CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Poland

Quarterly Statistics

No. 4/2013

Warsaw · April 2014

Compilation of the publication: Analyses and Comprehensive Studies Departament CSO

The publication available on: www.stat.gov.pl

Contents **Page**

I. Socio-economic Situation of Poland in 2013 4
Introduction 4
Demographic Situation in Poland 6
Labour Market 11
Wages and Salaries and Social Benefits 14
Prices 16
Agriculture 19
Industry 24
Construction and Dwelling Construction 26
Domestic Market 29
Transport and Communications 31
Financial Results of Non-financial Enterprises 33
Investment Outlays 37
Foreign Trade 39
Money Supply 42
State Budget 44
Gross Domestic Product 46
II. Selected Socio-economic Indicators for Poland (*Excel tables*) 47
Tabl. 1. Basic annual data 47
Tabl. 2. Basic annual indicators 47
Tabl. 3. Selected quarterly indicators 47
General Notes 48
Methodological Notes 51

I. Socio-economic Situation of Poland in 2013

Introduction

In the subsequent quarters of 2013, with the continually unfavourable conditions in the European economy, the economic growth rate in Poland was gradually improving. The economic slowdown recorded in the 2nd half of 2012 continued in the 1st half of 2013. In the 4th quarter, the strengthening of the positive tendencies which began in the previous months was observed in many areas. However, the GDP growth in the entire 2013 was slightly slower than in 2012.

According to the preliminary estimate, in 2013 gross domestic product increased, in real terms, by 1.6% in annual terms (against a growth of 1.9% in 2012). Final consumption expenditure was higher than a year before by 1.1% (of which individual consumption expenditure – by 0.8%). The drop in gross capital formation observed in 2012 continued (of 4.9% in 2013), of which gross fixed capital formation of 0.4%. The domestic demand was slightly lower than a year before (by 0.1%). According to preliminary estimates, net exports, similarly to the previous two years, had a positive impact on the economic growth rate. The gross value added in the national economy increased, in annual terms, by 1.5%. The highest growth in the gross value added occurred in transportation and storage (by 4.5%). A growth faster than a year before was recorded in industry and trade; repair of motor vehicles (2.9% and 1.7%, respectively). However, the gross value added in construction was considerably lower (by 9.0%).

In the period of four quarters of 2013, the following tendencies were observed:

- The average paid employment in the enterprise sector was lower by 1.0% in comparison with the previous year.
- The unemployment rate remained high. In 2013, the unemployment inflow was slightly higher than in 2012, but at the same time more persons were removed from unemployment rolls, mainly due to taking up a job. At the end of December, with a slight growth in the number of registered unemployed persons, the unemployment rate was at a level recorded a year before, and amounted to 13.4%.
- Average monthly nominal gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector grew slower than in 2012 (2.9% against 3.4%), but their dynamics improved in the 2nd half of the year. With a slight increase in consumer prices, the purchasing power of wages and salaries in 2013 grew by 2.0%, while a year before its slight drop was observed.
- The growth rate of average nominal retirement pays and pensions in both systems was similar to the one recorded in 2012, and faster than that of wages and salaries. The purchasing power of these benefits increased significantly – in the non-agricultural social security system it grew by 4.4%, and that of farmers – by 5.1%.
- The growth in the prices of consumer goods and services performed much weaker than in 2012 (0.9% against 3.7%), and lower than the one assumed in the budget act.
- Producer prices in industry and in construction were lower than in 2012 (respectively by 0.8% and 1.8%).
- According to preliminary estimates, total sold production of industry increased by 2.1% (against a growth of 0.5% in 2012). In enterprises employing more than 9 persons production rose by 2.2%, though the dynamics in the 2nd half of the year were higher than in the 1st one.

- Total construction and assembly production was by approx. 11% lower than a year before (against a drop of 6.3% in 2012). In entities employing more than 9 persons sales decreased, in comparison with the previous year, by 12.0%, but in the 2nd half the drop rate slowed down.

- According to preliminary estimates, retail sales were higher than a year before by 1.6% (against a growth of 0.5% in 2012). In enterprises employing more than 9 persons the growth amounted to 2.5%, and the dynamics of sales in the subsequent quarters were improving.

- Global agricultural output, according to preliminary estimates, grew by 1.5% in comparison with 2012. This was caused by an increase in both crop and animal output (of 1.0% and 2.2%, respectively). In 2013, on the agricultural market the prices of most crop products were lower than a year before, except for the prices of potatoes and wheat in marketplace turnover. However, the prices of basic animal products were higher than in 2012, except for the procurement prices of cattle for slaughter and piglets for further breeding. As a result of a drop in the prices of agricultural products sold by farmers, and an increase in the prices of goods and services purchased by producers, the “price gap’’ indicator constituted at an unfavourable level in the second year in a row, and amounted to 97.6.

- Foreign trade turnover (calculated in PLN) increased in exports, in comparison with the previous year, and did not change in imports. As a result of a higher dynamics of exports than of imports, the negative balance of turnover improved considerably. At constant prices, in 2013 a growth, in annual terms, was recorded in exports and in imports (of 5.4% and 1.7%, respectively). The terms of trade index, in the period of January–December 2013, amounted to favourable level 102.0 (against 98.9 a year before).

- The financial results of non-financial enterprises improved in comparison with the previous year. Following a deep decrease in 2012, the financial result on economic activity, and the gross and net financial results grew considerably. The higher dynamics of revenues from total activity, in comparison with the costs of obtaining revenues, triggered a slight improvement of the cost level indicator (from 95.8% to 95.5%). Gross and net turnover profitability rates were slightly higher than in 2012. The share of enterprises reporting net profit in the total number of enterprises increased.

- The investment outlays of the surveyed enterprises (at constant prices) increased in 2013, in comparison with the previous year, by 6.1% (following a slight drop in 2012). Outlays on buildings and structures rose to a larger extent than those on purchases. The number of newly started investments in total, and their estimated value grew considerably, following a drop observed in 2012.

Back to contents

Demographic Situation in Poland

According to the estimates, at the end of 2013 the population of Poland amounted to 38 496 thous., i.e. by approx. 37 thous. less than at the end of 2012. 2013 was the second year in a row when the population decreased (after a growth recorded in the years 2008–2011).

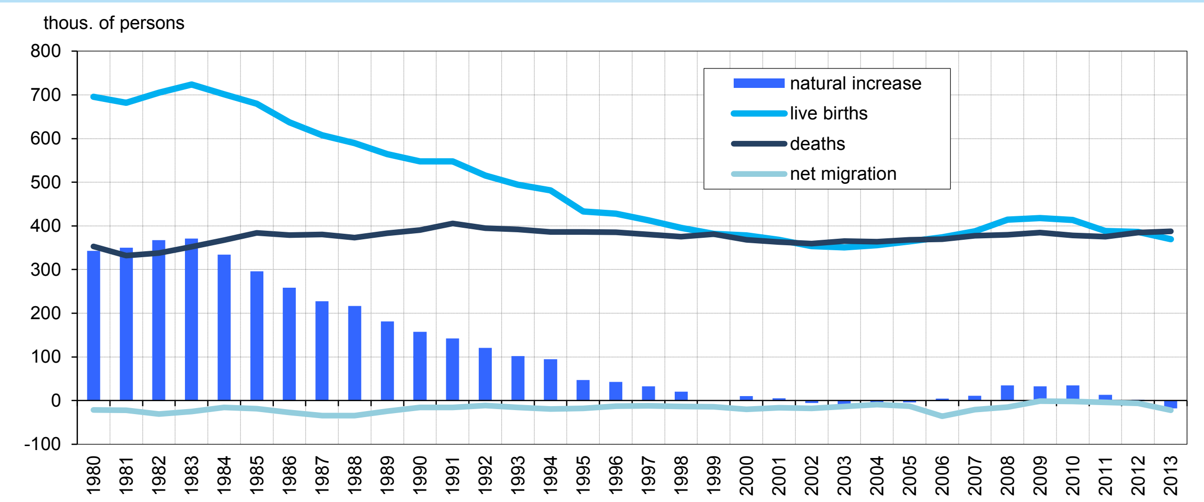
In 2013, a natural decrease of population was recorded. The number of births was lower than that of deaths by approx. 15 thous. persons. The negative natural increase rate (calculated per 1000 population) amounted to 0.4‰ (a year before it was positive, but close on 0‰, i.e. like at the end of 2000, however, at the beginning of the 1990s, it amounted to 4‰). The natural increase rate in rural areas is higher than in urban areas. In 2012[1] it was at the positive level of 0.7‰, while in urban areas it was negative and amounted to minus 0.4‰.

In 2013, 372 thous. live births were recorded. In the fourth year in a row the number of births dropped (in 2013 by over 14 thous.). The birth rate in 2013 decreased by 0.3 points to 9.7‰. In 2012 birth rate in rural areas amounted to 10.7‰, and in urban areas – 9.6‰.

For over 20 years the period of birth depression has continued – the low number of births does not guarantee simple replacement of generations. In 2012, the fertility rate amounted to 1.3, which corresponds to approx. 130 children being born per 100 women at reproductive age, i.e. 15–49 years (in urban areas – 121, in rural areas – 143). Since the 1990s its value comes to below 2, while the optimum value considered favourable for stable demographic development is 2.1–2.15 (i.e. when in a given year, on average of 210–215 children are born per 100 women of reproductive age – of 15–49).

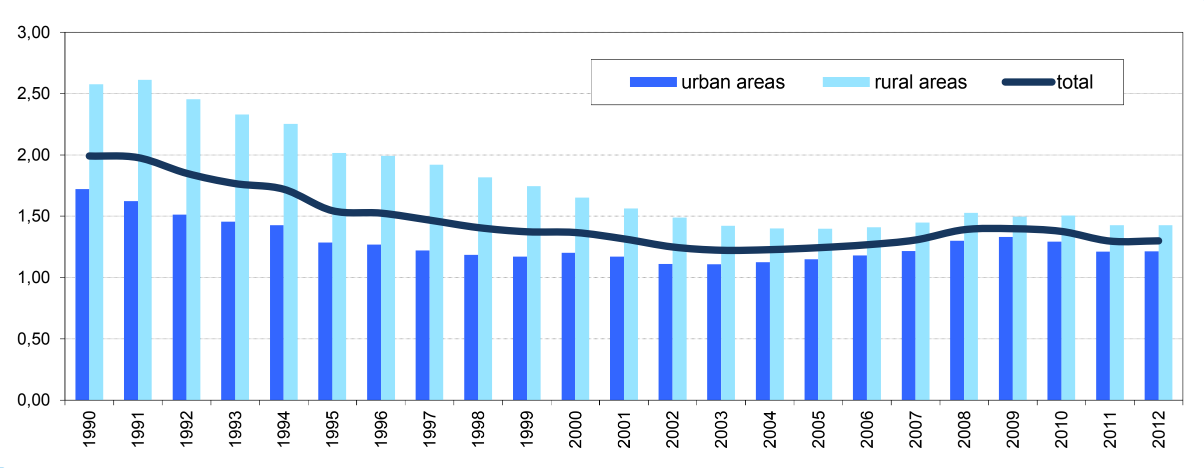
Changes observed since the beginning of the 1990s in terms of births are a result of choices made by young people who decide to achieve a specific level of education and economic stability and next to start a family and have children. As a result, the highest female fertility has shifted from the 20–24 age group to the 25–29 group, as well as a considerable growth has been observed in fertility in the 30–34 age group, mainly connected with the previously "postponed" births. In consequence, the median age of women giving birth to a child has increased (especially for the last 10 years), in 2012 amounting to 29.0 years, against 26.1 in 2000. The average age of women giving birth to their first child has also increased (by over 3 years to 27.0).

Factors determinating changes in the population size



1 Detailed data quoted in the text (e.g. the breakdown by urban and rural areas) refer to the year 2012.

Fertility rates



Female fertility in Poland is strongly determined by the number of contracted marriages. In recent years, approx. 80% of children have been born in families formed by legally contracted marriages, and nearly half of them were born within the first three years after their parents had entered into marriage. However, the percentage of illegitimate births has been growing systematically. At the beginning of the 1990s, approx. 6-7% of children were born from illegitimate relationships, and in recent years this figure has risen to 20–22%. This percentage is higher in urban areas – in 2012 it amounted to almost 25%, whereas in rural areas it was approx. 19%.

In 2013, approx. 181 thous. new marriages were contracted, i.e. by over 22 thous. less than a year before. The number of newly-contracted marriages decreased in the fifth year in a row, following a growth in 2005–2008. The drop in the number of newly-contracted marriages in the coming 2–3 years may have an impact on the further reduction in the number of births. In 2013 the marriage rate amounted to approx. 4.7‰ (against 5.3‰ a year before). The frequency of marriage contraction in urban and rural areas is comparable. In 2012, religious marriages (i.e. contracted in churches and at the same time registered at the civil status offices) accounted for approx. 64% of all marriages legally contracted (in rural areas – nearly 75% of all marriages). Approx. 83% of newly-contracted marriages are first marriages, i.e. contracted between single males and single females (in rural areas – approx. 89%). In the last several years, the age of bridegrooms and brides has increased considerably. In 2012, the median age of men contracting marriages was 28, i.e. by over 2 years higher than in 2000, and the median age of women – 26, i.e. also by over 2 years higher. At the end of 2012, there were 9 087 thous. marriages in Poland.

Approximately 66 thous. marriages ended in a divorce in 2013, i.e. by over 2 thous. more than a year before. In 1995–2002, approx. 40–45 thous. divorces were pronounced yearly and their number was growing in subsequent years, up to 72 thous. in 2006. In 2013, the divorce rate amounted to 1.7‰, i.e. it was similar to the one recorded in the previous years. In 2012, 71 per each 10 thous. marriages were dissolved by court, while in 1990 – 46. The frequency of divorces in urban areas is more than two times higher than in rural areas (respectively, 89 against 42 divorces per 10 thous. of existing marriages). Among the marriages divorced in 2012, approx. 58% raised over 54 thous. minor children (aged up to 18). Usually (in 2012 in approx. 60% of cases), the court awarded exclusive custody over children to mothers, whereas to fathers – only in approx. 4% of cases, and approx. 33% of divorced couples raise their children together.

Following a systematic growth (to 11.6 thous.) in the number of legal separations observed in 2001–2005, in recent years this figure has stabilised at the level of approx. 2–3 thous. yearly. Infrequent cases of rescinding the decree of judicial separations, i.e. returning to marriage, are recorded each year. However, the majority of separated couples eventually file for divorce.

According to preliminary data, in 2013 approx. 387 thous. persons died, i.e. by over 2 thous. more than a year before. The death rate amounted to 10.1‰ (against 10.0‰ in 2012). Of the total number of dead persons, men accounted for nearly 53%. The death intensity in Poland has not changed considerably for over a dozen years.

The major causes of death include circulatory system diseases and neoplasms. These account for over 70% of all deaths. Injuries and poisonings constitute the third group (accounting for over 6% of all deaths).

As regards deaths due to circulatory system diseases, a considerable improvement has been observed for a few years. In 2012, these diseases caused approx. 46% of all deaths, while at the beginning of this century they constituted causes of almost 48% of deaths (at the beginning of the 1990s over 52%). The number of female deaths due to circulatory system diseases is higher – in 2012 their share in the total number of female deaths exceeded 51% (against approx. 53% in 2000). Among men, this share in 2012 amounted to approx. 41% (in 2000 approx. 43%).

A growing number of deaths caused by neoplasms is a negative phenomenon. At the beginning of the 1990s, malignant neoplasms caused less than 20% of all deaths, at the beginning of this century accounted for 23.0%, and in 2012 – nearly 25%. Neoplasms more frequently cause death among men (accounting for approx. 27% of deaths) than among women (approx. 24% of deaths).

The continuing downward trend in infant mortality is a positive phenomenon. In 2013, 1.7 thous. deaths of children aged below 1 were recorded, i.e. slightly less than in the previous year. The rate expressing the number of infant deaths per 1000 live births amounted to 4.5‰ (against 4.6‰ in 2012, 8.1‰ – in 2000 and 19.3‰ – in 1990).

An improvement in the situation regarding mortality, observed since the beginning of the 1990s, has exerted a positive impact on life expectancy, though there is still a considerable difference between men and women. In 2012, an average life expectancy amounted to 72.7 for men, and for women it was by 8.3 years longer, amounting to 81.0. In comparison with the beginning of the 1990s, life expectancy has lengthened by approx. 6.5 years for men, and by nearly 6 years – for women. In Poland, a high excess of mortality of men is observed in all age groups, and this difference becomes more pronounced with age.

In the total size of population of Poland, amounting to approx. 38 496 thous., women account for almost 52%, i.e. there are 107 women per 100 men (111 in urban areas and 101 in rural areas). This rate differs for various age groups. A preponderance of men is found among people aged up to 48 (there are 99 women per 100 men). Among people aged 49 or more, the feminisation rate amounts to 126, and in the oldest age group (70 or more) there are on average 180 women per 100 men. Among rural areas inhabitants, the preponderance of women begins only with the age of 61, however in urban areas – with the age of 40.

In 2012, the median age of inhabitants of Poland amounted to 38.7 years, against 35.4 years in 2000 (the median specifies the age threshold which half the inhabitants have reached whereas the other half have not). The median age for men amounts to 37.0 years, and for women – 40.5 years (in 2000 respectively 33.4 and 37.4). Inhabitants of rural areas are younger than those of urban areas; their median age amounts to 36.9 years, whereas of inhabitants of urban areas – 39.9 years.

The transitions in demographic processes, in particular the birth depression which began in the 1990s, have brought changes to the population structure by economic age groups. First of all, the number of children and youth (0–17 years of age) has been gradually decreasing. It is estimated that at the end of 2013 there were approx. 7 mln children and youth, i.e. by approx. 65 thous. less than a year before, and their share in the total population number amounted to 18.2% (against 24.4% in 2000 and 29.0% in 1990). Children aged below 15 at the end of 2013 accounted for 15.0% of total population (against over 19% in 2000 and nearly 25% at the beginning of the 1990s).

Population by economic age groups in selected years
at 31 December[a]

Age groups	1990	2000	2012	2013[b]	1990	2000	2012	2013[b]
	in thous.				in %			
Total population	38 073	38 254	38 533	38 496	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
at age:								
pre-working (0–17 years)	11 043	9 333	7 067	7 002	29.0	24.4	18.3	18.2
working (18–59/64)	22 146	23 261	24 606	24 480	58.2	60.8	63.9	63.6
mobility (18–44)	15 255	15 218	15 397	15 351	40.1	39.8	40.0	39.9
non-mobility (45–59/64)	6 890	8 043	9 209	9 129	18.1	21.0	23.9	23.7
post-working (60/65 years or more)	4 884	5 660	6 861	7 014	12.8	14.8	17.8	18.2

a Data were prepared taking into account the results of national censuses: for 1990 – NSP 1988, for 2000 – NSP 2002, for the years 2012–2013 – NSP 2011. *b* Preliminary data.

As a result of attaining the working age by persons born in the recent demographic boom, in 2000–2009 considerable population changes were observed in this age group. Both their number and share in total population were growing. Since 2010, the share of this group in the total population number has been dropping. In 2013 it amounted to 63.6%. This also results from the process of numerous generations of persons born in the 1st half of the 1950s reaching the post-working age. At the same time, the ageing process of labour resources has stopped, i.e. the growth rate in the number of persons of non-mobility working age has decreased, in 2013 amounting to 23.7%. The share of population at the mobility working age has remained at the same level for over 20 years and amounts to approx. 40%. It is estimated that since 2000 the number of working age population has grown by nearly 1.2 mln, though this growth concerns mainly persons of non-mobility working age (a growth of over 1.0 mln). It is estimated, that in 2013 the number of persons at the working age decreased in relation to 2012 by approx. 126 thous., of which 80 thous. of non-mobility age.

In recent years, a further growth in the number and percentage of persons of post-working age has also been observed. According to preliminary data, at the end of 2013 the number of post-working age population amounted to over 7 mln, accounting for 18.2% of total population (against 5.7 mln, i.e. almost 15%, in 2000). In relation to 2012, the number of this group grew by approx. 153 thous. (by 0.4 percentage point).

The relations between different economic population age groups are becoming more significant, which is reflected in the dependency ratio. Currently, there are 57 persons of non-working age per 100 persons of working age (against 64 in 2000, and 72 in 1990). Considerably unfavourable changes can be observed by analysing subindices, i.e. the relations of the number of persons of pre-working age, and separately – of post-working age to the number of persons of working age. Unfavourable changes concern the relation of persons at the pre-working age, which dropped considerably. In 2013, the subindices were similar – there were 29 persons of pre-working age and of post-working age per 100 persons of working age (against, respectively, 40 and 24 in 2000, and 50 and 22 at the beginning of the 1990s).

The percentage of elderly persons (aged 65 or more) is increasing. In 2013, they accounted for 14.3% of total population (against 12.4% in 2000 and 10.2% in 1990).

