This publication presents data assessing the economy of Poland in the first half of 2009 and statistical information on the development of economy on annual and quarterly basis

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POLAND

QUARTERLY STATISTICS

GŁÓWNY URZĄD STATYSTYCZNY
WARSZAWA

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
WARSAW

Year XVII	2009	No. 2

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 data on Poland's foreign trade turnover are based on:
    - EXTRASTAT system – based on customs declaration – include trade turnover data registered between Poland and the third countries, i.e. EU non-member countries;
    - INTRASTAT system – based on INTRASTAT declaration for arrivals and dispatches – include trade turnover data registered between Poland and other EU member states;
    - the alternative data sources, which register since 1st January 2006 "the specific goods and movements: electricity, gas, sea products and military goods.

    The data obtained from combination of the above mentioned sources constitute a uniform collection of foreign trade statistics.
13. The value of imports is presented according to cif, i.e. including the transportation and insurance costs to Polish border. The value of exports is presented according to fob.
14. Data on the turnover by group of countries are presented in imports – according to the country of origin, in exports – according to the country of destination.

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

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

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

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

NOTE

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

Publication is rendered free of charge.

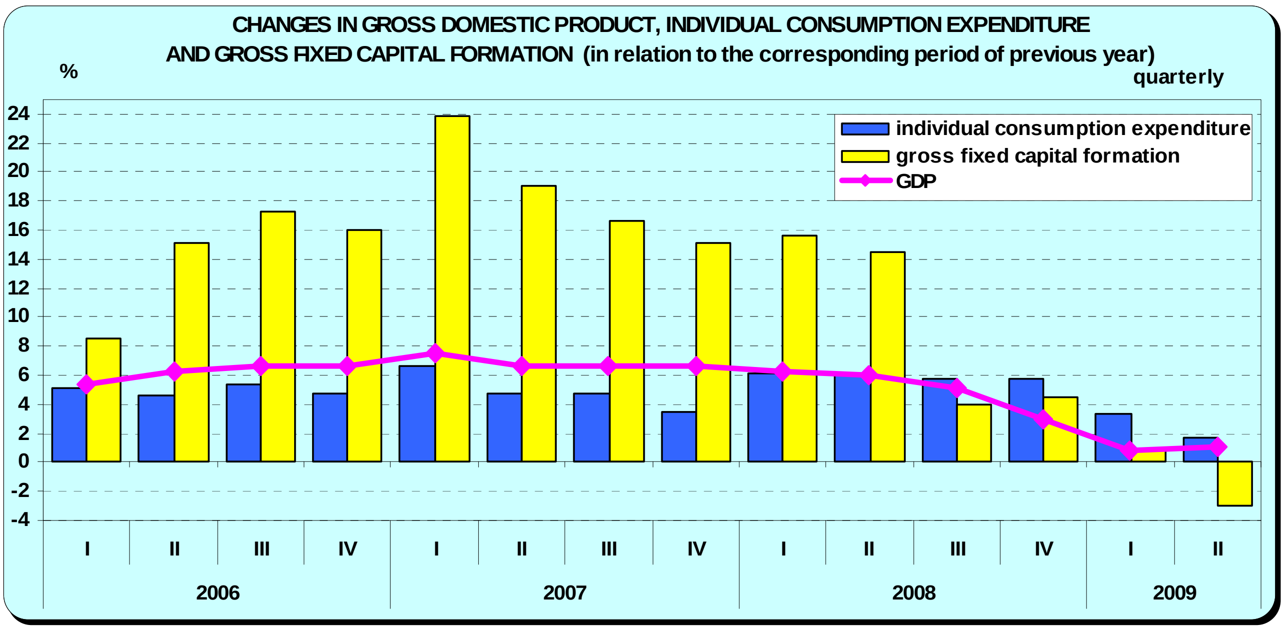
*Internet address: **www.stat.gov.pl***

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

Introduction

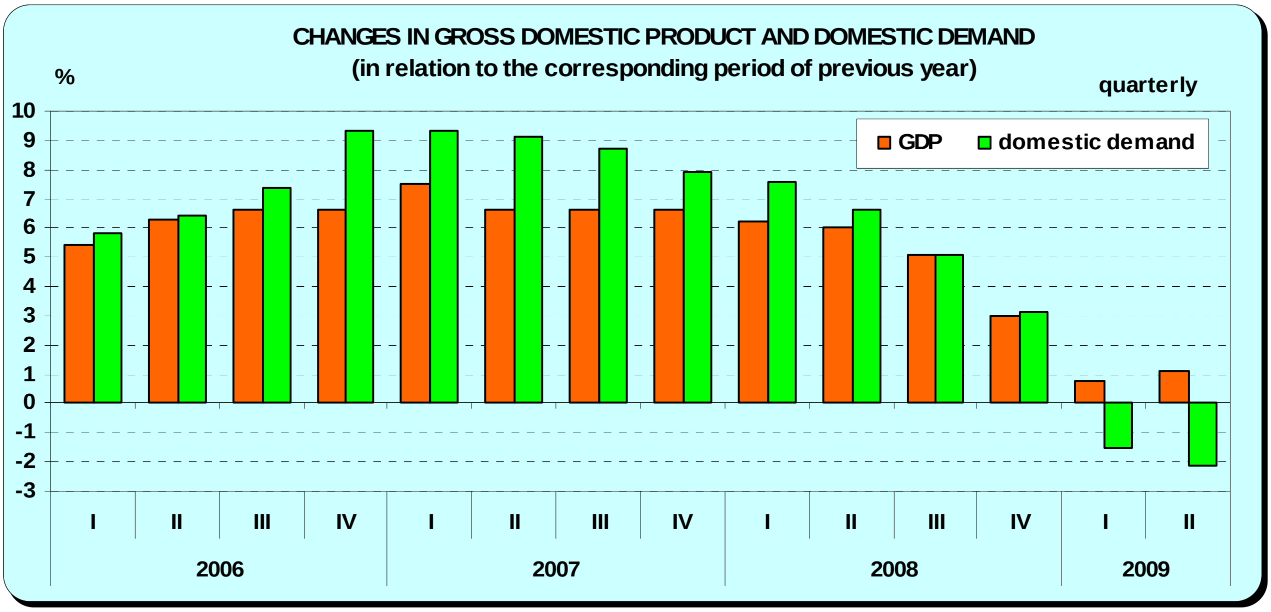
In the 1st half of this year, an economic slowdown was observed, the consequences of which affected the financial situation of enterprises, the labour market and the condition of public finance. However, the intensity of unfavourable phenomena in Poland was considerably lower than in other EU countries. A drop in sold production of industry, retail sales, as well as in services of transport was recorded, but in the 2nd quarter of this year its scale was smaller than in the first three months. Construction and assembly production, despite a drop in the 1st quarter of this year, in the entire 1st half of the year was at a slightly higher level than the previous year. According to preliminary estimate, production of main crops in agriculture will also be slightly higher than the year before. With the significant price dynamics of consumer goods and services, and the weakening dynamics of nominal wages and salaries, the purchasing power of average gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector grew much slower than in the period of January-June the previous year. Average paid employment in the enterprise sector in the 1st half of this year was lower than the year before, and its decrease deepened in subsequent months of this year. Since April of this year a slight seasonal improvement was observed in the scope of registered unemployment. However, the unemployment rate in June of this year exceeded the one recorded the year before.

