%). In other sections a growth in employment was recorded – the highest in professional, scientific and technical activities (of 10.5%), accommodation and catering (of 6.4%), construction (of 5.7%), water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (of 3.5%), as well as in trade; repair of motor vehicles (of 3.4%).

Average paid employment in particular sections of the enterprise sector was as follows:

Specification	2009		2008		2009	
	IX		I–IX		I–IX	
	in thous.	corresponding period of the previous year=100				in thous.
Enterprise sector	5 266.5	97.6	104.0	105.1	99.1	5 330.0
of which:						
Industry.....	2 412.6	93.5	101.8	103.6	94.8	2 462.6
mining and quarrying	179.1	99.4	100.9	99.8	100.9	180.1
manufacturing.....	1 985.8	92.2	101.6	103.8	93.6	2 034.3
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	147.7	98.9	105.2	104.6	99.6	148.5
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100.0	102.9	103.5	103.2	103.5	99.7

Specification	2009		2008		2009	
	IX			I-IX		
	in thous.	corresponding period of the previous year=100			in thous.	
Construction	433.8	104.5	104.1	105.3	105.7	431.8
Trade; repair of motor vehicles.....	1 082.8	100.7	107.9	108.1	103.4	1 093.3
Transportation and storage	457.3	99.3	104.1	104.3	101.1	464.5
Accommodation and catering.....	102.3	106.4	106.1	107.6	106.4	102.9
Information and communication	158.1	99.6	113.5	113.3	101.7	159.5
Real estate activities	88.1	98.3	101.4	101.4	98.2	88.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities ^a	138.2	106.6	110.1	109.4	110.5	140.1
Administrative and support service activities.....	268.0	101.8	103.0	104.7	99.9	261.7

^a Does not include the following divisions: Scientific research and development, as well as Veterinary activities.

Among the divisions with the largest share in employment, in comparison with the period January-September of the previous year, the largest decline in employment was recorded, among others, in manufacture of wearing apparel (of 14.8%), as well as motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (of 12.8%), other non-metallic mineral products (of 9.4%), furniture (of 7.4%), rubber and plastic products (of 5.1%) and machinery and equipment n.e.c. (of 4.6%). Employment was higher than the previous year in enterprises dealing, among others, with specialised construction activities (by 8.7%), civil engineering (by 6.0%), retail trade (by 4.9%) and construction of buildings (by 3.5%).

At the end of September 2009, the number of **unemployed persons registered** in labour offices amounted to 1 715.9 thous., and was higher than

the previous year by 24.6% (i.e. 339.3 thous.).

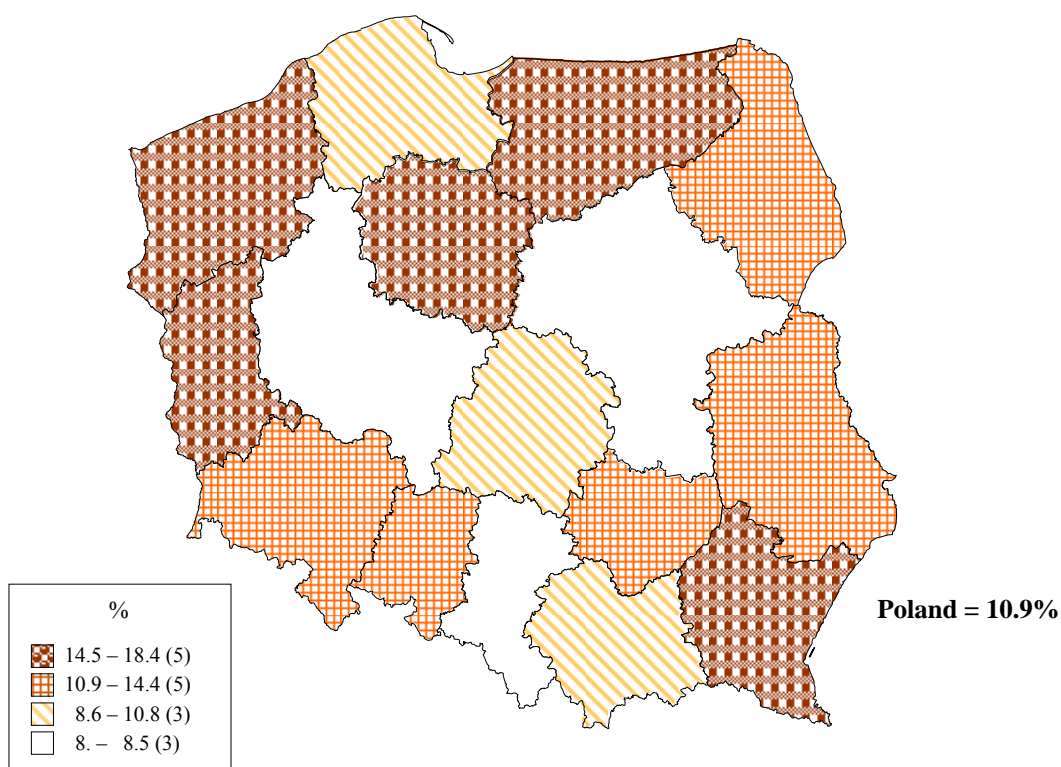
The registered unemployment rate amounted to 10.9%, and grew by 2.0 percentage points in relation to September of 2008.

In comparison with September of 2008, the unemployment rate increased in all voivodships, of which the most in Lubuskie Voivodship (by 3.3 percentage points) and in Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodship (by 3.0 percentage points). In September this year the highest unemployment rate occurred in Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodship (18.4%) and high rates in Lubuskie (14.7%) and Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Podkarpackie and Zachodniopomorskie Voivodships (14.5% each). The lowest unemployment rate was observed in the following voivodships: Wielkopolskie (8.2%), Mazowieckie and Śląskie (8.5% each), and Małopolskie (8.9%).

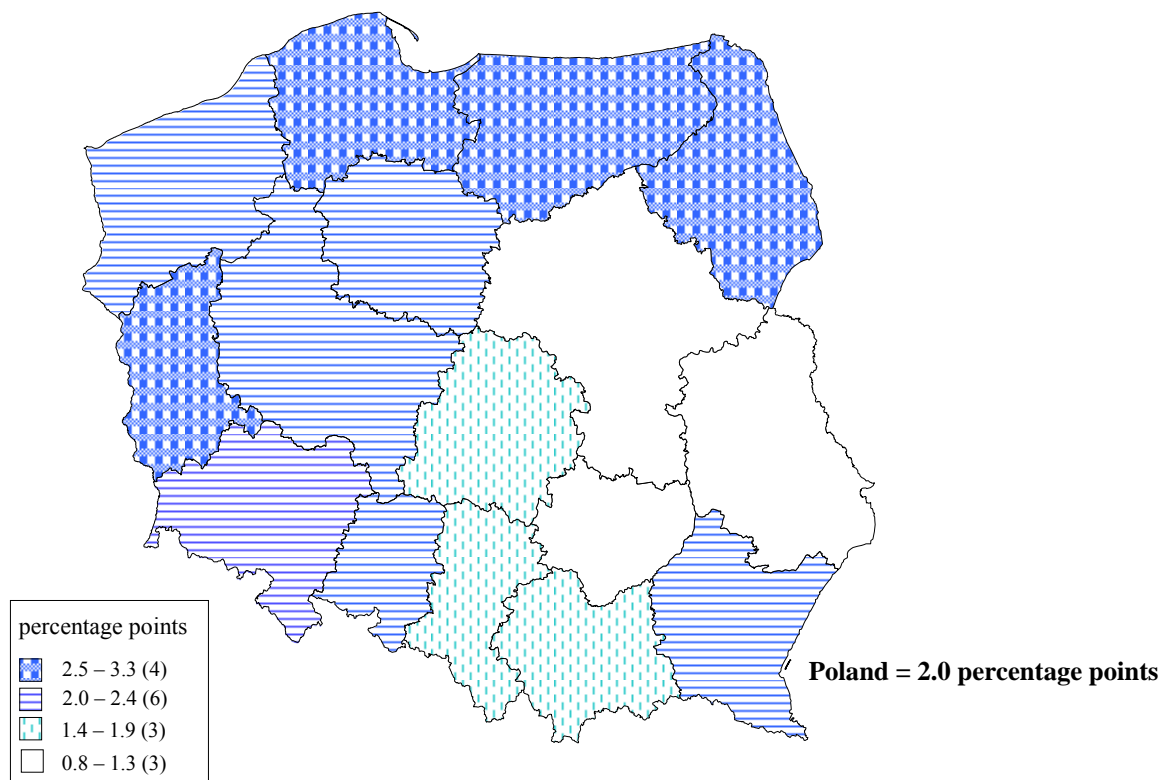
The number of registered unemployed persons and the unemployment rate were as follows:

Specification	2009	2008					2009		
	I-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-X	X-XII		I-III	IV-VI	VII-X
Registered unemployed (at the end of the period):									
in thous. of persons.....	1 715.9	1 376.6	1 702.2	1 455.3	1 376.6	1 473.8	1 758.8	1 658.7	1 715.9
corresponding period of the previous year=100	124.6	77.4	76.2	76.8	77.4	84.4	103.3	114.0	124.6
Newly registered unemployed:									
in thous. of persons.....	2 251.8	1 759.2	587.0	527.0	645.2	717.4	797.7	662.0	792.1
corresponding period of the previous year=100	128.0	96.6	92.7	98.4	98.8	107.1	135.9	125.6	122.8
Persons removed from unemployment rolls:									
in thous.....	2 009.7	2 129.2	631.3	773.9	724.0	620.2	512.7	762.1	734.9
corresponding period of the previous year=100	94.4	90.5	88.9	88.8	94.0	88.5	81.2	98.5	101.5
Unemployment flow (inflow-outflow)	242.2	-370.0	-44.3	-246.9	-78.8	97.2	285.0	-100.1	57.2
Unemployment rate (at the end of the period) in %...	10.9	8.9	10.9	9.4	8.9	9.5	11.1	10.6	10.9

THE RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT At the end of September 2009



CHANGES IN THE RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT September 2009 to September 2008



In the period of January-September 2009, the number of **newly registered unemployed** amounted to 2 251.8 thous. persons, and with relation to the corresponding period of the previous year increased by 492.6 thous., i.e. by 28.0% (against a drop of 62.5 thous., i.e. 3.4% in the previous year). The most numerous group was constituted by persons registering for another time, though their share in the newly registered group declined with relation to the corresponding period of the previous year by 2.3 percentage points – to 76.8%. The share of persons who had not worked yet decreased in annual terms (by 3.0 percentage points to 25.2%), and so did the share of graduates¹ (by 0.8 percentage point to 12.8%).

Since the beginning of the year 2009, from the unemployment rolls 2 009.7 thous. persons have been **removed**, i.e. by 5.6% fewer than a year before. The main reason for deregistering was still taking up a job, as a result of which 751.7 thous. persons were removed from the unemployment rolls (against 821.2 thous. in the previous year). The share of this category in the total number of persons removed from unemployment rolls declined by 1.2 percentage point, in annual terms, reaching 37.4%. Non-subsidized job (including seasonal) were taken up by 606.7 thous. persons, whereas subsidized job (among others, intervention and public works) – by 145.0 thous. persons (in the period of January-September of the previous year, 680.6 thous. and 140.6 thous., respectively). Among other persons removed from the unemployment rolls, the share of persons deregistered due to starting trainings or internships with employers increased (by 4.3 percentage points to 16.5%). However, the percentage of persons who voluntarily resigned from the status of the unemployed decreased (by 0.8 percentage point to 4.9%), and persons who lost their status of the unemployed due to not confirming their readiness to take up a job (by 0.3 percentage point to 30.9%), as well as persons who obtained rights for pay or pension (by 0.1 percentage point to 0.5%).

At the end of September 2009, the number of persons **without benefit rights** amounted to

1 360.7 thous., and their share in the total number of unemployed persons declined with relation to the situation recorded a year before by 5.2 percentage points to 79.3%.

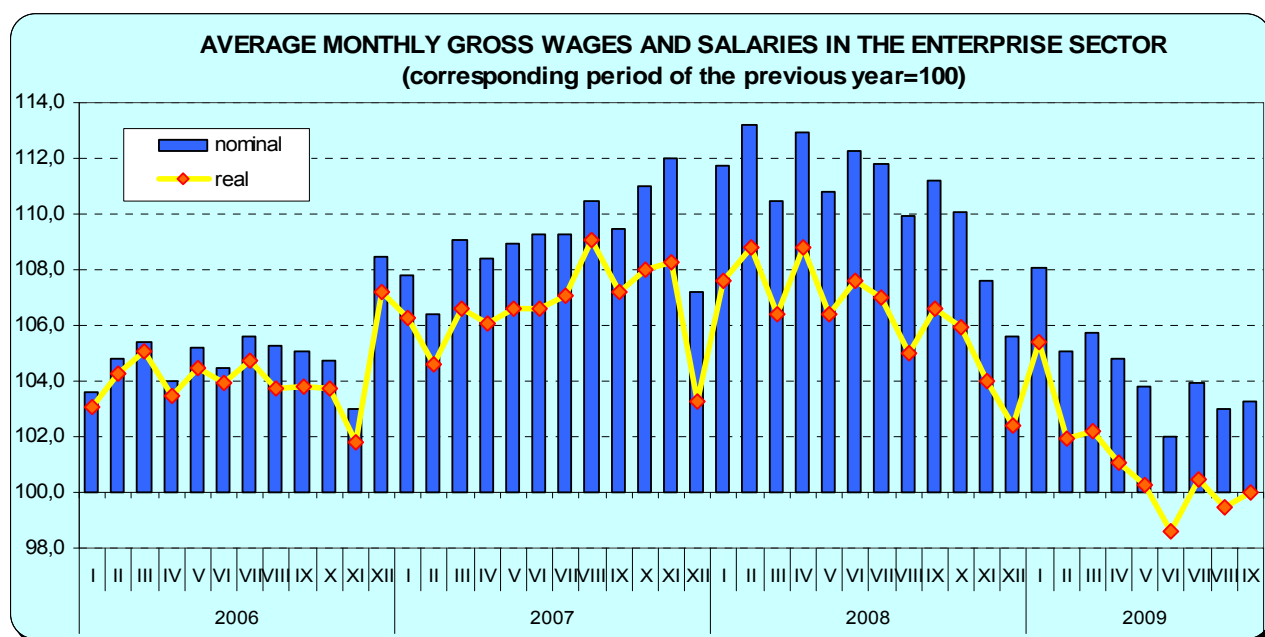
Among the persons **with a specific situation on the labour market** there are, among others, the long-term unemployed², whose share in the total number of registered unemployed persons at the end of September 2009 decreased significantly in annual terms (by 14.5 percentage points to 41.0%). The percentage of persons without occupational qualifications also declined (by 2.6 percentage points to 27.3%), and so did the share of unemployed persons over 50 years of age (by 1.4 percentage point to 20.2%), and persons who were bringing up single-handed at least one child aged 18 and below years (by 0.9 percentage point to 7.7%). However, the share of unemployed persons below 25 years of age grew (by 2.4 percentage points to 23.1%), and so did the share of the disabled (by 0.2 percentage point to 5.0%) and that of graduates who did not finish 27 years of age (by 0.3 percentage point to 1.7%). The number of unemployed persons in all the categories mentioned, except for long-term unemployed persons, grew considerably in annual terms. The highest growth in the number of unemployed persons, in annual terms, was observed among graduates who did not finish 27 years of age (of 50.2%), as well as among persons below 25 years of age (of 39.2%).

In the period of January-September 2009, 730.8 thous. **job offers** were submitted to labour offices, i.e. 22.7% fewer than a year before. Offers from the public sector accounted for 32.3% of total offers (against 25.6% in the corresponding period of the previous year). At the end of September 2009, job offers not taken for a period longer than one month accounted for 24.1% of all offers submitted (against 34.6% in the previous year). Among all offers, 13.3% referred to internship, 3.3% were addressed to the disabled and 0.6% – to persons in the period of 12 months since completion of education.

Wages and Salaries, and Social Benefits

In the period of three quarters of 2009, an average nominal gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector grew, in annual terms, to a much lesser extent than in the corresponding period of the previous year. A considerable weakening of the dynamics of nominal wages and salaries, observed

since the 2nd quarter of 2009, with a continuing price growth of consumer goods and services, influenced a very low growth in their purchasing power. Average real gross retirement pays and pensions, both in the employee system and for farmers, grew faster than real wages and salaries.



Average monthly real gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector, as well as real gross retirement pays and pensions were as follows:

Specification	2008				2009				
	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-IX	IX
	corresponding period of the previous year=100								
Real wages and salaries.....	107.5	107.9	105.6	103.6	103.2	100.2	100.5	101.3	100.0
Real retirement pays and pensions from non-agricultural social security system.....	99.8	105.2	105.2	105.9	105.7	103.7	103.6	104.4	103.8
Real retirement pays and pensions of farmers.....	97.5	101.4	101.0	101.8	102.1	101.3	101.7	101.8	102.0

The average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector in the period January-September of 2009 amounted to PLN 3 281.10 and was by 4.6% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year (a growth of 11.4% a year before, respectively). A growth in wages and salaries occurred in all sections in the enterprise sector, the highest – in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (8.0%). A higher than average year-on-year growth in wages and

salaries in the period of nine months of 2009 was also observed in administrative and support service activities (7.7%), professional, scientific and technical activities (7.3%), water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (6.0%), as well as in mining and quarrying (5.2%). The lowest dynamics of wages and salaries occurred in accommodation and catering (a growth of 2.8%). Among the divisions/groups with a significant share in employment, the highest

growth in an average monthly gross wage and salary occurred in: civil engineering (of 5.8%), mining of coal and lignite (of 5.4%), manufacture of wearing apparel (of 5.1%), and retail trade (of 4.7%). A slight drop in an average monthly gross wage and salary (of 0.2%) was recorded in division manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.

The wages and salaries fund in the enterprise sector in the period of the three quarters of 2009 was, in annual terms, by 3.6% higher (against a growth of 17.1% in the previous year).

The average monthly gross wage and salary **in the public sector**, in the period January-September, reached the level of PLN 3 816.90 (i.e. by 5.7% higher than in 2008), and in September of 2009 – PLN 3 896.14 (by 5.5% higher in annual terms). The average gross wage and salary **in the private sector** in the period of three quarters of 2009 amounted to PLN 3 176.32 (i.e. by 4.5% more than respectively in the previous year), and its relation to the average wage and salary in the public sector declined in annual terms (from 84.2% to 83.2%). In September of 2009, the average gross wage and salary in the private sector amounted to PLN 3 163.66, and was by 3.0% higher than a year before.

The purchasing power of the average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector in the period of three quarters of 2009 grew in relation to the corresponding period of the previous year by 1.3%, while a year before its growth was recorded respectively of 6.9%.

The average number of retirees and pensioners in total in the period January-

September of 2009 amounted to 9 341.0 thous. persons and was by 1.1% higher than a year before. The number of persons receiving retirement pays and pensions from the non-agricultural social security system increased in annual terms by 2.0% – to 7 908.6 thous., while the number of farmers receiving retirement pays and pensions dropped by 3.5% – to 1 432.4 thous. persons.

The average monthly gross retirement pay and pension from the non-agricultural social security system in the period January-September of 2009 reached the level of PLN 1 534.51, i.e. by 9.0% higher than a year before, and in real terms – it increased by 4.4% (against 3.5% in the corresponding period of the previous year).

The average monthly gross retirement pay and pension of farmers in the period January-September of 2009 reached the level of PLN 908.00, i.e. by 6.2% higher than the corresponding period of the previous year, and its purchasing power grew by 1.7% (it did not change a year before).

The gross amount of **unemployment benefits** (excluding social security contributions) in the period of three quarters of 2009 amounted to PLN 1 674.6 mln, i.e. by 49.9% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The value of payments for **pre-retirement benefits and allowances** considerably decreased in annual terms – in the period January-September of 2009, the amount of PLN 1 277.4 mln was paid out, i.e. by 40.2% less than in the corresponding period of the previous year, and in September of 2009 – PLN 137.1 mln, i.e. by 21.9% less than a year before.

Prices

In the period January-September of 2009, the prices of consumer goods and services, as well as of construction and assembly production grew, in annual terms, slower than a year before respectively. The higher than in three quarters of the previous year price dynamics was observed in industry, of which the highest ones was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. In September of 2009, there occurred a slowdown in

the growth rate of the prices of sold production of industry as well as consumer prices in annual terms, while the price drop in construction and assembly production, observed since June of 2009, was maintained.

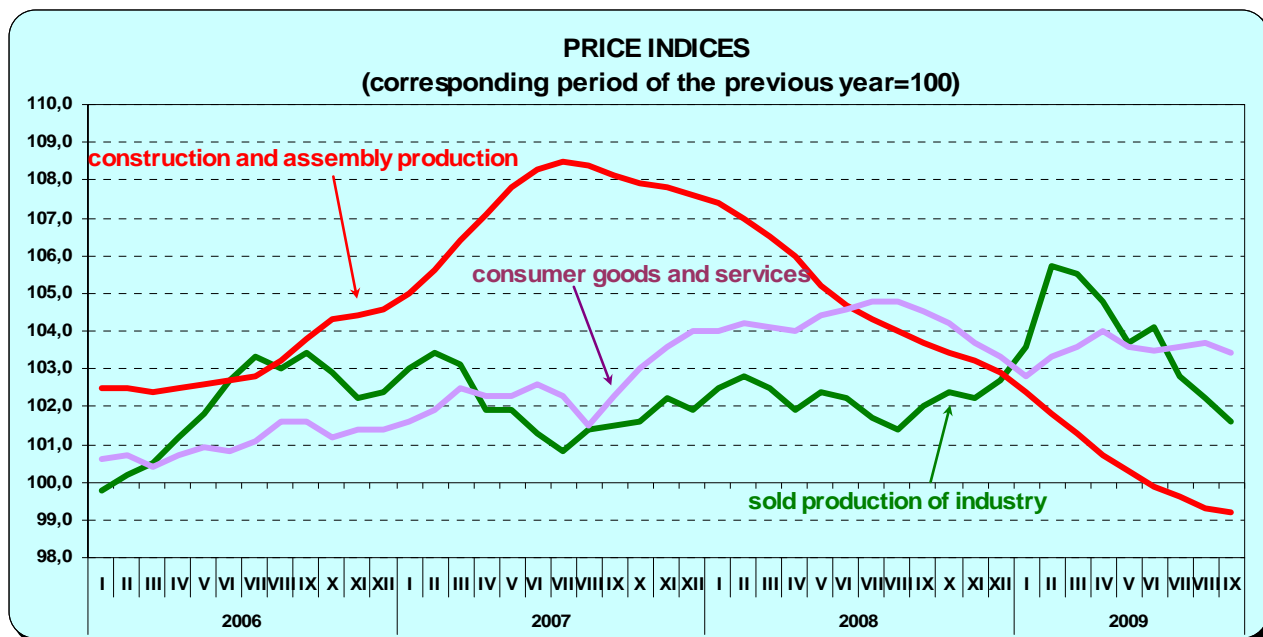
The prices of sold production of industry in September of 2009 reached the level by 2.3% higher than the one recorded in December of 2008 (against a growth of 3.2% a year before).

The highest increase in prices occurred in mining and quarrying (of 18.4%). A considerable price growth was also observed in the electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply section (of 10.6%), and was connected, among others, with high raises of electricity prices in January of 2009. Prices in the water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities section were raised by 7.4%. However, a slight price drop was recorded in manufacturing – of 0.2%. Prices were lowered, among others, in manufacture of basic metals (by 9.8%), computer, electronic and optical products (by 7.5%), paper and paper products (by 6.6%), products of wood, cork, straw and wicker (by 4.6%), metal products (by 3.0%), chemicals and chemical products (by 1.9%), rubber and plastic products (by 1.2%), as well as electrical equipment (by 0.6%). Price growth occurred in manufacture, among others, of food products (of 1.5%) and of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (of 1.6%). Considerable price rises concerned manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (by 14.8%), of which manufacture of refined petroleum products

– by 22.7%, accompanied by a price drop in manufacture of coke oven product – of 30.4%).

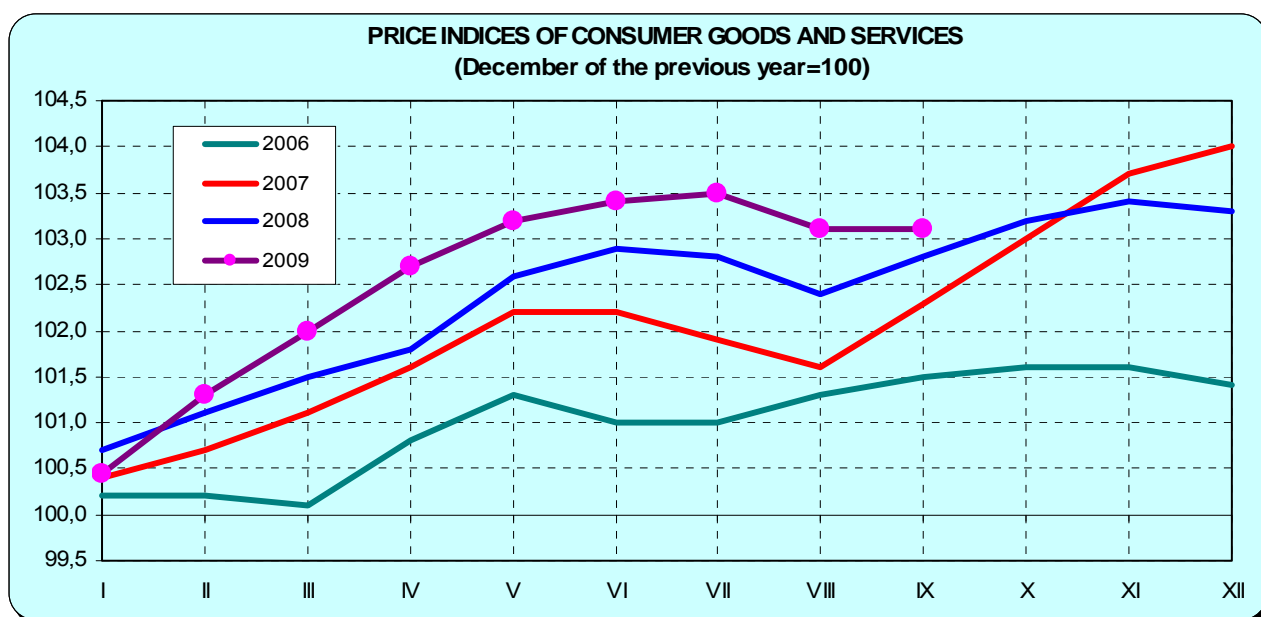
In the period January-September of 2009, **the prices of construction and assembly production** were by 0.9% lower (against a growth of 2.8% a year before).

In the period January-September of 2009, **the prices of consumer goods and services** grew to a larger extent than a year before (3.1% against 2.8%). Price growths were recorded in the majority of goods and services groups, including considerable – in the prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco, as well as of goods and services related to transport and dwelling. Prices of clothing and footwear were lower. The largest impact on the level of the consumer price index in the period of nine months of 2009 was exerted by the price raises of goods and services associated with dwelling and transport, which resulted in increase of the total index by 1.15 percentage point and by 0.64 percentage point, respectively. A drop in prices of clothing and footwear influenced the lowering of the total index by 0.38 percentage point.



In the period of three quarters of 2009, the prices of consumer goods and services were, in annual terms, by 3.5% higher (against 4.4% a year before). A considerable price rise concerned alcoholic beverages and tobacco (of 9.7%), as well as goods and services related to dwelling (of 7.8%). A growth occurred in the prices of goods and

services in the scope of restaurants and hotels – of 5.3%, food and non-alcoholic beverages – of 4.3%, education – of 3.7%, and health – of 3.1%, as well as recreation and culture – of 2.1%. However, the prices of clothing and footwear were lower (by 7.8%), and so were the prices of goods and services related to transport (by 4.1%).



In the period January–September of 2009, the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages grew by 1.9% (against a growth of 0.8% a year before). The price of sugar grew considerably (by 9.0%). Meat prices also grew by 9.0%, of which poultry – by 16.3%, beef – by 11.2%, as well as pork and processed meat – by 7.6% each. The price growth also concerned, among others, fish (of 8.7%), rice (of 4.0%), and bread (of 0.9%). Prices of non-alcoholic beverages grew by 3.9%. Price drop concerned, among others, oils and fats (of 1.0%), fruit (of 4.2%), flour (of 5.2%), and vegetables (of 16.8%). The prices of articles in the milk, cheese and eggs group dropped by 0.3% (of which the prices of cheese – by 2.3% and milk – by 0.6%, accompanied by a growth of eggs prices – of 9.6%).

The prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products grew by 7.6% (against a growth of 6.2% in the period January-September of 2008). Tobacco products became more expensive by 10.8%, and alcoholic beverages – by 5.8%.

Clothing and footwear prices in September of 2009 were by 7.1% lower than in December of the previous year (against a drop of 6.4% a year before), with higher price drops concerning footwear (of 8.7%) than clothing (of 6.5%).

A price growth of consumer goods and services related to dwelling in the period January-September of 2009 was higher than the one recorded respectively a year before (4.5% against 7.3%). Actual rentals for housing were raised by

2.8%. Charges for refuse collection grew by 16.1%, those for sewerage collection – by 10.7%, and those for water supply – by 8.4%. Prices of electricity, gas and other fuels grew by 5.3%, with the highest price raise of electricity (of 10.5%). Prices of heat energy were raised by 6.2%, and those of liquid and solid fuels – by 2.9%. Prices of gas were lowered by 1.6%. The price growth of goods and services connected with furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house amounted to 1.8%.

The prices of goods and services related to health grew by 2.9% (against a growth of 2.6% a year before). Charges for out-patient services grew by 4.7%, including for dental services – by 5.5%, and for medical services – by 3.6%. Pharmaceutical products became by 1.9% more expensive.

The prices in transport were raised in the period January-September of 2009 by 7.4% (against 1.1% a year before, respectively). Prices of motor cars grew by 4.3%, and those of fuels for personal transport equipment – by 13.3%, of which motor petrol – by 19.9%, with a price drop of liquid petroleum gas of 8.6%. Charges for transport services went up by 0.9%.

The prices related to communication in September of 2009 were by 0.1% lower than in December of 2008 (against a growth of 0.4% a year before).

The prices of goods and services in the scope of recreation and culture grew in the period of nine

months of 2009 by 3.2% (against a growth of 1.6% a year before, respectively). Payments were raised, among others, for package holiday (by 10.8%). Prices of newspapers and magazines increased by 4.0%, of tickets to cinemas, theatres and concert halls – by 3.0%, while the prices of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment dropped by 1.6%.

In September of 2009, expenditures connected with education were by 1.6% higher than in December of 2008, and related with restaurants and hotels – by 3.6% higher. Among miscellaneous goods and services, the price rise in the period January-September of 2009 concerned, among others, services of hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments, beauty parlours and spas (of 3.9%), as well as insurance prices (of 0.7%).

In the period of three quarters of 2009, in relation to the corresponding period of 2008, the prices of consumer goods and services grew to a lower extent than an average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector. **The purchasing**

power of wages and salaries, in relation to some of the food goods (including, among others, flour, fruit, articles in the milk, cheese and eggs group, oils and fats, bread, as well as non-alcoholic beverages), increased. Relatively less expensive than a year before were clothing and footwear, goods and services related with transport, communication, furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house, recreation and culture, health, as well as with education. However, the purchasing power of wages and salaries in relation to some of the food goods, including rice, sugar, meat, fish, and vegetables, decreased. Relatively more expensive were alcoholic beverages and tobacco, some of the goods and services associated with housing (refuse collection), electricity, gas and other fuels, sewerage collection, as well as water supply, goods and services connected with restaurants and hotels, and transport services.

Agriculture

According to the preliminary estimate conducted at the turn of August and September, the main yields and crop production in 2009 are as follows:

Specification	Production			Yields		
	in mln tonnes	2008=100	2001-2005 ^a =100	per 1 ha in dt	2008=100	2001-2005 ^a =100
Total cereals	29.7	107.2	110.9	34.6	107.5	108.5
of which basic cereals with mixed cereals	27.9	108.3	112.4	33.9	108.0	109.7
wheat	9.7	104.8	107.7	41.4	101.7	108.9
rye	3.7	106.9	94.2	26.4	106.9	108.2
barley	4.0	109.4	118.7	34.2	114.0	107.9
oats	1.4	112.5	105.5	27.0	117.9	109.3
triticale.....	5.2	116.9	161.0	35.6	106.6	110.6
cereal mixed.....	3.9	105.8	98.4	29.0	114.2	105.5
Rape and turnip rape	2.4	113.9	203.5	29.6	108.4	120.3
Potatoes.....	9.2	88.2	63.2	189	99.0	105.0
Sugar beets.....	9.5	109.1	77.7	476	102.4	115.8
Field vegetables.....	4.7	107.2	102.1	.	.	.
Tree fruit.....	3.1	94.3	112.2	.	.	.
Berry fruit	0.5	98.6	114.9	.	.	.

a Annual averages.

In 2009, the total cereal harvested area (according to the results of the June's sample survey on the arable land exerting of and sown area) amounted to 8.6 mln ha, and was by 0.2% smaller than the previous year's one. As a result of very good cropping and favourable changes within the sown structure, i.e. a further growth in the cultivation area of intensive cereals (especially triticale and wheat), total crop production was high this year, amounting to 29.7 mln tonnes. Together with an increase in the sown area of rape and turnip rape (of 5.0%), sugar beets (of 6.6%), and ground vegetables (of 4.2%), as well as with an increased cropping, the production of these crops was higher than a year before by 13.9%, 9.1% and 7.2%, respectively. Potatoes production, with a decreased cultivation area (to approx. 0.5 mln ha, i.e. decreased by 7.7%), as well as with a similar cropping as in 2008 was by 11.8% lower than in 2008. Tree fruit production was also lower than in the previous year (by 5.7%), and so was berry fruit production (by 1.4%).

According to the preliminary data, the consumption of mineral and chemical fertilizers (NPK) for crops in 2009 amounted in total to 1 899.4 thous. tonnes and, in comparison with 2008, it was by 11.3% lower. As calculated per 1 ha of agricultural land in good agricultural condition, 121.5 kg of NPK (in 2008 137.2 kg NPK) was consumed, of which nitrogenous fertilisers – 70.1 kg, potassic – 27.4 kg and phosphoric – 24.0 kg, i.e. less than the previous year by 4.2%, 20.3% and 18.9%, respectively. A further considerable decline (of 14.9%) was recorded in the consumption of lime

fertilizers (CaO) to 33.9 kg per 1 ha of agricultural land in good agricultural condition, against 39.9 kg a year before. The low consumption of lime fertilizers has contributed to further soil acidification, which has an unfavourable impact on the yields level, as well as an indirect adverse impact on the quality of agricultural raw material produced.

