POLAND

QUARTERLY STATISTICS

GŁÓWNY URZĄD STATYSTYCZNY
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WARSAW

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C O N T E N T S

GENERAL AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

GENERAL NOTES

1. From 2009 data contained in the *Poland Quarterly Statistics* are presented in accordance with **the Polish Classification of Activities 2007 (PKD 2007)**, compiled on the basis of Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community – NACE Rev. 2. Given this changes data are not comparable to the previously published in accordance with the PKD 2004 (NACE Rev.1.1). All data, excluding national accounts and national economy entities which are still published in accordance with PKD 2004, were converted to the PKD 2007 (NACE Rev. 2) classification.
2. Presented data cover units of the national economy regardless of ownership, i.e. included in the public and private sectors. The public sector includes entities of state ownership (of the State Treasury and state legal persons), local self-government entities ownership and "mixed ownership" with a predominance of capital (property) of public sector entities. The private sector includes entities of private domestic ownership (of natural persons and other private entities), foreign ownership (of foreign persons) and "mixed ownership" with a predominance of capital (property) of private sector entities or lack of predominance of public or private sector in capital (property) of the entity.
3. Data on employed persons, employment, wages and salaries:
   - data do not include budgetary entities conducting activity within the scope of national defence and public safety;
   - quarterly data refer to those entities of the national economy, in which the number of employed persons exceeds 9 persons, furthermore; data excludes persons paid employees abroad and engaged in social and political organizations, trade unions, etc.;
   - average monthly total wages and salaries in quarterly periods include complete statistical population;
   - annual data covers all entities of the national economy regardless of the number of employed persons.
4. Data on sold production of industry:
   - quarterly data covers those economic entities, in which the number of employed persons exceeds 9 persons;
   - annual data covers all economic entities regardless of the number of employees.
5. Data on the sale of construction and assembly production:
   - quarterly data (on accrued basis) covers those economic entities of construction, in which the number of employed persons exceeds 9 persons;
   - annual data covers all economic entities of construction regardless of the number of employed persons.

   Data on the sale of construction and assembly production do not cover works performed abroad.
6. Data on the production of selected products in all kinds of activities refer to those entities, in which the number of employed persons exceeds 49 persons.
7. Data on the financial results of non-financial enterprises refer to economic entities keeping accounting ledgers and which are obligated to prepare quarterly reports on revenues, costs and the financial result – F-01/I-01 (with the exception of entities in which the principal activity is classified as "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" and "Financial and insurance activities" according to the NACE Rev. 2), in which the number of employed persons exceeds 49 persons.
8. Annual data referring to investment outlays cover all units of the national economy. Quarterly and annual data about investment outlays and newly started investments refer to economic entities (with the exception of entities in which the principal activity is classified as "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" and "Financial and insurance activities" according to the NACE Rev. 2), in which the number of employed persons exceeds 49 persons. Data is presented on accrued basis.
9. The category "Industry", used in this quarterly, refers to the NACE Rev. 2 sections: "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply" and "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities".
10. The category "enterprise sector", used in this quarterly, indicates those entities which carry out economic activities in the following areas: forestry and logging; marine fishing; mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; construction; wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities; information and communication; real estate activities, legal and accounting activities; activities of head offices; management consultancy activities, architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis; advertising and market research; other professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities; arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of computers and personal and household goods; other personal service activities.
11. Data are compiled according to the respective organizational status of units of the national economy.
12. Relative numbers (indices, percentages) are calculated, as a rule, on the basis of absolute data expressed with higher precision than that presented in tables.
13. Some figures are provisional and may be revised in later editions of *Poland Quarterly Statistics*.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

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

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

- procurement of agricultural products - compiled on the basis of information on prices paid in a given period of time by procurement entities for products directly from agricultural producers. These prices are averages and are computed as a quotient of the value (excluding VAT) and quantity of every single product.

12. Since 1st May 2004, i.e. from the day of Poland's accession to European Union (EU), the sources of data on Poland's above of foreign trade turnover are based on:
    - SAD custom declaration document, used exclusively for registration of the foreign trade with the third countries, i.e. non EU countries (in the EXTRASTAT system;
    - declaration of the import and export used for registration of the trade between EU countries exclusively (in the INTRASTAT system);
    - since 1st of January 2006, Poland has used the alternative data sources, which register "the specific goods" and movements, i.e. electricity, gas, sea products and military goods.

    The data obtained from the two connected systems, working in parallel, create unified collection of the statistical data on the foreign trade turnover.
13. The value of imports is presented according to cif, i.e. including the transportation and insurance costs to Polish border. The value of exports is presented according to fob.
14. Data on the turnover by group of countries are presented in imports - according to the country of origin, in exports - according to the country of destination.

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

    The country of destination is a country in which the good is consumed, i.e. country in which the good is finally used, processed or transformed.
15. The balance of payments on a transaction basis is a statistical specification of turnover realized by Poland and the rest of the world (i.e. between residents and non-residents). Current account of the balance of payments on a transaction basis includes transactions concerning the settlement for goods, services and current transfers.

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

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

NOTE

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

Publication is rendered free of charge.

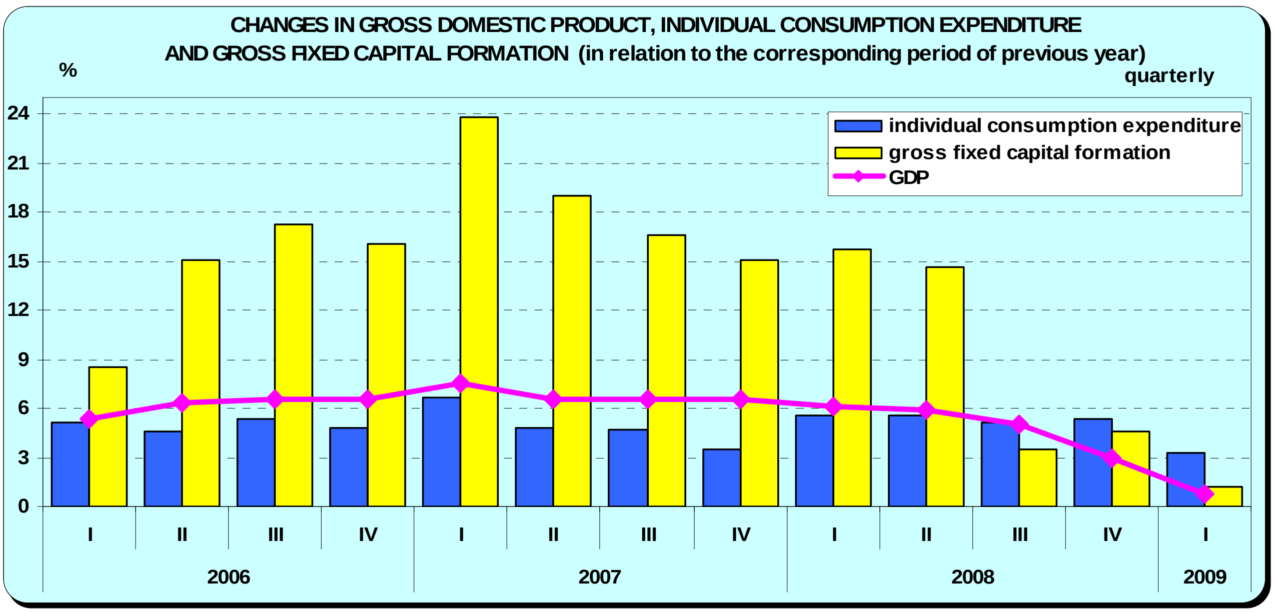
*Internet address: **www.stat.gov.pl***

I. THE ECONOMY OF POLAND IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2009

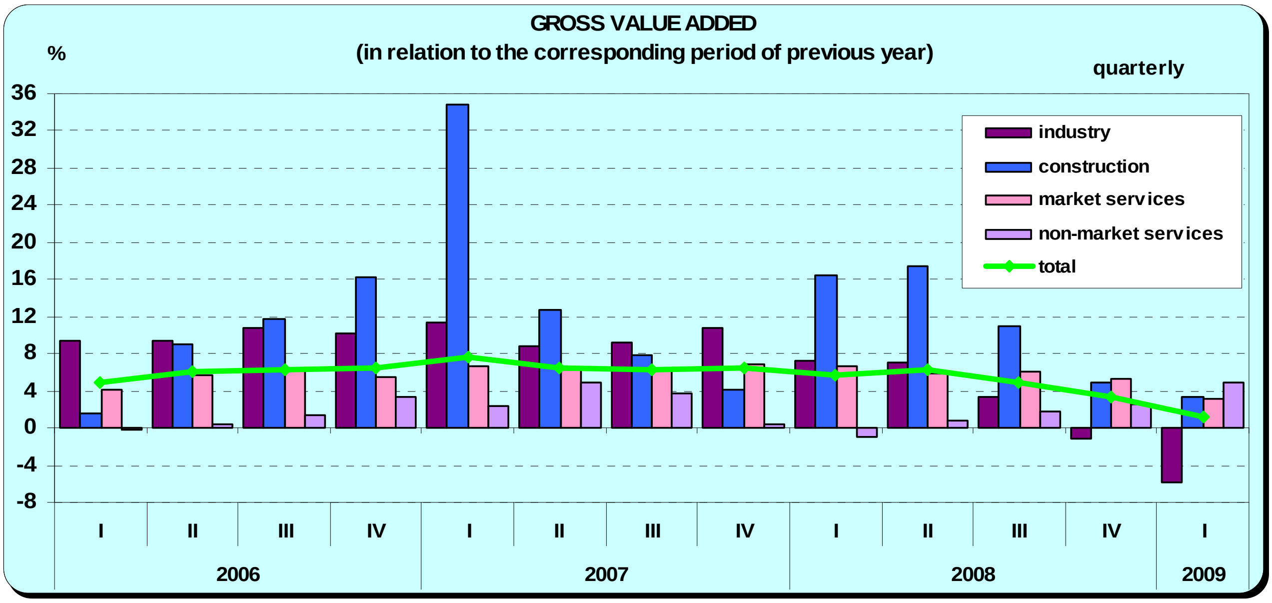
Introduction

In the 1st quarter of 2009 a further weakening of the economy dynamics was observed. The results obtained in the period of January-March of 2009 in most basic areas of economy were worse than the favourable ones recorded in last year, and generally weaker than in the last months of the previous year. In sold production of industry there was a drop recorded, deeper than in the 4th quarter of the previous year. Following the gradual weakening of the growth rate in 2008, construction and assembly production as well as retail sales in the 1st quarter of 2009 were slightly lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The producer prices in industry grew considerably faster in annual terms than in the preceding periods, while the producer prices in construction and assembly production, as well as the prices of consumer goods and services grew slower. The increase in employment, as well as in the average wages and salaries in the enterprise sector slowed down, compared to the increase recorded in the 2nd half of the previous year. The registered unemployment rate at the end of March of 2009 was, for the first time since 2003, higher than in the previous year. The basic tendencies in Polish economy were more favourable than in the majority of the EU countries.

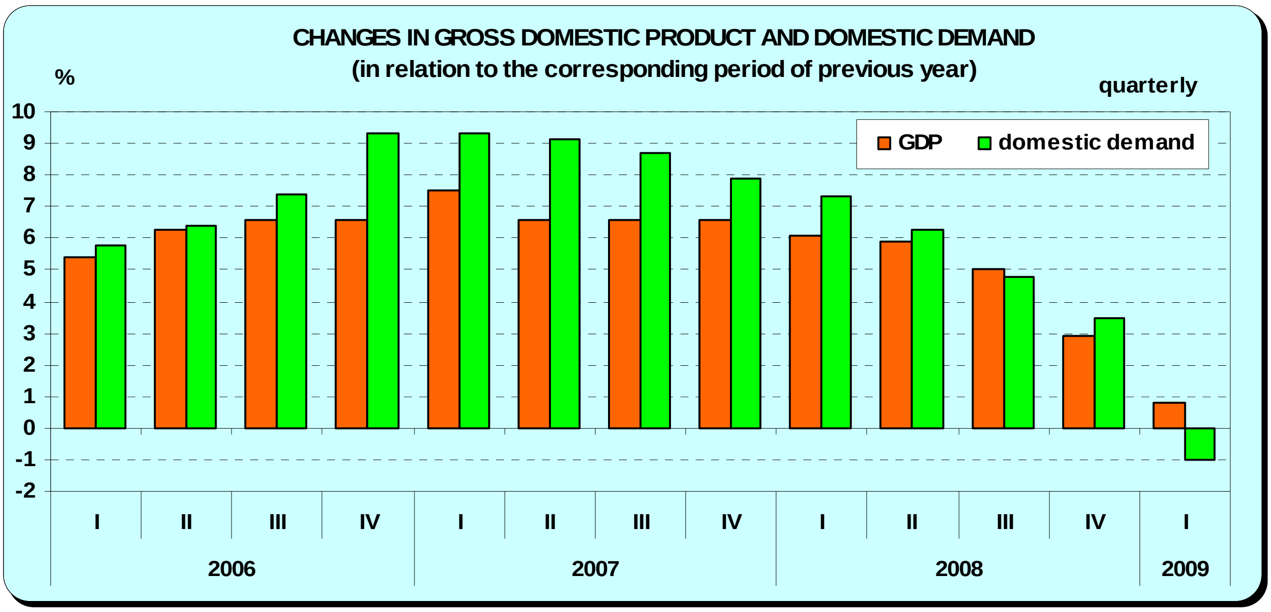
According to preliminary data, in the 1st quarter of 2009, the gross domestic product in constant prices was higher by 0.8% as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year (against 2.9% in the 4th quarter of preceding year and 4.9% in the whole 2008). After eliminating seasonal factors, the growth of gross domestic product, in annual terms, amounted to 1.9% in the 1st quarter of 2009 and in comparison with the previous quarter – 0.4%.



The gross value added in the national economy increased by 1.2% as compared with the period January-March of 2008. The growth was noted in non-market services (of 4.9%), in construction (of 3.4%) and in market services (of 3.1%). The decline of gross value added occurred in industry (of 5.9%) and was deeper than in the previous quarter.



The domestic demand in the 1st quarter of 2009 was lower in annual terms (by 1,0%), and its influence on GDP was negative amounting 1.1 percentage points (against positive – 3.6 percentage points in the 4th quarter of previous year). The gross capital formation decreased (by 23.8%), however it was observed increase in the gross fixed capital formation (of 1.2%). The investment rate in the 1st quarter was slightly lower than in the previous year (14.9% against 15.1%). The final consumption expenditure increased by 3.9%, of which the individual consumption by 3.3%. The positive influence of these categories on the real growth of GDP amounted 3.5 percentage points and 2.3 percentage points, respectively.



The positive influence on GDP dynamics had foreign demand (1.9 percentage point against minus 0.7 percentage point in the 4th quarter of preceding year), which resulted from the deeper drop of import than export in annual terms (decline of 17.6% and 14.6% respectively).

In March of 2009, a year-on-year drop in sold production of industry maintained. However, it was considerably less significant than in January and February of 2009, which was, among others, due to the influence of seasonal factors. A further weakening in annual terms occurred in the dynamics of construction and assembly production, while retail sales for the second month in a row reached the level below the one recorded in the previous year. The low dynamics in the basic areas of economy was accompanied by a drop in the average paid employment in the enterprise sector, caused mainly by the reduction of employment in industry.

A further decline in sold production of industry in the 1st quarter of 2009 (10.0%, compared to 6.3% in the 4th quarter of the previous year) was influenced mainly by the worsening of the dynamics in manufacturing as well as in mining and quarrying. In most of the main industrial groupings reported a considerable decline, except for production of non-durable consumer goods which maintained at a slightly higher level than the previous year. Construction and assembly production in the 1st quarter of 2009 was by 1.3% lower than the very high one recorded a year before, with a drop occurring in the enterprises dealing mainly with building construction (by 6.8%), accompanied by a growth in other types of construction activity. Following a gradual weakening of the growth rate, observed in subsequent quarters of the previous year, in the period of January-March of 2009, retail sales dropped in annual terms (by 1.4%). A drop was recorded in the four groups with the highest share in sales, with the deepest drop occurring in the units trading in motor vehicles, motorcycles and parts, as well as in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels. The decline of retail sales in these two groups in March of 2009 was lower than in the two preceding months.

Average paid employment in the enterprise sector in the 1st quarter of 2009 reached the level only slightly higher than in the previous year (by 0.1%, compared to a growth of 3.9% in the 4th quarter of the previous year). A growth in employment maintained in most types of service activity, as well as in construction, while the deepest drop occurred in manufacturing. The unemployment rate in March of 2009 was once again higher in comparison to the preceding month (by 0.3 percentage point to 11.2%), exceeding the rate recorded in the previous year (10.9%).

In the 1st quarter of 2009, the average gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector grew at a slower rate, both nominal (6.3%) and real (3.2%), than in the 4th quarter of the previous year (in annual terms). Following the valorisation conducted in March of 2009, the growth rate in gross retirement pays and pensions in the 1st quarter of 2009 was close, in annual terms, to the one observed in the last quarter of the previous year.

The prices of consumer goods and services in the 1st quarter of 2009 grew by 3.3% in annual terms, i.e. slower than in the subsequent quarters of the previous year. The highest dynamics of consumer prices was still observed in the scope of goods and services associated with dwelling, as well as in the prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco. However, a year-on-year drop in the prices of clothing and footwear, recorded in the entire 2008, and a drop in the prices of goods and services related to transport, and especially the prices of fuels, observed in the last quarter of the previous year, maintained. The prices of sold production of industry grew in the 1st quarter of 2009 at a considerably higher rate (5.0%) than in the subsequent quarters of the previous year. The fastest growth occurred in the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply section and was connected, among others, with considerable raises in the prices of electricity in January of 2009. The prices of construction and assembly production were higher than in the previous year by 1.8%.

On the agricultural market in the 1st quarter of 2009, with a deepening drop in the procurement of animals for slaughter (in annual terms), a significant increase in its prices was observed. The prices of cereals and milk were considerably below the level recorded a year before.

The foreign trade commodity turnover after three months of 2009 was lower than in the previous year. As a result of a slower drop on the exports side than on the imports side, the negative balance of turnover improved. The turnover (expressed in PLN) dropped with all groups of countries, except for developing countries. As a result of the dynamics of agri-food goods turnover higher than in the 1st quarter of the previous year, the share of this group of products in total turnover increased. In the structure of imports distribution, the share of the imports of capital goods and intermediate goods decreased, while the share of consumer goods increased.

The deterioration of the economic situation was reflected in the worsening (in comparison with the very favourable results in the preceding year) of the financial results obtained by the surveyed enterprises, and of the outlays executed by these enterprises. A faster growth in costs (including a considerable growth of the financial ones) than in revenues influenced a significant weakening of the basic economic and financial indices. The share of profitable units in the total number of the surveyed enterprises declined. The results of the exporters' activity considerably worsened, and the basic economic and financial relations in these units were weaker than for the overall group of the surveyed enterprises.

In the period of January-March of 2009, the state budget revenue reached the level of PLN 65726.9 mln, expenditure – PLN 76 946.7 mln, and the budget deficit amounted to PLN 11219.8 mln, accounting for 58.3% of the amount assumed in the budget act for 2009.

Population

According to preliminary estimates, as at the end of the 1st quarter 2009, the population of Poland amounted to approx. 38139 thous., i.e. by approx. 29 thous. more than a year before, and by 3 thous. more than at the end of 2008. In annual terms, a growth in the number of both births and deaths was recorded. Similarly as in the previous year, the number of births grew at a higher rate than the number of deaths. A slight drop occurred in the number of marriages concluded. The international net migration for permanent residence remained negative, at the level considerably lower than in the previous year.

In the period of January-March of 2009, 112 thous. **live births** were recorded, i.e. by 12 thous. more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The birth rate grew by 1.2 pt and reached the level of 11.7‰. In the 1st quarter of 2009, more than 108 thous. of persons **died**, i.e. by above 7 thous. more as compared with the previous year. The overall death rate amounted to 11.4‰ against 10.6‰ in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The natural increase, i.e. the difference between the number of live births and deaths amounted to almost 4 thous. (in the corresponding period of the previous year, a natural decrease of 1.1 thous. was recorded). Thereby, the natural increase rate was positive and amounted to 0.4‰ (compared to minus 0.1‰ in 2008).

In the 1st quarter of 2009, decrease of the number of **deaths among infants** was recorded, approx. 0.6 thous. children at age below one year died. The rate expressing the number of infants deaths per 1000 live births dropped by 1.1 pt to 5.4‰.

According to preliminary estimates, in the period of January-March of 2009, more than 23 thous.

marriages were concluded (almost 2 thous. less than in the previous year), nearly half of which were religious marriages. The rate of marriages dropped by 0.1 pt and amounted to 2.5‰. However, a growth was recorded in the number of both **separations** (by approx. 0.2 thous.) and **divorces** (by more than 4 thous.). Approx. 15 thous. married couples got divorced while in the case of approx. 0.8 thous. marriages, the court adjudicated separation. The divorce rate increased in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year by 0.5 pt, reaching the level of 1.6‰.

Labour Market

In the 1st quarter of 2009, the average paid employment in the enterprise sector maintained at the level similar to the one observed a year ago. As a result of the gradual increase in the number of unemployed persons recorded in the preceding months, in March of 2009 the registered unemployment rate for the first time since 2003 was higher than a year before. Growth of the level of unemployment was in the majority of voivodships. The number of job offers submitted to labour offices significantly declined.

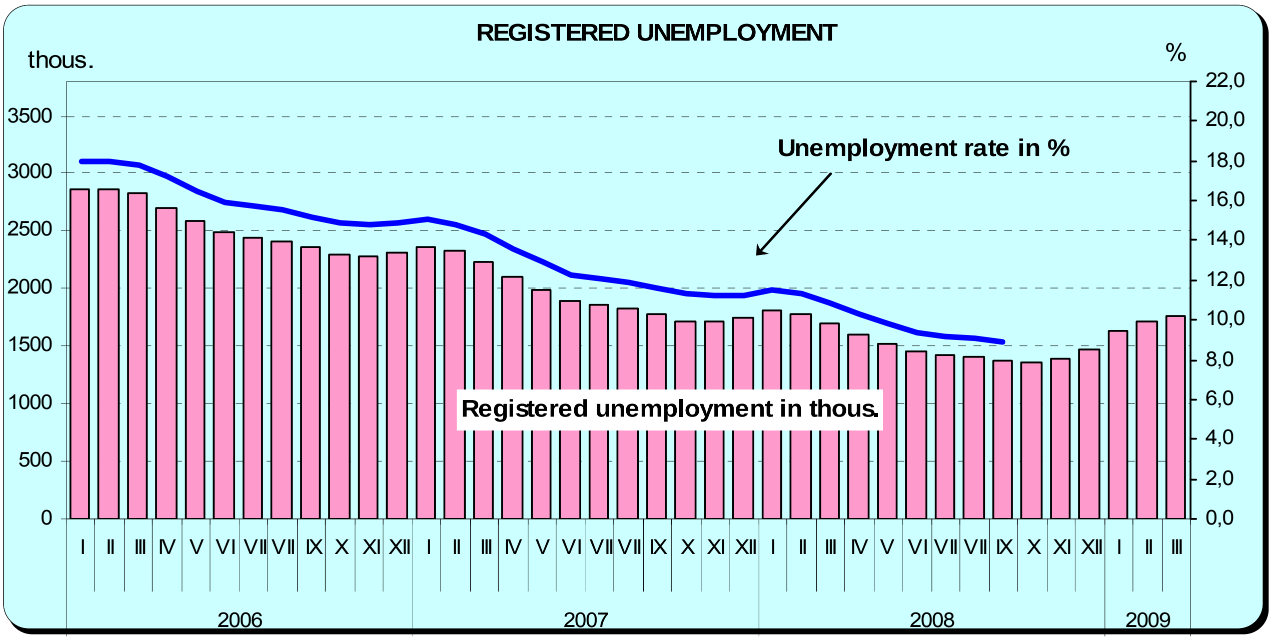
Average paid employment in the enterprise sector in the period of January-March 2009 reached the level of 5365.4 thous., i.e. by 0.1% higher than in the previous year (against an increase by 5.9% in the corresponding period of the previous year). In construction and in most types of service activities the increase in employment was higher than on average. The decrease in average employment in annual terms was observed in manufacturing (by 4.8%), real estate activities (by 2.3%), and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 0.2%).

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

Specification	2009		2008		2009	
	III			I–III		
	in thous.	corresponding period of the previous year=100				in thous.
Enterprise sector	**5325.3**	**99.1**	**105.7**	**105.9**	**100.1**	**5365.4**
of which:						
Industry	2476.5	95.1	103.9	104.0	96.2	2501.7
mining and quarrying	180.0	101.3	99.5	99.0	101.6	180.0
manufacturing	2048.1	93.9	104.2	104.5	95.2	2073.2
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	149.2	99.7	104.6	104.5	99.8	149.3
water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	99.2	103.7	103.4	103.3	104.0	99.2
Construction	423.8	104.0	108.5	108.8	105.1	426.0
Trade; repair of motor vehicles	1087.6	103.2	108.4	108.6	104.2	1092.6
Transportation and storage	465.1	101.3	104.8	105.3	101.9	469.5
Accommodation and catering	100.9	107.0	107.8	107.4	108.1	101.2
Information and communication	159.9	102.5	113.8	114.5	102.4	160.0
Real estate activities	87.5	97.3	101.0	100.8	97.7	87.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities[a]	139.6	111.9	110.9	110.5	113.8	140.9
Administrative and support service activities	259.3	99.3	105.8	105.9	100.1	260.9

a Excluding: Scientific research and development and Veterinary activities.

In the 1st quarter of 2009, among the divisions with a significant share in employment, the highest increase of average paid employment in annual terms occurred in the specialised construction activities division (by 7.1%), in civil engineering (by 5.0%), and in retail trade (by 4.8%). The most considerable decrease in average paid employment was recorded in enterprises manufacturing wearing apparel (by 15.5%) and furniture (by 7.9%), as well as in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (by 7.4%).

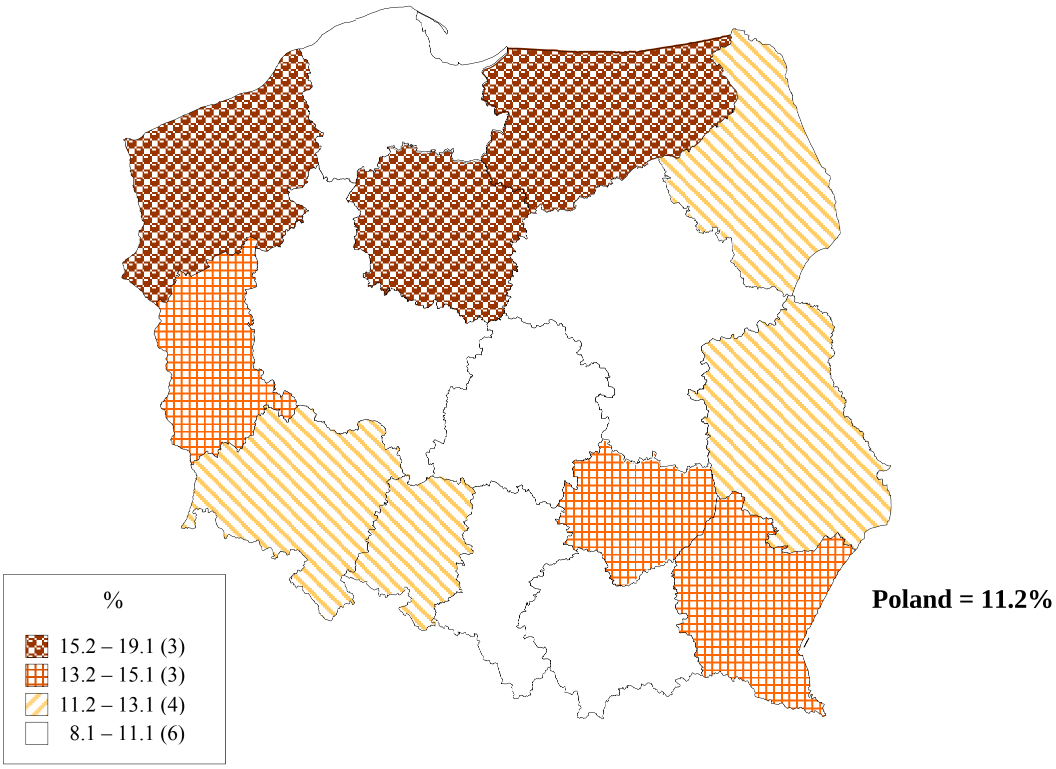


As at the end of March 2009, the number of **unemployed registered** in labour offices amounted to 1758.8 thous. – in annual terms its increased by 56.6 thous. **The unemployment rate** (11.2%) was also higher than in the previous year (10.9%). In annual terms, the highest increase of the unemployment rate occurred in Lubuskie voivodship (by 1.6 pp). The highest unemployment rate was recorded in Warmińsko-Mazurskie (19.1%), Zachodniopomorskie (15.5%), and Kujawsko-Pomorskie (15.2%), while the lowest – in Wielkopolskie (8.1%), Mazowieckie (8.3%) and Śląskie (8.5%) voivodships.

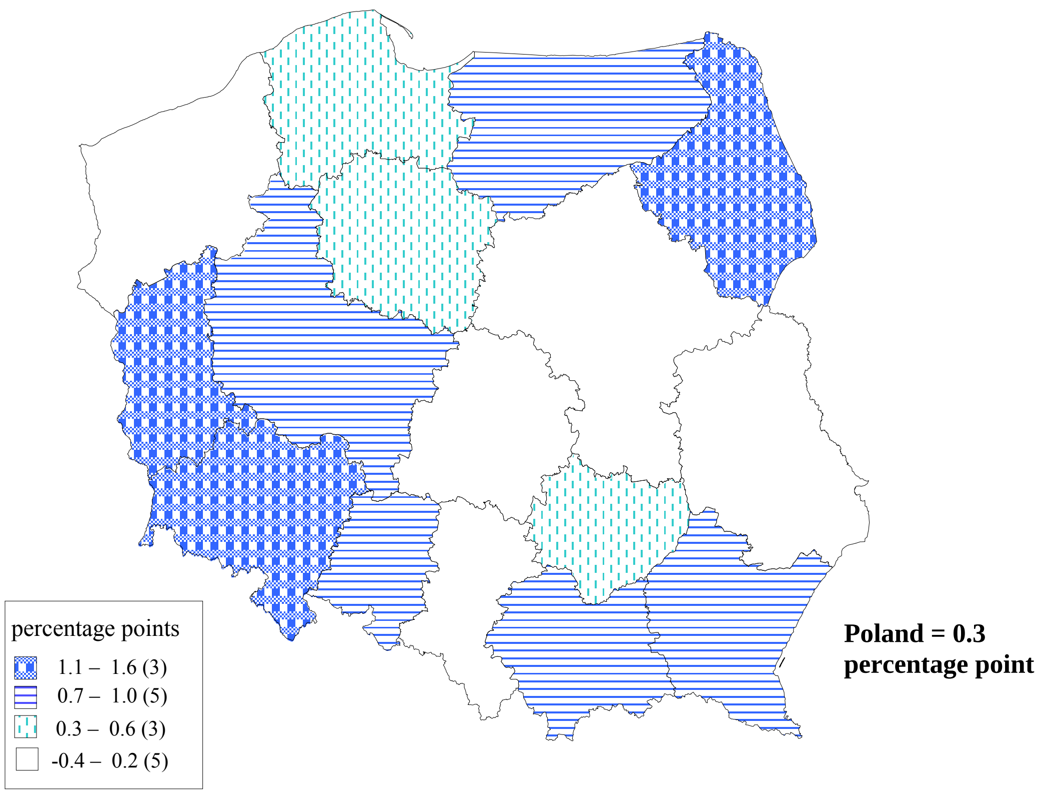
The number of registered unemployed and the unemployment rate were as follows:

Specification	2008				2009
	I–III	IV–VI	VII–IX	X–XII	I–III
Registered unemployed (at the end of the period):					
in thous. of persons	1702.2	1455.3	1376.6	1473.8	1758.8
corresponding period of the previous year=100	76.2	76.8	77.4	84.4	103.3
Newly registered unemployed:					
in thous. of persons	587.0	527.0	645.2	717.4	797.7
corresponding period of the previous year=100	92.7	98.4	98.8	107.2	135.9
Deregistered unemployed:					
in thous. of persons	631.4	773.9	724.0	620.2	512.7
corresponding period of the previous year=100	88.9	88.7	94.0	88.5	81.2
Unemployment flow (inflow–outflow)	-44.3	-246.9	-78.8	97.2	285.0
Unemployment rate (at the end of the period) in %:	10.9	9.4	8.9	9.5	11.2

THE RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT IN 2009
At the end of March



CHANGES IN THE RATE REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT
March 2009 to March 2008



The number of **newly registered** unemployed persons in the 1st quarter of 2009 amounted to 797.7 thous. and was by 35.9% higher than a year ago. The most numerous group among the newly registered were still persons registering for another time, though their share in the newly registered unemployed persons dropped in relation to the previous year by 2.1 percentage points – to 80.2%. The share of the unemployed persons who had not worked yet decreased from 25.2% observed in the previous year to 21.6%.