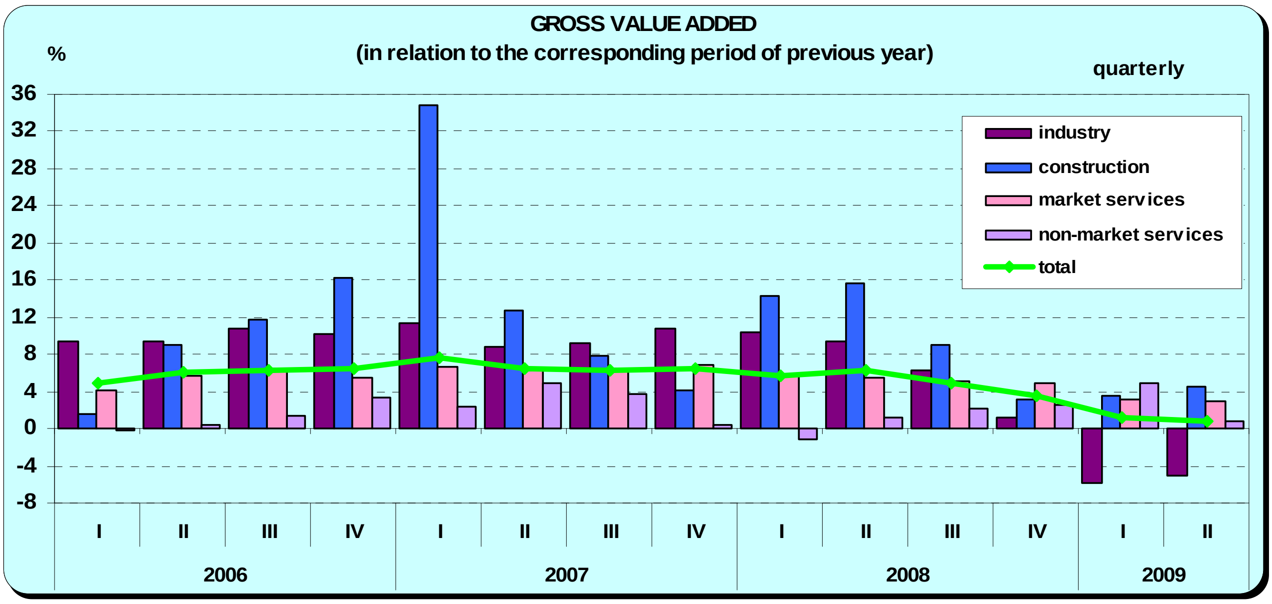
The results of the recession in the world's economy in Poland were less severe than in other European Union countries. According to preliminary data, the gross domestic product (in constant prices of the previous year) in the 2nd quarter of 2009 was by 1.1% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year (compared to a growth of 6.0% a year earlier, and to a growth of 0.8% in the 1st quarter of this year). As a result, in the 1st half of 2009, a growth in the gross domestic product, in annual terms, amounted to 1.0%. After eliminating the seasonal factors, in the 2nd quarter of 2009, the gross domestic product was higher than a year earlier by 1.1% (compared to a growth of 1.3% in the 1st quarter of 2009)



In the 2nd quarter of 2009, similarly as in the previous quarter, foreign demand was the main factor in growth of GDP. This was connected with a deeper drop in imports than in exports (19.9% in annual terms, against 13.9%) and as a result – with the improvement of the negative balance of turnover.

In the 2nd quarter of 2009, domestic demand was still below the level observed in the previous year (by 2.1%, compared to a drop of 1.5% in the 1st quarter of 2009), and its negative impact on the GDP dynamics deepened. Gross capital formation was lower than a year earlier (by 15.1%), of which gross fixed capital formation declined in annual terms (by 3.0%) for the first time since 2003. In the 2nd quarter of 2009, the investment rate amounted to 19.3%, and was lower than the previous year (by 20.5%). A growth in final consumption expenditure was slower than in the 1st quarter of 2009 – in the 2nd quarter of 2009, it grew by 1.5% in annual terms (against 3.8% in the previous quarter). Individual consumption expenditure grew by 1.7% (in the 1st quarter of 2009 – by 3.3%), while public consumption – by 0.9% (in the 1st quarter of 2009 – by 5.7%).





Gross value added in the national economy in the 2nd quarter of 2009 was by 0.8% higher than a year earlier (compared to a growth of 1.1% in the previous quarter). The highest dynamics was recorded in construction (a growth of 4.6%, against 3.5% in the 1st quarter of 2009), as well as in the market services sector (a growth of 2.9%, against 3.2%). In the non-market services sector, gross value added increased by 0.8% (against 4.9%), while in industry its drop maintained (a drop of 5.0%, against 5.9%).

Sold production of industry in the 1st half of this year was by 8.3% lower than in the period of January-June the year before. A deep drop in sales was observed in enterprises manufacturing mainly intermediate goods, related to energy, as well as capital goods (approx. 12%-13%), while an increase – in enterprises manufacturing consumer goods. A drop in production was accompanied by the lowering of average paid employment – of 4.6%, the deepest being in manufacturing. Construction and assembly production, with still a significant increase in employment and in wages and salaries, was by 1.4% higher than a year earlier. Retail sales lowered in the 1st half of this year by 0.7%, which was influenced, among others, by a deep sales drop in the entities selling motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts, as well as solid, liquid and gaseous fuels.

Average paid employment in the enterprise sector in the 1st half of this year reached the level lower than a year before (by 0.5%), which was influenced by a drop in manufacturing (by 5.8%), in real estate activities (by 1.9%) and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 0.3%). In most remaining sections, an increase in employment was recorded. In June of this year, a seasonal drop observed since April in the unemployment rate (reaching the level of 10.7%) continued, though it was still higher than the previous year.

The growth pace of average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in the 1st half of this year amounted to 5.0% (in real terms – 1.6%). With a considerable growth in consumer prices, the purchasing power of average monthly gross wages and salaries in the 2nd quarter of this year increased only slightly (by 0.2%), and in June of this year its drop was recorded in annual terms (of 1.4%). In the 1st half of this year, the dynamics of real gross retirement pays and pensions, both in the employee system as well as for farmers, was higher than the dynamics of real wages and salaries.

A growth in the prices of consumer goods and services in the 1st half of this year amounted to 3.5% and was lower than the year before. A considerable price increase concerned, among others, goods and services associated with dwelling (by 8.4%), as well as food and non-alcoholic beverages (by 4.5%). The dynamics of producer prices in industry was higher than the year before (a growth of 4.6%), with the highest price growth occurring in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 19.1%), and the lowest in manufacturing (by 2.2%). The prices of construction and assembly production grew slower rate than in the 1st half of the previous year (1.1%).

On the agricultural market in the 1st half of this year, the prices of most agricultural products were higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year, with the prices of cereals and milk considerably lower than a year earlier. With decreased supplies for procurement, a high increase was recorded in the prices of animals for slaughter, especially pigs. Since the beginning of the year, a gradual improvement of the profitability of pigs fattening has been observed, reaching in June of this year the level favourable to producers (11.1). According to preliminary estimate (conducted at the beginning of July of this year) cereal, rape and turnip rape production, as well as ground vegetables production will be slightly higher than the previous year's good production. In contrast, tree fruit production will be lower than the extremely high one in the previous year.

In the 1st half-year of this year the surveyed enterprises achieved worse financial results than a year before. Revenues grew slower than costs, which influenced the weakening of basic economic-financial relations in annual terms. However, these were more favourable than in the 1st quarter of this year. The participation of entities showing net profit in the total number of surveyed entities decreased. The results of exporters' activities were more favourable than for the total of enterprises, however worse than a year earlier. Total outlays of the surveyed enterprises (in constant prices) were lower (by 3.8%) than the high ones a year before. Outlays on purchases decreased, while outlays on buildings and structures increased. Enterprises with foreign capital showed a drop in incurred outlays by 9.9%.

In the period of January-June of this year in foreign trade commodity turnover a further improvement of the negative balance in total was recorded, as a result of a faster decrease of imports than exports. Since the beginning of the year the positive balance of the commodity turnover with developed countries (including the UE countries) was more and more favourable. As a result of a significant improvement of price conditions in the turnover with the Central and Eastern European countries and with the EU countries, the terms of trade index in the period of five months of this year achieved a favourable level (104.1).

In the period of January-June of 2009, the revenue of the state budget reached the level of PLN 134 330.7 mln, and the expenditure – PLN 150 987.1 mln. In consequence, the budget deficit amounted to PLN 16 656.4 mln, which accounted for 91.6% of the amount assumed in the budget act for 2009.

Population

According to preliminary estimates, at the end of June 2009, the number of population of Poland amounted to approx. 38155 thous. persons. It was larger by nearly 20 thous. than at the end of the previous year, and almost 40 thous. higher than a year earlier (while in the years 1997-2007, a negative downward trend in the population number was observed). This results from the positive tendencies noted in recent years as regards both the natural increase and international migration for permanent residence. As a result of gradually rising of the birth number, with the permanent still high death number, a positive natural increase was recorded the fourth year in a row. Simultaneously, since 2007 there has been observed a decline in Poles' emigration abroad, with the increase in the number of immigrants to Poland – mostly returning from abroad Poles'.

The preliminary data show that approx. 223 thous. **live births** were recorded in the 1st half of 2009, which indicates of almost 20 thous. increase in relation to the number, which was noted in the corresponding period of the previous year. The birth rate rose by 1,0 pt to the level of 11,7‰. The year 2009 is the sixth in a row with a growth in the birth number. This increase can be attributed to the fact that many couples have made a long-delayed decision to start a family. Furthermore, women born at the time of the last population boom, i.e. in the first half of the 1980s, are in their most fertile years (now 25-29 years of age).