In relation to 2008, in the first two quarters of 2009, an improvement in the relations of the prices of production means for agriculture to the procurement prices of pigs and cattle for slaughter, as well as the weakening of these relations to the procurement prices of cereals and milk, was recorded, whereas in the 3rd quarter of 2009 the relations of the prices of production means for agriculture to the procurement prices of all the agricultural products specified worsened.

On the agricultural market in the period of the three quarters of 2009, the downward tendency in the prices of cereals maintained. The prices of milk stabilised at a low level. An extremely low domestic supply of pigs for slaughter stimulated in the 1st half of 2009 a growth in the basic species of animals for slaughter. In the 3rd quarter of 2009, the prices of pigs, cattle and poultry for slaughter were gradually dropping. In the period January-September of 2009, the average prices of basic species of animals for slaughter were higher than a year before, whereas the average prices of cereals and milk reached considerably lower levels than in the previous year.

Cereals procurement ^a was as follows:

Specification	VII–IX 2009		IX 2009		
	in thous. tonnes	corresponding period of the previous year=100	in thous. tonnes	IX 2008=100	VIII 2009=100
Cereal grains ^b	2 277.9	109.4	693.9	121.5	60.4
of which:					
wheat.....	1 432.6	106.3	474.7	117.7	66.2
rye.....	269.6	103.6	79.1	120.0	51.8

a Excluding the procurement by natural persons. b Basic cereal grains including cereal mixed, excluding sowing seed.

The procurement of **basic cereals** (including mixed cereals, excluding sowing seed), from the high 2009 crops, in the period July–September of

2009 amounted to 2 277.9 thous. tonnes, which was by 9.4% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

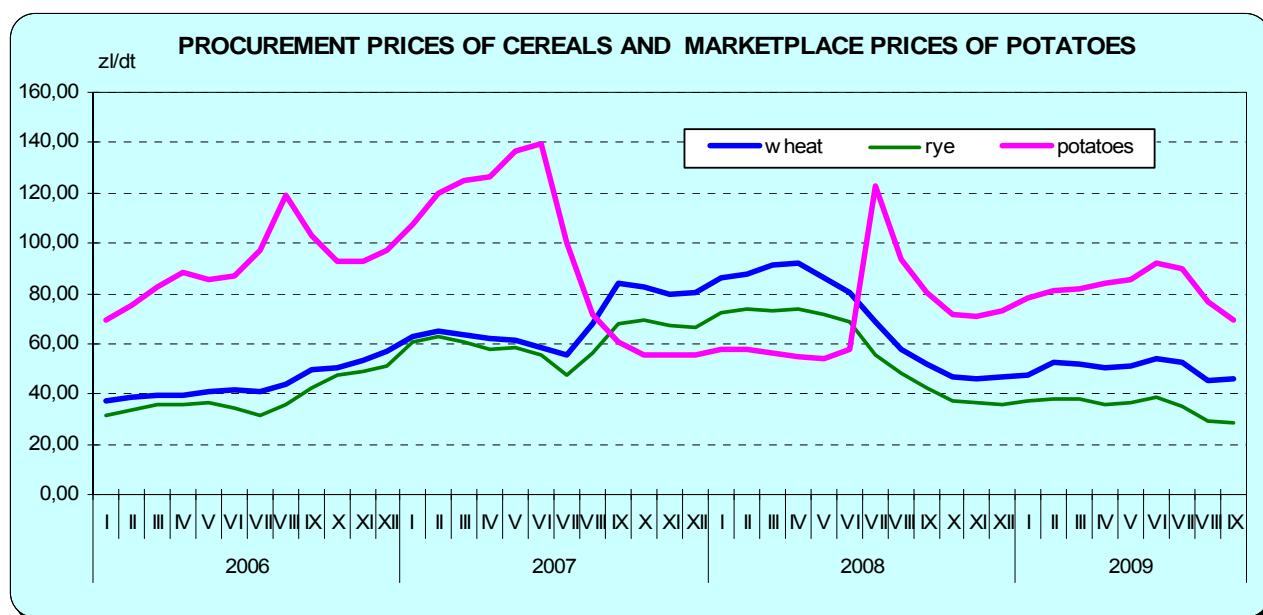
The procurement of basic animal products ^a was as follows:

Specification	I–IX 2009		IX 2009		
	in thous. tonnes	corresponding period of the previous year=100	in thous. tonnes	IX 2008=100	VIII 2009=100
Animals for slaughter ^b	1 865.2	93.7	167.2	96.0	108.5
of which:					
cattle (including calves)	188.9	103.0	10.8	83.3	116.6
pigs	885.6	84.9	72.3	88.5	108.3
poultry	784.1	103.3	83.6	105.5	107.4
Milk ^c	6 848.8	104.1	737.6	99.7	92.6

^a In the period from July to September, excluding the procurement by natural persons. ^b Includes cattle, calves, pigs, sheep, horses and poultry; in terms of meat, including fats, in post-slaughter warm weight. ^c In mln litres.

In the period January–September of 2009, **the total procurement of animals for slaughter** (in post-slaughter warm weight), as a result of a considerable drop in the procurement of pigs for slaughter (of 15.1% in annual terms), reached a low level, and was by 6.3% lower than in the corresponding period of 2008. The procurement of poultry and cattle for slaughter was higher than a year before, by 3.3% and 3.0%, respectively.

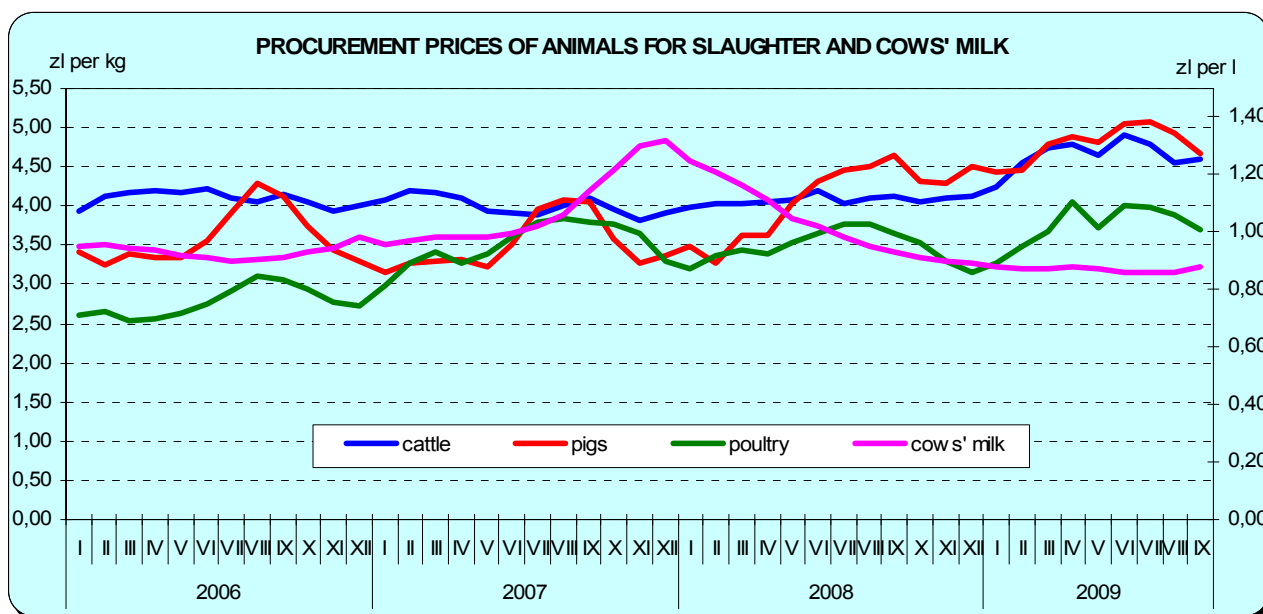
In September of 2009, the dropping prices of some cereals, observed in the previous periods, slowed down; though, in comparison to the previous year's prices, cereals were cheaper in procurement on average by 17.0%, and on marketplaces by 28% – 33%. In relation to December of 2008, the cereal prices were lower; in procurement – wheat by 1.7% and rye by 20.2%, while on marketplaces – by 14.2% and 19.5%, respectively.



In the 1st half of 2009, the **potatoes** prices on both markets were growing, and were considerably higher than in the corresponding period of 2008. In the 3rd quarter of 2009, with an increased supply of potatoes from this year's crops, a drop in the potatoes prices was recorded to the lower level than a year before. Within the marketplace turnover, the prices of edible potatoes in the period January-September of 2009 dropped by 5.0%.

In the period January-September of 2009, with a low domestic supply of **pigs for slaughter**, its prices in the 1st half of 2009 showed a considerable upward tendency. In the 3rd quarter of 2009, the price changes of animals for slaughter within the marketplace turnover were insignificant, while in procurement – having previously achieved the record level, they were gradually dropping. In comparison with the prices noted in December of 2008, in September of 2009 the prices of animals for slaughter were higher in procurement by 3.6%, and

on marketplaces by 9.6%. In 2009, the market prices of animals for slaughter reached the level profitable for pigs producers. The relation of the procurement prices of pigs to the prices of rye on marketplaces in September of 2009 amounted to 11.1 against 7.4 a year before. With a limited supply of piglets for further breeding, caused by a deep drop in the livestock of sows, the prices of piglets for further breeding have reached a high level. In September of 2009, for 1 piglet on marketplaces one had to pay approx. PLN 180 (i.e. 45.0% more than a year before and 23.4% more than in December of 2008). In 2009, as the outcome of a significant improvement in the profitability of pigs fattening, the downward livestock tendency weakened, which was confirmed by the results of the sample survey conducted at the end of July of 2009.



The prices of **poultry for slaughter** were growing in the 1st half of 2009, while in July they started dropping. In September of 2009, for 1 kg of poultry for slaughter one had to pay on average by 1.6% more than a year before, and by 17.6% more than in December of 2008.

On the **beef** market, prices growth was recorded in the subsequent months within the period

January-September of 2009, though in procurement the upward tendency slowed down in July of 2009, and on marketplaces it remained until the end of September. In the period of three quarters of 2009, the average prices of cattle for slaughter and young cattle for slaughter in procurement (PLN 4.56/kg and PLN 4.86/kg, respectively) were higher than a year before by 12.7% and 11.2%, respectively. Within the

marketplace turnover, together with a slower rate of prices growth, the average prices of cattle for slaughter (PLN 4.77/kg) and young cattle for slaughter (PLN 5.16/kg) reached the levels by 8.2% and 7.1% higher than in the corresponding period of 2008.

In 2009, the livestock of pigs in July of 2009 (14 278.6 thous. heads) was still falling in annual terms, but the scale of this fall was declining (at the end of March by 15.3%, and at the end of July – by 7.4%). The livestock of sows, the size of which reflects the production attitude towards the breeding of pigs and, at the same time, defines the current reproductive capabilities of herd, in July of 2009 amounted to 1 373.8 thous. heads, and was by 0.5% higher than a year before, of which the livestock of sows in farrow grew by 1.5%. The livestock of animal groups decisive to the production size, i.e. the livestock of porkers and piglets at an age between 12-18 weeks, was still considerably lower than a year before (by 10.3% and 9.0%, respectively).

The livestock of cattle in June of 2009 amounted in total to approx. 5.7 mln heads, and was by 1.0% lower than a year before. A drop in the livestock of cattle resulted in particular from the diminishing cow herds (by 118.7 thous. heads), as a result of the worsening of the profitability of milk

production, due to the drop in the procurement prices of milk, observed since January of 2008. The livestock of calves was also lower than in June of 2008 (by 2.0%). In 2009, the growing prices of cattle, reaching the level considerably higher than a year before, influenced the improvement in the profitability of production of cattle for slaughter. As a result of the favourable production conditions of animals for slaughter, in the June's survey a considerable increase (of 101.5 thous. heads) was recorded in the livestock of young cattle, aged 1 to 2 years.

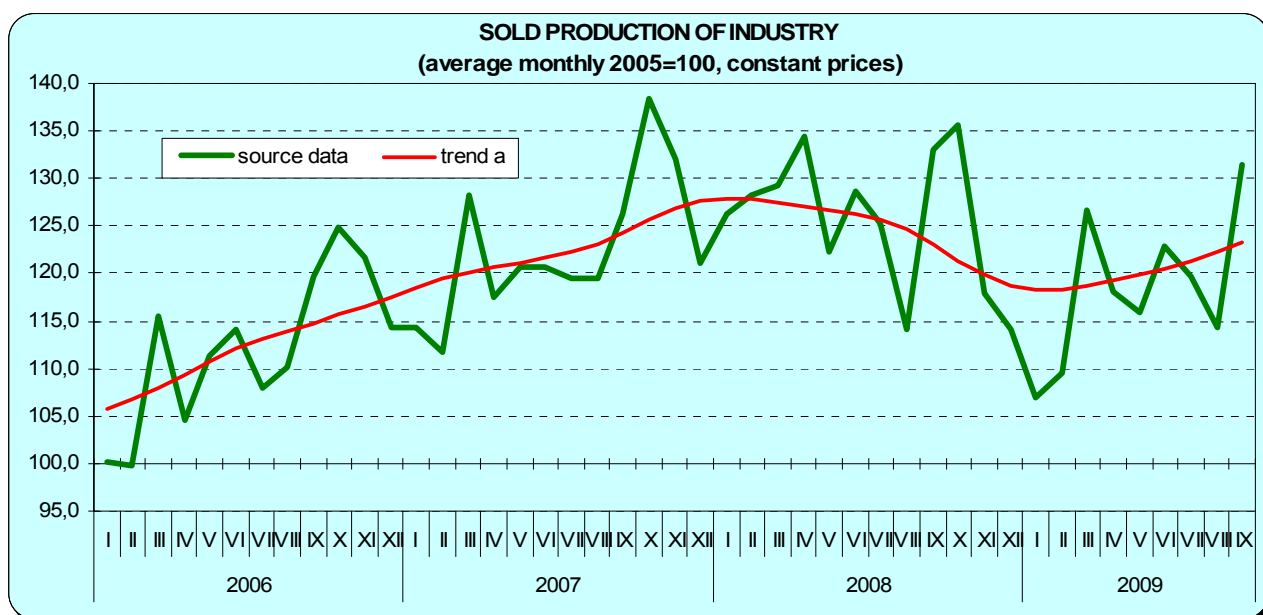
In the period January-September of 2009, with the procurement of **milk** 4.1% higher than a year before, its prices stabilised at a low level (PLN 86-88/hl), i.e. by 18.3% lower than in 2008. In September of 2009, following four months of price drops, the milk prices (approx. PLN 88/hl) were by 6.1% lower than the previous year, and by 1.5% lower than in December of 2008.

In the period of the three quarters of 2009, the average prices of dairy cows (PLN 2 490/head) were by 0.6% lower, and those of one-year heifers (PLN 1579/head) by 3.6% higher than a year before.

Industry

In the period of three quarters of 2009, **sold production of industry** reached a level by 6.0% lower than a year before (against a drop of 8.3% in the 1st half of 2009, and against a growth of 5.8% in the period January-September of 2008. A year-on-year decline in production in the period of the three quarters of 2009 was recorded in all sections of industry, of which the highest in mining and quarrying – of 14.8%. In electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply a drop of 6.6% in

production was observed, and in manufacturing – a drop of 5.7%, whereas in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – of 0.5%. In the 3rd quarter of 2009, the dynamics in most divisions of industry was more favourable than in the 2nd quarter, except for, among others, manufacture of metal products (where the decline has deepened), as well as manufacture of other transport equipment.



a STATISTICA package (using a method of monthly seasonal adjustment X-11 taking into account the influence of the calendar effect) is used to carry out the decomposition of a series of monthly indices of total sold production of industry (monthly average 2000=100) and separate a long-term development trend.

In September of 2009, sold production of industry declined in annual terms by 1.3%. Lower than a year before were sales in all sections, except for water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, in which a growth of 5.8% was recorded. A sales drop in mining and quarrying amounted to 10.2%, in manufacturing – to 1.0%, and in electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply – to 0.7%. **After eliminating the influence of seasonal factors**, sold production of industry declined, in annual terms, by 1.8%.

Among **the main industrial groupings**³, in the period from January to September of 2009,

a deep drop in annual terms was recorded in the sales of enterprises manufacturing mainly capital goods – of 11.7%, intermediate goods – of 9.5%, as well as energy goods – of 9.4%. However, sold production of durable consumer goods increased, in annual terms, by 6.9%, and that of non-durable consumer goods – by 3.9%.

Labour productivity in industry, measured by sold production per one employee, was by 0.8% lower in the period of the three quarters of 2009 than a year before, with average employment lower by 5.2%, and with an increase in the average monthly gross wage and salary – of 4.7%.

The dynamics (in constant prices) and structure (in current prices) of sold production of industry in enterprises employing more than 9 persons were as follows:

Specification	2008				2009					2008	
	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-IX	IX	I-IX	
	corresponding period of the previous year=100									structure in %	
Industry	108.2	107.0	102.2	93.7	90.0	93.3	98.7	94.0	98.7	100.0	100.0
mining and quarrying	100.8	107.1	105.6	98.2	87.7	82.0	86.2	85.2	89.8	4.8	5.1
manufacturing	108.3	107.2	102.1	94.3	90.1	93.8	99.0	94.3	99.0	83.1	84.2
electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply.....	111.3	104.5	98.9	85.2	88.4	92.4	102.0	93.4	99.3	9.9	8.7
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	102.5	103.8	114.2	100.6	100.1	97.9	100.7	99.5	105.8	2.1	2.0

Specification	2008				2009						2008
	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-IX	IX	I-IX	
	corresponding period of the previous year=100										structure in %
Total industry – divisions:											
mining of coal and lignite	98.0	107.7	105.8	91.8	83.5	74.1	85.5	81.0	89.5	2.9	2.9
manufacture of food products	105.1	104.2	98.5	92.9	99.8	102.0	106.8	102.8	105.8	16.2	14.9
manufacture of beverages	104.2	102.2	104.8	109.6	118.8	98.1	112.2	108.6	115.6	2.5	2.2
manufacture of wearing apparel	96.7	99.3	93.0	93.4	84.5	85.9	90.8	87.0	86.6	0.8	0.9
manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker	101.8	98.3	96.3	92.6	90.0	96.7	102.6	96.3	100.3	2.4	2.5
manufacture of paper and paper products	97.2	97.5	95.6	90.7	97.4	103.2	104.5	101.7	111.1	2.3	2.2
manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	108.9	106.6	105.2	100.3	87.4	84.2	99.3	90.5	95.8	5.4	7.1
manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	99.8	97.6	91.9	91.2	88.5	92.9	95.7	92.3	97.0	4.4	4.4
manufacture of pharmaceutical products	112.8	113.0	112.3	120.8	110.8	116.8	106.0	111.1	104.9	1.2	1.1
manufacture of rubber and plastic products	108.9	107.2	107.1	97.1	88.5	93.1	102.3	94.8	100.6	5.1	4.9
manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	109.7	97.8	102.6	97.1	77.8	96.2	99.2	91.8	101.6	4.2	4.5
manufacture of basic metals	102.4	108.2	103.9	64.1	64.7	61.7	79.3	68.2	86.4	3.3	5.1
manufacture of metal products	111.4	107.4	106.3	97.7	93.6	94.1	91.9	93.2	90.5	5.7	5.7
manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	121.6	95.7	91.2	118.5	95.1	121.9	128.4	113.8	115.9	3.1	2.7
manufacture of electrical equipment	121.3	122.5	113.7	105.8	103.7	106.9	107.9	106.2	104.1	3.9	3.5
manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	110.5	120.3	105.2	96.3	98.0	87.4	91.4	92.1	92.7	4.3	4.3
manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	117.3	122.5	106.5	81.0	72.9	83.9	88.1	81.3	89.7	9.7	10.2
manufacture of other transport equipment	110.2	97.3	109.7	118.0	104.4	115.3	92.3	103.9	107.0	1.4	1.1
manufacture of furniture	100.1	102.3	101.4	95.4	92.7	97.6	98.0	96.0	98.4	2.9	2.8

In the period from January to September of 2009, a year-on-year decline in sold production of industry occurred in 22 (out of 34) divisions of industry, the share of which accounted for 66.6% of total production. Among the divisions with a significant share in sales, a drop concerned, among others:

- manufacture of basic metals – of 31.8% (among others, manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys – of 40.3%),
- mining of coal and lignite – of 19.0% (of which hard coal – of 21.5%),

- manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – of 18.7% (among others, manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers – of 38.9%, manufacture of motor vehicles – of 19.8%),
- manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products – of 9.5% (among others, manufacture of coke oven products – of 47.1%),
- manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products – of 8.2% (among others, manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster – of 10.3%),

- manufacture of machinery and equipment – of 7.9% (of which manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery – of 27.3%),
- manufacture of chemicals and chemical products – of 7.7% (among others, manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers and nitrogen compounds, plastics and synthetic rubbers in primary forms – of 16.5%),
- manufacture of metal products – of 6.8% (among others, manufacture of structural metal products – of 13.0%).

However, manufacture of food products grew at a slightly higher rate than in three quarters of 2008 (2.8% against a growth of 2.6% a year before). A year-on-year growth was recorded, among others, in manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats – of 19.6%, in processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs – of 19.4%, in processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables – of 10.1%, as well as in manufacture of dairy products – of 5.0%. In the most significant group of this division – processing and preserving of meat and production of meat products, a growth of 3.3%, in annual terms, was recorded. A year-on-year drop occurred in manufacture of other food products – of 8.9%, as well as in manufacture of prepared animal feeds – of 3.4%.

In relation to the period January-September of 2008, the sold production increased, among others, of computer, electronic and optical products – by 13.8% (among others, manufacture of communication equipment – by 46.9%),

pharmaceutical products – by 11.1% (of which manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations – of 12.3%), manufacture of beverages – by 8.6%, electrical equipment – by 6.2% (among others, manufacture of domestic appliances – by 20.4%), as well as other transport equipment – by 3.9% (among others, building of ships and boats – by 5.3%).

Among 241 **industrial products and groups of products** observed in the period of the three quarters of 2009, the manufacture of 172 of them was lower than a year before, including, among others, of hard coal, lignite, sulphur, pigs slaughter products, processed meat, beer, cigarettes, footwear, coniferous and deciduous sawn-wood, fibreboards, coke, fuel oils, phosphatic fertilizers, tyres for passenger cars and tractors, cement, crude steel, hot rolled products, steel tubes, telephone sets, lead-acid accumulators, refrigerators and freezers, vacuum cleaners, household gas stoves with oven, passenger cars, lorries and road tractors for semi-trailers, bicycles, as well as electricity. However, the manufacture of 69 products and groups of products was higher than a year before, including, among others, natural gas, products from slaughtered cattle and calves, milk, motor gasoline, diesel oils, soap, tyres for agricultural machinery and equipment, television receivers, washing machines, as well as public transport vehicles.

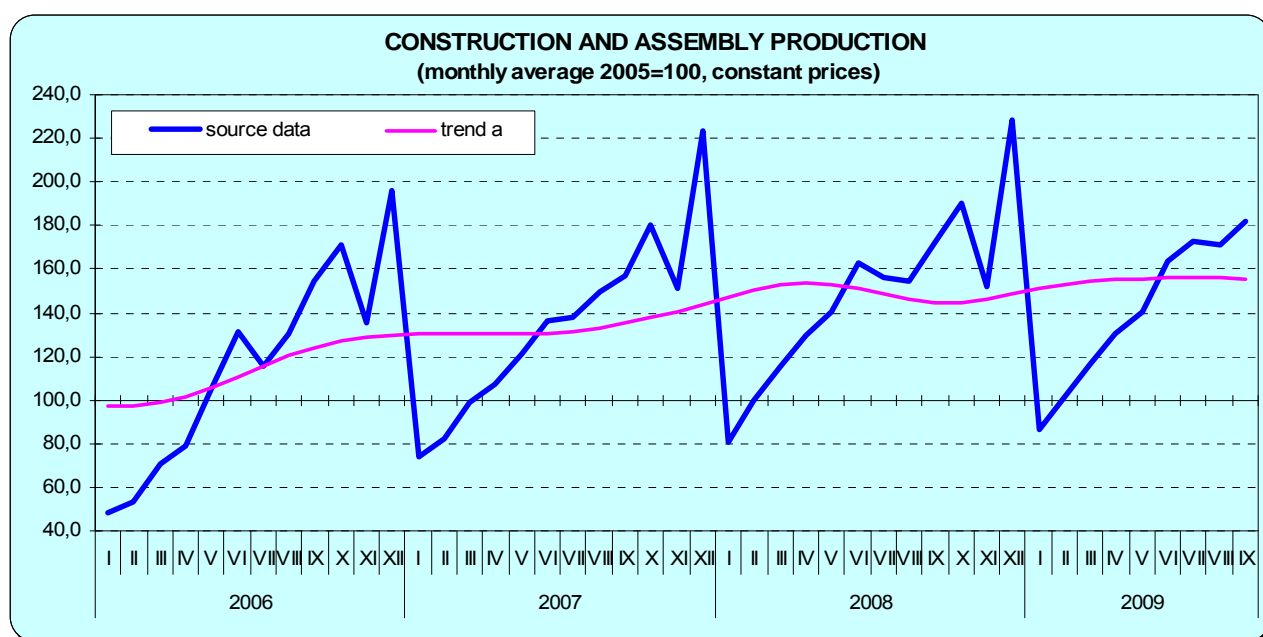
Construction

In the period of three quarters of 2009, **construction and assembly production** performed within the country by enterprises employing more than 9 persons reached the level by 4.7% higher than in the corresponding period of 2008 (against a growth of 13.4% a year before). The sales of repair works grew faster (by 11.6%) than the sales of investment works (by 1.9%).

In the period January-September of 2009, the growing production was accompanied by

an increase in annual terms in average paid employment in construction (of 5.7%), as well as in an average monthly gross wage and salary (of 3.4%).

In September of 2009, construction and assembly production was 5.7% higher than a year before. After eliminating the seasonal factors, it grew by 6.4% as compared to September of 2008.



a STATISTICA package (using a method of monthly seasonal adjustment X-11 taking into account the influence of the calendar effect) is used to carry out the decomposition of a series of monthly indices of total construction and assembly production (monthly average 2000=100) and separate a long-term development trend.

The dynamics (in constant prices) of construction and assembly production in construction enterprises employing more than 9 persons was as follows:

Specification	2008				2009				2008	
	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	IX	I-IX	
	corresponding period of the previous year=100								structure in %	
Total	118.8	117.2	113.4	110.9	98.7	101.4	104.7	105.7	100.0	100.0
Of which divisions:										
construction of										
buildings	123.6	117.7	113.2	108.6	93.2	94.8	98.7	94.1	45.4	48.3
civil engineering	108.7	116.2	114.2	113.7	105.7	112.4	119.3	128.8	33.3	29.0
specialised										
construction										
activities	118.2	117.5	112.9	111.9	104.6	102.6	98.1	93.0	21.3	22.7

In the period January–September of 2009, a year-on-year growth was recorded in the sales of enterprises dealing mainly with civil engineering (19.3%), accompanied by a drop in the sales of enterprises mainly involved in specialised construction activities (1.9%), and with construction of buildings (1.3%, of which in enterprises specialising in construction of residential and non-residential buildings – 1.6%).

Among the entities dealing with civil engineering, a growth in production, in relation to the period of three quarters of 2008, was recorded by enterprises specialising in construction of roads and railways (of 23.4%), which have the largest share in

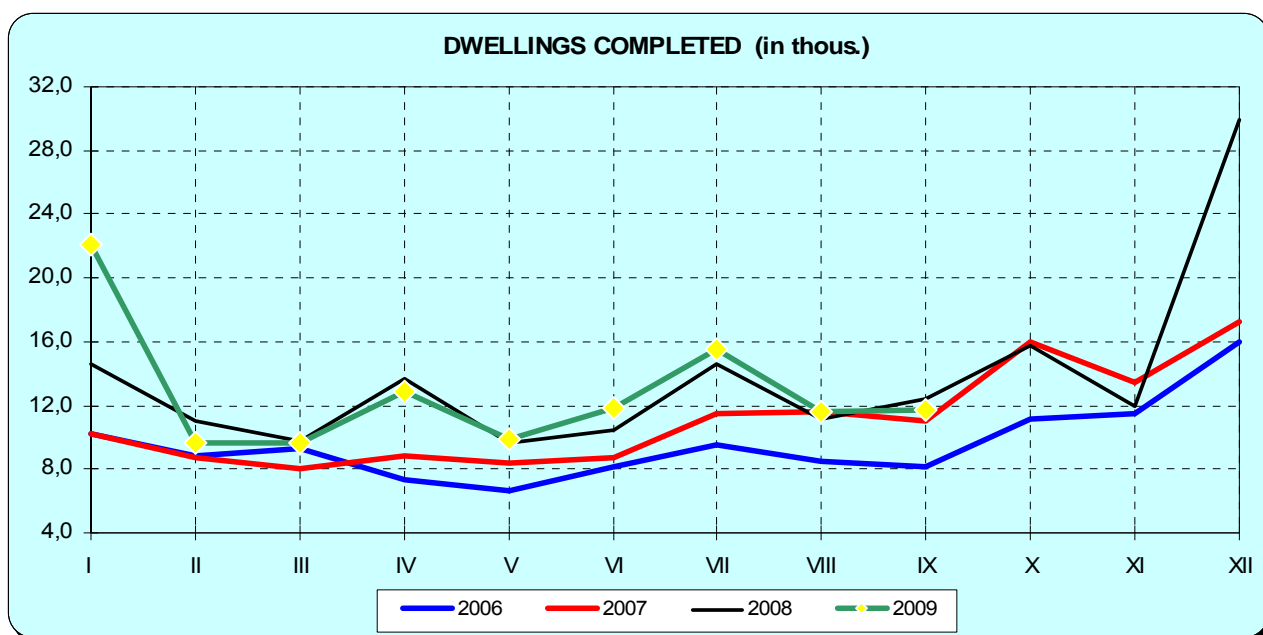
this division. An equally high growth was recorded in enterprises dealing mainly with construction of utility projects (of 25.2%), while a drop occurred in entities specialising in construction of other civil engineering projects (of 2.5%).

Among the entities dealing with specialised construction activities, a year-on-year growth in production was recorded in units dealing mainly with other specialised construction activities (of 12.2%). A drop in production occurred in entities dealing with building completion and finishing (of 15.3%), with demolition and site preparation (of 6.0%), as well as with electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities (of 5.5%).

Dwellings Construction

According to preliminary data⁴, in the period of three quarters of 2009, 114 852 dwellings **were completed**, i.e. by 6.9% more than in the previous year. Most of dwellings were completed in construction for sale or rent – 53 986 (by 18.6% more) and in private construction – 50 589 (by 1.9% less). In municipal construction 2 283 dwellings were completed (by 33.7% more), in public building society – 2 195 (by 4.4% more), as well as in

company construction – 453 (against 259). A drop in the number of completed dwellings was recorded in cooperative construction (by 15.4% to 5 352 dwellings). In comparison to the period of three quarters of 2008 the share of construction for sale or rent considerably increased in the total number of dwellings completed (by 4.6 points to 47.0%), and the share of private construction decreased (by 4.0 pts to 44.0%).



In the period January-September of 2009, in comparison to the corresponding period of 2008, an increase in the number of dwellings completed in nine voivodships was recorded, the highest in the Dolnośląskie – by 32.9%, Opolskie – by 28.8%, Małopolskie – by 22.3%, as well as in Pomorskie – by 17.2%. In the other seven voivodships fewer dwellings were recorded as completed than in the period January-September of 2008, of which in Warmińsko-Mazurskie – by 26.3% and in Świętokrzyskie – by 16.2%.

According to preliminary data, in September of 2009, 11 654 dwellings were completed, i.e. by 5.9% less than the previous year. A lower than in September of 2008 was the number of dwellings completed in construction for sale or rent – 5 836 (by 7.6% less), municipal – 476 (against 83), public building society – 217 (against 54) and company – 52 (against 2). In private construction 5 301 dwellings were completed (a drop by 11.2%), and in co-operative – 772 (in the previous year – 1 046).

The number of completed dwellings was as follows:

Forms of residential construction	I-IX 2008				I-IX 2009			
	in absolute numbers	structure in %	I-IX 2007=100	average area of 1 dwelling in m ²	in absolute numbers	structure in %	I-IX 2008=100	average area of 1 dwelling in m ²
Total	107 484	100,0	123.6	102.2	114 852	100	106.9	98.0
private	51 559	48.0	107.3	142.5	50 583	44.1	98.1	144.1
for sale or rent	45 526	42.4	158.6	67.3	53 986	47.0	118.6	62.5
co-operative	6 329	5.9	121.9	59.5	5 352	4.5	84.6	52.6
public building society	2 103	1.9	64.1	50.4	2 195	2.0	104.4	48.4
municipal	1 708	1.6	113.1	45.4	2 283	2.0	133.7	46.2
company	259	0.2	116.7	67.0	453	0.4	174.9	57.1

The average usable floor space of 1 dwelling completed in the period January-September of 2009 amounted to 98.0 m², and was by 4.2 m² lower than in the corresponding period of 2008. A decrease in the average usable floor space of 1 dwelling was recorded in all forms of construction, except for private and municipal construction.

In the period of nine months of 2009 permits were issued for the realisation of 138 566 dwellings (by 23.2% less than in the previous year). Lower than in the corresponding period of the previous

year was also the number of dwellings started – 109 882 (by 23.8% less than in the previous year). A considerable drop in the number of issued permits and started dwellings concerned, among others, construction for sale or rent.

It is estimated that at the end of September of 2009, 682.5 thous. dwellings number of dwellings were **under construction**, i.e. by 4.5% less than in the previous year.