512.7 thous. persons were **removed** from the unemployment rolls, i.e. by 18.8% less than in the 1st quarter of the previous year. The main reason for deregistering was still getting a job, as a result of which the status of the unemployed was lost by 189.7 thous. of unemployed persons (against 259.2 thous. in the previous year), and the share of this category in the total number of deregistered declined by 4.1 percentage points to 37.0%. Non-subsidized job (including seasonal) were taken by 166.5 thous. persons, i.e. significantly less (by 27.7%) than in the corresponding period of the previous year, while subsidized job (among others, intervention and public works) – by 23.2 thous. persons, i.e. by 19.5% less in annual terms. Among the remaining persons removed from the register, the share of persons deregistered due to starting training or internship with employers increased (by 4.1 percentage points in annual terms – to 14.2%). The share of persons losing their status due to failing to confirm their readiness to take up a job slightly increased (by 0.5 percentage point to 31.6%). The share of persons who voluntarily resigned from the status of unemployed (5.2%) and the share of persons who obtained rights for pay or pension (0.7%) remained unchanged.

At the end of March 2009, the number of persons **without benefit rights** amounted to 1390.2 thous., and their share in the total number of the registered unemployed persons declined, as compared to the corresponding month of the previous year, by 6.3 percentage points to 79.0%.

Among the persons **in a specific situation on the labour market** there are still, among others, long-term unemployed persons[1], whose share in the total number of the registered unemployed at the end of March 2009 decreased significantly in annual terms (by 16.4 percentage points to 44.3%). The percentage of persons who did not have occupational qualifications was lower than a year ago (by 2.4 percentage points – amounting to 28.6%), and so the unemployed persons aged over 50 years (by 1.6 percentage point – 20.4%), and persons who were bringing up single-handed at least one child up to 18 years (by 0.3 percentage point – 7.7%). However, the share of unemployed persons aged below 25 years increased (by 2.6 percentage points to 21.2%), and so did the share of disabled persons (by 0.7 percentage points to 4.8%).

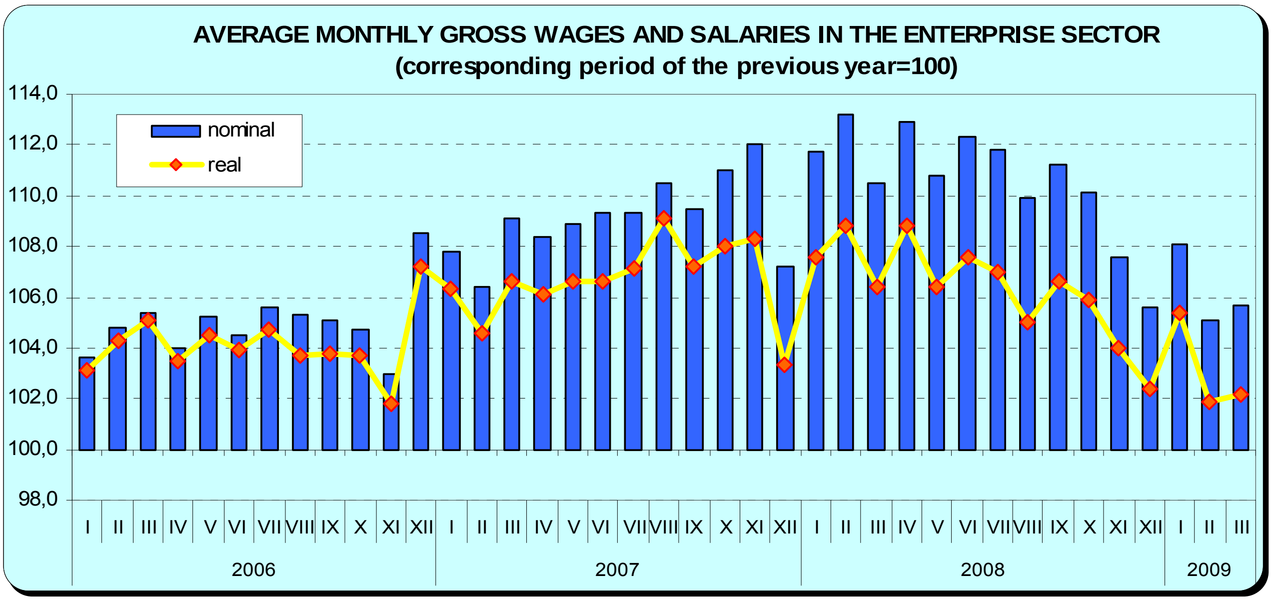
In the 1st quarter 2009, the number of job offers submitted to labour offices dropped, as compared to the corresponding month of the previous year, by 24.5% and amounted to 226.7 thous. Offers from the public sector accounted for 36.7% of total offers (against 27.5% in the previous year). The data as at the end of March of 2009 demonstrate that, in annual terms, the share of job offers not taken for the period longer than one month decreased (by 12.7 percentage points to 18.1%).

Wages and Salaries, and Social Benefits

In the 1st quarter of 2009, as a result of weakening of the dynamics of gross nominal wages and salaries, in annual terms, as well as of the relatively high growth rate in the prices of consumer goods and services, the real wages and salaries grew slower than in subsequent quarters of the previous year. The purchasing power of the average monthly gross retirement pays and pensions, both in the employee system and farmers, was higher than in the 1st quarter of the previous year, when its drop was recorded in annual terms.

Average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector in the period of January-March 2009 amounted to PLN 3249.29, and was by 6.3% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year (a growth by 11.7% in the previous year). A year-on-year growth, higher than on average, in the period of three months 2009 was observed, among others, in administrative and support service activities (9.7%), professional, scientific and technical activities (8.0%), water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (7.9%), and in information and communication (7.7%). However, the lowest dynamics of wages and salaries occurred in the following sections: accommodation and catering (a growth by 3.7%), and manufacturing (4.9%). In the 1st quarter of 2009, average monthly gross wages and salaries increased, in annual terms, in all divisions with a significant share in employment, including especially such divisions as: specialised construction activities (by 9.6%), mining of coal and lignite (by 8.6%), and retail trade (by 8.0%). However, wages and salaries in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers reached the level only slightly higher than in 2008.

In March of 2009, **the average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector** amounted to PLN 3332.65, and was by 5.7% higher than in the previous year.



In the period of three months of 2009, **the fund of wages and salaries** in the enterprise sector was higher in annual terms by 6.3% (against the growth by 18.3% in the previous year).

In the public sector, the average monthly gross wage and salary in the period of January-March 2009 reached the level of PLN 3790.43 (by 7.2% higher than in 2008). **In the private sector**, the average monthly gross wage and salary in the 1st quarter of 2009 amounted to PLN 3142.22 (by 6.2% more than in the preceding year, respectively), though its relation as compared to the average wage and salary in the public sector decreased in annual terms (from 83.8% to 82.9%).

A growth in **the purchasing power of the average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector** in the 1st quarter of 2009 amounted to 3.2%, and was considerably slower than a year ago (7.5%), and slightly slower than in the previous quarter (3.6%).

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

Specification	2008				2009	
	I–III	IV–VI	VII–IX	X–XII	I–III	III
	corresponding period of the previous year=100					
Real gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector	107.5	107.9	105.6	103.6	103.2	102.2
Real retirement pays and pensions from non-agricultural social security system	99.8	105.2	105.2	105.9	105.7	103.9
Real retirement pays and pensions of farmers	97.5	101.4	101.0	101.8	102.1	101.5

The average monthly gross retirement pay and pension from non-agricultural social security system in the period of January-March 2009 reached the level of PLN 1486.37, i.e. by 10.4% higher in annual terms. Its purchasing power increased in annual terms by 5.7%, against a slight drop (by 0.2%) recorded in the previous year.

The average monthly gross retirement pay and pension of farmers in the period of January-March of 2009 reached the level of PLN 884.67, i.e. by 6.6% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year**,** and its purchasing power grew by 2.1% (in the previous year it decreased by 2.5%).

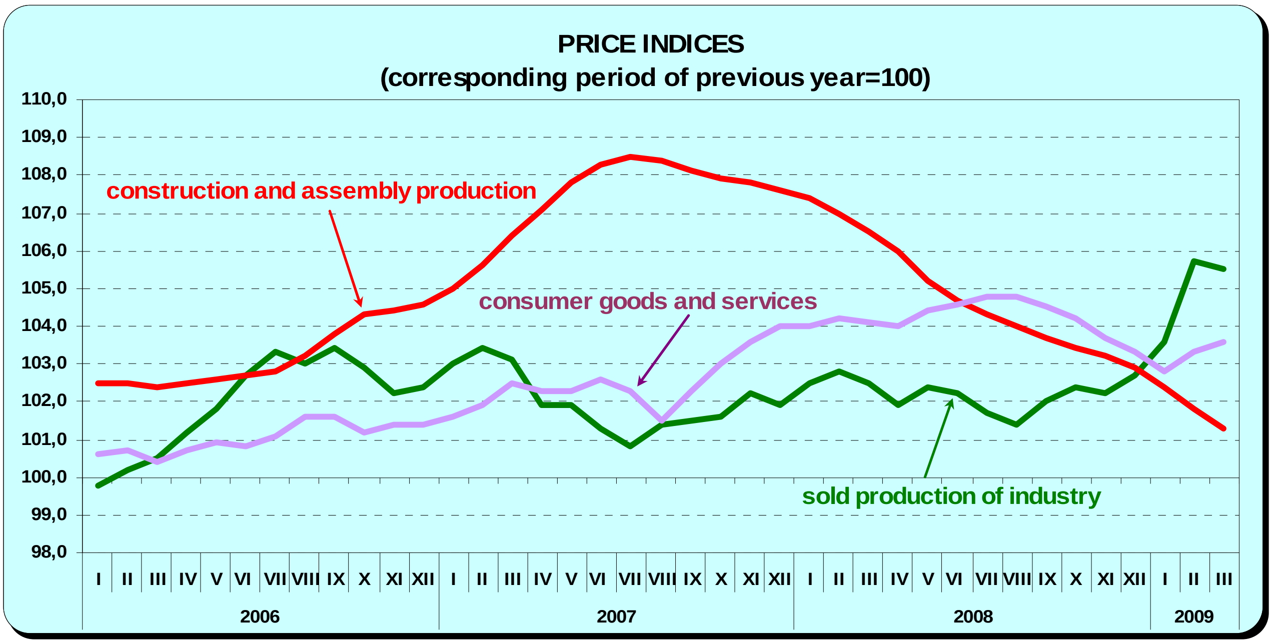
The average number of retirees and pensioners in total in the period of January-March of 2009 amounted to 9335.2 thous. persons, and was higher (by 1.3%) than in the previous year. The number of persons receiving retirement pays and pensions from non-agricultural social security system increased in annual terms by 2.2% – to 7888.9 thous., while the number of farmers receiving retirement pays and pensions dropped by 3.5% – to 1446.3 thous. persons.

The gross amount of **unemployment benefits** (excluding social security contributions) in the 1st quarter of 2009 amounted to PLN 464.1 mln, i.e. by 18.0% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The value of payments for **pre-retirement benefits and allowances** decreased significantly in annual terms – in the period of January-March 2009, the amount of PLN 427.8 mln was paid out, i.e. by 47.4% less than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Prices

In the 1st quarter of 2009, the price dynamics in consumer goods and services and in the construction and assembly production was, in annual terms, lower than recorded in the 4th quarter of the previous year, respectively, while in industry this dynamics was higher. In sold production of industry, a price growth occurred in the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply section. The highest growth in consumer prices, similarly as in the 4th quarter of the previous year, was recorded in dwelling related goods and services, as well as in the prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco, with a continuous downward tendency in the prices of transport related goods and services, and in the prices of clothing and footwear.



Prices of sold production of industry in March of 2009 reached the level higher than the one recorded in December of the previous year (compared to a 4.9% growth a year before). The highest price growth occurred in mining and quarrying (by 12.1%), including in mining of metal ores – by 45.1%, and in mining of coal and lignite – by 4.4%. A significant price growth occurred also in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply section (by 11.7%), connected, among others, with considerable electricity price increases in January of 2009. Prices in water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities section were raised by 3.6%, and in manufacturing by 3.3%. Prices were raised in manufacture, among others, of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (by 9.0%), of electrical equipment (by 5.1%), of coke and refined petroleum products (by 4.9%), and rubber and plastic products (by 3.8%). A growth was also recorded in the prices of manufacture, among others, of food products (by 3.2%), metal products (by 2.2%), other non-metallic mineral products (by 2.0%), as well as chemicals and chemical products (by 1.4%). In contrast, the prices dropped, among others, in manufacture of basic metals (by 1.2%).

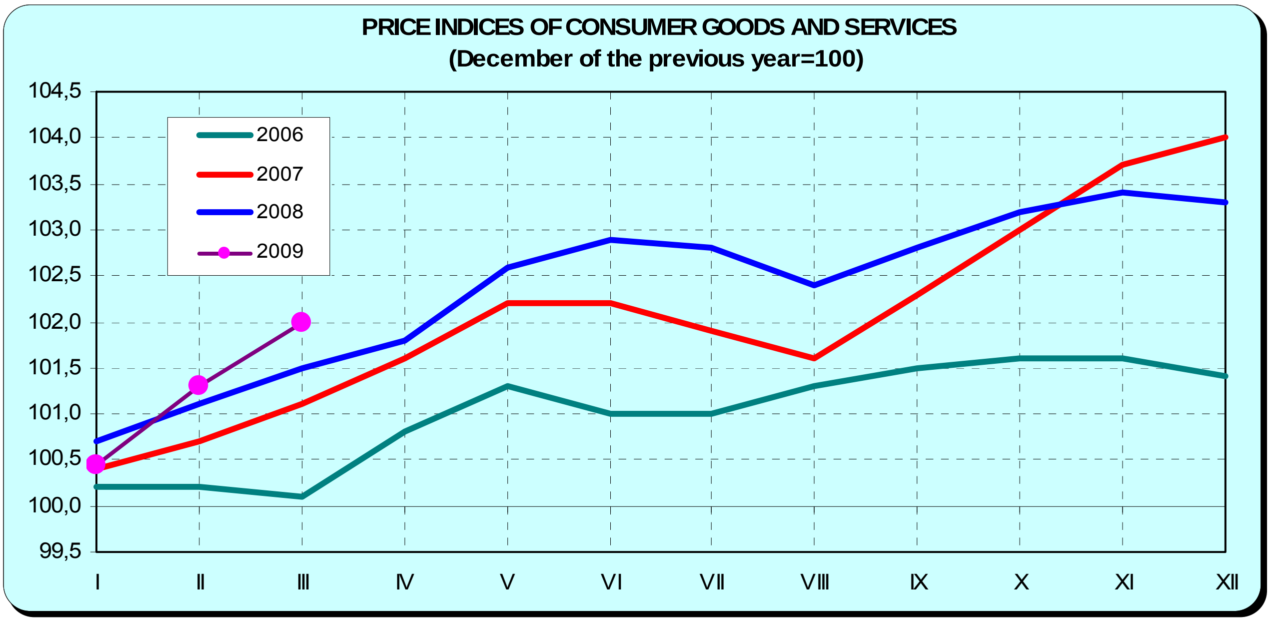
Prices of construction and assembly production in the period of January-March of 2009 were lower by 0.4% (against a 1.1% growth in the previous year).

In the period of January-March of 2009, **the prices of consumer goods and services** grew in a higher degree than in the previous year (2.0% as compared to 1.5%). A price growth was recorded in most groups of goods and services, the highest growth occurring in food and non-alcoholic beverages, as well as in goods and services in the scope of dwelling. The prices, among others, of clothing and footwear were decreased. The largest influence on the index of consumer prices in the period of three months of 2009 was exerted by the growth of prices of dwelling related goods and services, and of food prices, which resulted in an increase of the total index by 0.89 percentage point and 0.86 percentage point, respectively. A drop in the clothing and footwear prices decreased the total index by 0.26 percentage point.

In the 1st quarter of 2009, as compared to the corresponding period of the preceding year, the prices of consumer goods and services were by 3.3% higher (against 4.1% a year ago). A considerable growth occurred in the prices of dwelling related goods and services (by 8.9%), as well as in prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco (by 8.4%). The prices of goods and services in the scope of restaurants and hotels grew by 5.9%, education – by 4.0%, food and non-alcoholic beverages – by 3.8%, health – by 3.2%, as well as recreation and culture – by 1.1%. In contrast, a drop occurred in the prices of clothing and footwear (by 7.5%), as well as in the prices of goods and services related to transport (by 6.8%) and communications (by 0.1%).

The dynamics of consumer goods and services were as follows:

Specification	III 2008	2009 II	2009 III	III 2008	2009 II	2009 III	III 2008	2009 II	2009 III	I–III 2008	I–III 2009
	December of the previous year=100			previous month=100			corresponding period of the previous year=100				
The prices of consumer goods and services	101.5	101.3	102.0	100.4	100.9	100.7	104.1	103.3	103.6	104.1	103.3
of which:											
food and non-alcoholic beverages	101.7	101.7	103.6	100.4	100.6	101.9	107.0	103.4	104.8	107.4	103.8
alcoholic beverages and tobacco	100.7	101.2	102.1	100.2	100.7	101.0	105.7	108.3	109.2	105.6	108.4
clothing and footwear	96.2	94.8	95.1	101.0	98.2	100.3	93.6	92.7	92.1	92.5	92.5
dwelling	103.9	103.4	103.5	100.3	101.6	100.1	106.5	109.0	108.7	105.9	108.9
health	101.2	101.1	101.3	100.4	100.5	100.2	103.1	103.3	103.1	103.2	103.2
transport	99.8	100.6	101.3	100.8	103.2	100.6	105.5	94.3	94.1	106.9	93.2
communications	100.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.3	100.0	100.0	98.4	99.9
recreation and culture	100.4	100.6	101.1	99.9	100.5	100.5	97.8	101.2	101.8	98.0	101.1
education	100.9	100.5	100.7	100.1	100.1	100.2	103.2	104.0	104.1	103.1	104.0
restaurants and hotels	101.8	100.7	101.1	100.6	100.4	100.4	105.5	105.9	105.7	105.2	105.9



The prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages grew in the period of January-March of 2009 by 3.6% (compared to a growth by 1.7% a year ago). Consumers paid considerably more for sugar (17.4%), vegetables (by 11.8%) and fruit (by 10.9%). Meat prices grew by 4.9%, of which poultry – by 16.8%. A growth occurred in the prices, among others, of fish (by 3.7%), as well as of bread and cereal products (by 0.7%). However, the prices of articles in the “milk, cheese and eggs” group were lowered (by 0.1%), and so were the prices of oils and fats (by 0.3%). Prices of non-alcoholic beverages grew by 0.8%.

The prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco grew by 2.1% (against a growth of 0.7% in the period of January-March of the previous year). The prices of alcoholic beverages grew by 3.0% and of tobacco – by 0.7%.

The prices of clothing and footwear dropped by 4.9% (against a drop of 3.8% in the previous year), and the prices of footwear fell more considerably (by 6.1%) than the prices of clothing (4.4%).

A price growth in the dwelling related goods and services was lower than recorded in the previous year (3.5% against 3.9%). Actual rentals for housing were raised by 1.5%. Charges for refuse collection grew by 14.3%, for sewerage collection – by 6.1%, and for water supply – by 5.1%. The prices of electricity, gas and other fuels grew by 4.9%, the highest growth referring to electricity (by 10.7%). Heat energy prices grew by 3.5%, and liquid and solid fuel prices – by 2.3%. Gas prices in March of 2009 remained as the level similar to the one recorded in December of the previous year. A growth in the prices of goods and services related to furnishings household equipment and routine maintenance of the house amounted to 0.8%.

Articles and services associated with health grew by 1.3% (against a growth of 1.2% in the previous year). Charges for out-patient services grew by 2.2%, including payments for dental services – by 2.6%, and for medical services – by 1.8%. The prices of pharmaceutical products grew by 1.0%.

The prices in the scope of transport grew by 1.3% (against a drop of 0.2% in the previous year). The prices of motor cars grew by 1.7%, while the prices of fuels for personal transport equipment – by 1.4%. The prices related to communications in March of 2009 remained at the level similar to the one recorded in December of the previous year.

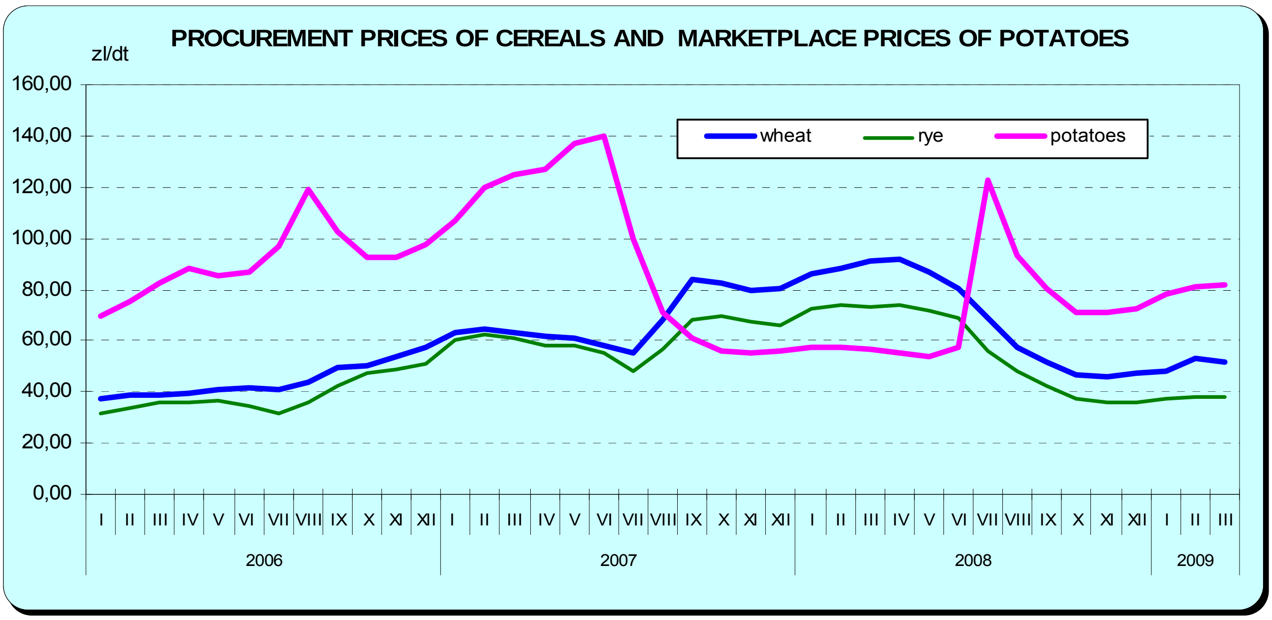
The prices of goods and services in the scope of recreation and culture grew by 1.1% (against a growth of 0.4% a year ago). Charges grew, among others, for package holiday (by 1.8%). The prices of newspapers and magazines grew by 2.5%, the prices of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment – by 1.0%, and the prices of tickets to cinemas, theatres and concert halls – by 0.9%. Consumers paid less, among others, for books (by 0.7%).

In March of 2009, expenditure related to education were by 0.7% higher than in December of the previous year, and charges in the scope of restaurants and hotels – by 1.1% higher. In the 1st quarter of 2009, among miscellaneous goods and services, a growth occurred, among others, in insurance prices (by 2.2%), and in the prices of services at hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments (by 1.9%).

In the 1st quarter of 2009, in relation to the corresponding period of the previous year, the prices of consumer goods and services grew to a lesser extent than the average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector. **The purchasing power** of wages and salaries grew with respect to some food products (of which, among others, bread, fish, sugar, articles in the "milk, cheese and eggs" group, flour, animal fats and fruits), as well as both non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages. Goods and services in the scope of restaurants and hotels, education, health, furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house, recreation and culture, communications, transport, as well as clothing and footwear were relatively cheaper. However, the purchasing power of wages and salaries declined in relation to some of the food products, including rice, vegetables, vegetable fat and meat. Tobacco and some services related to housing, including refuse collection, sewerage collection, water supply, as well as electricity, gas and other fuels were relatively more expensive.

Agriculture

In the 1st quarter of 2009, a price growth **on the agricultural market** referred to most basic agricultural products. In relation to the corresponding period of the previous year, the average prices of pigs, cattle, poultry for slaughter and edible potatoes, were higher, while the prices of cereals and milk reached the level considerably lower than in 2008. A growth in the procurement prices of wheat and rye slowed down.



With an increased procurement of **cereals** in annual terms, occurring in the period of July 2008 – March 2009, the prices of cereals dropped in monthly terms, following the price growths recorded since the beginning of the year. The seasonal changes in the prices of grain within the marketplace turnover in the 1st quarter of 2009 were slight in monthly terms, and amounted to approx. 3%. On average, in the 1st quarter of 2009, the procurement prices of wheat and rye were lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year (by 41.7% and 48.2%, respectively). On marketplaces, the average prices of cereals also dropped in annual terms (by 29.6% and 31.8% respectively), but they were higher than recorded in procurement.

Since December of the previous year, a growth was observed in the marketplace prices of **edible potatoes.** On average, in the 1st quarter of 2009, farmers received by 40.7% more for 1 dt of edible potatoes than in 2008.

With a decreased supply, a growth was recorded in **the prices of pigs for slaughter in annual terms**. On average, in the 1st quarter of 2009, the price for 1 kg of pigs for slaughter in procurement and on marketplaces was considerably higher (by 31.6% and 23.6%, respectively) than the very low price recorded in 2008. The profitability of pigs fattening also improved considerably.

The prices of **poultry for slaughter**, following decreased supplies to procurement, also showed an upward tendency. In the 1st quarter of 2009, 1 kg of poultry for slaughter costs on average by 4.9% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

In the period of January-March of 2009, the average procurement prices of **cattle for slaughter and calves for slaughter** (PLN 4.53/kg and PLN 4.86/kg, respectively) were by approx. 13% higher than in the previous year, and on marketplaces (PLN 4.68/kg and PLN 5.03/kg, respectively) higher – by approx. 6% and 4%.

With the procurement of **milk** by 5.1% higher than in the 1st quarter of 2008, the price for 100 l of milk in the period of January-March of 2009 was on average by 27.6% lower than in the previous year. The year-on-year drop in the milk prices, maintained since January of the previous year, slowed down in March of 2009.

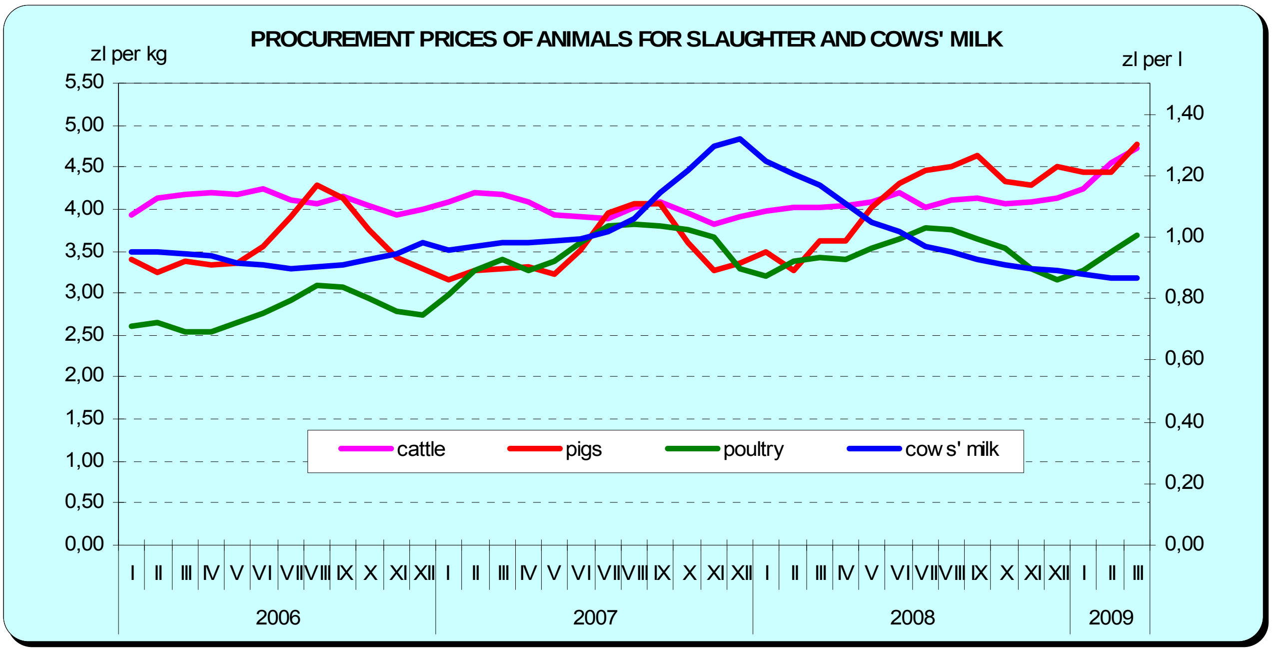
In the 1st quarter of 2009, in comparison with the preceding quarter, the price relations of production means for agriculture to the procurement prices of wheat, rye, pigs for slaughter and cattle for slaughter slightly improved. A long-term drop in the prices of milk influenced a significant worsening of the relations of the presented production means to the procurement prices of milk.

The procurement of basic cereals (including mixed cereals, excluding cereals designated for sowing) in the period of July 2008 – March 2009 was by 5.8% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous season, including the procurement of **wheat** and **rye** which was higher by 4.5% and 25.2%, respectively. This procurement accounted for 20.4% of the harvest (against 19.6% in the previous year).

In the 1st quarter of 2009, as a result of a considerable year-on-year drop in the procurement of both pigs for slaughter (by 22.9%) and poultry for slaughter (by 16.5%), **the total procurement of animals for slaughter (in post-slaughter warm weight)** declined by 18.7%. The procurement of cattle for slaughter, including calves, was in the 1st quarter of this year by 0.5% lower than in the previous year, despite an increase in annual terms, recorded in March of 2009.

In March of 2009, following a growth in the procurement prices of **cereals** in monthly terms, recorded in the two preceding months, the prices of grain were lower both in monthly and annual terms. **Wheat and rye** cost by 47.8% less than in March of 2009. Within marketplace turnover, cereals were more expensive than in procurement. The average marketplace prices of wheat and rye were in March of 2009 lower than in the previous year (by 33.0% and 32.7%, respectively).

A growth in the prices of **potatoes** within marketplace turnover, recorded since December of the previous year, was maintained, though it was weaker than in the two preceding months. An average price of edible potatoes was by 45.7% higher than in 2008.



The procurement price of **pigs for slaughter** in March of 2009 remained on a high level. In procurement, 1 kg of animals for slaughter costs by 32.3% less than in the previous year, and on marketplaces by 24.0% more. Since January of 2009, the profitability of pigs fattening systematically improved. The relation of the procurement prices of pigs to the prices of rye on marketplaces in March of 2009 amounted to 9.3, compared to 4.7 in the previous year. A limited supply of piglets for further breeding, caused by a deep drop in the livestock of sows (a drop in November of the previous year by 19.4% in annual terms) influenced a price growth maintained since March of the previous year. In March of 2009, 1 piglet for further breeding costs on marketplaces approx. PLN 176 – by 131.6% more than in 2008.

The price for 1 kg of **poultry for slaughter** was in March of 2009 by 7.2% higher than recorded in the previous year.

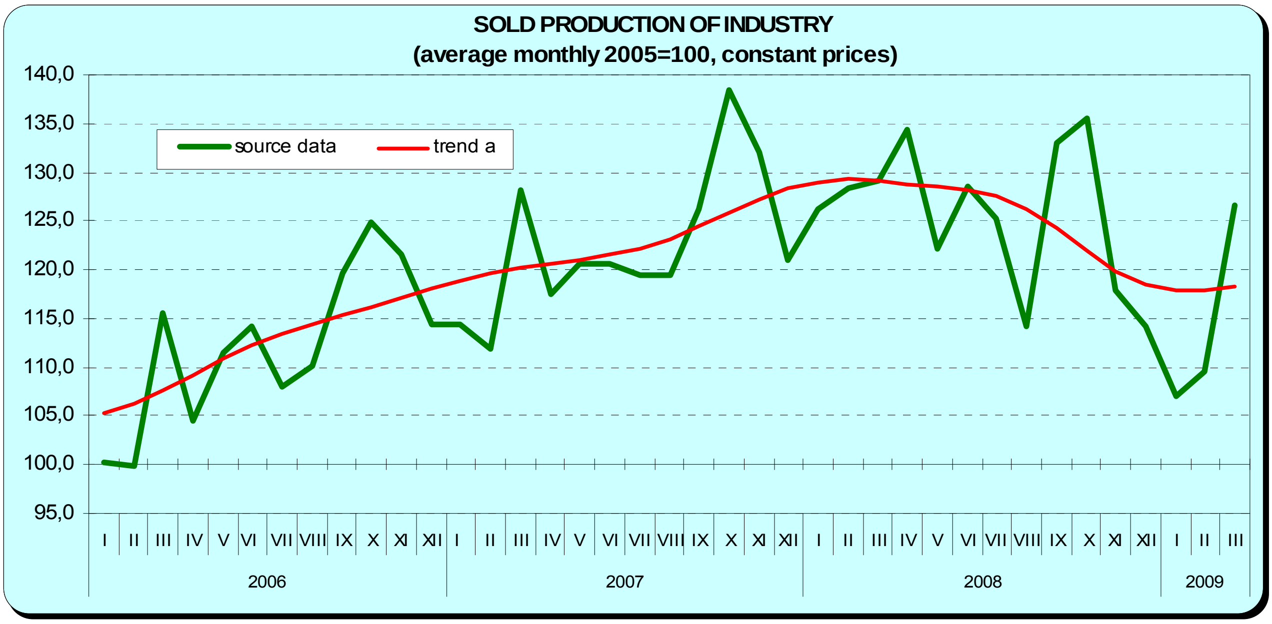
In March of 2009, following a growth in the procurement prices of cattle and calves for slaughter, the prices of **beef** (PLN 4.73/dt and PLN 5.10/dt, respectively) reached a significantly higher level than the previous year (by 17.2% and by 19.5%). The prices for 1 kg of cattle for slaughter and calves for slaughter on marketplaces were similar to those recorded in procurement, also exceeding the previous year's level.