The demographic changes observed in the recent years show that Poland's population situation is difficult. In the immediate perspective, no considerable changes can be expected guaranteeing a stable demographic development. Changes in the trend of the number of births will have a negative impact on the future fertility, which is reinforced by the continuing high scale of international emigration of Poles (especially temporary emigration of young people). The low fertility level with a simultaneous extended life expectancy, which is a positive phenomenon, will contribute to the decreasing supply of manpower on the labour market and the increasingly faster ageing of society.

Basic demographic data[a]

Specification	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012[b]	2013[b]
Total population (in thous., as of 31 December)	38073	38284	38254	38157	38125	38116	38136	38167	38530	38538	*38533*	*38496*
Actual increase:												
in thous.	85	19	-9	-17	-32	-10	20	31	33	9	*-5*	*-37*
in %	0.22	0.05	-0.02	-0.04	-0.08	-0.03	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.02	*-0.01*	*-0.10*
Men (in thous.)	18552	18628	18537	18454	18427	18412	18415	18429	18653	18655	*18649*	*18631*
Urban population:												
in thous.	23546	23675	23670	23424	23369	23317	23288	23278	23429	23386	*23336*	*23274*
in %	61.8	61.8	61.9	61.4	61.3	61.2	61.1	61.0	60.8	60.7	*60.6*	*60.5*
Population of age (in %):												
pre-working (0–17)	29.0	26.6	24.4	20.6	20.1	19.6	19.3	19.0	18.8	18.5	*18.3*	*18.2*
working (18–59/64)	58.2	59.6	60.8	64.0	64.2	64.4	64.5	64.5	64.4	64.2	*63.9*	*63.6*
mobility (18–44)	40.1	40.0	39.8	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.0	40.0	*40.0*	*39.9*
non-mobility (45–59/64)	18.1	19.6	21.0	24.0	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.2	*23.9*	*23.7*
post-working (60/65 or more)	12.8	13.8	14.8	15.4	15.7	16.0	16.2	16.5	16.8	17.3	*17.8*	*18.2*
0–14 (children)	24.4	21.6	19.1	16.2	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.1	*15.0*	*15.0*
65 or more	10.2	11.3	12.4	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.8	*14.2*	*14.3*
Average life expectancy:												
men	66.2	67.6	69.7	70.8	70.9	71.0	71.3	71.5	72.1	72.4	*72.7*	.
women	75.2	76.4	78.0	79.4	79.6	79.7	80.0	80.1	80.6	80.9	*81.0*	.
Newly-contracted marriages:												
in thous.	255.4	207.1	211.2	206.9	226.2	248.7	257.7	250.8	228.3	206.5	*203.9*	*181.0*
per 1000 population	6.7	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.9	6.5	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.4	*5.3*	*4.7*
Divorces:												
in thous.	42.4	38.1	42.8	67.6	71.9	66.6	65.5	65.3	61.3	64.6	*64.4*	*66.0*
per 1000 population	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	*1.7*	*1.7*
Separations (in thous.)	-	-	1.3	11.6	8.0	4.9	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.8	*2.5*	*2.0*
Live births:												
in thous.	547.7	433.1	378.3	364.4	374.2	387.9	414.5	417.6	413.3	388.4	*386.3*	*372.0*
per 1000 population	14.3	11.3	9.9	9.6	9.8	10.2	10.9	11.0	10.7	10.1	*10.0*	*9.7*
Fertility rate	1.99	1.55	1.37	1.24	1.27	1.31	1.39	1.40	1.38	1.30	*1.30*	.
Total deaths:												
in thous.	390.3	386.1	368.0	368.3	369.7	377.2	379.4	384.9	378.5	375.5	*384.8*	*387.0*
per 1000 population	10.2	10.1	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.7	*10.0*	*10.1*
by cause (in %):												
circulatory system diseases	52.2	50.4	47.7	45.7	45.6	45.4	45.6	46.2	46.0	45.2	*46.1*	.
malignant neoplasms	18.7	20.2	23.0	24.5	24.8	24.6	24.5	24.2	24.5	24.6	*24.6*	.
injuries and poisonings	7.6	7.5	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.3	*6.1*	.
of which:												
road accidents	2.12	1.83	1.58	1.37	1.29	1.39	1.38	1.08	1.10	1.09	*1.07*	.
suicides	1.27	1.42	1.59	1.64	1.57	1.40	1.50	1.68	1.68	1.63	*1.69*	.
without precisely stated cause	6.5	8.5	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.4	*6.0*	.
Infant deaths:												
in thous.	10.6	5.9	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.8	*1.8*	*1.7*
per 1000 live births	19.3	13.6	8.1	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.0	4.7	*4.6*	*4.5*
Natural increase												
in thous.	157.4	47.0	10.3	-3.9	4.5	10.7	35.1	32.7	34.8	12.9	*1.5*	*-15*
per 1000 population	4.1	1.2	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	*0.0*	*-0.4*
International migrations for permanent residence (in thous.):												
immigrations	2.6	8.1	7.3	9.3	10.8	15.0	15.3	17.4	15.2	15.5	*14.6*	.
emigrations	18.4	26.3	27.0	22.2	46.9	35.5	30.1	18.6	17.4	19.9	*21.2*	.
net migrations	-15.8	-18.2	-19.7	-12.9	-36.1	-20.5	-14.9	-1.2	-2.1	-4.3	*-6.6*	*-22.0*

a Data on the population size and demographic indices per 1000 persons compiled taking into account national censuses for 1990 and 1995 – NSP 1988, for the years 2000–2009 – NSP 2002, from 2010 – NSP 2011. *b* Data in italics are preliminary estimates.

Back to contents

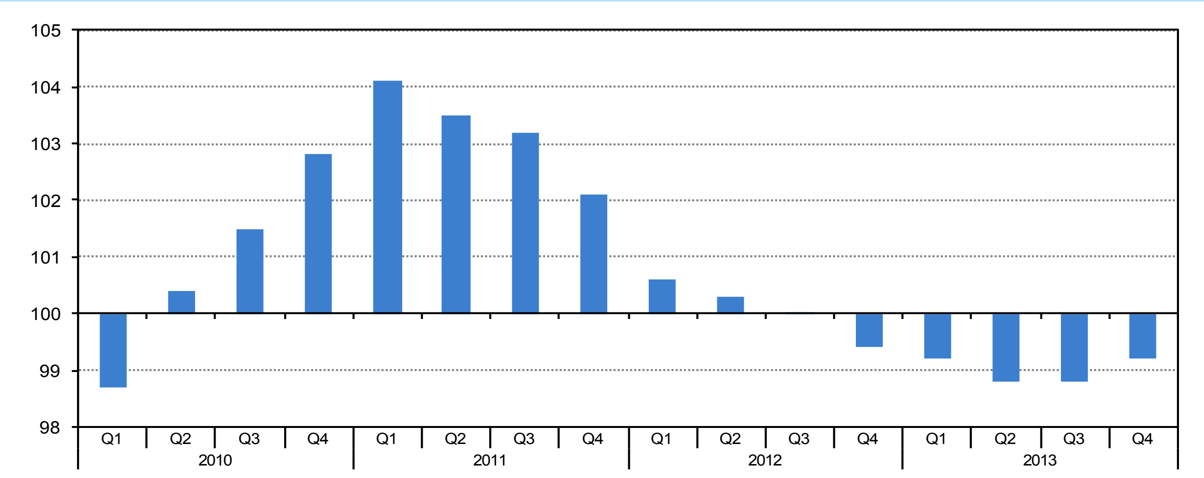
Labour Market

According to estimated data, at the end of 2013 the number of employed persons in the national economy[2] amounted to at a slightly higher level than a year before (a growth of 0.6%). The average paid employment in the enterprise sector[3] in 2013 slightly dropped. Since May 2013 the dynamics of employment was gradually improving and in the last two months of the year a slight increase was recorded. In December 2013, the growth of the registered unemployment rate was decelerated. The unemployment inflow was slightly higher than in the previous year, and simultaneously more persons were removed from unemployment rolls, particularly due to taking up a job.

The average paid employment in the enterprise sector in 2013 reached the level of 5 494.5 thous. persons and was by 1.0% lower than a year before (against a growth of 0.1% in 2012). The most considerable decrease was recorded in construction (of 8.7%). The employment was also lower than a year before, among others, in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of 5.9%), real estate activities (of 3.1%), accommodation and catering (of 1.8%) and mining and quarrying (of 1.5%). A slight drop also occurred in manufacturing (of 0.8%) and trade; repair of motor vehicles (of 0.6%). In turn, average paid employment increased, among others, in administrative and support service activities (of 4.4%), water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (of 2.7%), information and communication (of 2.2%), professional, scientific and technical activities (of 1.6%) and slightly – in transportation and storage (of 0.3%).

Among the divisions with the highest share in employment, the most considerable drop in average employment was recorded, in comparison to 2012, in enterprises dealing with the construction of buildings (of 13.0%). The average paid employment also decreased, among others, in civil engineering (by 8.9%), wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (by 4.4%), mining of coal and lignite and manufacture of machinery and equipment (by 3.7% each), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (by 3.3%) and specialised construction activities (by 2.7%). In manufacture of wearing apparel, where for a few years a decrease has been observed, in 2013 the average paid employment was lower by 5.4% then the year before. An increase in average paid employment was recorded, among others, in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (of 3.2%) and in warehousing and support activities for transportation (of 2.7%).

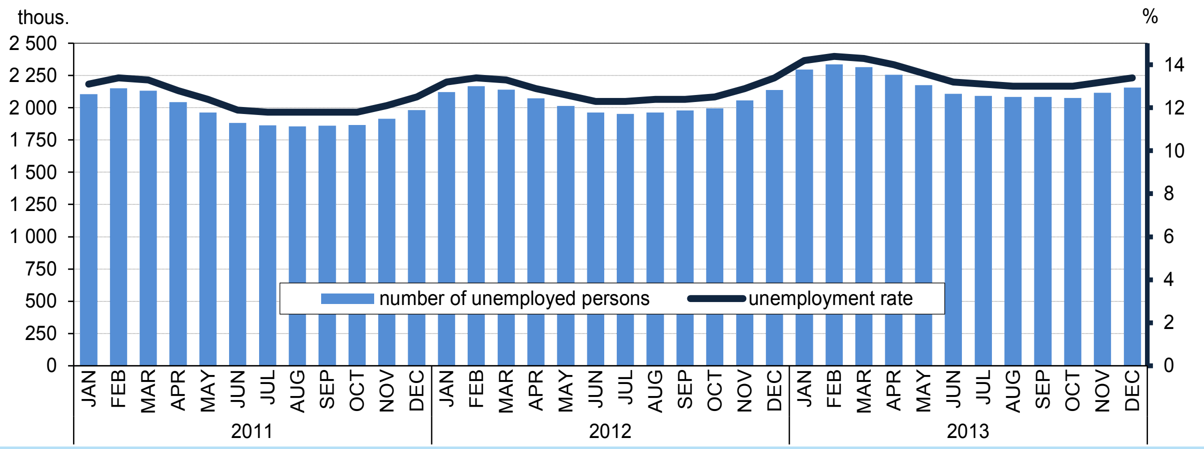
Average paid employment in the enterprise sector
corresponding period of previous year=100



2 Excluding economic entities employing up to 9 persons, and private farms in agriculture as well as budget entities, conducting activity in the scope of national defence and public safety

3 In economic entities employing more than 9 persons.

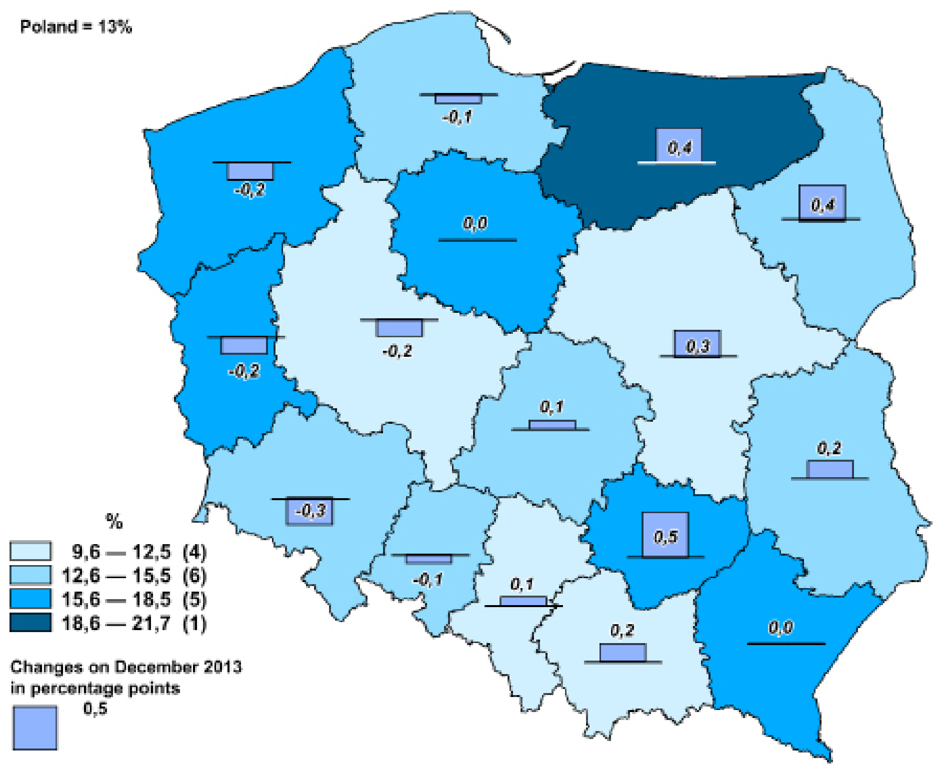
Registered unemployment



At the end of December 2013, the number of unemployed persons registered in labour offices amounted to 2 157.9 thous. and was higher by 1.0% (21.1 thous.) than a year before. Registered unemployment rate amounted to 13.4% and achieved a previous year level.

The unemployment rate in voivodships, at the end of December 2013, ranged from 9.6% in Wielkopolskie to 21.7% in Warmińsko-Mazurskie. In comparison with December 2012, the unemployment rate decreased, among others, in Dolnośląskie voivodship (by 0.3 percentage point) and Wielkopolskie, Lubuskie and Zachodniopomorskie voivodships (by 0.2 percentage point each). However, the most considerable increase was recorded in Świętokrzyskie (of 0.5 percentage point), as well as in Warmińsko-Mazurskie and Podlaskie voivodships (of 0.4 percentage point each).

Registered unemployment rate
end of December 2013



Registered unemployment

Specification a – corresponding period of the previous year=100	2012				2013			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Registered unemployed persons in total (end of period) in thous.	2 141.9	1 964.4	1 979.0	2 136.8	2 314.5	2 109.1	2 083.1	2 157.9
a	100.4	104.3	106.3	107.8	108.1	107.4	105.3	101.0
Newly registered unemployed persons in thous.	692.4	526.4	675.4	760.8	756.7	554.5	692.4	705.8
a	94.3	101.7	104.4	109.8	109.3	105.3	102.5	92.8
Persons removed from unemployment rolls in thous.	533.2	703.8	660.9	603.0	579.1	759.8	718.2	631.0
a	96.1	91.6	98.9	105.4	108.6	108.0	108.7	104.7
Unemployment flow (inflow – outflow)	159.2	-177.4	-14.5	157.8	177.6	-205.3	-25.8	74.8

At the end of December 2013, the share of women in the structure of registered unemployed persons decreased, in annual terms, by 0.4 percentage point to 51.0%, as well as of graduates (by 0.3 percentage point to 5.6%). In turn, the share of persons without benefit rights and of previously employed persons increased by, respectively, 3.0 percentage points to 86.2% and 0.4 percentage point to 81.8%, of which persons terminated for company reasons accounted for 6.4% against 5.0% at the end of December 2012).

Among unemployed persons with a specific situation on the labour market, at the end of December 2013 the percentage of long-term unemployed persons[4] among the total number of registered unemployed persons was higher than a year before (a growth of 3.5 percentage points to 53.7%). An increase was also recorded in the share of unemployed persons above 50 years of age (of 1.5 percentage point to 24.3%), persons without occupational qualifications (of 0.7 percentage point to 29.9%), unemployed persons bringing up single-handed at least one child below 18 years of age (of 0.6 percentage point to 9.4%) and disabled persons (of 0.2 percentage point to 5.4%). However, the share of unemployed persons below 25 years of age dropped (by 1.3 percentage points to 18.6%). The number of unemployed persons increased in annual terms in most of the mentioned categories, except for unemployed persons below 25 years of age (a decrease of 5.5%). The number of long-term unemployed persons increased to the largest extent (by 7.9%).

In 2013 the number of newly registered unemployed persons amounted to 2 709.4 thous., i.e. was by 2.1% higher than a year before. Persons registering for another time still constituted the most numerous group and their share in the newly registered unemployed persons in total grew as compared with the previous year (by 1.1 percentage point to 79.4%). An increase was also recorded in the share of persons terminated for company reasons (of 2.0 percentage points to 5.9%) and persons residing in rural areas (of 0.8 percentage point to 41.7%). However, the percentage of persons who had not been previously employed decreased (by 0.4 percentage point to 19.8%). The percentage of graduates remained at the similar level to the one observed a year before (11.5%).

In 2013, 2 688.2 thous. persons were removed from the unemployment register, i.e. by 7.5% more than a year before. The main reason for deregistering was still taking up a job, as a result of which 1 262.9 thous. persons were removed from unemployment rolls (against 1 096.4 thous. a year before). The share of this category in the total number of deregistered persons increased by 3.2 percentage points to 47.0% in comparison with the one observed a year before.

In 2013, 874.1 thous. job offers[5] were submitted to labour offices, i.e. by 11.1% more than a year before. Offers from the public sector constituted 20.4% of the total number of offers (against 22.1% a year before). At the end of December 2013, job offers which were not embraced for more than one month accounted for 27.3% of the total number of offers (against 32.8% a year before). Among all offers, 3.1% referred to traineeship, 10.9% were targeted at disabled persons, and 0.1% – at graduates.

Back to contents

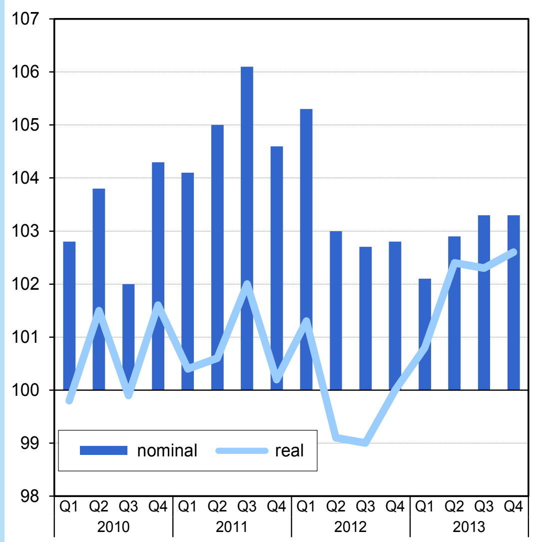
4 Long-term unemployed persons include persons remaining in the register rolls of the powiat labour office the whole period of over 12 months during the last 2 years, excluding periods of traineeship and occupational preparation at the workplace.

5 It concerns the vacant places of employment and places of occupational activation.

Wages and Salaries and Social Benefits

In 2013, the average monthly gross nominal wage and salary in the national economy[6] amounted to PLN 3 650.06, i.e. by 2.5% more than a year before. Average monthly gross nominal wages and salaries in the enterprise sector[7] grew slower than in the previous year, but in the 2nd half of 2013 their growth rate strengthened. With a slight increase in consumer prices, the purchasing power of wages and salaries increased, while in 2012 its slight decrease was observed. Average gross nominal retirement pays and pensions in both systems grew faster than nominal wages and salaries in the enterprise sector, and their purchasing power was substantially higher than in the previous year.

Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector
corresponding period of the previous year=100



Average monthly nominal gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector

Specification	Q1–Q4 2012	Q1–Q4 2013	2012					2013			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1–Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	in PLN		corresponding period of the previous year=100								
T o t a l	3 728.36	3 837.20	105.3	103.0	102.7	102.8	103.4	102.9	102.1	102.9	103.3	103.3
of which:												
Industry	3 836.97	3 959.24	106.6	103.6	102.6	104.5	104.3	103.2	102.2	102.7	104.1	103.7
mining and quarrying	6 646.88	6 743.90	105.2	104.1	97.5	107.8	103.8	101.5	103.9	98.0	102.4	102.2
manufacturing	3 465.96	3 591.53	106.7	104.1	103.3	103.8	104.4	103.6	102.0	103.0	104.7	104.8
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5 900.93	6 197.84	108.1	99.9	104.1	106.6	104.7	105.0	104.3	109.2	103.9	103.1
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3 674.09	3 735.88	104.4	102.4	101.8	103.6	103.1	101.7	101.6	102.0	102.5	100.7
Construction	3 702.05	3 728.51	104.0	99.1	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.7	98.3	101.3	101.5	101.8
Trade; repair of motor vehicles	3 345.14	3 429.10	104.5	102.6	102.7	99.9	102.4	102.5	102.2	102.5	102.6	102.7
Transportation and storage	3 528.90	3 617.66	100.4	102.5	105.2	103.6	102.9	102.5	102.5	103.7	101.3	102.6
Accommodation and catering	2 533.38	2 663.10	103.8	101.3	103.9	102.4	102.8	105.1	103.5	107.7	104.6	104.8
Information and communication	6 489.97	6 697.63	98.6	100.8	102.1	101.2	100.6	103.2	102.2	103.5	102.5	104.7
Real estate activities	3 876.35	4 021.29	107.0	103.5	104.2	103.3	104.5	103.7	103.9	104.4	103.6	103.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities[a]	5 363.71	5 542.63	103.5	99.7	102.1	98.9	101.0	103.3	102.6	103.0	103.3	104.4
Administrative and support service activities	2 482.89	2 615.34	110.0	107.3	105.2	107.1	107.4	105.3	104.0	104.9	106.3	106.1

a Excluding the divisions: "Scientific research and development", as well as "Veterinary activities".