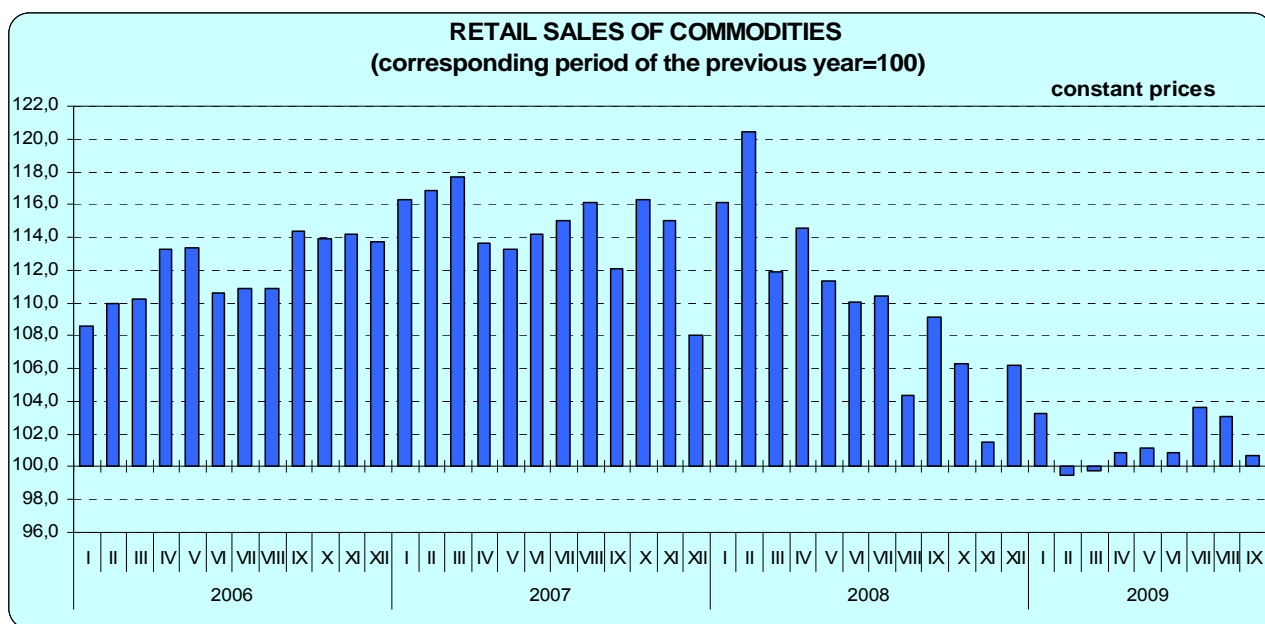
Domestic Market

In the period January-September of 2009 **retail sales** (in constant prices) conducted by trade and non-trade enterprises (employing more than 9 persons) was by 1.9% higher than in the previous year.

The increase in sales in annual terms in the period of the three quarters of 2009 was recorded in the majority of groups. The highest dynamics was observed, among others, in groups: “textiles, clothing, footwear”, and “other retail sale in non-specialized stores” (an increase of 22.0% and 21.2%, respectively). A drop in sales occurred in

groups: “solid, liquid and gaseous fuels” (by 8.8%), and “motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts” (by 7.9%).

In September of 2009 retail sales increased in annual terms by 0.7%. The increase in sales significantly higher than in total was observed in groups: “other retail sale in non-specialized stores” (by 17.9%), “pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopaedic equipment” (by 16.1%) and “textiles, clothing, footwear” (by 11.7%). The decrease maintained in groups: “motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts” and “solid, liquid and gaseous fuels”.



The dynamics (in constant prices) of retails sales conducted by trade and non-trade enterprises (employing more than 9 persons) was as follows:

Specification	2008				2009					2008	
	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-IX	IX	I-IX	
	corresponding period of the previous year=100									structure in %	
Total	116.1	111.8	108.4	104.8	100.4	101.4	103.7	101.9	100.7	100.0	100.0
of which:											
motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts	131.7	113.6	92.4	94.5	87.8	87.8	102.9	92.1	95.4	9.3	10.6
solid, liquid and gaseous fuels	110.6	110.8	109.8	96.8	89.4	91.2	92.4	91.2	93.3	17.1	19.5
food, beverages and tobacco products.....	108.7	101.2	100.5	105.1	102.8	105.3	108.2	105.5	103.0	29.3	27.3
other retail sale in non-specialized stores.....	140.3	120.5	129.8	126.7	119.3	125.4	118.9	121.2	117.9	7.3	6.2
pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopaedic equipment	117.3	119.1	118.1	120.1	113.6	114.2	117.0	114.9	116.1	4.0	3.5
textiles, clothing, footwear	137.4	130.4	135.4	128.8	122.2	128.0	116.2	122.0	111.7	4.4	4.0
furniture, radio, TV and household appliances	126.0	113.4	117.8	107.8	103.4	107.3	95.2	101.5	92.5	5.8	5.9
newspapers, books, other sale in specialized stores	125.0	128.3	143.0	121.7	107.5	103.1	96.6	101.8	97.9	7.4	7.3
others	103.1	113.0	95.5	93.6	99.0	96.6	108.5	101.3	102.5	15.0	15.1

Wholesale (in current prices) in trade enterprises (employing more than 9 persons) in the period of three quarters of 2009 was by 8.6% lower than in the corresponding period of 2008. Sales in wholesale enterprises in this period decreased by 8.7%, of which the largest decrease was in groups: “alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages” (by 29.5%) and “non-agricultural intermediate products, waste

and scrap” (by 21.6%). The highest increase was recorded in wholesale enterprises dealing with sales of tobacco products (by 14.5%) as well as food (by 13.6%).

In September of 2009 wholesale in trade enterprises was lower than in the previous year by 4.9%, of which in wholesale enterprises – by 5.6%.

Transport

In the period of the three quarters of 2009 **sales of services**⁵ in total transport entities (employing more than 9 persons) in constant prices decreased by 4.5% as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Among groups of significant share in total transport, the largest drop in sales of services was observed in railway transport (of 22.9%), air transport (of 13.8%), as well as in warehousing and support activities for transportation (of 9.3%). On the other hand, the increase in sales was recorded in pipeline transport (of 10.2%), and in road transport (of 6.9%). In September of 2009 sales of services in total transport entities were by 1.9% lower than the previous year.

Total transport of goods (in entities employing more than 9 persons) in the period January-September of 2009 amounted to 304.1 mln tonnes, i.e. by 8.6% less than in the corresponding period of the previous year. An increase was observed in road transport and in inland water transport, as compared to a decrease in other types of transport.

Railway transport carried 172.4 mln tonnes of goods in the period of three quarters of 2009, i.e. by 14.4% less than in 2008. A drop occurred in all groups of goods. International transport of goods decreased by approx. 42%, while domestic transport by approx. 2%.

Hire or reward road transport carried, since the beginning of 2009, 83.7 mln tonnes of goods, i.e. by 2.1% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

By pipeline transport, in the period of three quarters of 2009, 37.8 mln tonnes of crude

petroleum and petroleum products was pumped, i.e. by 0.5% less than a year earlier.

Transport of goods by **inland waterway transport** in the period January-September of 2009 amounted to 4.0 mln tonnes, i.e. 13.8% more than the previous year.

Maritime transport of goods since the beginning of the year amounted to 6.2 mln tonnes of goods (by 21.5% less than the previous year).

Seaports, in the period of three quarters of 2009, loaded and unloaded 32.7 mln tonnes of goods (13.3% drop in annual terms). There was a decline in all groups of goods, of which in other general cargo – of 27.7%, in roll-on, roll-off – of 21.5%, in containers – of 14.7%, in liquid bulk – of 12.0%, as well as dry bulk – of 8.4%. Among dry bulk cargoes an increase, among others, was recorded in loading and unloading of coal and coke (of 23.4%). There was a decrease in loading and unloading in ports: Police (of 73.5%), Szczecin (of 18.1%), Świnoujście (of 25.7%), as well as Gdynia (of 13.8%), whereas an increase was recorded in the port Gdańsk (of 4.0%).

In the period January-September of 2009 **means of public transport** (in entities employing more than 9 persons) carried 625.4 mln passengers, i.e. by 12.3% less than in 2008. Road transport carried 408.4 mln passengers (a drop of 16.5%), railway transport – 212.7 mln (a drop of 2.5%), and air transport – 3.4 mln (a drop of 24.4%).

Communications

In the period of three quarters of 2009 **sales of services** in total communications entities (employing more than 9 persons) including receipts from postal and courier, as well as telecommunication services were, in constant prices, by 3.0% higher than the previous year. Sales of telecommunication services increased by 3.5% (in 2008 by over 9%), while sales of postal and courier services maintained at the level similar to the one recorded a year before.

At the end of September of 2009 the number of subscribers and users (pre-paid services) in **cellular telephony** amounted to 44.6 mln (of which approx. 53% were users) and was by 0.4% higher than a year before. There were 116.8 subscribers and users per 100 inhabitants, as compared to 112.4 in the previous year, and 115.6 at the end of the previous year. During the three quarters of 2009

there were 477 thous. (1.1%) more new subscribers and users but the increase was by approx. 65% lower than a year before.

At the end of September of 2009 a further decrease of the number of **main lines** was recorded (which commenced in 2005), though a similar trend is occurring in the majority of European countries (which is connected with the rapid development of mobile telephony). At the end of September of 2009 the number of main lines in fixed line telephony amounted to approx. 8.5 mln and was by approx. 8% lower than at the end of 2008. There were 22.3 lines per 100 inhabitants (at the end of the 1st half-year of 2009 – 22.9). The number of lines in accessible ISDN amounted to 1.1 mln at the end of September of 2009 (of which approx. 91% were installed in cities) and was by over 6% lower than at the end of the previous year.

Current Account of the Balance of Payments on a Transaction Basis

The **current account of the balance of payments**⁶ in September of 2009 closed with a negative balance of EUR 57 mln, against minus EUR 2 045 mln in September of the previous year

(improvement of EUR 1 988 mln). A decrease in the negative balance of current account was mainly influenced by the improvement in the balance of goods turnover.

The current account of the balance of payments on the basis of transactions was as follows:

Specification	IX 2008	IX 2009	
			change to IX 2008
	in mln EUR		
CURRENT ACCOUNT	-2 045	-57	1 988
Balance of goods turnover	-1 450	-4	1 446
Exports.....	11 353	9 413	-1 940
Imports.....	12 803	9 417	-3 386
Balance of services	237	275	38
Credit	2 187	1 757	-430
Debit	1 950	1 482	-468
Balance of income	-1 067	-704	363
Credit	518	463	-55
Debit	1 585	1 167	-418
Balance of current transfers	235	376	141
Credit	616	746	130
Debit	381	370	-11

The balance of goods turnover in September of 2009 was negative and amounted to EUR 4 mln (minus EUR 1 450 mln in September of the previous year). Receipts from exports of goods declined by 17.1% to EUR 9 413 mln, and payments for imports of goods decreased by 26.4% to EUR 9 417 mln.

The balance of services in September of 2009 was positive, and amounted to EUR 275 mln (EUR 237 mln a year earlier). Credit from exports of services declined in annual terms by 19.7% to EUR 1 757 mln, and debit from imports of services dropped by 24.0% to EUR 1 482 mln. The value of the balance of services comprised: the positive balance of

transport services (EUR 251 mln) and of foreign travels (EUR 59 mln) and the negative balance of other services (EUR 35 mln).

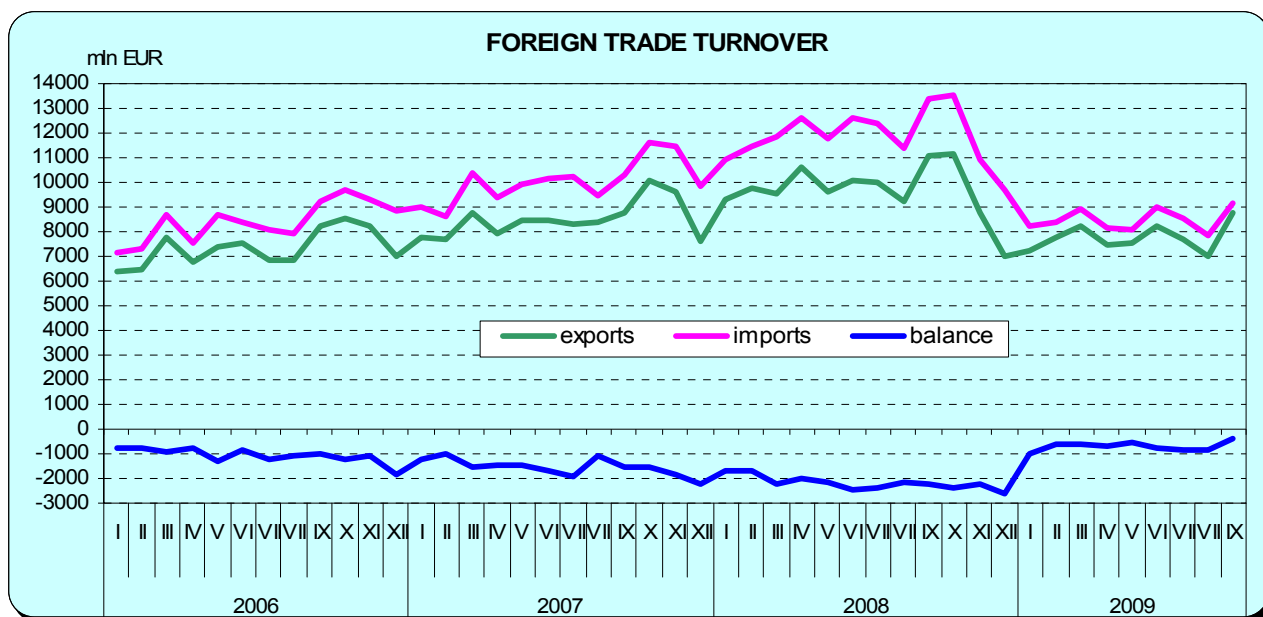
The balance of income in September of 2009 reached the level of minus EUR 704 mln (minus EUR 1 067 mln a year earlier). It comprised credit in the amount of EUR 463 mln (a drop of 10.6% in annual terms) and debit in the amount of EUR 1 167 mln (a drop of 26.4% respectively).

The balance of current transfers in September of 2009 was positive, and amounted to EUR 376 mln (against EUR 235 mln a year earlier). The value of credit dropped, as compared to September of the previous year, by 21.1% to EUR 746 mln, while the value of debit decreased by 2.9% to EUR 370 mln.

Foreign Trade

In the period of the three quarters of 2009, foreign trade turnover was lower than in the previous year. As a result of a deeper drop in imports than in exports, an improvement of the negative total balance was recorded. Since the beginning of 2009, the positive balance of exchange with developed countries (including the EU countries) had gradually improved. Turnover (expressed in PLN) with developing countries, as well as exports to developed countries (including the EU countries), increased. At the same time, a considerable drop in

exchange with the Central and Eastern European countries maintained, especially on the exports side. In total imports farther of the share of imports of capital and intermediate consumption goods decreased, while the share of consumer goods increased. As a result of a growth in the value of turnover of agricultural-foodstuff goods that was especially high on the exports side, the positive balance of exchange of these products was more than two times higher than in the previous year.



Foreign trade turnover in current prices was as follows:

Specification	I-IX 2009						2008	2009
	in mln PLN	in mln EUR	in mln USD	I-IX 2008=100			I-IX	
				in PLN	in EUR	in USD	structure in %	
EXPORTS	306 117.4	69 997.4	94 799.8	99.3	78.4	69.7	100.0	100.0
Developed countries	260 968.9	59 714.2	80 814.0	102.0	80.7	71.7	82.9	85.2
of which European Union	242 481.5	55 498.7	75 077.8	101.0	79.9	71.0	77.8	79.2
of which euro-area....	171 756.6	39 295.8	53 128.6	103.8	82.1	72.9	53.7	56.1
Developing countries.....	21 908.6	4 988.5	6 791.8	107.0	83.9	75.0	6.7	7.2
Central and Eastern European countries.	23 239.9	5 294.7	7 194.0	72.2	56.6	50.5	10.4	7.6
IMPORTS	333 913.0	76 379.8	103 478.4	89.3	70.5	62.7	100.0	100.0
Developed countries	229 664.3	52 523.0	71 060.5	88.0	69.5	61.7	69.8	68.8
of which European Union	204 988.8	46 891.6	63 439.0	87.7	69.3	61.5	62.5	61.4
of which euro-area....	161 583.0	36 957.3	49 992.4	87.4	69.1	61.3	49.4	48.4
Developing countries.....	70 654.4	16 144.7	21 927.6	102.8	81.1	72.4	18.4	21.1
Central and Eastern European countries.	33 594.3	7 712.1	10 490.3	76.2	60.3	53.8	11.8	10.1
BALANCE	-27 795.6	-6 382.4	-8 678.6	x	x	x	x	x
Developed countries	31 304.6	7 191.2	9 753.5	x	x	x	x	x
of which European Union	37 492.7	8 607.1	11 638.8	x	x	x	x	x
of which euro-area....	10 173.6	2 338.5	3 136.2	x	x	x	x	x
Developing countries.....	-48 745.8	-11 156.2	-15 135.8	x	x	x	x	x
Central and Eastern European countries.	-10 354.4	-2 417.4	-3 296.3	x	x	x	x	x

Exports calculated in PLN in current prices were lower than in the period January–September of 2008 by 0.7%, and amounted to PLN 306 117.4 mln, and imports dropped by 10.7% – to PLN 333 913.0 mln. The exchange has closed with a negative balance in the amount of PLN 27 795,6 mln (minus PLN 65 552.2 mln in 2008). The turnover calculated in EUR decreased on the exports side by 21.6% to EUR 69 997.4 mln, and on the imports side – by 29.5% to EUR 76 379.8 mln. The negative balance amounted to EUR 6 382.4 mln (in the period January–September of 2008 minus EUR 19 003.6 mln). Exports and imports in USD were lower than in the previous year respectively by 30.3% and 37.3%, and the negative balance reached the level of USD 8 678.6 mln against minus USD 29 082.5 mln in the period of the three quarters of 2008.

Exports in constant prices in the period January–September of 2009 were lower than the previous year by 13.4%, and imports – by 19.1%. In

turnover with the EU countries, the volume of exports decreased by 11.3%, with the Central and Eastern European countries – by 39.4%, and with developing countries – by 2.0%. The volume of goods imported from the EU countries decreased by 21.4%, from Central and Eastern European countries – by 10.6%, and from developing countries – by 14.8%.

Transaction prices of exported and imported goods (calculated in PLN), in the period January–September of 2009 were higher than the previous year. The terms of trade index in total was generally at a favourable level of 103.9 compared to 98.5 in the period January–September of 2008, which was influenced, among others, by price relations in exchange with the Central and Eastern European countries and the European Union countries.

A significant improvement of prices determinants in turnover with the Central and Eastern European countries, in comparison with the

period January–September of 2008 was caused, among others, by lower prices of imported mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (mainly from Russia) – by 27.0%, as well as by higher prices of exported machinery and transport equipment – by 18.7% and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material – by 17.7%. As a result, the terms of trade index reached the level of 139.7 against 76.8 in 2008.

In the commodity turnover with the EU countries, the terms of trade index amounted to 102.6, as compared to 100.0 in the period January–September of 2008. The improvement of price relations resulted from a higher growth in the prices of exported goods (of 14.9%) than of imported goods (of 12.0%). In exports, the prices increased of, among others, machinery and transport equipment (by 20.2%), miscellaneous manufactured articles (by 21.8%), manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (by 9.3%), whereas in imports – among others, of machinery and transport equipment (by 16.9%), chemicals and related products (by 7.7%), manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (by 12.8%). Simultaneously, the prices of imported mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials dropped (by 19.4%).

In turnover with developing countries, a worsening of the terms of trade index was recorded from 109.3 in the period January–September of 2008 to 90.1, which was caused by a higher growth in the prices of imported goods (of 20.9%) than of exported goods (of 8.9%). In imports, the prices increased of, among others, miscellaneous manufactured articles (by 33.5%), machinery and transport equipment (by 18.0%) as well as manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (by 21.8%). In exports, the prices went up, among others, of machinery and transport equipment (of 24.7%), however the prices decreased, among others, of chemicals and related products (by 7.3%) as well as in manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (by 2.8%).

The geographic structure shows that in comparison with the period of the three quarters of 2008, a decline in the share of the Central and Eastern European countries in total turnover was accompanied by a growing significance of developing countries. At the same time, a growing share of developed countries (including the EU countries) was recorded in total exports, with a decline in imports.

In comparison with the period January–September of 2008, exports to **European Union countries** increased by 1.0% to PLN 242 481.5 mln and imports from these countries declined by 12.3% to PLN 204 988.8 mln, which resulted in a positive balance of PLN 37 492.7 mln against PLN 6 252.7 mln in 2008. The turnover calculated in EUR in exports amounted to EUR 55 498.7 mln, while in imports to EUR 46 891.6 mln and was lower by 20.1% and by 30.7%, respectively. The positive balance amounted to EUR 8 607.1 mln, against EUR 1 783.8 mln in 2008. Exports and imports in USD was lower than in the period of the three quarters of 2008 by 29.0% and 38.5%, respectively. The positive balance reached the level of USD 11 638.8 mln, against USD 2 628.3 mln in 2008. Exports to the EU countries accounted for 79.2% of the total exports value, while imports from these countries – for 61.4% of the total imports value against 77.8% and 62.5%, respectively, in 2008.

An increase in the share of the EU countries in exports resulted from the higher value of deliveries of goods, among others, to Germany, Italy and United Kingdom. Exports from Italy grew by 15.0% (mainly of passenger cars), while to United Kingdom – by 11.5% (in particular of automatic data-processing machinery and equipment).

The value of exports to **Germany** grew by 4.1%, reaching the level of PLN 80 471.8 mln, whereas the value of imports from this country declined by 14.4% to PLN 75 261.5 mln. The exchange had closed with a positive balance of PLN 5 210.3 mln (minus PLN 10600.1 mln a year earlier). The turnover with Germany expressed in

EUR declined by 17.7% in exports, and by 32.3% in imports. The positive balance amounted to EUR 1 195.1 mln (minus EUR 3 067.2 mln in 2008). The value of exchange calculated in USD dropped by 26.9% and 39.9%, respectively. The positive balance reached the level of USD 1 600.2 mln (minus 4 709.2 mln in 2008). The share of Germany in total exports grew from 25.1% to 26.3%, whereas in total imports it declined from 23.5% to 22.5%.

In the turnover with Germany by SITC sections, a growth was recorded, among others, in exports of motor vehicles for the transport of persons, TV receivers, furniture and parts thereof, while a drop occurred in exports of, among others, internal combustion piston engines and parts thereof, electrical transmission equipment as well as other manufactures of base metal. In imports from Germany, a declines was observed in the value of supplies deliveries, among others, of motor vehicles for the transport of goods, processed petroleum oils and oils obtained as well as parts and accessories of the motor vehicles.

The trade turnover with **Central and Eastern European countries**, in comparison with the period January-September of 2008, dropped in exports by 27.8% reaching the level of PLN 23 239.9 mln, and in imports – by 23.8% to PLN 33 594.3 mln. The exchange closed with a negative balance of PLN 10 354.4 mln, against the negative balance of PLN 11 916.0 mln a year earlier. The turnover calculated in EUR amounted in exports to EUR 5 294.7 mln, while in imports – EUR 7 712.1 mln and were lower by 43.4% and 39.7%, respectively. The negative balance amounted to EUR 2 417.4 mln, against minus EUR 3 431.3 mln in the period of the three quarters of 2008. Exports and imports in USD were lower by 49.5% and 46.2%, respectively. The negative balance reached the level of USD 3 296.3 mln, against minus USD 5 280.3 mln a year earlier. The share of exports to Central and Eastern

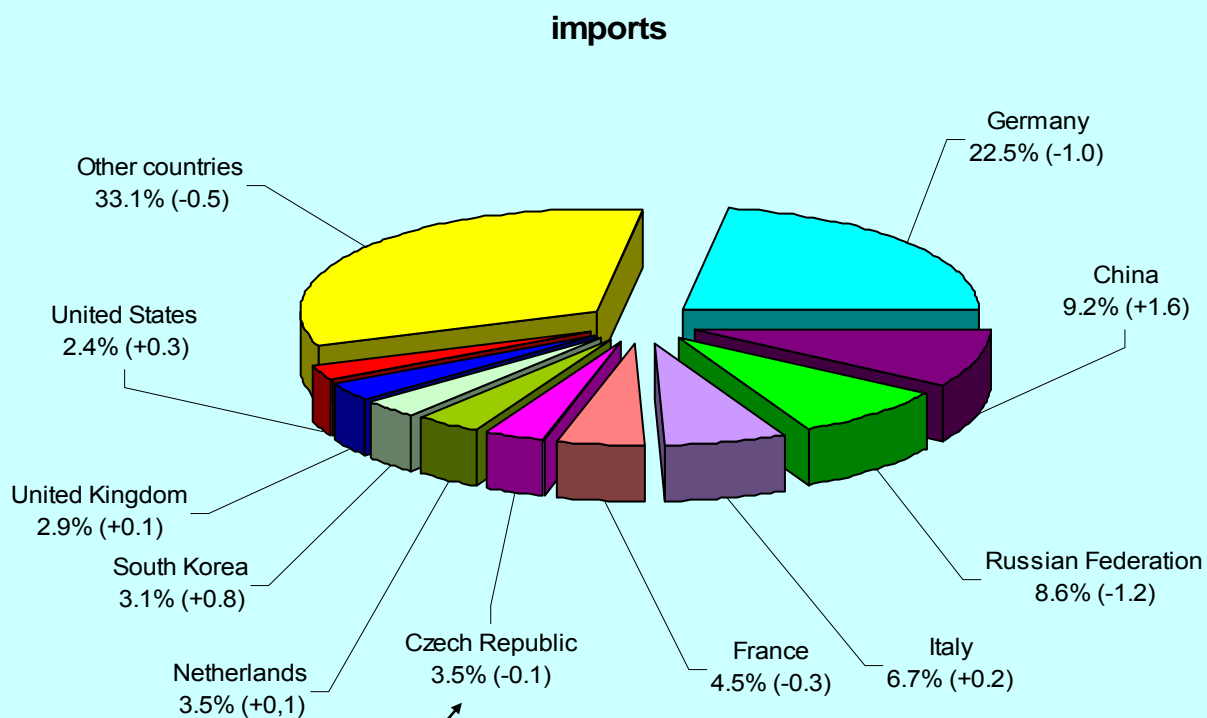
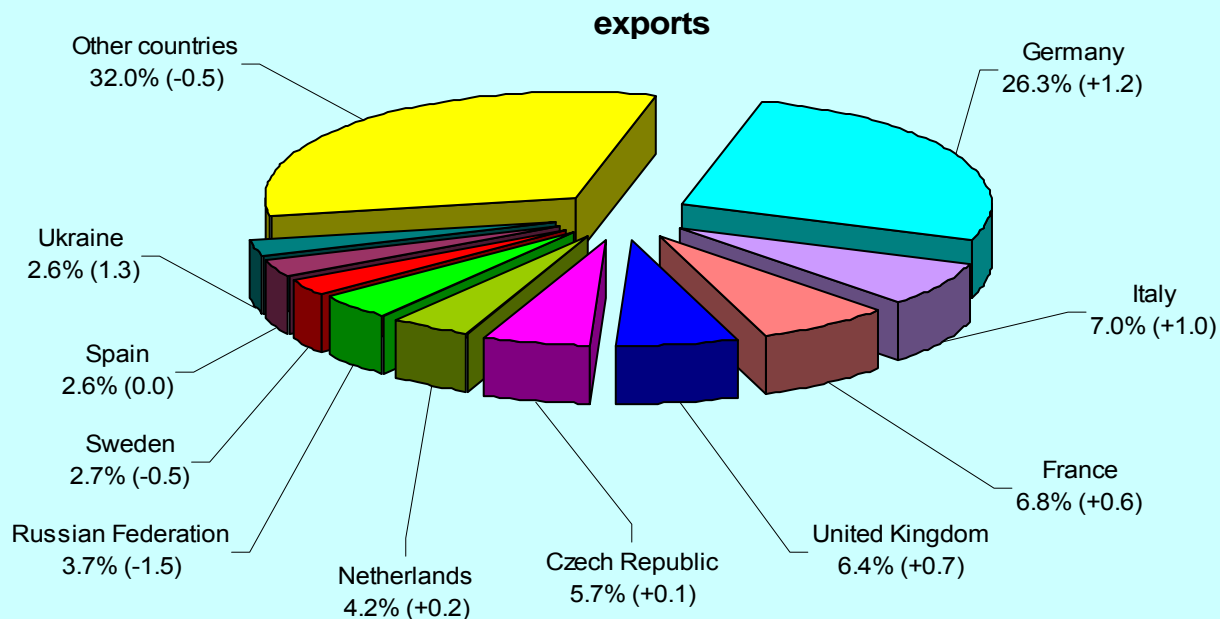
European countries in total exports decreased from 10.4% in the period January–September of 2008 to 7.6%, and of imports – from 11.8% to 10.1%.

A considerable drop in exchange with Central and Eastern European countries was caused by an intensified decrease in turnover with **Russia** and in exports to Ukraine (of 34.8%, of which mainly of parts and accessories of the motor vehicles).

In comparison with the three quarters of 2008, exports to Russia decreased by 29.6% and amounted to PLN 11 351.7 mln, while imports declined by 21.6% to the level of PLN 28 818.6 mln. The negative balance of turnover amounted to PLN 17 466.9 mln, against minus PLN 20 646.1 mln a year earlier. The turnover with Russia expressed in EUR declined by 44.8% in exports, and by 37.9% in imports, which resulted in a negative balance of EUR 4 032.8 mln (minus EUR 5 970.6 mln). The value of turnover calculated in USD dropped by 50.7% and 44.7%, respectively. The balance reached the level of minus USD 5 478.9 mln (minus USD 9 133.3 mln a year earlier). In comparison with the period of the three quarters of 2008, the share of Russia in total turnover declined from 5.2% to 3.7% in exports, and from 9.8% to 8.6% in imports, which resulted in Russia being ranked lower among trade partners of Poland: the 7th position in exports and the 3rd position in imports (the 6th and the 2nd position, respectively, a year earlier).

In turnover with Russia by SITC sections, a drop occurred in exports, among others, of motor vehicles for the transport of goods, parts and accessories of the motor vehicles and motor vehicles for the transport of persons, while there was a growth in exports of, among others, fruit and nuts fresh or dried, ships, boats and floating structures, as well as perfumery, cosmetic and toilet preparations. The drop in imports was influenced mainly by the lower value of petroleum deliveries than in 2008.

GEOGRAPHICAL STRUCTURE OF FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER In the period January-September of 2009



Changes to the period January-September of 2008 (in percentage points)

In trade exchange **by SITC sections**, in comparison with the period of the three quarters of 2008, the highest decline occurred in turnover of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, crude materials, inedible, except fuels and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, while the highest growth in exports and imports concerned beverages and tobacco. Within the commodity structure of exports, the share, among others, of food and live animals, machinery and transport equipment as well as miscellaneous manufactured goods was higher, while the share of manufactured goods classified chiefly by material lowered to the highest extent. In imports, the share of miscellaneous manufactured goods grew considerably, while the most considerable drop concerned mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials.

Exports of **agricultural-foodstuff goods**, in comparison with the period January-September of 2008, were by 22.2% higher and amounted to PLN 36 279.4 mln (EUR 8 289.0 mln), while imports grew by 10.4% reaching the level of PLN 28 834.6 mln (EUR 6 590.1 mln). A higher growth in exports than in imports resulted in an increase of the positive balance from PLN 3 571.8 mln (EUR 1 036.7 mln) in 2008 to PLN 7 444.8 mln (EUR 1 698.9 mln). The share of agricultural-foodstuff goods in total turnover increased from 9.6% to 11.9% in exports and from 7.0% to 8.6% in imports.

In comparison with the period of the three quarters of 2008, an increase in exports of agricultural-foodstuff goods was recorded with all the groups of countries, of which to developing countries – of 40.0%, to the Central and Eastern European countries – of 24.6%, and to developed countries – of 20.8% (to the EU countries of 20.1%). Imports from developing countries grew by 15.1% and from developed countries by 9.6% (of which the EU countries by 11.2%), while imports decreased – from the Central and Eastern European countries by 0.9%.

According to the geographic structure of exports of agricultural-foodstuff goods, the share of the Central and Eastern European countries had increased from 9.3% in the period January-September of 2008 to 9.5% and the share of developing countries – from 5.8% to 6.6%, while the share of developed countries decreased from 84.9% to 83.9% (of which the share of the EU countries from 81.2% to 79.8%). In imports, the share of developed countries dropped from 76.9% to 76.3% (despite an increase in the share of the EU countries – from 70.3% to 70.8%) and the share of the Central and Eastern European countries – from 2.6% to 2.3%. The share of developing countries had grown from 20.5% to 21.4%.

The trade turnover of agricultural-foodstuff goods (according to CN) was as follows:

Specification	I-IX 2009							
	exports				imports			
	in mln PLN	in mln EUR	I-IX 2008= =100	structure in %	in mln PLN	in mln EUR	I-IX 2008= =100	structure in %
Agricultural-foodstuff goods	36 279.4	8 289.0	122.2	100.0	28 834.6	6 590.1	110.4	100.0
Prepared foodstuffs	16 629.1	3 800.1	127.2	45.8	11 895.8	2 717.6	119.4	41.3
Live animals and animal products	11 198.7	2 560.6	107.8	30.9	7 768.4	1 777.1	125.3	26.9
Vegetable products	7 691.3	1 754.0	140.3	21.2	7 879.8	1 800.5	93.0	27.3
Fats and oils	760.3	174.3	103.6	2.1	1 290.6	294.9	87.9	4.5

In the period January–September of 2009, 826.6 thous. tonnes of cereals with a value of PLN 645.3 mln (EUR 147.5 mln) were imported

(by 62.2% less than in the previous year). Imports concerned mainly wheat as well as rye and wheat mixes (388.1 thous. tonnes), maize (239.9 thous.

tonnes), barley (113.0 thous. tonnes), rice (64.2 thous. tonnes). Deliveries of cereals came mainly from the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Germany, France and Italy. 2 315.6 thous. tonnes of cereals (8 times more than in 2008) with a value of PLN 1 422.8 mln (EUR 323.6 mln) were exported.

Exports of **high technology goods** amounted to PLN 27 136.9 mln, i.e. by 18.6% more than in the period January-September of 2008, while imports – to PLN 56 807.1 mln, i.e. by 3.8% more. The turnover had closed with a negative balance of PLN 29 670.2 mln (minus PLN 31 838.4 in 2008). The share of high technology goods in total exports amounted to 8.9%, and in imports to 17.0% (7.4% and 14.6% respectively, in the previous year).

The value of **the processing turnover** in the period of the three quarters of 2009 accounted for

6.7% of total exports, and for 4.6% of total imports, against 7.0% and 4.5%, respectively a year earlier.

In **distribution of imports by main economic categories**, in comparison with the period January–September of 2008, the share of imports of intermediate consumption goods declined (from 63.4% to 61.2%) and so did the share of imports of investment goods (from 17.3% to 16.5%), while the share of imports of consumer goods increased (from 19.3% to 22.3%). A drop was recorded in the value of imports of intermediate consumption goods (of 13.8%) and investment goods (of 14.5%), while the value of imports of consumer goods was higher (by 2.9%).