In the 1st half of 2009, approx. 203 thous. persons **died**, i.e. by over 8 thous. persons more than the previous year. The death rate amounted to 10.7‰ (against 10.2‰ in the preceding year).

The natural increase was positive in the period of the past 6 months, and amounted to almost 20 thous. (fewer than 9 thous. in the previous year). It means that in the past half-year, as a consequence of vital statistics, there were 10 persons more per each 10 thous. population, while in the 1st half of the previous year – 5 persons.

Death among infants was at the same level as in the previous year – 1.2 thous. children at age below one year. The rate expressing the number of infant deaths per 1000 live births amounted to 5.4‰ and was by 0.5 pt lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The preliminary data show that in the 1st half of 2009, similarly as in the previous year, nearly 93 thous. **marriages** were contracted (as many as in the previous year), of which approx. 2/3 were religious marriages. The marriage rate was at the same level as in the previous year and amounted to 4.9‰.

However, the number of divorces granted increased (by almost 5 thous.). Nearly 33 thous. married couples **divorced** (against approx. 28 thous. in the previous year), and in the case of almost 2 thous. marriages the court adjudicated separation (similarly as in the corresponding period of the previous year). The divorce rate rose by 0.2 pt and amounted to 1.7‰.

Basic demographic data are presented in the table below:

Specification	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1st half-year	
										2008	2009 [a]
Population in thous. (at the end of period)	38 073	38 284	38 254	38 191	38 174	38 157	38 125	38 116	38 136	38 116	38 155
Real increase in thous.	85	19	-9	-28	-17	-17	-32	-10	20	0	20
in %	0.22	0.05	-0.02	-0.07	-0.04	-0.04	-0.08	-0.03	0.05	0.00	0.05
Natural increase in thous.	157.4	47.0	10.3	-14.1	-7.4	-3.9	4.5	10.7	35.1	8.7	20
per 1000 population	4.1	1.2	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.0
Births in thous.	547.7	433.1	378.3	351.1	356.1	364.4	374.2	387.9	414.5	203.3	223
per 1000 population	14.3	11.3	9.9	9.2	9.3	9.6	9.8	10.2	10.9	10.7	11.7
Deaths in total in thous.	390.3	386.1	368.0	365.2	363.5	368.3	369.7	377.2	379.4	194.6	203
per 1000 population	10.2	10.1	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.7
Infant deaths in thous.	10.6	5.9	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.2	1.2
per 1000 live births	19.3	13.6	8.1	7.0	6.8	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.4
Marriages in thous.	255.4	207.1	211.2	195.4	191.8	206.9	226.2	248.7	257.7	92.9	92.5
per 1000 population	6.7	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.9	6.5	6.8	4.9	4.9
Divorces in thous.	42.4	38.1	42.8	48.6	56.3	67.6	71.9	66.6	65.5	28.0	32.7
per 1000 population	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7
Net international migration for permanent residence in thous	-15.8	-18.2	-19.7	-13.8	-9.4	-12.9	-36.1	-20.5	-14.9	-8.5	-0.2

a Preliminary data.

Labour Market

In the 1st half of 2009 the average paid employment in the enterprise sector was at the level lower than a year before. In subsequent months of 2009, the employment dynamics was gradually worsening in annual terms. However, since April 2009, a seasonal improvement in the scope of registered unemployment was observed, but the unemployment rate in June 2009 was higher than the previous year. The percentage of the long-term unemployed persons in total significantly decreased compared to June of 2008. The number of the unemployed aged over 50 years also declined, however, there were more unemployed persons up to 25 years.

The average paid employment in the enterprise sector reached the level of 5 343.9 thous. in the 1st half of 2009, i.e. by 0.5% lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year (against an increase of 5.4% in the previous year). A decline in the average paid employment in annual terms was observed in manufacturing (of 5.8%), real estate activities (of 1.9%) and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of 0.3%). In most other sections there was an increase in employment, the highest in – professional, scientific and technical activities (of 11.2%) and accommodation and catering (of 7.6%). The average paid employment was also higher than the previous year in, among others, construction (by 5.5%), trade; repair of motor vehicles (by 3.9%), and water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (by 3.7%).

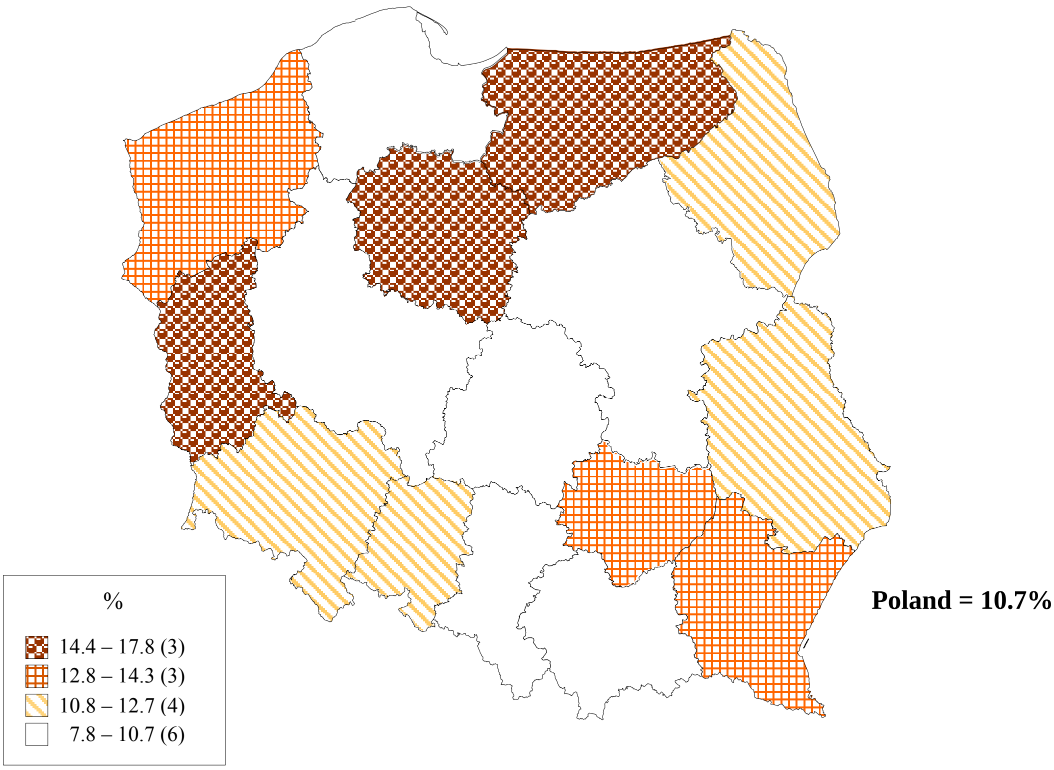
The average paid employment in particular sections of the enterprise sector was as follows:

Specification	2009		2008		2009	
	VI			I–VI		
	in thous.	corresponding period of the previous year=100				in thous.
Enterprise sector	**5 280.1**	**98.1**	**104.7**	**105.4**	**99.5**	**5 343.9**
of which:						
Industry	2 430.5	93.7	103.1	103.9	95.4	2 480.9
mining and quarrying	179.5	100.4	99.9	99.4	101.4	180.3
manufacturing	2 003.4	92.3	103.3	104.3	94.2	2 052.4
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	148.2	99.6	104.6	104.4	99.7	148.8
water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	99.4	103.0	103.5	103,2	103.7	99.4
Construction	431.3	104.7	104.9	106.4	105.5	428.9
Trade; repair of motor vehicles	1 085.2	102.1	107.6	108.1	103.9	1 092.0
Transportation and storage	459.6	99.9	104.3	104.7	101.7	467.0
Accommodation and catering	102.5	106.2	107.0	107.1	107.6	101.5
Information and communication	159.0	101.4	113.3	113.4	102.4	160.0
Real estate activities	88.2	98.3	101.2	101.2	98.1	88.4
Professional scientific and technical activities [a]	138.0	108.4	111.7	110.8	111.2	139.7
Administrative and support service activities	260.6	100.9	103.0	104.8	100.0	260.2