In March of 2009, with the procurement of **milk** higher in annual terms by 7.2%, the downward tendency in the prices of raw material, observed since January of 2009, slowed down. The average prices of milk were lower than in the preceding year by 25.4%.

Within marketplace turnover, in the period from January to March of 2009, the average prices of a dairy cow and of a one-year heifer dropped from PLN 2474 to PLN 2450 and from PLN 1582 to PLN 1474, respectively.

Industry

In the 1st quarter of 2009, **a drop in sold production of industry** in annual terms was deeper than in the last quarter of the previous year. It reached the level by 10.0% lower than a year ago (compared to a growth by 8.2% in the period of January-March 2009, and a drop by 6.3% in the 4th quarter of the previous year). In mining and quarrying, production declined in annual terms by 12.3%, in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 11.6%, in manufacturing – by 9.9%, while in water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities only a slight growth was recorded (0.1%).



a STATISTICA package (using a method of monthly seasonal adjustment X-11 taking into account the influence of the calendar effect) is used to carry out the decomposition of a series of monthly indices of total production sold of industry (monthly average 2005=100) and separate a long-term development trend.

In March of 2009, sold production of industry dropped in annual terms by 1.9%. A drop occurred in all sections, including in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 12.0%, in mining and quarrying – by 6.8%, in manufacturing – by 0.6%, while in water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 0.2%. **Having eliminated the influence of seasonal factors**, the year-on-year drop in sold production of industry amounted to 10.2%.

Among **the main industrial groupings**[2], in the period of January-March of 2009, a considerable drop in annual terms was recorded in the sales of enterprises manufacturing mainly intermediate goods – by 15.6%, capital goods – by 13.1% and energy goods – by 12.3%, as well as (to a lesser extent) a drop in the sales of durable consumer goods – by 2.7%. However, a year-on-year growth was recorded in sold production of non-durable consumer goods – by 3.0%.

Labour productivity in industry, measured by sold production per one employee person, was in the period of January-March 2009 by 6.4% higher than in the preceding year, with average employment lower by 3.8%, and with an increase in the average monthly gross wage and salary by 5.7%.

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

Specification	2008				2009		2009	2008
	I–III	IV–VI	VII–IX	X–XII	I–III	III	I–III	
	corresponding period of the previous year=100						structure in %	
Industry	**108.2**	**107.0**	**102.2**	**93.7**	**90.0**	**98.1**	**100.0**	**100.0**
mining and quarrying	100.8	107.1	105.6	98.2	87.7	93.2	4.7	4.8
manufacturing	108.3	107.2	102.1	94.3	90.1	99.4	81.1	82.7
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	111.3	104.5	98.9	85.2	88.4	88.0	12.2	10.7
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	102.5	103.8	114.2	100.6	100.1	99.8	2.0	1.8

Specification	2008				2009		2009	2008
	I–III	IV–VI	VII–IX	X–XII	I–III	III	I–III	
	corresponding period of the previous year=100						structure in %	
Of total industry – divisions:								
mining of coal and lignite	98.0	107.7	105.8	91.8	83.5	90.0	3.1	2.8
manufacture of food products	105.1	104.2	98.5	92.9	99.8	107.2	16.0	14.9
manufacture of beverages	104.2	102.2	104.8	109.6	118.8	136.2	2.2	1.7
manufacture of wearing apparel	96.7	99.3	93.0	93.4	84.5	90.6	0.8	0.9
manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker	101.8	98.3	96.3	92.6	90.0	99.8	2.4	2.6
manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	108.9	106.6	105.2	100.3	87.4	86.5	4.6	6.1
manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	99.8	97.6	91.9	91.2	88.5	95.7	4.5	4.5
manufacture of rubber and plastic products	108.9	107.2	107.1	97.1	88.5	98.5	4.7	4.8
manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	109.7	97.8	102.6	97.1	77.8	91.5	3.3	4.0
manufacture of basic metals	102.4	108.2	103.9	64.1	64.7	65.9	3.4	4.8
manufacture of metal products	111.4	107.4	106.3	97.7	93.6	104.8	5.7	5.4
manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	121.6	95.7	91.2	118.5	95.1	102.8	3.1	3.2
manufacture of electrical equipment	121.3	122.5	113.7	105.8	103.7	112.7	3.9	3.5
manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	110.5	120.3	105.2	96.3	98.0	107.7	4.5	4.2
manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	117.3	122.5	106.5	81.0	72.9	87.6	9.6	11.0
manufacture of other transport equipment	110.2	97.3	109.7	118.0	104.4	120.1	1.3	1.0
manufacture of furniture	110.1	102.3	101.4	95.4	92.7	104.7	3.0	2.9

In the period of January-March of 2009, a year-on-year drop in sold production of industry occurred in 22 (out of 34) divisions of industry, the share of which accounted for 86.1% of total production. Among divisions with a significant share, sold production of industry dropped, among others, in:

- manufacture of basic metals – by 35.3% (among others, manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys – by 46.7%),
- manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – by 27.1% (among others, manufacture of motor vehicles, excluding motorcycles – by 27.3%),
- manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products – by 22.2% (among others, manufacture of cement, lime and plaster – by 28.8%, and manufacture of ceramic construction products – 27.0%),
- mining of coal and lignite – by 16.5% (including coal – by 19.8%),
- manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products – by 12.6% (among others, in manufacture of coke oven products – by 48.6%),
- manufacture of rubber and plastic products – by 11.5% (among others, rubber products – by 14.9%),
- electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 11.6% (among others, production, transmission, distribution and trade of electricity – by 19.0%),
- manufacture of chemicals and chemical products – by 11.5% (among others, manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilizers and nitrogenous compounds, plastics and synthetic rubbers in primary forms – by 18.1%).

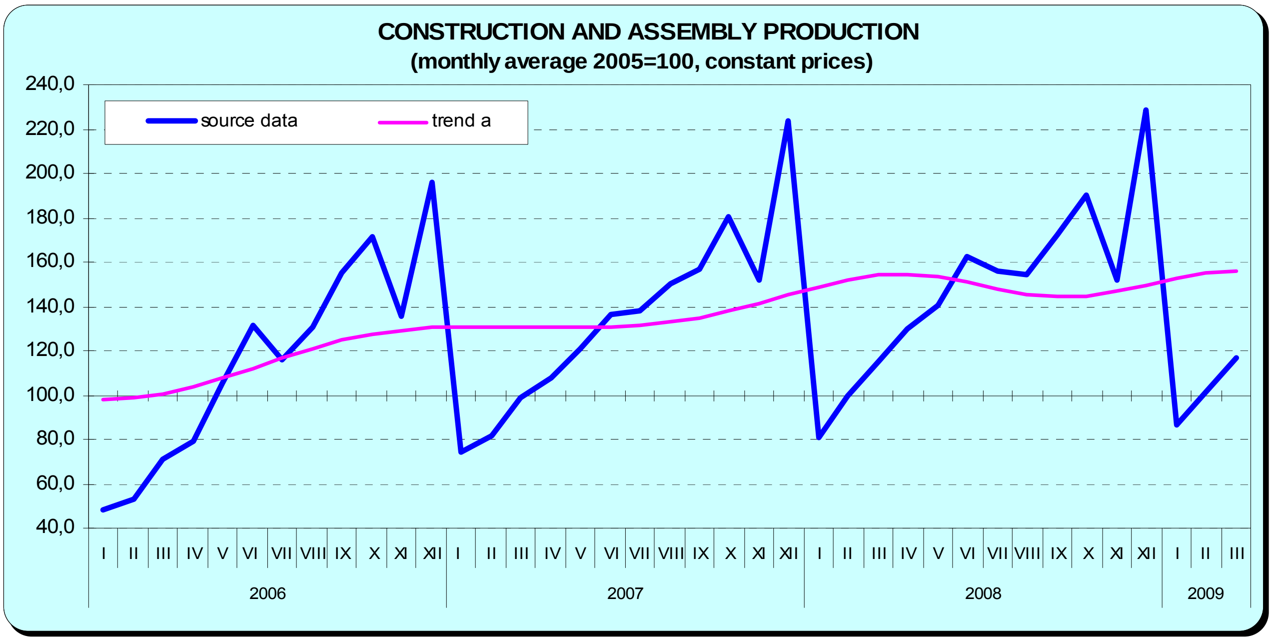
A slight drop (by 0.2% against a 5.1% growth in the previous year) was also recorded in manufacture of food products which has the higher share in sold production of industry, including in manufacture of other food products n.e.c. – by 12.5%, as well as manufacture of prepared animal foods – by 12.7%. A growth in sold production was also observed in the remaining groups belonging to the above-mentioned division – the highest occurring in manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats – by 19.4%, in manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products – by 14.0%, as well as in processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs – by 10.4%. In the most significant group in this division – processing and preserving of meat, and production of meat products, the manufacture was by 4,8% higher than in the previous year.

As regards the 1st quarter of the previous year, a growth occurred in sold production of, among others, beverages – by 18.8% and electrical equipment – by 3.7% (among others, in manufacture of domestic appliances – by 14.0%).

Among 244 **industrial products and groups of products** observed in the period of January-March, production of 190 of them was lower than a year ago, including, among others, hard coal, sulphur, products of slaughtered pigs, sugar, beer, footwear, coniferous and deciduous sawnwood, fibreboards, coke, nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers, tyres, cement, crude steel, hot rolled products, refrigerators and freezers, vacuum cleaners, lead-acid accumulators, telephone sets, passenger cars, lorries and road tractors for semi-trailers, and bicycles. However, production of 52 products and groups of products, including coal, products of slaughtered cattle and calves, milk, cigarettes from tobacco, diesel oils, automatic washing machines, public transport vehicles was higher than the previous year.

Construction

In the 1st quarter of 2009, **construction and assembly production** performed within the country by enterprises employing more than 9 persons reached the level slightly lower (by 1.3%) than the very high level recorded in the corresponding period of the previous year. A drop occurred both in the scope of investment works (by 0.5%), and repair works (by 3.4%).



a STATISTICA package (using a method of monthly seasonal adjustment X-11 taking into account the influence of the calendar effect) is used to carry out the decomposition of a series of monthly indices of total construction and assembly production (monthly average 2005=100) and separate a long-term development trend.

In the period of January-March of 2009, a drop in construction and assembly production was accompanied by further, though slower than in the previous year, growth in average employment (5.1% in annual terms), and in the average monthly gross wage and salary (6.9%).

In March of 2009, construction and assembly production was by 1.2% higher than in the previous year. Having eliminated the influence of seasonal factors, this growth amounted to 0.7%.

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

Specification	2008				2009		2008	
	I–III	I–VI	I–IX	I–XII	I–III	III	I–III	
	corresponding period of the previous year=100						structure in %	
T o t a l	**118.8**	**117.2**	**113.4**	**110.9**	**98.7**	**101.2**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Of total – divisions:								
construction of buildings	123.6	117.7	113.2	108.6	93.2	95.4	51.4	54.3
civil engineering	108.7	116.2	114.2	113.7	105.7	108.8	22.3	20.7
specialised construction activities	118.2	117.5	112.9	111.9	104.6	106.5	26.3	25.0

In the period of January-March of 2009, a sales drop occurred in enterprises dealing mainly with construction of buildings (by 6.8% in annual terms, including entities specialising in construction activities related to construction of residential and non-residential buildings – by 6.9%), with a growth in entities dealing mainly with civil engineering (by 5.7%), and specialised construction activities (by 4.6%).

Among entities dealing with civil engineering, a growth in production, in relation to the 1st quarter of the previous year, was recorded by enterprises specialising in construction of utility projects (by 13.2%), and construction of other civil engineering projects (by 9.4%), while a drop in production was recorded by entities performing construction of roads and railways (by 0.6%), having the largest share in this division.

In the specialised construction activities division in the 1st quarter of 2009, a year-on-year production growth (of 34.8%) was recorded in the enterprises performing mainly other specialised construction activities. A production drop in this division was observed in the entities performing mainly demolition and site preparation (by 14.0%), electrical, plumbing and other construction installations activities (by 5.6%), and building completion and finishing (by 2.3%).

In the period of January-March of 2009, in the structure of construction and assembly production, the share of buildings amounted to 56.7%, whereas civil engineering works – 43.3%. Among buildings, the highest share in total construction and assembly production was attributable to residential buildings with two dwellings and multi dwelling residential buildings (16.7%), industrial building and warehouses (14.1%), wholesale and retail trade buildings (7.9%), while among civil engineering works – roads and motorways, streets and other roads (11.6%), as well as pipelines and cables (10.9%).

Dwellings Construction

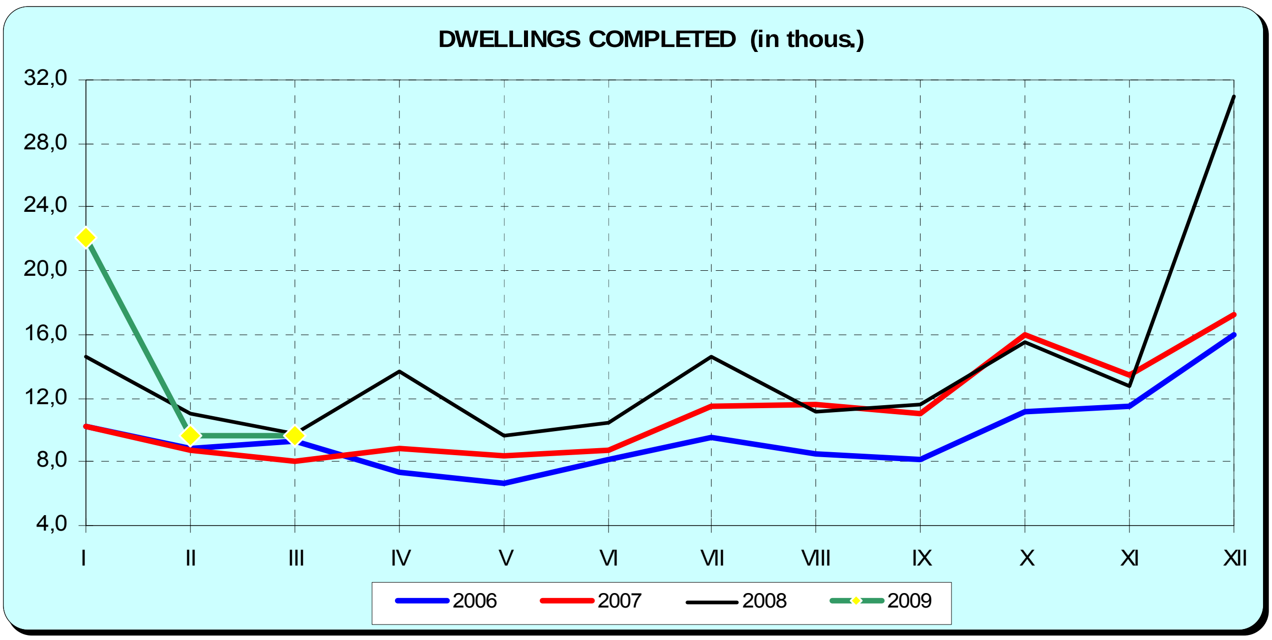
According to preliminary data[3], in the 1st quarter of 2009, 41463 dwellings **were completed**, i.e. by 17.1% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Better effects than in the previous year were observed in the forms of construction with the highest share, i.e. in construction for sale or rent (by 31.1%) and in private construction (by 8.7%). A growth in the number of dwellings was also observed in municipal construction (917 against 532 in the previous year) and in public building society (833 against 518). A drop in the number of dwellings completed in annual terms was recorded in cooperative construction (by 24.2%) and in company construction (by 8.8%). In comparison with the 1st quarter of the previous year, the share, among others, of construction designated for sale or rent in the total number of dwellings completed increased (by 4.6 percentage points to 43.1%), while the share, among others, of private construction declined (by 5.7 percentage points to 46,6%), and so did the share of cooperative construction (by 2.0 percentage points to 3.8%).

In the period of January-March of 2009, in 10 voivodships a growth was recorded in the number of dwellings completed, the highest being recorded in Dolnośląskie – by 58.7% and in Małopolskie – by 61.1%. In the remaining six voivodships, the number of dwellings completed was lower than in the 1st quarter of the previous year, including in Warmińsko-Mazurskie – by 26.6%, in Pomorskie – by 24.4%, and in Świętokrzyskie – by 23.4%.

In March of 2009, the number of dwellings completed was lower than a year ago (by 1.6%, i.e. 9637 dwellings). A significant growth was observed in construction designated for sale or rent (by 20.2% to 4978 dwellings) in cooperative construction (more than 2–times to 504) and in municipal construction (from 136 to 235). Lower than in March of the previous year was the number of dwellings completed in private construction (3759, i.e. a drop of 25.4%), in public building society (156 against 238) and in company construction (5, against 6).

The number of completed dwellings and their average usable floor space were as follows:

Forms of construction	I–III 2008				I–III 2009			
	in absolute numbers	structure in %	I–III 2007=100	average area of 1 dwelling in m^2	in absolute numbers	structure in %	I–III 2008=100	average area of 1 dwelling in m^2
Total	**35 415**	**100.0**	**131.3**	**105.6**	**41 463**	**100.0**	**117.1**	**103.8**
private	18 531	52.3	117.7	143.1	20 152	48.6	108.7	144.6
for sale or rent	13 623	38.5	172.1	66.5	17 861	43.1	131.1	65.1
co-operative	2 052	5.8	100.5	59.5	1 555	3.8	75.8	58.6
public building society	518	1.5	75.7	50.3	833	2.0	160.8	50.0
municipal	532	1.5	105.1	44.4	917	2.2	172.4	41.0
company	159	0.4	178.7	64.1	145	0.3	91.2	51.9



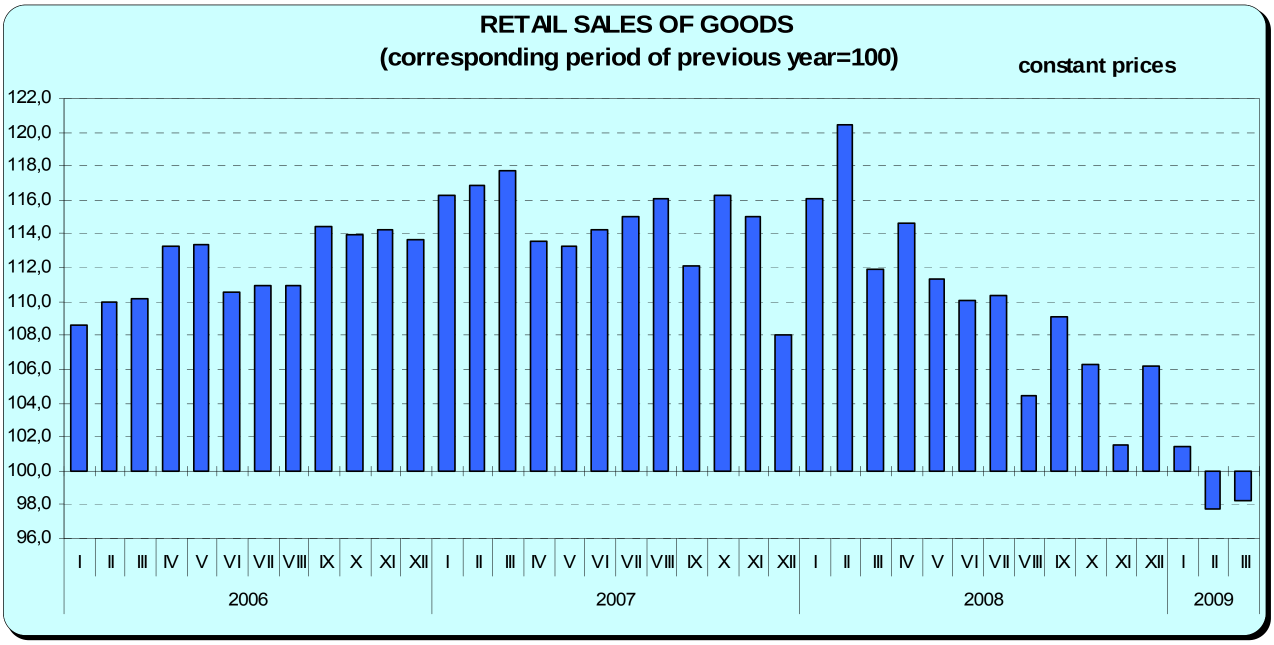
The average **usable floor space** of 1 dwelling completed in the 1st quarter of 2009 amounted to 103.8 m^2, and was lower by 1.8 m^2 in relation to the previous year.

In the period of three months of 2009, a year-on-year drop was recorded in the number of dwellings, for which **permits were issued** (by 13.9% to 43581), and a significant drop – in the number of **dwellings started** (by 38.4% to 23473 dwellings).

In the period of January-March 2009 the number of dwellings under construction decreased (a drop of 1.6%) to approx. 669 thous. at the end of March of 2009.

Domestic Market

In the period of January-March of 2009, following the gradual weakening of the growth rate observed in subsequent quarters of the previous year, retail sales in constant prices conducted by trade and non-trade enterprises (employing more than 9 persons), expressed in constant prices, was lower than the high level recorded a year ago (drop of 1.4%).



Sales in the four groups with the highest share in total retail sales were in the 1st quarter of 2009 lower than a year ago. The most significant drops occurred in the sales of motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts (by 12.2%), as well as in the sales of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels (by 10.6%). Sales in the entities dealing with the sales of food, beverages and tobacco products declined by 3.4%, and in the “others” group – by 1.0%. The sales growth, though lower than a year before, maintained, among others, in the following groups: textiles, clothing and footwear, as well as other sales in non-specialised stores (by 22.2% and 19.3%, respectively).

In March of 2009, retail sales dropped by 1.8% in annual terms. A further drop was recorded in the sales of food, beverages and tobacco products. A year-on-year sales drop in the solid, liquid and gaseous fuels group, as well as in the motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts was lower than in the preceding months (sales dropped by 9.6% and 6.8%, respectively).

The dynamics (in constant prices) and structure (in current prices) of retail sales in trade and non-trade enterprises (employing more than 9 persons) were as follows:

Specification	2008				2009		2008	
	I–III	IV–VI	VII–IX	X–XII	I–III	III	I–III	
	corresponding period of the previous year=100						structure in %	
T o t a l	**116.1**	**111.8**	**108.4**	**104.8**	**98.6**	**98.2**	**100.0**	**100.0**
of which:								
motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts	131.7	113.6	92.4	94.5	87.8	93.2	10.3	12.2
solid, liquid and gaseous fuels	110.6	110.8	109.8	96.8	89.4	90.4	16.4	18.5
food. beverages and tobacco products	108.7	101.2	100.5	105.1	96.6	91.4	28.7	28.1
other retail sale in non-specialized stores	140.3	120.5	129.8	126.7	119.3	108.6	7.4	6.2
pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopaedic equipment	117.3	119.1	118.1	120.1	113.6	114.4	4.2	3.6
textiles, clothing, footwear	137.4	130.4	135.4	128.8	122.2	119.4	4.3	3.8
furniture, radio, TV and household appliances	126.0	113.4	117.8	107.8	103.4	101.8	6.4	6.2
newspapers, books, other sale in specialized stores	125.0	128.3	143.0	121.7	107.5	107.5	7.0	6.4
others	103.1	113.0	95.5	93.6	99.0	105.3	14.8	14.5

Wholesale (in current prices) in trade enterprises (employing more than 9 persons) in the 1st quarter of 2009 was by 9.4% lower than the previous year, and in wholesale enterprises – by 8.9%.

Transport

In the 1st quarter of 2009, **the sales of services**[4] in total transport entities (employing more than 9 persons), in constant prices, dropped by 8.5%, in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year. Among the groups with a considerable share in total transport, the highest drop in the sales of services was recorded in railway transport (by 29.0%), while a slight growth occurred in road transport (by 1.4%). The sales of transport services in March of 2009 were by 6.4% lower than a year ago.

Total transport of goods (in entities employing more than 9 persons) in the 1st quarter of 2009 amounted to 94.3 mln tons, i.e. less by 11.8% than in the corresponding period of the previous year. A drop was observed in all types of transport, the highest drop occurring in rail and maritime transport.

In the 1st quarter of 2009, **railway transport** carried 52.7 mln tons of goods, i.e. by 18.6% less than in the 1st quarter of the previous year. The average daily transport of goods in the 1st quarter of 2009 was lower by 7.6% in relation to the corresponding period of the previous year. A decline in transport occurred both in domestic communication (approx. 11%) and in international communication (approx. 39%).

Hire or reward road transport in the 1st quarter of 2009 carried 25.0 mln tons of goods, i.e. by 6.8% less than in the 1st quarter of the previous year.

Pipeline transport in the 1st quarter of 2009 was used to carry 12.5 mln tons of crude petroleum and petroleum products (a 0.9% drop in annual terms).

Transport of goods by **maritime transport** in the 1st quarter of 2009 amounted to 1.9 mln tons (a 18.7% drop in relation to the corresponding period of the previous year).

In the 1st quarter of 2009, **seaports** loaded and unloaded 10.1 mln tons of goods, i.e. by 10.3% less than in the 1st quarter of the previous year. Mass declined in most groups (excluding dry bulk), especially in general cargoes – by 36.8%, in roll-on, roll-off – by 29.0%, and in containers – by 14.2%. Among dry bulk cargoes, a considerable growth was recorded in loading and unloading of coal and coke, i.e. by 61.9% (accounting for 18.1% of total loading and unloading in seaports). A decrease in loading and unloading of goods was recorded in the following ports: Gdynia (by 7.7%), Szczecin (by 16.3%), Świnoujście (by 18.9%) and Police (by 79.9%), while in Gdańsk an increase was recorded (by 5.1%).

In the 1st quarter of 2009, **means of public transport** (in units employing more than 9 persons) transported 226.3 mln passengers, i.e. by 13.2% less than in the 1st quarter of the previous year. 154.0 mln passengers were carried in road transport (a 17.2% drop), in rail transport – 71.2 mln (a 2.7% drop), while in air transport – 1.1 mln (a 27.9% drop).

Communications

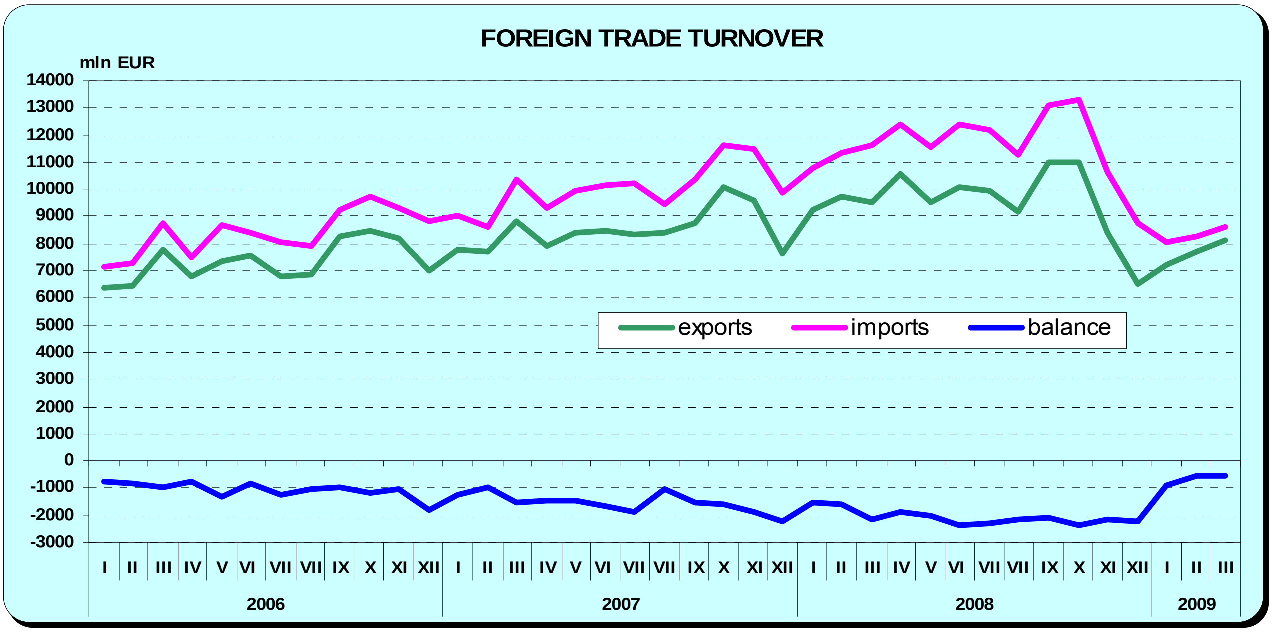
In the 1st quarter of 2009, **the sales of services** in total communication entities employing more than 9 persons (including revenues from postal, courier and telecommunication services) was, in constant prices, by approx. 5% higher than in the previous year, the sales of postal and courier services grew to a slightly higher extent than the sales of telecommunication services.

At the end of March of 2009, the number of subscribers and users (pre-paid services) of **cellular telephone** reached the level of 44.0 mln (54% of which were users), and was by 5.3% higher than a year ago. In comparison with the end of December of the previous year, this figure declined by 0.3% (133 thous.), which was influenced by a drop in the number of users (by 3.1%) with an increase in the number of subscribers (by 3.1%). At the end of March of 2009, per 100 inhabitants there were 115.3 subscribers and users, compared to 115.6 at the end of December of the previous year, and to 109.5 at the end of March of the previous year (the EU average as at the end of October of 2008 being 118.9).

At the end of the 1st quarter of 2009, a further fall in the number of telephone main lines was observed (which commenced in 2005), though a similar trend occurs in the majority of European countries (which is connected with the rapid development of mobile telephony). The number of main lines[5] in the public net of fixed **line telephony** amounted to approx. 9.0 mln, and was by approx. 3% lower than at the end of the previous year. At the end of March of 2009, the number of lines in accessible ISDN[6] reached the level of approx. 1.2 mln (more than 91% of which were installed in cities/towns), and was by approx. 1% lower than at the end of the previous year. The subscriber density indicator measured with the number of main lines per 100 inhabitants, at the end of the 1st quarter of 2009, amounted to 23.7 (at the end of the previous year – 24.3).

Foreign Trade

In the 1st quarter of 2009, as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, foreign trade turnover decreased (with imports decreasing to a higher degree than exports), while the rate of the drop in exports and imports expressed in PLN slowed down. The highest decrease occurred in turnover with the Central and Eastern European countries, whereas a slight increase of turnover expressed in PLN was recorded with developing countries. Exports to developed countries (including EU countries) decreased slower than imports, which influenced the improvement of the positive balance of turnover with these groups of countries, in comparison to the preceding year; the balance of turnover with the remaining groups of countries was negative. The dynamics of turnover of agricultural-foodstuff goods increased and, as a result, the share of this group of goods increased in total turnover. In total imports, the share of investment and intermediate consumption goods weakened, whereas the share of consumer goods increased.



Exports calculated **in current prices** were lower than in the 1st quarter of the previous year by 3.3% and amounted to PLN 99 372.7 mln, and imports dropped by 11.6% to PLN 107 588.0 mln. The exchange closed with a negative balance in the amount of PLN 8 216.3 mln (in the previous year minus PLN 18 948.8 mln). The turnover calculated in EUR decreased on the exports side by 20.3% to EUR 22 704.5 mln, and on the imports side – by 27.0% to EUR 24 628.5 mln. The negative balance amounted to EUR 1 924.0 mln (in the previous year minus EUR 5 246.1 mln). Exports in USD amounted to USD 30 148.9 mln and were lower by 27.5%, imports – USD 32 744.5 mln, i.e., by 33.5% lower than in the previous year, and the negative balance reached the level of USD 2 595.6 mln (in the previous year minus USD 7 656.8 mln).

Exports **in constant prices** in the 1st quarter of 2009 were by 16.9% lower than in the previous year, and imports – by 20.5%. In turnover with the EU countries, the volume of exports decreased – by 15.5%, with the Central and Eastern European countries by 38.6%, and with developing countries – by 7.0%. The volume of goods imported from the EU countries decreased by 25.0%, from the Central and Eastern Europe – by 9.6%, and from developing countries – by 15.3%.