Financial Results of Non-financial Enterprises

In the period January-September of 2009, the financial results of the surveyed enterprises⁷ were worse than the ones obtained in the previous year. Moreover, basic economic and financial indicators worsened too, however, they were more favourable than in the 1st half of 2009.

Due to a slower growth rate of revenues from total activity in relation to the costs of obtaining them, the cost level indicator worsened. Within the structure of total costs by type, the share of all types of costs increased, except the share of costs of material consumption. In comparison with the three

quarters of 2008, revenues from sale for exports decreased. Their share in net revenues from sale of products, goods and materials of all entities in total dropped in comparison with 2008, so did the share of the number of exporting units in the total number of the surveyed enterprises. The financial results of exporters were weaker than the ones obtained in the period January-September of 2008. Basic economic and financial indices of this group of entities worsened, although they were better than for the total number of enterprises (except for the financial liquidity ratio of the first and the second degree).

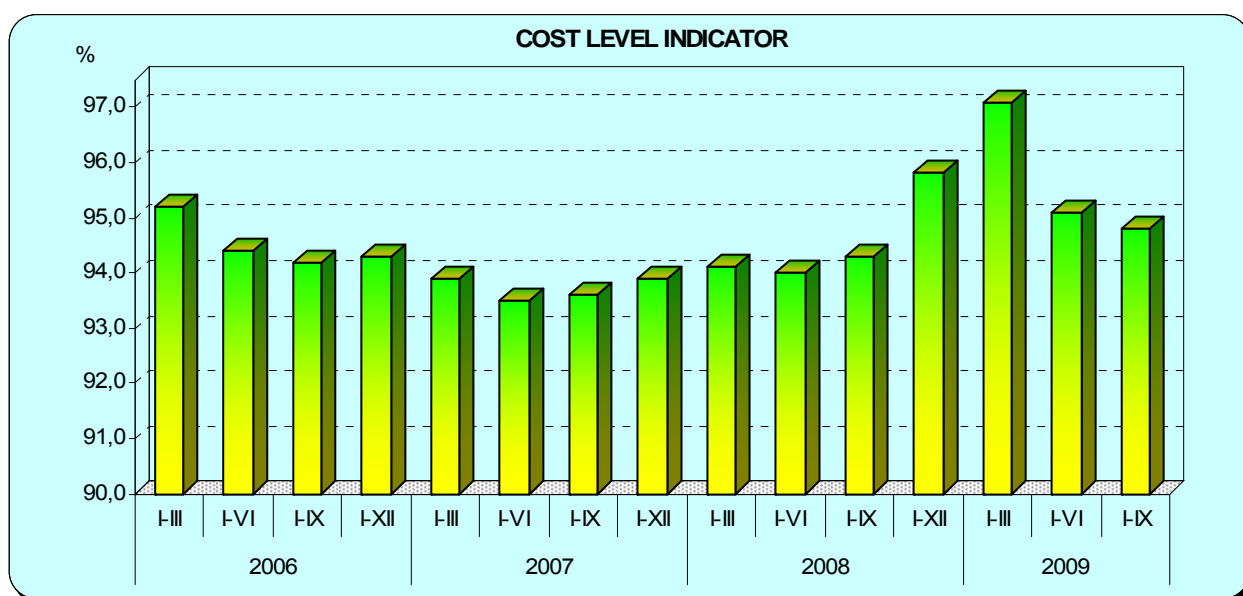
The revenues, costs and financial results of the surveyed entities were as follows:

Specification a – in total, in mln PLN b– share of private sector in %	I–IX 2008	I–IX 2009
Revenues from total activity..... a	1 400 691.5	1 415 674.7
..... b	85.0	85.8
of which net revenues from sale of products, goods and materials a	1 356 662.5	1 360 771.2
..... b	85.2	86.1
Costs of obtaining revenues from total activity a	1 321 332.7	1 342 742.5
..... b	85.0	85.7
of which cost of products, goods and materials sold a	1 282 557.0	1 291 634.2

Specification a – in total, in mln PLN b– share of private sector in %		I-IX 2008	I-IX 2009
	b	85.1	85.8
Result on economic activity	a	79 358.9	72 932.2
	b	85.2	88.2
Gross financial result	a	79 398.2	7 2953.1
	b	85.2	88.2
Net financial result	a	63 658.2	60 043.9
	b	87.0	89.5
Net profit	a	74 694.5	76 202.4
	b	85.9	87.2
Net loss	a	11 036.2	16 158.6
	b	79.7	78.7

Revenues from total activity in the period January-September of 2009 were by 1.1% higher than a year earlier, while **the costs of obtaining them** – by 1.6% higher, which was reflected in the worsening of **the cost level indicator** from 94.3% to 94.8%. Net revenues from sale of products, goods and materials increased in most sections, with the highest increase recorded in: professional, scientific and technical activities, arts, entertainment and recreation, other service activities, human health

and social work activities, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, administrative and support service activities, construction, trade; repair of motor vehicles. The decline of net revenues from sale of products, goods and materials was recorded in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, transportation and storage, information and communication, education as well as water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.



The financial result from the sale of products, goods and materials was by 6.7% lower than in the period of three quarters of 2008, and amounted to PLN 69 137.0 mln. The result on other operating activity improved (by PLN 694.0 mln). The result on

financial operations was considerably lower than the previous year, yet better than in the 1st half of 2009 (minus PLN 2 940.0 mln against PLN 788.0 mln in the period of three quarters of 2008 and minus PLN 4 191.2 mln in the 1st half of 2009).

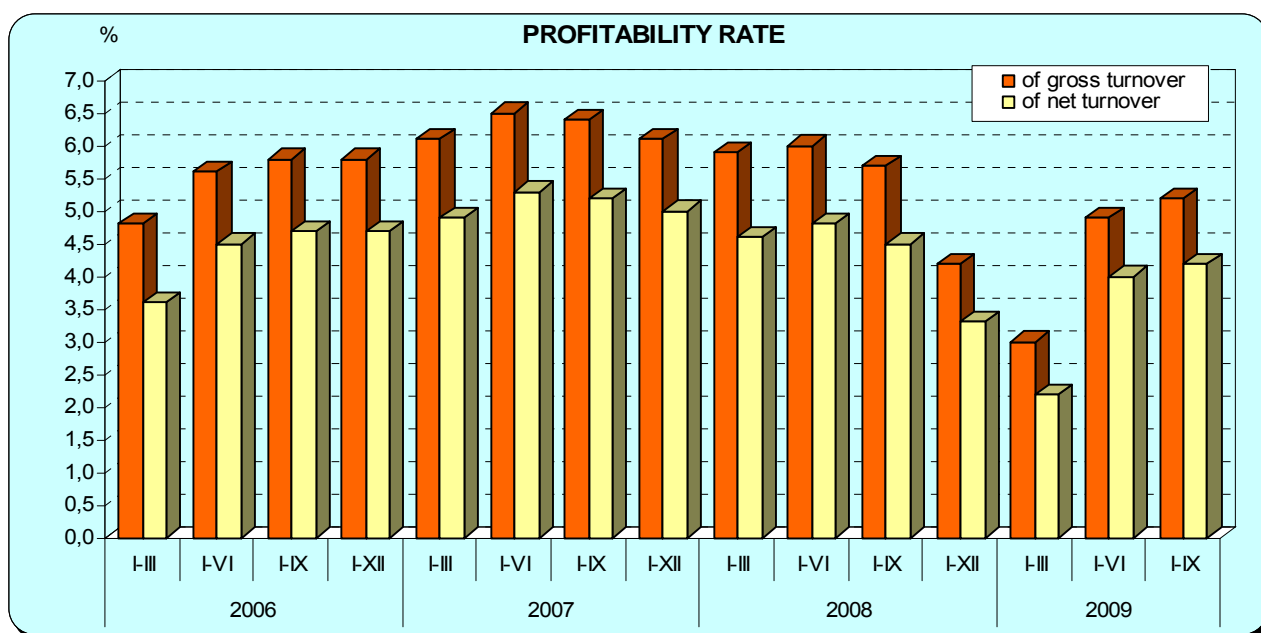
The growth of financial costs was more dynamic than the rise of financial revenues (an increase of 41.5% against 32.9%). A considerable growth was observed in other financial costs (of 85.0%), including the ones related with the surplus of negative foreign exchange rate differences over positive (of 190.4%), as well as remaining financial costs (of 26.9%).

Consequently, the **financial result on economic activity** amounted to PLN 72 932.2 mln, and was by 8.1% lower than the previous year, with a decline being recorded in the most sections, including, among others, in manufacturing (a decline of 14.5% to PLN 29 520.1 mln), trade; repair of motor vehicles (15.6% to PLN 10 396.2 mln), mining and quarrying (46.2% to PLN 2 964.3 mln), in transportation and storage (25.1% to PLN 1 511.8 mln), in real estate activities (15.4% to PLN 1 058.4 mln), administrative and support service activities (32.0% to PLN 836.6 mln), in accommodation and food service activities (33.4% to PLN 398.3 mln). An improvement of the result on economic activity was recorded, among others, in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (48.4% to PLN 10 187.6 mln), in information and communication (9.0% to PLN 8 257.1 mln), in construction (3.4% to 4 599.7 mln), as well as in professional, scientific and technical activities (18.9% to PLN 1 485.3 mln).

The gross financial result amounted to PLN 72 953.1 mln (gross profit – PLN 89 460.0 mln, gross loss – PLN 16 506.9 mln) and was lower by PLN 6 445.1 mln (by 8.1%) in comparison with the corresponding period of 2008. The encumbrances on the gross financial result amounted to PLN 12 909.2 mln, and were by 18.0% lower than the previous year.

The net financial result reached the level of PLN 60 043.9 mln (net profit – PLN 76 202.4 mln, net loss – PLN 16 158.6 mln) and was lower by PLN 3 614.3 mln (by 5.7%) in comparison with the period January-September of 2008. The most considerable decline concerned the net financial result in the following sections: manufacturing (a decline of 12.3% to PLN 24 908.9 mln), trade; repair of motor vehicles (16.8% to PLN 8 330.3 mln), mining and quarrying (45.3% to PLN 2 275.0 mln), transportation and storage (28.2% to PLN 926.6), real estate activities (15.9% to PLN 819.4), administrative and support service activities (34.4% to PLN 667.3 mln), accommodation and food service activities (36.3% to PLN 322.2 mln), arts, entertainment and recreation (9.9% to PLN 281.4 mln) as well as other service activities (20.7% to PLN 141.9 mln). The highest improvement of this result was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (56.6% to PLN 8 322.0 mln), in information and communication (18.3% to PLN 7 105.7 mln), in construction (7.7% to PLN 3 885.6 mln), as well as in professional, scientific and technical activities (19.0% to 1 164.6 mln).

Net profit was reported by 72.5% of the surveyed enterprises (compared to 73.5% in the previous year), and their share in the revenues from total activity dropped from 84.5% in the period of three quarters of 2008 to 81.3%. In manufacturing, net profit was reported by 70.4% of enterprises (71.2% in the previous year), and their share in revenues of this section amounted to 82.5% (compared to 84.2%, respectively).



The **profitability rate** on sale of products, goods and materials declined from 5.5% in the period of three quarters of 2008 to 5.1%, the profitability of gross turnover – from 5.7 to 5.2%, and of net turnover – from 4.5% to 4.2%. In comparison with the period January-September of 2008, the share of enterprises recording positive profitability (with a profitability rate of net turnover equal to, or higher than 0.0) in the total number of surveyed entities declined from 74.3% to 73.1% and their share in the revenues from total activity dropped from 84.6% to 81.6%. The worsening of the profitability of net turnover was recorded in most sections, except for electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, construction as well as information and communication.

The **financial liquidity ratio of the first degree** had improved from 33.1% to 34.9%, while the **financial liquidity ratio of the second degree** – from 100.1% to 101.1%. The financial liquidity ratio of the first degree exceeding 20% was obtained by 45.1% of the surveyed enterprises (against 42.0% in the previous year), the financial liquidity ratio of the second degree in the range from 100% to 130% was recorded by 11.8% of the surveyed enterprises (against 12.0% in the period January-September of 2008).

The ratio of liabilities to dues (resulting from deliveries and services) reached a higher level than the previous year (92.3% against 90.7%). The value of liabilities resulting from deliveries and services, higher than the value of dues in this respect, was recorded in trade; repair of motor vehicles, real estate activities as well as arts, entertainment and recreation.

The costs of current activity incurred by the total number of the surveyed entities in the period of January-September of 2009 were by 1.9% lower than the previous year. Within the structure of total costs by type, the share of costs of energy and depreciation, gross wages and salaries, taxes and duties increased. However, the share of costs of material consumption had decreased.

In the surveyed group, 48.9% entities in the period January-September of 2009 reported **export sale**, compared to 49.0% a year earlier. The level of export sale was by 3.3% lower than the previous year, and its share in net revenues from sale of products, goods and materials of the whole entities declined from 19.9% to 19.2%. In the period January-September of 2009, enterprises in which export sale constituted more than 50% of the turnover from sale of products, goods and materials, accounted for 70.1% – against 66.6% in the previous year.

The share of entities reporting net profit in the group of exporting entities decreased (to 72.9%, from 73.7% a year earlier, of which in manufacturing it remained unchanged, reaching the level of 71.6%). The basic economic and financial ratios obtained by exporters were more favourable than the ones recorded for the total number of the surveyed enterprises (except for the financial liquidity ratio of the first and the second degree), yet worse than those observed in the previous year.

In the surveyed group, 15 732 entities, which accounted for 86.9% of the total number of the surveyed enterprises, conducted economic activity as in the period January-September of 2008 as in the same time of 2009 (compared to 90.5%, respectively, a year earlier). Net revenues from sale of products, goods and materials obtained by these entities accounted for 95.3% of total net revenues from this activity (against 97.1% a year earlier). The share of this group of entities in the net financial result obtained by the total number of surveyed entities amounted to 96.5% (compared to 97.6% in the previous year). The basic economic and financial indices noted by this group were worse (except for the financial liquidity ratio of the first and the second degree) as compared to the period January-September of the previous year.

The value of **current assets** of the surveyed enterprises at the end of September of 2009 amounted to PLN 606 721.0 mln and was by 3.4% higher than a year earlier, of which the value of short-term dues increased by 3.7%, short-term investments – by 10.7%, and short-term inter-period settlements – by 6.5%. The value of stocks was by 3.0% lower. Within the structure of current assets in tangible terms, an increase of short-term investments (from 22.6% to 24.2%) and of short-term dues (from 45.7% to 45.8%) was recorded, while of stocks dropped (from 29.0% to 27.2%).

The share of short-term inter-period settlements had grown slightly (from 2.8% to 2.9%). Within the structure of total stocks, an increase was recorded in the share of finished products (from 14.8% to 15.8%) and goods (from 35.6% to 36.5%), while a drop was observed in the share of materials (from 31.3% to 30.4%) as well as of work in progress and semi-finished goods (from 16.0 % to 15.7%).

Current assets were mainly financed by means of short-term liabilities, and their share in financial coverage of current assets accounted for 68.9%, against 71.7% in the previous year.

Long- and short-term liabilities (excluding special funds) at the end of September of 2009 amounted to PLN 609 816.7 mln and were by 9.3% higher than the previous year. Long-term liabilities accounted for 31.1% of total liabilities (against 28.3% in the previous year).

The value of **short-term liabilities** of the surveyed enterprises at the end of September of 2009 amounted to PLN 420 024.9 mln and was by 5.0% higher than the previous year, including liabilities resulting from deliveries and services – by 5.4% as well as bank credits and loans – by 0.7%.

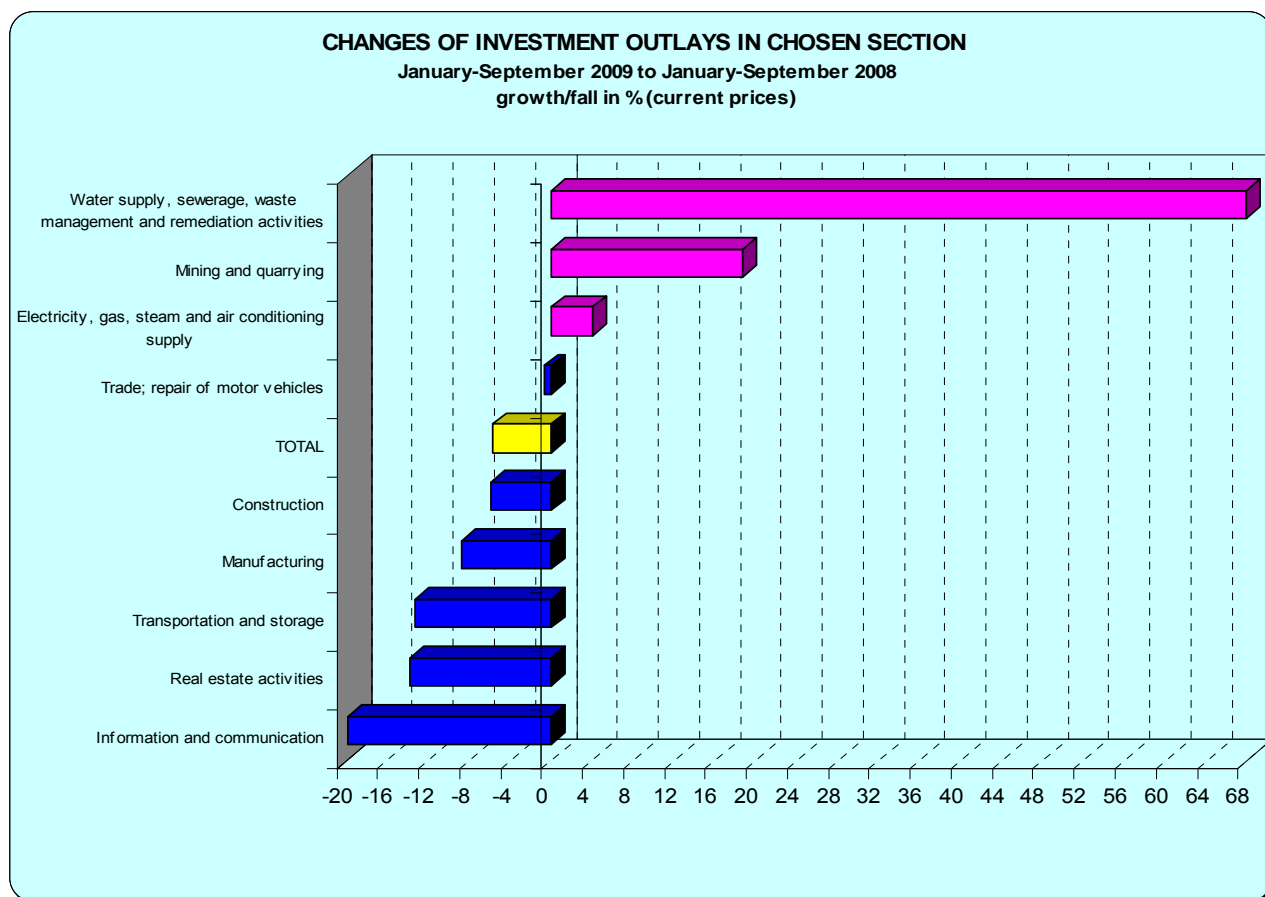
The long-term liabilities of the surveyed enterprises at the end of September of 2009 amounted to PLN 189 791.8 mln and were by 20.0% higher than the previous year. An increase was recorded in the liabilities resulting from bank credits and loans – of 13.9% and in other long-term liabilities – of 32.9%, while a decrease was noted in the liabilities resulting from issue of debt securities – of 7.6%.

Total Outlays

In the period of the three quarters of 2009, following a considerable growth occurring in the corresponding periods of 2008, a decline in investment outlays of the total number of surveyed enterprises was observed. The number and the estimated value of the newly started investment were also lower than in the previous year.

In the period January-September of 2009, **total outlays** of the surveyed enterprises⁸

amounted to PLN 64.3 billion, which was (in constant prices) by 9.4% lower than a year earlier. Outlays on purchases⁹ dropped by 16.1%, while outlays on buildings and structures grew by 2.1%. The share of purchases in total outlays amounted to 58.2% (61.5% a year earlier).



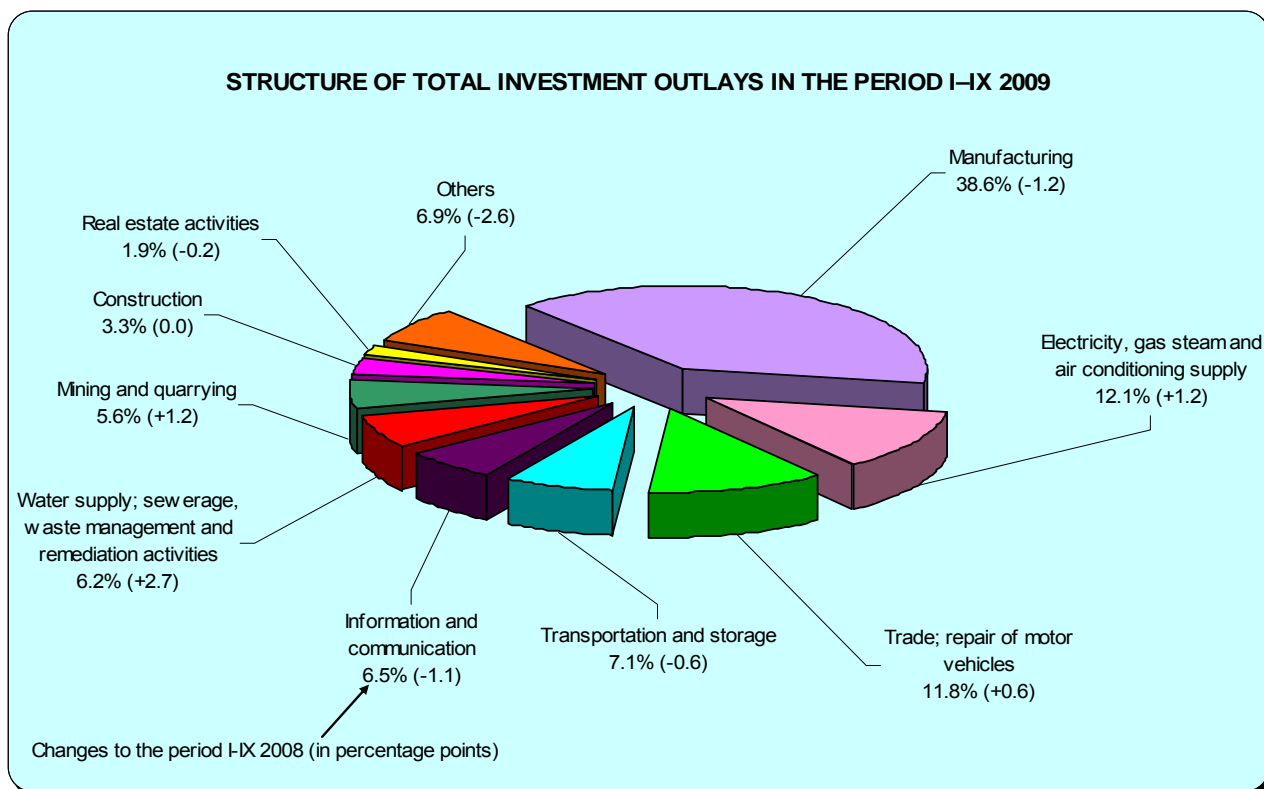
A drop in outlays (in current prices) occurred, among others, in information and communication (of 19.9%), in real estate activities (of 13.8%), in transportation and storage (of 13.4%), in manufacturing (of 8.8%), in construction (of 6.0%), and a slight drop – in trade; repair of motor vehicles (of 0.8%). Increase in outlays was reported in water supply; in sewerage, waste management; remediation activities (of 67.7%), mining and quarrying (of 18.6%), as well as in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of 3.9%).

The highest drop in outlays on manufacturing in the period January-September of 2009, in annual terms, occurred in enterprises dealing, among others, with manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (a decrease of 41.2%, against a decrease of 46.2% in the corresponding period of 2008), manufacture of rubber and plastic products (a decrease of 30.6%, against an increase of 7.8%), manufacture of machinery and equipment (a decrease of 29.1%, against an increase of 10.6%), manufacture of food products (a decrease

of 18.7%, against an increase of 1.5%), manufacture of metal products (a decrease of 18.1%, against an increase of 9.0%), manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (a decrease of 13.4%, against an increase of 11.8%) as well as manufacture of basic metals (a decrease of 11.9%, against an increase of 11.9%). However, outlines increased, among others, in manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (more than a two-fold increase, against an increase of 91.1% in the previous year), manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (an increase of 28.2%, against an increase of 33.3%) as well as manufacture of paper and paper products (an increase of 24.6%, against an increase of 9.4%).

In the structure of total outlays by sections, in comparison with the period January-September of

2008, the share of outlays incurred by enterprises increased, among others, in the following sections: in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (from 3.5% to 6.2%), in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 10.9% to 12.1%), mining and quarrying (from 4.4% to 5.6%) as well as trade; repair of motor vehicles (from 11.2% to 11.8%). The share of outlays incurred by enterprises operating in the following sections decreased: in manufacturing (from 39.8% to 38.6%), information and communication (from 7.6% to 6.5%) in transportation and storage (from 7.7% to 7.1%). The share of outlays incurred by construction entities remained on the same level as in the previous year (3.3%).



According to the size of enterprises, outlays increased in enterprises employing more than 1000 persons (by 5.3%), while they decreased in entities

employing from 250 to 1000 persons (by 18.1%) and in entities employing from 50 to 249 persons (by 11.7%).

The investment structure by selected sections and size of enterprises in the three quarters of 2009 was as follows:

Specification	Enterprises employing					
	50–249 persons		250–1000 persons		more than 1000 persons	
	investing entities	total outlays	investing entities	total outlays	investing entities	total outlays
	in % in total in a given section					
Total	81.1	22.6	15.8	26.1	3.1	51.3
Mining and quarrying.....	76.2	5.7	13.1	3.7	10.7	90.6
Manufacturing.....	78.1	20.6	18.8	27.2	3.1	52.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	69.5	5.0	18.6	19.6	11.9	75.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	87.4	43.2	11.4	34.9	1.2	21.9
Construction.....	88.0	57.2	10.5	25.4	1.5	17.4
Trade; repair of motor vehicles.....	86.6	35.1	11.2	21.1	2.2	43.8
Transportation and storage	74.4	15.7	20.8	13.3	4.8	71.0
Accommodation and catering.....	84.1	39.3	13.8	29.4	2.1	31.3
Information and communication	77.6	10.9	17.6	24.7	4.8	64.4
Real estate activities	93.0	79.0	6.5	9.6	0.5	11.4

In the period January–September of 2009, private sector entities incurred 68.3% of total outlays in the surveyed enterprises (compared to 75.2% a year earlier), while purchases constituted 65.5% of outlays in these entities (compared to 67.6% in the corresponding period of 2008). Enterprises operating in the public sector incurred 31.7% of total outlays (compared to 24.8% a year earlier), and purchases constituted 42.4% of outlays in these entities (compared to 43.3% in the previous year).

In private sector entities, 55.2% of outlays referred to entities dealing with manufacturing, including outlays on manufacture of food products – 11.9%, coke and refined petroleum products – 9.9%, motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – 9.4%, other non-metallic mineral products – 8.3%, basic metals – 7.1%, metal products – 6.8%, rubber and plastic products – 6.6%, paper and paper products – 6.0%, chemicals and chemical products – 5.0% as well as machinery and equipment – 4.9%. Entities dealing with trade; repair of motor vehicles accounted for 17.1% of outlays in the private sector.

The highest share of the private sector in total outlays was recorded in trade; repair of motor vehicles (98.8%), in information and communication (97.7%), in construction (96.7%), in accommodation and catering (94.4%), in manufacturing (83.5%) as well as in real estate activities (63.0%).

In outlays of **public sector entities**, entities dealing with electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply effected 27.6% of outlays, entities dealing with manufacturing – for 20.1%, entities dealing with water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – for 17.6%, entities dealing with transportation and storage – 17.2% as well as in mining and quarrying – for 12.4%.

The highest share of the public sector in total outlays was recorded in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (90.5%), in transportation and storage (76.8%), in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (72.6%) as well as in mining and quarrying (70.8%).

In the period January–September of 2009 104.9 thous. **investments were started**, i.e. by 3.5% less than the previous year. Electricity and gas connections of a relatively low estimated values accounted for approx. 50% of investments started. The total **estimated value of the newly started investments** amounted to PLN 25.7 billion, and was by 19.0% lower than in the corresponding period of 2008 (compared to a growth of 2.9% in the corresponding period of the previous year). Modernisation of the existing fixed assets accounted for 30.8% of the estimated value of the newly started investments (compared to 28.2% a year earlier). A drop in the estimated value of the newly started

investments occurred, among others, in real estate activities (a drop of 57.3%), in manufacturing (50.8%), in trade; repair of motor vehicles (36.7%) as well as in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (15.1%). In comparison with the three quarters of 2008, the estimated value of the newly started investments increased, among others, in transportation and storage (more than a two-fold increase), as well as in mining and quarrying (by 54.2%).

In the total value of outlays effected by enterprises¹⁰ 35.2% of outlays were incurred by **entities with foreign capital** (compared to 39.4% in the corresponding period of 2008). Outlays in this

group of entities (in constant prices) were lower by 20.0% than the previous year. Entities dealing with manufacturing accounted for 45.0% of total outlays in this group of entities, including enterprises dealing with manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – 15.1%, food products and other non-metallic mineral products – 10.4% each, paper and paper products – 9.1%, computer, electronic and optical products – 8.0%. Entities dealing with trade; repair of motor vehicles incurred 16.8% of total outlays in the group of entities with foreign capital, while entities dealing with information and communication – for 15.2%.

Money

At the end of the 3rd quarter of 2009, **M₃ money supply** amounted to PLN 691 267.9 mln and was by 3.8% higher than at the end of

December of 2008 and by 9.6% higher than the previous year.

The components of money supply (M3) as well as assets of the banking system^a were as follows:

Specification	2008		2009		
	IX	XII	IX	change in relation to	
				IX 2008	XII 2008
PLN mln					
Money supply (M ₃).....	630 463.7	666 231.3	691 267.9	60 804.2	25 036.6
currency in circulation.....	82 534.1	90 812.3	89 665.1	7 131.0	-1 147.2
deposits and other liabilities.....	537 169.0	569 427.6	595 848.7	58 679.7	26 421.1
other M ₃ components.....	10 760.6	5 991.4	5 754.1	-5 006.5	-237.3
Net foreign assets	79 769.6	47 404.9	67 890.2	-11 879.4	20 485.3
Net domestic assets	550 694.1	618 826.4	623 377.7	72 683.6	4 551.3
Other items (net)	-116 799.9	-141 221.9	-157 703.0	-40 903.1	-16 481.1

a End of period.

The supply of currency in circulation (outside banks) at the end of September of 2009 amounted to PLN 89 665.1 mln and was lower in relation to the end of 2008 by 1.3%, and in annual terms it increased by 8.6%.

At the end of September of 2009 **deposits and other liabilities**, i.e. the main item in the money supply structure (M₃), amounted to PLN 595 848.7 mln and were higher by 4.6% in comparison with the end of December of 2008. Deposits and other liabilities increased towards: households – by 10.3%, non-profit institutions serving households – by 6.5%, as well as local

government – by 21.4%. However, deposits and other non-monetary liabilities towards financial institutions were lower – by 5.1%, enterprises – by 1.5%, as well as social security funds – by 55.0%.

In relation to the end of September of 2008 deposits and other liabilities were higher by 10.9%, of which deposits and other liabilities towards households – by 19.9%, non-profit institutions serving households – by 6.2%, as well as enterprises – by 3.3%. The deposits and other liabilities towards social security funds decreased – by 48.0%, local government – by 1.1% and non-monetary financial institutions – by 1.6%.

Other M₃ components at the end of the 3rd quarter of 2009 amounted to PLN 5 754.1 mln. The value of this item decreased in relation to the end of 2008 by 1.5%, while in annual terms – by 46.5%.

Dues had the highest share in the money resource structure and their increase was at the same time the main factor generating money. They amounted to PLN 687 716.1 mln and increased as compared to the end of December of 2008 by 5.9%, of which dues from households – by 9.7%, non-monetary financial institutions – by 0.7%, non-profit institutions serving households – by 8.2%, as well as local government – by 11.5%. However, dues from enterprises decreased by 0.3%. Dues from social security funds at the end of September of 2009 amounted to PLN 0.1 mln.

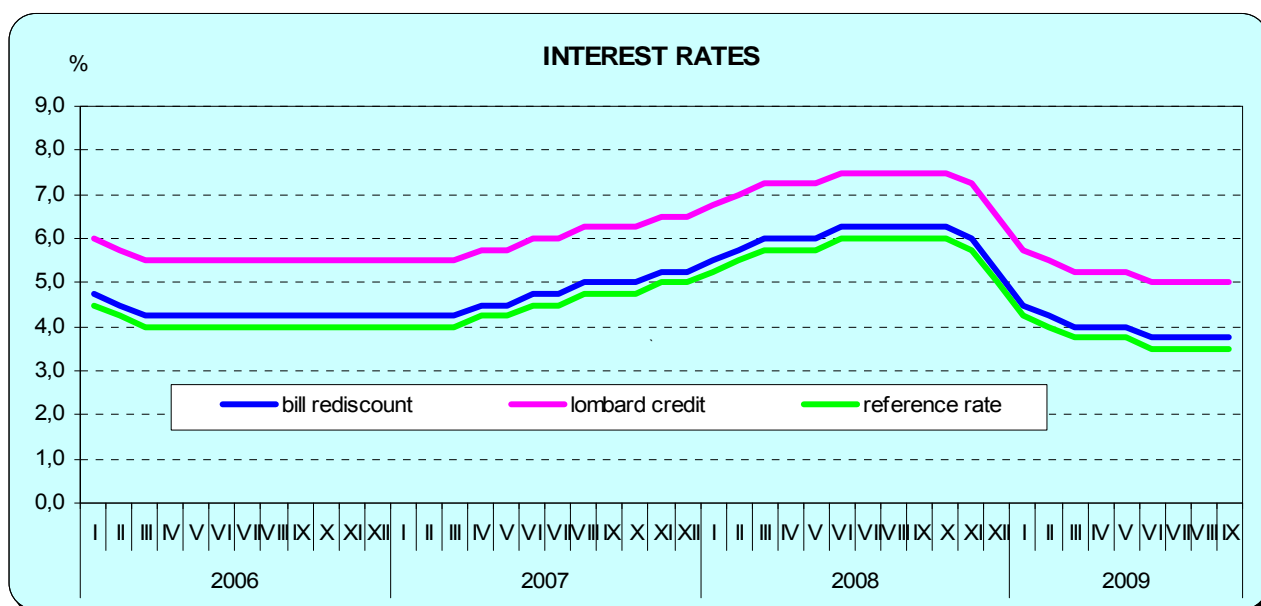
In relation to the end of September of 2008 dues were higher by 18.6%, of which households – by 26.3%, enterprises – by 6.5%, non-monetary financial institutions – by 10.7%, local government – by 31.9%, non-profit institutions serving households

– by 20.1%. At the end of the 3rd quarter of 2008 dues from social security funds were not recorded.