6 Including entities employing up to 9 persons.

7 In entities employing more than 9 persons.

The number of retirees and pensioners, and average monthly gross retirement pays and pensions

Specification	2012					2013			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1–Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Average number of retirees and pensioners:									
in thousand	9 052.5	9 034.2	9 020.0	9 000.1	9 027.4	8 951.8	8 991.8	8 968.2	8 936.4	8 910.9
from non-agricultural social security system	7 751.9	7 743.6	7 739.9	7 729.1	7 741.7	7 706.2	7 730.9	7 718.4	7 696.1	7 679.2
of farmers	1 300.9	1 290.6	1 280.1	1 271.0	1 285.7	1 245.6	1 260.9	1 249.8	1 240.3	1 231.7
corresponding period of the previous year=100	98.7	98.8	98.9	99.4	98.9	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.1	99.0
Average retirement pay and pension:									
from non-agricultural social security system:									
in PLN	1 775.07	1 832.96	1 834.59	1 841.31	1 820.99	1 921.23	1 877.38	1 930.18	1 934.81	1 942.78
corresponding period of the previous year=100	105.0	105.6	105.5	105.5	105.4	105.5	105.8	105.3	105.5	105.5
of farmers:									
in PLN	1 016.28	1 067.75	1 067.27	1 067.73	1 054.61	1 121.31	1 095.45	1 129.99	1 130.12	1 130.76
corresponding period of the previous year=100	104.6	107.7	107.7	107.7	106.9	106.3	107.8	105.8	105.9	105.9

The average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector in 2013 reached the level of PLN 3 837.20 and was by 2.9% higher than a year before (against a growth of 3.4% in 2012). An increase was recorded in all sections, of which the highest in administrative and support service activities (of 5.3%), accommodation and catering (of 5.1%) and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of 5.0%). The least considerable growth was observed in construction (of 0.7%), as well as in mining and quarrying (of 1.5%).

In 2013, the amount of wages and salaries in the enterprise sector was higher than in the previous year by 1.9% (in 2012 an increase of 3.5% was recorded).

The purchasing power of the average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector in 2013 grew in comparison with the previous year by 2.0% (against a drop of 0.2% in 2012).

In 2013, the average monthly nominal gross retirement pay and pension from the non-agricultural social security system amounted to PLN 1 921.23 and grew in comparison to 2012 by 5.5%, while its purchasing power increased by 4.4%.

The average monthly nominal gross retirement pay and pension of farmers in 2013 reached the level of PLN 1 121.31 and increased by 6.3% in comparison with the previous year. Its purchasing power rose in annual terms by 5.1%.

In 2013, the gross amount of unemployment benefits (excluding social security contributions) amounted to PLN 2 875.4 mln, i.e. it grew by 7.4% in comparison with the previous year.

The value of payments for pre-retirement benefits and allowances amounted to PLN 2 106.1 mln and was by 19.3% higher than a year before.

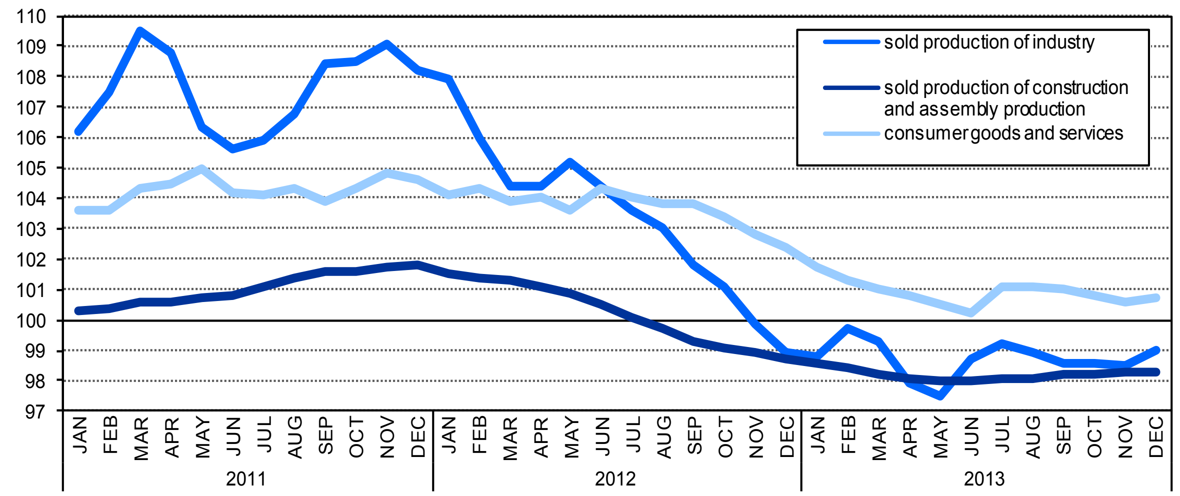
Benefits from the Bridging Pension Fund were received on average by 8.2 thous. persons, and the total amount of paid benefits amounted to PLN 226.4 mln (a growth of 41.2% in relation to 2012).

Back to contents

Prices

The annual average growth rate of consumer goods and services prices in 2013 was considerably slower than a year before and lower than assumed in the budget act. A weakening of the growth rate of food and non-alcoholic beverages, and also goods and services associated with dwelling was observed. A drop was observed in transport prices, including fuels for personal transport equipment, following the considerable growth in 2012. The prices of sold production of industry were lower than a year before, and the most substantial drop was recorded in mining and quarrying. The decrease in the prices of construction and assembly production, which had started in the middle of 2012, continued.

Price indices
corresponding period of the previous year=100



The price indices of sold production of industry and construction and assembly production

Specification	2012					2013					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN–DEC	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN–DEC	DEC
	corresponding period of the previous year=100										
Price indices of sold production of industry	106.1	104.7	102.8	99.9	103.3	99.2	98.0	98.9	98.7	98.7	99.0
mining and quarrying	105.8	99.3	97.4	96.6	99.7	91.5	88.9	88.4	89.9	89.7	90.3
manufacturing	106.4	104.6	102.7	99.3	103.2	99.4	98.5	99.6	99.3	99.2	99.7
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	103.6	107.2	106.0	105.8	105.7	102.2	98.6	98.5	98.4	99.4	98.4
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	104.8	104.3	103.1	103,4	103.9	101.7	101.5	101.7	101.6	101.6	101.5
Price indices of construction and assembly production	101.4	100.8	99.7	98.9	100.2	98.4	98.0	98.1	98.3	98.2	98.3

The prices of sold production of industry in 2013 dropped in comparison to the previous year by 1.3% (against a growth of 3.3% in 2012). The annual average decrease in prices in 2013 was observed in most sections, of which the most considerable was in mining and quarrying – by 10.3%. Prices were also lower than a year before in the following sections: manufacturing – by 0.8% and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 0.6%. In turn, a growth in prices was recorded in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (of 1.6%). In manufacturing, a drop in prices was noted, among others, in manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (of 6.3%), basic metals (of 3.4%), computer, electronic and optical products (of 3.3%), electrical equipment (of 2.4%), other nonmetallic mineral products (of 2.3%), and metal products (of 1.3%). Prices of manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers were at a level similar to the one recorded a year before. Compared to 2012, increases in the prices of, among others, manufacture of rubber and plastic products (of 0.5%), beverages (of 1.0%), machinery and equipment (of 1.1%) and food products (of 1.3%) were recorded.

In December 2013 a 1.0% drop was recorded in the prices of sold production of industry in annual terms. The prices of mining and quarrying went down to the largest extent, i.e. by 9.7%. A decrease in prices was also observed in the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply section – of 1.6%, o which in manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains – of 4.2% and electric power generation, transmission and distribution – of 0.9%, with an increase in steam and air conditioning supply – of 3.1%. Prices in manufacturing were also lower than a year before (of 0.3%). However, a growth in prices was recorded in the water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities section (of 1.5%).

In 2013 the prices of construction and assembly production were lower than in the previous year by 1.8% (against a slight growth of 0.2% in 2012). The prices of the construction of buildings decreased by 2.7%, those of civil engineering – by 1.3%, and of specialised construction activities – by 1.1%. In December 2013 the drop in prices of construction and assembly production in annual terms recorded from the 3rd quarter of 2012 continued and amounted to 1.7%.

In 2013 the prices of consumer goods and services increased, compared with the previous year, to a much lower degree than in 2012 (0.9% against 3.7%). The growths in the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages and of services associated with dwelling had the highest impact on the level of consumer price index in 2013, raising it by a total of 0.49 and 0.44 percentage points, respectively. A decrease in the prices of goods and services associated with communication, prices of clothing and footwear as well as of goods and services associated with transport lowered the total index by 0.34, 0.24 and 0.17 percentage points respectively.

Consumer goods and services price indices

Specification	2012					2013					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN–DEC	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN–DEC	DEC
	corresponding period of the previous year=100										
Total	104.1	104.0	103.9	102.9	103.7	101.3	100.5	101.1	100.7	100.9	100.7
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	104.2	103.7	105.2	104.2	104.3	102.5	101.3	102.5	101.7	102.0	101.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	104.3	104.6	103.7	103.6	104.1	103.3	103.6	103.6	103.7	103.5	103.7
Clothing and footwear	97.2	95.9	94.9	95.3	95.8	94.9	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1
Dwelling	105.4	105.9	105.1	104.4	105.2	102.2	101.1	101.9	101.8	101.7	101.8
Health	104.1	103.8	103.6	101.4	103.2	102.2	101.8	101.4	101.7	101.8	101.9
Transport	109.6	108.3	107.1	103.4	107.0	99.4	96.7	98.7	98.2	98.2	99.1
Communication	99.6	102.3	101.2	100.0	100.8	95.6	91.1	90.3	89.8	91.7	88.4
Recreation and culture	101.3	101.1	101.2	100.7	101.1	100.5	103.6	103.3	103.7	102.8	103.3
Education	105.1	105.0	104.0	102.7	104.2	102.7	102.6	99.7	94.0	99.7	94.0
Restaurants and hotels	103.4	102.9	102.9	102.8	103.0	102.6	102.3	102.0	101.8	102.2	101.7
Miscellaneous goods and services	102.9	102.4	102.0	101.7	102.2	101.3	100.9	100.6	100.2	100.7	100.2

In 2013 the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages increased, in comparison to the previous year, by 2.0% (against a growth of 4.3% in 2012), while the prices of food rose by 2.2%, and of non-alcoholic beverages – by 0.3%. In comparison to 2012, increases were recorded, among others, in the prices of vegetables (of 10.7%), fruit (of 2.2%), oils and fats (of 2.1%), flour (of 2.0%), meat (on average of 1.8%). The prices of fish grew (by 1.1%) as well as articles in the group “milk, cheese and eggs” (on average by 0.8%). However, the prices of, among others, sugar were lower than in 2012 (by 8.3%).

The prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco increased to a lesser extent than a year before (3.5% against 4.1%). Tobacco were by 7.5% more expensive, and alcoholic beverages – by 1.1%.

The prices of clothing and footwear in 2013 were by 4.9% lower than a year before (against a drop of 4.2% in 2012), with more considerable decreases of clothing (of 5.0%) than of footwear (of 4.6%).

In comparison to the previous year, a much slower growth in prices was observed in services associated with dwelling (1.7% against 5.2%). Charges for refuse collection were raised by 29.9%, for sewerage collection - by 6.0% and for water supply – by 4.7%. Prices increases were recorded in heat energy (of 4.5%), electricity (of 0.2%), with a drop in the prices of gas (of 6.1%) and liquid and solid fuels (of 0.5%). Price growth was also observed in goods and services associated with furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house (of 0.8%).

In 2013 prices related to transport were by 1.8% lower than a year before (against a growth of 7.0% in 2012). Consumers paid less for fuels for personal transport equipment (by 4.0%, of which for liquid gas – by 9.6%, motor petrol – by 3.4% and diesel oil – by 3.1%). Charges for transport services increased by 3.1%. However, the prices of passenger cars were lower (by 0.7%).

In December 2013 the prices of consumer goods and services increased in annual terms by 0.7% (against 2.4% a year before). The prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages grew slower than a year before by 1.5%, and so did goods and services associated with dwelling (by 1.8%). Price increases, in comparison with December of the previous year, were recorded in alcoholic beverages and tobacco (of 3.7%), goods and services associated with recreation and culture (of 3.3%), health (of 1.9%) and restaurants and hotels (of 1.7%). Decreases were observed in the prices of communications (of 11.6%), education (of 6.0%), clothing and footwear (of 4.9%) and transport (of 0.9%). The highest impact on the level of the consumer price index in December 2013 was exerted by the growths in the prices of goods and services associated with dwelling and of food and non-alcoholic beverages, which increased the total index by 0.46 percentage point and 0.36 percentage point, respectively. The drop in the prices of goods and services associated with communication and of clothing and footwear caused a decrease in the total index by 0.48 percentage point and 0.23 percentage point.

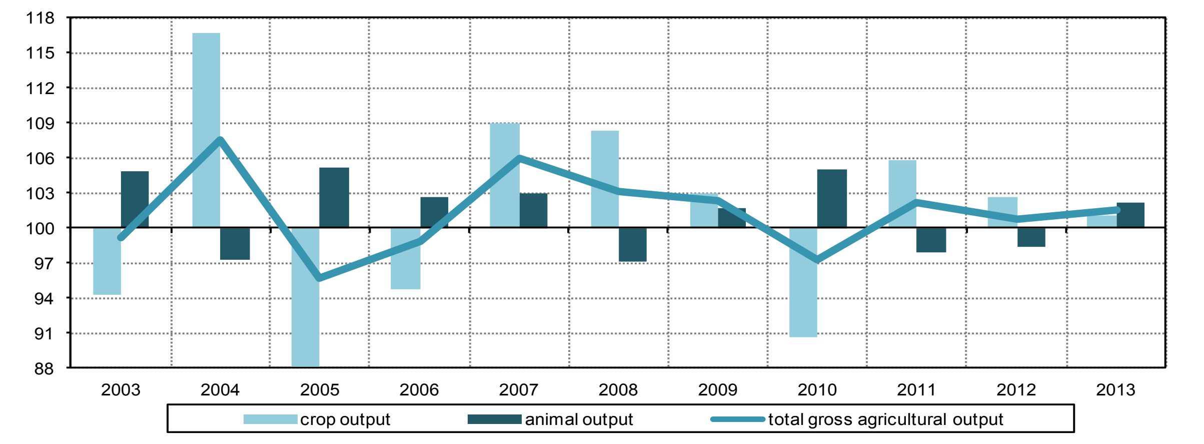
An increase in prices according to the harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)[8] calculated with the use of the moving average method in the period of January–December 2013, in relation to the corresponding period of 2012, amounted to 0.8% (against 3.7% in 2012, respectively).

Back to contents

8 The harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP) is computed according to the unified methodology of the European Union. The HICP for Poland is compiled based on an observation of prices of representatives of consumer goods and services and the weight system based on the structure of individual consumption expenditure in the households sector (in 2013 – the structure of consumption in 2011 according to December 2012 prices). The grouping of consumer goods and services has been based on the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose adapted to for the needs of HICP (COICOP/HICP).

Agriculture

Indices of gross agricultural output
at constant prices; previous year=100



According to preliminary estimates, gross agricultural output in 2013, as compared to the previous year, increased by 1.5%. A growth was recorded both in crop output (of 1.0%) and animal output (of 2.2%).

The rise in crop output in 2013 was influenced mainly by an increase, in comparison to the previous year, in the production of rape and turnip rape – of 38,4%, tree fruit – of 7.6% and berry fruit – of 3.2%. However, the production of cereals was slightly lower than a year before – by 0.6%; of potatoes dropped significantly – by 30.0% as well as of sugar beets – by 14.2% and of ground vegetables was also lower – by 4.3%.

The increase in animal output was associated with a growth in the production of poultry for slaughter – of 4.7% and hen eggs – of 5.3%. Production of other basic species of animals for slaughter was lower (of which: pigs for slaughter – by 4.4% and cattle for slaughter including calves – by 7.7%). Milk production declined by 0.5% compared with a year before.

In 2013, the increase in the prices of cereals observed in years 2010–2012 has been decelerated. In annual terms, the decrease of procurement prices of wheat amounted to 10.0% and rye – 24.7%. The growth rate in the marketplace prices of cereals was considerably slower than in procurement. In comparison with the previous year, the prices of wheat increased by 3.0%, while the prices of other species of cereals lowered (of rye – by 9.8%, of oats – by 5.6%, and barley – by 0.7%). Consumers had to pay for potatoes a lot more than in 2012 both in procurement (by 40.5%) and in marketplaces (by 65.4%). Following two years of high increases, the prices of cattle for slaughter (excluding calves) in procurement decreased by 2.3% in 2013 in comparison to 2012. In marketplace turnover the growth rate of the prices of cattle for slaughter decelerated and amounted to 5.1%. There were slight changes in the prices of other basic species of animals for slaughter. The average procurement prices of poultry for slaughter grew by 0.8% in annual terms, and those of pigs for slaughter on both markets were at a lever similar to the one recorded in 2012. A considerable increase was noted in the prices of milk – of 11.8% in annual terms. The prices of dairy cows and heifers in the marketplace turnover were higher than in 2012 (by 6.5% and 1.8%, respectively).

In 2013 the growth in the prices of most goods and services purchased for the current agricultural output and for investment purposes was slower than a year before. Only the prices of the machinery services for farming and gardening (7.5% against 6.4% in 2012) were increasing at a higher rate. A drop in prices was recorded, in turn, in the group of fuels, oils and technical lubricants (of 3.1%), construction materials (of 0.7%) and breeding animals and poultry (of 0.5%).

The price indices and relations

Specification	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013[a]
	previous year=100									
The index of sold agricultural products	111.4	97.9	102.6	114.5	101.2	97.9	112.1	118.8	104.2	98.8
The index of prices of goods and services purchased for the current agricultural output and for investment purposes	108.9	102.0	100.5	106.8	112.3	101.9	101.7	110.7	106.5	101.2
The index of price relations ("price gap")[b]	102.2	96.0	102.0	107.2	90.1	96.1	110.2	107.3	97.8	97.6

a Preliminary data. *b* The relation of sold agricultural products to goods and services purchased for the current agricultural output and for investment purposes.

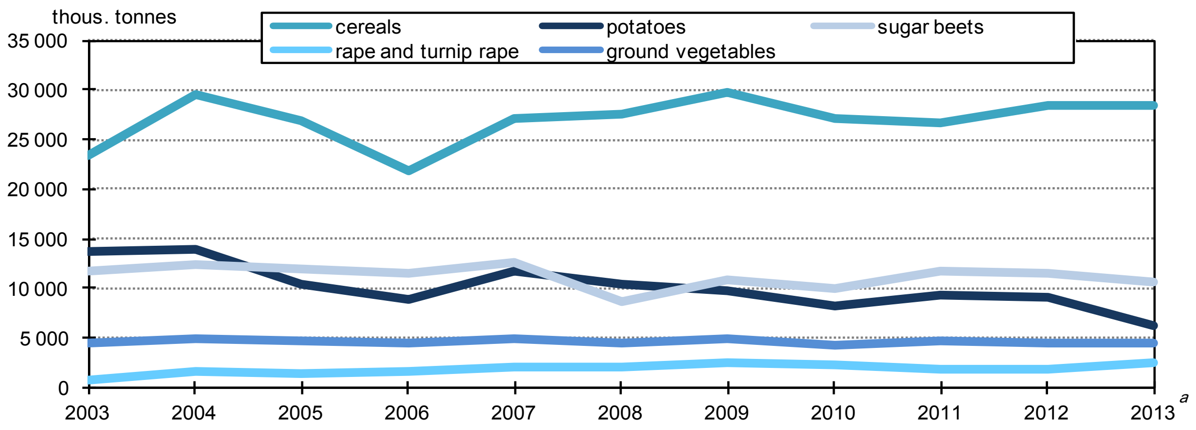
In 2013 similarly to the previous year, the market conditions of agricultural output were not favourable for agricultural producers. According to the estimates, the decrease in the prices of agricultural products sold by private farms amounted to 1.2%, with a growth in the average prices of goods and services purchased for the current agricultural output and for investment purposes also amounting to 1.2%. As a result, the price gap index was unfavourable (slightly worse than the one recorded in 2012) and amounted to 97.6.