Transaction prices of exported and imported goods (calculated in PLN) in the 1st quarter of 2009 were higher than in the previous year. **The terms of trade index** was generally at a favourable level of 104.6 against 100.5 in the 1st quarter of the previous year, which was influenced, among others, by price relations in turnover with the Central and Eastern European countries.

A significant improvement of price trends in turnover with the Central and Eastern European countries was caused mainly by low prices of imported mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (mainly from Russia), which lowered by 34.2%, as well as by an increase, as compared to the 1st quarter of the previous year, in the prices of exported machinery and transport equipment (by 20.5%) and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (by 25.8%). As a result, the terms of trade index reached the level of 134.9 against 77.0 in the previous year.

In the 1st quarter of 2009, in the commodity turnover with the EU countries the terms of trade index amounted to 102.8 against 101.1 in the previous year. This was influenced by the higher price dynamics of the exported goods than the imported goods (by 17.2%, against 14.0%). In exports, prices rose, among others, of machinery and transport equipment – by 19.5%, miscellaneous manufactured articles – by 21,2%, chemicals and related products – by 5.4%), while in imports, among others, of chemicals and related products (by 7.0%), crude materials inedible, except fuels (by 8.0%), machinery and transport equipment (by 18.5%). Simultaneously, prices of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials dropped by 17.8%).

In turnover with developing countries, terms of trade index worsened from 109.3 in the 1st quarter of the previous year to 94.1 in the corresponding period of 2009, which influenced by higher growth in prices of imported than exported goods (22.3%, against 15.1%). In imports prices rose, among others, of miscellaneous manufactured articles (by 30.6%), chemicals and related products (by 20.0%), and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (by 22.7%). In exports prices increased, among others, of machinery and transport equipment increased (by 19.9), and slightly – of manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (by 5.1%), however prices of chemicals and related products decreased (by 3.8%).

Foreign trade turnover in current prices was as follows:

Specification	I–III 2009						2008	2009
	in mln PLN	in mln EUR	in mln USD	I–III 2008=100			I–III	
				in PLN	in EUR	in USD	structure in %	
EXPORTS	**99 371.7**	**22 704.5**	**30 148.9**	**96.7**	**79.7**	**72.5**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Developed countries	85 265.0	19 554.6	26 027.3	98.3	81.3	74.3	84.5	85.8
of which European Union	79 831.3	18 334.6	24 424.3	97.5	80.8	73.9	79.7	80.3
of which euro-area	57 078.4	13 102.1	17 449.9	100.4	83.1	76.0	55.4	57.4
Developing countries	6 742.7	1 503.5	1 969.8	107.1	86.2	76.7	6.1	6.8
Central and Eastern European countries	7 364.0	1 646.4	2 151.8	76.0	61.3	54.5	9.4	7.4
IMPORTS	**107 588.0**	**24 628.5**	**32 744.5**	**88.4**	**73.0**	**66.5**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Developed countries	72 554.4	16 627.4	22 121.2	85.4	70.6	64.4	69.8	67.4
of which European Union	64 116.1	14 712.3	19 585.5	83.8	69.4	63.4	62.8	59.6
of which euro-area	50 465.4	11 578.0	15 412.6	83.0	68.8	62.8	49.9	46.9
Developing countries	23 456.5	5 331.6	7 065.2	103.0	84.5	76.5	18.7	21.8
Central and Eastern European countries	11 577.1	2 669.5	3 558.1	82.8	69.0	62.9	11.5	10.8
BALANCE	**-8 216.3**	**-1 924.0**	**-2 595.6**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**
Developed countries	12 710.6	2 927.2	3 906.1	x	x	x	x	x
of which European Union	15 715.2	3 622.3	4 838.8	x	x	x	x	x
of which euro-area	6 613.0	1 524.1	2 037.3	x	x	x	x	x
Developing countries	-16 713.8	-3 828.1	-5 095.4	x	x	x	x	x
Central and Eastern European countries	-4 213.1	-1 023.1	-1 406.3	x	x	x	x	x

With respect to **the geographical structure** of export, as compared to the 1st quarter of the previous year, the share of developed countries (including the EU countries) and developing countries increased, while the share of the Central and Eastern European countries decreased. In imports, the share of developing countries was higher, while the share of developed countries (including the EU countries), as well as the Central and Eastern European countries was lower. As compared to the 1st quarter of the previous year, a drop in exports to the **European Union** countries was recorded by 2.5% to PLN 79 831.3 mln, as well as a drop in imports from these countries by 16.2% to PLN 64 116.1 mln. The positive balance amounted to PLN 15 715.2 mln against PLN 5 381.2 mln in the previous year. The turnover calculated in EUR in exports amounted to EUR 18 334.6 mln, and in imports to EUR 14 712.3 mln, which was lower by 19.2% and 30.6%, respectively. The positive balance amounted to EUR 3 622.3 mln against EUR 1 490.2 in the previous year. Exports to the European Union countries accounted for 80.3% of the total exports value, and imports from these countries for 59.6% of the total imports value (against 79.7% and 62.8%, respectively, in the previous year).

The value of turnover with **Germany** in exports grew insignificantly – by 0.9% to the level of PLN 26 430.5 mln (EUR 6 063.2 mln), whereas in imports it dropped by 18.9% to PLN 23 203.6 mln (EUR 5 327.0 mln). The commodity exchange closed with a positive balance of PLN 3 226.9 mln (EUR 736.2 mln) against a negative balance of PLN 2 433.0 mln (minus EUR 672.6 mln) in the previous year. The share of Germany grew in total exports from 25.5% to 26.6%, and in total imports it dropped from 23.5% to 21.6%.

The commodity turnover with the **Central and Eastern European** countries, as compared to the 1st quarter of the previous year dropped in exports by 24.0% to the level of PLN 7 364.0 mln (EUR 1 646.4 mln), and in imports by 17.2% to PLN 11 577.1 mln (EUR 2 669.5 mln). The commodity exchange closed with a negative balance of PLN 4 213.1 mln (minus EUR 1 023.1 mln) against the negative balance of PLN 4 283.3 mln (minus EUR 1 182.6 mln) in the 1st quarter of the previous year. Exports to the Central and Eastern European countries accounted for 7.4% of total exports, while imports to these countries accounted for 10.8% of total imports (in the previous year 9.4% and 11.5%, respectively).

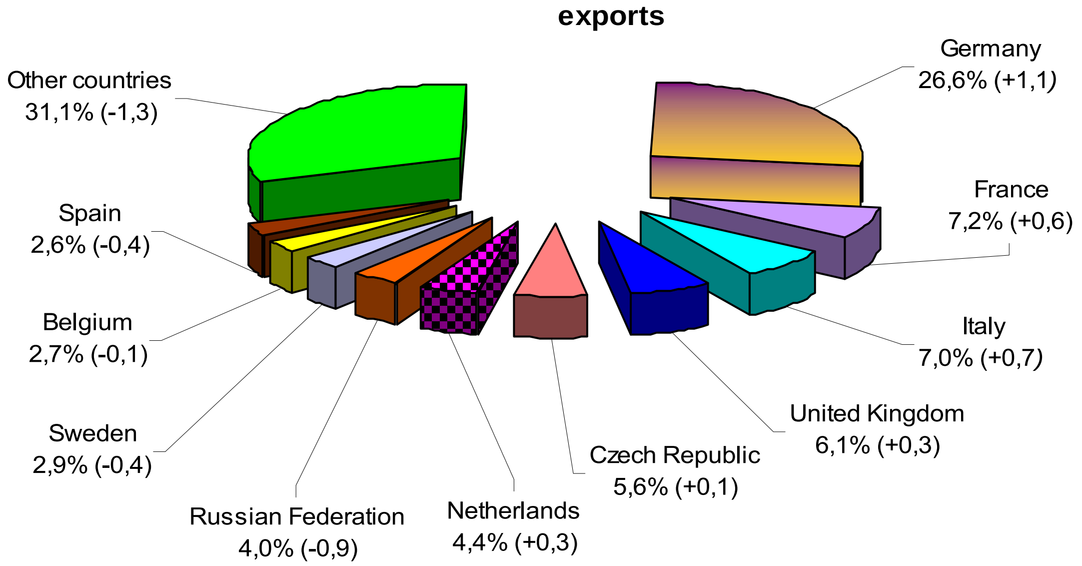
In the 1st quarter of 2009, **Russia** was rated the 7th among the importers of Polish goods and the 3rd among the counties which exported goods to our market (in the previous year the 6th and the 2nd, respectively). Exports to Russia decreased by 22.5% and amounted to PLN 3 761.6 mln (EUR 841.8 mln), whereas imports from Russia decreased by 12.1% to the level of PLN 10 355.7 mln (EUR 2 394.2 mln). The negative balance of turnover amounted to PLN 6 594.1 mln (minus EUR 1 552.4 mln) against minus PLN 6 933.0 mln (EUR 1 916.4 mln) in the previous year. As compared to the 1st quarter of the previous year, the share of Russia in total turnover lowered from 4.7% to 3.8% in exports, and from 9.7% to 9.6% in imports.

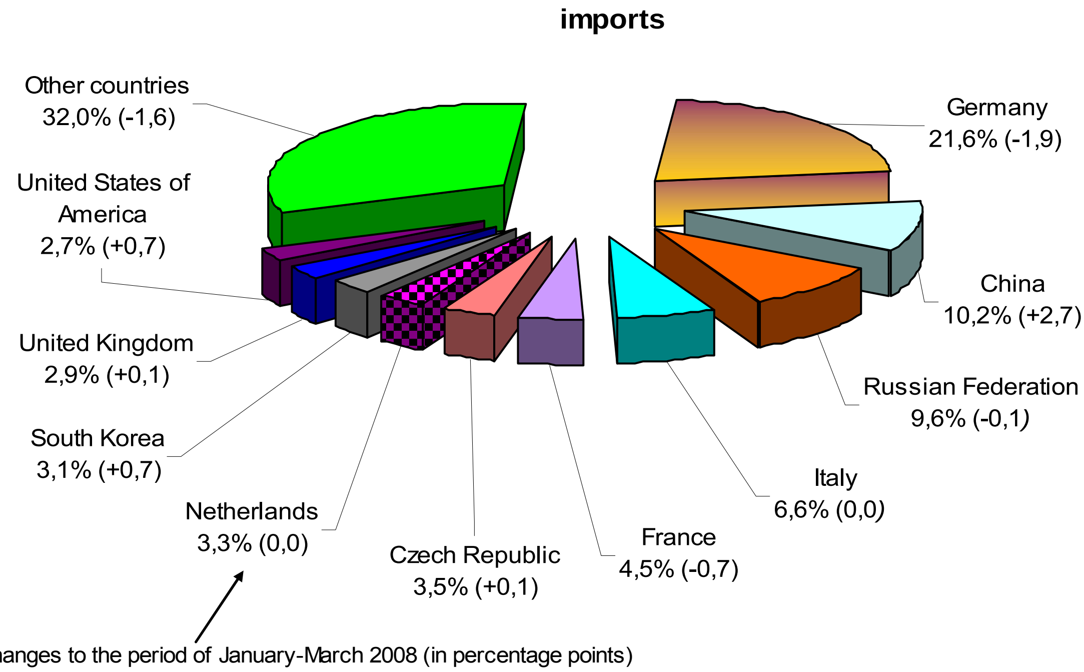
In a total turnover by SITC sections, an increase was recorded in exports of beverages and tobacco, animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes, food and live animals, as well as miscellaneous manufactured articles, whereas a drop in exports was recorded in the remaining sections. In imports, there was an increase in the value of supplies of beverages and tobacco products, food and live animals, as well as miscellaneous manufactured articles, turnover in the remaining sections decreased. In exports goods structure the share of, among others, food and live animals, miscellaneous manufactured articles and machinery and transport equipment was higher, to the highest extent lowered the share of manufactured articles classified chiefly by material. In imports there was an increase in the share of, among others, miscellaneous manufactured articles, as well as food and live animals, whereas a decrease concerned the share, among others, of mineral fuels, lubricants and related products, manufactured articles classified chiefly by material, as well as machinery and transport equipment.

Exports of **agri-food goods**, as compared to the 1st quarter of the previous year, were by 22.1% higher and amounted to PLN 11 694.7 mln (EUR 2 669.0 mln), imports grew by 15.9% and reached the level of PLN 9 507.5 mln (EUR 2 175.6 mln). The turnover closed with a positive balance of PLN 2187.2 mln (EUR 493.4 mln), as compared to the positive balance of PLN 1 369.6 mln (EUR 379.4 mln) in the previous year. The share of agri-food goods in total turnover increased from 9.3% to 11.6% in exports, and from 6.7% to 8.8% in imports, as compared to the 1st quarter of the previous year.

An increase in the turnover of agri-food goods was recorded with all groups of countries. Exports to the Central and Eastern European countries grew by 50.3% (among others, of fresh fruit to Russia and pork meat to Ukraine), to developing countries by 46.0% (among others, of wheat to Egypt) and to developed countries by 17.7%, including to the EU by 17.6% (among others, of tobacco products to France and beef meat to Italy). Imports from the Central and Eastern European countries increased by 24.6% (among others, of rape and turnip rape seeds and oil-cake from Ukraine), from developed countries by 18.4%, including from the EU countries by 19.9% (among others, of pork meat from Germany and Denmark), as well as from developing countries by 6.9% (among others, from China: fish fillets and other fish meat fresh, chilled or frozen).

GEOGRAPHICAL STRUCTURE OF FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER IN THE PERIOD JANUARY-MARCH OF 2009





With respect to the geographical structure of exports of agricultural-foodstuff products, the share of the Central and Eastern European countries increased from 8.8% in the 1st quarter of the previous year to 10.8%, and the share of developing countries – from 5.6% to 6.7%, while the share of developed countries dropped from 85.6% to 82.5% (including the EU countries – from 81.7% to 78.6%). As much as 93.3% of exports of agricultural-foodstuff products in total (in the 1st quarter of the previous year 94.4%) were directed on the markets of both developed countries as well as the Central and Eastern European countries. In imports, the share of developing countries dropped from 22.8% to 21.0%, while the share of developed countries grew from 75.3% to 76.9% (including the EU countries – from 68.3% to 70.7%), and the share of the Central and Eastern European countries increased from 1.9% to 2.1%.

Exports of **high technology goods** amounted to PLN 10 398.7 mln, i.e., by 34.3% more than in the 1st quarter of the previous year, and imports amounted to PLN 18 584.8 mln, i.e., by 0.8% more. The turnover closed with a negative balance of PLN 8 186.1 mln (minus PLN 10 694.0 in the previous year). The share of high technology goods in total exports amounted to 10.5%, and in imports – to 17.3% (to 7.5% and 15.1%, respectively, in the previous year).

The share of the **processing turnover** value in the 1st quarter of 2009 maintained at the similar level to the one recorded in the previous year, accounting for 6.4% of exports and for 4.2% of imports in total.

In **the distribution of imports by main economic categories**, as compared to the 1st quarter of the previous year, the share of imports of consumer goods grew from 19.6% to 23.4%, whereas the share of imports of investment goods dropped from 17.2% to 16.6%, and the share of intermediate consumption goods from 63.2% to 60.0%. There was a decrease recorded in imports of investment goods by 14.7%, and of intermediate consumption goods by 16.1%, while in the category of consumer goods, an increase occurred by 5.5%.

In **the distribution of exports by main economic categories**, as compared to the 1st quarter of the previous year, the share of consumer goods grew from 34.3% to 40.3%, and the share of investment goods – from 11.0% to 12.1%, whereas the share of exports of intermediate consumption goods dropped from 54.7% to 47.6%.

An increase in exports of consumer goods was recorded by 13.5% and in exports of investment goods – by 6.3%, while exports of intermediate consumption goods dropped by 15.8%.

Current Account of the Balance of Payments on the Basis of Transactions

The current account of the balance of payments[7] in March of 2009 closed with a positive balance of EUR 75 mln (against minus EUR 1 960 mln in the corresponding period of the previous year). The balance of the current account was influenced mainly by an improvement in the balance of goods turnover, as well as by the high inflow of transfers from the European Union, recorded in the current transfers.

The balance of goods turnover in March of 2009 amounted to minus EUR 77 mln (minus EUR 1 470 mln in the previous year). Receipts from exports of goods amounted to EUR 8 467 mln, i.e. by 16.3% less than a year ago, and payments for imports declined by 26.2% to EUR 8 544 mln.

The balance of services in March of 2009 was positive and amounted to EUR 125 mln (EUR 167 mln in the previous year). Credit from the exports of services declined in annual terms by 15.4% (to EUR 1 454 mln), and debit from the imports of services dropped by 14.4% (to EUR 1 329 mln). The value of the balance of services resulted from a positive balance of transport services (EUR 182 mln), a positive balance of foreign travels (EUR 121 mln), and the negative balance of the other services (EUR 178 mln).

The balance of income in March of 2009 reached the level of minus EUR 431 mln (minus EUR 1 051 mln in the previous year). It comprised credit in the amount of EUR 432 mln (a drop by 20.7% in annual terms) and debit in the amount of EUR 863 mln (a drop by 45.9%, respectively).

The balance of current transfers in March of 2009 was positive and amounted to EUR 458 mln (against EUR 394 mln in the previous year). The value of credit dropped in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year by 1.7% (to EUR 879 mln), and the value of debit by 15.8% (to EUR 421 mln).

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

Specification	III 2008	III 2009	
			change to III 2008
	in mln EUR		
CURRENT ACCOUNT	**-1 960**	**75**	**2 035**
Balance of goods turnover	**-1 470**	**-77**	**1 393**
Exports	10 113	8 467	-1 646
Imports	11 583	8 544	-3 039
Balance of services	**167**	**125**	**-42**
Credit	1 719	1 454	-265
Debit	1 552	1 329	-223
Balance of income	**-1 051**	**-431**	**620**
Credit	545	432	-113
Debit	1 596	863	-733
Balance of current transfers	**394**	**458**	**64**
Credit	894	879	-15
Debit	500	421	-79

Financial Results of Non-financial Enterprises

In the 1st quarter of 2009, the financial results of the surveyed enterprises[8] were worse than the very favourable ones obtained in the years 2006 and 2007, as well as in the period of January-September of 2008. All basic economic and financial indices were less favourable than the ones recorded in the last several years. Due to a slower growth rate of revenues from total activity, as compared to costs of obtaining them, the cost level indicator worsened. Within the structure of total costs by type, the share of costs of gross wages and salaries, as well as of services made by other contractors, energy and depreciation increased. However, the share of material consumption decreased.

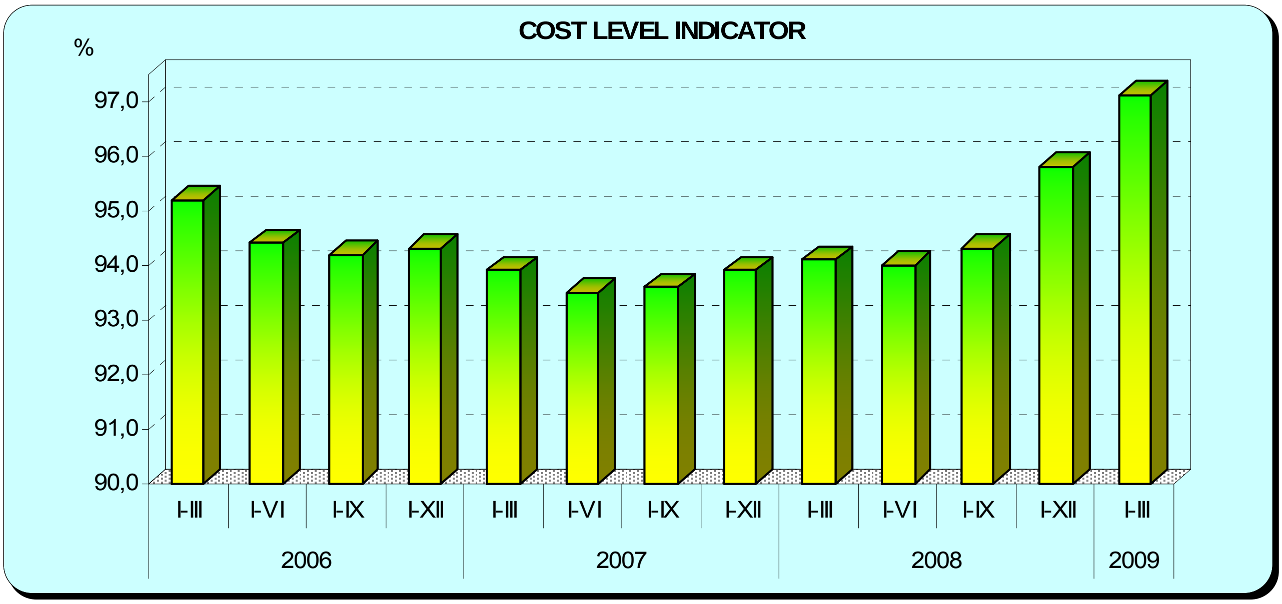
The worsening in the financial result on economic activity was recorded in most sections, the highest (in value terms) occurring in manufacturing, in trade; repair of motor vehicles, as well as in information and communication. The weakening of the income situation was influenced by the decline in the result on financial operations recorded in all sections, except for electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply.

Revenues from sales for export decreased. The share of these revenues in the net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials of entities in total declined, as compared to the previous year, as well as the share of exporting units in the total number of the surveyed enterprises. The financial results obtained by exporters worsened in relation to those achieved in the 1st quarter of the previous year. The basic economic and financial relations for this group of enterprises reached the lower level than for the total number of the surveyed enterprises, and were worse than the previous year.

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

Specification a – total in mln PLN b – share of private sector in %		I–III 2008	I–III 2009
Revenues from total activity	a	438 477.9	453 459.8
	b	84.1	84.2
of which net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials	a	424 820.3	433 157.0
	b	84.2	84.4
Costs of obtaining revenues from total activity	a	412 782.0	440 125.4
	b	84.4	84.0
of which cost of products, goods and materials sold	a	400 832.0	411 098.2
	b	84.4	84.2
Financial result on economic activity	a	25 695.9	13 334.2
	b	79.3	92.4
Gross financial result	a	25 693.6	13 382.2
	b	79.4	92.4
Net financial result	a	20 380.1	9 760.5
	b	80.9	98.1
Net profit	a	25 598.5	25 665.8
	b	81.3	85.4
Net loss	a	5 218.4	15 905.4
	b	82.9	77.7

Revenues from total activity in the 1st quarter of 2009 were by 3.4% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year, while costs of obtaining them were higher by 6.6%, which was reflected in the decline of **the cost level indicator** from 94.1% to 97.1%. Net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials increased in most sections, with the highest increase (in value terms) recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, in trade; repair of motor vehicles, in professional, scientific and technical activities, in arts, entertainment and recreation, in construction, in transportation and storage, as well as in information and communication. The decline in net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials was recorded in manufacturing, in mining and quarrying, as well as in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.



The financial result from the sales of products, goods and materials was by 8.0% lower than in the 1st quarter of the previous year and amounted to PLN 22 058.7 mln. The result on other operating activity worsened (by PLN 651.1 mln). The result on financial operations declined considerably (from minus PLN 462.6 mln to minus PLN 10 243.6 mln). Financial costs increased more than financial revenues (a growth of 206.7%, against 78.3%). A considerable increase was observed in other financial costs (of 394.7%), including those associated with a surplus of negative foreign exchange rate differences over positive (of 578.1%), as well as other financial costs (of 261.7%).

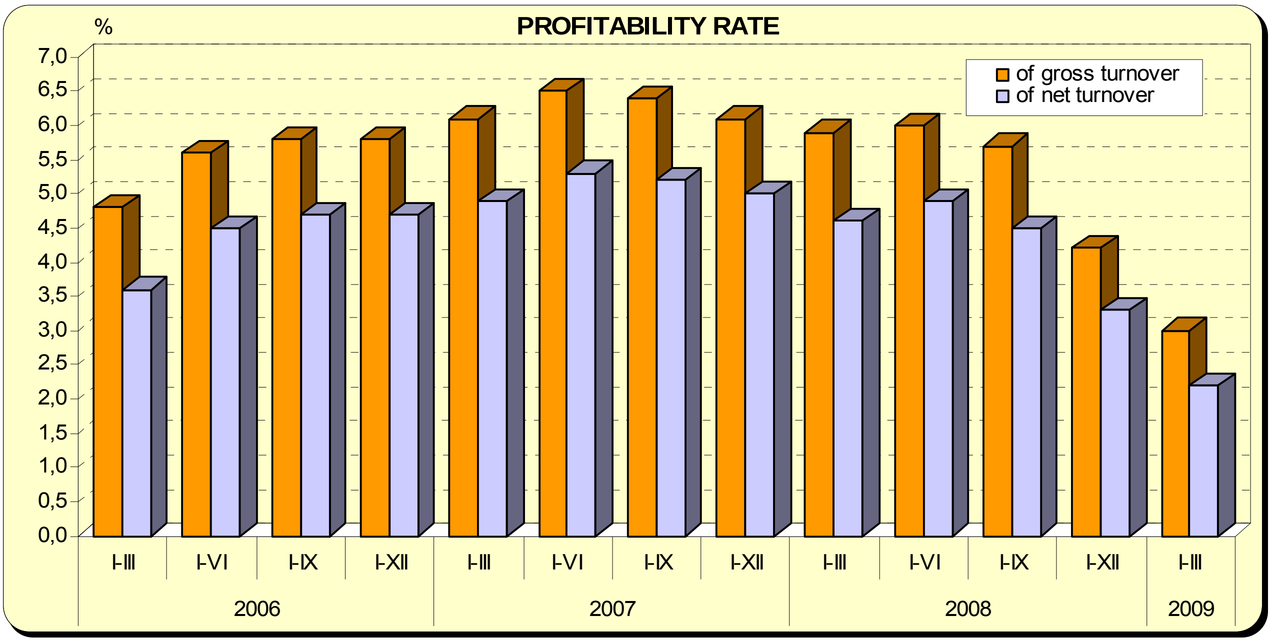
Consequently, the **financial result on economic activity** amounted to 13 334.2 mln, and was by 48.1% lower than in the previous year, with a decline being recorded in all sections, including, among others, in construction (by 79.6% to PLN 126.0 mln), in manufacturing (by 62.6% to PLN 4 194.2 mln), in mining and quarrying (by 41.9% to PLN 986.4 mln), in transportation and storage (by 55.6% to PLN 361.1 mln), in trade; repair of motor vehicles (by 53.2% to PLN 1 572.2 mln), as well as in information and communication (by 52.0% to PLN 1 099.0 mln). An improvement in the result on economic activity was recorded in professional, scientific and technical activities (by 5.9% to PLN 388.0 mln), as well as in education (by 31.5% to PLN 35.6 mln). In electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, the result did not change in annual terms.

The gross financial result amounted to PLN 13 382.2 mln (gross profit – PLN 29 865.3 mln, gross loss – PLN 16483.1 mln), and was by PLN 12 311.4 mln (by 47.9%) lower, as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The encumbrances on the gross financial result amounted to PLN 3 621.7 mln and were by 31.8% lower than in the previous year.

The net financial result reached the level of PLN 9 760.5 mln (net profit – PLN 25 665.8 mln and net loss – PLN 15 905.4 mln), which was by PLN 10 619.6 mln (by 52.1%) lower, as compared to the 1st quarter of the previous year. The most considerable decline concerned the net financial result in construction (from PLN 413.2 mln to minus PLN 128.0 mln), in transportation and storage (by 89.6% to PLN 51.9 mln), in real estate activities (by 82.8% to PLN 61.5 mln), in manufacturing (by 62.3% to PLN 3 481.5 mln), in trade; repair of motor vehicles (by 61.1% to PLN 1 021.0 mln), in information and communication (by 58.2% to PLN 752.3 mln), as well as in mining and quarrying (by 43.9% to PLN 755.1 mln). An improvement in the net financial result was recorded in education (by 23.8% to PLN 31.4 mln), as well as in professional, scientific and technical activities (by 5.8% to PLN 279.9 mln).

Net profit was reported by 62.3% of the surveyed enterprises (against 66.9% in the previous year), and their share in the revenues from total activity dropped from 80.7% to 69.5%. In manufacturing, net profit was reported by 64.7% of enterprises (69.9% in the previous year), and their share in the revenues of this section amounted to 65.0% (against 83.8%).

The profitability rate on sales of products, goods and materials declined from 5.6% to 5.1%, the gross turnover profitability – from 5.9% to 3.0%, and the net turnover profitability – from 4.6% to 2.2%. As compared to the 1st quarter of the previous year, the share of enterprises recording positive profitability (with a net turnover profitability rate equal to or higher than 0.0) in the total number of surveyed entities declined from 68.0% to 63.0%, and their share in the revenues from total activity decreased from 81.1% to 69.8%. A decline of the net turnover profitability was recorded in all the sections.



The financial liquidity ratios weakened: of the first degree – from 33.0% to 31.9% and of the second degree from 100.7% to 94.8%. The financial liquidity ratio of the first degree exceeding 20% was obtained by 44.6% of the surveyed enterprises (as compared to 43.1% in the previous year), and the financial liquidity ratio of the second degree in the range from 100% to 130% was recorded by 11.9% of the surveyed enterprises (as compared to 12.3% in the 1st quarter of the previous year).

The relation of liabilities to dues (resulting from deliveries and services) reached a slightly lower level than the preceding year (91.2% against 91.5%). The value of liabilities resulting from deliveries and services higher than the value of dues in this respect, was recorded in trade; repair of motor vehicles, in arts, entertainment and recreation, in real estate activities, as well as in accomodation and catering.

The costs of current activity incurred by the total number of the surveyed entities in the 1st quarter of 2009 were by 0.8% higher than in the previous year. Within the structure of total costs by type, the share of all kinds of costs increased, except for the share of material consumption costs.

In the surveyed group, 45.2% of enterprises in the 1st quarter of 2009 reported **export sales**, as compared to 46.4% in the previous year. The level of export sales was by 4.4% lower than in the previous year, and its share in the net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials, of the whole of entities declined from 20.7% to 19.4%. In the 1st quarter of 2009, the enterprises, in which export sales constituted more than 50% of the turnover from sales of products, goods and materials, accounted for 71.8% of total export sales, against 69.6% in the previous year.

The value of **current assets** of the surveyed enterprises at the end of March of 2009 amounted to PLN 593 995.6 mln, and was by 10.8% higher than in the previous year, of which stocks – by 7.5%, short-term dues – by 10.1%, short-term investments – by 14.2%, and short-term inter-period settlements – by 26.7%. Current assets were mainly financed with means of short-term liabilities, and their share in the financial cover of current assets constituted 72.5%, as compared to 67.9% in the 1st quarter of the previous year.

Long- and short-term liabilities (excluding special funds) at the end of March of 2009 amounted to PLN 607 499.2 mln, which was by 20.1% higher than the previous year. Long-term liabilities accounted for 29.1% of total liabilities (as compared to 28.0% in 2008).

The value of **the short-term liabilities** of the surveyed enterprises at the end of March of 2009 amounted to PLN 430 774.6 mln, which was by 18.3% higher than the previous year, of which liabilities resulting from deliveries and services increased by 9.0%.

The long-term liabilities of the surveyed enterprises at the end of March of 2009 amounted to PLN 176 724.6 mln, which was by 24.7% higher than in the previous year. An increase was recorded in liabilities resulting from bank credits and loans by 17.6%, as well as in other long-term liabilities – by 38.6%, while a decline was recorded from liabilities resulting from issue of debt securities – by 6.6% .

It is estimated that in the period January-March of 2009 **investment outlays** of the surveyed entities[9] on new fixed assets amounted to PLN 19.4 billion, and were (in constant prices) by approximately 5% lower than the preceding year. The purchase of machinery, technical equipment and tools as well as transport equipment accounted for approx. 60% of the effected outlays, while buildings and structures – for 37%. The highest growth in outlays (in current prices) was recorded, among others, in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, as well as in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities. However, a drop in outlays occurred in trade; repair of motor vehicles, as well as in transportation and storage.

Money

At the end of the 1st quarter of 2009, money supply (M3) amounted to PLN 683 678.5 mln, and was by 2.6% higher than at the end of December of the previous year, and by 17.5% higher than a year ago.

The components of money supply (M3) and assets of the bank system[a] were as follows:

Specification	2008		2009		
	III	XII	III	change in relation to III 2008	change in relation to XII 2008
	in mln PLN				
Money supply (M3)	581 823.2	666 304.6	683 678.5	101 855.3	17 373.9
currency in circulation	77 771.1	90 741.2	91 060.8	13 289.7	319.6
deposits and other liabilities	492 405.4	569 571.9	587 800.5	95 395.1	18 228.6
other components of M3	11 646.8	5 991.5	4 817.2	-6 829.6	-1 174.3
Net foreign assets	106 992.1	47 887.7	53 037.8	-53 954.3	5 150.1
Net domestic assets	474 831.1	618 416.8	630 640.7	155 809.6	12 223.9
Net balance of other items	-102 546.2	-141 539.1	-172 574.2	-70 028.0	-31 035.1

*a S*tatus as at the end of period.

The supply of currency in circulation (outside banks) amounted to PLN 91 060.8 mln at the end of the 1st quarter of 2009, and in relation to the end of December of the previous year grew by 0.4%, while in relation to March of the previous year – by 17.1%.