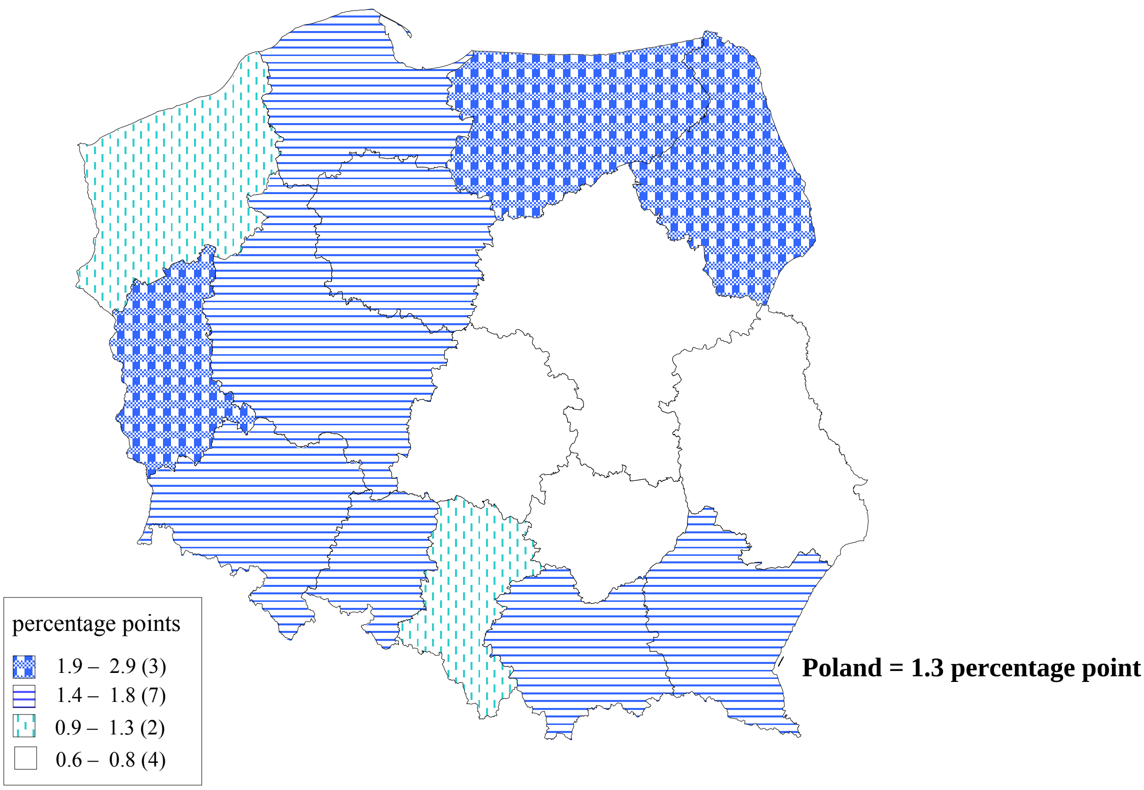
a Does not include the following divisions: Scientific research and development and Veterinary activities.

Among divisions with the largest share in employment, as compared with the 1st half of the previous year, the most significant decline of employment was recorded in, among others, manufacture of wearing apparel (of 14.7%), manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (of 10.6%), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (of 8.5%) and manufacture of furniture (of 8.0%). The employment was higher than the previous year in enterprises engaged in, among others, specialised construction activities (by 7.7%), civil engineering (by 5.8%), retail trade (by 5.0%) as well as construction of buildings (by 3.9%).

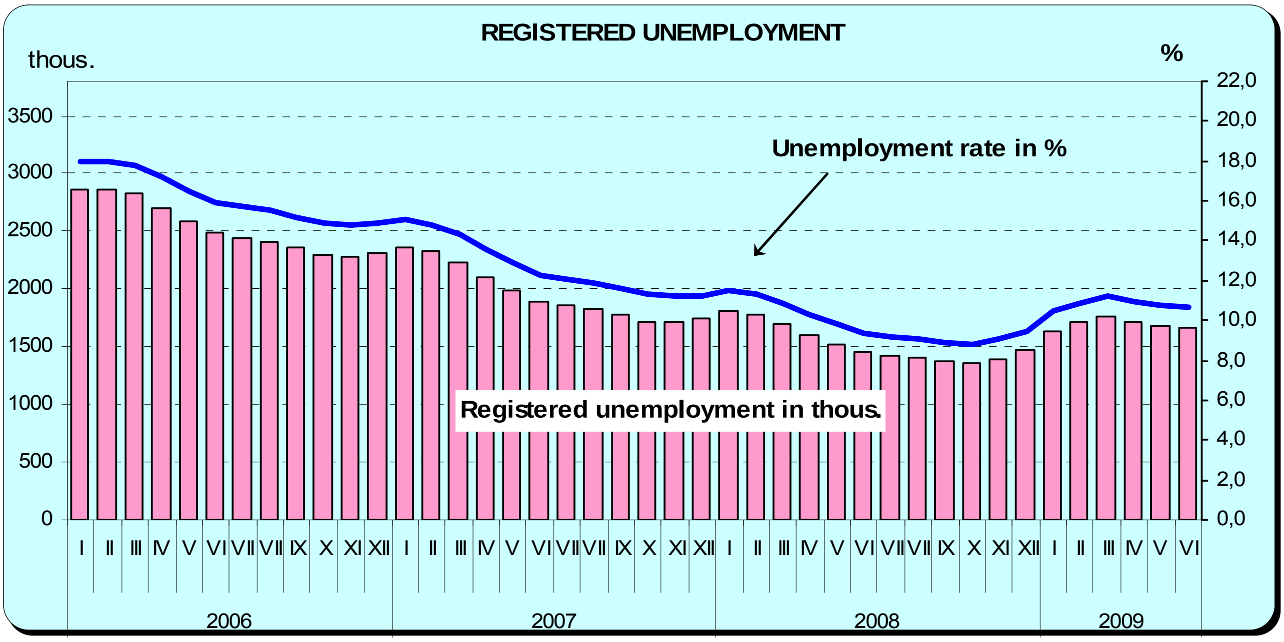
THE RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT
At the end of June 2009



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



At the end of June 2009, the number of the **unemployed registered** in labour offices amounted to 1658.7 thous. persons, and was by 14.0% (i.e. by 203.3 thous.) larger than the previous year. **The unemployment rate** fell as compared to the previous month by 0.1 percentage point – to 10.7%, but was still higher than the previous year (9.4%). In annual terms, an increase in the unemployment rate was recorded in all voivodships, the highest – in Lubuskie (of 2.9 percentage points) and Warmińsko-Mazurskie voivodships (of 2.1 percentage point). Warmińsko-Mazurskie voivodship had the highest registered unemployment rate (17.8%). A high unemployment rate was also recorded in Lubuskie, Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Zachodniopomorskie, Podkarpackie and Świętokrzyskie voivodships (of around 14.4%–14.0%). However, the lowest rate was in voivodships: Wielkopolskie (7.8%), Mazowieckie (8.2%), Śląskie (8.3%) and Małopolskie (8.7%).



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

Specification	2009	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2009	2009
	I-VI	I-VI	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
Registered unemployed (at the end of period)								
in thous. of persons	1 658.7	1 455.3	1 702.2	1 455.3	1 376.6	1 473.8	1 758.8	1 658.7
corresponding period of the previous year=100	114.0	76.8	76.2	76.8	77.4	84.4	103.3	114.0
Newly registered unemployed								
in thous. of persons	1 459.7	1 114.0	587.0	527.0	645.2	717.4	797.7	662.0
corresponding period of the previous year=100	131.0	95.3	92.7	98.4	98.8	107.1	135.9	125.6
Deregistered unemployed:								
in thous. of persons	1 274.8	1 405.3	631.3	773.9	724.0	620.2	512.7	762.1
corresponding period of the previous year=100	90.7	88.8	88.9	88.8	94.0	88.5	81.2	98.5
Unemployment flow (inflow-outflow)	184.9	-291.3	-44.3	-246.9	-78.8	97.2	285.0	-100.1
Unemployment rate (at the end of period) in %	10.7	9.4	10.9	9.4	8.9	9.5	11.2	10.7

In the 1st half of 2009 the number of the **newly registered unemployed** amounted to 1 459.7 thous. persons, and it increased by 345.7 thous., i.e. by 31.0% as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year (against a decline of 54.5 thous., i.e. of 4.7% in the preceding year). The largest group was made up of persons registering for another time, but their share in the newly registered decreased in relation to the corresponding period of the previous year by 2.1 percentage point to reach 78.2%. In annual terms, the share of persons who had not worked yet also decreased from 27.2% to 23.6%.