In 2013, in comparison to the previous year, the price relations of most selected means of production to the procurement prices of most agricultural products worsened. A considerable decrease was recorded in the relation of prices of means of production and procurement prices of cereals. A slight weakening was recorded in the relation of prices of means of production (excluding diesel oil) to the procurement prices of animals for slaughter. However, a substantial improvement was observed in the relation of prices of selected means of production to milk prices.

The total sown area for crops in 2013 amounted to 10.2 mln ha and was by 3.2% smaller than the one recorded a year before. In comparison to 2012, the total cereal crop area (of basic cereals with cereal mixed, maize, buckwheat, millet and other cereal crops) decreased by 3.2% and amounted to 7.5 mln ha. Sowing delayed due to the prolonged winter caused a considerable reduction in the area of spring cereals (of 36.1% to 2.3 mln ha). However, the area of crops for which optimum sowing times are relatively late increased, i.e. maize (by 12.9% to 613.9 thous. ha) and rape and turnip rape (by 28.1% to 922.9 thous. ha). The crop area of potatoes was further reduced (by 19.5% to 0.3 mln ha). The crop area of sugar beets also dropped (by 8.4% to 194.1 thous. ha).

Total cereals production was slightly higher than in 2012 (by 0.6%), yet it was higher than average from the years 2006–2010 (by 6.2%). The slight drop in production in comparison with 2012 was influenced mainly by the decrease in total harvested area of cereals (of 3.2% in annual terms, in comparison with the multiannual average – of 10.2%). A drop in comparison to 2012 was recorded in production of potatos (of 30.0%) and sugar beets (of 14.2%) also due to reduction of harvested area. An increase in the harvested area, in turn, caused a considerable growth in the production of rape and turnip rape (of 38.4%). Ground vegetables production in 2013 was by 4.3% lower than the one obtained in the previous year and by 4.5% lower than the multiannual average. In comparison with 2012, fruit production was higher; tree fruit production was by 7.6% higher than the high production obtained a year before and by over 40% higher than in the years 2006–2010. Production of berry fruit was also higher – by 3.2% in comparison to the one obtained in 2012 and by 12.3% in relation to the multiannual average.

Main crop production



a Preliminary estimate.

The procurement of basic cereals (with cereal mixed, excluding sowing seed) from the production collected in the period of July–December 2013 amounted to 4 610.2 thous. tonnes and was by 4.7% smaller than a year before. The supply of wheat decreased by 2.9% in comparison to the previous year, while that of rye increased by 18.3%.

In 2013 producers supplied for procurement 2 793.9 thous. tonnes of animals for slaughter in total (in post-slaughter warm weight), i.e. by 4.2% more than in 2012. This increase was mainly a result of a growth in the supply of poultry for slaughter (of 7.9%) and cattle for slaughter (of 8.2%). The procurement of pigs for slaughter was by 0.8% lower than a year before.

In the subsequent months of 2013 the dynamics of cereal prices on both markets were gradually weakening in annual terms. The average procurement prices of wheat (PLN 80.37/dt) and rye (PLN 56.77/dt) dropped by 10.0% and 24.7% respectively in 2013 in comparison with the previous year. In 2013, the average prices of grain in the marketplace turnover exceeded those in procurement. Compared to 2012, the prices of wheat were higher (by 3.0%), and those of rye – lower (by 9.8%).

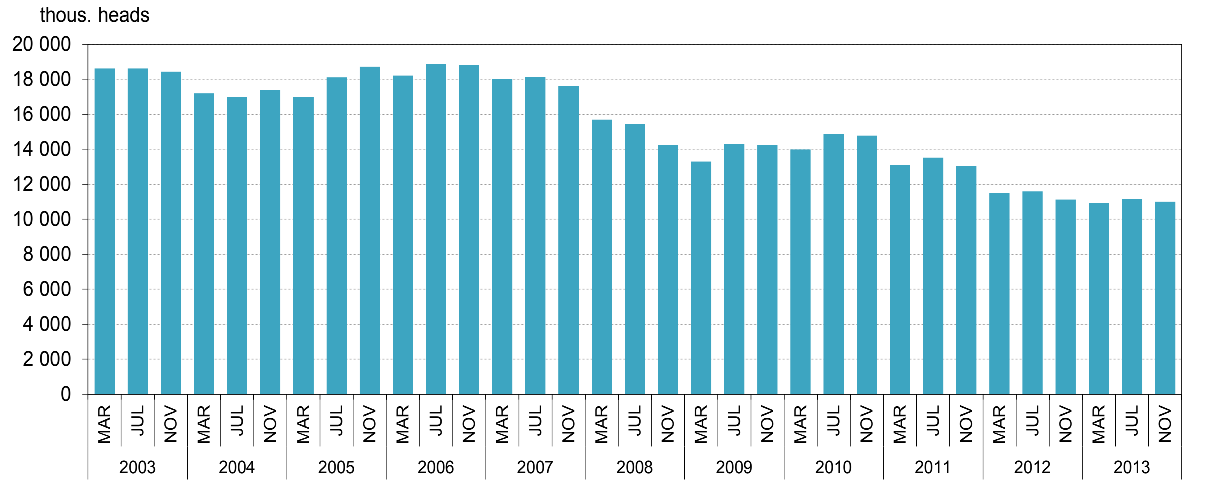
In 2013 the prices of potatoes on both markets were considerably higher than in 2012. The average prices of 1 dt of potatoes in procurement (PLN 47.41) and in marketplaces (PLN 100.22) were higher than a year before by 40.5% and 65.4%, respectively.

The procurement of cereal[a] and basic animal products[a]

Specification	Procurement prices					Marketplace prices				
	XII 2013			I–XII 2013[a]		XII 2013			I–XII 2013[a]	
	PLN	XII 2012=100	XI 2013=100	PLN	I–XII 2012=100	PLN	XII 2012=100	XI 2013=100	PLN	I–XII 2012=100
Wheat[b] per 1 dt	76.05	74.8	102.5	80.37	90.0	89.46	89.4	100.4	97.50	103.0
Rye per 1 dt	56.85	76.0	104.8	56.77	75.3	67.86	86.0	102.9	72.89	90.2
Potatoes[c] per 1 dt	50.40	125.6	142.6	47.41	140.5	121.28	174.2	102.7	100.22	165.4
Animals for slaughter per 1 kg of live weight										
of which:										
cattle (excluding calves)[d]	6.10	92.6	101.0	6.27	97.7	6.60	102,2	100,6	6.62	105.1
pigs	5.28	98.5	96.5	5.39	100.0	5.43	99.6	98.2	5.36	100.2
poultry	3.99	98.2	99.3	4.24	100.8	.	x	x	.	x
Piglets for breeding per 1 head	.	x	x	.	x	169.43	95.3	98.2	169.56	97.7
Milk per 1 hl	153.93	122.4	102.6	133.51	111.8	.	x	x	.	x

a Non-final data. b In procurement excluding sowing seed. c In procurement – late edible, in marketplaces – edible. d In marketplaces the average weighted price of cattle for slaughter calculated with the adoption of the structure of procurement quantity of young cattle and cows for slaughter.

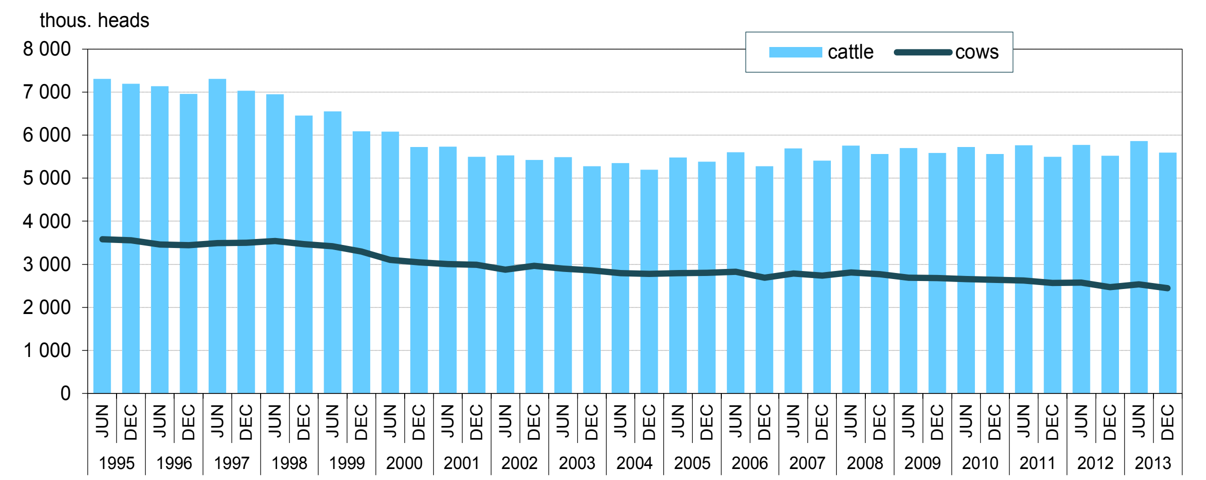
Pig stocks



In 2013, with reduced supply of pigs for slaughter in annual terms (by 0.8%), their average prices in procurement (PLN 5.39/kg) and in marketplaces (PLN 5.36/kg) were at a level similar to the one recorded in 2012. The high level of cereal prices caused low profitability of pigs fattening. In December 2013, the relation of the procurement prices of pigs to the prices of rye in marketplaces amounted to 7.8 (against 8.3 a month before and 6.8 a year before). Despite the declining supply of piglets for further breeding, their average price (approx. PLN 170/head) in 2013 was by 2.3% lower than a year before.

The results of the sample survey of pigs carried out at the end of November 2013 point to the continuing decease in pig stocks observed since March 2011. In the subsequent surveys carried out in 2013, a gradual deceleration of the drop rate of pig stocks was recorded. At the end of November 2013 pig stocks amounted to 10 994.4 thous. and were by 1.2% lower than a year before. In annual terms, all age and utilisation groups of pig stocks decreased in number, except for pigs for slaughter with a weight of 50 kg or more, which recorded an increase of 1.5%. The highest drop was observed in the stocks of sows in farrow (of 5.8%) and of pigs for further breeding with a weight of 50 kg or more (of 5.7%). The stocks of young pigs decreased by 2.5% and that of piglets – by 2.0%. The limited production of piglets was compensated for with growing imports of young pigs.

Cattle stocks



With a high domestic supply of poultry for slaughter, the average price of poultry for slaughter in 2013 (PLN 4.24/kg) was by 0.8% higher than that recorded a year before.

On the beef market in 2013, with a growing domestic supply, following two years of considerable increases, the procurement prices of cattle for slaughter dropped in annual terms. The average procurement prices of cattle for slaughter (PLN 6.27 kg) and young cattle for slaughter (PLN 6.49/kg) were lower in comparison with 2012 (by respectively 2.3% and 3.8%). In the marketplace turnover, the upward tendency of the prices of animals for slaughter stopped in the 4th quarter. In 2013 the prices of 1 kg of cattle for slaughter (PLN 6.62) and young cattle for slaughter (PLN 6.93) were higher than a year before (respectively by 5.1% and 2.2%).

In December 2013 total cattle stocks amounted to 5 595.5 thous. of heads and was by 75.1 thous. of heads (1.4%) more numerous than a year before. This increase was a result of a rise in the stocks of young cattle aged 1–2 years (of 3.4%) and of calves – of 2.0%. The survey results pointed to a further decrease in cow stocks – of 1.1% in annual terms.

In 2013 a gradual growth in the procurement prices of milk was observed, with a considerable acceleration in the 2nd half of the year. As a result, since April the prices of milk exceeded the level recorded a year before, and in the 4th quarter were by over 20% higher than a year before. In 2013, with the procurement of milk (9 587.0 mln l) higher than a year before by 0.7%, its average prices (approx. PLN 134/hl) were much higher (by 11.8%) than in 2012 (when a drop of 1.2% was observed).

In 2013 in marketplace turnover, the average prices of dairy cow (approx. PLN 3 053/head) and one-year heifer (approx. PLN 1 965/head) were higher than the ones recorded a year before (by 6.5% and 1.8%, respectively).

Back to contents

Industry

According to preliminary estimates, in 2013 the total sold production of industry[9] was by 2.1% higher than in the previous year (a growth of 0.5% in 2012).

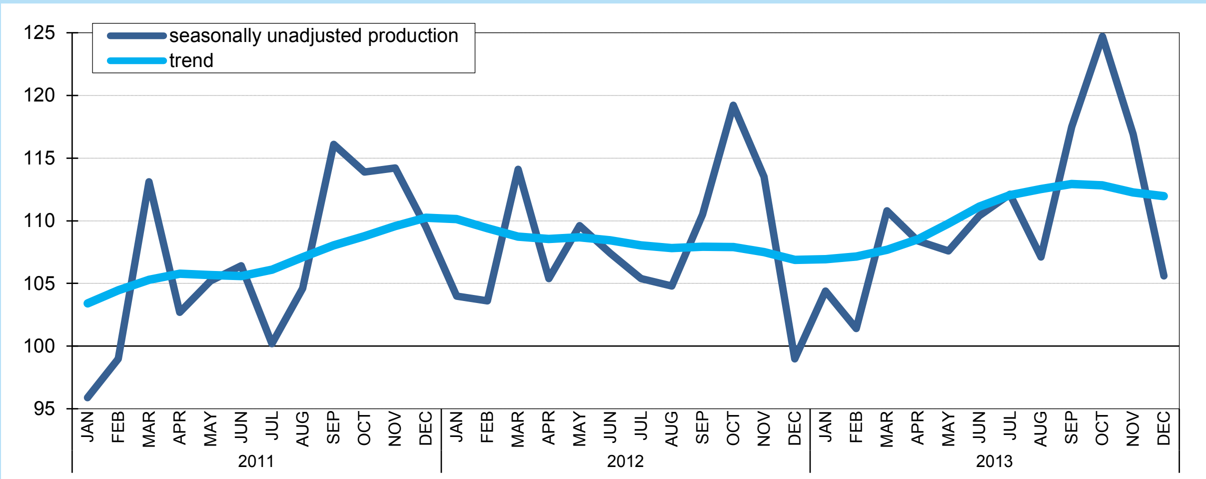
In 2013, sold production of industry in enterprises employing more than 9 persons was by 2.2% higher than a year before (against a growth of 0.9% in 2012, which was influenced by an improvement in dynamics in the second half of the year.

In manufacturing i.e. the section with the largest share in total sold production of industry production was by 2.3% higher than in 2012. In water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities production grew by 4.3% and in mining and quarrying by 3.7%. A decrease was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – of 0.6%.

In 2013, among the main industrial groupings an increase in annual terms was recorded in durable consumer goods (by 4.1%), non-durable consumer goods (by 4.0%), capital goods (by 3.9%) and intermediate goods (by 1.6%). A decrease was recorded in the sales of energy (by 0.3%).

In 2013, the labour productivity in industry, measured by sold production of industry per one paid employee, was by 3.2% higher than in 2012, with the average paid employment lower by 1.0% and with an increase in average monthly gross wage and salary by 3.2%.

Sold production of industry
at constant prices; monthly average of 2010=100



Sold production of industry
the dynamics (at constant prices) and the structure (at current prices)

Specification	2012					2013					
	JAN–DEC	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN–DEC	
	corresponding period of the previous year=100										structure in %
T o t a l	100.9	104.7	102.6	99.7	97.0	98.0	101.2	105.0	104.5	102.2	100.0
Mining and quarrying	95.5	95.4	92.5	94.9	99.1	102.0	100.3	103.3	108.9	103.7	4.6
Manufacturing	101.3	105.4	103.4	100.2	96.8	98.0	100.8	105.1	105.3	102.3	84.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	100.3	104.4	101.2	97.8	97.4	96.3	104.1	105.5	94.4	99.4	8.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	99.9	103.4	100.3	97.2	99.1	101.7	104.8	103.4	107.2	104.3	2.2

9 At constant prices; including entities employing up to 9 persons.

In 2013 a growth in sold production in annual terms, was recorded in 23 (out of 34) divisions of industry whose share accounted for 63.2% of total value of industry production.

Of 237 industrial products and industrial product groups observed in 2013, in 117 of them the production was lower, and in 120 higher than a year before.

Sold production of industry by selected divisions
the dynamics (at constant prices) and the structure (at current prices)

Specification	2012					2013					
	JAN–DEC	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN–DEC	
	corresponding period of the previous year=100										structure in %
Industry in total – divisions:	100.9	104.7	102.6	99.7	97.0	98.0	101.2	105.0	104.5	102.2	100.0
mining of coal and lignite	93.9	88.4	88.6	95.5	103.7	102.2	104.4	105.1	104.2	104.0	2.2
manufacture of food products	104.6	108.1	106.9	104.5	99.5	103.2	99.6	104.6	102.7	102.5	16.7
manufacture of beverages	99.7	103.2	102.2	106.6	86.7	99.5	99.1	92.8	108.8	99.5	1.7
manufacture of wearing apparel	102.0	101.7	97.4	103.2	105.4	96.3	107.3	104.5	103.2	102.8	0.6
manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker	103.6	107.1	104.6	100.5	102.5	100.8	107.5	110.1	108.6	106.8	2.5
manufacture of paper and paper products	105.1	106.5	107.6	103.5	102.9	101.5	107.3	109.5	107.1	106.4	2.8
manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	98.8	98.3	101.5	95.3	100.2	98.4	91.8	103.9	100.4	98.7	7.5
manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	107.0	113.4	110.7	103.0	101.7	95.5	98.3	97.4	97.0	97.1	4.9
manufacture of pharmaceutical products	94.3	92.1	92.0	87.6	105.8	102.1	95.9	116.8	97.0	103.2	1.0
manufacture of rubber and plastic products	100.2	104.1	101.4	99.8	95.7	99.4	107.3	109.3	107.8	106.0	5.8
manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	96.2	102.5	97.1	94.6	92.4	89.5	93.6	104.6	107.4	99.2	3.6
manufacture of basic metals	97.6	105.7	99.4	96.3	88.9	89.4	92.7	101.0	105.8	96.8	3.7
manufacture of metal products	105.3	115.0	108.1	104.0	96.5	97.7	98.4	103.4	109.7	102.4	6.1
manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	99.3	101.6	102.9	98.1	95.3	88.9	91.4	94.3	94.8	92.4	2.7
manufacture of electrical equipment	106.3	108.4	109.8	103.1	104.5	103.1	111.0	109.3	109.5	108.3	3.9
manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	105.5	111.9	109.9	105.3	96.5	89.4	91.9	98.2	96.5	94.0	2.9
manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	93.2	98.6	92.3	92.9	88.8	93.5	108.8	111.9	113.0	106.3	9.5
manufacture of other transport equipment	110.4	101.9	136.0	104.3	102.0	115.4	91.9	110.1	114.6	107.3	1.4
manufacture of furniture	90.9	96.3	92.3	88.5	87.3	100.0	108.8	108.1	108.8	106.4	2.5

Back to contents

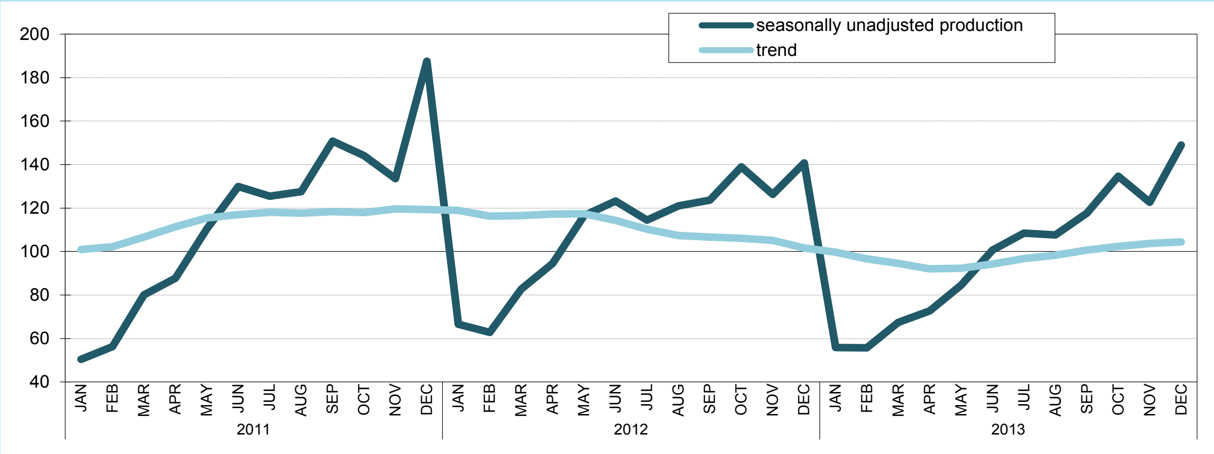
Construction and Dwelling Construction

It is estimated that in 2013 total construction and assembly production[10] performed by construction entities within the country was by approx. 11% lower than a year before (against a drop of 6.3% in 2012).