In March of 2009, **deposits and other liabilities**, i.e. the main item in the structure of money supply (M3), amounted to PLN 587 800.5 mln, and were higher by 3.2% as compared to the end of the previous year. Deposits and other liabilities grew against: households – by 7.4% and local government – by 14.9%. However, deposits and other liabilities dropped against: non-profit institutions serving households – by 0.1%, non-monetary financial institutions – by 3.3%, non-financial corporations – by 4.4%, and social security funds – by 11.0%. In relation to March of the previous year, deposits and other liabilities grew by 19.4%.

Other **M3 components** amounted to PLN 4 817.2 mln at the end of the 1st quarter of 2009. The value of this item declined by 19.6%, in relation to the end of the previous year, while in annual terms – by 58.6%.

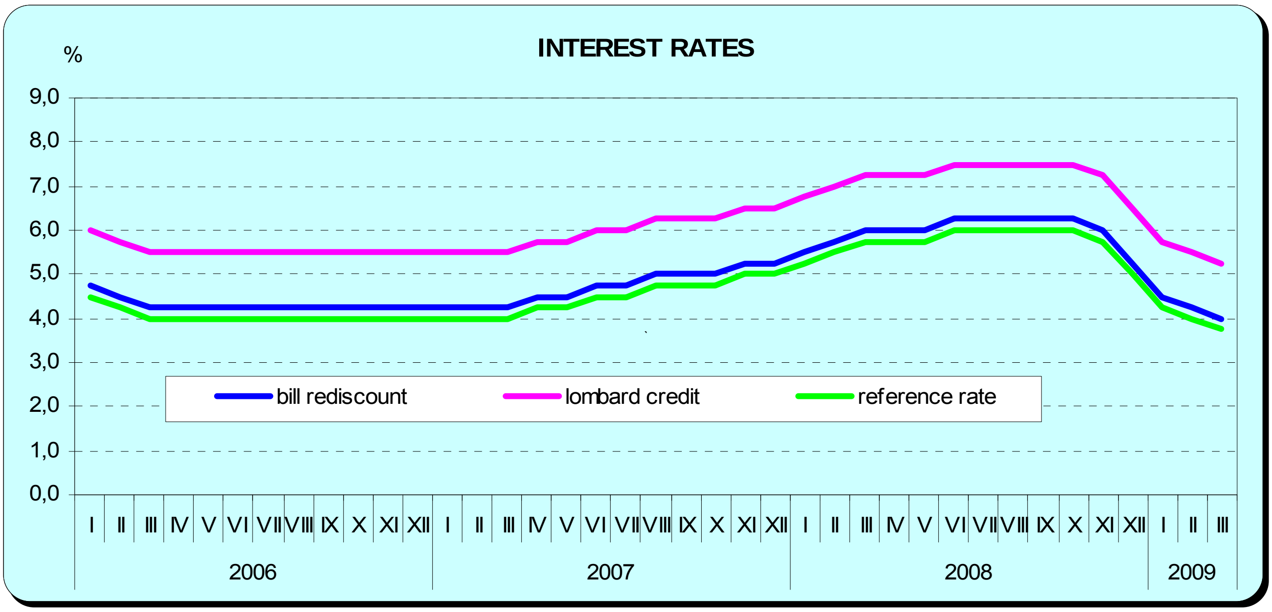
Dues had the highest share in the structure of money resources, and their increase was the main factor generating money. At the end of March of 2009, dues amounted to PLN 684 848.1 mln, and grew in comparison with the end of the previous year – by 5.5%, of which dues from households increased by 7.0%, from enterprises – by 4.4% and from non-monetary financial institutions – by 0.7%. However, dues from non-profit institutions serving households dropped – by 2.2%, and from local government institutions – by 2.7%. At the end of March of 2009, no dues from social security funds were recorded. As compared to the end of the 1st quarter of 2009, dues were higher by 34.5%.

Net central government debt amounted to PLN 118 366.9 mln at the end of the 1st quarter of 2009, and as compared to the end of the previous year, it grew by 6.7%, and in relation to March of the previous year – by 73.7%.

Net foreign assets were another factor influencing the money resources amounting to PLN 53 037.8 mln at the end of the 1st quarter of 2009. From the end of the previous year, their value increased by 10.8%, while in comparison with the end of the 1st quarter of the previous year, it dropped by 50.4%.

The negative **other items (net)** amounting to PLN 172 574.2 mln was a factor decreasing money resources, which worsened by PLN 31 035.1 mln in relation to the end of December of the preceding year, and by PLN 70 028.0 mln as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

Basic interest rates of the National Bank of Poland, in force as at 26 March of 2009, were lowered: the rediscount rate of bills – from 4.25% to 4.00%, the lombard credit rate – from 5.50% to 5.25%, the deposit rate – from 2.50% to 2.25%, and the reference rate – from 4.00% to 3.75%.



The average monthly **exchange rate of euro** in the National Bank of Poland amounted to PLN 462.37/EUR 100 in March of 2009 and increased by 30.7% in annual terms. The average quarterly exchange rate of euro amounted to PLN 449.53/EUR 100 and grew by 25.7% in annual terms, while in relation to the last quarter of the previous year – by 19.1%.

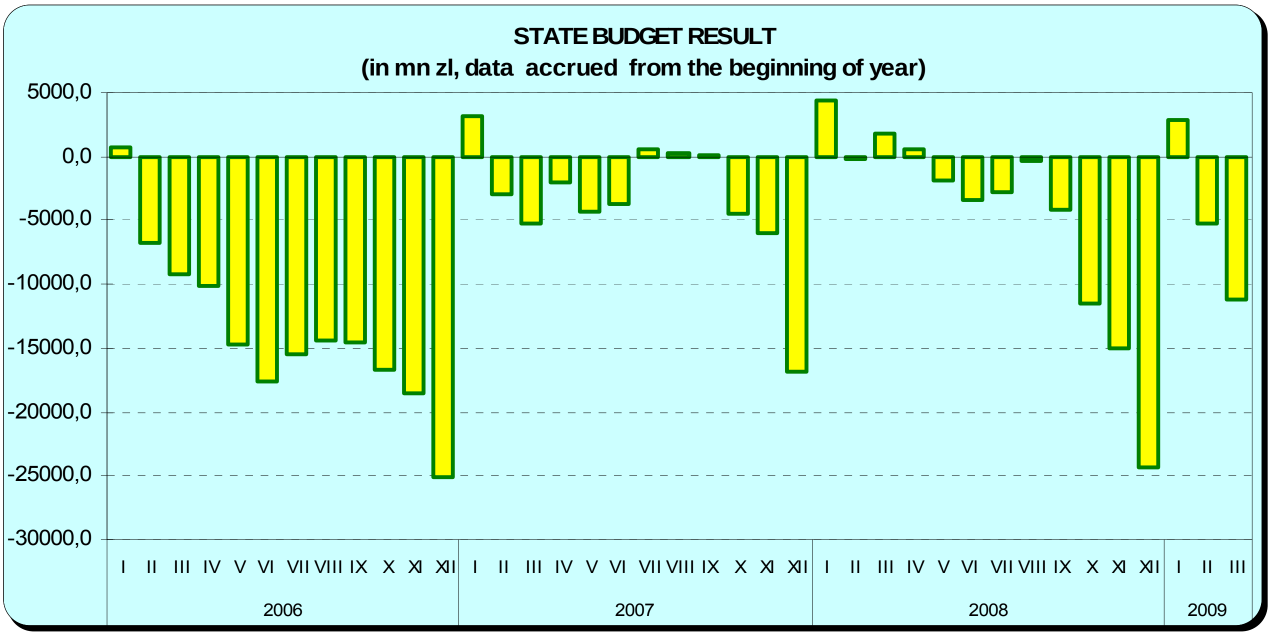
The average monthly **exchange rate of USD** in the National Bank of Poland amounted to PLN 354.12/USD 100 in March of 2009, and increased by 55.2% in annual terms. The average monthly exchange rate of USD amounted to PLN 344.81/USD 100, growing by 44.4% in annual terms, and in relation to the last quarter of 2008 – by 20.4%.

State Budget

In the period of January-March of 2009, **revenue** of the state budget[10] amounted to PLN 65 726.9 mln, **expenditure** – to PLN 76 946.7 mln, and **a deficit** – to PLN 11 219.8 mln (21.7%, 24.0%, and 58.3%, respectively, of the amount planned in the budget act for 2009).

Revenue and expenditure of the state budget were as follows:

Specification	Budget act for 2009	I–III 2009		
		execution	realization of the budget act	structure
	in mln PLN		in %	
Total revenue	**303 034.8**	**66 326.3**	**21.9**	**100.0**
tax and non-tax revenue	269 433.3	60 503.9	22.5	91.2
indirect taxes	178 064.0	40 394.7	22.7	60.9
of which excise tax	58 110.0	15 186.9	26.1	22.9
income tax on corporate	33 120.0	8 405.0	25.4	12.7
income tax on personal	40 250.0	7 517.0	18.7	11.3
revenue of state budgetary entities	16 764.1	3 642.6	21.7	5.5
of which receipts form customs duties	2 032.0	452.6	22.3	0.7
other revenue	1 235.2	544.6	44.1	0.8
non-refundable resources from the European Union and other sources	33 601.5	5 822.4	17.3	8.8
Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policy	12 427.9	3 820.0	30.7	5.8
structural funds and other	21 173.6	2 002.4	9.5	3.0
Total expenditure	**321 221.1**	**76 933.3**	**24.0**	**100.0**
of which:				
domestic debt servicing	26 560.9	4 456.2	16.8	5.8
foreign debt servicing	6 180.0	2 860.5	46.3	3.7
settlements with the EU general budget with regard to own resources	12 373.8	5 142.1	41.6	6.7
allocations for:				
Pension Fund	15 874.4	3 775.7	23.8	4.9
Social Insurance Fund	30 958.3	6 849.1	22.1	8.9
general subsidies for local self-government entities	45 320.1	15 610.2	34.4	20.3
Deficit	**-18 186.3**	**-10 607.0**	**58.3**	**x**
Deficit financing				
domestic sources	12 611.9	11 085.4	87.9	x
foreign sources	5 574.4	-478.4	x	x



In the period of January-March of 2009, the execution of the budget act in the scope of revenue was by 1.2 percentage points lower than in the previous year. Receipts from indirect taxes amounted to PLN 40 418.8 mln (by 1.6% less than a year ago), including excise tax – PLN 15 187.0 mln (by 14.5% more than a year ago). Their share in the total amount of revenues amounted to 61.5% and 23.1%, respectively. The share of state revenue of budget entities in the total amount of revenue amounted to 5.5%. Receipts from corporate income tax amounted to PLN 7 830.1 mln (by 8.7% less than a year ago), and from personal income tax – PLN 7 465.9 mln (by 3.5% more than a year ago). Their share in total amount of revenue amounted to 11.9% and 11.3%, respectively. Revenue of the state budget from the inflow of non-refundable resources of the European Union and other sources, in the period of January-March of 2009, accounted for 8.9% of total revenue. The highest amount of resources was provided under the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policy – 5.8% of total revenue.

In the 1st quarter of 2009, the realization of the budget act in the scope of expenditure was by 3.7 percentage points higher than in the previous year. General subsidies for local self-government entities amounted to PLN 15 610.2 mln, accounting for 34.4% of the amount of these subsidies assumed in the budget act. The share of subsidies in total expenditure amounted to 20.3%. Expenditure for domestic and foreign debt servicing accounted for 9.5% of total expenditure. In the period of January-March of 2009, subsidies for the Pension Fund amounted to PLN 3 770.2 mln and subsidies for the Social Insurance Fund – PLN 6 711.9 mln. These accounted respectively for 4.9% and 8.7% of total expenditure.

In the period of January-March of 2009, **current expenditure of budgetary entities** were by 24.0% higher than in the previous year, their share in the total amount of expenditure amounted to 17.7% (compared to 17.4% in the previous year).

Stock Exchange

In the 1st quarter of 2009, 3 new companies entered on the Main Market of the Warsaw Stock Exchange, while 4 companies withdrew, as a result of which the number of quoted companies declined to 373. However, due to the continuous downward tendency of the exchange rate of shares, the capitalisation fell during the last stock exchange session in the quarter to PLN 417.8 billion (by PLN 47.3 billion, i.e. by 10.2% in relation to the last stock exchange session in 2008).

At the end of the 1st quarter of 2009, the total value of turnover of **shares** amounted to PLN 65 581.2 mln (by 36.6% less in relation to the corresponding period of the previous year), which resulted from a year-on-year drop in the value of session transactions and non-session (block) transactions, caused by the withdrawal of institutional investors. The turnover of **rights to shares** in session transactions amounted to PLN 70.4 mln (by 75.9% less than in the previous year). The value of block transactions with this instrument amounted to PLN 0.2 mln (a 91.7% drop). The turnover of **pre–emptive rights** in session transactions reached the value of only PLN 0.1 mln, which was caused by a low number of companies entering the stock exchange in the 1st quarter of 2009. The turnover of State Treasury **bonds** in the session transactions system declined by 9.3%, amounting to PLN 809.3 mln, and block transactions with this instrument amounted to PLN 34.1 mln (an 82.2% drop in annual terms). The turnover of **investment certificates** in the session transactions system reached the level of PLN 47.5 mln (a 62.0% drop). In contrast, the turnover of **structured products** increased to PLN 68.3 mln (by 33.4% in annual terms).

The slump, which continued since the half of 2007, negatively influenced the level of stock exchange indices. At the end of the 1st quarter, WIG was lower than by 49.9% in the corresponding period of the previous year. The most considerable fall was recorded in the food sector (by 51.4%), in the construction sector (by 52.2%), in the developer's sector (by 62.9%), as well as in the information sector (by 45.9%). The declines in WIG-FUELS (by 37.0%) and WIG-BANKS (by 57.8%) were similar to the drop of the main index. As a result of decreases in the exchange rate of shares in the sector of large companies, WIG-20 declined by 49.3%. Even higher drops were recorded in the sector of small and medium companies, which caused the decline in mWIG40 and sWIG80 indices by 58.9% and 50.4%, respectively.

In the 1st quarter of 2009, **future contracts** amounted to PLN 89050.8 mln (by 56.7% less in annual terms), **index options** transactions – PLN 97.2 mln (by 35.6% less in annual terms), and **index participation units** transactions – PLN 4.3 mln (a 44.9% drop in annual terms).

In the 1st quarter of 2009, **the NewConnect Market** gradually expanded, since 4 companies entered and only 1 company withdrew, as a result of which the number of companies listed grew to 87. The capitalisation of this market during the last session in the analysed period amounted to PLN 1 348.98 mln. The continuous downward tendency of the exchange rate of shares triggered the decline of the NCIndex of this market to 35.91 percentage points (compared to 83.17 percentage points in the previous year). The value of the market turnover in the 1st quarter of 2009 amounted to PLN 70.4 mln, compared to PLN 341.5 mln in the previous year.

Arrivals in and departures from Poland - border traffic with countries outside the Schengen area[11]

The clearances in border traffic[12] in the 1st quarter of 2009 were registered at 53 border crossings (in the 1st quarter of the previous year – at 57 border crossings), located at the borders with Russia, Belarus and Ukraine, and at airports and in maritime ports. According to the Border Guards' data, in the 1st quarter of 2009, there were 5.7 mln clearances in border traffic between Poland and the countries outside the Schengen area, while in the corresponding period of the previous year, 9.3 mln clearances were registered[13].

In the 1st quarter of 2009, 1.5 mln of Poles left the Schengen area, which accounted for a 48.5% drop as compared with the 1st quarter of the previous year, when 3.0 mln of citizens departed. The highest number of Polish citizens (more than 0.6 mln) left Poland by the land border crossing with Ukraine (in the 1st quarter of the previous year – 1.3 mln), and by border crossings with Belarus and Russia – less than 0.1 mln of persons (in the 1st quarter of the previous year slightly more than 0.1 mln from each of these countries). While leaving the Schengen area, the majority of Poles used road crossings (0.8 mln persons); 0.7 mln persons used air transport, while approx. 12 thous. of persons left the Schengen area by sea (in the corresponding period of the previous year – 1.5 mln, 1.4 mln and 17.5 thous. of departing Poles, respectively).

In the 1st quarter of 2009, almost 1.4 mln foreigners entering Poland from outside the Schengen area were registered at the eastern border, at airports and in maritime ports, i.e. by 18.6% less as compared to the 1st quarter of the previous year. The Border Guards recorded more than 0.6 mln arrivals of the Ukrainian citizens (in the 1st quarter of the previous year less than 0.5 mln). As in the corresponding period of the previous year, 0.4 mln of Belarusian citizens arrived to Poland, however, Russian citizens – slightly more than 0.1 mln (in the 1st quarter of the previous year almost 0.2 mln). In comparison with the 1st quarter of the previous year, arrived to Poland by 37.2% more citizens of Ukraine and by 27.0% less citizens of Russia. Foreigners arriving to Poland used mainly road crossings – 1.1 mln arrivals, while air crossings were used by 0.2 mln persons. In the 1st quarter of the previous year, road crossings were used by slightly more than 0.9 mln foreigners, while air crossings – by 0.6 mln persons.

At the eastern border of Poland (excluding Lithuania), constituting the EU border, there were 3.9 mln clearances, which accounted for a drop of 24.9%, in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year. In the 1st quarter of the previous year, the traffic at the eastern border accounted for 68.8% of all arrivals and departures registered (56.1% in the corresponding period of the previous year). The number of foreigners entering Poland at this border grew by 10.6%, and the number of departing Poles dropped by 48.5%, compared to the 1st quarter of the previous year. The heaviest border traffic was recorded at land border crossings with Ukraine – 2.5 mln of border crossings, while the clearances of Poles accounted for 50.7% (74.3% in the preceding year). The number of border crossings at the border with Belarus amounted to 1.1 mln. The clearances of foreigners dominated at that border section, accounting for 85.7% of all clearances (84.3% in the 1st quarter of the previous year). In the border traffic with Russia 0.3 mln persons were cleared, of which Polish citizens accounted for 54.8% (58.7% in the 1st quarter of the previous year).

In the 1st quarter of 2009, the number of clearances of **persons departing and arriving at Polish airports** in the traffic between Poland and countries outside the Schengen area amounted to 1.8 mln. At the **maritime border**, in the traffic between Polish ports and the ports within the countries outside the Schengen area, almost 25 thous. persons were cleared, as compared to almost 50 thous. in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Education in Poland in the 2008/2009 school year

In the 2008/2009 school year, were approx. 17 thous. pre-primary education establishments, including 8 thous. pre-primary schools and 9 pre-primary sections in primary schools. In relation to the previous school year, the total number of education institutions increased by 2.2%, of which the number of pre-primary schools rose (by 2.5%), with a simultaneous drop in the number of pre-primary sections in primary schools (by 0.3%). Pre-primary schools in urban areas accounted for 72.9% of the total of pre-primary schools, while the pre-primary sections in primary schools prevailed in rural areas (71.3%). Pre-primary education was provided to 919.1 thous. children, i.e. by 5.4% more than the previous year.

The number of primary schools in the 2008/2009 school year amounted to 14.1 thous., which was by 1.8% lower, as compared to the previous school year. These schools had taught 2.3 mln children (by 3.4% less than a year ago), of which 48.5% constituted girls.

Although the number of lower secondary school students declined in relation to the previous school year (by approx. 4.9%), the number of schools grew by 1.0%. Among 1.39 mln of lower secondary school students, 48.1% constituted girls.

The number of primary and lower secondary school graduates declined. In the 2007/2008 school year, were 427.8 thous. graduates from primary schools (8.4% less as compared to the previous school year) and 480.2 thous. graduates from lower secondary schools (6.7% less, respectively).

Changes observed in the number of students and graduates from primary and lower secondary schools had resulted from demographic processes.

In the 2008/2009 school year, 11.5 thous. upper secondary schools had been functioning, attended by 1 843.9 thous. students. The most popular were general secondary schools, which were attended by 48.2% of all upper secondary school students.

1 887 basic vocational schools had functioned (by 1.0% more than the previous year), and had learned 244.4 thous. students (by 1.3% more). Women accounted for 29.3% of the total number of basic vocational school students.

As compared to the previous school year, a decline of 4.8% was recorded in the number of technical secondary schools, with a simultaneous increase in the number of students (by 0.3%). In 2008/2009, there had been 3 259 schools of this type, attended by 609.8 thous. students, of which 37.8% were women.

A considerable decline in the number of schools, in comparison to the 2007/2008 school year (by 19.8%), was recorded as regards specialized secondary schools. This type of schools enjoyed the lowest and constantly decreasing popularity among the youth. In the 2008/2009 school year, there were 1 027 schools of this type, attended by 815.1 thous. students, i.e. by 32.1% less than a year ago. The share of women in the total number of specialized secondary school students accounted for 60.5%, which (except for art schools) constituted the highest recorded percentage of women in the structure of upper secondary school students.

The number of general secondary schools has increased (by 3.1%) in relation to the previous school year, with a simultaneous decline in the number of students (by 0.1%). In the 2008/2009 school year, there had been 4 900 schools functioning, attended by 889.1 thous. students, of which 56.6% are girls. The number of graduates in the 2007/2008 school year was by 1.2% lower in comparison to the previous year, and amounted to 275.4 thous..

The number of post-secondary schools had increased by 1.0% in relation to the 2007/2008 school year, and equalled 3 369. The number of students had grown to 344.1 thous. (by 14.1%), 43.1% of which were women. The number of graduates in the 2007/2008 school year decreased by 4.6% in comparison to the previous year, and amounted to 84.7 thous..

This was a third consecutive year, in which a slight decline in the number of university students was recorded (to 1.9 mln in the 2008/2009 academic year, i.e. by 0.5% less than a year ago). In the total number of students, women accounted for 57.0%. In comparison to the previous academic year, the number of foreign students at Polish universities was higher (by 15.8%). Foreigners accounted for 0.8% of the total number of university students in Poland.

Non-public higher education institutions constituted 71.3% of all tertiary education. Among the students educated at this level, the students of public higher education institution were in the majority with number of 1.3 mln and constituted 65.8% of the total number of higher education institutions students.

The number of graduates in the 2007/2008 academic year increased by approx. 10.8 thous. (i.e. by 2.6%) in relation to 2006/2007, and amounted to 420.9 thous.

[1] Long-term unemployed persons include persons listed in the register of poviat labour offices for over 12 months within the last 2 years, excluding periods of internships and occupational training at the workplace.

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

[3] Registration data – may change after developing quarterly reports.

[4] Including receipts from transport of goods, baggage, mail, trans-shipping, forwarding, the storage and warehousing of freight and other services connected with transport servicing, and also receipts from the activities of travel offices, excursion guides and tour guides.

[5] Standard main lines (subscribers of fixed line telephony) increased by the number of lines in accessible ISDN.

[6] ISDN – digital telephone network with integration of services, allowing for using the same network for transfer voice, image, faxes and data.

[7] Elaborated on the basis of the materials entitled “The Balance of Payments” provided by NBP.

The current account constitutes a component of the balance of payments on the basis of transactions. It is a statistical comparison of turnovers with foreign countries which, in respect of a specific time, presents in a systematised way the economic transactions concluded by Poland with the rest of the world (i.e. between the residents and non-residents). The balance of payments, apart from the current account, includes a capital and financial account, the balance of errors and aborted operations as well as the state of official reserve assets.

[8] The data concern economic entities keeping accounting ledgers, employing 50 persons and more. The data do not include agriculture, forestry and fishing, financial and insurance activities as well as higher education.

[9] The data concern economic entities keeping accounting ledgers (except for the results of enterprises of agriculture, forestry and fishing, financial and insurance activities as well as higher education institutions) with the number of employees amounting to 50 persons and more.

[10] Developed on the basis of the Finance Minister’s information: “Estimated data on the execution of the state budget for the period of January-March 2009.

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

[12] Clearances of persons are understood as the number of border crossings (i.e. the sum of arrivals to and departures from Poland). One person entering or leaving Poland for several times is indicated in the Border Guards’ data as several persons.

[13] Data not fully comparable – data for the 1st quarter of 2008 refers to all clearances in air traffic, where the Schengen area asquis was introduced as late as on 30 March 2008.

II. MAIN INDICATORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Table 1. Basic data

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Population [a] ***(as of 30 June)***	***thous.***	**38 180**	**38 161**	**38 132**	**38 116**	**38 116**
of which at working age [b]		24 141	24 323	24 441	24 513	24 566
(as of 31 December)	***thous.***	**38 174**	**38 157**	**38 125**	**38 116**	**38 136***
of which in urban areas	*%*	61.5	61.4	61.3	61.2	61.1
Natural increase per 1 000 population		**-0.2**	**-0.1**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.9**
Live births per 1 000 population		**9.3**	**9.6**	**9.8**	**10.2**	**10.9**
Deaths per 1 000 population		**9.5**	**9.7**	**9.7**	**9.9**	**10.0***
Infant deaths per 1 000 live births		**6.8**	**6.4**	**6.0**	**6.0**	**5.6**
Net of international migration for permanent residence	***thous.***	**-9.4**	**-12.9**	**-36.1**	**-20.5**	**-14.9**
Dwelling stocks [c] **per 1 000 population *(end of year)***		**332.3**	**334.8**	**337.7**	**340.9**	**.**
Passenger cars, registered per 1 000 population *(end of year)*		**314**	**323**	**351**	**383**	**.**
Standard main line (fixed line telephone subscribers) [d] **per 1 000 population *(end of year)***		**292.9**	**272.9**	**261.1**	**235.3**	**198.1**
Cellular telephone subscribers [e] **per 1 000 population (end of year)**		**605.0**	**764.4**	**964.1**	**1 089.0**	**1 156.6**
Doctors [f) g)]						
employed		83 372	76 046	77 479	78 229	.
with the right to practise a profession		125 053	126 576	129 391	126 337	.
Nurses [f) h)]						
employed		177 501	178 790	178 781	181 895	.
with the right to practise a profession		268 818	273 810	275 188	272 757	.
Beds in general hospitals per 10 000 population *(end of year)*		**48.0**	**47.0**	**46.5**	**45.9**	**.**
Students of tertiary education *(end of year)*	***thous.***	**1 926.1**	**1 953.8**	**1 941.4**	**1 937.4**	**1 927.8***
	% of total population in age 19-24 [i]	47.8	48.9	49.9	51.1	52.7
Retirees and pensioners *(annual averages)*	***thous.***	**9 212**	**9 169**	**9 151**	**9 189**	**9 257**
	% of total population	24.1	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.3
Employed persons in total [k] ***annual averages)***	***thous.***	**12 615**	**12 728**	**12 880**	**13 334**	**13 713**
of which: agriculture, forestry and fishing		.	.	.	.	.
industry:		.	.	.	.	.
mining and quarrying		.	.	.	.	.
manufacturing		.	.	.	.	.
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		.	.	.	.	.
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		.	.	.	.	.
construction		.	.	.	.	.
trade; repair of motor vehicles		.	.	.	.	.
transportation and storage		.	.	.	.	.
information and communication		.	.	.	.	.
education		.	.	.	.	.
human health and social work activities		.	.	.	.	.
Employed persons in private sector [k] ***(annual averages)***	***thous.***	**9 210**	**9 373**	**9 557**	**10 023**	**10 414**
of which: agriculture, forestry and fishing		.	.	.	.	.
industry:		.	.	.	.	.
mining and quarrying		.	.	.	.	.
manufacturing		.	.	.	.	.
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		.	.	.	.	.
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		.	.	.	.	.
construction		.	.	.	.	.
trade; repair of motor vehicles		.	.	.	.	.
transportation and storage		.	.	.	.	.
information and communication		.	.	.	.	.
education		.	.	.	.	.
human health and social work activities		.	.	.	.	.
Arrivals of foreigners to Poland [l]	***thous.***	**61 917.8**	**64 606.1**	**65 114.9**	**64 882.5**	**6 581.5**
Foreign departures of Poles [l]	***thous.***	**37 225.7**	**40 841.1**	**44 695.9**	**46 881.4**	**11 147.9**
Gross Domestic Product [m) n) o)] ***(current prices)***	***mln zl***	**924 538**	**983 302**	**1 060 031**	**1 176 737***	**1 271 734***
Gross Domestic Product [m) n) o)] ***(current prices)***	***%***	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
of which: agriculture, hunting and forestry		4.5	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.0
industry:		22.3	21.8	21.8	21.5*	20.2
mining and quarrying		2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0*	2.1
manufacturing		16.9	16.3	16.6	16.6	15.2
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9
construction		5.0	5.3	5.6	6.2*	6.8*
trade and repair		16.8	16.7	16.6	16.1*	16.6*
transportation, storage and communication		6.7	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.1
Expenditure on GDP [m) o)] ***(current prices)***	***%***	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
private consumption expenditure		64.7	63.4	62.5	60.5	61.3
public consumption expenditure		17.6	18.1	18.3	17.9*	18.5
gross capital formation		20.1	19.2	21.0	24.5*	23.9
of which: gross fixed capital formation [p]		18.1	18.2	19.7	21.6	22.0
changes in inventories		2.0	1.0	1.3	2.9*	1.9
net exports [r]		-2.4	-0.7	-1.8	-2.9*	-3.7

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

N o t e. Data on GDP are presented in accordance with NACE Rev. 1.1.

Table 2. Basic indices

	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	2005=100			rok poprzedni=100		
Population *(as of 30 June)*	**99.9**	**99.9**	**99.9**	**99.9**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Employed persons [a] *(annual averages)*	**101.2**	**104.8**	**107.7**	**101.2**	**103.5**	**102.8**
of which: in private sector	**102.0**	**106.9**	**111.1**	**102.0**	**104.9**	**103.9**
Gross Domestic Product [a] [b] *(constant prices)*	**106.2**	**113.4**	**119.0**	**106.2**	**106.8***	**104.9**
Expenditure on GDP [a] [b] *(constant prices)*	**.**	**.**	**119.0**	**106.2**	**106.8***	**104.9**
of which: private consumption expenditure	105.0	110.1	116.0	105.0	104.9*	105.4
public consumption expenditure	106.0	109.9	118.3	106.0	103.7	107.6
gross fixed capital formation	114.9	135.1	146.2	114.9	117.6	108.2*
exports of goods and services	114.6	125.0	134.0	114.6	109.1	107.2
imports of goods and services	117.3	133.4	144.3	117.3	113.7*	108.2*
Investment outlays *(constant prices)*	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**
of which: industry	.	.	.	.	.	.
mining and quarrying	.	.	.	.	.	.
manufacturing	.	.	.	.	.	.
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	.	.	.	.	.	.
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	.	.	.	.	.	.
construction	.	.	.	.	.	.
trade; repair of motor vehicles	.	.	.	.	.	.
transportation and storage	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sold production of industry *(constant prices)*	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**
mining and quarrying	.	.	.	.	.	.
manufacturing	.	.	.	.	.	.
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	.	.	.	.	.	.
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sale of construction and assembly production in construction entities (*constant prices)*	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**
Gross agricultural output [a] *(constant prices)*	**98.8**	**104.6**	**107.8**	**98.8**	**105.9**	**103.1***
crop	94.8	103.2	110.2	94.8	108.9	106.8*
animal	102.6	105.6	104.0	102.6	102.9	98.5*
Final agricultural output *(constant prices)*	**100.0**	**105.6**	**108.3**	**100.0**	**105.6**	**102.6**
Crops: cereals	80.9	100.8	102.7	80.9	124.6	101.9
sugar beets [a]	96.3	106.5	73.2	96.3	110.5	68.7*
potatoes	86.6	113.7	100.9	86.6	131.3	88.7
Livestock *(end of year)*						
cattle	**98.1**	**100.4**	**103.3**	98.1	102.4	102.9
pigs [c]	100.5	94.2	76.1	100.5	93.7	80.8
Railway freight transport	**104.3**	**102.4**	**95.2**	**104.3**	**98.1***	**93.0**
Synthetic balance of energy						
production	99.0	92.4	90.1	99.0	93.3	97.5
domestic consumption	105.2	104.7	104.9	105.2*	99.6*	100.2
imports	109.4	115.4	117.9	109.4	105.5	102.2
exports	102.1	85.2	67.6	102.1	83.4	79.3
Price indices:						
sold production of industry [d]	**102.0**	**104.0**	**106.3**	**102.0**	**102.0**	**102.2**
construction and assembly production [d]	**103.2**	**110.8**	**116.1**	**103.2**	**107.4**	**104.8**
consumer	**101.0**	**103.5**	**107.8**	**101.0**	**102.5**	**104.2**
of which:						
food and non-alcoholic beverages	100.6	105.5	111.9	100.6	104.9	106.1
alcoholic beverages, tabacco	101.7	105.1	111.8	101.7	103.3	106.4
Average monthly real gross wages and salaries	**104.0**	**109.7**	**116.3**	**104.0**	**105.5**	**106.0**
Imports *(constant prices)*	**116.8**	**134.4**	**145.8**	**116.8**	**115.1**	**108.5***
from EU countries	.	.	.	113.8	114.2	107.6*
Central and Eastern European countries	.	.	.	113.0	104.1	97.7*
Exports *(constant prices)*	**116.1**	**127.0**	**135.6**	**116.1**	**109.4**	**106.8***
to EU countries	.	.	.	116.5	109.9	106.4*
Central and Eastern European countries	.	.	.	126.4	117.8	110.6

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

N o t e. Data on GDP are presented in accordance with NACE Rev. 1.1.