In the period January-June 2009, 1 274.8 thous. persons were **removed** from the unemployment rolls, i.e. by 9.3% less than the previous year. The main reason for deregistering was still taking up a job, as a result of which 475.3 thous. persons were removed from the unemployment register (against 559.9 thous. in the previous year). The share of this category in total deregistered persons declined by 2.5 percentage points, in annual terms, up to 37.3%. Non-subsidized jobs (including seasonal) were taken up by 386.8 thous. persons, and subsidized jobs (among others, intervention and public works) – by 88.5 thous. persons (in the corresponding period of the previous year by 469.3 thous. and 90.6 thous., respectively). Among other persons removed from the register, the share of persons deregistered due to starting training or internship with employers increased (by 5.4 percentage points to 16.6%). The percentage of persons who lost their status of the unemployed due to not confirm their readiness to take up a job declined (by 0.6 percentage point to 30.4%), and so did the number of persons who voluntarily resigned from the status of the unemployed (by 0.5 percentage point to 4.9%), and of those who obtained rights for pay or pension (by 0.1 percentage point to 0.5%).

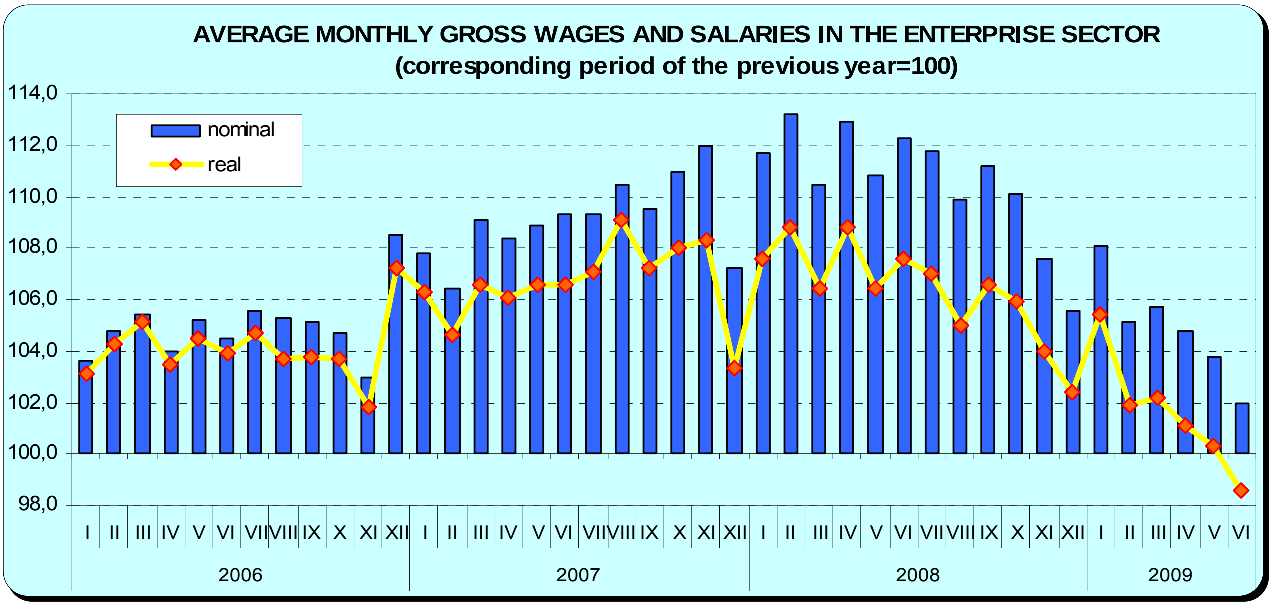
At the end of June 2009, the number of persons **without benefit right** amounted to 1 287.7 thous., and their share in the total number of the unemployed declined, as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, by 7.2 percentage points to 77.6%.

Among the persons **in a specific situation on the labour market** there are, among others, long-term unemployed persons[1], whose share in the total number of the registered unemployed decreased significantly in annual terms (by 16.7 percentage points to 42.6%). The percentage of persons who did not have occupational qualifications also declined (by 2.6 percentage points to 28.1%), and so the unemployed persons aged over 50 years (by 1.8 percentage points to 20.6%), as well as persons who were bringing up single-handed at least one child aged up to 18 years (by 0.7 percentage point to 7.6%). However, the share of the unemployed persons aged below 25 years increased (by 2.5 percentage points to 21.6%), and so did the share of disabled persons (by 0.5 percentage point to 5.0%).

In the 1st half of 2009, 484.2 thous. **job offers** were submitted to labour offices, i.e. by 23.5% less than the previous year. Offers from the public sector accounted for 34.3% of total offers (against 26.0% in the previous year). The data as of the end of June 2009 indicate that, the share of job offers that were not accepted for longer than one month amounted to 25.9% of the total, against 34.4% in the previous year. Among all the offers, 16.6% concerned internship, 0.1% – occupational training at the workplace, 3.3% were addressed to disabled persons, and 0.6% - to persons who completed education in the period of the recent 12 months.

Wages and Salaries, and Social Benefits

With a weakening of the dynamics of average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in subsequent months of 2009, and with a steady considerable growth in prices, the real pays in the 1st half of 2009 grew much more slowly, in annual terms, than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The weakening of dynamics was recorded particularly in the second quarter of 2009. The growth rate of average monthly gross retirement pays and pensions in nominal and in real was higher in the period January-June than that of wages and salaries. In June 2009 the purchasing power of wages and salaries decreased in annual terms for the first time since 2005. However, the increase in the real gross retirement pays and pensions in both systems remained at the same level.



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

Specification	2008				2009			VI 2009
	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	I-VI	
	corresponding period of the previous year=100							
Real wages and salaries	107.5	107.9	105.6	103.6	103.2	100.2	101.6	98.6
Real retirement pays and pensions from non-agricultural social security system	99.8	105.2	105.2	105.9	105.7	103.7	104.8	103.4
Real retirement pays and pensions of farmers	97.5	101.4	101.0	101.8	102.1	101.3	101.7	101.6

In the 1st half of 2009, **the average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector** amounted to PLN 3 263.06, and was by 5.0% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year (an increase of 12.0% in the previous year, respectively). The growth in wages and salaries was above the average in, among others, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (9.1%), administrative and support service activities (7.8%), water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (6.4%), as well as in professional, scientific and technical activities (6.3%). However, the lowest dynamics of pays occurred in the section of accommodation and catering (an increase of 3.0%). In the 1st half of 2009, average monthly gross wages and salaries increased, in annual terms, in all divisions with a significant share in employment, of which most in divisions: specialised construction activities (by 7.3%), retail trade (by 5.9%) and manufacture of wearing apparel (by 5.8%). The smallest increase – of 0.4% – occurred in the division of manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.

In June 2009, **the average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector** amounted to PLN 3 287.88, and was by 2.0% higher than the previous year.

Average monthly real gross wages and salaries in the particular sections of the enterprise sector were as follows:

Specification	2009		2008		2009	
	VI			I–VI		
	in PLN	corresponding period of the previous year=100				in PLN
Enterprise sector	**3 287.88**	**102.0**	**112.3**	**112.0**	**105.0**	**3 263.06**
of which:						
Industry	3 324.54	102.8	110.9	110.6	105.0	3 239.04
mining and quarrying	5 993.42	100.2	120.5	114.5	105.9	5 357.14
manufacturing	2 984.97	101.7	110.5	110.8	103.7	2 944.48
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4 755.60	108.7	103.0	106.9	109.1	4 796.60
water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3 214.78	102.6	111.7	109.7	106.4	3 146.75
Construction	3 386.53	101.3	114.7	116.5	104.5	3 364.44
Trade; repair of motor vehicles	2 997.34	101.6	111.1	111.5	104.5	3 046.71
Transportation and storage	3 169.09	101.3	113.8	112.5	103.7	3 107.52
Accommodation and catering	2 281.14	102.6	107.9	109.4	103.0	2 292.78
Information and communication	5 635.15	101.6	113.5	109.8	105.3	6 016.50
Real estate activities	3 433.75	103.3	112.3	112.2	104.3	3 337.86
Professional, scientific and technical activities [a]	5 413.29	101.2	116.9	115.5	106.3	5 409.09
Administrative and support service activities	2 008.14	105.4	119.6	118.6	107.8	2 028.06

a Does not include the following divisions: Scientific research and development and Veterinary activities.