The credit to central government, net at the end of September of 2009 amounted to PLN 93 364.6 mln was lower, as compared to the end of December of 2008, by 15.8%, and in annual terms it increased by 6.6%.

Another factor influencing the status of money resources was the value of **net foreign assets**, which at the end of September of 2009 equalled PLN 67 890.2 mln. Since the end of 2008, their value had increased by 43.2%, while as compared to September of 2008, it decreased by 14.9%.

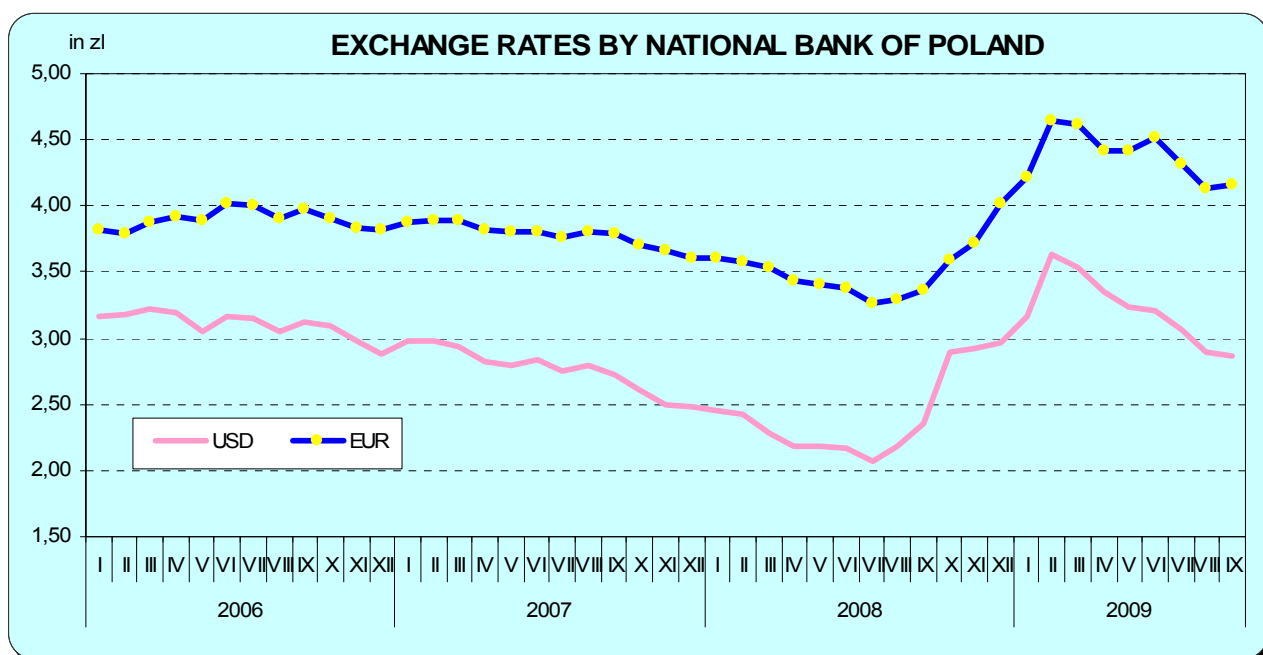
A factor lowering money resources was a negative **other items, net** amounting to PLN 157 703.0 mln, which deteriorated in relation to the end of December of 2008 by PLN 16 481.1 mln, and in comparison with September of 2008 – by PLN 40 903.1 mln.



The **basic interest rates** of the National Bank of Poland binding as of 25 June of 2009 did not change and amounted respectively to: the rediscount rate of bills – 3.75%, the lombard credit rate – 5.00%, the reference rate – 3.50%, the deposit rate – 2.00%.

The average **exchange rate of the USD** in the National Bank of Poland in the period January–September of 2009 amounted to PLN 321.73/USD 100 and increased in comparison with the

corresponding period of the previous year by 42.5%. In September of 2009 the average monthly exchange rate of the American currency amounted to PLN 285.95/USD 100, i.e. by 1.3% less than in August 2009 and by 21.7% more than in the previous year. As compared to the exchange rate from December 2008, it decreased by 11.0%.



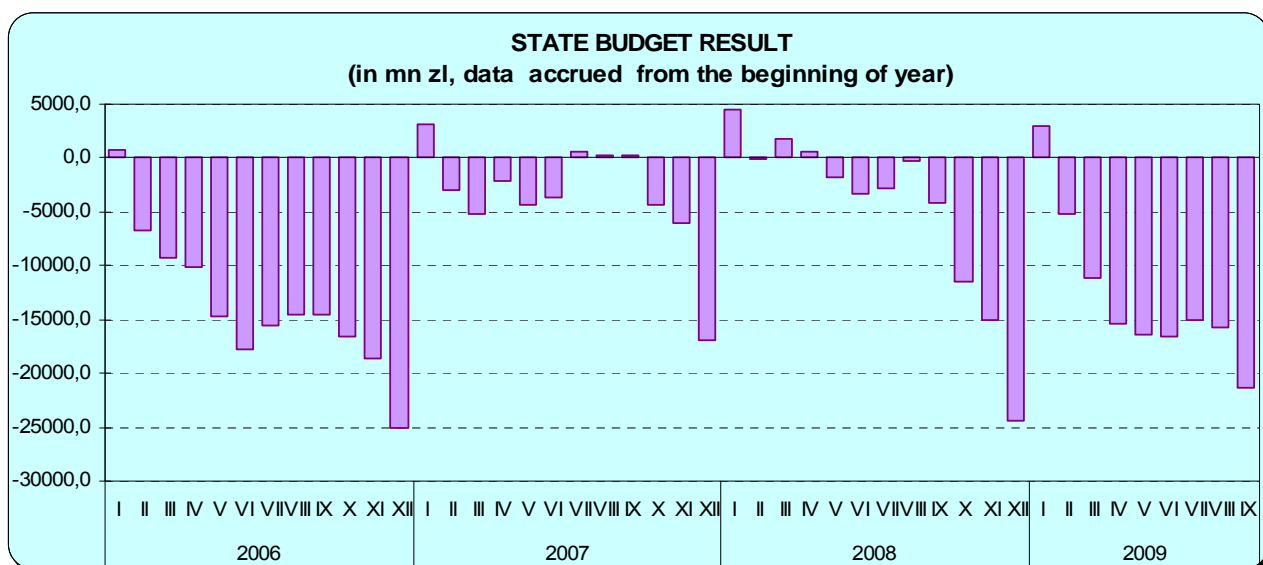
The average **exchange rate of the euro** in the National Bank of Poland in the period January-September amounted to PLN 438.04/EUR 100 and had increased in comparison with the corresponding period of 2008 by 27.7%. The average monthly

exchange rate of the euro in September of 2009 amounted to PLN 416.35/EUR 100, i.e. by 0.8% more than in August of 2009 and by 23.5% more in annual terms. In relation to the average exchange rate from December 2008 it grew by 3.6%.

State Budget

In the period January-September of 2009, the revenue of the State budget¹¹ amounted to PLN 202 582.0 mln, **expenditure** – PLN 223 925.7 mln, a **deficit** – PLN 21 343.7 mln

(which accounted for 74.2%, 74.6%, 78.5%, respectively of the amount assumed in the Budget act¹² for 2009).



The revenues and expenditures of the State budget were as follows:

Specification	Budget act for 2009	I–IX 2009		
		execution	implementation of the Budget act	structure
		in mln PLN	in %	
Total revenue	272 911.5	202 582.0	74.2	100.0
tax and non-tax revenue	231 148.0	175 679.0	76.0	86.7
indirect taxes.....	147 462.0	114 918.0	77.9	56.7
of which excise tax	51 900.0	39 764.6	76.6	19.6
corporate income tax	24 000.3	17 219.0	71.7	8.5
personal income tax	34 350.0	25 513.6	74.3	12.6
revenue of state budgetary entities	21 588.9	14 437.8	66.9	7.1
of which receipts from customs duties	1 917.0	1 226.5	64.0	0.6
other revenue	3 746.8	3 590.6	95.8	1.8
non-refundable resources from the European Union and other sources	41 763.5	26 903.0	64.4	13.3
Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policy.....	14 675.7	10 355.0	70.6	5.1
structural funds and other	27 087.8	16 548.0	61.1	8.2
Total expenditure	300 097.8	223 925.7	74.6	100.0
of which:				
domestic debt servicing	24 460.9	16 440.9	67.2	7.3
foreign debt servicing	6 180.0	6 010.0	97.2	2.7
settlements with the EU general budget in respect of own resources	12 373.8	10 914.7	88.2	4.9
allocations for:				
Pension Fund	15 805.4	11 711.9	74.1	5.2
Social Insurance Fund	30 403.3	28 012.3	92.1	12.5
general subsidies for local self-government entities	45 320.1	37 032.8	81.7	16.5
Deficit	-27 186.3	-21 343.7	78.5	x
Deficit financing				
domestic sources	18 565.2	17 369.8	93.6	x
foreign sources	8 621.1	3 973.9	46.1	x

In the period January-September of 2009 the execution of the Budget act in the scope of revenue was by 6.0 percentage points higher than the previous year. Receipts from indirect taxes amounted to PLN 114 918.0 mln (i.e. by 1.2 % less than a year before), of which from excise tax – PLN 39 764.6 mln (by 7.5% more). Their share in the total amount of revenue equalled 56.7% and 19.6% respectively.

The revenue of state budgetary entities constituted 7.1% of the total revenue amount. Receipts from corporate income tax amounted to PLN 17 219.0 mln (by 14.4% less than a year before), receipts from personal income tax – PLN 25 513.6 mln (by 6.7% less). Their share in total revenue equalled 8.5% and 12.6%, respectively. The revenue of the State budget from the inflow of non-refundable resources from the European Union and other sources, in the period

January-September of 2009 accounted for 13.3% of total revenue, of which the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policy accounted for 5.1%, and structural funds and other – 8.2%.

The execution of the Budget act in the scope of expenditure in the period January-September of 2009 was by 11.0 percentage points higher than in the previous year. General subsidies for local self-government entities amounted to PLN 37 032.8 mln (81.7% of the amount assumed in the Budget act). The share of subsidies in the total expenditure equalled 16.5%. Expenditure for domestic and foreign debts servicing accounted for 10.0% of total expenditure.

In the period January-September of 2009 allocations for the Pension Fund amounted to PLN 11 711.9 mln, and for the Social Insurance Fund – PLN 28 012.3 mln, i.e. 5.2% and 12.5% of total expenditure, respectively.

In the period January-September of 2009 **current expenditure of budgetary entities** were by 4.9% higher than a year before, and their share in

the total amount of expenditure amounted to 16.8% (against 18.2% in the previous year).

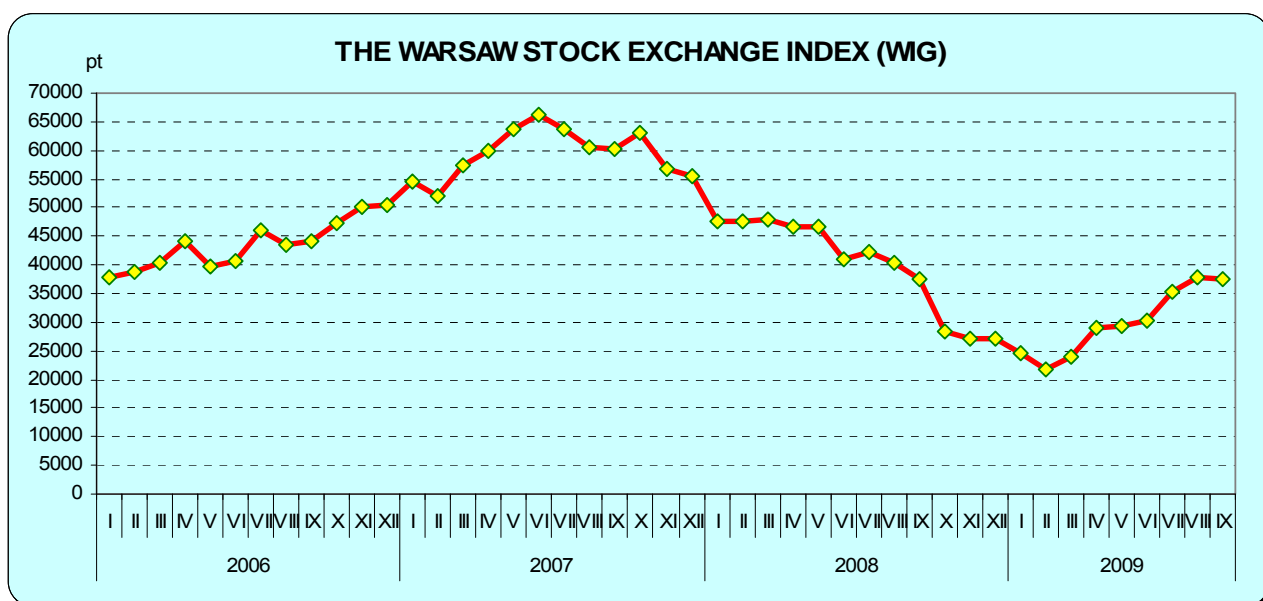
Stock Exchange

In the period January-September of 2009, 7 new companies entered the Main Market of the Warsaw Stock Exchange and 6 withdrew and according to the status at the end of the described period 375 companies were recorded on this market. Despite the maintaining downward tendency of the exchange rate of shares, capitalisation during the last stock exchange session in September of 2009 amounted to PLN 685.6 bln (an increase of PLN 138.8 bln, i.e. by 25.4% in relation to the last stock exchange session at the end of the 1st half-year of 2009).

In the period January-September of 2009 the total value of the turnover of **shares** was by 1.1% lower than a year before (PLN 249.8 bln) as a result of the withdrawal of institutional investors. The turnover of **rights to shares** in the system of session transactions in the period January-September of 2009 amounted to PLN 727.3 mln (by 9.0% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year). The value of block transactions with this instrument equalled PLN 5.0 mln (a decrease of 96.6% in annual terms). The turnover of **pre-emptive rights** in the system of session transactions in the period of the three quarters of 2009 lowered in annual terms by 99.0%.

The turnover of the State Treasury bonds in the system of session transactions grew by 4.4% (to PLN 2 321.2 mln), and negotiated deals session with this instrument decreased by 89.7% (to PLN 36.5 mln). The turnover of **investment certificates** in the session were at the level of PLN 135.4 mln (a drop in annual terms by 44.3%), while the turnover of structured products – PLN 188.2 mln (an increase by 88.4%).

The maintaining fall negatively influenced the level of stock exchange indices. At the end of September of 2009 WIG was higher than in the previous year only by 0.6%. The most considerable reduction was observed in telecommunication sector (by 16.3%), banking sector (by 13.0%) and construction sector (by 9.6%). The increase of indices occurred in food sector (by 56.7%) and developer sector (by 37.1%). Slight decreases were recorded in indices: WIG-INFO (by 1.2%) and WIG-CHEMIA (by 4.0%). As a result of drops in the exchange rate of shares in the sector of large companies, WIG-20 declined by 8.0%. The increases in the sector of small and medium companies caused an increase in mWIG40 and sWIG80 indices by 0.3% and by 19.4% respectively.



In the period of the three quarters of 2009 the turnover of session transactions of **futures contracts** equalled PLN 363 894.8 mln (by 25.6% less than a year before), while negotiated deals session turnover with this instrument – PLN 4 275.2 mln. **Index options** transactions reached the value of PLN 303.0 mln (by 4.9% less than in the corresponding period of the previous year), and **index participation unit** transactions – PLN 10.8 mln (a drop by 4.8%).

In the period January-September of 2009, on the **NewConnect Market** there were 16 new companies, 1 company withdrew and, as a consequence, at the end of the described period

on this market 99 companies were recorded. The capitalisation of this market during the last session in September amounted to PLN 1 940.9 mln (an increase of PLN 467.9 mln, i.e. by 31.8% in relation to the last session in June of 2009). In the period January-September of 2009 the increasing tendency of the stock exchange shares maintained and as a result the index of this market – the NCIndex – increased to 46.86 pts (against 39.83 pts at the end of June of 2009 and 35.91 pts at the end of March of 2009).

Arrivals to and Departures from Poland – border traffic with countries outside the Schengen area¹³

According to the Border Guards' data, in the period of the three quarters of 2009 there were 20.9 mln clearances in border traffic between Poland and countries outside the Schengen area; in the corresponding period of 2008 28.2 mln clearances were recorded¹⁴. The clearances in border traffic¹⁵ were registered at 57 border crossings located on the border with Russia, Belarus and Ukraine, as well as at airports and in maritime ports.

In the period of the three quarters of 2009 5.4 mln Poles **left the Schengen area**, i.e. by 40.6% less than in the period January-September of the previous year. The largest number of Polish citizens (2.0 mln) left Poland by the land border crossing with Ukraine (in the previous year – 4.4 mln), and through the border crossings with Belarus and Russia – 0.4 mln and 0.2 mln, respectively (in 2008 0.4 mln persons through border crossings to each of these countries). While departing outside the Schengen area, Poles most often used air transport – 2.8 mln persons, and road crossings – 2.6 mln persons, and 25.5 thous. persons went by sea to countries outside the Schengen area (in the corresponding period of 2008 – 3.8 mln persons, 5.1 mln persons and nearly 36 thous. departing Poles), respectively.

In the period of the three quarters of 2009 at the eastern border and at airports and in seaports almost 5.2 mln **foreigners entering Poland from**

outside the Schengen area were registered, i.e. by 2.3% more in comparison to the corresponding period of 2008. The Border Guards registered over 2.2 mln arrivals of citizens of Ukraine (by 30.7% more than in the period January-September of 2008), almost 1.5 mln citizens of Belarus (an increase of 25.6%), citizens of Russia – almost 0.5 mln persons (a decrease of 17.2%). Foreigners arriving in Poland most often used land border crossings – 4.1 mln arrivals, and airports – 0.7 mln persons, against over 3.3 mln and 1.2 mln in the previous year, respectively.

At the eastern border of Poland (excluding the border with Lithuania), 14.0 mln clearances were performed, i.e. by 22.1% less than in the corresponding period of 2008. Land traffic at the eastern border constituted 67.2% of registered arrivals and departures (a year before 63.9%). As compared to the period January-September of 2008, the number of arriving foreigners at this border grew by 18.5%, and the number of departing Poles lowered by 50.2%. The highest border traffic was registered at land border crossings with Ukraine – 8.8 mln persons, while clearances of Poles constituted 46.8% (a year before 70.4%). The border with Belarus was crossed by 4.3 mln persons, mostly foreigners (85.4% clearances, a year before 81.1%). In border traffic with Russia 1.0 mln persons were cleared, of which 54.6% constituted foreigners

(40.9% in the corresponding period of the previous year).

In the period of the three quarters of 2009 at the **sea border**, in the traffic between Polish seaports, and seaports on the territory of countries outside the Schengen area, over 70.6 thous.

persons were cleared (in the corresponding period of 2008 approximately 111.1 thous. persons), while at **Polish airports** in the traffic between Poland and countries outside the Schengen, area 6.8 mln persons were cleared (in the three quarters of 2008 10.0 mln persons).

¹ Persons in the period of up to 12 months following the completion of education.

² Long-term unemployed persons are persons registered in a poviát labour office for a total period exceeding 12 months during the last 2 years, except for periods of training or internship at the workplace.

³ Groupings of enterprises into those manufacturing mainly capital goods, durable and non-durable consumer goods, intermediate goods and energy (MIGs – Main Industrial Groupings) was conducted in accordance with the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 656/2007 of 14 June 2007 amending the Regulation (EC) No. 586/2001 on the use of the Council Regulation (EC) No. 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics in the scope of definitions of the Main Industry Groupings.

⁴ Residence registry data – may change after compiling quarterly reports.

⁵ Including receipts from transport of cargoes, baggage, mail, loading and unloading, shipping, storing and warehousing cargoes connected with services for transport, and also receipts from activities of travel agencies, tour guides and tourist guides.

⁶ Elaborated on the basis of the materials entitled “The Balance of Payments” provided by National Bank of Poland.

The Current Account constitutes a component of the balance of payments on a transaction basis. It is a statistical specification of transfers of financial turnover with foreign countries presents in a systematised way the economic transactions concluded by Poland with the rest of the world (i.e. between residents and non-residents). Apart from the current account the balance of payments includes capital and financial accounts, net of errors and omissions and the state of official reserve assets.

⁷ The data concern economic entities keeping accounting ledgers and employing 50 persons or more. The data do not include agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishery and fishing, financial and insurance activities, and higher education institutions.

⁸ Data concern economic entities keeping accounting books and employing 50 persons or more. The data do not include agriculture, forestry, and fishing, financial and insurance activities, and tertiary education.

⁹ Machinery, technical equipment and tools as well as transport equipment.

¹⁰ Data concern economic entities with foreign capital exceeding USD 1 million (excluding credit and insurance institutions) keeping accounting books, and employing 50 persons or more.

¹¹ Developed on the basis of the Finance Minister’s information: “Estimation data on execution of the State budget for the period January-September 2009”.

¹² The Law of 17 July 2009 amending the Budget act for 2009 (Journal of Laws No 120, item 1057).

¹³ Pursuant to the decision of the Council of the European Union, Poland entered the Schengen area on 21 December 2007 (together with the Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia and Hungary). In consequence (due to the elimination of the registration of border crossings by persons between Schengen states), the scope of statistical information on border traffic was limited considerably.

¹⁴ Data not fully comparable: in air traffic the rules of the Schengen area have been introduced only since 30 March 2008.

¹⁵ The number of border crossings is the sum of arrivals to and departures from Poland. One person arriving in or departing from Poland several times is registered in the Border Guard data as several persons.

II. MAIN INDICATORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Table 1. Basic data

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Population ^{a)} (as of 30 June)	thous.	38 180	38 161	38 132	38 116	38 116
of which at working age ^{b)}		24 141	24 323	24 441	24 513	24 566
(as of 31 December)	thous.	38 174	38 157	38 125	38 116	38 136
of which in urban areas	%	61.5	61.4	61.3	61.2	61.1
Natural increase per 1 000 population		-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9
Live births per 1 000 population		9.3	9.6	9.8	10.2	10.9
Deaths per 1 000 population		9.5	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.0
Infant deaths per 1 000 live births		6.8	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.6
Net of international migration for permanent residence	thous.	-9.4	-12.9	-36.1	-20.5	-14.9
Dwelling stocks ^{c)} per 1 000 population (end of year)		332.3	334.8	337.7	340.9	344.8
Passenger cars, registered per 1 000 population (end of year)		314	323	351	383	422
Standard main line (fixed line telephone subscribers) ^{d)} per 1 000 population (end of year)		292.9	272.9	261.1	235.3	198.1
Cellular telephone subscribers ^{e)} per 1 000 population (end of year)		605.0	764.4	964.1	1 089.0	1 156.6
Doctors ^{f) g)}						
employed		83 372	76 046	77 479	78 229	78 086
with the right to practise a profession		125 053	126 576	129 391	126 337	131 418
Nurses ^{h) i)}						
employed		177 501	178 790	178 781	181 895	182 778*
with the right to practise a profession		268 818	273 810	275 188	272 757	275 122
Beds in general hospitals ^{j)} per 10 000 population (end of year)		48.0	47.0	46.5	45.9	48.1
Students of tertiary education (end of year)	thous.	1 926.1	1 953.8	1 941.4	1 937.4	1 927.8
% of total population in age 19-24 ^{k)}		47.8	48.9	49.9	51.1	52.7
Retirees and pensioners (annual averages)	thous.	9 212	9 169	9 151	9 189	9 257
% of total population		24.1	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.3
Employed persons in total ^{l)} (annual averages)	thous.	12 615	12 728	12 880	13 334	13 713
of which: agriculture, forestry and fishing		.	.	.	.	.
industry:		.	.	.	.	.
mining and quarrying		.	.	.	.	.
manufacturing		.	.	.	.	.
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		.	.	.	.	.
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		.	.	.	.	.
construction		.	.	.	.	.
trade; repair of motor vehicles		.	.	.	.	.
transportation and storage		.	.	.	.	.
information and communication		.	.	.	.	.
education		.	.	.	.	.
human health and social work activities		.	.	.	.	.
Employed persons in private sector ^{l)} (annual averages)	thous.	9 210	9 373	9 557	10 023	10 414
of which: agriculture, forestry and fishing		.	.	.	.	.
industry:		.	.	.	.	.
mining and quarrying		.	.	.	.	.
manufacturing		.	.	.	.	.
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		.	.	.	.	.
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		.	.	.	.	.
construction		.	.	.	.	.
trade; repair of motor vehicles		.	.	.	.	.
transportation and storage		.	.	.	.	.
information and communication		.	.	.	.	.
education		.	.	.	.	.
human health and social work activities		.	.	.	.	.
Arrivals of foreigners to Poland ^{m)}	thous.	61 917.8	64 606.1	65 114.9	64 882.5	6 581.5
Foreign departures of Poles ⁿ⁾	thous.	37 225.7	40 841.1	44 695.9	46 881.4	11 147.9
Gross Domestic Product ^{n) o) p)} (current prices)	mln zł	924 538	983 302	1 060 031	1 176 737	1 272 838*
Gross Domestic Product ^{n) o) p)} (current prices)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
of which: agriculture, hunting and forestry		4.5	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.3*
industry:		22.3	21.8	21.8	21.5	21.4*
mining and quarrying		2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2*
manufacturing		16.9	16.3	16.6	16.6	16.4*
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8*
construction		5.0	5.3	5.6	6.2	6.7*
trade and repair		16.8	16.7	16.6	16.1	15.8*
transportation, storage and communication		6.7	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.1
Expenditure on GDP ^{n) p)} (current prices)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
private consumption expenditure		64.7	63.4	62.5	60.5	61.7*
public consumption expenditure		17.6	18.1	18.3	17.9	18.6*
gross capital formation		20.1	19.2	21.0	24.5	23.7*
of which: gross fixed capital formation ^{q)}		18.1	18.2	19.7	21.6	22.1*
changes in inventories		2.0	1.0	1.3	2.9	1.6*
net exports ^{s)}		-2.4	-0.7	-1.8	-2.9	-4.0*

a) The balance on the basis on results of the Population and Housing Census 2002. b) Males aged 18-64, females aged 18-59. c) Based on balances of net dwelling stocks. Data concern inhabited and uninhabited dwellings. d) Public telecommunications network operators. e) Including users (pre-paid services). f) For 2006 data do not include persons for whom the primary workplace is a medical and nurses practice. g) Including interns, but excluding dentists. h) Including interns and masters of nursery, but excluding midwives. i) Excluding day places in hospital wards; since 2008 – including places (beds and incubators) for newborns. j) Excluding foreigners and extramural students. k) In 2008 – preliminary data. l) Data for 2007 do not include traffic crossings with Germany, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Lithuania and at the sea border in the period from 21 to 31 December 2007, in connection with Poland's accession to the Schengen area; data for 2008 include only traffic crossing at the borders with Russian Federation, Republic of Belarus and Ukraine, partly they refer also to sea- and airports. m) According to the "ESA 1995". n) In basic prices. o) In 2008 – preliminary data. p) According to the "ESA 1995" – gross fixed capital formation including intangible fixed assets. q) Includes estimated net purchases of residents, and includes estimated net purchases of non-residents.

Note. Data on GDP are presented in accordance with NACE Rev. 1.1.

Table 2. Basic indices

	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	2005=100			rok poprzedni=100		
Population (as of 30 June)	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Employed persons ^{a)} (annual averages)	101.2	104.8	107.7	101.2	103.5	102.8
of which: in private sector	102.0	106.9	111.1	102.0	104.9	103.9
Gross Domestic Product ^{a) b)} (constant prices)	106.2	113.4	119.1	106.2	106.8	105.0
Expenditure on GDP ^{a) b)} (constant prices)	-	-	-	106.2	106.8	105.0
of which: private consumption expenditure	105.0	110.1	116.6	105.0	104.9	105.9
public consumption expenditure	106.0	109.9	118.1	106.0	103.7	107.5
gross fixed capital formation	114.9	135.1	146.2	114.9	117.6	108.2
exports of goods and services	114.6	125.0	133.9	114.6	109.1	107.1
imports of goods and services	117.3	133.4	144.1	117.3	113.7	108.0
Investment outlays (constant prices)	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: industry	-	-	-	-	-	-
mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
trade; repair of motor vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-
transportation and storage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sold production of industry ^{a)} (constant prices)	111.6	123.5	127.9	111.6	110.7	103.6
mining and quarrying	97.4	97.9	101.1	97.4	100.5	103.3
manufacturing	113.8	127.9	133.0	113.8	112.4	104.0
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	101.2	102.8	101.1	101.2	101.6	98.3
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	106.7	110.0	123.4	106.7	103.1	112.2
Sale of construction and assembly production in construction entities (constant prices)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross agricultural output ^{a)} (constant prices)	98.8	104.6	107.6*	98.8	105.9	102.9*
crop	94.8	103.2	111.1*	94.8	108.9	107.7*
animal	102.6	105.6	102.5*	102.6	102.9	97.1*
Final agricultural output (constant prices)	100.0	105.6	108.9*	100.0	105.6	103.1*
Crops: cereals	80.9	100.8	102.7	80.9	124.6	101.9
sugar beets ^{a)}	96.3	106.5	73.2	96.3	110.5	68.7
potatoes	86.6	113.7	100.9	86.6	131.3	88.7
Livestock (end of year)	-	-	-	-	-	-
cattle	98.1	100.4	103.3	98.1	102.4	102.9
pigs ^{c)}	100.5	94.2	76.1	100.5	93.7	80.8
Railway freight transport	104.3	102.4	95.2	104.3	98.1	93.0
Synthetic balance of energy	-	-	-	-	-	-
production	99.0	92.6*	90.8*	99.0	93.5*	98.1*
domestic consumption	105.2	104.9*	105.9*	105.2	99.7*	101.0*
imports	109.4	115.4	121.5*	109.4	105.5	105.3*
exports	102.1	85.2	72.2*	102.1	83.4	84.7*
Price indices:	-	-	-	-	-	-
sold production of industry ^{d)}	102.0	104.0	106.3	102.0	102.0	102.2
construction and assembly production ^{d)}	103.2	110.8	116.1	103.2	107.4	104.8
consumer	101.0	103.5	107.8	101.0	102.5	104.2
of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-
food and non-alcoholic beverages	100.6	105.5	111.9	100.6	104.9	106.1
alcoholic beverages, tobacco	101.7	105.1	111.8	101.7	103.3	106.4
Average monthly real gross wages and salaries	104.0	109.7	116.2*	104.0	105.5	105.9*
Imports (constant prices)	116.8	134.4	145.8	116.8	115.1	108.5
from: EU countries	-	-	-	113.9	114.2	107.6
Central and Eastern European countries	-	-	-	112.9	104.1	97.7
Exports (constant prices)	116.1	127.0	135.6	116.1	109.4	106.8
to: EU countries	-	-	-	116.7	109.9	106.4
Central and Eastern European countries	-	-	-	126.3	117.8	110.6

a) In 2008 – preliminary data. b) Volume index numbers (2000=100) for total of GDP and expenditure on GDP are compiled according to the "ESA 1995".
c) End of November. d) Excluding taxes on the product but including subsidies related to particular products.

Note. Data on GDP are presented in accordance with NACE Rev. 1.1.