Table 3. Selected indicators of change

	Increase or decrease (-) in % over: CP – corresponding quarter of previous year PP – previous quarter		2005			2006		
			Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III
1	**Unemployed persons (*end of period)***	***CP***	**-7.9**	**-7.1**	**7.6**	**-7.6**	**-12.0**	**-14.4**
2		***PP***	**-7.4**	**-2.4**	**-0.5**	**1.8**	**-11.9**	**-5.0**
3	**Average monthly real gross wages and salaries**	***CP***	**1.7**	**1.8**	**4.1**	**4.3**	**4.1**	**3.8**
4		***PP***	**-4.6**	**1.3**	**7.4**	**0.3**	**-4.9**	**1.2**
5	**Sold production of industry *(constant prices)***	***CP***	**.**	**.**	**.**	**12.7**	**12.3**	**12.8**
6		***PP***	**5.2**	**1.6**	**8.9**	**-3.2**	**4.9**	**2.0**
7	Mining and quarrying	*CP*	.	.	.	5.2	-2.0	-5.3
8		*PP*	2.0	6.6	6.6	-9.2	-5.0	3.0
9	Manufacturing	*CP*	.	.	.	14.5	14.3	15.1
10		*PP*	10.1	1.9	6.8	-4.4	9.9	2.6
11	of which: manufacture of food products	*CP*	.	.	.	14.1	9.9	5.0
12		*PP*	8.4	4.3	2.7	-1.8	4.4	-0.4
13	manufacture of beverages	*CP*	.	.	.	-5.7	11.5	12.2
14		*PP*	27.0	4.2	-16.5	-14.7	50.2	4.9
15	manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	*CP*	.	.	.	5.4	18.3	15.4
16		*PP*	-3.1	12.3	5.5	-8.2	8.8	9.4
17	manufacture chemicals and chemical products	*CP*	.	.	.	9.6	10.3	12.1
18		*PP*	6.7	0.0	-2.4	5.3	7.3	1.7
19	manufacture of basic metals	*CP*	.	.	.	11.2	18.5	16.4
20		*PP*	-1.3	5.0	-1.2	8.6	5.2	3.2
21	manufacture of machinery and equipments	*CP*	.	.	.	22.7	18.4	24.8
22		*PP*	19.9	-9.8	21.4	-6.6	15.8	-4.9
23	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	*CP*	.	.	.	5.3	3.4	2.4
24		*PP*	-25.4	-3.9	33.5	10.2	-26.8	-4.9
25	Water supply;sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	*CP*	.	.	.	2.0	5.8	7.8
26		*PP*	5.2	-1.1	3.1	-5.0	9.1	0.8
27	**Sale of construction and assembly production in construction entities (*constant prices)*** [a]	***CP***	**.**	**.**	**.**	**5.1**	**10.1**	**15.1**
28	**Dwellings completed**	***CP***	**4.3**	**28.2**	**1.7**	**6.7**	**-3.7**	**-6.2**
29	**Prices of sold production of industry** [b]	***CP***	**.**	**.**	**.**	**0.2**	**1.9**	**3.2**
30		***PP***	**.**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**-0.2**	**2.7**	**1.4**
31	**Prices of construction and assembly production** [b]	***CP***	**.**	**.**	**.**	**3.5**	**2.9**	**2.8**
32		***PP***	**.**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**1.5**	**0.1**	**0.7**
33	**Prices of consumer goods and services**	***CP***	**2.3**	**1.6**	**1.1**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**1.4**
34		***PP***	**0.6**	**-0.2**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**0.2**
35	**Production of hard coal**	***CP***	**-0.4**	**-2.0**	**-3.8**	**0.7**	**-2.7**	**-4.3**
36	**Production of cement**	***CP***	**-7.7**	**7.6**	**17.5**	**-14.2**	**13.0**	**14.4**
37	**Production of crude steel**	***CP***	**-27.2**	**-28.3**	**-11.0**	**3.2**	**25.9**	**36.0**
38	**Production of electricity**	***CP***	**-2.7**	**0.5**	**8.2**	**6.2**	**9.7**	**4.7**
39	**Imports of crude petroleum** [c]	***CP***	**-7.8**	**-8.3**	**11.5**	**3.7**	**18.4**	**14.3**
40	**Exports of hard coal** [c]	***CP***	**-17.7**	**-10.2**	**26.0**	**47.5**	**7.8**	**-25.8**

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

2006	2007				2008				2009	
Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	
-16.7	**-20.9**	**-23.8**	**-24.8**	**-24.4**	**-23.8**	**-23.2**	**-22.6**	**-15.6**	**3.3**	1
-2.3	**-3.3**	**-15.1**	**-6.2**	**-1.8**	**-2.5**	**-14.5**	**-5.4**	**7.1**	**19.3**	2
4.2	**5.2**	**6.5**	**7.8**	**5.4**	**6.0**	**7.2**	**5.1**	**3.2**	**3.7**	3
7.9	**1.2**	**-3.6**	**2.2**	**5.7**	**1.5**	**-2.4**	**0.3**	**3.8**	**1.9**	4
10.4	**12.2**	**8.8**	**8.1**	**9.9**	**8.2**	**7.0**	**2.2**	**-6.3**	**-10.0**	5
6.6	**-1.7**	**1.8**	**1.4**	**8.3**	**-3.2**	**0.6**	**-3.1**	**-0.7**	**-6.9**	6
-5.5	-3.8	2.7	0.6	-0.1	0.8	7.1	5.6	-1.8	-12.3	7
6.4	-7.6	1.4	0.9	5.6	-6.8	7.8	-0.5	-1.8	-16.7	8
13.1	16.1	10.4	9.5	9.4	8.3	7.2	2.1	-5.7	-9.9	9
5.0	-1.9	4.5	1.8	4.9	-2.9	3.5	-3.1	-3.1	-7.2	10
8.8	7.2	5.4	8.6	3.6	5.1	4.2	-1.6	-7.1	-0.2	11
6.4	-3.2	2.7	2.5	1.6	-1.7	1.8	-3.1	-4.2	5.6	12
-0.7	17.5	13.5	-2.0	7.7	4.2	2.2	4.8	9.6	18.8	13
-26.1	0.9	45.1	-9.5	-18.7	-2.4	42.3	-7.2	-15.0	5.8	14
7.8	-0.9	1.7	-1.7	-2.0	8.8	6.6	5.2	0.3	-12.6	15
-1.4	-15.6	11.6	5.8	-1.7	-6.3	9.3	4.4	-6.3	-18.3	16
13.4	14.0	6.7	3.3	0.4	-0.2	-2.4	-8.1	-8.8	-11.5	17
-1.3	5.9	0.4	-1.5	-4.0	5.2	-1.8	-7.3	-4.7	2.2	18
12.9	16.8	10.6	-0.4	5.5	2.4	8.2	3.9	-35.9	-35.3	19
-4.2	12.3	-0.4	-7.0	1.5	9.0	5.3	-10.8	-37.3	10.0	20
9.8	22.5	9.2	17.3	21.9	10.5	20.3	5.2	-3.7	-2.0	21
6.8	4.1	3.2	2.2	11.0	-5.6	12.4	-10.6	1.6	-4.0	22
-2.9	-8.2	-5.1	-1.5	20.5	11.3	4.5	-1.1	-14.8	-11.6	23
26.6	4.2	-24.3	-1.3	54.8	-3.8	-28.9	-6.6	33.4	-0.1	24
7.6	7.8	7.2	-0.2	2.5	2.5	3.8	14.2	0.6	0.1	25
3.0	-4.8	8.5	-6.2	5.8	-4.8	9.9	3.3	-6.8	-5.4	26
18.4	**48.8**	**29.7**	**20.5**	**16.5**	**18.8**	**17.2**	**13.4**	**10.9**	**98.7**	27
5.7	**-4.6**	**17.1**	**30.1**	**20.6**	**31.3**	**31.0**	**11.9**	**23.4**	**17.1**	28
2.5	**3.2**	**1.7**	**1.2**	**1.9**	**2.6**	**2.1**	**1.7**	**2.4**	**5.0**	29
-1.3	**0.4**	**1.2**	**0.9**	**-0.7**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**3.7**	30
3.5	**4.6**	**7.4**	**8.3**	**7.8**	**7.0**	**5.3**	**4.0**	**3.2**	**1.8**	31
1.1	**2.6**	**2.8**	**2.0**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**-0.3**	32
1.3	**2.0**	**2.4**	**2.0**	**3.5**	**4.1**	**4.3**	**4.7**	**3.8**	**3.3**	33
0.3	**0.7**	**1.2**	**-0.1**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**1.2**	34
-6.5	**-5.1**	**-6.6**	**-10.5**	**-7.0**	**-11.7**	**-1.9**	**-0.4**	**-3.1**	**-12.5**	35
32.8	**172.7**	**13.6**	**1.2**	**-3.9**	**11.1**	**-1.8**	**3.0**	**-1.0**	**-33.3**	36
10.7	**17.0**	**11.5**	**-3.2**	**2.0**	**-2.3**	**-1.9**	**5.2**	**-37.0**	**-45.4**	37
-0.8	**-8.0**	**-2.4**	**0.2**	**4.4**	**0.7**	**1.2**	**-0.5**	**-9.5**	**-0.9**	38
6.4	**4.8**	**13.6**	**2.4**	**5.0**	**12.7**	**-5.2**	**8.5**	**-12.7**	**-9.5**	39
-48.7	**-44.3**	**-28.8**	**-19.8**	**-16.7**	**-19.3***	**-29.4**	**-34.0***	**-56.3**	**-27.0**	40

expressed in 10^3 t; in 2008 – temporary data.

Table 4. Main indicators

	CP – corresponding period of previous year=100 PP – previous period=100 A – average period of 2005=100		2005	2006	2007	2008	2006 Q. III
	Labour market						
	Persons working excluding agriculture, hunting and forestry						
1	**(*average in period*)** [a)]	***thous.***	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**
2		***PP***	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**
	of which:						
3	Industry	*thous.*	.	.	.	.	.
4		*PP*	.	.	.	.	.
5	mining and quarrying	*thous.*	.	.	.	.	.
6		*PP*	.	.	.	.	.
7	manufacturing	*thous.*	.	.	.	.	.
8		*PP*	.	.	.	.	.
9	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	*thous.*	.	.	.	.	.
10		*PP*					
11	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	*thous.*	.	.	.	.	.
12		*PP*					
13	Construction	*thous.*	.	.	.	.	.
14		*PP*	.	.	.	.	.
15	Trade; repair of motor vehicles	*thous.*	.	.	.	.	.
16		*PP*	.	.	.	.	.
	Unemployment *(end of period):*						
17	**registered unemployed persons**	***thous.***	**2 773.0**	**2 309.4**	**1 746.6**	**1 473.8**	**2 363.6**
18		***PP***	**92.4**	**83.3**	**75.6**	**84.4**	**95.0**
19	**unemployment rate** [b)]	***%***	**17.6**	**14.8**	**11.2**	**9.5**	**15.2**
20	**unemployed persons according to Labour Force Survey** [c) d)]	***thous.***	**3 045**	**2 344**	**1 619**	**1 211**	**2 235**
21	**Retirees and pensioners (*annual average)***	***thous.***	**9 169**	**9 151**	**9 189**	**9 257**	**9 146**
22		***A***	**100.0**	**99.8**	**100.2**	**100.9**	**99.7**
	Investment outlays [e)]						
23	**Total *(constant prices)***	***CP***	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**115.3**
24	buildings and structures		.	.	.	.	104.5
25	machinery, technical equipment and tools		.	.	.	.	120.3
26	transport equipment		.	.	.	.	126.1
27	**Estimated value of investments newly started *(current prices)***	***mln zl***		**36 662.9**	**44 061.9**	**44 061.9**	**25 995.3**
28	**Sold production of industry** [f) g)]	***mln zl***	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**188 691.9**
29		***A***	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**112.6**
30	Mining and quarrying	*mln zl*	.	.	.	.	9 745.2
31		*A*	.	.	.	.	96.5
32	Manufacturing	*mln zl*	.	.	.	.	160 748.7
33		*A*	.	.	.	.	116.8
34	of which: manufacture of food products	*mln zl*	.	.	.	.	28 527.0
35		*A*	.	.	.	.	108.5
36	manufacture of beverages	*mln zl*	.	.	.	.	4 480.5
37		*A*	.	.	.	.	126.4
38	manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	*mln zl*	.	.	.	.	13 274.4
39		*A*	.	.	.	.	119.4
40	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	*mln zl*	.	.	.	.	8 901.2
41		*A*	.	.	.	.	114.6
42	manufacture of basic metals	*mln zl*	.	.	.	.	9 738.5
43		*A*	.	.	.	.	119.3
44	manufacture of machinery and equipments	*mln zl*	.	.	.	.	7 537.9
45		*A*	.	.	.	.	117.6
46	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	*mln zl*	.	.	.	.	14 661.8
47		*A*	.	.	.	.	85.8
48	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	*mln zl*	.	.	.	.	3 536.2
49		*A*	.	.	.	.	107.7

a) In 2008 – preliminary data. b) The share of the registered unemployed persons in the number of economically active civilian population. c) Since the II changes as well as they differ from the data published earlier. Since III quarter 2006 data were recalculated because of, a correction of structure population numbers – in constant prices. g) Excluding taxes on the product but including subsidies related to particular products.

2006	2007				2008				2009	
Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	
.	**7 623***	**7 698***	**7 734***	**7 830**	**7 956***	**7 999***	**8 013***	**8 074***	**7 980**	1
.	**100.9**	**101.0**	**100.5**	**101.2***	**101.6**	**100.5**	**100.2**	**100.8***	**98.8**	2
.	2 524*	2 534*	2 543*	2 577*	2 624*	2 629*	2 615*	2 623*	2 524	3
.	.	100.4*	100.4*	101.3*	101.8*	100.2*	99.5*	100.3*	96.2	4
.	179*	179*	179*	178*	177*	178*	180*	181*	180	5
.	.	99.9*	100.1*	99.3*	99.8*	100.7*	100.9*	100.7*	99.4	6
.	2 087*	2 095*	2 105*	2 140*	2 180*	2 183*	2 167*	2 173*	2 074	7
.	.	100.4*	100.5*	101.6*	101.9*	100.2*	99.3*	100.3*	95.5	8
.	145*	144*	143*	144*	151*	150*	150*	150*	150	9
.	.	99.9*	99.0*	100.5*	105.1*	99.5*	99.6*	100.1*	100.2	10
.	113*	116*	117*	116*	116*	117*	119*	120*	120	11
.	.	101.8*	100.9*	99.1*	100.3*	101.3*	101.0*	101.0*	99.9	12
.	380*	399*	407*	415*	413*	416*	421*	437*	433	13
.	.	105.2*	101.9*	101.9*	99.5*	100.7*	101.2*	104.0*	99.1	14
.	966	919*	989*	995*	1 049*	1 053*	1 070*	1 078*	1 093	15
.	.	101.3*	101.0*	100.7*	105.4*	100.4*	101.6*	100.7*	101.4	16
2 309.4	**2 232.5**	**1 895.1**	**1 777.8**	**1 746.6**	**1 702.2**	**1 455.3**	**1 376.6**	**1 473.8**	**1 758.8**	17
97.7	**96.7**	**84.9**	**93.8**	**98.2**	**97.4**	**85.5**	**94.6**	**107.1**	**119.3**	18
14.8	**14.3**	**12.3**	**11.6**	**11.2**	**10.9**	**9.4**	**8.9**	**9.5**	**11.2**	19
2 076	**1 894**	**1 602**	**1 531**	**1 448**	**1 361**	**1 196**	**1 132**	**1 154**	**1 414**	20
9 152	**9 175**	**9 191**	**9 190**	**9 200**	**9 218**	**9 223**	**9 281**	**9 307**	**9 335**	21
99.8*	**100.0***	**100.2***	**100.2***	**100.3***	**100.5***	**100.6***	**101.2***	**101.5***	**101.8**	22
114.4	**x**	**137.1**	**131.5**	**127.5**	**x**	**122.0**	**111.1**	**108.7**	**x**	23
108.3	x	152.6	138.3	128.0	x	119.9	109.4	105.2	x	24
117.8	x	124.6	125.9	124.8	x	122.6	111.8	111.9	x	25
120.0	x	155.6	138.0	139.1	x	125.0	113.5	105.5	x	26
36 662.9	**x**	**18 079.9**	**30 886.6**	**44 396.1**	**x**	**22 549.3**	**31 782.5**	**44 061.9**	**x**	27
198 249.5	**196 330.5**	**201 849.4**	**206 319.6**	**221 521.5**	**216 559.2**	**219 372.0**	**213 850.2**	**211 038.4**	**204 286.9**	28
120.0	**117.9**	**120.0**	**121.7**	**131.8**	**127.6**	**128.4**	**124.4**	**123.5**	**114.9**	29
9 846.1	9 132.3	9 818.1	9 987.7	10 238.8	10 305.8	11 299.4	11 532.0	10 846.6	9 626.9	30
102.7	94.9	96.2	97.1	102.6	95.6	103.1	102.6	100.7	83.9	31
166 181.4	163 667.2	172 958.0	177 599.2	184 105.0	179 075.2	186 391.3	181 420.5	173 807.3	165 683.6	32
122.6	120.3	125.7	128.0	134.2	130.3	134.8	130.7	126.6	117.5	33
30 225.6	29 614.3	30 561.6	32 172.9	33 258.8	32 356.9	32 869.9	31 715.0	30 184.8	32 600.0	34
115.5	111.8	114.8	117.8	119.6	117.6	119.7	115.9	111.1	117.3	35
3 347.2	3 382.8	4 951.9	4 498.3	3 736.6	3 668.7	5 319.0	4 997.1	4 239.5	4 527.8	36
93.5	94.3	136.8	123.9	100.7	98.3	139.9	129.8	110.4	116.8	37
11 463.7	9 458.9	11 588.7	12 835.7	13 410.5	13 190.2	15 971.1	16 993.5	12 922.5	9 340.8	38
117.7	99.4	110.9	117.4	115.4	108.2	118.3	123.5	115.7	94.5	39
8 875.5	9 516.4	9 571.6	9 389.1	8 964.2	9 680.2	9 679.8	9 450.2	9 156.6	9 243.9	40
113.1	119.8	120.2	118.4	113.6	119.5	117.3	108.8	103.6	105.8	41
9 536.3	10 690.3	10 932.7	10 062.2	9 490.7	10 336.7	11 686.8	11 122.3	6 741.6	6 994.0	42
114.2	128.3	127.8	118.8	120.6	131.4	138.3	123.4	77.3	85.0	43
7 941.9	8 247.3	8 563.7	8 746.7	9 555.0	9 009.8	9 978.8	8 810.3	9 148.6	9 174.5	44
125.6	130.8	135.0	138.0	153.2	144.5	162.4	145.1	147.5	141.6	45
18 566.3	19 957.7	15 135.0	14 968.4	23 184.8	23 179.9	17 125.2	16 263.3	22 184.3	24 874.2	46
108.7	113.2	85.7	84.6	130.9	126.0	89.5	83.6	111.5	111.4	47
3 655.7	3 573.3	3 938.2	3 764.3	3 992.9	3 998.4	4 556.2	4 634.4	4 200.2	4 102.1	48
110.9	105.5	114.5	107.4	113.7	108.2	118.8	122.7	114.4	108.2	49

quarter of 2006 data have been counted on the basis of exact data of birth. The performance of I quarter 2006 were recalculated including above-mentioned data by age and differ it from the published earlier. d) Anually data (average anually data). e) Quarterly data on accrued base. f) The value – in current prices, index

Table 4. Main indicators (cont.)

	CP - corresponding period of previous year=100 PP - previous period=100		2005	2006	2007	2008	2006
							Q. III
	Production of selected products						
1	Hard coal	*thous. t*	98 274	95 158	88 233	84 280	23 417
2	Sulphur [a)] (in terms of 100%)	*thous. t*	960.0	799.8	833.5	762.1	208.0
3	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarns and yarn of processed continous fibres	*thous. m^2*	220 852	195 912	210 338	13 923.3	46 686
4	Plastics	*thous. t*	1 675.5	2 302.6	2 641.9*	2 284.6	607.5
5	Cement	*thous. t*	12 429	14 372	16 693	17 017	4 870
6	Crude steel [b)]	*thous. t*	8 444	9 980	10 632	9 727	2 664
7	General purpose passenger cars	*thous.*	540.1	632.1	695.1*	841.6	146.9
8	Electricity [c)]	*GW·h*	153 325	160 492	157 316	154 361	36 614
	Construction						
9	**Sales of construction and assembly production [d) e) f)]**	***mln zl***	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**33 499.6**
10	***(constant prices) [f)]***	***corresponding period of 2005=100***	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**115.1**
11	**Dwellings under construction [f)]**	***thous.***	**603.9**	**626.5**	**677.9**	**687.4**	**628.9**
12		***corresponding period of 2005=100***	**x**	**103.7**	**112.3**	**113.8**	**101.8**
13	**Dwellings started**	***thous.***	**105.8**	**138.0**	**185.1**	**174.7**	**41.3**
14		***corresponding period of 2005=100***	**x**	**130.4**	**174.9**	**165.1**	**123.5**
15	**Dwellings completed**	***thous.***	**114.1**	**115.4**	**133.7**	**165.2**	**26.2**
16		***corresponding period of 2005=100***	**x**	**101.1**	**117.2**	**144.8**	**93.8**
	Transport	***average period of 2005=100***					
17	**Railway transport of goods**		**x**	**104.3**	**102.4**	**95.2**	**112.1**
18	of which: exported		x	103.6	81.7	69.0	101.9
19	imported		x	120.7	122.7	117.9	129.6
	Passengers transport						
20	of which: railway		x	102.8	108.4	112.0	96.8
21	motor [g)]		x	96.1	91.8	86.3	75.7
	Commercial seaports [h)]						
22	goods loaded		x	86.6	68.6	54.1	80.0
23	goods unloaded		x	121.2	159.1	170.9	129.4
	Price indices						
24	**Sold production of industry [i)]**	***CP***	**.**	**102.0**	**102.0**	**102.2**	**103.2**
25		***PP***	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**101.4**
26	mining and quarrying	*CP*	.	115.5	103.3	110.8	121.9
27		*PP*	x	x	x	x	103.8
28	manufacturing	*CP*	.	100.2	101.5	100.8	101.3
29		*PP*	x	x	x	x	101.4
30	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	*CP*	.	106.5	104.0	108.8	106.5
31		*PP*	x	x	x	x	100.1
32	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	*CP*	**.**	**104.2**	**105.8**	**107.9**	**104.3**
33		*PP*	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**100.9**
34	**Construction and assembly production [i)]**	***CP***	**.**	**103.2**	**107.4**	**104.8**	**102.8**
35		***PP***	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**101.3**
36	**Procurement prices of** : wheat	*CP*	77.8	122.0	157.9*	90.9*	129.8
37		*PP*	x	x	x	x	112.0
38	animals for slaughter: cattle (excluding calves)	*CP*	119.5	99.8	97.6*	102.2*	98.3
39		*PP*	x	x	x	x	97.8
40	pigs	*CP*	91.5	93.1	97.4*	115.8*	100.3
41		*PP*	x	x	x	x	120.6
42	**Prices of consumer goods and services**	***CP***	**102.1**	**101.0**	**102.5**	**104.2**	**101.4**
43		***PP***	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**100.2**
	State budget ***(end of period)***						
44	**Revenues** [k)]	***mln zl***	**179 772**	**197 640**	**236 368**	**253 547***	**144 182**
45	**Expenditures [k)]**	***mln zl***	**208 133**	**222 703**	**252 324**	**277 894***	**158 792**
46	**Balance [k)]**	***mln zl***	**-28 361**	**-25 063**	**-15 956**	**-24 346***	**-14 610**
47	relation to GDP [l)]	*%*	2.9	2.4	1.4	1.9	1.9

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

2006	2007				2008				2009	
Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	
23 335	24 126	21 453	20 956	21 697	21 293	21 047	20 870*	21 027	18 634	1
198.7	166.1	221.8	227.7	218.0	206.7	207.4	224.1	123.9	70.4	2
48 223	60 838	53 540	49 142	46 818	48 000	36 138	27 829	27 266	29 474	3
593.7	673.9	679.4	676.0	612.3	625.3	610.4	536.8	510.0	606.5	4
4 029	2 873	5 019	4 930	3 872	3 193	4 931	5 078	3 832	2 131	5
2 457	2 715	2 831	2 579	2 507	2 654*	2 778*	2 713	1 580	1 448	6
161.8	175.6	161.1	158.4	202.6	222.7	237.5	198.8	182.2	199.6	7
42 107	41 226	36 076	36 409	43 948	41 525	36 703	36 242	39 762	41 157	8
53 314.5	**9 854.2**	**24 839.1**	**43 349.3**	**66 7154.9**	**12 535.1**	**30 856.4**	**51 652.6**	**77 187.7**	**12 573.1**	9
118.4	**156.4**	**142.8**	**138.7**	**137.9**	**185.8**	**167.4**	**157.3**	**152.9**	**183.4**	10
626.5	**630.8**	**659.9**	**680.6**	**677.9**	**680.6**	**703.3**	**714.7**	**687.4**	**669.4**	11
103.7	**105.0**	**107.7**	**110.1**	**112.3**	**113.3**	**114.8**	**115.7**	**113.8**	**111.4**	12
36.3	**31.3**	**54.9**	**54.9**	**44.0**	**38.1**	**56.6**	**49.6**	**30.4**	**23.5**	13
160.8	**205.3**	**158.9**	**164.1**	**194.9**	**249.8**	**163.7**	**148.4**	**134.6**	**154.0**	14
38.8	**27.0**	**25.8**	**34.1**	**46.7**	**35.4**	**33.9**	**38.2**	**57.7**	**41.5**	15
105.7	**101.8**	**112.7**	**122.1**	**127.4**	**133.6**	**147.7**	**136.7**	**157.3**	**156.5**	16
112.1	**100.6**	**104.7**	**103.9**	**100.3**	**94.5**	**101.3**	**99.2**	**86.1**	60.4	17
98.7	82.1	86.9	80.5	77.3	75.8	77.7	72.8	49.7	40.8	18
141.3	128.2	122.0	120.9	119.6	120.4	123.9	111.7	115.6	80.7	19
107.1	106.9	106.5	106.8	113.2	112.6	111.5	110.8	113.1	110.3	20
106.6	101.2	94.3	72.2	99.6	95.1	89.8	68.8	91.5	78.7	21
70.2	70.8	73.7	67.3	62.7	55.9	67.5	54.8	38.4	47.4	22
147.0	139.7	156.6	182.6	157.6	144.5	149.4	207.8	182.0	136.2	23
102.5	**103.2**	**101.7**	**101.2**	**101.9**	**102.6**	**102.1**	**101.7**	**102.4**	**105.0**	24
98.7	**100.4**	**101.2**	**100.9**	**99.3**	**101.1**	**100.8**	**100.5**	**100.0**	**103.7**	25
115.3	108.9	102.9	100.4	101.6	113.5	109.1	111.0	109.6	108.8	26
96.6	97.3	105.5	101.2	97.7	108.6	101.5	103.0	96.5	107.8	27
101.0	102.4	101.2	100.8	101.5	101.5	100.7	100.0	100.7	102.5	28
98.6	100.2	101.1	101.0	99.3	100.2	100.3	100.2	100.0	102.0	29
105.5	105.3	103.5	103.6	103.7	104.4	108.3	109.9	112.2	121.3	30
100.0	103.2	100.2	100.2	100.1	103.8	104.1	101.6	102.2	112.2	31
104.7	**105.1**	**105.3**	**106.4**	**106.5**	**108.8**	**110.4**	**107.2**	**104.8**	**103.2**	32
100.3	**102.5**	**101.6**	**101.9**	**100.3**	**104.6**	**103.3**	**99.0**	**98.0**	**103.0**	33
103.5	**104.6**	**107.4**	**108.3**	**107.8**	**107.0**	**105.3**	**104.0**	**103.2**	**101.8**	34
101.1	**102.6**	**102.8**	**102.0**	**101.1**	**100.9**	**101.2**	**100.8**	**100.2**	**99.7**	35
147.3	165.8	147.6	155.0	153.8	137.9	144.7	80.8	57.3	58.3	36
115.5	120.7	94.5	117.6	114.6	108.1	99.3	65.6	81.3	110.0	37
102.5	101.3	94.8	97.5	97.6	96.9	103.1	102.2	105.0	112.9	38
97.3	103.9	95.9	100.6	97.4	103.1	102.1	99.6	100.1	110.8	39
94.5	96.6	98.0	97.8	97.6	106.9	118.6	112.7	128.1	131.6	40
84.9	92.6	103.2	120.5	84.7	101.5	114.5	114.5	96.3	104.3	41
101.3	**102.0**	**102.4**	**102.0**	**103.5**	**104.1**	**104.3**	**104.7**	**103.8**	**103.3**	42
100.3	**100.7**	**101.2**	**99.9**	**101.6**	**101.5**	**101.4**	**100.2**	**100.6**	**101.2**	43
197 640	**55 396**	**115 347**	**174 924**	**236 368**	**64 660**	**127 706**	**192 378**	**253 547***	**65 727**	44
222 703	**60 573**	**118 993**	**174 745**	**252 324**	**62 857**	**131 087**	**196 602**	**277 894***	**76 947**	45
-25 063	**-5 177**	**-3 646**	**179**	**-15 956**	**1 803**	**-3 381**	**-4 224**	**-24 346***	**-11 220**	46
2.4	1.9	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.5*	1.9	3.6	47

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

Table 4. Main indicators (cont.)