In the 1st half of 2009, **wages and salaries amount** in the enterprise sector was higher by 4.5%, in annual terms (against an increase of 18.1% in the previous year).

The average monthly gross wage and salary in the **public sector** remained at the level of PLN 3 753.84 in the 1st half of 2009 (by 5.9% higher than the previous year). In the **private sector** the average gross wage and salary amounted to PLN 3 166.50 in the 1st half of 2009 (by 4.9% more than the previous year, respectively), though its relation to the average gross wage and salary in the public sector decreased in annual terms (from 85.1% to 84.4%).

Increase in **the purchasing power of the average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprises sector** in the period January-June of 2009 amounted to 1.6% (7.7% in the previous year, respectively), though in the second quarter of 2009 the increase was slight and amounted to 0.2%.

The average total number of retirees and pensioners in the period January-June of 2009 amounted to 9 342.1 thous. persons, and was larger than the previous year (by 1.3%). The number of persons receiving retirement pays and pensions from a non-agricultural social security system increased in annual terms by 2.2% – to 7 902.9 thous., while in group of farmers dropped by 3.5% – to 1 439.2 thous. persons.

The average monthly gross retirement pay and pension from non-agricultural social security system in the 1st half of 2009 reached the level of PLN 1 521.79, i.e. by 9.5% higher than the previous year, and its purchasing power grew in annual terms by 4.8%.

The average monthly gross retirement pay and pension of farmers in the 1st half of 2009 reached the level of PLN 902.14, i.e. by 6.3% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year, and its purchasing power grew by 1.7% (in the previous year a decline of 0.6% was recorded).

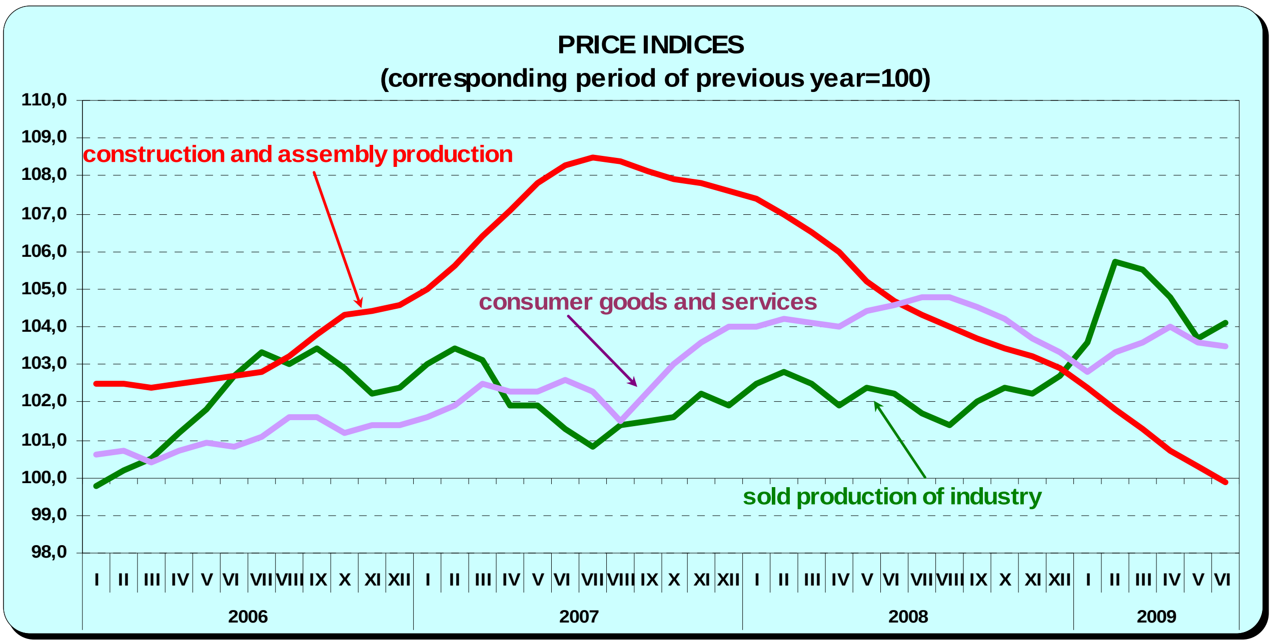
The gross amount of **unemployment benefits** (excluding social security contributions) in the 1st half of 2009 was PLN 1 049.0 mln, i.e. by 36.3% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The value of payments for **pre-retirement benefits and allowances** decreased significantly in annual terms – in the period January-June of 2009, the amount of PLN 861.9 mln was paid out, i.e. by 45.5% less than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Prices

In the 1st half 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 previous year, while in industry this dynamics was higher. In sold production of industry, the highest rise in prices in the 1st half of 2009 occurred in the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply section, however, in the 2nd quarter of 2009, it slowed down. The lowest growth in prices was observed in manufacturing. In June 2009, there was a further slight slowdown in the increase rate of consumer prices in annual terms. The prices in industry rose faster than in May 2009. Following a slowdown in the increase rate of prices which began in August 2007, a slight drop in the prices of construction and assembly production was recorded in June 2009 in annual terms.

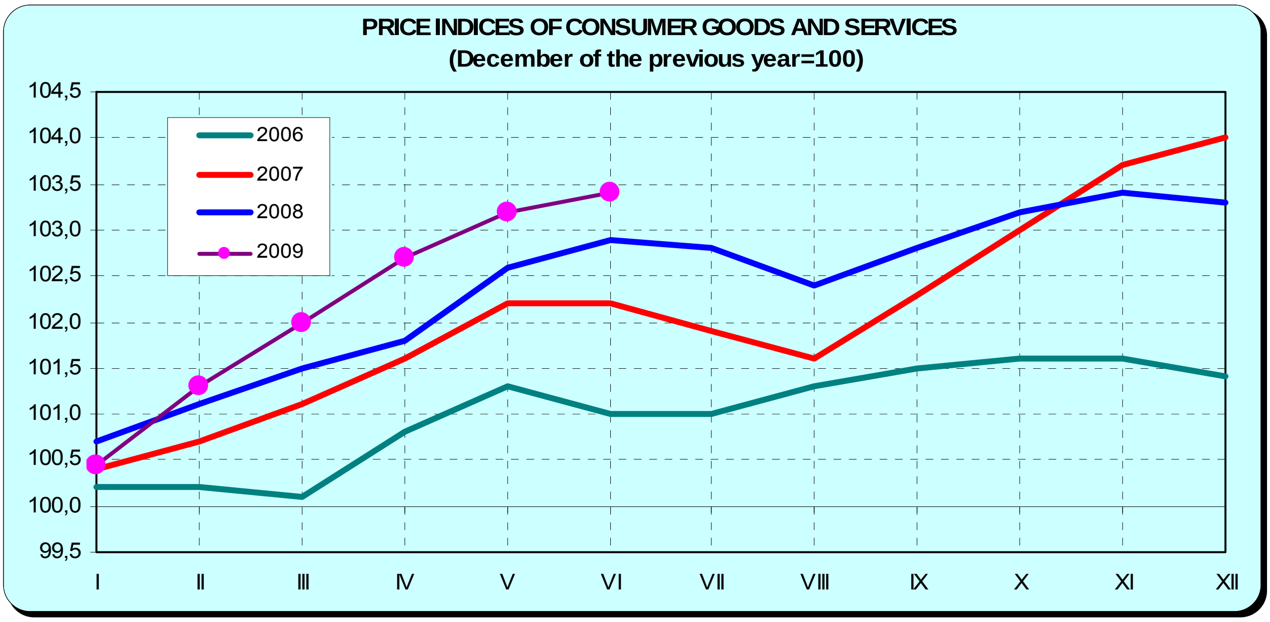
The prices of sold production of industry in June 2009 reached a level that was by 4.5% higher than in December of the previous year (against a 2.9% increase in the previous year). The highest price increase occurred in mining and quarrying (of 15.7%), including mining of metal ores – of 68.9%, at a slight increase – in mining of coal and lignite – of 1.4% and a drop in prices of other mining and quarrying – of 3.2%. A significant price increase also occurred in the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning section (of 10.3%), which was connected with, among others, a substantial rise in the prices of electricity in January 2009. Prices in the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities section were raised by 5.4%, and in manufacturing by 2.6%. The prices in manufacturing of coke and refined petroleum products went up significantly (by 21.9%, including the manufacture of refined petroleum products – by 31.2%, along with a fall in the prices of manufacture of coke oven products – of 30.2%). An increase was also recorded in the prices of manufacture of, among others, motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (of 6.2%), food products (of 3.7%), electrical equipment (of 2.2%), as well as rubber and plastic products (of 1.5%). However, prices dropped in manufacture of, among others, metal products (by 0.2%), chemicals and chemical products (by 2.5%), as well as basic metals (by 9.9%).