Table 3. Selected indicators of change

	Increase or decrease (-) in % over: CP – corresponding quarter of previous year PP – previous quarter		2005	2006				2007
			Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
1	Unemployed persons (<i>end of period</i>)	CP	7.6	-7.6	-12.0	-14.4	-16.7	-20.9
2		PP	-0.5	1.8	-11.9	-5.0	-2.3	-3.3
3	Average monthly real gross wages and salaries	CP	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.8	4.2	5.2
4		PP	7.4	0.3	-4.9	1.2	7.9	1.2
5	Sold production of industry (<i>constant prices</i>)	CP	.	12.7	12.3	12.8	10.4	12.2
6		PP	8.9	-3.2	4.9	2.0	6.6	-1.7
7	Mining and quarrying	CP	.	5.2	-2.0	-5.3	-5.5	-3.8
8		PP	6.6	-9.2	-5.0	3.0	6.4	-7.6
9	Manufacturing	CP	.	14.5	14.3	15.1	13.1	16.1
10		PP	6.8	-4.4	9.9	2.6	5.0	-1.9
11	of which: manufacture of food products	CP	.	14.1	9.9	5.0	8.8	7.2
12		PP	2.7	-1.8	4.4	-0.4	6.4	-3.2
13	manufacture of beverages	CP	.	-5.7	11.5	12.2	-0.7	17.5
14		PP	-16.5	-14.7	50.2	4.9	-26.1	0.9
15	manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	CP	.	5.4	18.3	15.4	7.8	-0.9
16		PP	5.5	-8.2	8.8	9.4	-1.4	-15.6
17	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	CP	.	9.6	10.3	12.1	13.4	14.0
18		PP	-2.4	5.3	7.3	1.7	-1.3	5.9
19	manufacture of basic metals	CP	.	11.2	18.5	16.4	12.9	16.8
20		PP	-1.2	8.6	5.2	3.2	-4.2	12.3
21	manufacture of machinery and equipments	CP	.	22.7	18.4	24.8	9.8	22.5
22		PP	21.4	-6.6	15.8	-4.9	6.8	4.1
23	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	CP	.	5.3	3.4	2.4	-2.9	-8.2
24		PP	33.5	10.2	-26.8	-4.9	26.6	4.2
25	Water supply;sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	CP	.	2.0	5.8	7.8	7.6	7.8
26		PP	3.1	-5.0	9.1	0.8	3.0	-4.8
27	Sale of construction and assembly production in construction entities (<i>constant prices</i>) ^{a)}	CP	.	5.1	10.1	15.1	18.4	48.8
28	Dwellings completed	CP	1.7	6.7	-3.7	-6.2	5.7	-4.6
29	Prices of sold production of industry ^{b)}	CP	.	0.2	1.9	3.2	2.5	3.2
30		PP	0.1	-0.2	2.7	1.4	-1.3	0.4
31	Prices of construction and assembly production ^{b)}	CP	.	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.5	4.6
32		PP	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.7	1.1	2.6
33	Prices of consumer goods and services	CP	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.3	2.0
34		PP	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.7
35	Production of hard coal	CP	-3.8	0.7	-2.7	-4.3	-6.5	-5.1
36	Production of cement	CP	17.5	-14.2	13.0	14.4	32.8	172.7
37	Production of crude steel	CP	-11.0	3.2	25.9	36.0	10.7	17.0
38	Production of electricity	CP	8.2	6.2	9.7	4.7	-0.8	-8.0
39	Imports of crude petroleum ^{c)}	CP	11.5	3.7	18.4	14.3	6.4	4.8
40	Exports of hard coal ^{c)}	CP	26.0	47.5	7.8	-25.8	-48.7	-44.3

a) Data on accrued base. b) Excluding taxes on the product but including subsidies related to particular products. c) Indices were calculated from data

2007			2008				2009			
Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	
-23.8	-24.8	-24.4	-23.8	-23.2	-22.6	-15.6	3.3	14.0	24.6	1
-15.1	-6.2	-1.8	-2.5	-14.5	-5.4	7.1	19.3	-5.7	3.5	2
6.5	7.8	5.4	6.0	7.2	5.1	3.2	3.7	0.9	1.5	3
-3.6	2.2	5.7	1.5	-2.4	0.3	3.8	1.9	-5.0	0.9	4
8.8	8.1	9.9	8.2	7.0	2.2	-6.3	-10.0	-6.7	-1.3	5
1.8	1.4	8.3	-3.2	0.6	-3.1	-0.7	-6.9	4.2	2.5	6
2.7	0.6	-0.1	0.8	7.1	5.6	-1.8	-12.3	-18.0	-13.8	7
1.4	0.9	5.6	-6.8	7.8	-0.5	-1.8	-16.7	0.7	4.6	8
10.4	9.5	9.4	8.3	7.2	2.1	-5.7	-9.9	-6.2	-0.9	9
4.5	1.8	4.9	-2.9	3.5	-3.1	-3.1	-7.2	7.7	2.3	10
5.4	8.6	3.6	5.1	4.2	-1.6	-7.1	-0.2	2.0	6.8	11
2.7	2.5	1.6	-1.7	1.8	-3.1	-4.2	5.6	4.1	1.4	12
13.5	-2.0	7.7	4.2	2.2	4.8	9.6	18.8	-1.9	12.2	13
45.1	-9.5	-18.7	-2.4	42.3	-7.2	-15.0	5.8	17.6	6.1	14
1.7	-1.7	-2.0	8.8	6.6	5.2	0.3	-12.6	-15.8	-0.7	15
11.6	5.8	-1.7	-6.3	9.3	4.4	-6.3	-18.3	5.4	23.1	16
6.7	3.3	0.4	-0.2	-2.4	-8.1	-8.8	-11.5	-7.1	-4.3	17
0.4	-1.5	-4.0	5.2	-1.8	-7.3	-4.7	2.2	3.0	-4.5	18
10.6	-0.4	5.5	2.4	8.2	3.9	-35.9	-35.3	-38.3	-20.7	19
-0.4	-7.0	1.5	9.0	5.3	-10.8	-37.3	10.0	0.3	14.7	20
9.2	17.3	21.9	10.5	20.3	5.2	-3.7	-2.0	-12.6	-8.6	21
3.2	2.2	11.0	-5.6	12.4	-10.6	1.6	-4.0	0.2	-6.5	22
-5.1	-1.5	20.5	11.3	4.5	-1.1	-14.8	-11.6	-7.6	2.0	23
-24.3	-1.3	54.8	-3.8	-28.9	-6.6	33.4	-0.1	-25.7	3.0	24
7.2	-0.2	2.5	2.5	3.8	14.2	0.6	0.1	-2.1	0.7	25
8.5	-6.2	5.8	-4.8	9.9	3.3	-6.8	-5.4	7.5	6.2	26
29.7	20.5	16.5	18.8	17.2	13.4	10.9	-1.3*	1.4	4.7	27
17.1	30.1	20.6	31.3	31.0	11.9	23.4	17.2	2.3	1.3	28
1.7	1.2	1.9	2.6	2.1	1.7	2.4	5.0	4.2	2.2	29
1.2	0.9	-0.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	-1.4	30
7.4	8.3	7.8	7.0	5.3	4.0	3.2	1.8	0.3	-0.7	31
2.8	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	32
2.4	2.0	3.5	4.1	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.3	3.7	3.5	33
1.2	-0.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.8	0.1	34
-6.6	-10.5	-7.0	-11.7	-1.9	-0.4	-3.1	-5.8	-10.5	-7.5	35
13.6	1.2	-3.9	11.1	-1.8	3.0	-1.0	-33.3	-4.1	1.8	36
11.5	-3.2	2.0	-2.3	-1.9	5.2	-37.0	-45.4	-37.9	-24.4	37
-2.4	0.2	4.4	0.7	1.2	-0.5	-9.5	-1.8*	-8.7*	-4.3	38
13.6	2.4	5.0	12.7	-5.8*	8.5	-12.7	-9.5	-5.4*	-5.3	39
-28.8	-19.8	-16.7	-19.2	-29.2	-33.8	-32.6	-26.5	-18.4*	16.9	40

expressed in 10³ t.

Table 4. Main indicators

CP – corresponding period of previous year=100 PP – previous period=100 A – average period of 2005=100			2005	2006	2007	2008	2007
							Q. I
Labour market							
1	Persons working excluding agriculture, forestry and fishing						
2	(average in period) ^{a)}	thous. PP	8 634 x	8 813 102.1	9 232 104.8	9 701 105.1	7 623 100.9
of which:							
3	Industry	thous. PP	2 619 x	2 674 102.1	2 798 104.7	2 891 103.3	2 524 .
5	mining and quarrying	thous. PP	188 x	183 97.3	181 98.8	182 100.7	179 .
7	manufacturing	thous. PP	2 163 x	2 225 102.9	2 351 105.7	2 431 103.4	2 087 .
9	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	thous. PP	153 x	147 96.2	145 98.7	152 104.5	145 .
11	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	thous. PP	116 x	119 102.7	122 102.5	126 103.6	113 .
13	Construction	thous. PP	518 x	547 105.6	615 112.5	671 109.1	380 .
15	Trade; repair of motor vehicles	thous. PP	1 380 x	1 416 102.6	1 509 106.5	1 634 108.3	966 .
Unemployment (end of period):							
17	registered unemployed persons	thous. PP	2 773.0 92.4	2 309.4 83.3	1 746.6 75.6	1 473.8 84.4	2 232.5 96.7
19	unemployment rate ^{b)}	%	17.6	14.8	11.2	9.5	14.3
unemployed persons according to Labour Force Survey ^{c) d)}							
20		thous.	3 045	2 344	1 619	1 211	1 894
21	Retirees and pensioners (annual average)	thous.	9 169	9 151	9 189	9 257	9 175
22		A	100.0	99.8	100.2	100.9	100.0
Investment outlays ^{e)}							
23	Total (constant prices)	CP	.	.	.	.	x
24	buildings and structures		.	.	.	.	x
25	machinery, technical equipment and tools		.	.	.	.	x
26	transport equipment		.	.	.	.	x
27	Estimated value of investments newly started (current prices)	mln zł	.	.	.	.	x
Sold production of industry ^{f) g)}							
28		mln zł	687 810.1	775 521.5	873 470.7	918 281.9	196 330.5
29		A	100.0	111.6	123.5	127.9	117.9
30	Mining and quarrying	mln zł	35 243.7	38 384.0	40 358.1	45 449.2	9 132.3
31		A	100.0	97.4	97.9	101.1	94.9
32	Manufacturing	mln zł	571 664.4	649 352.2	739 455.5	769 679.0	163 667.2
33		A	100.0	113.8	127.9	133.0	120.3
34	of which: manufacture of food products	mln zł	106 688.7	112 897.8	125 383.1	127 557.5	29 614.3
35		A	100.0	107.3	114.3	115.0	111.8
36	manufacture of beverages	mln zł	14 864.7	15 846.5	17 783.1	19 446.2	3 382.8
37		A	100.0	105.6	114.8	119.9	94.3
38	manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	mln zł	33 354.3	41 005.6	44 770.3	57 535.0	9 458.9
39		A	100.0	115.5	123.4	133.8	99.4
40	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	mln zł	30 570.5	35 625.5	37 894.8	38 603.5	9 516.4
41		A	100.0	113.3	117.3	113.8	119.8
42	manufacture of basic metals	mln zł	28 294.3	36 053.3	42 154.0	41 217.1	10 690.3
43		A	100.0	116.1	127.5	123.7	128.3
44	manufacture of machinery and equipment	mln zł	28 376.5	32 822.7	36 761.2	39 814.8	8 247.3
45		A	100.0	119.7	136.3	150.7	130.8
46	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	mln zł	66 401.0	71 597.2	76 013.6	81 591.4	19 957.7
47		A	100.0	101.2	102.8	101.1	113.2
48	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	mln zł	14 501.0	16 188.1	17 643.5	21 562.3	3 573.3
49		A	100.0	106.7	110.0	123.4	105.5

a) In 2008 – preliminary data. b) The share of the registered unemployed persons in the number of economically active civilian population. c) Since the 2nd of structure population by age and differ from the published earlier. d) Annually data (average annually data). e) Quarterly data on accrued base. f) The value –

2007			2008				2009			
Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	
7 698 101.0	7 734 100.5	7 830 101.2	7 956 101.6	7 999 100.5	8 013 100.2	8 074 100.8	7 980 98.8	7 972 99.9	7 943 99.6	1 2
2 534 100.4	2 543 100.4	2 577 101.3	2 624 101.8	2 629 100.2	2 615 99.5	2 623 100.3	2 524 96.2	2 483 98.4	2 449 98.6	3 4
179 99.9	179 100.1	178 99.3	177 99.8	178 100.7	180 100.9	181 100.7	180 99.4	181 100.4	180 99.4	5 6
2 095 100.4	2 105 100.5	2 140 101.6	2 180 101.9	2 183 100.2	2 167 99.3	2 173 100.3	2 074 95.5	2 032 98.0	1 999 98.3	7 8
144 99.9	143 99.0	144 100.5	151 105.1	150 99.5	150 99.6	150 100.1	150 100.2	149 99.3	149 99.8	9 10
116 101.8	117 100.9	116 99.1	116 100.3	117 101.3	119 101.0	120 101.0	120 99.9	121 101.2	121 100.3	11 12
399 105.2	407 101.9	415 101.9	413 99.5	416 100.7	421 101.2	437 104.0	433 99.1	439 101.2	445 101.4	13 14
919 101.3	989 101.0	995 100.7	1 049 105.4	1 053 100.4	1 070 101.6	1 078 100.7	1 093 101.4	1 091 99.9	1 096 100.4	15 16
1 895.1 84.9 12.3	1 777.8 93.8 11.6	1 746.6 98.2 11.2	1 702.2 97.4 10.9	1 455.3 85.5 9.4	1 376.6 94.6 8.9	1 473.8 107.1 9.5	1 758.8 119.3 11.1*	1 658.7 94.3 10.6*	1 715.9 103.5 10.9	17 18 19
1 602	1 531	1 448	1 361	1 196	1 132	1 154	1 414	1 355	1 404	20
9 191	9 190	9 200	9 218	9 223	9 281	9 307	9 335	9 349	9 338	21
100.2	100.2	100.3	100.5	100.6	101.2	101.5	101.8	101.9	101.8	22
137.1	131.5	127.5	x	122.0	111.1	108.7	x	94.7*	90.6	23
152.6	138.3	128.0	x	119.9	109.4	105.2	x	106.8*	102.1	24
124.6	125.9	124.8	x	122.6	111.8	111.9	x	96.3*	89.5	25
155.6	138.0	139.1	x	125.0	113.5	105.5	x	57.7	61.8	26
18 079.9	30 886.6	44 396.1	x	22 549.3	31 782.5	44 061.9	x	17 329.3*	25 746.8	27
201 849.4	206 319.6	221 521.5	216 559.2	219 372.0	213 850.2	211 038.4	204 286.9	211 104.6	213 462.1	28
120.0	121.7	131.8	127.6	128.4	124.4	123.5	114.9	119.8	122.8	29
9 818.1 96.2	9 987.7 97.1	10 238.8 102.6	10 305.8 95.6	11 299.4 103.1	11 532.0 102.6	10 846.6 100.7	9 626.9 83.9	10 087.7 84.5	10 770.8 88.4	30 31
172 958.0 125.7	177 599.2 128.0	184 105.0 134.2	179 075.2 130.3	186 391.3 134.8	181 420.5 130.7	173 807.3 126.6	165 683.6 117.5	177 968.6 126.5	178 896.0 129.4	32 33
30 561.6 114.8	32 172.9 117.8	33 258.8 119.6	32 356.9 117.6	32 869.9 119.7	31 715.0 115.9	30 184.8 111.1	32 600.0 117.3	34 407.4 122.1	34 557.7 123.8	34 35
4 951.9 136.8	4 498.3 123.9	3 736.6 100.7	3 668.7 98.3	5 319.0 139.9	4 997.1 129.8	4 239.5 110.4	4 527.8 116.8	5 296.9 137.3	6 965.8 145.7	36 37
11 588.7 110.9	12 835.7 117.4	13 410.5 115.4	13 190.2 108.2	15 971.1 118.3	16 993.5 123.5	12 922.5 115.7	9 340.8 94.5	10 732.2 99.6	13 650.2 122.6	38 39
9 571.6 120.2	9 389.1 118.4	8 964.2 113.6	9 680.2 119.5	9 679.8 117.3	9 450.2 108.8	9 156.6 103.6	9 243.9 105.8	9 338.0 109.0	8 855.8 104.1	40 41
10 932.7 127.8	10 062.2 118.8	9 490.7 120.6	10 336.7 131.4	11 686.8 138.3	11 122.3 123.4	6 741.6 77.3	6 994.0 85.0	6 466.9 85.3	7 155.7 97.8	42 43
8 563.7 135.0	8 746.7 138.0	9 555.0 153.2	9 009.8 144.5	9 978.8 162.4	8 810.3 145.1	9 148.6 147.5	9 174.5 141.6	9 204.8 142.0	8 413.8 132.7	44 45
15 135.0 85.7	14 968.4 84.6	23 184.8 130.9	23 179.9 126.0	17 125.2 89.5	16 263.3 83.6	22 184.3 111.5	24 874.2 111.4	18 532.3 82.7	18 927.4 85.2	46 47
3 938.2 114.5	3 764.3 107.4	3 992.9 113.7	3 998.4 108.2	4 556.2 118.8	4 634.4 122.7	4 200.2 114.4	4 102.1 108.2	4 516.0 116.3	4 867.9 123.6	48 49

quarter of 2006 data have been calculated on the basis of exact data of birth. Since 3rd quarter 2006 data were recalculated in connection with a correction in current prices, index numbers – in constant prices. g) Excluding taxes on the product but including subsidies related to particular products.

Table 4. Main indicators (cont.)

CP - corresponding period of previous year=100 PP - previous period=100		2005	2006	2007	2008	2007 Q. I
Production of selected products						
1	Hard coal <i>thous. t</i>	98 274	95 158	88 233	84 280	24 126
2	Sulphur ^{a)} (in terms of 100%) <i>thous. t</i>	960.0	799.8	833.5	762.1	166.1
3	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarns and yarn of processed continuous fibres <i>thous. m²</i>	220 852	195 912	210 338	139 233	60 838
4	Plastics <i>thous. t</i>	1 675.5	2 302.6	2 641.9	2 284.6	673.9
5	Cement <i>thous. t</i>	12 429	14 372	16 693	17 017	2 873
6	Crude steel ^{b)} <i>thous. t</i>	8 444	9 980	10 632	9 727	2 715
7	General purpose passenger cars <i>thous.</i>	540.1	632.1	695.1	841.6	175.6
8	Electricity ^{c)} <i>GW·h</i>	153 325	160 492	157 316	156 178*	41 226
Construction						
9	Sale of construction and assembly production ^{d) e) f)} <i>mln zł</i>	.	.	.	.	9 854.2
10	(constant prices) ^{f)} corresponding period of 2005=100	.	.	.	.	156.4
11	Dwellings under construction ^{f)} <i>thous.</i>	603.9	626.5	677.9	687.4	630.8
12	corresponding period of 2005=100	x	103.7	112.3	113.8	105.0
13	Dwellings started <i>thous.</i>	105.8	138.0	185.1	174.7	31.3
14	corresponding period of 2005=100	x	130.4	174.9	165.1	205.3
15	Dwellings completed <i>thous.</i>	114.1	115.4	133.7	165.2	27.0
16	corresponding period of 2005=100	x	101.1	117.2	144.8	101.8
Transport <i>average period of 2005=100</i>						
17	Railway transport of goods	x	104.3	102.4	95.2	100.6
18	of which: exported	x	103.6	81.7	69.0	82.1
19	imported	x	120.7	122.7	117.9	128.2
Passengers transport						
20	of which: railway	x	102.8	108.4	113.1	106.9
21	motor ^{g)}	x	96.1	91.8	85.2	101.2
Commercial seaports ^{h)}						
22	goods loaded	x	86.6	68.6	54.1	70.8
23	goods unloaded	x	121.2	159.1	170.9	139.7
Price indices						
24	Sold production of industry ⁱ⁾ <i>CP</i>	.	102.0	102.0	102.2	103.2
25	<i>PP</i>	x	x	x	x	100.4
26	mining and quarrying <i>CP</i>	.	115.5	103.3	110.8	108.9
27	<i>PP</i>	x	x	x	x	97.3
28	manufacturing <i>CP</i>	.	100.2	101.5	100.8	102.4
29	<i>PP</i>	x	x	x	x	100.2
30	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply <i>CP</i>	.	106.5	104.0	108.8	105.3
31	<i>PP</i>	x	x	x	x	103.2
32	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities <i>CP</i>	.	104.2	105.8	107.9	105.1
33	<i>PP</i>	x	x	x	x	102.5
34	Construction and assembly production ⁱ⁾ <i>CP</i>	.	103.2	107.4	104.8	104.6
35	<i>PP</i>	x	x	x	x	102.6
36	Procurement prices of : wheat <i>CP</i>	77.8	122.0	157.9	90.9	165.8
37	<i>PP</i>	x	x	x	x	120.7
38	animals for slaughter: cattle (excluding calves) <i>CP</i>	119.5	99.8	97.6	102.2	101.3
39	<i>PP</i>	x	x	x	x	103.9
40	pigs <i>CP</i>	91.5	93.1	97.4	115.8	96.6
41	<i>PP</i>	x	x	x	x	92.6
42	Prices of consumer goods and services <i>CP</i>	102.1	101.0	102.5	104.2	102.0
43	<i>PP</i>	x	x	x	x	100.7
State budget (end of period)						
44	Revenue ^{k)} <i>mln zł</i>	179 772	197 640	236 368	253 547	55 396
45	Expenditure ^{k)} <i>mln zł</i>	208 133	222 703	252 324	277 893	60 573
46	Budget result ^{k)} <i>mln zł</i>	-28 361	-25 063	-15 956	-24 346	-5 177
47	relation to GDP ^{l)} %	2.9	2.4	1.4	1.9	1.9

a) Until 2005 – native, sublimated, precipitated and refined, since 2006 – native (from mining). b) Data from specialized surveys of the Ministry of Economy. e) Absolute data in current prices. f) Quarterly data on accrued base. g) Excluding transport by municipal transport services enterprises. h) Loading and product but including subsidies related to particular products. k) In 2008 – estimated data. l) Excluding revenue from privatization from revenue of the state budget.

2007			2008				2009			
Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	
21 453	20 956	21 697	21 293	21 047	20 870	21 027	20 063*	18 836	19 313	1
221.8	227.7	218.0	206.7	207.4	224.1	123.9	70.4	76.2	65.7	2
53 540	49 142	46 818	48 000	36 138	27 829	27 266	29 492*	30 543	28 874	3
679.4	676.0	612.3	625.3	610.4	536.8	510.0	606.5	705.7	777.1	4
5 019	4 930	3 872	3 193	4 931	5 078	3 832	2 131	4 730	4 989	5
2 831	2 579	2 507	2 654	2 778	2 713	1 580	1 448	1 725	2 052	6
161.1	158.4	202.6	222.7	237.5	198.8	182.2	199.6	213.4	184.0	7
36 076	36 409	43 948	41 923*	36 743*	36 834*	40 678*	41 157	33 548	35 238	8
24 839.1	43 349.3	66 7154.9	12 535.1	30 856.4	51 652.6	77 187.7	12 573.1	31 516.7	54 167.3	9
142.8	138.7	137.9	185.8	167.4	157.3	152.9	183.4	169.7	164.7	10
659.9	680.6	677.9	680.6	703.3	714.7	687.4	669.4	679.1	682.5	11
107.7	110.1	112.3	113.3	114.8	115.7	113.8	111.4	110.9	110.4	12
54.9	54.9	44.0	38.1	56.6	49.6	30.4	23.5	44.4*	42.0	13
158.9	164.1	194.9	249.8	163.7	148.4	134.6	154.0	128.4*	125.7	14
25.8	34.1	46.7	35.4	33.9	38.2	57.7	41.5	34.7*	38.7	15
112.7	122.1	127.4	133.6	147.7	136.7	157.3	156.5	151.2*	138.4	16
104.7	103.9	100.3	94.5	101.3	99.2	86.1	60.4	64.5	82.9	17
86.9	80.5	77.3	75.8	77.7	72.8	49.7	40.8	37.2	46.6	18
122.0	120.9	119.6	120.4	123.9	111.7	115.6	80.7	67.5	102.6	19
106.5	106.8	113.2	113.7	112.7	111.9	114.1	111.4*	110.3*	108.1	20
94.3	72.2	99.6	94.0	88.7	67.6	90.4	78.7	73.7	56.5	21
73.7	67.3	62.7	55.9	67.5	54.8	38.4	47.4	68.4	61.9	22
156.6	182.6	157.6	144.5	149.4	207.8	182.0	136.2	115.7	151.7	23
101.7	101.2	101.9	102.6	102.1	101.7	102.4	105.0	104.2	102.2	24
101.2	100.9	99.3	101.1	100.8	100.5	100.0	103.7	100.0	98.6	25
102.9	100.4	101.6	113.5	109.1	111.0	109.6	108.8	112.3	111.1	26
105.5	101.2	97.7	108.6	101.5	103.0	96.5	107.8	104.8	101.9	27
101.2	100.8	101.5	101.5	100.7	100.0	100.7	102.5	101.9	99.8	28
101.1	101.0	99.3	100.2	100.3	100.2	100.0	102.0	99.6	98.2	29
103.5	103.6	103.7	104.4	108.3	109.9	112.2	121.3	116.9	114.0	30
100.2	100.2	100.1	103.8	104.1	101.6	102.2	112.2	100.3	99.1	31
105.3	106.4	106.5	108.8	110.4	107.2	104.8	103.2	101.9	104.6	32
101.6	101.9	100.3	104.6	103.3	99.0	98.0	103.0	102.0	101.6	33
107.4	108.3	107.8	107.0	105.3	104.0	103.2	101.8	100.3	99.3	34
102.8	102.0	101.1	100.9	101.2	100.8	100.2	99.7	99.7	99.8	35
147.6	155.0	153.8	137.9	144.7	80.8	57.3	58.3	59.0	81.5	36
94.5	117.6	114.6	108.1	99.3	65.6	81.3	110.0	100.4	90.7	37
94.8	97.5	97.6	96.9	103.1	102.2	105.0	112.9	116.4	113.9	38
95.9	100.6	97.4	103.1	102.1	99.6	100.1	110.8	105.3	97.5	39
98.0	97.8	97.6	106.9	118.6	112.7	128.1	131.6	124.1	107.7	40
103.2	120.5	84.7	101.5	114.5	114.5	96.3	104.3	107.9	99.3	41
102.4	102.0	103.5	104.1	104.3	104.7	103.8	103.3	103.7	103.5	42
101.2	99.9	101.6	101.5	101.4	100.2	100.6	101.2	101.8	100.1	43
115 347	174 924	236 368	64 660	127 706	192 378	253 547	65 727	134 389	202 582	44
118 993	174 745	252 324	62 857	131 087	196 602	277 893	76 947	151 018	223 926	45
-3 646	179	-15 956	1 803	-3 381	-4 224	-24 346	-11 220	-16 629	-21 344	46
0.7	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.9	3.6	2.6	2.2	47

c) Since the 1st quarter 2008 data from specialized surveys of the Ministry of Economy and the Energy Regulatory Office. d) In construction entities. unloading of maritime traffic; in 2008 data not comparable with presented data in previous years – data comes from maritime offices. i) Excluding taxes on the

Table 4. Main indicators (cont.)

PP – previous period=100		2005	2006	2007	2008	2007
		Q. I				
Average wages and salaries ^{a)}						
1	Monthly nominal gross <i>zł</i>	2 360.62	2 475.88	2 672.58	2 942.17*	2 709.14
2	<i>PP</i>	103.8	104.9	107.9	110.1*	101.8
3	of which: enterprise sector <i>zł</i>	2 515.70	2 643.78	2 889.09	3 185.75	2 737.56
4	<i>PP</i>	x	105.1	109.3	110.3	97.0
5	budgetary sphere <i>zł</i>	2 500.89	2 621.18	2 773.63	3 099.20*	3 104.50
6	<i>PP</i>	104.9	104.8	105.8	111.7*	117.6
7	industry <i>zł</i>	2 361.61	2 485.21	2 688.43	2 961.77	2 758.76
8	<i>PP</i>	x	105.2	108.2	110.2	.
9	mining and quarrying <i>zł</i>	4 342.57	4 566.00	4 882.95	5 417.15	4 532.34
10	<i>PP</i>	x	105.1	106.9	110.9	.
11	manufacturing <i>zł</i>	2 099.07	2 224.94	2 430.42	2 683.17	2 516.41
12	<i>PP</i>	x	106.0	109.2	110.4	.
13	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply <i>zł</i>	3 614.95	3 843.84	4 180.74	4 535.31	4 171.15
14	<i>PP</i>	x	106.3	108.8	108.5	.
15	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities <i>zł</i>	2 379.73	2 457.19	2 613.64	2 881.89	2 620.64
16	<i>PP</i>	x	103.3	106.4	110.3	.
17	construction <i>zł</i>	1 938.36	2 070.39	2 291.72	2 531.50	2 649.97
18	<i>PP</i>	x	106.8	110.7	110.5	.
19	trade; repair of motor vehicles <i>zł</i>	1 913.94	2 008.69	2 191.86	2 433.91	2 581.04
20	<i>PP</i>	x	105.0	109.1	110.0	.
21	Monthly real gross <i>2005=100</i>	x	104.0	109.7	116.2*	123.4
22	of which: enterprise sector	x	104.2	111.3	118.1	106.8
23	budgetary sphere	x	103.9	107.4	115.3*	121.9
Money supply (M ₃) ^{b) c)} (end of period)						
24	Total <i>mln zł</i>	427 125	495 310	561 624	666 305	511 982
25	currency in circulation (outside banks)	57 155	68 768	77 160	90 741	70 215
26	deposits and other liabilities	358 008	412 443	472 184	569 572	427 080
27	other components M ₃	11 962	14 099	12 280	5 992	14 687
Dues ^{b) c)} (end of period)						
28	Total <i>mln zł</i>	297 647	367 316	477 293	649 037	392 588
29	households	141 252	188 462	259 981	376 003	203 729
30	non-financial corporations	125 020	142 856	177 694	228 061	151 427
Interest rates (end of period)						
31	Rediscount rate %	4.75	4.25	5.25	5.25	4.25
32	Lombard rate %	6.00	5.50	6.50	6.50	5.50
33	Reference rate %	4.50	4.00	5.00	5.00	4.00
Deposits in PLN in commercial banks of						
households and non-profit institutions serving households						
34	current accounts %	1.30	1.20	1.50	1.70	1.20
35	with agreed maturity up to 2 years %	3.20	2.80	3.50	6.10	2.80
non-financial corporations						
36	current accounts %	1.90	1.60	1.90	2.40	1.70
37	with agreed maturity up to 2 years %	4.00	3.60	4.40	6.00	3.70
Exchange rates (by National Bank of Poland)						
(average in period) <i>zł</i>						
38	100 USD	323.48	310.25	276.67	240.92	296.62
39	100 EUR	402.54	389.51	378.29	351.66	388.68
Gross foreign debt						
40	(end of period) <i>mln USD</i>	132 927	169 636	234 052	243 477	178 380
Official reserve assets without gold						
41	(end of period) <i>mln USD</i>	40 874	46 381	62 978	59 318	48 590
Current account balance of payments on a transaction basis <i>mln USD</i>						
42	Goods: exports	96 395	117 468	145 337	178 427	32 584
43	Services: exports	16 258	20 592	28 914	35 577	5 816
44	Goods: imports	99 161	124 474	162 394	204 399	35 709
45	Services: imports	15 520	19 856	24 156	30 561	4 869
46	Balance	-3 716	-9 394	-20 253	-26 909	-3 858
47	of which: goods	-2 766	-7 006	-17 057	-25 972	-3 125
48	services	738	736	4 758	5 016	947

a) In 2008 – preliminary data. b) Since January 2005 National Bank of Poland presents monetary aggregates basing on the data received from the monetary financial co-operative savings and credit unions, since 2006 – also money market funds. c) Since July 2007 National Bank of Poland of introduced

2007			2008				2009			
Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	
2 644.34	2 703.41	2 899.83	2 983.98	2 951.36	2 968.55	3 096.55	3 185.61	3 081.48	3 113.86	1
97.6	102.2	107.3	102.9	98.9	100.6	104.3	102.9	96.7	101.1	2
2 813.21	2 893.07	3 106.30	3 057.84	3 159.30	3 194.23	3 329.81	3 249.29	3 276.94	3 317.45	3
102.8	102.8	107.4	98.4	103.3	101.1	104.2	97.6	100.9	101.2	4
2 582.76	2 582.60	2 827.00	3 334.46	2 937.79	2 915.76	3 219.37	3 712.90	3 115.23	3 110.88	5
83.2	100.0	109.5	118.0	88.1	99.3	110.4	115.3	83.9	99.9	6
2 808.46	2 889.45	3 094.32	3 041.16	3 118.55	3 161.81	3 298.00	3 217.65	3 251.63	3 290.22	7
101.8	102.9	107.1	98.3	102.5	101.4	104.3	97.6	101.1	101.2	8
4 307.43	4 547.95	6 381.90	5 061.83	5 060.14	4 993.06	6 749.51	5 413.49	5 300.98	5 187.13	9
95.0	105.6	140.3	79.3	100.0	98.7	135.2	80.2	97.9	97.9	10
2 607.54	2 678.25	2 741.08	2 783.97	2 894.31	2 924.70	2 904.27	2 920.78	2 968.47	3 016.06	11
103.6	102.7	102.3	101.6	104.0	101.1	99.3	100.6	101.6	101.6	12
4 018.97	4 104.74	4 424.77	4 534.82	4 229.43	4 538.22	4 933.57	4 795.61	4 777.12	4 802.56	13
96.4	102.1	107.8	102.5	93.3	107.3	108.7	97.2	99.6	100.5	14
2 620.35	2 668.80	2 931.04	2 843.44	2 917.38	2 978.69	3 176.50	3 080.97	3 069.43	3 144.56	15
100.0	101.8	109.8	97.0	102.6	102.1	106.6	97.0	99.6	102.4	16
2 875.72	3 106.40	3 256.29	3 095.93	3 348.28	3 462.01	3 546.36	3 313.15	3 421.19	3 518.77	17
108.5	108.0	104.8	95.1	108.2	103.4	102.4	93.4	103.3	102.9	18
2 646.61	2 706.23	2 823.92	2 874.40	2 955.63	2 940.60	3 018.34	3 035.15	3 058.25	3 021.08	19
102.5	102.3	104.3	101.8	102.8	99.5	102.6	100.6	100.8	98.8	20
123.3	122.3	120.3	117.3	116.6	116.6	117.2	119.4	113.4	114.4	21
108.5	111.5	118.0	114.5	116.8	117.7	122.1	117.9	116.8	118.0	22
100.2	100.2	108.1	125.8	109.4	108.3	119.0	135.9	112.0	111.7	23
521 382	537 327	561 654	581 823	606 583	630 464	666 305	683 679	693 693	691 268	24
73 442	75 756	77 189	77 771	81 911	82 534	90 741	91 061	92 270	89 665	25
433 365	447 707	472 226	492 405	513 647	537 169	569 572	587 801	595 184	595 849	26
14 575	13 864	12 239	11 647	11 025	10 761	5 992	4 817	6 239	5 754	27
422 266	453 171	477 462	509 247	539 214	579 880	649 037	684 848	683 937	687 716	28
222 801	244 722	259 957	279 915	299 489	326 683	376 003	402 251	406 472	412 490	29
161 799	171 623	177 671	189 855	201 452	213 691	228 061	238 087	231 090	227 616	30
4.75	5.00	5.25	6.00	6.25	6.25	5.25	4.00	3.75	3.75	31
6.00	6.25	6.50	7.25	7.50	7.50	6.50	5.25	5.00	5.00	32
4.50	4.75	5.00	5.75	6.00	6.00	5.00	3 75	3.50	3.50	33
1.30	1.40	1.50	1.70	1.80	1.70	1.70	1.50	1.50	1.60	34
2.90	3.30	3.50	3.70	4.00	4.60	6.10	6.20	5.40	5.20	35
2.00	2.00	1.90	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.40	1.30	1.40	1.30	36
3.70	4.10	4.40	4.90	5.30	5.50	6.00	4.70	4.20	3.90	37
282.22	275.92	252.40	238.86	218.16	220.32	286.34	344.81	326.54	293.82	38
380.29	378.95	365.50	357.60	340.91	330.65	377.46	449.53	444.60	419.99	39
191 378*	208 798*	234 052*	270 781*	289 694*	267 470*	243 477*	225 438*	246 827*	274 817	40
52 296	55 871	62 978	73 865	79 458	71 258	59 318	58 212	64 005	74 852	41
34 841	36 411	41 501	45 307	49 713	47 956	35 451	30 714	33 011*	36 026	42
6 583	7 759	8 756	7 694	9 601	10 087	8 195	5 935	6 830*	8 034	43
38 981	40 386	47 318	50 627	57 031	54 703	42 038	31 685	33 710*	37 511	44
5 741	6 853	6 693	6 843	8 233	9 118	6 367	4 869	5 612*	6 868	45
-5 458	-4 281	-6 656	-6 565	-7 919	-6 069	-6 356	-40	-1 481*	-1 805	46
-4 140	-3 975	-5 817	-5 320	-7 318	-6 747	-6 587	-971	-699*	-1 485	47
842	906	2 063	851	1 368	969	1 828	1 066	1 218*	1 166	48

institutions (MFIs) sector, i.e. banks operating in Poland and branches of foreign credit institutions and branches of foreign banks resided in Poland, changes in calculating of monetary aggregates.