No.	PP – previous period=100		2005	2006	2007	2008	2006 Q. III
	Average wages and salaries [a]						
1	**Monthly nominal gross**	***zl***	**2 360.62**	**2 475.88**	**2 672.58**	**2 943.88**	**2 464.66**
2		***PP***	**103.8**	**104.9**	**107.9**	**110.2**	**101.5**
3	of which: enterprise sector	*zl*	2 515.70*	2 643.78*	2 889.09*	3 185.75*	2 627.91*
4		*PP*	.	105.1*	109.3*	110.3*	101.8*
5	budgetary sector	*zl*	2 500.89	2 621.18	2 773.63	3 101.74	2 448.60
6		*PP*	104.9	104.8	105.8	111.8	101.6
7	industry	*zl*	.	.	.	.	.
8		*PP*	.	.	.	.	.
9	mining and quarrying	*zl*	.	.	.	.	.
10		*PP*	.	.	.	.	.
11	manufacturing	*zl*	.	.	.	.	.
12		*PP*	.	.	.	.	.
13	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	*zl*	.	.	.	.	.
14		*PP*	.	.	.	.	.
15	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	*zl*	.	.	.	.	.
16		*PP*	.	.	.	.	.
17	construction	*zl*	.	.	.	.	.
18		*PP*	.	.	.	.	.
19	trade; repair of motor vehicles	*zl*	.	.	.	.	.
20		*PP*	.	.	.	.	.
21	**Monthly real gross**	***2005=100***	**x**	**104.0**	**109.7**	**116.3**	**115.8**
22	of which: enterprise sector		x	104.2	111.3	118.1	103.3
23	budgetary sector		x	103.9	107.4	115.5	96.8
	Money supply (M_3) [b)c)] ***(end of period)***						
24	**Total**	***mln zl***	**427 125**	**495 310**	**561 624**	**666 305**	**469 492**
25	currency in circulation (outside banks)		57 155	68 768	77 160	90 741	66 193
26	deposits and other liabilities		358 008	412 443	472 184	569 572	388 013
27	other components M_3		11 962	14 099	12 280	5 992	15 286
	Dues [b)c)] ***(end of period)***						
28	**Total**	***mln zl***	**297 647**	**367 316**	**477 293**	**649 037**	**346 063**
29	households		141 252	188 462	259 981	376 003	175 245
30	non-financial corporations		125 020	142 856	177 694	228 061	137 977
	Interest rate ***(end of period)***						
31	**Rediscount rate**	**%**	**4.75**	**4.25**	**5.25**	**5.25**	**4.25**
32	**Lombard rate**	**%**	**6.00**	**5.50**	**6.50**	**6.50**	**5.50**
33	**Reference rate**	**%**	**4.50**	**4.00**	**5.00**	**5.00**	**4.00**
	Zloty deposits in commercial banks of						
	households and non-profit institutions serving households						
34	current accounts	*%*	1.30	1.20	1.50	1.70	1.20
35	with agreed maturity up to 2 years	*%*	3.20	2.80	3.50	6.10	2.80
	non-financial corporations						
36	current accounts	*%*	1.90	1.60	1.90	2.40	1.70
37	with agreed maturity up to 2 years	*%*	4.00	3.60	4.40	6.00	3.70
	Exchange rates (by Narodowy Bank Polski)						
	(average in period)	***zl***					
38	**100 USD**		**323.48**	**310.25**	**276.67**	**240.92**	**310.32**
39	**100 ECU/100 EUR**		**402.54**	**389.51**	**378.29**	**351.66**	**395.60**
	Gross foreign debt [d)]						
40	***(end of period)***	***mln USD***	**132 927***	**169 636***	**233 075***	**242 057**	**155 540***
	Official reserve assets without gold						
41	***(end of period)***	***mln USD***	**40 874**	**46 381**	**62 978**	**59 318**	**46 704**
	Current account balance of payments on a transaction basis	***mln USD***					
42	Goods: exports		96 395	117 468	145 337	177 278	29 687
43	Services: exports		16 258	20 592	28 790	35 457	5 478
44	Goods:imports		99 161	124 474	162 394	201 655	31 726
45	Services: imports		15 520	19 856	24 072	30 451	5 417
46	**Balance**		**-3 716**	**-9 394**	**-20 100**	**-29 029**	**-1 678**
47	of which: goods		-2 766	-7 006	-17 057	-24 377	-2 039
48	services		738	736	4 718	5 006	61

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

2006	2007				2008				2009	
Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	
2 662.51	**2 709.14**	**2 644.34**	**2 703.41**	**2 899.83**	**2 983.98**	**2 951.36**	**2 968.55**	**3 096.55**	**3 185.61**	1
108.0	**101.8**	**97.6**	**102.2**	**107.3**	**102.9**	**98.9**	**100.6**	**104.3**	**102.9**	2
2 822.22*	2 737.56*	2 813.21*	2 893.07*	3 106.30*	3 057.84*	3 159.30*	3 194.23*	3 329.81*	3 249.29	3
107.4*	97.0*	102.8*	102.8*	107.4*	98.4*	103.3*	101.1*	104.2*	97.6	4
2 640.55*	3 104.50*	2 582.76*	2 582.60*	2 827.00*	3 334.46*	2 937.79*	2 915.76*	3 219.37*	3 712.90	5
107.8*	117.6*	83.2*	100.0*	109.5*	118.0*	88.1*	99.3*	110.4*	115.3	6
.	2 758.76*	2 808.46*	2 889.45*	3 094.32*	3 041.16*	3 118.55*	3 161.81*	3 298.00*	3 217.65	7
.	.	101.8*	102.9*	107.1*	98.3*	102.5*	101.4*	104.3*	97.6	8
.	4 532.34*	4 307.43*	4 547.95*	6 381.90*	5 061.83*	5 060.14*	4 993.06*	6 749.51*	5 413.49	9
.	.	95.0*	105.6*	140.3*	79.3*	100.0*	98.7*	135.2*	80.2	10
.	2 516.41*	2 607.54*	2 678.25*	2 741.08*	2 783.97*	2 894.31*	2 924.70*	2 904.27*	2 920.78	11
.	.	103.6*	102.7*	102.3*	101.6*	104.0*	101.1*	99.3*	100.6	12
.	4 171.15*	4 018.97*	4 104.74*	4 424.77*	4 534.82*	4 229.43*	4 538.22*	4 933.57*	4 795.61	13
.	.	96.4*	102.1*	107.8*	102.5*	93.3*	107.3*	108.7*	97.2	14
.	2 620.64*	2 620.35*	2 668.80*	2 931.04*	2 843.44*	2 917.38*	2 978.69*	3 176.50*	3 080.97	15
.	.	100.0*	101.8*	109.8*	97.0*	102.6*	102.1*	106.6*	97.0	16
.	2 649.97*	2 875.72*	3 106.40*	3 256.29*	3 095.93*	3 348.28*	3 462.01*	3 546.36*	3 313.15	17
.	.	108.5*	108.0*	104.8*	95.1*	108.2*	103.4*	102.4*	93.4	18
.	2 581.04*	2 646.61*	2 706.23*	2 823.92*	2 874.40*	2 955.63*	2 940.60*	3 018.34*	3 035.15	19
.	.	102.5*	102.3*	104.3*	101.8*	102.8*	99.5*	102.6*	100.6	20
120.9	**123.4**	**123.3**	**122.3**	**120.3**	**117.3**	**116.6**	**116.6**	**117.2**	**119.4**	21
110.8	106.8	108.5	111.5	118.0	114.5	116.8	117.7	122.1	117.9	22
104.3	121.9	100.2	100.2	108.1	125.8	109.4	108.3	119.0	135.9	23
495 310	**511 982**	**521 382**	**537 327**	**561 654***	**581 823**	**606 583**	**630 464**	**666 305**	**683 679**	24
68 768	70 215	73 442	75 756	77 189	77 771	81 911	82 534	90 741	91 061	25
412 443	427 080	433 365	447 707	472 226	492 405	513 647	537 169	569 572	587 801	26
14 099	14 687	14 575	13 864	12 239	11 647	11 025	10 761	5 992	4 817	27
367 316	**392 588**	**422 266**	**453 171**	**477 462**	**509 247**	**539 214**	**579 880**	**649 037**	**684 848**	28
188 462	203 729	222 801	244 722	259 957	279 915	299 489	326 683	376 003	402 251	29
142 856	151 427	161 799	171 623	177 671	189 855	201 452	213 691	228 061	238 087	30
4.25	**4.25**	**4.75**	**5.00**	**5.25**	**6.00**	**6.25**	**6.25**	**5.25**	**4.00**	31
5.50	**5.50**	**6.00**	**6.25**	**6.50**	**7.25**	**7.50**	**7.50**	**6.50**	**5.25**	32
4.00	**4.00**	**4.50**	**4.75**	**5.00**	**5.75**	**6.00**	**6.00**	**5.00**	**3 75**	33
1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.70	1.80	1.70	1.70	1.50	34
2.80	2.80	2.90	3.30	3.50	3.70	4.00	4.60	6.10	6.20	35
1.60	1.70	2.00	2.00	1.90	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.40	1.30	36
3.60	3.70	3.70	4.10	4.40	4.90	5.30	5.50	6.00	4.70	37
298.42	**296.62**	**282.22**	**275.92**	**252.40**	**238.86**	**218.16**	**220.32**	**286.34**	**344.81**	38
384.87	**388.68**	**380.29**	**378.95**	**365.50**	**357.60**	**340.91**	**330.65**	**377.46**	**449.53**	39
169 636*	**178 322***	**191 123***	**207 957***	**233 075***	**268 542***	**287 933***	**266 108***	**243 636***	**222 631**	40
46 381	**48 590**	**52 296**	**55 871**	**62 978**	**73 865**	**79 458**	**71 258**	**59 318**	**58 212**	41
33 014	32 584	34 841	36 411	41 501	45 140*	49 600*	47 583*	34 955	30 424	42
5 879	5 816	6 581	7 749	8 644	7 642	9 545	10 047*	8 183*	5 932	43
35 458	35 709	38 981	40 386	47 318	49 995*	56 353*	54 124*	41 183	331 060	44
5 343	4 869	5 736	6 846	6 621	6 854*	8 233*	8 877*	6 309*	4 847	45
-3 869	**-3 820**	**-5 401**	**-4 234**	**-6 645**	**-7 081***	**-8 646***	**-6 545***	**-6 649***	**447**	46
-2 444	-3 125	-4 140	-3 975	-5 817	-4 855*	-6 753*	-6 541*	-6 228	-636	47
536	947	845	903	2 023	788*	1 312*	1 170*	1 874*	1 085	48

institutions (MFIs) sector which comprises apart from Polish banks, branches of foreign credit institutions with their registered offices in Poland, branches of
introduced changes in calculating of monetary aggregates.

Table 4. Main indicators (cont.)

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2006 Q. III
	Financial results of enterprises					
	Revenues from total activity [a]					
1	**T o t a l** *mln zl*	**1 314 211.0**	**1 497 415.1**	**1 713 204.6**	**1 903 409.4**	**1 079 614.5**
	of wich:					
2	**Industry**	**704 404.2**	**798 792.5**	**901 130.0**	**974 841.4**	**582 607.7**
3	mining and quarrying	36 891.8	396 334.0	41 054.9	46 052.7	29 261.2
4	manufacturing	547 069.4	627 384.9	725 878.9	767 925.4	458 134.2
5	of which: manufacture food products	90 797.6	98 253.6	110 729.3	115 633.1	71 781.8
6	manufacture of coke and refined pretroleum products	55 854.8	70 562.1	83 547.2	106 550.8	52 810.0
7	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	30 546.3	34 607.8	38 240.3	39 230.3	25 571.2
8	manufacture of machinery and equipment	26 410.9	29 383.3	33 609.4	37 338.0	21 304.9
9	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	109 331.1	119 318.4	120 444.7	144 514.7	86 092.5
10	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	11 111.8	12 455.2	13 751.6	16 348.6	9 119.8
11	**Construction**	**56 721.4**	**68 772.3**	**88 578.4**	**104 246.9**	**43 809.9**
12	**Trade; repair of motor vehicles**	**377 618.9**	**441 052.8**	**509 941.3**	**577 887.5**	**315 803.3**
	Gross financial result [a]					
13	**T o t a l** *mln zl*	**64 742.5**	**86 136.0**	**104 828.2**	**79 986.8**	**63 080.5**
	of which:					
14	**Industry**	**42 365.0**	**53 579.6**	**63 491.2**	**43 137.8**	**42 238.1**
15	mining and quarrying	5 095.8	6 125.0	6 304.3	6 533.6	5 002.8
16	manufacturing	30 887.4	37 278.7	48 237.5	27 792.8	29 945.7
17	of which: manufacture food products	3 361.8	4 113.6	5 026.0	2 931.7	3 298.9
18	manufacture of coke and refined pretroleum products	4 701.0	3 765.8	5 301.1	235.4	3 445.8
19	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	2 055.9	1 734.1	3 240.2	2 254.0	1 648.2
20	manufacture of machinery and equipment	1 459.0	2 043.4	2 353.2	1 160.0	1 460.5
21	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5 909.0	9 465.9	8 237.1	7 856.2	6 681.8
22	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	472.9	710.0	712.3	955.3	607.9
23	**Construction**	**1 745.2**	**3 819.0**	**5 834.7**	**7 218.3**	**1 713.4**
24	**Trade; repair of motor vehiclesr**	**7 610.0**	**13 106.0**	**16 720.0**	**15 194.8**	**7 692.5**
	Net financial result [a]					
25	**T o t a l** *mln zl*	**51 251.5**	**69 653.2**	**86 189.0**	**63 033.9**	**50 717.6**
	of which:					
26	**Industry**	**33 897.1**	**43 492.1**	**52 885.6**	**34 051.6**	**34 389.6**
27	mining and quarrying	4 153.4	4 723.5	5 131.6	5 423.7	3 824.3
28	manufacturing	24 975.3	30 851.8	40 035.1	21 618.5	24 934.1
29	of which: manufacture food products	2 699.0	3 321.2	4 066.7	2 202.6	2 686.8
30	manufacture of coke and refined pretroleum products	3 768.0	3 138.9	4 436.4	259.3	2 882.1
31	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	1 621.6	1 317.4	2 670.8	1 776.8	1 342.4
32	manufacture of machinery and equipment	1 126.4	1 700.1	2 031.8	844.5	1 209.6
33	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4 438.1	7 395.9	7 190.0	6 275.6	5 158.3
34	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	330.3	520.9	528.9	733.9	472.9
35	**Construction**	**1 325.6**	**3 159.3**	**4 833.2**	**5 890.6**	**1 362.8**
36	**Trade; repair of motor vehicles**	**5 817.1**	**10 707.8**	**13 836.6**	**12 201.8**	**6 087.3**
	Gross turnover profitability rate [a)b)]					
37	**T o t a l** *%*	**4.9**	**5.8**	**6.1**	**4.2**	**5.8**
	of wich:					
38	**Industry**	**6.0**	**6.7**	**7.0**	**4.4**	**7.2**
39	mining and quarrying	13.8	15.5	15.4	14.2	17.1
40	manufacturing	5.6	5.9	6.6	3.6	6.5
41	of which: manufacture food products	3.7	4.2	4.5	2.5	4.6
42	manufacture of coke and refined pretroleum products	8.4	5.3	6.3	0.2	6.5
43	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	6.7	5.0	8.5	5.7	6.4
44	manufacture of machinery and equipment	5.5	7.0	7.0	3.1	6.9
45	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5.4	7.9	6.8	5.4	7.8
46	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4.3	5.7	5.2	5.8	6.7
47	**Construction**	**3.1**	**5.6**	**6.6**	**6.9**	**3.9**
48	**Trade; repair of motor vehicles**	**2.0**	**3.0**	**3.3**	**2.6**	**2.4**
	Net turnover profitability rate [a)c)]					
49	**T o t a l** *%*	**3.9**	**4.7**	**5.0**	**3.3**	**4.7**
	of wich:					
50	**Industry**	**4.8**	**5.4**	**5.9**	**3.5**	**5.9**
51	mining and quarrying	11.3	11.9	12.5	11.8	13.1
52	manufacturing	4.6	4.9	5.5	2.8	5.4
53	of which: manufacture food products	3.0	3.4	3.7	1.9	3.7
54	manufacture of coke and refined pretroleum products	6.7	4.4	5.3	0.2	5.5
55	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	5.3	3.8	7.0	4.5	5.2
56	manufacture of machinery and equipment	4.3	5.8	6.0	2.3	5.7
57	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4.1	6.2	6.0	4.3	6.0
58	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3.0	4.2	3.8	4.5	5.2
59	**Construction**	**2.3**	**4.6**	**5.5**	**5.7**	**3.1**
60	**Trade; repair of motor vehicles**	**1.5**	**2.4**	**2.7**	**2.1**	**1.9**

a) Quarterly data on accrued base. b) Relation of gross financial result to income from the whole activity. c) Relation of net financial result to income from the

2006	2007				2008				2009	
Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	
1 497 415.1	386 219.7	801 483.0	1 236 575.2	1 713 204.6	438 477.9	918 374.4	1 400 691.5	1 903 409.4	453 459.6	1
798 792.5	210 070.1	430 436.7	655 809.4	901 130.0	237 107.0	484 186.2	731 180.1	974 841.4	235 874.2	2
39 634.0	9 436.8	19 640.7	30 066.5	41 054.9	10 486.2	21 711.0	33 130.7	46 052.7	9 852.7	3
627 384.9	165 129.1	345 115.5	530 046.0	725 878.9	185 234.2	385 738.0	582 742.0	767 925.4	176 837.5	4
98 253.6	25 861.8	52 560.8	81 146.6	110 729.3	28 119.4	57 240.1	88 121.6	115 633.1	29 549.6	5
70 562.1	16 552.5	37 494.8	59 933.7	83 547.2	24 299.9	54 165.8	84 449.0	106 550.8	19 153.9	6
34 607.8	9 507.0	19 269.1	28 787.2	38 240.3	9 694.7	19 708.4	29 359.9	39 230.3	10 017.8	7
29 383.3	7 767.2	16 150.1	24 304.7	33 609.4	8 940.2	18 958.1	28 047.1	37 338.0	9 860.1	8
119 318.4	32 374.3	59 122.5	85 674.9	120 444.7	37 712.5	68 886.2	103 057.1	144 514.7	45 528.8	9
12 455.2	3 129.9	6 558.0	10 021.9	13 751.6	3 674.1	7 850.9	12 250.3	16 348.6	3 655.2	10
68 772.3	14 582.5	34 136.8	59 032.3	88 578.4	17 125.4	42 390.5	70 633.1	104 246.9	18 430.1	11
441 052.8	114 202.9	237 346.2	367 902.1	509 941.3	129 928.4	275 630.4	420 118.4	577 887.5	136 487.8	12
86 136.0	23 682.6	52 470.1	79 138.1	104 828.2	25 693.6	54 772.6	79 398.2	79 986.8	13 382.2	13
53 579.6	16 576.5	34 913.0	50 441.6	63 491.2	17 080.8	34 780.9	47 782.1	43 137.8	9 334.0	14
6 125.0	1 694.6	3 217.3	4 968.2	6 304.3	1 677.1	3 530.6	5 493.0	6 533.6	994.1	15
37 278.7	11 275.8	25 920.5	38 690.7	48 237.5	11 236.5	24 756.4	34 532.8	27 792.8	4 215.3	16
4 113.6	1 186.0	2 621.4	4 054.5	5 026.0	862.1	1 622.8	2 852.6	2 931.7	1 439.2	17
3 765.8	697.1	2 624.2	3 814.8	5 301.1	1 437.5	4 361.8	4 609.4	235.4	-2 507.7	18
1 734.1	962.6	1 869.1	2 561.9	3 240.2	1 023.8	1 944.8	2 919.9	2 254.0	481.6	19
2 043.4	628.6	1 336.8	1 817.1	2 353.2	625.1	1 394.2	1 583.6	1 160.0	510.9	20
9 465.9	3 469.4	5 359.8	6 163.6	8 237.1	3 962.5	5 919.7	6 870.5	7 856.2	3 966.1	21
710.0	136.8	415.5	619.1	712.3	204.7	574.2	885.8	955.3	158.5	22
3 819.0	434.3	1 543.6	3 110.4	5 834.7	619.2	2 316.7	4 449.5	7 218.3	126.4	23
13 106.0	2 732.5	7 026.9	11 421.5	16 720.0	3 364.7	7 785.9	12 339.9	15 194.8	1 585.9	24
69 653.2	18 988.6	42 748.1	64 530.2	86 189.0	20 380.1	44 285.5	63 658.2	63 033.9	9 760.5	25
43 492.1	13 584.4	28 756.8	41 421.1	52 885.6	13 919.9	28 520.4	38 583.8	34 051.6	7 516.3	26
4 723.5	1 357.8	2 548.2	3 949.2	5 131.6	1 346.0	2 755.6	4 161.7	5 423.7	755.1	27
30 851.8	9 379.8	21 592.8	32 187.0	40 035.1	9 225.0	20 591.8	28 390.7	21 618.5	3 481.5	28
3 321.2	955.5	2 134.2	3 328.3	4 066.7	648.3	1 282.4	2 326.4	2 202.6	1 242.1	29
3 138.9	609.1	2 262.9	3 220.0	4 436.4	1 170.7	3 644.4	3 848.2	259.3	-2 075.1	30
1 317.4	808.2	1 563.9	2 091.4	2 670.8	821.5	1 593.3	2 387.6	1 776.8	343.3	31
1 700.1	538.6	1 075.7	1 546.2	2 031.8	517.7	1 179.7	1 301.5	844.5	413.5	32
7 395.9	2 762.0	4 302.2	4 814.7	7 190.0	3 189.9	4 708.0	5319.9	6 275.6	3 163.8	33
520.9	84.6	313.6	470.1	528.9	159.0	465.0	711.5	733.9	115.9	34
3 159.3	282.4	1 219.1	2 501.7	4 833.2	413.2	1 828.5	3 607.8	5 890.6	-128.0	35
10 707.8	2 201.8	5 753.1	9 536.7	13 836.6	2 626.9	6 261.9	10 007.1	12 201.8	1 021.0	36
5.8	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.7	4.2	3.0	37
6.7	7.9	8.1	7.7	7.0	7.2	7.2	6.5	4.4	4.0	38
15.5	18.0	16.4	16.5	15.4	16.0	16.3	16.6	14.2	10.1	39
5.9	6.8	7.5	7.3	6.6	6.1	6.4	5.9	3.6	2.4	40
4.2	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.5	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.5	4.9	41
5.3	4.2	7.0	6.4	6.3	5.9	8.1	5.5	0.2	-13.1	42
5.0	10.1	9.7	8.9	8.5	10.6	9.9	9.9	5.7	4.8	43
7.0	8.1	8.3	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.4	5.6	3.1	5.2	44
7.9	10.7	9.1	7.2	6.8	10.5	8.6	6.7	5.4	8.7	45
5.7	4.4	6.3	6.2	5.2	5.6	7.3	7.2	5.8	4.3	46
5.6	3.0	4.5	5.3	6.6	3.6	5.5	6.3	6.9	0.7	47
3.0	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.2	48
4.7	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.5	3.3	2.2	49
5.4	6.5	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.3	3.5	3.2	50
11.9	14.4	13.0	13.1	12.5	12.8	12.7	12.6	11.8	7.7	51
4.9	5.7	6.3	6.1	5.5	5.0	5.3	4.9	2.8	2.0	52
3.4	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.7	2.3	2.2	2.6	1.9	4,2	53
4.4	3.7	6.0	5.4	5.3	4.8	6.7	4.6	0.2	-10.8	54
3.8	8.5	8.1	7.3	7.0	8.5	8.1	8.1	4.5	3.4	55
5.8	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	6.2	4.6	2.3	4.2	56
6.2	8.5	7.3	5.6	6.0	8.5	6.8	5.2	4.3	6.9	57
4.2	2.7	4.8	4.7	3.8	4.3	5.9	5.8	4.5	3.2	58
4.6	1.9	3.6	4.2	5.5	2.4	4.3	5.1	5.7	-0.7	59
2.4	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.1	0.7	60

whole activity.

Table 4. Main indicators (cont.)

	CP – corresponding period of previous year=100		2005	2006	2007	2008	2006
							Q. III
	External trade [a]	***mln USD***					
1	**Imports**		**101 539**	**125 645**	**164 172**	**206 075**	**31 970**
	from countries:						
2	developed		74 477	88 182	116 587	142 245	22 217
3	European Union		66 596	79 334	105 226	126 952	19 922
4	of which: Germany		25 053	30 144	39 435	47 221	7 809
5	Central and Eastern Europe		11 723	15 592	17 436	24 503	4 266
6	developing		15 339	21 871	30 149	39 327	5 487
	by SITC sections:						
7	(0+1) food, live animals, beverage and tobacco		5 898	6 929	9 637	12 366	1 662
8	(2+4) crude materials, inedible, animal and vegetable oils		3 417	4 270	5 404	7 090	1 202
9	(3) mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials		11 618	13 066	16 352	23 848	3 618
10	(5+6+8+9) chemicals, manufactured goods, etc.		44 169	56 210	74 334	90 234	14 379
11	(7) machinery and transport equipment		36 437	45 170	58 445	72 537	11 109
12	**Exports**		**89 378**	**109 584**	**138 785**	**169 537**	**27 788**
	to countries:						
13	developed		74 747	91 089	116 573	140 349	22 897
14	European Union		69 014	84 738	109 367	131 499	21 353
15	of which: Germany		25 225	29 701	35 901	42 383	7 632
16	Central and Eastern Europe		8 943	11 832	13 730	17 719	3 226
17	developing		5 688	6 663	8 482	11 469	1 665
	by SITC sections:						
18	(0+1) food, live animals, beverage and tobacco		8 369	10 036	12 835	15 647	2 658
19	(2+4) crude materials, inedible, animal and vegetable oils		2 133	2 696	3 478	4 099	698
20	(3) mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials		4 714	4 917	5 275	7 235	1 238
21	(5+6+8+9) chemicals, manufactured goods, etc.		39 222	47 815	60 423	72 385	12 388
22	(7) machinery and transport equipment		34 940	44 120	56 774	70 171	10 806
23	**Trade balance**		**-12 161**	**-16 061**	**-25 387**	**-36 538**	**-4 182**
	groups of countries:						
24	developed		270	2 907	-14	-1 896	680
25	European Union		2 418	5 404	4 141	4 547	1 431
26	of which: Germany		172	-443	-3 534	-4 838	-177
27	Central and Eastern Europe		-2 780	-3 760	-3 706	-6 784	-1 040
28	developing		-9 651	-15 208	-21 667	-27 858	-3 822
	by SITC sections:						
29	(0+1) food, live animals, beverage and tobacco		2 471	3 107	3 198	3 281	996
30	(2+4) crude materials, inedible, animal and vegetable oils		-1 284	-1 574	-1 926	-2 991	-504
31	(3) mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials		-6 904	-8 149	-11 077	-16 613	-2 380
32	(5+6+8+9) chemicals, manufactured goods, etc.		-4 947	-8 395	-13 911	-17 849	-1 991
33	(7) machinery and transport equipment		-1 497	-1 050	-1 671	-2 366	-303
34	**Gross Domestic Product** [a]	***mln zl***	**983 302**	**1 060 031**	**1 176 737***	**1 271 734***	**261 510.9**
35		***CP***	**103.6**	**106.2**	**106.8***	**104.9**	**106.6**
36	gross value added	*mln zl*	866 329	931 179	1 029 442*	1 114 921*	227 148.7
37		*CP*	103.3	106.0	106.7*	104.9*	106.3
38	industry	*mln zl*	213 836	229 903	252 225*	256 922*	55 583.1
39		*CP*	103.5	110.0	110.1*	103.9*	110.8
40	construction	*mln zl*	52 207	59 777	73 459*	86 954*	16 374.6
41		*CP*	107.8	111.6	110.8*	111.0*	111.8
42	market services	*mln zl*	431 833	465 857	512 340*	565 843*	114 765.9
43		*CP*	103.6	105.5	106.5*	105.9*	106.4
	Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product						
44	private consumption	*mln zl*	623 360	662 313	711 872*	779 446	167 374.2
45		*CP*	102.1	105.0	104.9*	105.4	105.4
46	public consumption	*mln zl*	177 785	193 707	211 027	235 782	47 249.6
47		*CP*	105.2	106.0	103.7	107.6	105.0
48	gross fixed capital formation	*mln zl*	179 180	208 308	253 729*	279 358	49 632.4
49		*CP*	106.5	114.9	117.6	108.2*	117.3

a) In 2008 – temporary data. Since January 2003 data are presented in comparable conditions, i.e. includnig changes in groups of countries as a result of new

N o t e. Data on GDP are presented in accordance with NACE Rev. 1.1.

2006	2007				2008				2009	
Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	
35 358	**36 775**	**39 533**	**40 749**	**47 115**	**49 220***	**57 475***	**55 883***	**43 497**	**32 744**	1
24 335	26 628	28 529	28 846	32 584	34 333*	40 509*	38 206*	29 197	22 121	2
22 107	24 216	25 677	25 979	29 354	30 883*	36 538*	33 673*	25 858	19 585	3
8 308	9 101	9 457	9 956	10 921	11 557*	13 550*	12 761*	9 353	7 096	4
4 200	3 616	4 116	4 361	5 343	5 655*	6 829*	7 020*	4 999	3 558	5
6 823	6 531	6 888	7 542	9 188	9 232*	10 137*	10 657*	9 301	7 065	6
2 069	2 294	2 164	2 285	2 894	2 806*	3 417*	3 266*	2 877	2 504	7
1 177	1 220	1 243	1 408	1 533	1 678*	1 928*	2 012*	1 472	935	8
3 481	3 031	3 825	4 257	5 239	5 506	6 306*	7 615*	4 421	2 710	9
15 826	17 052	18 229	18 682	20 371	21 548*	25 025*	24 250*	19 411	15 306	10
12 805	13 178	14 072	14 117	17 078	17 682*	20 799*	18 740*	15 316	11 289	11
30 114	**31 803**	**33 356**	**34 656**	**38 970**	**41 564***	**47 650***	**45 813***	**34 510**	**30 149**	12
24 711	27 231	28 320	28 991	32 031	35 045*	39 514*	37 158*	28 632	26 027	13
22 942	25 758	26 248	27 159	30 202	33 047*	36 998*	34 746*	26 708	24 424	14
7 916	8 507	8 485	9 164	9 745	10 575*	11 818*	11 375*	8 615	8 074	15
3 604	2 885	3 068	3 641	4 136	3 950*	4 965*	5 330*	3 474	2 152	16
1 799	1 687	1 968	2 024	2 803	2 569*	3 171*	3 325*	2 404	1 970	17
2 793	2 793	2 906	3 514	3 622	3 652*	4 166*	4 260*	3 569	3 350	18
728	855	859	872	892	980*	1 215*	1 206*	698	594	19
1 131	1 223	1 257	1 314	1 481	1 680*	1 954*	2 188*	1 413	885	20
12 988	14 056	14 712	15 398	16 257	17 880*	20 162*	19 885*	14 488	12 412	21
12 474	12 876	13 622	13 558	16 718	17 372*	20 153*	18 304*	14 342	12 908	22
-5 244	**-4 972***	**-6 177**	**-6 093**	**-8 145**	**-7 656***	**-9 825***	**-10 070***	**-8 987**	**-2 595**	23
376	603	-209	145	-553	712*	-995*	-1 048*	-565	3 906	24
835	1 542	571	1 180	848	2 164*	460*	1073*	850	4 839	25
-392	-594	-973	-791	-1 176	-982*	-1 732*	-1 386*	-738	978	26
-596	-731	-1 048	-720	-1 207	-1 705*	-1 864*	-1 690*	-1 525	-1 406	27
-5 024	-4 844	-4 920	-5 518	-6 385	-6 663*	-6 966*	-7 332*	-6 897	-5 095	28
724	499	742	1 229	728	846*	749*	994*	692	846	29
-449	-365	-384	-536	-641	-698*	-713*	-806*	-774	-341	30
-2 350	-1 808	-2 568	-2 943	-3 758	-3 826*	-4 352*	-5 427*	-3 008	-1 825	31
-2 838	-2996	-3 517	-3 284	-4 114	-3 668*	-4 863*	-4 395*	-4 923	-2 894	32
-331	-302*	-450	-559	-360	-310*	-646*	-436*	-974	1 619	33
300 238.5	**270 132.1***	**282 921.9***	**291 058.5***	**332 624.2***	**298 020.2***	**310 511.5***	**314 216.4***	**348 986.0***	**314 517.2**	34
106.6	**107.5***	**106.6***	**106.6***	**106.6***	**106.1**	**105.9***	**105.0**	**102.9***	**100.8**	35
261 702.3	240 418.0*	247 080.6*	252 574.8*	289 368.2*	262 599.7*	273 264.7*	274 872.9*	304 183.3*	285 070.2	36
106.4	107.7*	106.4	106.3	106.4	105.6	106.2*	104.9	103.4*	101.2	37
67 266.4	60 930.8*	56 882.7*	61 183.4*	73 228.5*	64 030.7*	59 275.0*	62 082.1*	71 533.9*	66 082.7	38
110.1	111.4	108.8*	109.2*	110.7*	107.2*	107.1*	103.4*	98.9	94.1	39
24 495.4	10 076.3*	15 448.5*	19 979.1*	27 955.3*	13 552.0*	20 138.1*	23 842.4*	29 421.6*	14 256.4	40
116.3	134.8*	112.8*	107.9*	104.1*	116.5*	117.5*	110.9*	105.0*	103.4	41
124 881.3	117 514.6*	128 867.9*	126 784.6*	139 172.4*	132 105.5*	143 222.3*	140 141.4*	150 373.6*	147 573.2	42
105.4	106.7*	106.2*	106.4*	106.8	106.7*	105.9*	106.0*	105.3*	103.1	43
166 072.0	178 289.8*	177 483.8*	178 907.7*	177 190.5*	195 710.6	195 029.3	196 031.0	191 675.5	208 622.9	44
104.8	106.6*	104.8	104.9	103.5	105.6	105.6	105.1	105.3	103.2	45
49 424.0	51 906.0	54 205.0	51 895.0	53 021.5	56 539.0	57 720.0	57 034.0	64 489.0	61 864.8	46
104.8	104.0	104.2	103.6	102.8	105.1*	105.1*	106.0	114.1	106.1	47
84 719.0	38 501.1	53 322.6	60 030.7*	101 874.1	45 093.0	63 249.9	63 765.2	107 249.9	46 785.1	48
116.0	123.8	119.0	116.6*	115.1*	115.7	114.6*	103.5	104.6*	101.2	49

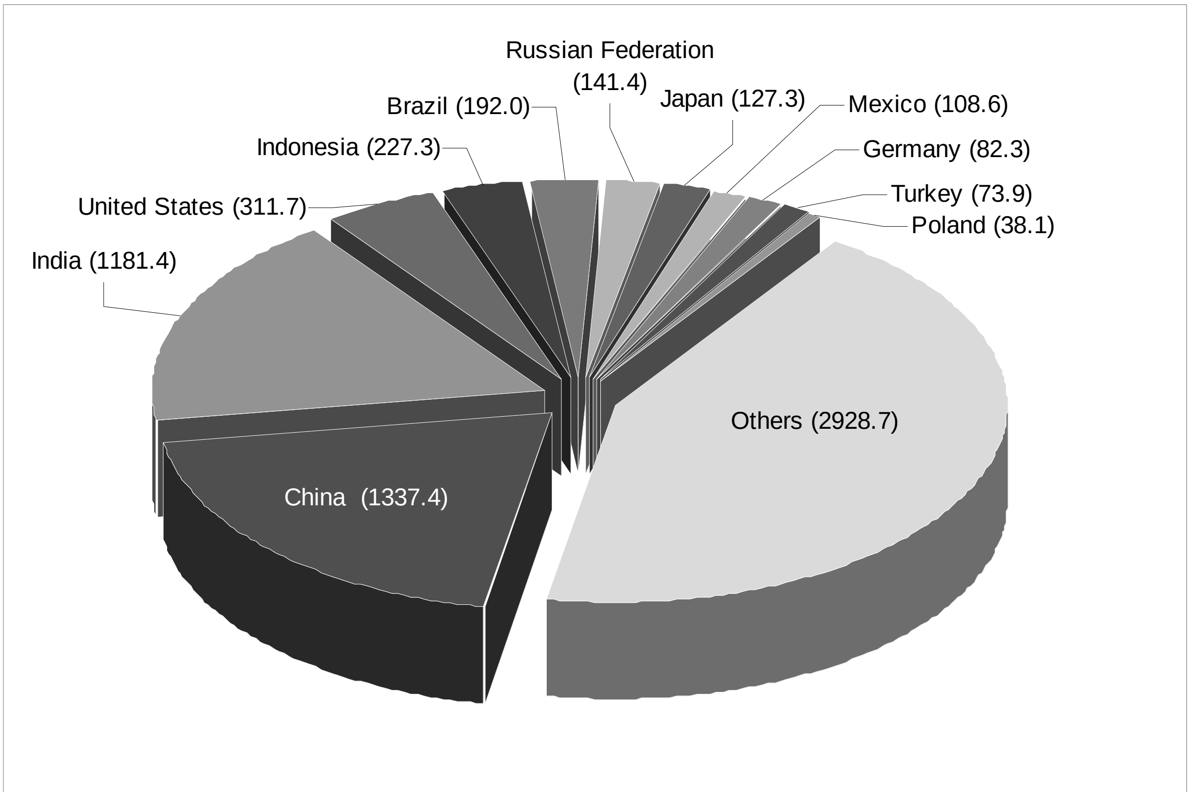
members accession to the European Union.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRENDS IN THE WORLD FOR THE PERIOD 2001-2008 ON THE BASIS OF SELECTED COUNTRIES[1]