The prices of construction and assembly production were lower in the period January-June of 2009 by 0.7% (against a 2.2% increase in the previous year). In June 2009, following a slowdown in the increase rate of prices which began in August 2007, a slight drop in the prices of the construction and assembly production was recorded in annual terms (of 0.1%).

In the period January-June of 2009, **the prices of consumer goods and services** rose more degree than the previous year (3.4% as compared to 2.9%). A price increase was recorded in most groups of goods and services, of which significant – in the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, as well as goods and services related to dwelling. The prices of clothing and footwear were lowered. In the period of the six months of 2009 the largest influence on the index level of consumer prices were exerted by the growths of food prices and prices of goods and services related to dwelling, which increased the total index by 1.13 percentage point and 1.01 percentage point, respectively. A drop in the clothing and footwear prices lead to a fall in the price index of 0.29 percentage point in total.

In the 1st half of 2009, as compared to the corresponding period of the preceding year, the prices of consumer goods and services were higher by 3.5% (against 4.2% in the previous year). There was a substantial rise in the prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco (of 9.2%), as well as goods and services related to dwelling (of 8.4%). The prices of goods and services related to restaurants and hotels went up by 5.6%, of food and non-alcoholic beverages – by 4.5%, education – by 4.0%, health – by 3.1%, as well as recreation and culture – by 1.7%; while the prices of clothing and footwear went down by 7.7%, as well as goods and services related to transport (by 5.5%) and communications (by 0.1%).



In the period January-June of 2009, the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages rose by 4.8% (against a 3.0% increase in the previous year). Sugar went up in price significantly (by 19.1%), as did fruit (by 12.2%) and vegetables (by 9.8%). Meat prices rose by 8.3%. The prices of poultry were raised by 21.1%, of beef – by 8.9%, pork – by 6.3%, and cured meat products – by 5.5%. Increased also, among others, the prices of fish (by 7.1%), rice (by 4.3%), bread (by 0.6%) and articles in the “milk, cheese and eggs” group (by 0.2%). The prices of eggs rose by 9.9%, while the prices of milk fell by 0.1%, and of cheese by 1.5%. The prices of oils and other fats were lowered by 0.8% and flour - by 3.5%. Prices of non-alcoholic beverages went up by 2.5%.

The prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco rose by 4.4% (against a 2.0% increase in the period January-June of the previous year).

Alcoholic beverages went up in price by 5.2%, and tobacco products – by 2.9%.

The prices of clothing and footwear dropped by 5.5% (compared to a 4.3% drop in the previous year), however, there was a greater reduction in the prices of footwear (of 6.2%) than clothing (5.2%).

An increase in the prices of goods and services related to dwelling was smaller than the previous year (4.0% against 5.8%). Actual rentals for housing were raised by 2.5%. Charges for refuse collection went up by 15.6%, charges for sewerage collection – by 9.4%, and charges for water supply – by 7.4%. The prices of electricity, gas and other fuels rose by 4.7%, of which electricity rose the most (by 10.5%). Heat energy prices were increased by 4.6%, and liquid and solid fuel prices – by 1.8%. Gas prices decreased by 1.6%. An increase in the prices of goods and services connected with furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house amounted to 1.5%.

Products and services associated with health, similarly as in the previous year, rose by 2.2%. Fees for out-patient services went up by 3.5%, including dental services – by 4.0%, and medical services – by 2.8%. Pharmaceutical products increased by 1.5%.

Transport prices were raised by 7.1% (compared to 3.0% in the previous year). Motor cars went up by 4.6%, and fuels for personal transport equipment – by 12.5%. The prices of motor petrol were increased by 20.9%, while liquid gas came down in price by 18.6%. Charges for transport services went up by 0.9%.

Communications prices in June 2009 were similar to those recorded in December of the previous year.

The prices of goods and services related to recreation and culture rose by 3.0% (against a 1.7% increase in the previous year). Charges were increased, among others, for package holidays (by 9.6%). The prices of newspapers and magazines rose by 3.9% the prices of tickets to cinemas, theatres and concert halls – by 1.8%, the prices of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment – by 0.7%.

In June 2009, expenditure related to education were by 0.4% higher than in December of the previous year, and charges in restaurants and hotels – by 2.6% higher. As regards miscellaneous goods and services, in the 1st half of 2009 an increase occurred, among others, in the prices of hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments (of 3.1%) and in insurance prices (of 0.6%),

In the 1st half of 2009, in relation to the corresponding period of the previous year, prices of consumer goods and services increased 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 (including, among others, bread, oils and fats, articles in the 'milk, cheese and eggs' group, flour and fruit), as well as non-alcoholic beverages. Goods and services connected with education, health, furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house, recreation and culture, communications and transport, as well as clothing and footwear were relatively cheaper. However, the purchasing power of wages and salaries declined with respect to some food products such as rice, vegetables, meat and fish. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco and some services related to housing (refuse collection, sewerage collection, electricity, gas and other fuels as well as water supply), transport services, as well as goods and services related to restaurants and hotels were relatively more expensive.

Agriculture

In the 1st half of 2009, there was an upward trend in the prices of most of basic agricultural products **on the agricultural market.** However, the procurement prices of milk went down in monthly terms. The average prices of most raw materials, except for cereals and milk were higher than the previous year. The changes in prices of basic agricultural products in the period January-June were as follows:

– With an increased procurement of **cereals**, the prices of cereals dropped as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year (wheat by 41.6%, rye by 48.5%). The marketplace turnover prices of cereals were higher than procurement prices, however, they also slumped in annual terms (wheat by 33.8% and rye by 35.0%).

– The prices of **edible potatoes** rose on both markets, and were much higher than in the 1st half of the previous year (in procurement – 19.2%, in marketplaces – 48.8%)

– With a decreased domestic supply caused by a slump in the output of pigs, a significant increase in the prices of **pigs for slaughter** was observed. On average, in the 1st half of 2009, the price of 1 kg of pigs for slaughter was higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year both in procurement and in marketplaces (by 27.8% and 20.7%, respectively). An increase in profitability of pig production and a limited supply of piglets contributed to a rise in their prices. In the period January-June 2009, one piglet was, on average, twice as expensive as in the previous year.

– The prices of **poultry for slaughter** showed an upward trend because of reduced procurement supplies in annual terms. In the period January-June 2009, the price of 1 kg of poultry for slaughter was by 9.1% higher than the previous year.

– In the 1st half of 2009, the prices of cattle for slaughter on the **beef** market went up, following a slightly smaller procurement of cattle for slaughter than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Average procurement prices of cattle and calves for slaughter (4.65 PLN/kg and 5.02 PLN/kg, respectively) were higher than the previous year by 14.6% and 15.5%, respectively. Within the marketplace turnover, the average prices of cattle (4.74 PLN/kg) and calves for slaughter (5.09 PLN/kg) were similar to procurement prices, as a result of a slower increase rate of prices. They were higher in relation to the 1st half of the previous year by 7.0% and 5.4%, respectively.

– With an increased procurement of **milk** in annual terms, there has been a downward trend in its prices since July 2008. In the 1st half of 2009, the price of milk was by 22.7% lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The procurement of basic cereals (including cereal mixes, excluding sowing seed) in the period from July 2008 to June 2009 was by 18.8% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year, including the procurement of **wheat** and **rye**, which was higher by 17.2% and 42.0%, respectively. This procurement accounted for 25.2% of crops (against 21.6% of a worse harvest in the previous year), of which wheat – 48.9% (against 46.5% in the previous year) and rye – 24.6% (against 19.1% in the previous year). In June 2009, total supplies of cereals were by 4.8% smaller than in May 2009, the procurement of wheat was similar in the previous month, and rye was by 31.6% lower.