Table 4. Main indicators (cont.)

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2007
						Q. I
	Financial results of enterprises					
	Revenues from total activity ^{a)}					
1	T o t a l <i>mln zł</i>	1 314 211.0	1 497 415.1	1 713 204.6	1 903 409.4	386 219.7
	of which:					
2	Industry	704 404.2	798 792.5	901 130.0	974 841.4	210 070.1
3	mining and quarrying	36 891.8	396 334.0	41 054.9	46 052.7	9 436.8
4	manufacturing	547 069.4	627 384.9	725 878.9	767 925.4	165 129.1
5	of which: manufacture food products	90 797.6	98 253.6	110 729.3	115 633.1	25 861.8
	manufacture of coke and refined pretroleum products	55 854.8	70 562.1	83 547.2	106 550.8	16 552.5
7	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	30 546.3	34 607.8	38 240.3	39 230.3	9 507.0
8	manufacture of machinery and equipment	26 410.9	29 383.3	33 609.4	37 338.0	7 767.2
9	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	109 331.1	119 318.4	120 444.7	144 514.7	32 374.3
10	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	11 111.8	12 455.2	13 751.6	16 348.6	3 129.9
11	Construction	56 721.4	68 772.3	88 578.4	104 246.9	14 582.5
12	Trade; repair of motor vehicles	377 618.9	441 052.8	509 941.3	577 887.5	114 202.9
	Gross financial result ^{a)}					
13	T o t a l <i>mln zł</i>	64 742.5	86 136.0	104 828.2	79 986.8	23 682.6
	of which:					
14	Industry	42 365.0	53 579.6	63 491.2	43 137.8	16 576.5
15	mining and quarrying	5 095.8	6 125.0	6 304.3	6 533.6	1 694.6
16	manufacturing	30 887.4	37 278.7	48 237.5	27 792.8	11 275.8
17	of which: manufacture food products	3 361.8	4 113.6	5 026.0	2 931.7	1 186.0
	manufacture of coke and refined pretroleum products	4 701.0	3 765.8	5 301.1	235.4	697.1
	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	2 055.9	1 734.1	3 240.2	2 254.0	962.6
20	manufacture of machinery and equipment	1 459.0	2 043.4	2 353.2	1 160.0	628.6
21	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5 909.0	9 465.9	8 237.1	7 856.2	3 469.4
	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	472.9	710.0	712.3	955.3	136.8
23	Construction	1 745.2	3 819.0	5 834.7	7 218.3	434.3
24	Trade; repair of motor vehicles	7 610.0	13 106.0	16 720.0	15 194.8	2 732.5
	Net financial result ^{a)}					
25	T o t a l <i>mln zł</i>	51 251.5	69 653.2	86 189.0	63 033.9	18 988.6
	of which:					
26	Industry	33 897.1	43 492.1	52 885.6	34 051.6	13 584.4
27	mining and quarrying	4 153.4	4 723.5	5 131.6	5 423.7	1 357.8
28	manufacturing	24 975.3	30 851.8	40 035.1	21 618.5	9 379.8
29	of which: manufacture food products	2 699.0	3 321.2	4 066.7	2 202.6	955.5
	manufacture of coke and refined pretroleum products	3 768.0	3 138.9	4 436.4	259.3	609.1
	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	1 621.6	1 317.4	2 670.8	1 776.8	808.2
32	manufacture of machinery and equipment	1 126.4	1 700.1	2 031.8	844.5	538.6
33	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4 438.1	7 395.9	7 190.0	6 275.6	2 762.0
	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	330.3	520.9	528.9	733.9	84.6
35	Construction	1 325.6	3 159.3	4 833.2	5 890.6	282.4
36	Trade; repair of motor vehicles	5 817.1	10 707.8	13 836.6	12 201.8	2 201.8
	Gross turnover profitability rate ^{a) b)}					
37	T o t a l %	4.9	5.8	6.1	4.2	6.1
	of which:					
38	Industry	6.0	6.7	7.0	4.4	7.9
39	mining and quarrying	13.8	15.5	15.4	14.2	18.0
40	manufacturing	5.6	5.9	6.6	3.6	6.8
41	of which: manufacture food products	3.7	4.2	4.5	2.5	4.6
	manufacture of coke and refined pretroleum products	8.4	5.3	6.3	0.2	4.2
43	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	6.7	5.0	8.5	5.7	10.1
44	manufacture of machinery and equipment	5.5	7.0	7.0	3.1	8.1
45	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5.4	7.9	6.8	5.4	10.7
	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4.3	5.7	5.2	5.8	4.4
47	Construction	3.1	5.6	6.6	6.9	3.0
48	Trade; repair of motor vehicles	2.0	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.4
	Net turnover profitability rate ^{a) c)}					
49	T o t a l %	3.9	4.7	5.0	3.3	4.9
	of which:					
50	Industry	4.8	5.4	5.9	3.5	6.5
51	mining and quarrying	11.3	11.9	12.5	11.8	14.4
52	manufacturing	4.6	4.9	5.5	2.8	5.7
53	of which: manufacture food products	3.0	3.4	3.7	1.9	3.7
	manufacture of coke and refined pretroleum products	6.7	4.4	5.3	0.2	3.7
	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	5.3	3.8	7.0	4.5	8.5
56	manufacture of machinery and equipment	4.3	5.8	6.0	2.3	6.9
57	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4.1	6.2	6.0	4.3	8.5
	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3.0	4.2	3.8	4.5	2.7
59	Construction	2.3	4.6	5.5	5.7	1.9
60	Trade; repair of motor vehicles	1.5	2.4	2.7	2.1	1.9

a) Quarterly data on accrued base. b) Relation of gross financial result to revenues from total activity. c) Relation of net financial result to revenues from total activity.

2007			2008				2009			
Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	
801 483.0	1 236 575.2	1 713 204.6	438 477.9	918 374.4	1 400 691.5	1 903 409.4	453 459.6	927 341.3	1 415 674.7	1
430 436.7	655 809.4	901 130.0	237 107.0	484 186.2	731 180.1	974 841.4	235 874.2	473 918.2	715 864.8	2
19 640.7	30 066.5	41 054.9	10 486.2	21 711.0	33 130.7	460 52.7	9 852.7	20 224.9	30 943.8	3
345 115.5	530 046.0	725 878.9	185 234.2	385 738.0	582 742.0	767 925.4	176 837.5	364 693.0	556 675.2	4
52 560.8	81 146.6	110 729.3	28 119.4	57 240.1	88 121.6	115 633.1	29 549.6	59 677.5	90 651.7	5
37 494.8	59 933.7	83 547.2	24 299.9	54 165.8	84 449.0	106 550.8	19 153.9	41 615.9	68 458.7	6
19 269.1	28 787.2	38 240.3	9 694.7	19 708.4	29 359.9	39 230.3	10 017.8	19 752.2	29 122.7	7
16 150.1	24 304.7	33 609.4	8 940.2	18 958.1	28 047.1	37 338.0	9 860.1	18 819.0	27 829.2	8
59 122.5	85 674.9	120 444.7	37 712.5	68 886.2	103 057.1	144 514.7	45 528.8	81 225.9	115 992.2	9
6 558.0	10 021.9	13 751.6	3 674.1	7 850.9	12 250.3	16 348.6	3 655.2	7 774.3	12 253.7	10
34 136.8	59 032.3	88 578.4	17 125.4	42 390.5	70 633.1	104 246.9	18 430.1	44 402.1	73 936.0	11
237 346.2	367 902.1	509 941.3	129 928.4	275 630.4	420 118.4	577 887.5	136 487.8	280 728.0	431 538.6	12
52 470.1	79 138.1	104 828.2	25 693.6	54 772.6	79 398.2	79 986.8	13 382.2	45 078.0	72 953.1	13
34 913.0	50 441.6	63 491.2	17 080.8	34 780.9	47 782.1	43 137.8	9 334.0	27 717.2	43 555.4	14
3 217.3	4 968.2	6 304.3	1 677.1	3 530.6	5 493.0	6 533.6	994.1	2 147.8	2 974.7	15
25 920.5	38 690.7	48 237.5	11 236.5	24 756.4	34 532.8	27 792.8	4 215.3	17 603.3	29 525.6	16
2 621.4	4 054.5	5 026.0	862.1	1 622.8	2 852.6	2 931.7	1 439.2	2 996.3	4 193.2	17
2 624.2	3 814.8	5 301.1	1 437.5	4 361.8	4 609.4	235.4	-2 507.7	222.4	2 320.0	18
1 869.1	2 561.9	3 240.2	1 023.8	1 944.8	2 919.9	2 254.0	481.6	1 216.4	1 752.3	19
1 336.8	1 817.1	2 353.2	625.1	1 394.2	1 583.6	1 160.0	510.9	1 211.0	1 677.7	20
5 359.8	6 163.6	8 237.1	3 962.5	5 919.7	6 870.5	7 856.2	3 966.1	7 468.4	10 187.3	21
415.5	619.1	712.3	204.7	574.2	885.8	955.3	158.5	497.7	867.9	22
1 543.6	3 110.4	5 834.7	619.2	2 316.7	4 449.5	7 218.3	126.4	2 391.7	4 601.3	23
7 026.9	11 421.5	16 720.0	3 364.7	7 785.9	12 339.9	15 194.8	1 585.9	4 986.7	10 396.8	24
42 748.1	64 530.2	86 189.0	20 380.1	44 285.5	63 658.2	63 033.9	9 760.5	37 055.6	60 043.9	25
28 756.8	41 421.1	52 885.6	13 919.9	28 520.4	38 583.8	34 051.6	7 516.3	23 204.6	36 216.4	26
2 548.2	3 949.2	5 131.6	1 346.0	2 755.6	4 161.7	5 423.7	755.1	1 684.7	2 275.0	27
21 592.8	32 187.0	40 035.1	9 225.0	20 591.8	28 390.7	21 618.5	3 481.5	15 044.1	24 908.9	28
2 134.2	3 328.3	4 066.7	648.3	1 282.4	2 326.4	2 202.6	1 242.1	2 568.3	3 513.0	29
2 262.9	3 220.0	4 436.4	1 170.7	3 644.4	3 848.2	259.3	-2 075.1	227.3	1 897.2	30
1 563.9	2 091.4	2 670.8	821.5	1 593.3	2 387.6	1 776.8	343.3	974.3	1 431.0	31
1 075.7	1 546.2	2 031.8	517.7	1 179.7	1 301.5	844.5	413.5	1 016.7	1 409.4	32
4 302.2	4 814.7	7 190.0	3 189.9	4 708.0	5319.9	6 275.6	3 163.8	6 083.1	8 332.0	33
313.6	470.1	528.9	159.0	465.0	711.5	733.9	115.9	392.7	700.5	34
1 219.1	2 501.7	4 833.2	413.2	1 828.5	3 607.8	5 890.6	-128.0	1 882.7	3 885.6	35
5 753.1	9 536.7	13 836.6	2 626.9	6 261.9	10 007.1	12 201.8	1 021.0	3 855.8	8 330.3	36
6.5	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.7	4.2	3.0	4.9	5.2	37
8.1	7.7	7.0	7.2	7.2	6.5	4.4	4.0	5.8	6.1	38
16.4	16.5	15.4	16.0	16.3	16.6	14.2	10.1	10.6	9.6	39
7.5	7.3	6.6	6.1	6.4	5.9	3.6	2.4	4.8	5.3	40
5.0	5.0	4.5	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.5	4.9	5.0	4.6	41
7.0	6.4	6.3	5.9	8.1	5.5	0.2	-13.1	0.5	3.4	42
9.7	8.9	8.5	10.6	9.9	9.9	5.7	4.8	6.2	6.0	43
8.3	7.5	7.0	7.4	7.4	5.6	3.1	5.2	6.4	6.0	44
9.1	7.2	6.8	10.5	8.6	6.7	5.4	8.7	9.2	8.8	45
6.3	6.2	5.2	5.6	7.3	7.2	5.8	4.3	6.4	7.1	46
4.5	5.3	6.6	3.6	5.5	6.3	6.9	0.7	5.4	6.2	47
3.0	3.1	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.2	1.8	2.4	48
5.3	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.5	3.3	2.2	4.0	4.2	49
6.7	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.3	3.5	3.2	4.9	5.1	50
13.0	13.1	12.5	12.8	12.7	12.6	11.8	7.7	8.3	7.4	51
6.3	6.1	5.5	5.0	5.3	4.9	2.8	2.0	4.1	4.5	52
4.1	4.1	3.7	2.3	2.2	2.6	1.9	4.2	4.3	3.9	53
6.0	5.4	5.3	4.8	6.7	4.6	0.2	-10.8	0.5	2.8	54
8.1	7.3	7.0	8.5	8.1	8.1	4.5	3.4	4.9	4.9	55
6.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	6.2	4.6	2.3	4.2	5.4	5.1	56
7.3	5.6	6.0	8.5	6.8	5.2	4.3	6.9	7.5	7.2	57
4.8	4.7	3.8	4.3	5.9	5.8	4.5	3.2	5.1	5.7	58
3.6	4.2	5.5	2.4	4.3	5.1	5.7	-0.7	4.2	5.3	59
2.4	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.1	0.7	1.4	1.9	60

Table 4. Main indicators (cont.)

	CP – corresponding period of previous year=100	2005	2006	2007	2008	2007
						Q. I
External trade	<i>mln USD</i>					
1 Imports		101 539	125 645	164 172	210 479	36 775
from countries:						
2 developed		74 477	88 182	116 587	146 073	26 628
3 European Union		66 596	79 334	105 226	130 507	24 216
4 of which: Germany		25 053	30 144	39 435	48 555	9 101
5 Central and Eastern Europe		11 723	15 592	17 436	24 507	3 616
6 developing		15 339	21 871	30 149	39 889	6 531
by SITC sections:						
7 (0+1) food, live animals, beverage and tobacco		5 898	6 929	9 637	12 972	2 294
8 (2+4) crude materials, inedible, animal and vegetable oils		3 417	4 270	5 404	7 244	1 220
9 (3) mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials		11 618	13 066	16 352	23 881	3 031
10 (5+6+8+9) chemicals, manufactured goods, etc.		44 169	56 210	74 334	91 889	17 052
11 (7) machinery and transport equipment		36 437	45 170	58 445	74 493	13 178
12 Exports		89 378	109 584	138 785	171 860	31 803
to countries:						
13 developed		74 747	91 089	116 573	142 711	27 231
14 European Union		69 014	84 738	109 367	133 859	25 758
15 of which: Germany		25 225	29 701	35 901	43 104	8 507
16 Central and Eastern Europe		8 943	11 832	13 730	17 696	2 885
17 developing		5 688	6 663	8 482	11 453	1 687
by SITC sections:						
18 (0+1) food, live animals, beverage and tobacco		8 369	10 036	12 835	16 118	2 793
19 (2+4) crude materials, inedible, animal and vegetable oils		2 133	2 696	3 478	4 210	855
20 (3) mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials		4 714	4 917	5 275	7 306	1 223
21 (5+6+8+9) chemicals, manufactured goods, etc.		39 222	47 815	60 423	73 141	14 056
22 (7) machinery and transport equipment		34 940	44 120	56 774	71 085	12 876
23 Trade balance		-12 161	-16 061	-25 387	-38 619	-4 972
groups of countries:						
24 developed		270	2 907	-14	-3 362	603
25 European Union		2 418	5 404	4 141	3 352	1 542
26 of which: Germany		172	-443	-3 534	-5 451	-594
27 Central and Eastern Europe		-2 780	-3 760	-3 706	-6 821	-731
28 developing		-9 651	-15 208	-21 667	-28 436	-4 844
by SITC sections:						
29 (0+1) food, live animals, beverage and tobacco		2 471	3 107	3 198	3 146	499
30 (2+4) crude materials, inedible, animal and vegetable oils		-1 284	-1 574	-1 926	-3 034	-365
31 (3) mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials		-6 904	-8 149	-11 077	-16 575	-1 808
32 (5+6+8+9) chemicals, manufactured goods, etc.		-4 947	-8 395	-13 911	-18 748	-2996
33 (7) machinery and transport equipment		-1 497	-1 050	-1 671	-3 408	-302
34 Gross Domestic Product ^{a)}	<i>mln zł</i>	983 302	1 060 031	1 176 737	1 272 838	270 132.1
35	CP	103.6	106.2	106.8	105.0	107.5
36 gross value added	<i>mln zł</i>	866 329	931 179	1 029 442	1 114 591	240 418.0
37	CP	103.3	106.0	106.7	105.0	107.7
38 industry	<i>mln zł</i>	213 836	229 903	252 225	271 981	60 930.8
39	CP	103.5	110.0	110.1	106.6	111.4
40 construction	<i>mln zł</i>	52 207	59 777	73 459	84 927	10 076.3
41	CP	107.8	111.6	110.8	109.1	134.8
42 market services	<i>mln zł</i>	431 833	465 857	512 340	554 958	117 514.6
43	CP	103.6	105.5	106.5	105.3	106.7
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product						
44 private consumption	<i>mln zł</i>	623 360	662 313	711 872	785 204	178 289.8
45	CP	102.1	105.0	104.9	105.9	106.6
46 public consumption	<i>mln zł</i>	177 785	193 707	211 027	236 263	51 906.0
47	CP	105.2	106.0	103.7	107.5	104.0
48 gross fixed capital formation	<i>mln zł</i>	179 180	208 308	253 729	280 935	38 501.1
49	CP	106.5	114.9	117.6	108.2	123.8

a) In 2009 - temporary data. Since January 2003 data are presented in comparable conditions, i.e. including changes in groups of countries as a result of the new

Note. Data on GDP are presented in accordance with NACE Rev. 1.1.

2007			2008				2009			
Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	
39 533	40 749	47 115	49 984	58 381	56 704	45 410	33 941*	33 474*	36 063	1
28 529	28 846	32 584	34 995	41 296	38 965	30 817	23 161*	23 425*	24 474	2
25 677	25 979	29 354	31 481	37 297	34 361	27 368	20 572*	20 869*	21 998	3
9 457	9 956	10 921	11 785	13 915	13 096	9 759	7 404*	7 691*	8 217	4
4 116	4 361	5 343	5 657	6 831	7 024	5 005	3 558	3 071*	3 861	5
6 888	7 542	9 188	9 332	10 254	10 715	9 588	7 222*	6 978*	7 728	6
2 164	2 285	2 894	2 924	3 585	3 385	3 078	2 651*	2 508*	2 591	7
1 243	1 408	1 533	1 699	1 967	2 050	1 528	968*	945*	1 179	8
3 825	4 257	5 239	5 508	6 308	7 605	4 460	2 701*	2 879*	4 247	9
18 229	18 682	20 371	21 834	25 323	24 627	20 105	15 834*	14 913*	15 940	10
14 072	14 117	17 078	18 019	21 198	19 037	16 239	11 787*	12 229*	12 106	11
33 356	34 656	38 970	41 772	47 891	46 323	35 874	30 864*	30 812*	33 124	12
28 320	28 991	32 031	35 257	39 759	37 681	30 014	26 758*	26 257*	27 799	13
26 248	27 159	30 202	33 251	37 244	35 272	28 092	25 164*	24 155*	25 759	14
8 485	9 164	9 745	10 623	11 876	11 588	9 017	8 445*	7 861*	8 606	15
3 068	3 641	4 136	3 949	4 962	5 321	3 464	2 146*	2 339*	2 709	16
1 968	2 024	2 803	2 566	3 170	3 321	2 396	1 960*	2 216*	2 616	17
2 906	3 514	3 622	3 705	4 246	4 350	3 817	3 560*	3 449*	3 562	18
859	872	892	999	1 230	1 235	746	612*	643*	716	19
1 257	1 314	1 481	1 682	1 955	2 202	1 467	959*	756*	1 087	20
14 712	15 398	16 257	17 970	20 267	19 984	14 920	12 603*	12 417*	14 040	21
13 622	13 558	16 718	17 416	20 193	18 552	14 924	13 130*	13 547*	13 719	22
-6 177	-6 093	-8 145	-8 212	-10 490	-10 381	-9 536	-3 077*	-2 662*	-2 939	23
-209	145	-553	262	-1 537	-1 284	-803	3 597*	2 832*	3325	24
571	1 180	848	1 770	-453	911	724	4 592*	3 286*	3 761	25
-973	-791	-1 176	-1 162	-2 039	-1 508	-742	1041*	170*	389	26
-1 048	-720	-1 207	-1708	-1 869	-1 703	-1 541	-1 412*	-732*	-1 152	27
-4 920	-5 518	-6 385	-6 766	-7 084	-7 394	-7 192	-5 262*	-4 762*	-5 112	28
742	1 229	728	781	661	965	739	909*	941*	971	29
-384	-536	-641	-700	-737	-815	-782	-356*	-302*	-463	30
-2 568	-2 943	-3 758	-3 826	-4 353	-5 403	-2 993	-1 742*	-2 123*	-3 160	31
-3 517	-3 284	-4 114	-3 864	-5 056	-4 643	-5 185	-3 231*	-2 496*	-1 900	32
-450	-559	-360	-603	-1 005	-485	-1 315	1 343*	1 318*	-1 613	33
282 921.9	291 058.5	332 624.2	298 598.7	310 116.2	314 556.0	349 566.9	314 116.9	326 282.9	331 493.8	34
106.6	106.6	106.6	106.2	106.0	105.1	103.0	100.8	101.1	101.7	35
247 080.6	252 574.8	289 368.2	262 805.9	272 474.6	274 967.2	304 342.8	284 669.9	288 939.2	289 290.6	36
106.4	106.3	106.4	105.7	106.2	104.9	103.5	101.1	100.8	101.8	37
56 882.7	61 183.4	73 228.5	67 907.3	62 597.8	66 369.3	75 106.6	69 766.5	61 755.3	63 029.4	38
108.8	109.2	110.7	110.4	109.5	106.2	101.2	94.1	95.0	99.8	39
15 448.5	19 979.1	27 955.3	13 216.3	19 792.9	23 288.8	28 629.2	13 914.8	21 152.6	24 445.6	40
112.8	107.9	104.1	114.3	115.6	109.0	103.2	103.5	104.6	107.2	41
128 867.9	126 784.6	139 172.4	128 918.5	140 691.3	137 249.0	148 099.2	143 895.3	155 259.1	151 288.0	42
106.2	106.4	106.8	105.8*	105.4*	105.2*	105.0	103.2	102.9	102.0	43
177 483.8	178 907.7	177 190.5	198 431.3	195 868.5	197 647.0	193 256.9	210 461.5	204 024.4	208 526.7	44
104.8	104.9	103.4*	106.1	106.1	105.7	105.7	103.2	101.6	102.1	45
54 205.0	51 895.0	53 021.5	56 765.0	57 837.8	56 911.0	64 749.0	61 864.8	59 841.1	59 571.2	46
104.2	103.6	102.8	105.3	105.1	106.0	113.8	105.7	100.9	101.5	47
53 322.6	60 030.7	101 874.1	45 191.4	63 483.0	64 429.0	107 831.8	46 785.1	63 014.6	64 641.4	48
119.0	116.6	115.1	115.6	114.5	104.0	104.5	101.0	97.0	98.5	49

members accession to the European Union.

III. ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE OECD COUNTRIES

Table 1. Indices of gross domestic product (constant prices)

Specification	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2009 ^a		
	previous year = 100						2000=100	I Q.	II Q.	III Q.
								corresponding period of previous year=100		
OECD^b	101.9	103.1	102.5	103.0	102.7	100.6	117.7	95.2	95.5	..
Australia	104.0	102.8	103.0	103.3	103.7	102.3	129.2	100.3	100.6	..
Austria	100.8	102.5	102.5	103.5	103.5	102.0	118.3	96.0	95.2	96.3
Belgium	100.8	103.2	101.8	102.8	102.9	101.0	115.6	96.3	95.8	96.6
Canada.....	101.9	103.1	103.0	102.9	102.5	100.4	120.1	97.7	96.8	96.8
Czech Republic	103.6	104.5	106.3	106.8	106.1	102.5	139.6	95.8	95.3	95.9
Denmark.....	100.4	102.3	102.4	103.4	101.7	99.1	110.9	96.4	93.0	..
Finland	101.8	103.7	102.8	104.9	104.2	101.0	125.0	92.2	91.1	91.2
France	101.1	102.5	101.9	102.2	102.3	100.4	114.1	96.5	97.1	97.6
Germany	99.8	101.2	100.8	103.2	102.5	101.3	110.3	93.3	94.2	95.2
Greece	105.9	104.6	102.2	104.5	104.5	102.0	136.1	99.5	98.8	98.3
Hungary.....	104.3	104.9	103.5	104.0	101.0	100.6	130.0	94.5	92.8	92.1
Iceland.....	102.4	107.7	107.5	104.3	105.6	101.3	137.7	93.7	99.3	92.0
Ireland	104.4	104.6	106.2	105.4	106.0	97.0	141.4	90.7	92.7	..
Italy.....	100.0	101.5	100.7	102.0	101.6	99.0	107.2	94.0	94.1	95.4
Japan	101.4	102.7	101.9	102.0	102.4	99.3	110.7	91.4	94.0	95.3
Korea, Republic of...	102.8	104.6	104.0	105.2	105.1	102.2	140.8	95.7	97.8	100.7
Luxembourg	101.5	104.4	105.4	105.6	106.5	100.0	134.1	94.1	94.7	..
Mexico.....	101.4	104.0	103.3	105.0	103.4	101.3	120.8	91.0	91.1	93.7
Netherlands.....	100.3	102.2	102.0	103.4	103.6	102.0	116.7	95.8	94.9	96.0
New Zealand	104.3	103.8	103.0	101.8	103.1	98.9	125.8	98.1	98.9	..
Norway	101.0	103.9	102.7	102.3	103.1	102.1	120.2	98.9	97.7	99.3
P o l a n d	103.9	105.3	103.6	106.2	106.8	105.0	138.6	101.5	101.3	101.0
Portugal.....	99.2	101.5	100.9	101.4	101.9	100.0	107.8	96.0	96.3	97.5
Slovakia.....	104.8	105.0	106.7	108.5	110.6	106.2	161.8	95.1	94.6	95.0
Spain	103.1	103.3	103.6	104.0	103.6	100.9	127.6	96.8	95.8	96.0
Sweden	101.9	104.1	103.3	104.2	102.5	99.8	121.0	93.7	94.2	94.8
Switzerland.....	99.8	102.5	102.6	103.6	103.6	101.8	116.6	98.3	97.7	98.5
Turkey	105.3	109.4	108.4	106.9	104.7	100.9	141.0	85.8	92.2	96.5
United Kingdom.....	102.8	103.0	102.2	102.9	102.6	100.6	120.0	95.0	94.5	94.9
United States.....	102.5	103.6	103.1	102.7	102.1	100.4	118.6	96.7	96.2	97.5
Chile ^c	104.0	106.0	105.6	104.6	104.7	103.2	138.8	97.8	95.7	98.0

^a Seasonally adjusted data. ^b Data for 30 member countries. ^c The Member States of the OECD since 11/01/2010

Table 2. Individual consumption expenditure (constant prices)

Specification	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2009 ^a		
	previous year = 100						2000= =100	I Q.	II Q.	III Q.
								corresponding period of previous year=100		
OECD^b	102.2	102.8	102.7	102.7	102.4	100.5	119.1	97.7	98.3	..
Australia	105.4	104.4	102.6	104.1	103.7	102.6	133.2	100.8	101.7	..
Austria	101.0	102.2	102.1	101.8	100.8	100.8	111.5	100.4	100.4	100.4
Belgium	100.7	101.6	101.0	101.8	101.7	101.1	110.1	98.4	97.8	97.9
Canada.....	103.0	103.3	103.7	104.1	104.6	103.0	131.0	99.3	99.4	100.0
Czech Republic.....	106.0	102.9	102.5	105.2	105.0	103.6	133.5	102.3	102.0	101.4
Denmark.....	101.0	104.7	103.8	103.6	102.4	99.8	118.0	92.9	93.2	..
Finland	104.8	103.0	103.3	104.1	103.3	101.9	128.3	97.5	97.1	98.6
France.....	102.0	102.5	102.6	102.4	102.5	101.0	119.3	100.5	100.7	100.6
Germany	100.1	100.1	100.3	101.3	99.7	100.4	102.9	100.2	101.4	100.1
Greece	103.3	103.6	104.6	105.3	103.3	102.3	136.9	99.0	98.5	99.2
Hungary.....	108.4	103.1	103.2	101.7	100.4	99.5	138.1	93.7	92.6	90.5
Iceland.....	106.1	107.0	112.7	103.6	105.6	92.2	123.5	76.3	82.4	86.9
Ireland	102.9	103.5	106.6	106.4	105.6	99.3	137.9	90.6	93.3	..
Italy.....	101.0	100.8	101.2	101.3	101.2	99.1	105.5	97.3	98.0	98.4
Japan	100.4	101.6	101.3	101.5	100.7	100.6	109.2	96.2	98.9	100.0
Korea, Republic of...	99.6	100.3	104.6	104.7	105.1	100.9	133.5	95.6	99.2	100.8
Luxembourg	94.7	102.2	102.6	102.7	102.8	103.9	119.2	100.7	99.2	..
Mexico.....	102.2	105.6	104.8	105.7	103.9	101.5	131.3	91.2	90.7	..
Netherlands.....	99.8	101.0	101.0	99.7	101.7	101.3	107.5	97.7	97.2	97.4
New Zealand	106.6	105.1	104.6	102.8	103.2	99.9	133.7	98.1	99.0	..
Norway	102.8	105.6	104.0	104.8	106.0	101.4	133.8	97.2	98.9	101.0
P o l a n d	102.1	104.7	102.1	105.0	104.9	105.9	134.6	104.4	103.0	102.8
Portugal.....	99.9	102.5	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.7	113.0	98.6	99.1	98.9
Slovakia.....	101.7	104.6	106.5	105.9	106.9	106.0	151.7	99.3	100.0	99.7
Spain	102.9	104.2	104.2	103.8	103.6	99.4	127.1	94.8	94.1	95.1
Sweden	102.0	102.6	102.7	102.3	103.0	99.8	116.4	97.3	98.6	99.6
Switzerland.....	100.9	101.6	101.7	101.6	102.4	101.7	112.7	100.9	101.0	101.3
Turkey	110.2	111.0	107.9	104.6	105.5	99.9	142.3	90.4	98.2	98.9
United Kingdom.....	103.0	103.1	102.2	101.5	102.1	101.0	121.3	96.9	96.3	96.5
United States.....	102.8	103.5	103.4	102.9	102.6	99.8	122.1	98.5	98.3	99.9
Chile ^c	104.2	107.2	107.4	107.1	106.9	104.3	150.9	99.5	98.0	100.7

^a Seasonally adjusted data. ^b Data for 30 member countries. ^c The Member States of the OECD since 11/01/2010

Table 3. Indices of gross fixed capital formation (constant prices)

Specification	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2009 ^a		
	previous year = 100						2000= =100	I Q.	II Q.	III Q.
								corresponding period of previous year=100		
OECD^b	102.0	104.4	104.6	104.0	102.6	98.2	114.0	87.7	86.5	..
Australia	108.3	106.2	108.8	105.5	109.7	109.6	198.9	100.0	97.7	..
Austria	104.7	100.7	101.2	102.4	103.8	101.0	107.5	93.0	91.8	92.4
Belgium	100.1	108.0	107.1	102.7	105.9	104.3	126.6	96.6	96.3	95.3
Canada.....	106.2	107.8	109.3	106.9	103.7	100.9	147.8	90.0	88.9	90.7
Czech Republic	100.4	103.9	101.8	106.0	110.8	98.5	137.8	93.9	93.0	90.5
Denmark.....	99.8	103.9	104.7	114.3	102.8	95.2	119.9	94.7	84.5	..
Finland	103.9	103.5	103.4	104.8	108.7	100.3	128.7	91.9	89.8	79.8
France	102.2	103.6	104.4	104.1	106.5	100.6	124.2	92.3	92.6	92.5
Germany	99.7	99.7	100.9	107.8	105.0	103.1	105.9	88.8	91.6	92.2
Greece	111.8	101.4	95.5	109.8	104.6	92.6	132.2	90.3	80.5	81.4
Hungary.....	102.1	107.9	105.7	96.4	101.6	100.4	132.4	95.4	94.7	93.2
Iceland.....	111.1	128.1	135.7	121.6	87.8	79.6	135.0	49.4	54.1	51.5
Ireland	106.4	109.6	114.6	103.9	102.4	84.5	123.9	65.7	75.9	..
Italy.....	98.8	102.3	100.8	102.9	102.0	97.0	110.6	86.9	84.0	86.2
Japan	99.5	101.4	103.1	100.5	101.1	95.0	94.6	86.0	85.0	84.3
Korea, Republic of...	104.4	102.1	101.9	103.4	104.2	98.3	123.6	93.2	97.2	98.6
Luxembourg	106.3	102.7	102.5	104.7	112.6	99.9	151.2	98.5	92.4	..
Mexico.....	100.4	108.0	107.5	109.8	107.2	104.9	134.9	92.9	84.8	..
Netherlands.....	98.5	98.4	103.7	107.5	104.8	104.9	113.6	90.6	86.5	85.6
New Zealand	112.9	107.6	105.2	97.7	104.7	94.8	142.7	83.7	82.3	..
Norway	100.2	110.2	113.3	111.7	108.4	103.9	153.7	95.7	94.5	89.0
Poland	99.9	106.4	106.5	114.9	117.6	108.2	139.9	100.8	98.5	99.2
Portugal.....	92.6	100.2	99.1	99.3	103.1	99.3	91.2	85.5	85.3	92.6
Slovakia.....	97.3	104.8	117.5	109.3	109.1	101.8	164.5	91.0	85.2	87.0
Spain	105.9	105.1	107.0	107.2	104.6	95.6	138.3	84.9	82.8	83.8
Sweden	101.4	105.7	108.9	109.1	107.5	102.6	137.2	86.8	84.9	85.3
Switzerland.....	98.8	104.5	103.8	104.7	105.2	100.4	113.8	95.5	96.0	100.2
Turkey	114.2	128.4	117.4	113.3	103.1	95.0	153.3	73.0	76.1	82.2
United Kingdom.....	101.1	105.1	102.4	106.5	107.8	96.7	128.4	87.8	82.8	85.7
United States.....	102.9	106.2	105.3	102.3	98.6	95.8	106.7	84.7	83.4	85.2
Chile ^c	105,7	110,0	123,9	102,3	112,0	119,5	209,0	90,1	79,9	80,8