Table 1. **The population of the world on different continents according to the UN (medium variant)**

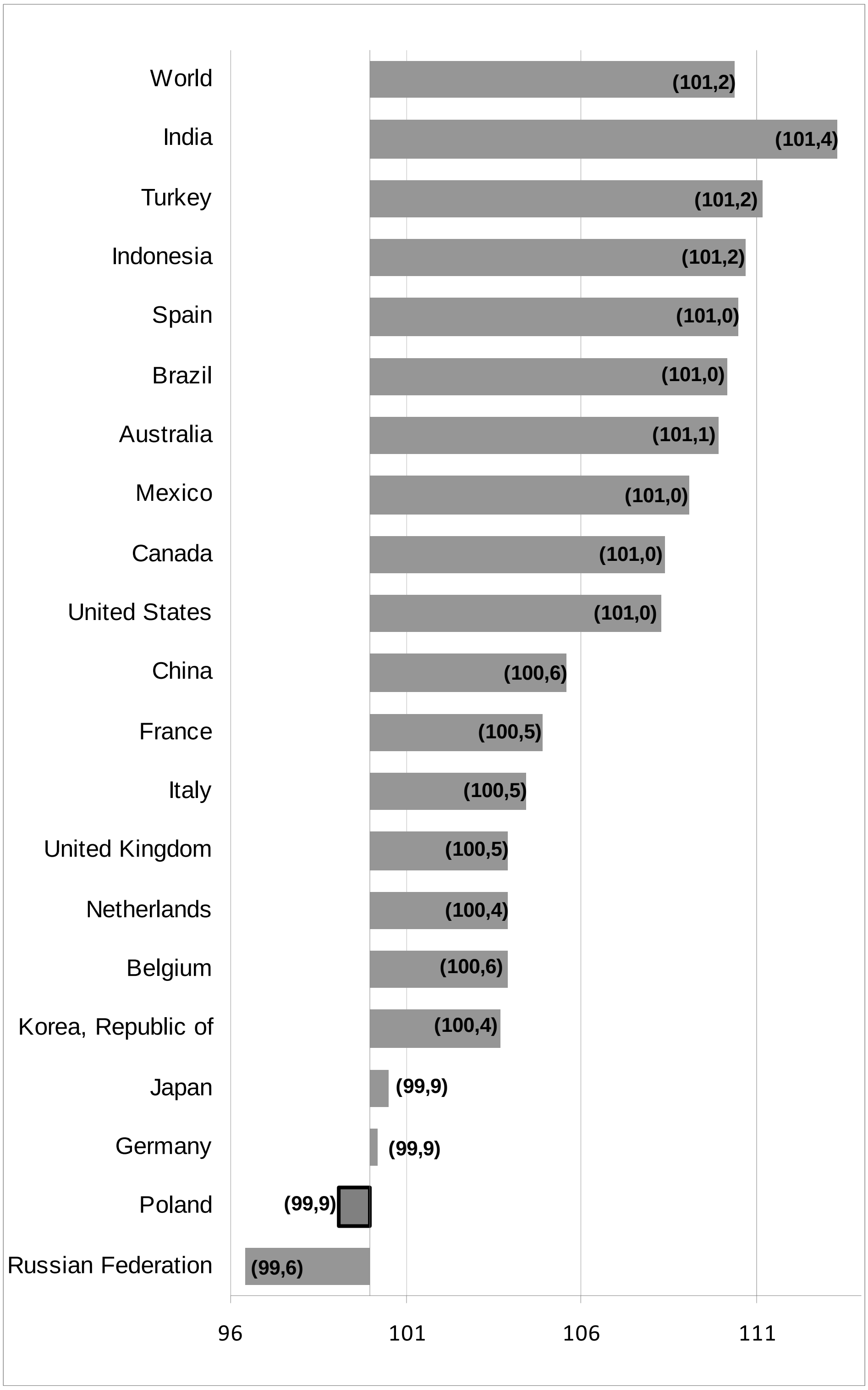
Specification	2000	2005	2008		
	in thous.			% change compared to 2000	in %
World	**6 115 367**	**6 512 276**	**6 750 062**	**10.4**	**100.0**
Africa	819 462	921 073	987 092	20.5	14.6
North America	318 654	335 175	345 053	8.3	5.1
South and Central America	521 228	556 512	576 102	10.5	8.5
Asia	3 698 296	3 936 536	4 075 309	10.2	60.4
Europe	726 568	729 421	731 568	0.7	10.8
Oceania	31 160	33 559	34 937	12.1	0.5

Chart 1. **The population in selected countries in 2008 (in millions)**



[1] 20 countries with the largest share in global GDP in U.S. dollars in 2008, on the basis of estimates of the International Monetary Fund.

Chart 2. **Indices of population in 2008 (2000=100)**



In brackets are given the indices of population in 2008 compared to 2007.

Chart 3. **Geographical structure of world gross domestic product in 2008**

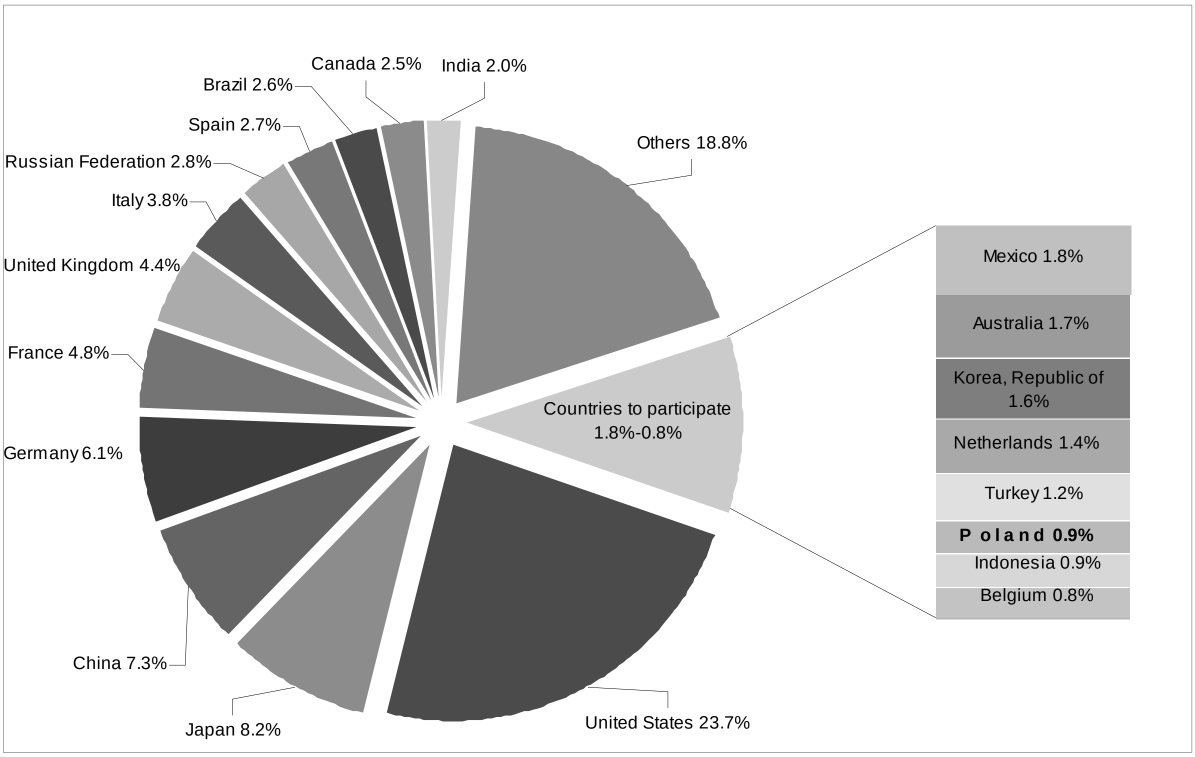
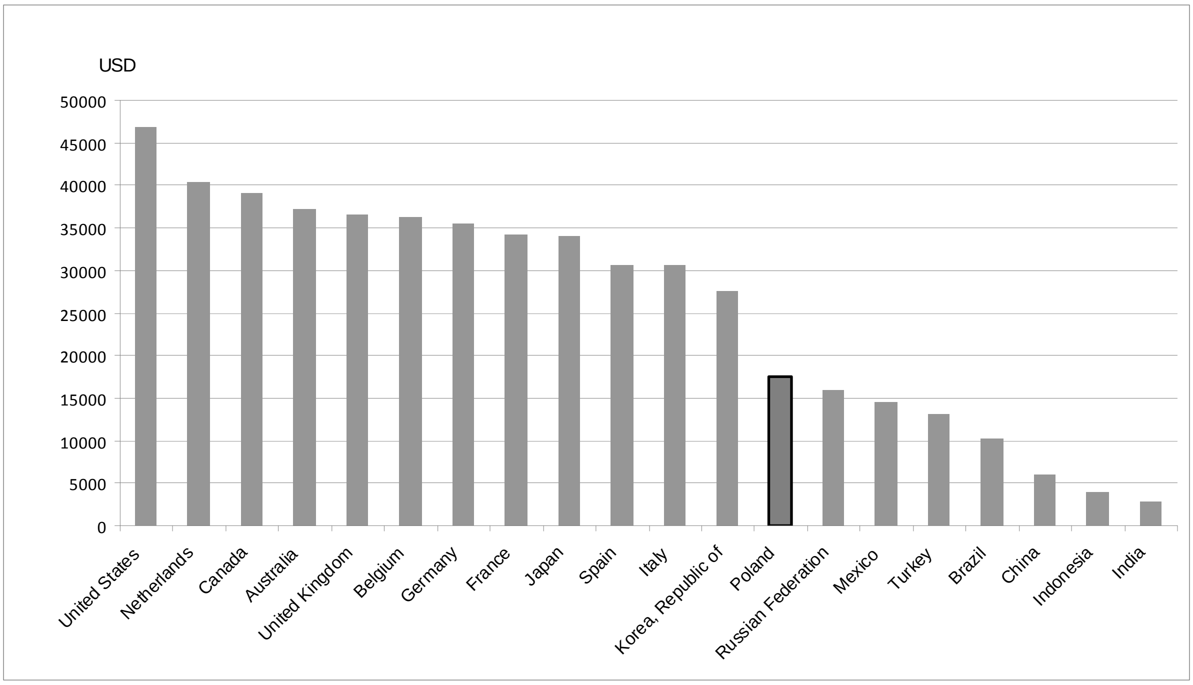


Table 2. **Indices of gross domestic product (constant prices)**

Specification	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
	previous year=100							2000=100
World	**101.9**	**102.7**	**104.0**	**103.4**	**103.9**	**103.8**	**102.1**	**125.6**
of which:								
European Union (27)	**101.2**	**101.3**	**102.5**	**102.0**	**103.1**	**102.9**	**100.9**	**117.1**
OECD (30)	**101.5**	**102.0**	**103.2**	**102.6**	**103.2**	**102.7**	**100.9**	**118.6**
Australia	104.3	103.0	103.8	102.8	102.8	104.0	102.1	127.7
Belgium	101.5	101.0	102.8	102.2	103.0	102.6	101.1	115.9
Brazil	102.7	101.1	105.7	103.2	104.0	105.7	105.1	132.4
Canada	102.9	101.9	103.1	102.9	103.1	102.7	100.5	120.5
China	109.1	110.0	110.1	110.4	111.6	113.0	109.0	217.3
France	101.1	101.1	102.2	101.9	102.4	102.1	100.7	114.0
Germany	100.0	99.8	101.2	100.8	103.0	102.5	101.3	110.0
India	104.6	106.9	107.9	109.2	109.8	109.3	107.3	176.1
Indonesia	104.5	104.8	105.0	105.7	105.5	106.3	106.1	149.8
Italy	100.5	100.0	101.5	100.7	102.0	101.6	99.0	107.2
Japan	100.3	101.4	102.7	101.9	102.0	102.4	99.4	110.8
Korea, Republic of	107.2	102.8	104.6	104.0	105.2	105.1	102.2	140.8
Mexico	100.8	101.7	104.0	103.2	105.1	103.3	101.3	121.0
Netherlands	100.1	100.3	102.2	102.0	103.4	103.5	102.0	116.5
P o l a n d	**101.4**	**103.9**	**105.3**	**103.6**	**106.2**	**106.8**	**104.9**	**138.5**
Russian Federation	104.7	107.3	107.2	106.4	107.7	108.1	105.6	165.6
Spain	102.7	103.1	103.3	103.6	103.9	103.7	101.2	127.9
Turkey	106.2	105.3	109.4	108.4	106.9	104.7	101.1	141.3
United Kingdom	102.1	102.8	102.8	102.1	102.8	103.0	100.7	120.4
United States	101.6	102.5	103.6	102.9	102.8	102.0	101.1	118.7

Chart 4. **Gross domestic product at Purchasing Power Parity per capita**[a]



a According to IMF methodology the data in purchasing power parities are expressed in international dollars.

Table 3. **Indices of industrial production (constant prices)**

Specification	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
	previous year=100							2000=100
World	**100.3**	**102.5**	**104.4**	**103.2**	**104.3**	**103.6**	**.**	**117.2**[a]
of which:								
European Union (27)[b]	**99.2**	**101.1**	**102.2**	**101.2**	**104.0**	**103.6**	**98.2**	**109.6**
OECD (30)	**100.3**	**101.4**	**103.3**	**102.3**	**103.8**	**102.9**	**98.2**	**110.2**
Australia	103.7	101.8	99.3	100.9	100.4	103.5	102.6	114.3
Belgium	99.6	100.7	103.4	99.6	105.0	102.7	99.5	112.4
Brazil	101.6	100.0	108.4	103.0	102.8	106.0	103.1	131.1
Canada[b]	96.2	100.0	101.8	101.7	99.9	100.0	95.6	96.8
Chins[c]	110.0	112.8	111.5	111.6	112.9	113.5	.	195.9[a]
France	101.3	99.7	102.3	100.3	100.5	101.5	97.5	101.7
Germany	100.1	100.4	103.0	103.4	105.8	106.1	100.0	119.1
India	102.7	107.0	108.4	108.1	111.3	108.7	.	164.8[a]
Indonesia[d]	98.9	123.5	103.3	101.3	98.3	105.6	103.0	127.1
Italy	99.2	99.0	100.9	98.2	102.0	100.5	95.7	94.2
Japan	93.6	103.1	104.8	101.4	104.3	102.8	96.7	105.2
Korea, Republic of	100.6	105.6	110.3	106.4	108.4	106.9	103.0	160.7
Mexico[e]	96.6	99.9	103.7	102.6	105.4	101.9	99.1	109.0
Netherlands	101.0	98.6	104.1	100.4	101.4	102.3	101.4	110.5
P o l a n d	**100.6**	**108.7**	**112.7**	**104.1**	**112.0**	**109.6**	**103.6**	**165.1**
Russian Federation	102.9	108.9	108.3	104.0	103.9	110.5	102.4	153.1
Spain	98.8	101.6	101.8	100.1	103.7	102.3	93.6	101.6
Turkey	91.3	108.8	109.7	105.5	107.8	106.9	99.2	143.7
United Kingdom	98.6	99.4	101.2	98.5	100.7	100.6	97.4	94.8
United States	96.5	101.3	102.5	103.3	102.3	101.4	97.8	104.9

a 2007. *b* Data adjusted for working days. *c* Gross value added. *d* Manufacturing. *e* Including construction.

Table 4. **Indices of employment**

Specification	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
	previous year=100							2000=100
European Union (27)	**100.1**	**100.7**	**100.9**	**101.6**	**101.9**	**101.9**	**101.2**	**109.5**
OECD (30)	**100.2**	**100.5**	**101.3**	**101.3**	**101.7**	**101.1**	**100.5**	**107.4**
Australia	101.9	102.3	101.8	103.3	102.5	102.5	102.1	118.9
Belgium	100.4	99.9	102.4	101.6	99.9	103.1	101.6	107.1
Canada	102.3	102.2	101.7	101.3	101.9	102.1	101.2	114.8
China	101.0	100.9	101.0	100.8	100.8	100.8	.	106.8[b]
France	100.7	103.4	100.4	100.7	100.7	101.7	101.3	111.7
Germany	99.0	98.8	100.0	101.5	102.1	102.1	101.4	105.3
Indonesia	100.9	101.3	101.0	100.3	101.6	104.7	.	111.2[b]
Italy	101.3	101.0	101.2	100.7	101.8	101.0	100.7	110.1
Japan	98.6	99.7	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.0	99.3	97.8
Korea, Republic of	102.5	99.9	101.5	100.9	101.0	101.0	100.6	109.4
Mexico	102.2	100.9	103.7	100.3	103.5	101.8	99.8	112.6
Netherlands	100.7	99.6	99.1	100.4	101.8	102.3	101.8	108.0
P o l a n d	**97.1**	**98.9**	**101.3**	**102.4**	**103.6**	**104.6**	**103.7**	**109.9**
Russian Federation[c]	102.4	99.7	101.3	101.3	101.0	102.5	.	108.5[b]
Spain	101.7	102.7	107.7	105.4	104.1	103.1	99.5	131.0
Turkey	99.4	99.1	103.1	101.4	101.6	95.0	102.0	101.2
United Kingdom	100.3	100.8	100.6	100.5	100.4	100.3	103.5	107.8
United States	99.6	100.7	101.0	101.6	101.8	101.0	99.3	105.0

a According to LFS; concern persons aged 15-64. *b* 2007 *c* Concern persons aged 15-72.

Table 5. **Unemployment rate [a] (in %)**

Specification	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
European Union (27)	**9.4**	**8.7**	**9.0**	**9.1**	**9.3**	**9.0**	**8.3**	**7.2**	**7.1**
OECD (30)	**6.3**	**6.4**	**7.0**	**7.0**	**7.0**	**6.7**	**6.2**	**5.7**	**6.0**
Australia	6.4	6.8	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.3
Belgium	6.6	6.2	6.9	7.7	7.4	8.1	8.4	7.7	6.4
Brazil[b]	.	9.4	9.2	9.7	8.9	9.3	8.4	.	.
Canada	6.9	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.1	6.2
China [c]	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	.
France	10.1	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.0	7.4
Germany	7.8	7.9	8.7	9.4	10.4	11.3	10.4	8.7	7.6
Indonesia[c]	6.1	8.1	9.1	9.7	9.9	11.2	10.3	9.1	.
Italy	10.6	9.6	9.1	8.7	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.8
Japan	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.2
Korea, Republic of	4.6	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.3
Mexico	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.7
Netherlands	3.1	2.5	3.1	4.0	5.0	5.1	4.2	3.5	3.0
P o l a n d	**15.1**	**17.5**	**18.0**	**20.0**	**19.0**	**17.6**	**14.8**	**11.2**	**9.5**
Russian Federation[d]	9.8	8.9	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.2	7.2	6.1	.
Spain	13.9	10.5	11.4	11.4	11.0	9.2	8.6	8.3	11.4
Sweden	5.9	5.1	5.3	5.8	6.6	7.8	7.1	6.2	6.2
Turkey	6.7	8.6	10.6	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.1	10.1	10.5
United Kingdom	5.5	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.4	5.3	5.4
United States	4.0	4.8	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	5.8

a According to LFS; concern persons aged 15-64. b, c Concern of people over: b - 10, c – 15. d Concern persons aged 15-72.

Table 6. **Consumer Price Index**

Specification	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
	previous year=100							2005=100
World	**103.5**	**103.7**	**103.6**	**103.7**	**103.6**	**104.0**	**106.2**	**115.2**
of which:								
OECD (30)	**102.8**	**102.5**	**102.4**	**102.6**	**102.6**	**102.5**	**103.7**	**109.1**
Australia	103.0	102.8	102.3	102.7	103.5	102.3	104.4	110.6
Belgium	101.6	101.6	102.1	102.8	101.8	101.8	104.5	108.3
Brazil	108.5	114.7	106.6	106.9	104.2	103.6	105.7	114.1
Canada	102.3	102.8	101.9	102.2	102.0	102.1	102.4	106.7
China	99.2	101.2	103.9	101.8	101.5	104.8	105.9	112.6
France	101.9	102.1	102.1	101.7	101.7	101.5	102.8	106.1
Germany	101.4	101.0	101.7	101.6	101.6	102.3	102.6	106.6
India	104.3	103.8	103.8	104.2	105.8	106.4	108.3	121.9
Indonesia	111.9	106.8	106.1	110.5	113.1	106.4	110.2	132.7
Italy	102.5	102.7	102.2	102.0	102.1	101.8	103.3	107.4
Japan	99.1	99.8	100.0	99.7	100.2	100.1	101.4	101.7
Korea, Republic of	102.7	103.6	103.6	102.8	102.2	102.5	104.7	109.7
Mexico	105.0	104.5	104.7	104.0	103.6	104.0	105.1	113.3
Netherlands	103.3	102.1	101.2	101.7	101.2	101.6	102.5	105.4
P o l a n d	**101.9**	**100.8**	**103.5**	**102.1**	**101.0**	**102.5**	**104.2**	**107.9**
Russian Federation	115.8	113.7	110.9	112.7	109.7	109.0	114.1	136.4
Spain	103.1	103.0	103.0	103.4	103.5	102.8	104.1	110.7
Turkey	145.0	121.6	108.6	108.2	109.6	108.8	110.4	131.6
United Kingdom	101.3	101.4	101.3	102.0	102.3	102.3	103.6	108.5
United States	101.6	102.3	102.7	103.4	103.2	102.9	103.8	110.2

Table 7. **Indices of imports in USD (current prices)**

Specification	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
	previous year=100							2000=100
World	**103.6**	**115.5**	**122.2**	**113.8**	**114.9**	**115.2**	**114.7**	**243.2**
of which:								
OECD (30)	**102.9**	**115.6**	**119.5**	**111.8**	**113.7**	**113.0**	**.**	**196.1**[a]
Australia	114.3	121.9	122.5	114.4	111.7	119.0	121.3	282.6
Belgium	110.8	118.6	121.3	111.8	110.4	117.1	114.2	268.8
Brazil	85.0	102.6	130.6	116.9	123.5	132.1	144.2	311.4
Canada	100.3	108.1	113.9	114.9	111.2	108.7	107.3	170.0
China	121.2	139.8	136.0	117.6	119.9	120.8	118.3	502.7
France	103.3	118.7	119.5	109.7	111.0	115.2	112.8	225.3
Germany	99.5	122.8	119.3	108.3	118.5	114.5	114.2	243.1
India	112.1	128.4	137.5	143.2	122.7	123.0	128.3	536.1
Indonesia	102.1	110.3	130.2	137.5	104.2	118.2	139.4	297.7
Italy	104.3	119.9	118.7	110.1	115.2	115.2	110.3	236.6
Japan	96.7	113.5	118.8	113.3	112.3	107.4	122.6	200.8
Korea, Republic of	107.8	117.6	125.5	116.4	118.4	115.3	122.0	271.3
Mexico	100.2	101.1	115.4	112.5	115.7	110.6	109.7	178.1
Netherlands	99.2	120.6	121.3	108.9	115.7	117.8	116.0	249.2
P o l a n d	**109.6**	**123.4**	**129.6**	**114.5**	**123.5**	**131.7**	**124.9**	**418.8**
Russian Federation	110.3	124.2	131.8	130.6	139.6	145.0	133.7	788.3
Spain	106.3	127.7	123.5	111.6	113.4	120.5	108.2	278.1
Turkey	124.5	134.5	140.7	119.7	119.5	121.8	118.7	370.5
United Kingdom	103.3	113.8	119.6	106.8	112.7	109.9	104.8	188.4
United States	101.9	108.2	116.6	113.6	111.1	105.7	107.1	172.4

a 2007.

Table 8. **Indices of exports in USD (current prices)**

Specification	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
	previous year=100							2000=100
World	**104.7**	**115.1**	**121.7**	**114.1**	**115.7**	**115.3**	**114.8**	**246.1**
of which:								
OECD (30)	**103.5**	**114.7**	**118.8**	**109.3**	**113.2**	**114.2**	**78.0**	**150.6**
Australia	102.7	108.1	123.1	122.6	116.3	114.5	132.9	294.5
Belgium	113.4	118.4	120.1	109.5	109.3	117.5	110.6	255.9
Brazil	103.7	121.3	132.1	122.6	116.3	116.6	123.2	359.3
Canada	96.7	107.9	116.4	113.8	107.6	108.3	108.5	164.2
China	122.4	134.6	135.4	128.4	127.2	125.6	117.3	573.3
France	104.6	117.5	115.4	105.0	110.1	112.3	109.9	200.0
Germany	107.9	121.6	121.8	107.3	114.6	118.0	110.8	266.2
India	113.6	119.8	130.0	130.0	121.3	120.3	120.7	414.2
Indonesia	104.9	106.6	112.6	120.2	119.3	114.7	124.4	225.7
Italy	104.1	116.5	117.7	106.7	112.0	119.5	109.7	228.2
Japan	103.3	113.2	119.9	105.2	108.7	110.4	109.5	163.2
Korea, Republic of	108.0	119.3	131.0	112.0	114.4	114.1	113.6	245.0
Mexico	101.3	102.1	113.8	113.9	117.2	108.6	107.7	174.9
Netherlands	101.7	120.4	120.2	109.8	114.4	119.4	113.6	256.9
Poland	**113.6**	**130.6**	**137.7**	**121.1**	**122.1**	**127.2**	**121.7**	**533.8**
Russian Federation	106.7	125.2	135.9	132.9	124.8	116.8	133.0	453.9
Spain	107.1	126.5	116.7	104.9	111.7	119.1	112.3	251.7
Turkey	115.1	131.0	133.6	116.5	116.3	125.4	123.0	475.1
United Kingdom	102.2	110.0	113.7	109.4	115.6	97.1	108.5	162.9
United States	94.8	104.4	112.8	110.7	114.7	112.2	111.8	166.3

Table 9. **Relation of imports to exports**

Specification	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
World	**97.2**	**96.9**	**98.2**	**97.9**	**97.4**	**97.7**	**98.4**	**98.5**	**98.6**
of which:									
OECD (30)	**93.1**	**93.9**	**94.4**	**93.8**	**93.1**	**91.1**	**90.7**	**91.6**	**.**
Australia	94.2	104.0	93.5	82.9	83.3	89.3	93.0	89.5	98.1
Belgium	106.4	106.5	109.0	108.8	107.6	105.4	104.3	104.6	101.3
Brazil	93.3	99.3	121.7	143.9	145.5	152.7	143.8	126.9	108.4
Canada	115.8	117.8	113.6	113.3	115.8	114.7	111.0	110.6	111.8
China	110.7	109.3	110.3	106.2	105.7	115.5	122.5	127.3	126.2
France	96.1	97.9	99.0	98.0	94.6	90.6	89.9	87.6	85.3
Germany	111.1	115.8	125.6	124.4	127.0	125.8	121.6	125.3	121.6
India	82.2	86.0	87.1	81.3	76.8	69.7	69.0	67.5	63.5
Indonesia	150.0	152.8	157.0	151.8	131.2	114.7	131.4	127.5	113.8
Italy	100.6	103.6	103.4	100.5	99.7	96.7	94.0	97.5	97.0
Japan	126.2	115.5	123.4	123.1	124.3	115.3	111.7	114.8	102.6
Korea. Republic of	107.3	106.6	106.8	108.4	113.1	108.9	105.2	104.1	96.9
Mexico	95.4	94.1	95.2	96.2	94.8	96.0	97.2	95.5	93.7
Netherlands	107.5	110.5	113.3	113.0	112.0	112.9	111.6	113.1	110.8
Poland	**64.7**	**71.8**	**74.4**	**78.8**	**83.7**	**88.5**	**87.5**	**84.5**	**82.4**
Russian Federation	304.3	238.7	231.1	233.1	240.4	244.6	218.6	176.2	175.2
Spain	74.1	75.0	75.5	74.8	70.7	66.4	65.4	64.7	67.1
Turkey	51.0	75.7	69.9	68.1	64.7	63.0	61.3	63.1	65.4
United Kingdom	100.6	83.4	82.5	79.7	75.8	77.6	79.6	70.3	72.8
United States	64.3	64.0	59.6	57.5	55.6	54.2	56.0	59.4	62.0

Chart 5. **Imports per capita in USD**

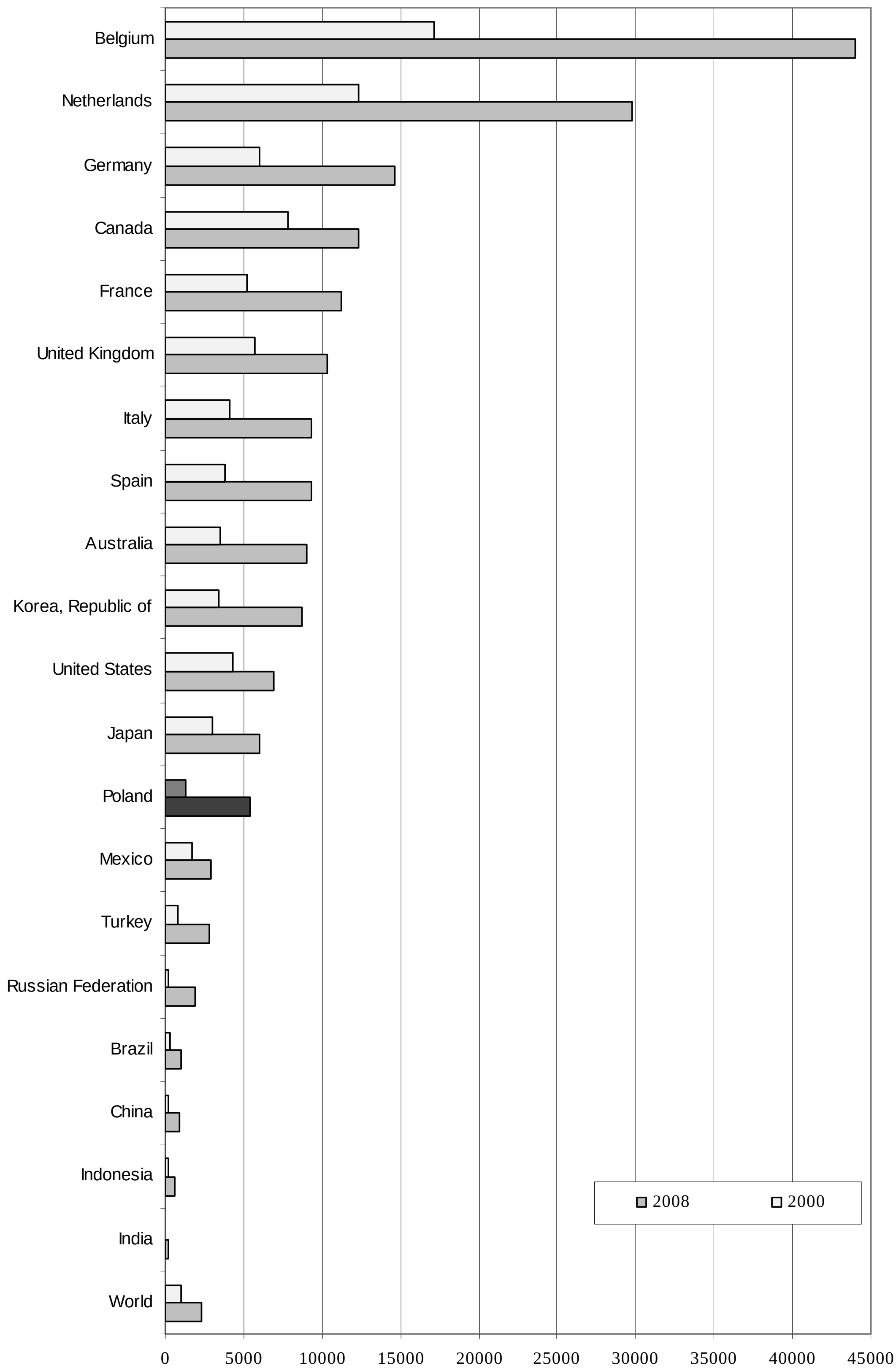


Chart 6. **Exports per capita in USD**