The construction and assembly production carried out domestically by construction enterprises employing more than 9 persons decreased in 2013 in annual terms by 12.0% (against a drop in the previous year by 1.1%).

Construction and assembly production in 2013 was lower than a year before in all divisions of construction. In entities dealing mainly with the construction of buildings decrease amounted to 12.2% (including entities specialising in the construction of residential and non-residential dwellings drop of 12.6%, and in entities dealing mainly with development of building projects – by 5.1%). In entities carrying out specialised construction activities production decreased by 6.2%, and in enterprises carrying out mainly civil engineering works – by 15.3%.

Sales of construction and assembly production
at constant prices; monthly average of 2010=100



Construction and assembly production
the dynamics (at constant prices) and the structure (at current prices)

Specification	2012				2013					2012
	JAN–MAR	JAN–JUN	JAN–SEP	JAN–DEC	JAN–MAR	JAN–JUN	JAN–SEP	JAN–DEC		
	corresponding period of the previous year=100								structure in %	
T o t a l	114.6	107.8	101.4	98.9	84.9	78.5	84.4	88.0	100.0	100.0
construction works:										
investments	114.3	106.5	102.0	98.6	84.1	79.4	85.0	88.0	65.1	65.1
repairs	115.3	110.3	100.2	99.5	86.7	76.6	83.1	88.0	34.9	34.9
Construction of buildings	104.5	108.1	99.9	97.5	87.3	79.1	84.9	87.8	37.0	37.5
Civil engineering	136.6	108.5	102.1	100.6	79.9	72.3	79.5	84.7	37.6	38.8
Specialised construction activities	110.3	106.1	102.8	98.4	87.2	86.1	91.0	93.8	25.4	23.7

10 At constant prices; including construction entities employing up to 9 persons.

Among enterprises dealing with specialised construction activities, the most considerable decrease in production in comparison with 2012 was recorded in enterprises dealing mainly with other specialised construction activities (by 14.6%). A decrease was also recorded among entities whose main type of activity consists of electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities (by 6.4%), with the largest share in sales in this division. A growth was in turn observed in entities carrying out mainly building completion and finishing (by 14.8%) and in those dealing with demolition and site preparation (by 1.9%).

Among entities dealing in the civil engineering, a considerable decrease in production in comparison with 2012 was recorded by entities specialising in construction of roads and railways (by 22.6%), with the highest share in sales in this division. Production was also lower than a year before in entities specialising in construction of other civil engineering projects(by 5.3%). An increase was recorded, however, in entities dealing mainly with the construction of utility projects(by 4.3%).

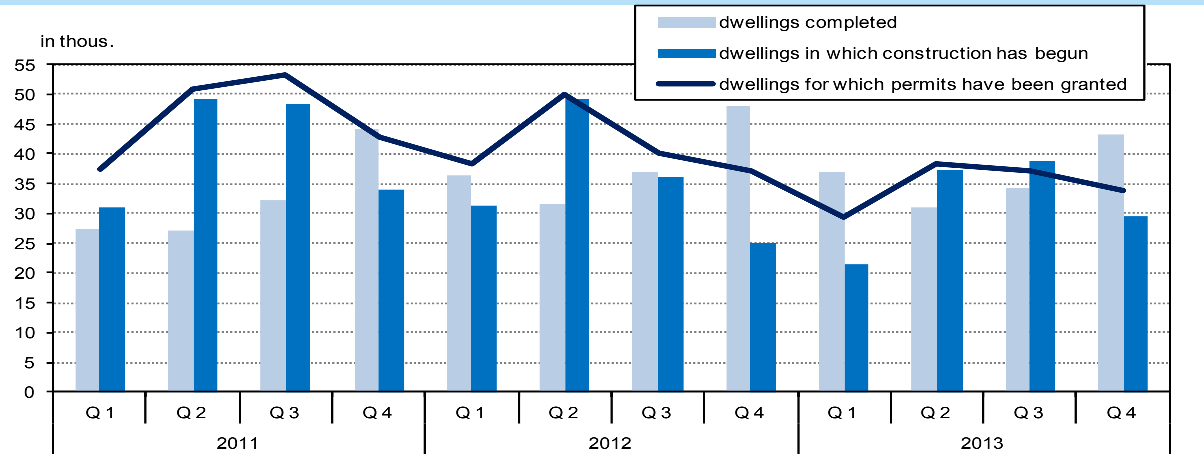
In 2013 within the structure of construction and assembly production by type of construction in total, the share of non-residential buildings was higher than a year before. A decrease occurred in the share of residential buildings and civil engineering works, including mainly motorways, highways, streets and roads, as well as bridges, elevated highways, tunnels and subways. In 2013, the share of buildings in the production of the specialised construction activities division increased (from 55.8% in 2012 to 58.0%), while the share of civil engineering works decreased (from 44.2% to 42.0%).

In 2013, less dwellings were completed than a year before. The drop in the number of dwellings for which permits have been granted and dwellings in which construction has begun continued.

146. thous. dwellings were completed, i.e. by 4.4% less than a year before (in 2012 a growth of 16.8% was recorded). A substantial decrease was observed in the construction for sale or rent (of 9.5% to 57.5 thous. dwellings against the growth of 30.3% a year before). A drop was also recorded in the number of dwellings completed in cooperative construction (from 4.2 thous. a year before to 3.5 thous.), in municipal construction (from 2.4 thous. to 2.3 thous.) and company construction (from 0.5 thous. to 0.4 thous.). A slight growth was recorded in private construction (of 0.1% to 81.1 thous. dwellings against the rise of 10.2% a year before). More dwellings were also completed in public building society construction (1.2 thous. against 1.1 thous. in 2012).

In the structure of dwellings completed, following the drop recorded a year before, the share of private construction increased (of 2.5 percentage points to 55.5 %). However, the share of construction for sale or rent decreased (by 2.2 percentage points to 39.4%).

Constructions activity in the scope of construction of dwellings



The average useful floor area of 1 dwelling completed in 2013 amounted to 104.4 m^2 and was higher than a year before by 2.0 m^2. An increase in the average dwelling area was recorded in private and company construction. The area of dwellings completed in others forms of construction was lower than a year before.

In 2013, a drop was again observed in the number of dwellings for which permits have been granted as well as in the number of dwellings in which construction has begun. The number of permits granted for the construction of dwellings was by 16.0% lower in comparison with 2012 and amounted to 138.7 thous. dwellings (against a drop of 10.3% in the corresponding period of the previous year). The number of dwellings in which construction has begun was by 10.2% lower and fell to 127.4 thous. dwellings (against a decrease of 12.6% in the corresponding period of the previous year).

At the end of December 2013, 694.0 thous. dwellings were under construction (by 2.6% less than a year before).

Back to contents

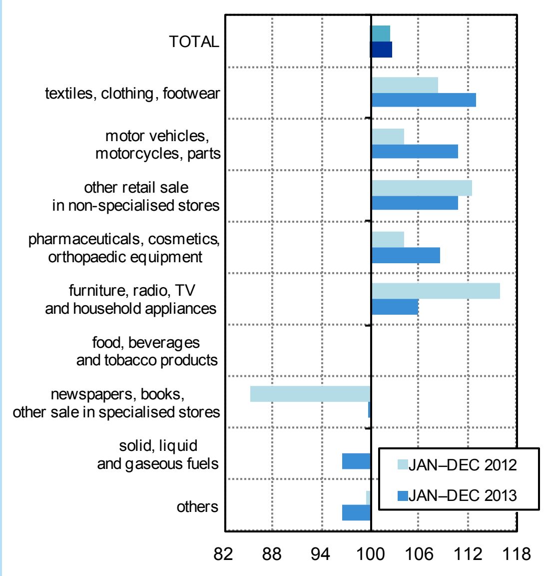
Domestic Market

According to preliminary estimates, in 2013 total retail sales[11] were by 1.6% higher than in the previous year, when a growth of 0.5% was observed.

In entities employing more than 9 persons retail sales were growing at a rate similar to the one recorded a year before (2.5% against 2.3% in 2012). In the subsequent quarters of 2013 the dynamics of sales were improving.

Among groups with a considerable share in total retail sales, a growth higher than average, in annual terms, was noted in 2013, in groups: motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts (of 10.9%) and other retail sales in non-specialised stores (of 10.7%). The sales increased slightly in the group with the highest share in total retail sales, i.e. “food, beverages and tobacco products” (by 0.3%). Sales lower than in 2012 were observed in entities trading in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels (by 3.5%).

Retail sales of goods by selected product groups
at constant prices; corresponding period of the previous year=100



Retail sales
the dynamics (at constant prices) and the structure (at current prices)

Specification	2012					2013						2012
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN–DEC	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN–DEC		
	corresponding period of the previous year=100										structure in %	
Total[a]	108.4	102.7	101.9	98.0	102.3	100.0	101.5	103.9	104.2	102.5	100.0	100.0
of which:												
Motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts	123.8	105.3	99.2	92.2	104.1	100.1	108.2	113.2	122.5	110.9	9.3	8.6
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels	105.7	99.3	100.2	96.6	100.1	95.3	95.3	99.1	96.6	96.5	18.6	20.2
Food beverages and tobacco products	104.9	100.6	98.5	97.0	100.1	100.9	99.2	101.2	99.7	100.3	25.4	25.3
Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	115.3	111.5	112.6	111.3	112.6	113.0	108.3	110.9	110.6	110.7	10.5	9.8
Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopaedic equipment	105.3	108.6	102.8	101.0	104.2	109.5	109.2	108.8	106.7	108.5	5.1	4.8
Textiles, clothing, footwear	111.3	103.4	118.1	103.1	108.4	104.2	117.4	112.0	116.3	112.9	5.1	4.8
Furniture, radio, TV and household appliances	119.3	121.5	116.6	109.6	116.1	101.0	109.3	104.6	108.3	106.0	7.7	7.5
Newspapers, books, other sale in specialised stores	94.9	89.1	80.7	79.7	85.3	92.3	97.2	105.5	103.7	99.9	4.6	4.7
Other	104.0	98.7	100.6	96.1	99.5	91.9	94.9	100.0	98.1	96.5	13.0	13.7

a Groups of enterprises were created on the basis of the Polish Classification of Activities – PKD 2007. A given enterprise is included to a specific category by predominating kind of activity and according to its present organisational status. The recorded changes of rise or fall of the volume of retail sales in particular groups of enterprises activity may result from a change in the predominating kind of activity and organisational changes (e.g. a merger of enterprises). This does not have impact on the dynamics of the total retail sales.

11 At constant prices; performed in trade and non-trade enterprises, including those employing up to 9 persons.

Wholesale[12] in trade enterprises in 2013 grew in annual terms by 3.5%, of which in wholesale enterprises it increased by 1.3% (against the growth of 3.0% and 6.4% in the previous year respectively). The high increase was observed, among others, in the group “pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopaedic equipment” (of 16.4% against the decrease of 3.0% in 2012); the decrease in sales was in turn recorded, among others, in the group with the highest share in wholesale, i.e. other intermediate products, agricultural waste and scrap – of 3.9% (against the rise of 9.6% in 2012).

Back to contents

12 At current prices; in trade enterprises employing more than 9 persons.

Transport and Communications

According to the estimates, in 2013 the sales of services[13] in total[14] transport entities increased by over 3% in comparison to the previous year (in 2012 a growth of 4.3% was recorded).

In transport entities employing more than 9 persons, in 2013 the sales at constant prices was by 4.8% higher than a year before (in 2012 an increase of 6.4% was noted). In the 4th quarter of 2013 the growth rate of the sales of services was considerably faster than in the previous periods and amounted to 8.1%.

Among groups with a considerable share in total transport, an increase in the sales of services was recorded in entities dealing with warehousing and support activities for transportation (7.0%) and in road transport (3.8%). A drop in sales similar to the one observed in 2012 was recorded in railway transport (of 4.7%).

In 2013, total transport of goods (in entities employing more than 9 persons) amounted to 462.5 mln tonnes, i.e. by 0.4% more than in 2012. A growth was recorded in railway, road and inland waterway transport, while a decrease was observed in maritime and pipeline transport.

232.6 mln tonnes of goods were transported by railway transport (by 0.8% more than a year before). In international transport, the transport of goods increased by approx. 6% (of which the transport of exported goods grew by approx. 16% and of transit goods – by approx. 5%, while the transport of imported goods dropped by approx. 2%). Domestic communication was lower than in 2012 by approx. 1%.

Hire or reward road transport carried 167.8 mln tonnes of goods, i.e. by 0.6% more than a year before.

In 2013, 50.7 mln tonnes of crude petroleum and petroleum products were pumped by pipeline transport (by 4.3% less than in 2012).

Maritime transport carried 6.5 mln tonnes of goods, i.e. by 12.0% less than in the previous year.

In seaports 64.1 mln tonnes of goods were loaded and unloaded in 2013, i.e. by 9.0% more than a year before. This was due to a rise in annual terms of loading and unloading of containers (of 21.0%), dry bulk goods (of 10.7%), liquid bulk goods (of 3.1%) and ro-ro (of 2.2%). However, loading and unloading of other general cargo declined (by 4.0%).

In 2013, in comparison with the previous year, an increase was recorded in loading and unloading in the following ports: Gdynia (of 14.2% to 15.1 mln tonnes), Gdańsk (of 11.4% to 27.2 mln tonnes), Świnoujście (of 6.5% to 12.0 mln tonnes) and Szczecin (of 3.5% to 7.9 mln tonnes). A drop was recorded only in the Police port (of 14.8% to 1.5 mln tonnes).

Transport of goods

Specification	JAN–DEC 2013		
	in mln tonnes	increase / drop (-) in % in comparison to the period of:	
		JAN–DEC 2011	JAN–DEC 2012
T o t a l	462.5	-1.5	+0.4
of which:			
Railway transport	232.6	-6.4	+0.8
Hire or reward road transport[a]	167.8	+7.9	+0.6
Pipeline transport	50.7	-6.9	-4.3
Maritime transport	6.5	-14.0	-12.0

a In transport entities employing more than 9 persons. The share of hire or reward road transport in total hire or reward transport amounts to over 25%.

13 Including revenues from the transport of goods, passengers, baggage and mail, trans-shipping, forwarding, the storage and warehousing of freight and other services connected with transport servicing.

14 At constant prices; including transport entities employing up to 9 persons.

The public transport carried 695.9 mln passengers, i.e. by 10.6% less than a year before, which was associated with a decrease in road transport (of 16.2% to 416.9 mln persons) and in railway transport (of 1.2% to 269.8 mln persons). However, a growth was observed in air transport (of 17.0% to 8.4 mln persons).

According to the estimates, in 2013 the sales of communications services in total[15], including revenues from postal and courier as well as telecommunication services, was by over 2% higher than a year before (in 2012 a growth of 3.0% was noted).

In entities employing more than 9 persons, the sales of services grew by 2.4%, with an increase in telecommunication services and a decrease in postal and courier services.

At the end of December 2013 the number of subscribers and users (pre-paid services) of mobile telephony amounted to 56.5 mln (of which approx. 54% were users) and was by 4.1% higher than at the end of December 2012. There were 146.8 subscribers and users per 100 inhabitants, against 140.9 a year before. In 2013, the number of subscribers and users increased by over 2 mln (against over 3 mln a year before).

The decrease in the number of telephone main lines[16], which started in 2005, continued. At the end of December 2013 their number in public wired telecommunications network amounted to approx. 5.8 mln and was by approx. 6% lower than a year before. There were 15.2 main lines per 100 inhabitants (16.0 at the end of the previous year). At the end of December 2013 the number of ISDN[17] connections amounted to 1.0 mln (of which approx. 93% – in urban areas) and was by 1% lower than at the end of 2012.

Back to contents

15 At constant prices; including communications entities employing up to 9 persons.

16 Standard main lines (subscribers of wired telecommunications) increased by the number of ISDN connections.

17 ISDN – integrated digital telephone network allowing the same network to be used for voice, video, fax and data transmission.

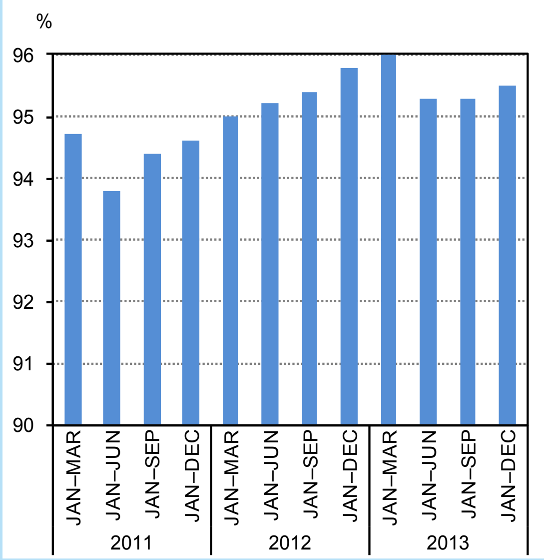
Financial Results of Non-financial Enterprises

In 2013, financial results of the surveyed enterprises[18] were better than those obtained a year before. A growth in net profit (of 5.3%) was observed, together with a considerable limitation of net loss (of 18.8%). The basic economic and financial indicators improved. Revenues from sales for export increased in comparison with a year before. Their share in net revenues from the sales of products, goods and materials in the entire group of entities increased. The basic economic and financial relations obtained by exporters improved in comparison with 2012, and were better than for the surveyed enterprises in total.

Revenues from total activity in 2013 were by 0.4% higher than the one earned in the corresponding period of the previous year, while the costs of obtaining them attained a level similar to the one recorded in 2012. As a result, an improvement of the cost level indicator was observed, from 95.8% to 95.5%. Net revenues from the sales of products, goods and materials increased by 0.6% and concerned the following sections: trade; repair of motor vehicles, manufacturing, administrative and support service activities, professional, scientific and technical activities, transportation and storage, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, as well as accommodation and catering. The most considerable drop in net revenues from the sales of products, goods and materials was observed, among others, in construction, mining and quarrying, information and communication, and real estate activities.

The financial result from the sales of products, goods and materials was by 0.2% higher than a year before, and amounted to PLN 99 352.4 mln. The result on extraordinary events worsened (from PLN 13.5 mln to PLN 3.8 mln). As a result of an increase in revenues and a drop in costs, the result on other operating activity went up considerably (by PLN 8 481.1 mln to PLN 10 640.2 mln). The result on financial operations was slightly better than in the previous year before (minus PLN 1 882.9 mln against minus PLN 1 914.9 mln a year before).

Cost level indicator



Consequently, the result on economic activity reached the level of PLN 108 109.6 mln, and was by 8.8% higher than a year before. An improvement was observed mainly in the 2nd half of 2013. A growth in the financial result on economic activity was recorded in manufacturing (of PLN 3 120.8 mln to PLN 47 029.0 mln), in trade; repair of motor vehicles (of PLN 2 763.1 mln to PLN 15 203.9 mln), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of PLN 2 553.7 mln to PLN 19 432.4 mln), professional, scientific and technical activities (of PLN 699.8 mln to PLN 3 248.0 mln), construction (from minus PLN 200.6 mln to PLN 1 422.7 mln). The most considerable worsening, in comparison with 2012, was recorded in mining and quarrying (of PLN 3 299.0 mln to PLN 5 154.9 mln) and information and communication (of PLN 1 292.2 mln to PLN 6 527.9 mln).

18 Data concern economic entities keeping accounting ledgers and employing 50 persons or more. Data do not include entities the main activity of which is classified according to NACE Rev.2 in the sections "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" and "Financial and insurance activities", as well as higher education institutions.