^a Seasonally adjusted data. ^b Data for 30 member countries. ^c The Member States of the OECD since 11/01/2010

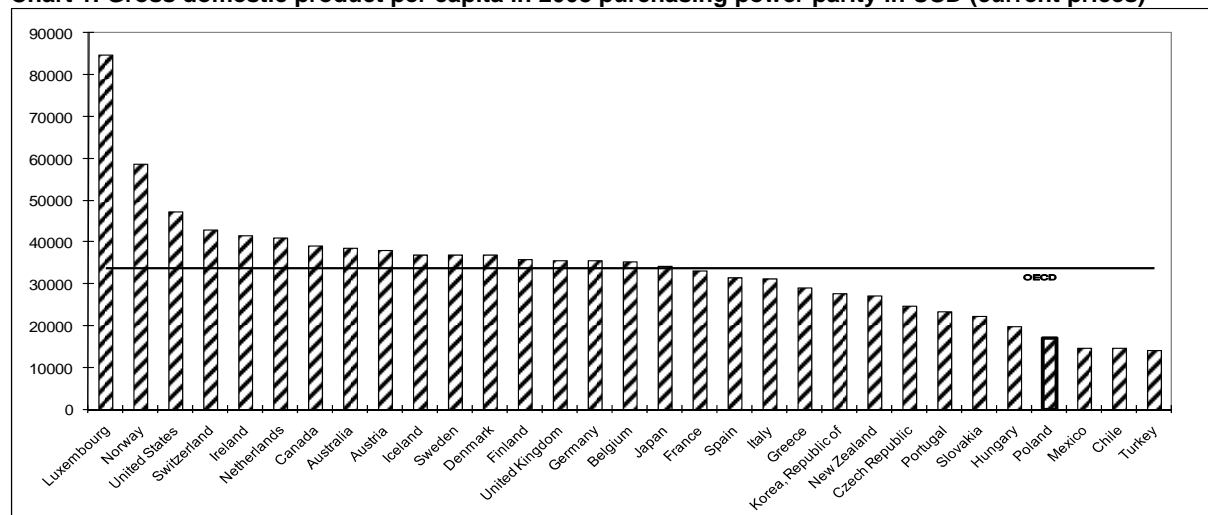
Chart 1. Gross domestic product per capita in 2008 purchasing power parity in USD (current prices)

Table 4. Employment indices

Specification	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2009		
	previous year = 100						2005= =100	I Q.	II Q.	III Q.
								corresponding period of previous year=100		
OECD^a	100.5	101.1	101.5	101.7	101.4	100.7	103.8	98.5	97.8	..
Australia	102.4	101.8	103.5	102.6	102.7	102.3	107.8	100.5	100.1	99.9
Austria	100.9	98.5	102.1	102.7	102.5	101.5	106.9	100.1	99.3	..
Belgium	100.0	101.7	102.4	100.7	102.7	101.5	105.0	99.2	99.6	..
Canada.....	102.3	101.8	101.4	101.9	102.4	101.5	105.9	98.7	98.1	98.0
Czech Republic.....	99.3	99.7	101.4	101.3	102.0	101.6	105.0	99.7	98.8	98.2
Denmark.....	99.1	101.1	100.4	102.0	99.7	101.8	103.5	99.2	97.2	97.2
Finland	99.7	100.0	101.5	101.8	102.0	101.6	105.5	99.0	97.0	96.4
Germany	99.1	100.4	102.1	102.0	102.2	101.8	106.1	100.5	100.4	..
Greece	102.3	100.9	101.3	101.9	101.3	101.2	104.4	99.4	98.9	..
Hungary.....	101.3	99.4	100.0	100.8	100.1	98.8	99.7	98.0	98.3	96.5
Iceland.....	100.1	99.5	103.3	105.1	104.6	100.7	110.7	95.1	92.4	93.2
Ireland	101.8	102.4	105.0	104.6	103.8	100.6	109.3	91.4	91.5	..
Italy.....	100.9	101.5	100.7	101.9	101.1	100.8	103.8	99.0	98.4	..
Japan	99.8	100.2	100.4	100.4	100.5	99.6	100.5	99.2	98.0	98.2
Korea, Republic of...	99.9	101.9	101.3	101.3	101.2	100.7	103.2	99.3	99.5	100.0
Luxembourg	99.4	100.7	102.8	100.9	102.8	103.9	107.7	108.0	105.0	..
Mexico.....	100.8	103.4	101.5	102.9	101.6	101.1	106.7	99.2	98.9	100.8
Netherlands.....	99.4	98.8	100.0	102.2	102.7	102.1	107.2	101.0	99.8	98.9
New Zealand	102.6	103.5	103.0	102.4	101.9	100.7	105.0	100.7	99.1	98.2
Norway	99.1	100.4	100.7	103.1	103.5	103.3	110.2	100.2	99.7	98.6
P o l a n d	98.9	101.2	102.4	103.4	104.4	103.6	111.9	101.3	101.1	100.2
Portugal.....	99.5	100.1	100.1	100.7	100.1	100.6	101.4	98.3	97.2	96.5
Slovakia.....	101.8	100.2	102.1	103.8	102.5	103.2	109.8	99.9	98.9	95.7
Spain	104.0	103.8	105.6	104.1	103.1	99.5	106.8	93.6	92.8	92.8
Sweden	99.8	99.5	101.0	102.0	102.5	103.5	108.2	98.9	97.8	96.5
Switzerland.....	99.6	100.3	100.8	102.4	102.5	102.0	107.1	101.1	100.3	100.7
Turkey	99.2	102.0	101.7	99.6	96.4	101.0	97.0	99.6	96.3	98.2
United Kingdom.....	101.0	101.0	101.0	100.9	100.7	100.7	102.3	98.8	97.9	..
United States.....	100.9	101.1	101.7	101.9	101.1	99.6	102.6	96.9	96.2	95.9

^a Data for 30 member countries.

Table 5. Harmonized unemployment rate (in %)

Specification	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		
										I Q.	II Q.	III Q.
OECD^a	6.2	6.5	7.1	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.2	5.7	6.1	7.6	8.3	8.6
Australia	6.3	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	5.3	5.7	5.8
Austria	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.2	4.8	4.4	3.8	4.4	4.8	4.7
Belgium	6.9	6.6	7.5	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.3	7.5	7.0	7.7	7.8	7.9
Canada	6.8	7.2	7.7	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.3	6.0	6.1	7.6	8.4	8.6
Czech Republic	8.7	8.0	7.3	7.8	8.3	7.9	7.1	5.3	4.4	5.5	6.3	6.9
Denmark	4.3	4.5	4.6	5.4	5.5	4.8	3.9	3.8	3.4	4.8	5.9	6.2
Finland	9.6	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.8	8.3	7.7	6.9	6.4	7.4	8.2	8.6
France	9.0	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.3	8.3	7.9	8.9	9.4	9.8
Germany	7.5	7.6	8.4	9.3	9.8	10.6	9.8	8.4	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.6
Greece	11.2	10.7	10.3	9.7	10.5	9.9	8.9	8.3	7.7	8.8	9.2	..
Hungary	6.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.8	9.2	9.7	9.6
Iceland	2.3	2.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.3	3.0	7.6	7.0	7.1
Ireland	4.4	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	6.0	10.3	12.0	12.6
Italy	10.1	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.0	7.7	6.8	6.2	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.7
Japan	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.5	5.2	5.5
Korea, Republic of ...	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.7
Luxembourg	2.2	1.9	2.6	3.8	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.9	5.8	6.2	6.5
Mexico	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.8	5.7	5.9
Netherlands	2.8	2.3	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.7	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.6
New Zealand	6.1	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.2	5.0	6.0	6.5
Norway	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.5	3.4	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.1
Poland	16.2	18.3	20.0	19.7	19.0	17.8	13.8	9.6	7.1	7.7	8.0	8.1
Portugal	4.0	4.0	5.1	6.4	6.7	7.7	7.8	8.1	7.8	8.8	9.5	9.9
Slovakia	18.8	19.3	18.7	17.6	18.2	16.2	13.4	11.2	9.6	10.1	10.9	11.7
Spain	11.1	10.4	11.1	11.1	10.6	9.2	8.5	8.3	11.4	16.5	17.9	18.7
Sweden	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.8	7.6	7.7	7.1	6.2	6.3	7.5	8.2	8.6
Switzerland	2.6	2.6	3.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.5	4.0	4.4	4.6
Turkey .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.4	8.6	9.8	12.5	13.2	..
United Kingdom	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.8	5.4	5.3	5.7	7.0	7.7	..
United States	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	8.1	9.2	9.6

^a Data for 30 member countries.

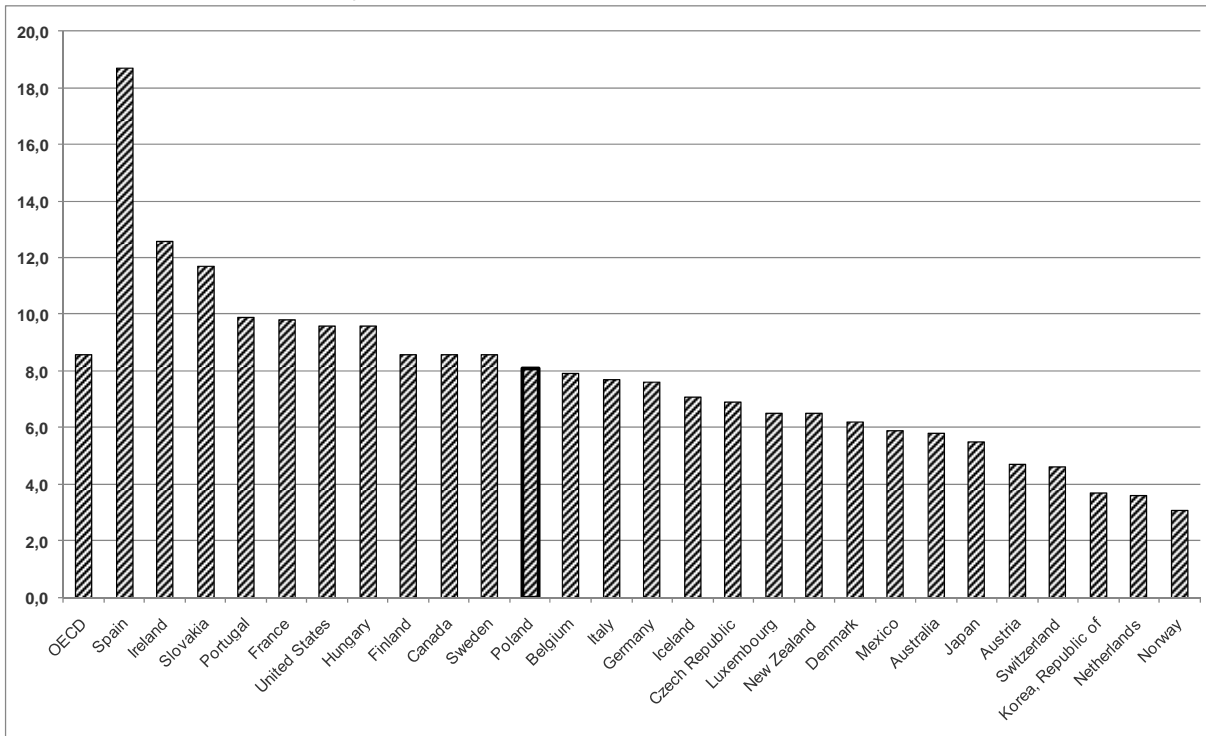
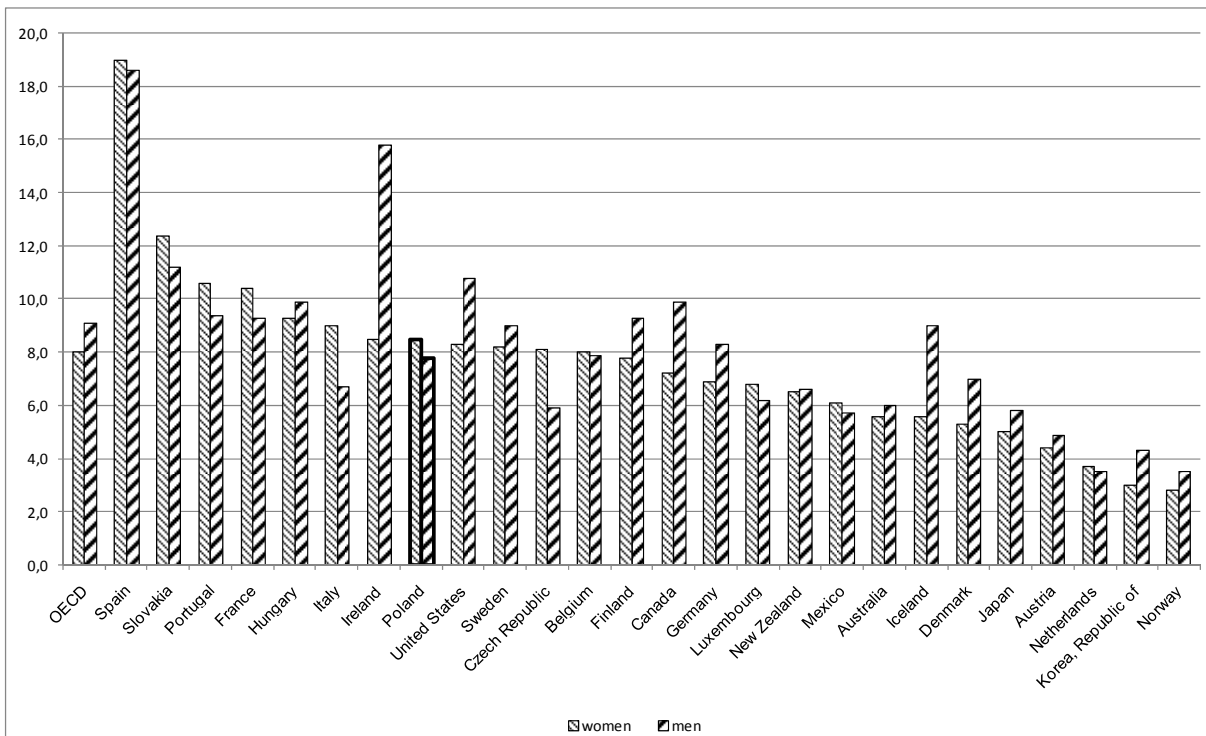
Chart 2. Harmonized unemployment rate in III Q. of 2009 (in %)**Chart 3. Harmonized unemployment by gender in III Q. of 2009 (in %)**

Table 6. Consumer price indices - CPI

Specification	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2009		
	previous year = 100						2005= =100	I Q.	II Q.	III Q.
								corresponding period of previous year=100		
OECD^a	102.4	102.4	102.6	102.6	102.5	103.7	109.1	101.2	100.2	99.6
Australia	102.8	102.3	102.7	103.5	102.3	104.4	110.6	102.5	101.5	101.3
Austria	101.4	102.1	102.3	101.4	102.2	103.2	107.0	101.1	100.3	100.0
Belgium	101.6	102.1	102.8	101.8	101.8	104.5	108.3	101.6	99.7	98.8
Canada.....	102.8	101.9	102.2	102.0	102.1	102.4	106.7	101.2	100.1	99.1
Czech Republic.....	100.1	102.8	101.9	102.6	103.0	106.3	112.3	102.1	101.4	100.1
Denmark.....	102.1	101.2	101.8	101.9	101.7	103.4	107.2	101.8	101.3	101.0
Finland	100.9	100.2	100.6	101.6	102.5	104.1	108.3	101.6	100.2	99.2
France.....	102.1	102.1	101.7	101.7	101.5	102.8	106.1	100.6	99.8	99.6
Germany	101.0	101.7	101.6	101.6	102.3	102.6	106.6	100.8	100.3	99.8
Greece	103.6	102.9	103.6	103.2	102.9	104.2	110.6	101.5	100.7	100.7
Hungary.....	104.7	106.7	103.6	103.9	108.0	106.0	119.0	103.0	103.6	105.0
Iceland.....	102.1	103.2	104.0	106.7	105.1	112.7	126.3	117.1	111.9	111.1
Ireland	103.5	102.2	102.4	103.9	104.9	104.1	113.5	98.5	95.5	93.9
Italy.....	102.7	102.2	102.0	102.1	101.8	103.3	107.4	101.5	100.9	100.1
Japan	99.8	100.0	99.7	100.2	100.1	101.4	101.7	99.9	99.0	97.8
Korea, Republic of...	103.6	103.6	102.8	102.2	102.5	104.7	109.7	103.9	102.8	102.0
Luxembourg	102.0	102.2	102.5	102.7	102.3	103.4	108.6	100.7	99.9	99.9
Mexico.....	104.5	104.7	104.0	103.6	104.0	105.1	113.3	106.2	106.0	105.1
Netherlands.....	102.1	101.2	101.7	101.2	101.6	102.5	105.4	101.9	101.6	100.3
New Zealand	101.8	102.3	103.0	103.4	102.4	104.0	110.0	103.0	101.9	101.7
Norway	102.5	100.5	101.5	102.3	100.7	103.8	107.0	102.4	103.1	101.8
P o l a n d	100.7	103.4	102.2	101.3	102.5	104.2	108.1	103.4	104.1	104.0
Portugal.....	103.3	102.4	102.3	103.1	102.5	102.6	108.3	100.0	98.9	98.5
Slovakia.....	108.6	107.5	102.7	104.5	102.8	104.6	112.3	102.9	101.9	101.2
Spain	103.0	103.0	103.4	103.5	102.8	104.1	110.7	100.5	99.3	98.9
Sweden	101.9	100.4	100.5	101.4	102.2	103.4	107.2	100.8	99.6	98.9
Switzerland.....	100.6	100.8	101.2	101.1	100.7	102.4	104.3	100.0	99.3	99.0
Turkey	121.6	108.6	108.2	109.6	108.8	110.4	131.6	108.4	105.7	105.3
United Kingdom.....	101.4	101.3	102.0	102.3	102.3	103.6	108.5	103.0	102.1	101.5
United States.....	102.3	102.7	103.4	103.2	102.9	103.8	110.2	100.0	98.8	98.4
Chile ^b	102.8	101.1	103.1	103.4	104.4	108.7	117.4	105.6	103.1	99.4

^a Data for 30 member countries. ^b The Member States of the OECD since 11/01/2010.

Table 7. Indices of industrial production (constan prices)

Specification	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2009 ^a		
	previous year = 100						2005= =100	I Q.	II Q.	III Q.
								corresponding period of previous year=100		
OECD^b	101.4	103.3	102.4	103.8	103.0	98.2	105.0	83.4	84.4	88.8
Australia	99.6	100.4	101.7	100.5	103.2	102.8	106.6	96.6	96.1	..
Austria	102.0	106.2	104.3	107.5	105.7	101.8	115.7	87.4	84.1	85.9
Belgium	100.7	103.2	99.7	105.2	102.6	99.5	107.3	84.3	83.6	86.4
Canada.....	100.1	101.6	102.0	99.2	99.7	94.7	93.7	88.6	85.6	85.7
Czech Republic	101.6	110.4	103.9	108.3	110.6	98.2	117.7	81.9	81.8	87.0
Denmark.....	98.7	99.2	103.4	103.2	99.1	99.5	101.7	87.3	82.9	85.1
Finland	100.7	105.7	100.1	109.6	104.6	100.8	113.7	79.2	77.3	76.7
France	98.8	102.0	100.1	100.8	101.2	97.9	99.9	84.4	85.3	89.0
Germany	100.3	103.1	103.8	106.2	106.9	100.2	113.8	78.2	78.7	82.5
Greece	100.3	100.9	99.2	100.6	102.0	98.3	100.9	93.9	89.0	90.4
Hungary.....	106.9	107.8	106.8	109.9	107.9	99.9	118.5	78.1	78.0	82.0
Iceland.....	96.7	109.0	112.4	116.8	100.6	135.6	159.3	112.0	100.2	..
Ireland	105.7	101.2	104.0	102.9	105.0	98.5	106.5	97.2	98.9	97.4
Italy.....	99.4	99.6	99.2	103.6	102.1	96.7	102.3	78.8	77.1	84.0
Japan	103.3	104.7	101.4	104.3	102.8	96.8	103.8	67.1	73.1	80.8
Korea. Republic of...	105.5	110.4	106.3	108.4	106.9	103.1	119.5	84.1	93.6	102.3
Luxembourg	105.2	106.4	101.4	102.1	99.7	94.5	96.3	76.0	78.3	82.2
Mexico.....	97.4	103.7	102.8	105.7	102.5	99.4	107.6	90.1	90.0	93.0
Netherlands.....	98.9	104.1	100.4	101.5	102.2	101.5	105.3	90.5	87.5	92.3
New Zealand	103.3	104.1	100.4	96.3	101.4	99.2	99.6	88.8	89.1	..
Norway	97.5	99.7	100.0	97.8	98.8	100.5	97.1	100.2	93.8	96.9
P o l a n d	108.8	112.7	103.7	112.0	109.3	102.7	125.8	88.4	93.6	96.8
Portugal.....	99.0	95.8	96.5	103.1	100.0	96.0	98.8	88.0	91.1	93.0
Slovakia.....	115.3	103.6	97.5	112.4	116.0	104.9	136.7	78.8	78.0	89.5
Spain	101.4	101.6	100.7	103.9	102.1	92.7	98.4	78.8	81.9	84.8
Sweden	101.6	104.4	102.3	103.6	104.0	97.0	104.5	83.6	80.5	..
Switzerland.....	100.3	104.1	102.7	107.7	109.7	101.3	119.6	92.2	86.0	..
Turkey	108.7	109.8	103.5	107.8	106.9	99.1	114.3	79.0	84.6	91.6
United Kingdom.....	99.4	101.3	98.3	100.1	100.4	97.0	97.5	87.4	88.1	89.2
United States.....	101.3	102.5	103.3	102.3	101.5	97.8	101.5	88.4	87.1	90.4

^a Seasonally adjusted data. ^b Data for 30 member countries.

Table 8. Imports in per cent of exports (in USD)

Specification	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	
					I Q.	II Q.
OECD^a	93.1	91.1	91.6	91.3	92.9	95.9
Australia	94.2	89.3	89.5	97.9	109.1	101.7
Austria	93.0	98.4	100.7	98.4	95.7	96.3
Belgium	106.4	105.4	104.7	101.4	101.7	106.5
Canada	115.8	114.7	110.6	111.8	101.3	97.4
Czech Republic	89.9	102.3	103.6	103.0	106.6	109.8
Denmark	112.7	112.6	103.7	106.0	104.5	114.6
Finland	134.2	112.0	110.3	105.1	98.2	110.5
France	96.1	90.6	87.5	85.3	84.1	86.8
Germany	111.1	125.8	125.4	121.7	115.4	119.1
Greece	38.6	31.5	31.5	31.9	31.0	34.2
Hungary	87.6	94.5	100.8	99.5	105.0	110.6
Iceland	73.6	60.9	71.6	86.7	115.5	110.2
Ireland	152.4	158.3	141.1	150.3	174.5	199.0
Italy	100.6	96.7	97.6	97.1	93.9	100.4
Japan	126.2	115.3	114.8	102.6	92.6	107.3
Korea, Republic of	107.3	108.9	103.1	97.0	104.2	123.3
Luxembourg	77.1	72.2	72.5	68.9	68.5	68.0
Mexico	95.4	96.0	95.5	93.7	96.2	101.3
Netherlands	107.5	112.9	113.1	110.3	111.6	112.2
New Zealand	95.4	83.0	87.5	89.0	108.1	108.6
Norway	171.7	188.1	169.9	193.2	187.6	162.8
P o l a n d	64.7	88.5	84.5	82.5	90.9	92.0
Portugal	61.4	62.3	65.8	62.2	61.8	63.1
Slovakia	93.1	93.2	98.4	98.5	97.6	105.0
Spain	74.1	66.4	64.7	66.6	72.7	79.8
Sweden	123.1	117.0	112.4	110.8	112.9	118.9
Switzerland	97.6	103.4	106.7	109.2	105.2	112.9
Turkey	51.0	63.0	63.1	65.4	84.8	69.5
United Kingdom	84.2	77.6	70.4	72.8	71.5	72.9
United States	64.3	54.2	59.4	62.0	70.1	69.4
Chile ^b	110,7	126,1	143,5	107,4	117,1	126,6

^a Data for 30 member countries. ^b The Member States of the OECD since 11/01/2010.

Table 9. Exports indices (in USD)

Specification	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2009	
	previous year = 100						2000=100	I Q.	II Q.
								corresponding period of previous year=100	
OECD ^a	114.7	118.8	109.3	113.2	114.2	111.7	215.7	69.8	67.5
Australia	108.1	123.1	122.6	116.3	114.5	132.6	293.7	95.9	72.9
Austria	121.4	125.9	104.6	115.4	117.3	109.6	270.3	66.8	64.3
Belgium	118.4	120.1	109.5	109.3	117.5	110.4	255.7	68.7	65.8
Canada.....	107.9	116.4	113.8	107.6	108.3	108.5	164.2	65.7	59.5
Czech Republic	126.9	135.8	118.1	121.9	128.3	119.7	505.2	64.9	65.5
Denmark.....	116.1	115.9	110.5	110.2	110.2	113.5	230.6	72.9	69.0
Finland	117.9	116.0	107.0	118.6	116.6	107.5	213.1	57.2	54.4
France	117.5	115.5	105.0	110.1	112.3	110.1	200.6	68.3	68.3
Germany	121.6	121.8	107.3	114.6	118.1	110.8	266.7	68.3	64.7
Greece	118.9	109.5	128.8	124.1	114.0	105.1	234.9	72.5	71.6
Hungary.....	123.7	129.0	112.9	119.7	129.4	113.0	385.3	64.3	65.1
Iceland.....	107.7	119.8	102.6	113.5	141.5	113.4	283.0	72.2	51.7
Ireland	105.5	112.9	104.8	102.6	109.2	103.7	164.6	88.4	89.5
Italy.....	116.5	117.7	106.7	112.1	119.8	109.6	228.8	66.8	64.7
Japan	113.2	119.9	105.2	108.7	110.4	109.5	163.2	59.4	66.1
Korea. Republic of...	119.3	131.0	112.0	115.5	113.4	113.3	245.0	74.8	79.3
Luxembourg	119.5	119.3	103.4	113.6	112.8	109.1	222.7	63.6	58.2
Mexico.....	102.1	113.8	113.9	117.2	108.6	107.7	174.9	71.8	68.9
Netherlands.....	120.4	120.2	109.8	114.4	119.4	114.4	258.8	70.8	67.9
New Zealand	114.8	123.2	106.9	103.2	120.2	113.3	230.5	70.2	75.2
Norway	114.9	120.5	125.4	118.3	111.7	126.5	297.8	65.8	54.3
P o l a n d	130.6	137.7	121.1	122.4	126.9	122.0	534.8	75.2	64.5
Portugal.....	122.2	114.0	109.9	113.5	118.8	108.9	243.4	64.1	65.9
Slovakia.....	151.9	126.5	115.6	129.9	139.2	121.0	590.9	67.2	66.1
Spain	126.5	116.7	104.9	111.7	119.1	109.3	245.1	68.1	69.6
Sweden	125.2	120.6	106.3	110.7	114.3	109.3	212.0	60.5	60.0
Switzerland.....	114.6	117.9	110.3	112.9	116.3	116.3	248.7	80.6	74.6
Turkey	131.0	133.6	116.5	116.3	125.4	123.0	475.1	73.9	65.3
United Kingdom.....	110.0	113.7	109.4	115.6	97.0	108.6	163.0	66.2	65.3
United States.....	104.4	112.8	110.7	114.7	112.1	111.8	166.3	77.7	73.2
Chile ^b	119,2	150,1	126,9	142,2	115,3	98,2	.	58,5	65,3

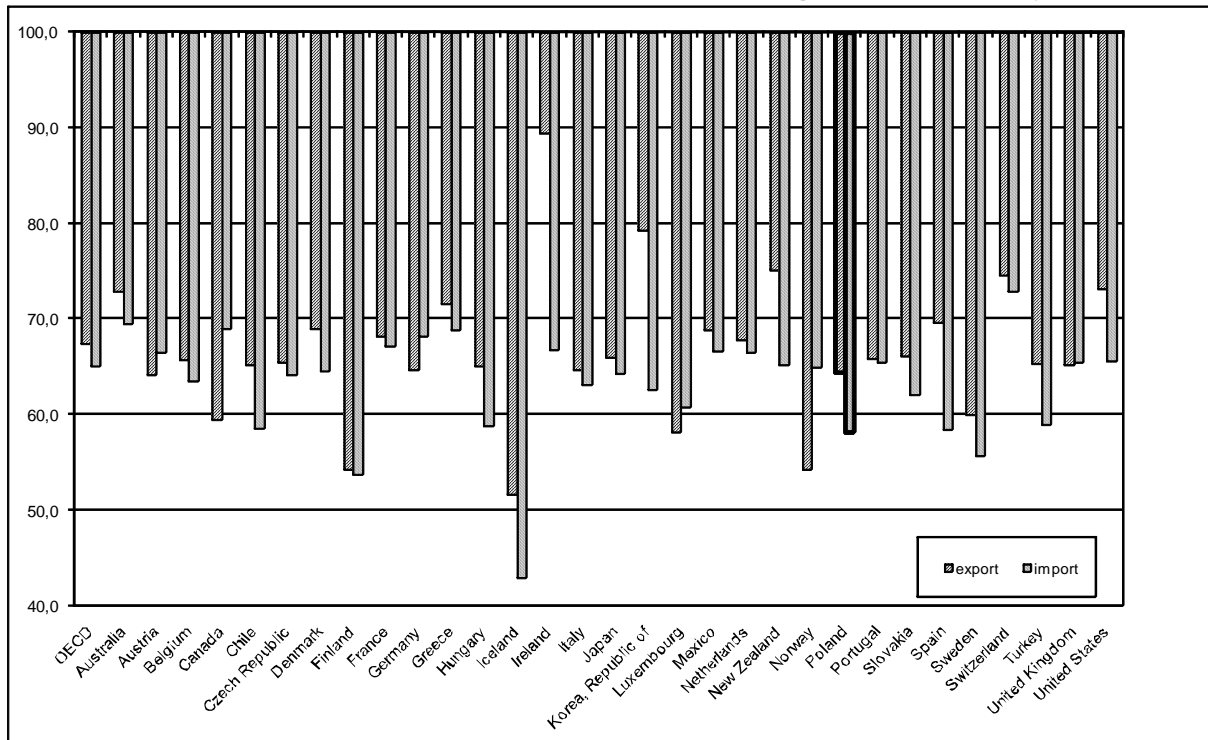
^a Data for 30 member countries. ^b The Member States of the OECD since 11/01/2010.

Table 10. Imports indices (in USD)

Specification	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2009	
							I Q.	II Q.	
	previous year = 100						2000=100	corresponding period of previous year=100	
OECD ^a	115.6	119.5	111.8	114.0	112.8	112.1	219.9	69.5	65.1
Australia	121.9	122.5	114.4	111.7	119.0	121.3	282.6	74.4	69.5
Austria	124.4	125.6	104.8	113.3	116.8	112.2	255.4	70.3	66.6
Belgium	118.6	121.3	111.8	110.4	117.1	114.0	268.4	69.8	63.5
Canada.....	108.1	113.9	114.9	111.2	108.7	107.3	170.0	73.4	69.0
Czech Republic	125.9	130.5	114.0	121.9	126.9	120.4	441.0	64.2	62.6
Denmark.....	114.1	119.0	111.0	114.9	114.7	111.0	245.1	73.4	64.6
Finland	124.4	121.8	114.8	119.4	117.7	112.7	271.9	60.9	53.8
France	118.7	119.5	109.6	111.1	115.4	113.0	226.1	70.7	67.2
Germany	122.8	119.3	108.3	118.5	114.6	114.2	243.4	74.0	68.3
Greece	127.0	114.3	119.1	118.2	119.8	103.7	284.8	67.0	68.9
Hungary.....	126.4	125.1	110.0	117.6	123.5	114.5	339.2	62.2	58.9
Iceland.....	124.6	130.8	130.8	121.2	112.8	93.6	240.2	43.2	43.0
Ireland	104.0	115.2	111.9	110.2	114.1	97.4	166.9	69.6	66.8
Italy.....	119.9	118.7	110.1	115.3	115.4	110.2	236.9	67.4	63.2
Japan	113.5	118.8	113.3	112.3	107.4	122.6	200.8	70.7	64.4
Korea. Republic of...	117.6	125.5	116.4	126.3	109.5	120.5	271.2	67.3	64.2
Luxembourg	117.8	123.3	104.1	112.5	113.6	114.7	249.0	69.1	60.8
Mexico.....	101.1	115.4	112.5	115.7	110.6	109.7	178.1	70.5	66.7
Netherlands.....	120.6	121.3	108.9	115.7	117.8	117.4	252.2	70.8	66.6
New Zealand	123.3	125.0	113.0	101.0	116.6	111.5	247.2	64.3	65.3
Norway	114.5	121.3	113.3	117.1	124.9	111.2	264.7	69.7	65.0
P o l a n d	123.4	129.6	114.5	123.6	131.6	124.9	419.1	70.5	58.2
Portugal.....	118.4	122.1	114.8	108.8	117.4	115.2	240.3	67.2	65.5
Slovakia.....	136.0	129.4	117.7	129.3	132.5	120.8	558.3	68.8	62.1
Spain	127.7	123.5	111.6	113.4	120.5	106.1	272.7	59.8	58.5
Sweden	126.2	119.1	112.0	110.7	119.0	110.9	235.5	60.7	55.8
Switzerland.....	115.2	115.9	113.2	111.8	114.0	113.6	222.1	82.5	72.9
Turkey	134.5	140.7	119.7	119.5	121.8	118.7	370.5	58.7	59.0
United Kingdom.....	113.8	119.6	106.8	112.7	109.6	105.1	188.5	66.1	65.5
United States.....	108.2	116.6	113.6	111.0	105.6	107.2	172.4	70.1	65.7
Chile ^b	113,1	128,3	132,0	117,3	122,8	131,3	.	68,8	58,6

^a Data for 30 member countries. ^b The Member States of the OECD since 11/01/2010.

Chart 4. Indices of exports and imports in II Q. of 2009 (corresponding period of previous year = 100)



Source: OLIS – database OECD.