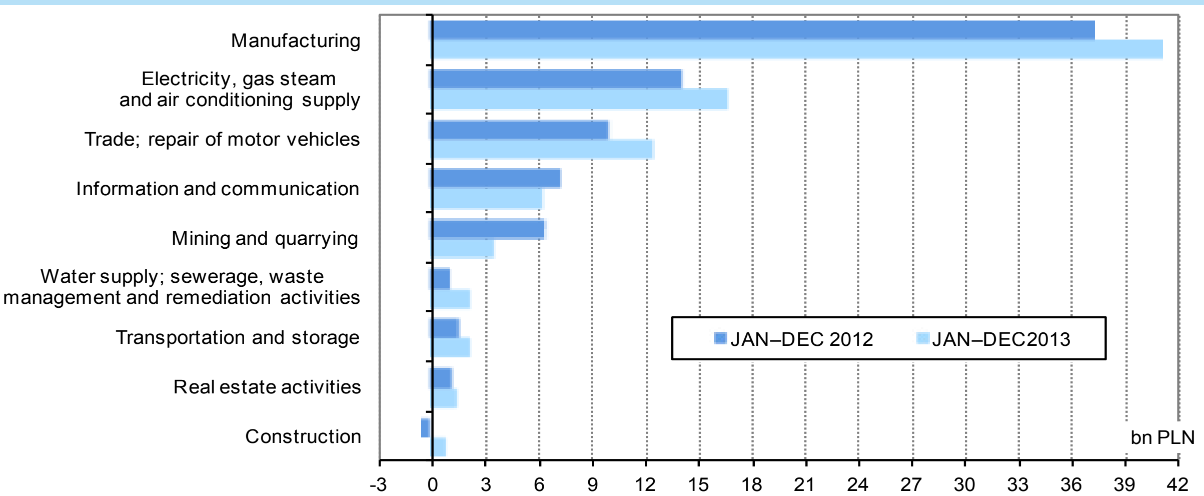
Revenues, costs and financial results of non-financial enterprises

Specification	2012				2013			
	JAN–MAR	JAN–JUN	JAN–SEP	JAN–DEC	JAN–MAR	JAN–JUN	JAN–SEP	JAN–DEC
	in mln PLN							
Revenues from total activity	574 194.0	1 160 587.9	1 760 310.2	2 383 226.7	551 403.9	1 1412 14.9	1 754 751.4	2 392 594.2
of which net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials	549767.5	1 118 124.3	1 699803.9	2 299 319.1	535 043.2	1 100 270.4	1 698 926.4	2 312 285.8
Costs of obtaining revenues from total activity	545 264.6	1 104 931.1	1 679033.6	2 283 868.1	529 498.3	1 087 890.5	1 671 980.1	2 284 484.5
of which costs of products, goods and materials sold	525 329.8	1 069 102.7	1 625723.4	2 200 204.6	512 301.6	1 052 123.0	1 623 080.2	2 212 933.5
Financial result on economic activity	28 929.3	55 656.8	81276.6	99358.5	21 905.6	53 324.4	82 771.4	108 109.6
Gross financial result	28 910.2	55 631.1	81 237.9	99372.0	21 879.1	53 310.4	82 793.2	108 113.5
Net financial result	23 560.7	46 195.5	67229.6	82116.9	17 622.8	45 442.0	70 297.5	92 107.4
Net profit	31 970.5	59 672.2	84822.1	105437.4	27 563.6	59 642.2	86 124.0	111 047.5
Net loss	8 409.8	13 476.7	17 592.5	23320.5	9 940.8	14 200.3	15 826.5	18 940.1

The gross financial result amounted to PLN 108 113.5 mln (gross profit – PLN 128 048.5 mln, gross loss – PLN 19 935.1 mln), and was higher by PLN 8 741.5 mln (i.e. by 8.8%) than the one obtained in 2012. Encumbrances on the gross financial result decreased, in annual terms, by 7.2%, to PLN 16 006.1 mln.

The net financial result reached the level of PLN 92 107.4 mln (net profit – PLN 111 047.5 mln, net loss – PLN 18 940.1 mln), i.e. by PLN 9 990.5 mln (to 12.2%) more than in 2012. An improvement occurred especially in the 4th quarter of 2013. A growth in the net financial result was recorded in manufacturing (of PLN 3 869.6 mln to PLN 41 139.0 mln), trade; repair of motor vehicles (of PLN 2 586.2 mln to PLN 12 538.5 mln), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of PLN 2 564.0 mln to PLN 16 675.9 mln), professional, scientific and technical activities (of PLN 1 676.1 mln to PLN 2 884.9 mln), construction (from minus PLN 514.5 mln, to PLN 813.4 mln), water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (of PLN 1 136.1 mln to PLN 2 186.3 mln), transportation and storage (of PLN 605.7 mln, to PLN 2 193.9 mln) and real estate activities (of PLN 260.7 mln to PLN 1 496.6 mln). The net financial result worsened to the largest extent in mining and quarrying (by PLN 2 825.5 mln to PLN 3 606.5 mln), information and communication (by PLN 935.1 mln to PLN 6 317.9 mln), and accommodation and catering (by PLN 310.7 mln to PLN 391.6 mln).

Net financial result



Basic economic and financial indices of the surveyed enterprises

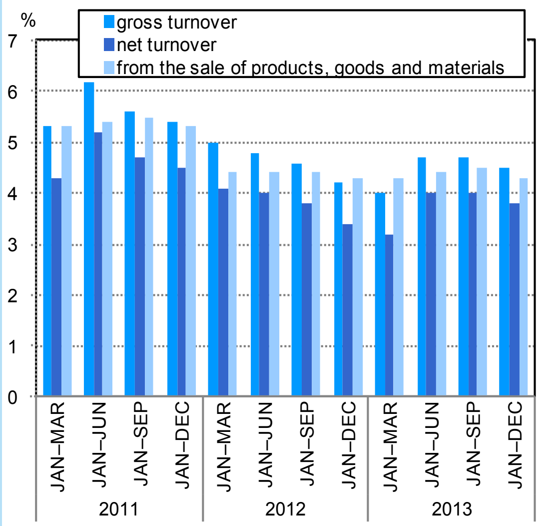
Specification	2012				2013			
	JAN–MAR	JAN–JUN	JAN–SEP	JAN–DEC	JAN–MAR	JAN–JUN	JAN–SEP	JAN–DEC
	in %							
Cost level indicator	95.0	95.2	95.4	95.8	96.0	95.3	95.3	95.5
Profitability rate from the sales of products, goods and materials	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3
Gross turnover profitability rate	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.7	4.7	4.5
Net turnover profitability rate	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.2	4.0	4.0	3.8
Liquidity ratio of the first degree	33.9	32.0	31.3	34.1	32.7	33.5	32.7	35.0

Net profit was reported by 79.6% of the surveyed enterprises (against 76.8% in 2012), and the revenues obtained by them constituted 85.3% of the revenues from total activity of the surveyed enterprises (against 84.4% a year before). In manufacturing, net profit was achieved by 82.5% entities (against 79.9% a year before), and the share of revenues obtained by them in the revenues of all entities in this section amounted to 86.4% (against 87.8% a year before).

The profitability rate from the sales of products, goods and materials, similar as a year before, amounted to 4.3%. The gross turnover profitability rate increased, in comparison with 2012, by 0.3 percentage point to 4.5%, while the net turnover profitability rate grew by 0.4 percentage point to 3.8%. In the total number of the surveyed enterprises, an increase was recorded in the share of profitable units (i.e. with the net profitability rate equal to, or higher than, 0.0) from 76.8% in 2012 to 79.6%, and their share in revenues from total activity grew from 84.4% to 85.3%. An improvement in the net turnover profitability rate was observed, among others, in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (from 4.5% to 8.6%), professional, scientific and technical activities (from 3.2% to 7.2%), real estate activities (from 5.6% to 7.0%), construction (from minus 0.5% to 0.9%), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 7.5% to 8.8%). The net turnover profitability rate remained at the same level in administrative and support service activities (3.6%). The net turnover profitability rate worsened, among others, in mining and quarrying (a drop from 10.7% to 6.2%), and in accommodation and catering (from 7.2% to 4.0%).

An increase was recorded in the liquidity indicator of the first degree, from 34.1% a year before to 35.0%, while the value of the liquidity indicator of the second degree dropped from 97.4% to 96.8%. A liquidity indicator of the first degree above 20% was obtained

Profitability rate



by 47.9% of the surveyed enterprises (against 44.9% a year before), and the liquidity indicator of the second degree ranging from 100% to 130% was recorded by 12.0% of the surveyed enterprises (against 11.6% a year before).

The ratio of liabilities to dues (resulting from deliveries and services) reached a higher level than in 2012 (100.6% against 99.8%). The value of liabilities resulting from deliveries and services, exceeding the value of dues associated with them, was recorded, among others, in trade; repair of motor vehicles, mining and quarrying, and real estate activities.

The costs of current activity incurred by the surveyed entities in total in 2013 were by 0.1% lower than a year before. In the structure of total costs by type, the share of the costs of wages and salaries, depreciation, taxes and payments, insurances and other benefits for workers increased, while a drop was recorded in the share of the costs of materials and energy, and services made by other contractors, while the share of other costs remained at the same level.

In the group of the surveyed enterprises, in 2013 50.0% units reported sales for export (against 48.8% a year before). The level of export sales was by 5.9% higher than in the previous year (mainly due to the increase in sales for export in the last two quarters of 2013). The share of sales for export in net revenue from the sales of products, goods and materials of enterprises in total grew from 22.3% to 23.4%. In 2013, 67.5% of sales for export fell on those enterprises in which export sales account for more than 50% of the turnover from the sales of products, goods and materials – against 66.2% a year before.

In the group of exporting entities, an increase was recorded in the share of units reporting net profit (to 82.3% from 79.6% a year before, of which in manufacturing – to 83.6% from 81.2%). The basic economic and financial relations established by exporters in 2013 improved in comparison with the previous year, and they were better than for the enterprises surveyed in total. The financial liquidity indicators of the first and the second degree were lower than the ones recorded in enterprises in total.

Among the surveyed enterprises, 90.9%, i.e. 15 644 entities, conducted economic activity in both 2012 and 2013 (against 89.0% a year before). Net revenues from the sales of products, goods and materials of these entities constituted 97.2% of net revenues from sales, recorded in enterprises in total (against 97.3% a year before). The share of this group of enterprises in net profit and loss of the surveyed enterprises in total amounted to 97.0% and 92.0%, respectively (against 96.8% and 85.5% a year before). The basic economic and financial indicators recorded in this group reached a higher level than in 2012, and were similar to the ones achieved by the surveyed entities in total.

Back to contents

Investment Outlays

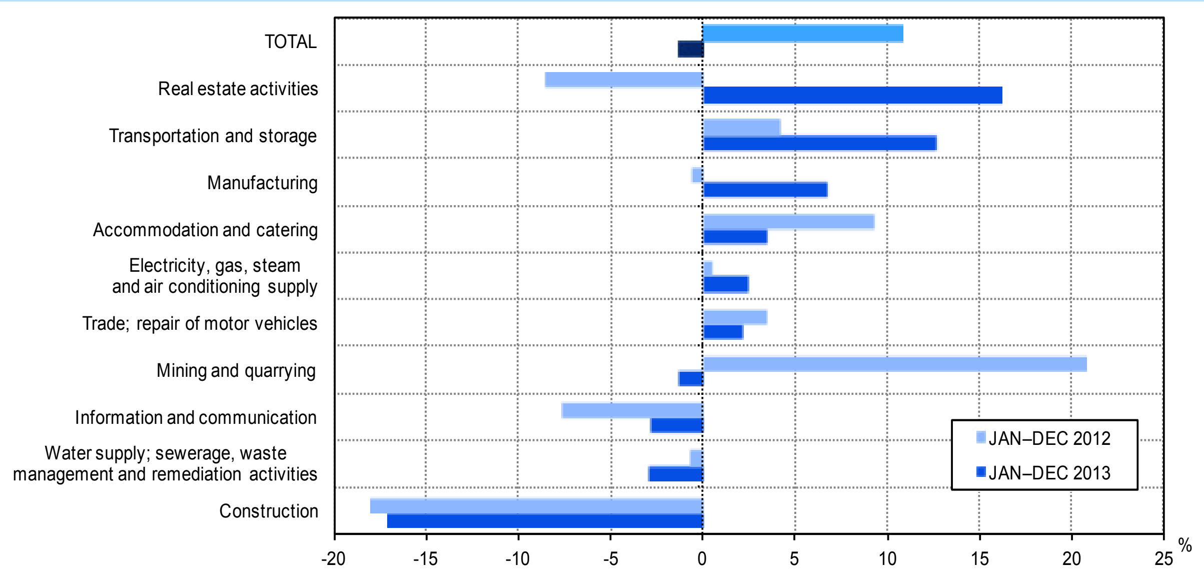
In 2013, following a slight drop a year before, a growth was recorded in total investment outlays of the surveyed enterprises[19] (at constant prices). A growth was observed in outlays on buildings and structures, and on purchases[20]. The number and estimated value of newly started investments was higher than in 2012.

Total outlays of the surveyed enterprises amounted to PLN 104.1 bn, and were (at constant prices) by 6.1% higher than a year before. Outlays on purchases increased by 4.7% (following a drop of 0.9% in 2012), while on buildings and structures – by 8.2% (against a growth of 3.4% a year before). The share of purchases in total outlays lowered to 57.9% from 58.5% a year before.

The highest growth in outlays (at current prices) was observed in real estate activities (of 16.2% against a drop of 8.5% a year before), in transportation and storage (of 12.7% against an increase of 4.2%), and in administrative and support service activities (of 10.8% against a drop of 12.4%). In manufacturing outlays increased by 6.8%, against a growth of 0.6% in 2012. However, outlays decreased, among others, in construction (by 17.1% against a drop of 18.0% a year before), water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (by 2.9% against a drop of 0.7%), information and communication (by 2.8% against a decrease of 7.6%), and mining and quarrying (by 1.3% against a growth of 20.8%).

Among the divisions of manufacturing with the highest share in total investment outlays, the highest increase in outlays was observed in enterprises dealing, among others, with manufacture of paper and paper products (of 85.9% against a drop of 22.2% a year before), manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker (of 71.2% against a growth of 9.5%), beverages (of 24.5% against a growth of 22.8%), metals (of 17.5% against a decline of 22.9%), manufacture of rubber and plastic products (of 15.5% against a growth of 11.6%), motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (of 13.1% against a drop of 10.1%), coke and refined petroleum products (of 12.7% against a drop of 9.8%). The highest decrease in outlays was recorded in manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (of 22.2% against a decrease of 2.6%). A drop was also observed in the outlays incurred, among others, by entities dealing with the manufacture of electrical equipment (12.0% against a rise of 54.7%), machinery and equipment (of 7.9% against a rise of 4.2%) and other transport equipment (of 6.4% against a rise of 21.7%).

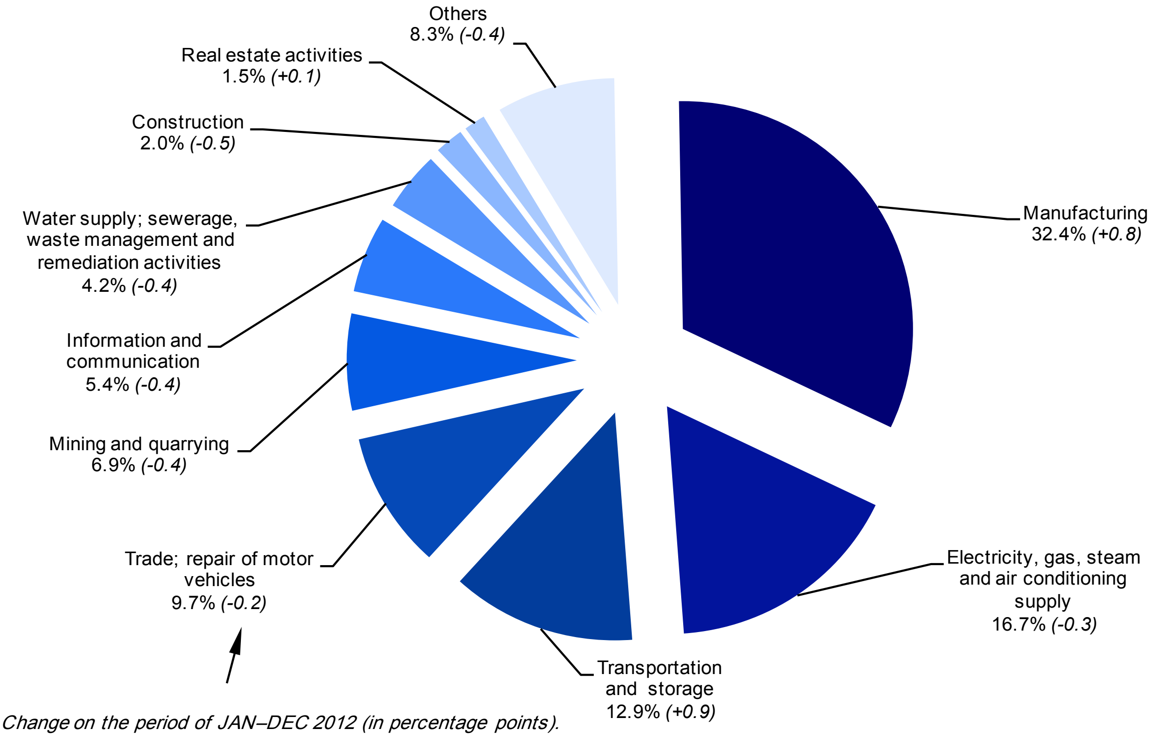
Investment outlays by selected sections
at current pices; growth / decrease in relation to the corresponding period of the previous year – in %



19 Data concern economic entities keeping accounting ledgers and employing 50 persons or more. Data do not include entieties the main activity of which is classified according to NACE Rev. 2 in the sections “Agriculture, forestry and fishing”, “Financial and insurance activities”, as well as higher education institutions.

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

Structure of investment outlays in total
in the period of JAN–DEC 2013



In the structure of total outlays by sections, in 2013, in comparison with the previous year, an increase was observed in the share of outlays incurred by entities operating in transportation and storage (from 12.0% to 12.9%), manufacturing (from 31.6% to 32.4%), administrative and support service activities (from 4.7% to 5.0%), and real estate activities (from 1.4% to 1.5%). However, a decrease was recorded in the share of construction (from 2.5% in 2012 to 2.0% in 2013), mining and quarrying (from 7.3% to 6.9%), information and communication (from 5.8% to 5.4%), water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (from 4.6% to 4.2%), and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 17.0% to 16.7%).

In entities with the number of employees between 50 and 249 outlays grew by 7.7%, and in entities employing more than 1000 persons – by 5.6%. However, a decrease in outlays was observed in entities with the number of employees between 250 and 1000 – of 1.0%.

In 2013, 180.8 thous. investments were started, i.e. by 15.2% more than a year before (against a drop of 1.9% in 2012). Approximately 56% of newly started investments were electricity and gas connections with a low cost unit estimate of value. The total estimated value of newly started investments amounted to PLN 49.8 bn, and was by 13.0% higher than a year before (when a drop of 14.5% was recorded).

Entities with foreign capital participation[21] incurred 34.1% of the total value of outlays accomplished by the enterprises (against 34.4% in 2012). The outlays of this group of entities (at constant prices) were by 4.3% higher than in 2012 (when a drop of 3.9% was observed).

Back to contents

21 Data concern economic entities with foreign capital exceeding USD 1 mln (excluding credit and insurance institutions) keeping accounting ledgers in which the number of employed persons amounts to 50 or more.

Foreign Trade

According to preliminary data, in 2013 foreign trade turnover in PLN in exports increased in comparison with the previous year, and the imports turnover did not change. An increase was recorded in turnover with all groups of countries, except for imports from the Central and Eastern European countries. As a result of a higher dynamics of exports than that of imports, the negative balance of exchange improved substantially. In the period of January–December 2013, price relations in total turnover were favourable.

Exports (calculated in PLN) in current prices in 2013 were higher than a year before by 5.8% and amounted to PLN 638.6 bn. Imports, similarly to 2012, reached the value of PLN 648.2 bn. The trade exchange closed with a negative balance amounting to PLN 9.6 bn (minus PLN 44.7 bn a year before). Turnover in EUR increased in exports by 6.5% to EUR 152.8 bn, and in imports they grew by 0.7% to EUR 155.1 bn. The negative balance amounted to EUR 2.3 bn (in 2012 minus EUR 10.6 bn). Exports in USD amounted to USD 203.2 bn, and imports – to USD 206.3 bn, i.e. respectively by 10.0% and 3.9% more in annual terms. The negative balance constitued at the level of USD 3.1 bn (against minus USD 13.8 bn in 2012).

Exports in constant prices in the period of January–December 2013 was higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year by 5.4%, and imports – by 1.7%. In turnover with the EU countries the volume of exports increased by 4.0%, and that with the Central and Eastern European countries by 7.0%, while with developing countries – by 10.4%. The volume of goods imported from the EU countries dropped by 0.2%, from the Central and Eastern European countries – by 5.6%, and from developing countries it increased by 10.2%.

Foreign trade turnover

Specification	JAN–DEC 2013						JAN–DEC 2012	JAN–DEC 2013
	in mln PLN	in mln EUR	in mln USD	JAN–DEC 2012=100				
				in PLN	in EUR	in USD	structure in %	
Exports	638 599.0	152 778.8	203 169.8	105.8	106.5	110.0	100.0	100.0
developed countries	521 372.2	124 743.3	165 966.3	104.8	105.5	109.0	82.3	81.6
of which the European Union	477 781.6	114 311.7	152 123.4	103.8	104.5	108.0	76.1	74.8
of which euro-area	322 910.5	77 261.7	102 820.2	103.1	103.8	107.3	51.9	50.6
developing countries	56 168.7	13 439.0	17 841.6	114.8	115.5	119.1	8.1	8.8
the Central and Eastern European countries	61 058.1	14 596.5	19 361.9	107.4	107.8	111.1	9.6	9.6
Imports[a]	648 194.7	155 091.8	206 254.5	100.0	100.7	103.9	100.0	100.0
developed countries	425 214.3	101 731.7	135 370.3	101.5	102.2	105.6	64.6	65.6
of which the European Union	376 324.0	90 030.4	119 827.3	100.9	101.5	105.0	57.5	58.1
of which euro-area	292 895.0	70 070.4	93 264.3	100.2	100.8	104.2	45.1	45.2
developing countries	133 613.0	31 970.6	42 507.9	105.6	106.3	109.8	19.5	20.6
the Central and Eastern European countries	89 367.4	21 389.5	28 376.3	86.9	87.5	89.8	15.9	13.8
Balance	-9 595.7	-2 313.0	-3 084.7	x	x	x	x	x
developed countries	96 157.9	23 011.6	30 596.0	x	x	x	x	x
of which the European Union	101 457.6	24 281.3	32 296.1	x	x	x	x	x
of which euro-area	30 015.5	7 191.3	9 555.9	x	x	x	x	x
developing countries	-77 444.3	-18 531.6	-24 666.3	x	x	x	x	x
the Central and Eastern European countries	-28 309.3	-6 793.0	-9 014.4	x	x	x	x	x

a Data concerning imports by groups of countries are presented by country of origin.

N o t e: Data on the structure and dynamics of Poland's turnover with the developed countries, including the EU and the Central and Eastern European countries, were presented in comparable conditions, i.e. taking into account the value of foreign trade turnover of Croatia, which joined the EU on 1 July 2013 – and which erlier was recognised as one of the Central and Eastern European countries.

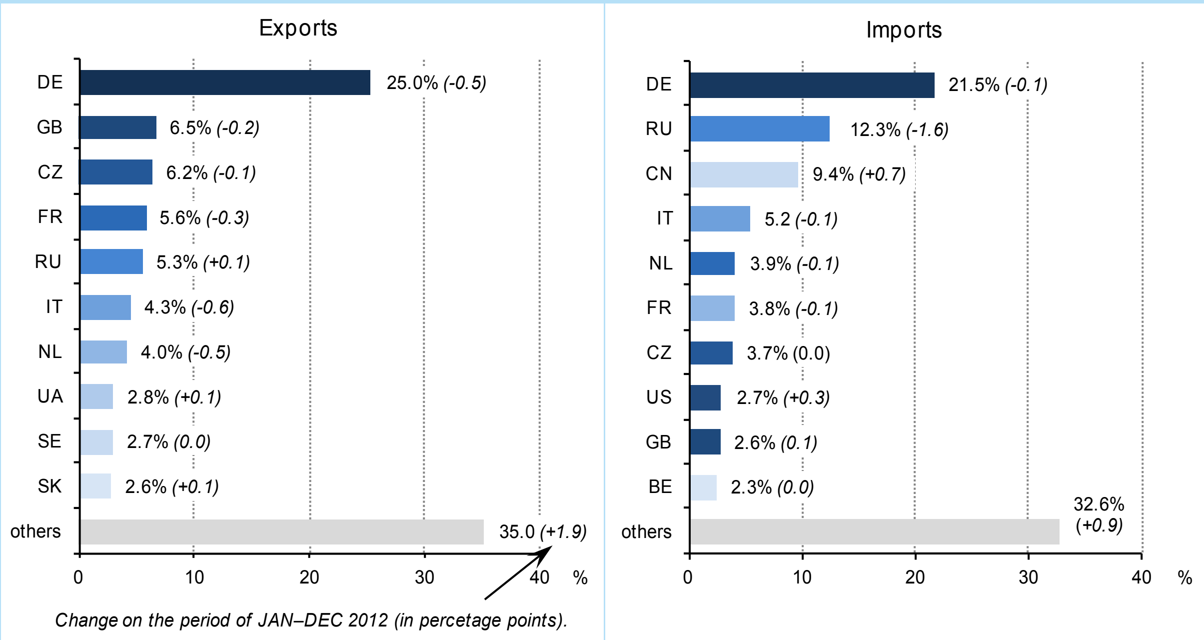
In the period of January–December 2013, transaction prices (calculated in PLN) of exported goods were higher (by 0.4%), and those of imported goods were lower (by 1.6%) than a year before. The total terms of trade index amounted to 102.0 (against 98.9 in 2012).

In 2013 the share of developed countries in the geographical structure of exports dropped in annual terms (including the EU countries), with a growth in the significance of developing countries. However, the share of the Central and Eastern European countries did not change. In imports an increase of the share of developed countries (including the EU countries) and of developing countries was observed, with a drop in the share of the Central and Eastern European countries.

The value of exports in turnover with Germany, our most important trade partner, increased by 5.2% in annual terms to PLN 159.6 bn, and that of imports – by 0.8% to PLN 139.3 bn. The trade exchange closed with a positive balance amounting to PLN 20.3 bn (in 2012 PLN 13.6 bn). Exports expressed in EUR increased by 5.9%, and imports – by 1.5%. The positive balance amounted to EUR 4.9 bn (against EUR 3.2 bn in 2012). The share of Germany in total turnover changed slightly, in exports it dropped from 25.1% in 2012 to 25.0%, and in imports it grew from 21.3% to 21.5%.

In trade exchange with Germany, among the major SITC commodity groups a growth in exports was recorded, among others, in passenger motor cars, equipment for distributing electricity, articles of plastic, parts and accessories of motor vehicles, and furniture and parts thereof, while a decrease was observed, among others, in internal combustion piston engines and parts thereof and copper. In imports a growth was recorded in, among others to, the value of articles of plastic, internal combustion piston engines and parts thereof, paper and paperboard, and parts and accessories of the motor vehicles,, while a decrease was recorded mainly in the value of passenger motor cars.

Geographical structure of the foreign trade turnover by countries in the period of JAN–DEC 2013



In 2013 similarly to a year before, Russia was the 5th largest trade partner of Poland in exports, while in imports it was the 2nd largest. Exports to Russia, in comparison with 2012, grew by 5.6% and amounted to PLN 34.1 bn, while imports from this country dropped by 12.6% to PLN 79.6 bn. The negative balance of turnover improved from PLN 58.8 bn in 2012 to minus PLN 45.5 bn. Turnover with Russia expressed in EUR grew by 6.1% in exports, while in imports they declined by 11.9%. The negative balance amounted to EUR 10.9 bn (in 2012 minus EUR 14.0 bn). The value of trade exchange in USD increased in exports by 9.2%, while in imports it decreased by 9.6%. The negative balance amounted to USD 14.5 bn (minus USD 18.1 bn in 2012). The share of Russia in total exports was at the same level as a year before – 5.3%, while in imports it dropped from 14.0% to 12.3%.

In total turnover, according to the SITC classification, in comparison to 2012, an increase in exports was recorded for all commodity sections, while a growth in imports was observed, among others, in the value of the supplies of food and live animals, in machinery and transport equipment, and in chemicals and related products. The highest drop was recorded for the imports of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials. In the commodity structure of exports, a growth was recorded, among others, in the share of food and live animals and miscellaneous manufactured articles, with a decrease in the significance of, among others, manufactured goods classified chiefly by material. In imports the highest increases were recorded in the share of machinery and transport equipment, while a decrease was observed in mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials.

Back to contents

Money Supply

At the end of December 2013 the M3 money supply[22] amounted to PLN 977 290.1 mln and was higher by 6.1% than at the end of December 2012.

The supply of currency in circulation (excluding bank vault cash) at the end of December 2013 amounted to PLN 114 431.1 mln and increased in comparison with the end of December 2012 by 11.7%.

Deposits and other liabilities, constituting the main item in the structure of M3 money supply, at the end of December 2013 amounted to PLN 846 350.1 mln and grew by 6.1% in comparison to December 2012. Deposits and other liabilities towards social security funds increased by 38.3%, towards non-financial corporations – by 9.9%, households – by 5.6% and non-profit institutions serving households – by 4.8%. However, a decrease was recorded in the deposits and other liabilities towards local government – of 0.8%. Deposits and other liabilities towards non-monetary financial institutions were at the level recorded a year before.

Other M3 components at the end of December 2013 amounted to PLN 16 508.9 mln. Their value decreased in relation to the end of 2012 by 21.7%.

Another factor influencing the money stock were net external assets, which at the end of December 2013 equaled to PLN 146 839.1 mln. Their value in comparison with the end of the December 2012 decreased by 13.2%.

Net domestic assets at the end of December 2013 amounted to PLN 830 451.1 mln and were by 10.4% higher in comparison with the previous year.

Claims, having the highest share in the structure of net domestic assets, at the end of December 2013 reached the level of PLN 937 726.5 mln and increased by 4.1% in comparison with the end of December 2012. A growth was observed in claims from non-monetary financial institutions – of 22.5%, non-profit institutions serving households – of 9.5%, households – of 4.5% and non-financial corporations of 1.8%. However, a slight decrease was recorded in claims from local government of 0.1%, and claims from social security funds fell from PLN 840.2 mln to PLN 0.2 mln.

Credit to central government, net at the end of December 2013 amounted to PLN 145 286.2 mln. This debt increased by 34.1% in comparison with the end of 2012.

A factor decreasing the money stock was the negative balance of other items (net), amounting to PLN 252 561.6 mln, which decreased by PLN 4 707.6 mln in comparison with the end of December 2012.

The basic interest rates of the National Bank of Poland in December 2013 did not change in comparison to the ones applicable from 4 July 2013 and their values were as follows: the lombard rate – 4.00%, the rediscount rate – 2.75%, the reference rate – 2.50%, and the deposit rate – 1.00%.

Components of money supply (M3) and assets of the bank system[a]

Specification	2012		2013			
	SEP	DEC	NOV	DEC	change in relation to	
					NOV 2013	DEC 2012
	in mln PLN					
Money supply (M3)	901 845.5	921 412.5	953 446.3	977 290.1	23 843.8	55 877.6
currency in circulation	101 715.3	102 470.5	113 718.4	114 431.1	712.7	11 960.6
deposits and other liabilities	780 359.4	797 866.2	820 994.8	846 350.1	25 355.3	48 483.9
other components of M3	19 770.8	21 075.7	18 733.0	16 508.9	-2 224.1	-4 566.8
External assets, net	174 716.3	169 184.6	148 701.7	146 839.1	-1 862.6	-22 345.5
Domestic assets, net	727 129.2	752 227.9	804 744.6	830 451.1	25 706.5	78 223.2
Other items, net	-258 368.8	-257 269.2	-254 546.5	-252 561.6	1 984.9	4 707.6

a End of period.

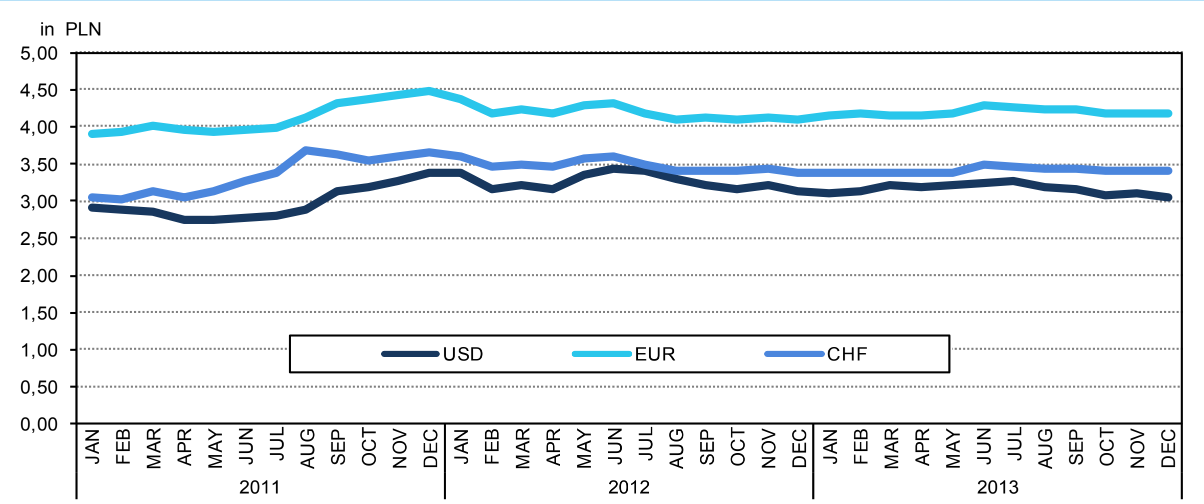
22 Based on the data of the National Bank of Poland.

The average monthly exchange rate of USD in the National Bank of Poland in December 2013 amounted to PLN 304.81/USD 100 and dropped in relation to December 2012 by 2.4%.

In December 2013, the average monthly exchange rate of EUR in the National Bank of Poland reached the level of PLN 417.57/EUR 100 and increased in comparison with December 2012 by 2.0%.

The average monthly exchange rate of CHF in the National Bank of Poland in December 2013 amounted to PLN 340.88/CHF 100 and grew in comparison with the corresponding month of 2012 by 0.6%.

Exchange rates



Back to contents

State Budget

In the period of January–December 2013, the revenue of the state budget[23] amounted to PLN 279 151.2 mln (i.e. 101.2% of the amount planned in the budget act for 2013), while expenditure — to PLN 321 342.9 mln (i.e. 98.2%, respectively). The deficit reached the level of PLN 42 191.7 mln, which constituted for 81.8% of the plan.

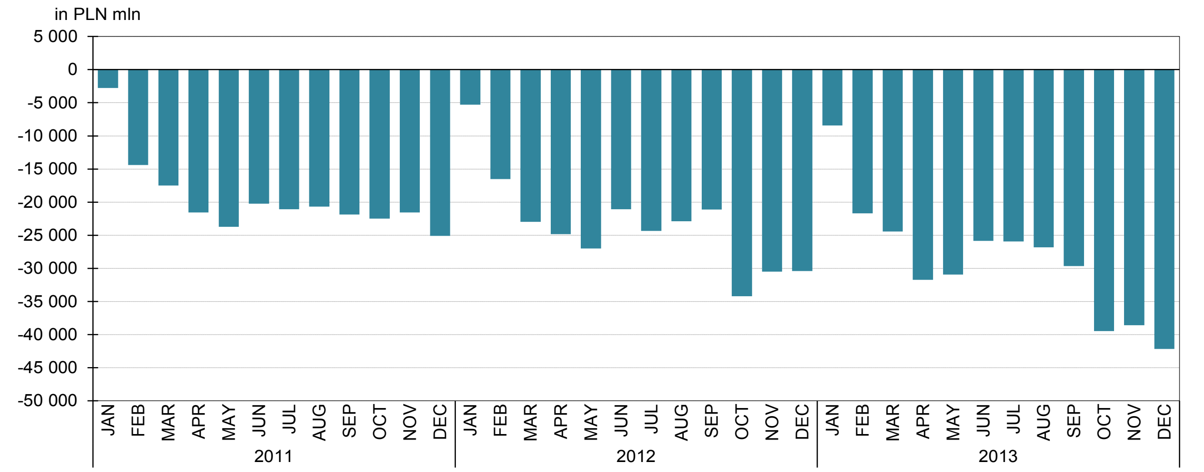
Revenue and expenditure of the state budget

Specification	Budget act[a] for 2013	JAN–DEC 2013 execution	JAN–DEC 2013 low on public finances	JAN–DEC 2013 structure
	in mln PLN		in %	
Total revenue	275 729.4	279 151.2	101.2	100.0
tax revenue	239 150.2	241 650.9	101.0	86.6
indirect taxes	174 050.0	175 368.6	100.8	62.8
of which excise tax	59 800.0	60 653.1	101.4	21.7
corporate income tax	22 000.0	23 075.3	104.9	8.3
personal income tax	40 900.0	41 290.5	101.0	14.8
non-tax revenue	34 978.7	35 975.9	102.9	12.9
of which receipts from customs duties	2 001.0	2 022.1	101.1	0.7
non-returnable funds from the European Union and other sources	1 600.5	1 524.3	95.2	0.5
Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policy	192.5	250.4	130.1	0.1
structural funds and other	1 408.0	1 273.9	90.5	0.5
Total expenditure	327 294.4	321 342.9	98.2	100.0
of which:				
domestic debt servicing	32 371.7	32 340.7	99.9	10.1
foreign debt servicing	10 333.2	10 119.4	97.9	3.2
settlements with the EU general budget with regard to own resources	18 179.9	18 129.2	99.7	5.6
allocations for:				
Pension Fund	15 864.2	15 853.1	99.9	4.9
Social Insurance Fund	37 113.9	37 113.9	100.0	11.5
general subsidy for local self-government entities	51 259.5	51 257.1	100.0	15.9
Deficit	-51 565.0	-42 191.7	81.8	x
Deficit financing[b]:				
domestic sources	19 581.8	19 781.2	101.0	x
foreign sources	25 828.7	16 161.3	62.6	x

a Journal of Laws No. 24, dated 5 II 2013, item 169. *b* Including the financing of the state budget and the European Union funds deficit.

23 Prepared on the basis of the information provided by the Ministry of Finance: "Estimated data on the execution of the state budget for the period of January–December 2013."

State budget result
on accrued basis from the beginning of the year



The revenue executed in the period of January–December 2013 was by 2.9% lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year, and the execution of the budget act in this scope was by 3.3 percentage points higher than a year before. Receipts from indirect taxes amounted to PLN 175 368.6 mln (i.e. by 3.6% less than in the corresponding period of the previous year), of which excise tax – PLN 60 653.1 mln (by 0.3% more than a year before). Their share in the total amount of revenue amounted to 62.8% and 21.7%, respectively.

Receipts from corporate income tax reached the level of PLN 23 075.3 mln (by 8.2% less than a year before), and from personal income tax – PLN 41 290.5 mln (by 3.7% more than a year before). Their share in total revenue amounted to 8.3% and 14.8%, respectively. The revenue of the state budget from the inflow of non-returnable funds from European Union and other sources constituted 95.2% of the plan, and was by 29.9% lower than the revenue from these sources obtained in the corresponding period of the previous year.

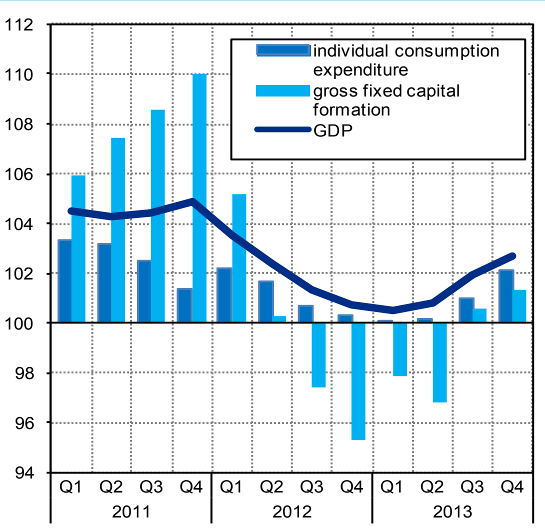
Expenditure incurred in the period of January–December 2013 was by 1.1% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year, and the execution of the budget act in this scope was by 1.5 percentage points higher than a year before. General subsidy for local self-government entities increased by 1.8%, in comparison with the period of January–December 2012, and amounted to PLN 51 257.1 mln, i.e. 16.0% of total expenditure. Expenditure on domestic and foreign debt servicing accounted for 13.2% of total expenditure (a year before it was at the same level). Allocations paid by the end of 2013 to the Pension Fund amounted to PLN 15 853.1 mln (by 1.9% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year), and to the Social Insurance Fund – PLN 37 113.9 mln (by 6.1% less, which constituted respectively 4.9% and 11.5% of total expenditure).

Back to contents

Gross Domestic Product

According to preliminary data, the growth rate of the gross domestic product, after eliminating the influence of seasonal factors, in the 4th quarter of 2013, was by 2.2% higher than a year before, while the growth in comparison to the previous quarter, amounted to 0.6%. The seasonally unadjusted GDP, in the 4th quarter 2013, in annual terms, was higher by 2.7% (against a rise of 1.9% in the 3rd quarter, respectively). Throughout the year 2013, GDP (at average annual constant prices of the previous year) increased by 1.6% in relation to the previous year (against an increase of 1.9% in 2012 and of 4.5% in 2011, respectively).

Gross domestic product, individual consumption expenditure and gross fixed capital formation
corresponding period of the previous year=100



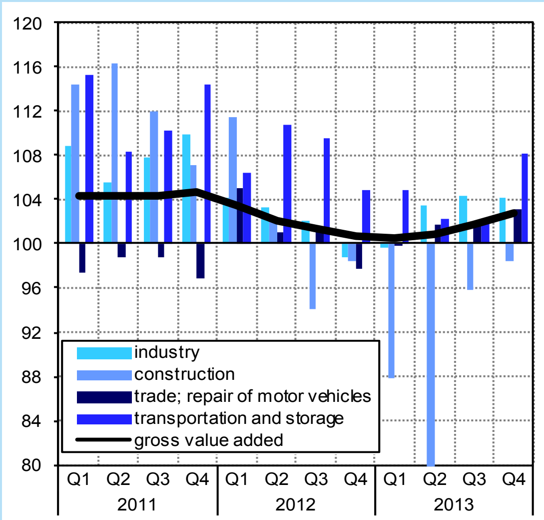
In the 4th quarter of 2013, a positive influence of the domestic demand on GDP growth strengthened, and reached 1.2 percentage point. The positive influence of final consumption expenditure improved (1.5 percentage point, of which individual consumption expenditure – 1.1 percentage point, and public consumption – 0.4 percentage point). The impact of gross capital formation was still negative – minus 0.3 percentage point (with a negative influence of the changes in inventories – minus 0.7 percentage point, and a positive influence of investment demand – 0.4 percentage point). The positive impact of foreign demand on GDP continued, and equalled 1.5 percentage point.

Domestic demand in the 4th quarter of 2013 was higher than a year before by 1.2% (against an increase of 0.5% in the 3rd quarter). Final consumption expenditure increased more than in the previous quarters – by 2.1% (individual consumption expenditure and public consumption also grew by 2.1% each). A drop in gross capital formation was lower than in the previous periods (1.0% against 2.4% in the 3rd quarter). The increase in gross fixed capital formation slightly strengthened, and amounted to 1.3%. In the 4th quarter of 2013, the investment rate was lower, in annual terms, and amounted to 26.0% (against 26.8% a year before, and 17.8% in the 3rd quarter of 2013).

Exports in the 4th quarter of 2013 increased, in annual terms, by 6.3%, while imports grew by 2.9% (in the 3rd quarter of 2013 an increase was recorded of 6.4% and 3.4%, respectively).

The gross value added in the national economy, in the 4th quarter of 2013, was by 2.7% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year (against a growth of 1.8% in the 3rd quarter of 2013). An above-average increase in the gross value added was observed, among others, in transportation and storage (8.1%) and financial and insurance activities (7.8%). In annual terms, the gross value added grew in industry (by 4.1%) and in trade; repair of motor vehicles (by 3.1%). A drop in the gross value added continued in construction, but it was slower than in the previous quarters, and amounted to 1.5%.

Gross value added
corresponding period of the previous year=100

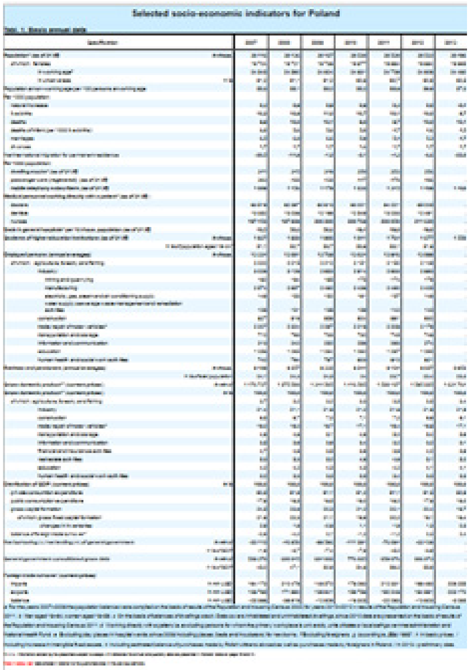


Back to contents

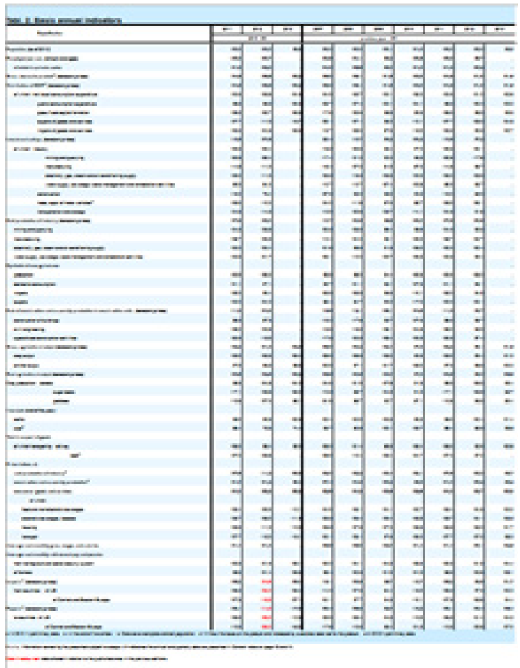
II. Selected Socio-economic Indicators for Poland

Please, click on the table

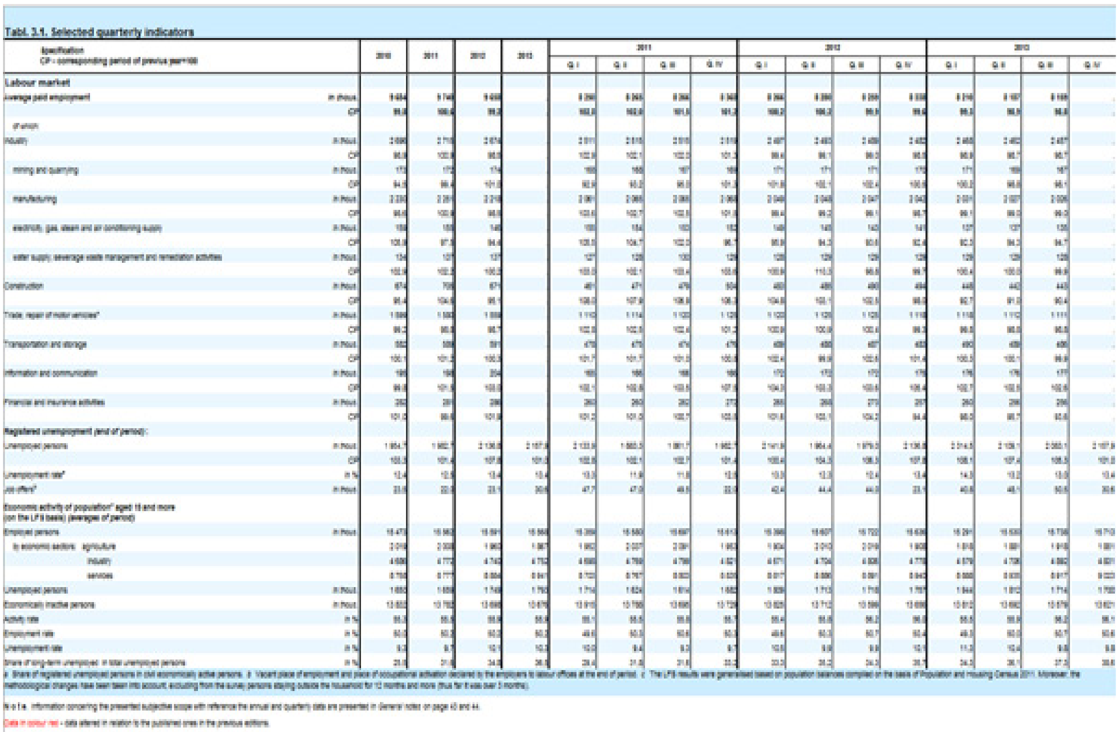
Tabl. 1. Basic annual data



Tabl. 2. Basic annual indicators



Tabl. 3. Selected quarterly indicators



Back to contents

General Notes

1. Data contained in the Poland Quarterly Statistics are presented in accordance with the Polish Classification of Activities – PKD 2007, compiled on the basis of the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community – NACE Rev. 2.
2. The category of "Industry" used in this quarterly refers to NACE Rev. 2 sections "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply" and "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities".
3. Data are compiled according to the respective organizational status of units of the national economy.
4. Data by NACE Rev. 2 sections, divisions and groups as well as voivodships are compiled on the basis of the enterprise (entity) method, assuming whole entities of the national economy as the basis for grouping all data characterising their activity according to individual classification levels and territorial divisions.
5. Data presented in the publication cover units of the national economy regardless of ownership, i.e. included in the public and private sectors.
6. The information concerning the enterprise sector is presented on the basis of the definition of "enterprise" – introduced by the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 696/93 of 15 March 1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community. In accordance with the aforementioned Regulation, an enterprise is treated as an organisational unit producing goods or providing services, which obtains benefits from a certain degree of independence in decision making, especially in the area of allocation of its current assets. An enterprise conducts one or several types of activity in one or several places and is established by a legal entity or a group of legal entities. The enterprise sector includes entities conducting economic activity in the scope of 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 sale; 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.
7. Data on employed persons, employment, as well as wages and salaries does not include private farms in agriculture or budget units conducting activity within the scope of national defence and public safety; furthermore:
   - quarterly data refer to those entities of the national economy in which the number of employed persons exceeds 9; furthermore, the data on employment, as well as wages and salaries exclude persons employed abroad and engaged in social and political organisations, trade unions, etc.;
   - average monthly total wages and salaries in quarterly periods cover complete statistical population;
   - annual data cover all entities of the national economy regardless of the number of employed persons.
8. Data on sold production of industry, construction and assembly production, wholesale and retail trade of goods:
   - quarterly data (in the case of sale of construction and assembly production are provided on an accrued basis) cover those economic entities in which the number of employed persons exceeds 9;
   - annual data cover all economic entities regardless of the number of employees.

   Data on the sale of construction and assembly production concern works accomplished by construction entities on the basis of the contract system (i.e. for outside clients) and do not include work performed abroad.
9. Data on the production of selected industrial products in all kinds of activities refer to those entities in which the number of employed persons exceeds 49.
10. Data on the financial results of non-financial enterprises refer to economic entities keeping accounting ledgers (excluding entities whose basic type of activity is classified to section "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" and "Financial and insurance activities" according to the NACE Rev. 2) in which the number of employed persons exceeds 49.

11. Quarterly data referring to 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. Quarterly data are presented on an accrued basis. Annual data concerning investment outlays include all units of the national economy regardless of the number of employees.
12. Unless otherwise stated, data in value terms and structural indicators are provided at current prices, and dynamic indices – on the basis of value at constant prices. As constant prices in the period of 2006-2010 were adopted constant prices of 2005 (2005 average current prices), since 2011 – constant prices of 2010 (2010 average current prices), except for foreign trade turnover, where average current prices from the year preceding the surveyed year were assumed as constant prices, as well as for investment outlays and retail sales, for which current prices from the corresponding period of the previous year were assumed as constant prices.
13. Relative numbers (indices, percentages) are calculated, as a rule, on the basis of absolute data expressed with higher precision than that presented in tables.
14. Some data are preliminary and may be revised in subsequent editions of the Poland Quarterly Statistics.
15. This publication uses abbreviations of some classification levels of NACE Rev. 2; the abbreviated names were marked with “Δ” in the tables. The list of abbreviations and their respective full names is presented below:

Abbreviation	**Full name**
NACE sections	
Trade; repair of motor vehicles	Wholesale and retail, trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
Accommodation and catering	Accommodation and food service activities

Codes of Selected Countries

AT	–	Austria
BE	–	Belgium
BG	–	Bulgaria
CN	–	China
CY	–	Cyprus
CZ	–	Czech Republic
DE	–	Germany
DK	–	Denmark
EE	–	Estonia
ES	–	Spain
FI	–	Finland
FR	–	France
EL	–	Greece
HR	–	Croatia
HU	–	Hungary
IE	–	Ireland
IT	–	Italy
KR	–	Republic of Korea
LT	–	Lithuania
LU	–	Luxembourg
LV	–	Latvia
MT	–	Malta
NL	–	Netherlands
PL	–	Poland
PT	–	Portugal
RO	–	Romania
RU	–	Russia
SE	–	Sweden
SI	–	Slovenia
SK	–	Slovakia
UA	–	Ukraine
UK	–	United Kingdom
US	–	United States

Conventional signs

Dash (–)	magnitude zero
Zero: (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
Dot (.)	data not available or not reliable
Sign x	not applicable
Colour red	data in tables altered in relation to that published in the previous edition

Major abbreviations

thous.	thousand
mln	million
bn	billion
PLN	zloty
USD	United States dollar
EUR	euro
CHF	Swiss franc

Back to contents

Methodological Notes

1. Data on population for the period of 2007–2009 are compiled on the basis of the results of the Population and Housing Census 2002 and since 2010 – the Population and Housing Census 2011, as well as data from current reporting on vital statistics and population migration.
2. Data on the number and structure of population concern actually living population.
3. Data regarding employed persons concern persons performing work providing earnings or income and include:
   - employees hired on the basis of an employment contract;
   - owners, co-owners, and leaseholders of private farms in agriculture (including contributing family workers);
   - owners and co-owners of entities engaged in economic activities excluding private farms in agriculture (including contributing family workers);
   - other self-employed persons, e.g. persons practising learned professions;
   - outworkers;
   - agents (including contributing family workers and persons employed by agents;
   - members of agricultural production co-operatives;
   - clergy fulfilling priestly obligations.
4. Data on the average number of employed persons are given after converting of part-time paid employees into full-time paid employees, excluding employers and own-account workers (excluding private farms in agriculture) as well as agents.
5. Data on average paid employment include persons employed on the basis of a full-time and part-time contract, converted into a full-time period.
6. Data on registered unemployment concerning persons registered in powiat labour offices are presented in accordance with the Low of 20 April 2004 on Promoting Employment and Labour Market Institutions (Journal of Laws No. 99, Item 1001, with later amendments).
   The number of the unemployed does not include persons undergoing, among others, traineeship, internship and occupational preparation of adults, as well as social utility works.
   Long-term unemployed are persons remainning in the register rolls of a powiat labour office the overall period of over 12 months during the last 2 years, excluding the periods of traineeships or occupational preparation of adult at the workplace.
7. The registered unemployment rate was calculated as the share of the number of registered unemployed persons in economically active civilian population, i.e. excluding employees of budgetary entities conducting activity within the scope of national defence and public safety.
8. Data on the economic activity of population aged 15 and more are compiled on the basis of the sample survey within the Labour Force Survey (LFS) conducted quarterly using a continuous observation method (a sliding survey week). The survey includes persons who are members of sampled households. The LFS data are calculated on the basis of the exact date of birth.
   Work, i.e. performing, having or seeking work, is the basic criterion of dividing population into employed persons, unemployed persons and economically inactive persons.
   Economically active population (i.e. labour force) covers all persons considered employed or unemployed. Economically inactive population (i.e. outside the labour force) covers all persons who in the survey week were classified neither as employed nor as unemployed.
   Unemployed persons are persons aged 15–74 who in the reference week were not employed, were actively looking for work and were ready to take up work within 2 weeks after the reference week.
   The unemployed also included persons who had found a job and they were waiting to start it in the period not longer than 3 months, and they were able to take up work.
   The activity rate was calculated as a share of economically active persons (in total or in a given group) in the number of population aged 15 or more (in total or in a given group).
   The employment rate was calculated as a share of employed persons (in total or in a given group) in the number of population aged 15 or more (in total or in a given group).
   The unemployment rate was calculated as a share of unemployed persons (in total or in a given group) in the number of population aged 15 or more (in total or in a given group).

9. Average monthly nominal wages and salaries per paid employee were calculated assuming:
   - personal wages and salaries, excluding wages and salaries of outworkers and apprentices as well as persons employed abroad;
   - payments from a share in profit or in the balance surplus of cooperatives;
   - 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.

   Data on average monthly wages and salaries per paid employee are presented in gross terms, i.e. including deductions for personal income taxes and also contributions to compulsory social security (retirement, pension and illness) paid by the insured employee.

   Indices of average monthly real gross wage and salary were calculated as a quotient of the growth rate of the average monthly nominal gross wage and salary and the consumer price index of households of employed persons.
10. 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 thousand units in which the number of employed persons exceeds 9. The price indices were calculated using, as a weight system, the structure of sold production from 2010. These values are updated monthly by the price changes and the changes in 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 realised by specifically selected economic units, classified in “Construction” section, i.e. by approx. 480 construction and assembly enterprises in which the number of employed persons exceeds 9. The price indices were calculated using, as a weight system, the sales value from 2010. These values include the price changes and the changes in 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 observations of representatives of consumer goods and services (approx. 1400 in 2013) in 209 price survey regions of the country. Price observations carried out in selected retail outlets, service and catering units located in the price survey regions (a town or part of a town) constitute the principal source of information. Price-lists, regulations and decisions applicable to the uniform prices binding throughout the country or its parts, and also price observations of goods and services purchased through the Internet constitute additional sources of information.

     Price indices of consumer goods and services are calculated using, as a weight system, the annual structure of expenditure (excluding own consumption) of particular groups of households on purchasing consumer goods and services from the year preceding the one under the survey, obtained from the Household Budget Survey. The groupings of consumer goods and services are 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 are compiled on the basis of information on the prices paid in a given period of time by procurement entities for products directly from agricultural producers. These practices are averages and are computed as a quotient of the value (excluding VAT) and quantity of every single agricultural product.

11. Data on sold production of industry concern industrial and non-industrial activity of economic entities included in sections "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply" and "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities", while data on sold production of construction cover construction and non-construction activity of economic entities included in "Construction" section. This data include:
    - the value of sold finished products, semi-finished products and parts of own production (regardless of whether or not payments due for the production have been received);
    - the value of paid works and services rendered, i.e. both industrial and construction, as well as non-industrial and non-construction;
    - the lump sum agent's fee in the case of concluding the agreement on commission terms and full agent's fee in the case of concluding agency agreement;
    - the value of products in the form of settlements in kind;
    - products designated for increasing the value of own fixed assets.
12. Data on the sales in construction and assembly production concerning work carried out domestically on the basis of a contracts system (i.e. for outside clients) by construction entities according to NACE Rev. 2 were included in "Construction" section, consisting of constructing buildings and structures, including the preparation through a diversified scope of terrestrial works, ground work (zero state), making load bearing elements, partitions, roof laying and covering (raw state), and assembly, installation and completion works. All the categories include works associated with building, rebuilding, extension, restoration, renovation and temporary building structures.
13. Data on retail sales include the sales of consumer and non-consumer goods carried out by retail sales outlets, catering establishments and other sales outlets (e.g. warehouses, stock houses) in quantities indicating purchases for individual needs of the purchaser.
14. Data on wholesale of commodities include the sales from own or rented warehouses in which commodities are stored, belonging to "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" section.

    Wholesale carried out by wholesale enterprises concerns the sales of commodities by enterprises included in "Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles" division.
15. The gross financial result (profit or loss) is a result on economic activity adjusted by the result of extraordinary events.
16. The net financial result (profit or loss) is obtained after deducting the obligatory encumbrances from the gross financial result.
17. The presented division of investment outlays, including outlays on new fixed assets and (or) improvement (enlargement, rebuilding, reconstruction or modernisation) of the existing capital asset items was prepared according to the principles of the system of national accounts, according to the recommendations of ESA 1995. Investment outlays are divided into outlays on fixed assets and other outlays.

    Outlays on fixed assets include outlays on:
    - buildings and structures (including buildings and places, as well as civil engineering constructions), including construction and assembly works, design and cost estimate documentation;
    - machinery, technical equipment and tools (including instruments, movables and fittings);
    - transport equipment;
    - other, i.e. detailed meliorations, costs incurred for purchasing land and second-hand fixed assets and from 1995 livestock (basic herd), long-term plantings and, in addition, the costs of treatment of constructed liabilities incurred for the purpose of purchase financing, constructing and developing fixed assets (specified until 31 December 2001 as interest on investment credits and loans) for the period of investment realization (taken into account only in data expressed in current prices).

    Other outlays are outlays on the so-called initial investments as well as other costs connected with investment realization. These outlays do not increase the value of fixed assets.
18. Since 1 May 2004, i.e. the day of Poland's accession to the European Union (EU), the data on Poland's foreign trade turnover have been based on:
    - the EXTRASTAT system – based on customs declarations; the system includes trade turnover carried out between Poland and the so-called third countries, i.e. non-EU countries;
    - the INTRASTAT system – based on INTRASTAT arrival and dispatch declarations; the system includes trade turnover between Poland and other EU member states;
    - alternative data sources used to register trade in "specific goods", i.e. electricity, gas, sea products and military goods.

Data obtained from the combination of the above mentioned sources created a unified collection of statistical data on foreign trade turnover.

19. The value of imports is presented according to cif, i.e. including the transportation and insurance costs to the Polish border. The value of exports is presented according to fob.

20. Data on turnover by group of countries are presented in imports – according to the country of origin and in exports – according to the country of destination.
The country of origin is considered a country in which the goods were produced, processed or transformed, and in this form entered the Polish customs territory.
The country of destination is the country in which the goods are consumed, i.e. the country in which the goods are finally used, processed or transformed.

21. The M3 money supply comprises:
- currency in circulation (excluding bank vault cash);
- 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 and social security funds:
  – current (overnight deposits and deposits without an agreed term),
  – term and blocked (deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years),
  – deposits redeemable at notice of up to 3 months.
- other components of M3, i.e. dept securities including up to 2 years, issued by monetary financial institutions and held by residents and non-residents, and liabilities of monetary financial institutions related to repurchase agreements and also in money market funds (MMFs) shares.

22. Data concerning gross domestic product and gross value added, as well as components of its distribution are compiled according to the principles of ESA 1995 (the European System of Accounts).

Back to contents