The procurement of basic animal products [a] was as follows:

Specification	I–VI 2009		VI 2009		
	in thous. t	corresponding period of the previous year=100	in thous. t	VI 2008=100	V 2009=100
Animals for slaughter [b] of which:	**946.7**	**85.6**	**156.9**	**92.6**	**105.4**
cattle (including calves)	78.6	96.0	11.9	89.4	90.1
pigs	428.1	77.1	68.1	84.5	103.9
poultry	437.5	93.6	76.5	101.7	109.8
Milk [c]	4 480.1	106.2	818.9	106.5	98.1

a Excluding procurement by natural persons.
b Includes cattle, calves, pigs, sheep, horses and poultry; in terms of meat including fats in post-slaughter warm weight.
c In mln of litres.

In the 1st half of 2009, as a result of a considerable fall in the procurement of pigs for slaughter (of 22.9%) and a limited supply of poultry for slaughter (by 6.4%), **the total procurement of animals for slaughter** (in post-slaughter warm weight) declined by 14.4% as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

In the 2nd quarter of 2009, the increase in prices of pigs and cattle for slaughter led to a slight improvement in the relation between the prices of the means of production and products. The relation between the prices of the means of production and procurement prices of wheat and rye has not changed, while a steady drop in milk prices caused a further deterioration of the relation between the prices of the means of production and prices of this raw material.

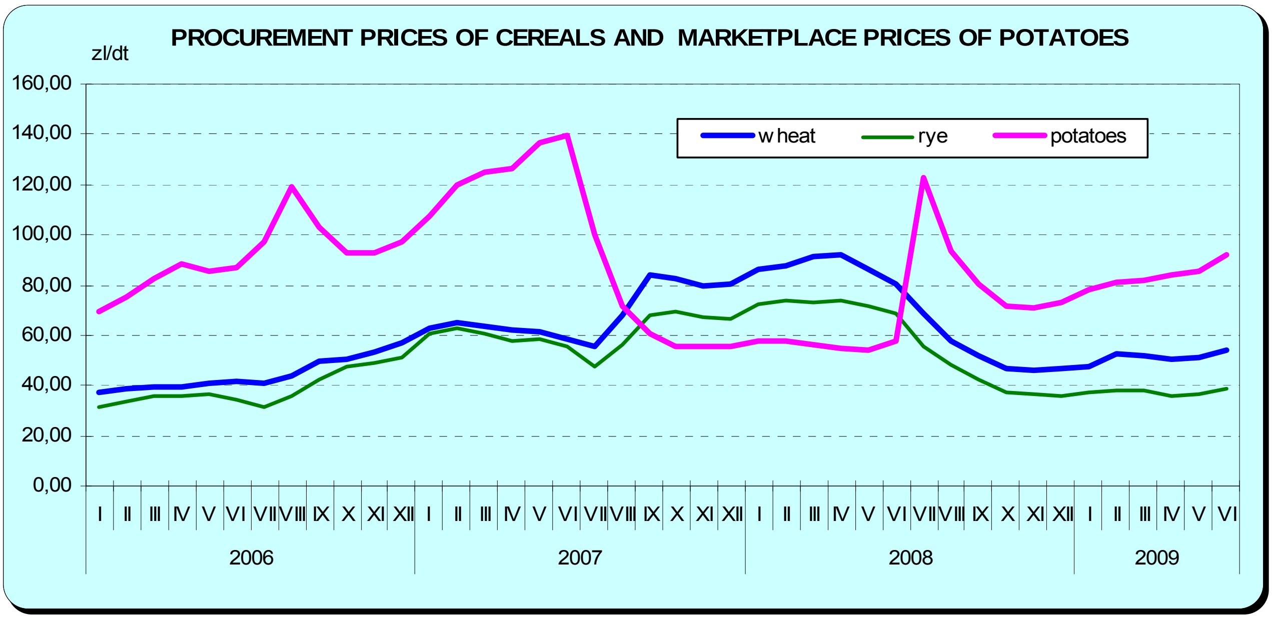
Prices of basic agricultural products were as follows:

Specification	Procurement prices					Marketplace prices				
	VI 2009			I–VI 2009		VI 2009			I–VI 2009	
	PLN	VI 2008==100	V 2009==100	PLN	I-VI 2008==100	PLN	VI 2008==100	V 2009==100	PLN	I-VI 2008==100
Wheat per 1 dt [a]	53.83	66.9	105.9	51.39	58.6	56.96	60.4	97.9	60.36	66.2
Rye per 1 dt [a]	38.56	55.9	105.1	37.49	51.5	45.77	58.5	96.3	49.62	65.0
Potatoes[b] per 1 dt	61.64	121.7	121.0	50.19	119.2	92.20	160.5	107.8	83.87	148.8
Animals for slaughter per 1 kg live weight										
of which:										
cattle (excluding calves) [c]	4.90	117.0	105.5	4.65	114.6	4.77	107.4	99.2	4.74	107.0
pigs	5.06	117.5	105.2	4.73	127.8	4.81	111.6	105.5	4.54	120.7
poultry	4.00	109.5	107.5	3.74	109.1	.	.	.	.	.
Piglet per 1 head	.	.	.	.	.	186.59	188.5	103.4	172.65	211.2
Milk per 1 hl	86.40	84.8	99.5	87.10	77.3	x	x	x	x	x

a Excluding sowing seed in procurement.
b In marketplaces – edible.
c In marketplaces – average weighted price of cattle for slaughter calculated with the adoption of the structure of procurement quantity of young cattle and cows for slaughter.

In June 2009, in relation to December of the previous year, the procurement prices of most sorts of cereals went up, including wheat by 14.4% and rye by 8.5%, while in marketplaces, there was a further drop in prices, which amounted to 9.1% and 12.4%, respectively. Cereal prices on both markets were significantly lower than the previous year.

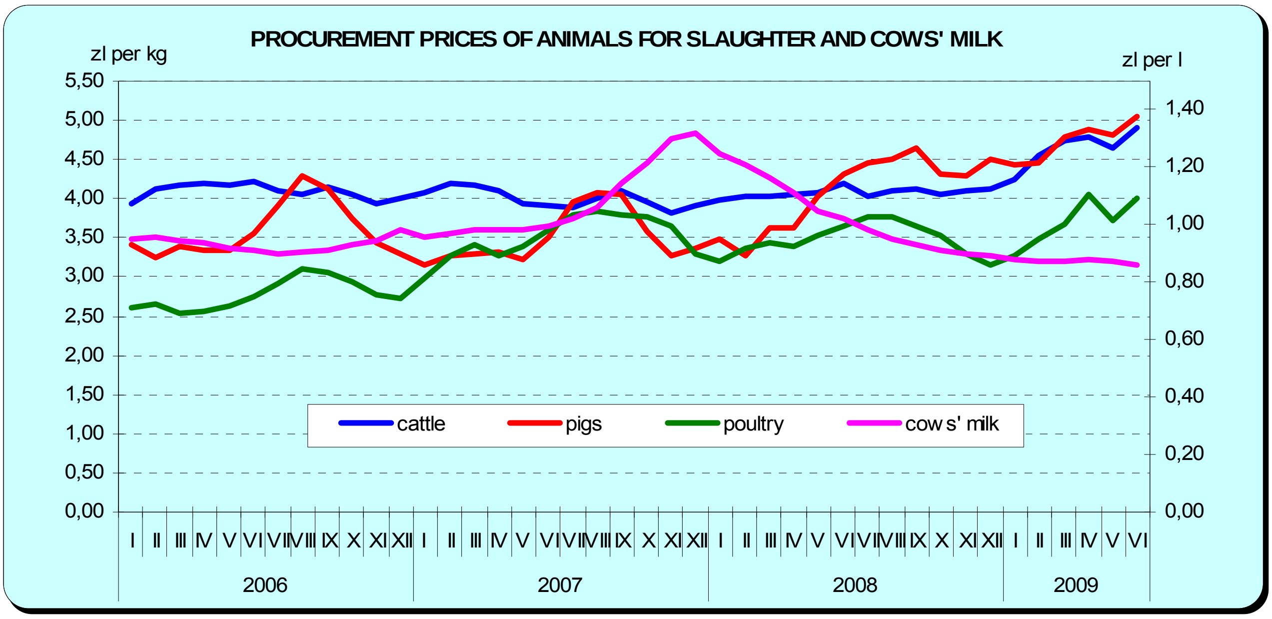
In the period from July 2008 to the end of June 2009[2], by 3.8% fewer edible potatoes from the last year's crop (by 11% smaller than in 2007) were **purchased** than in the corresponding period of the previous farming year. This procurement accounted for 10.8% of the harvest against 10.0% in the previous year. In June 2009, the average procurement prices of edible potatoes were by 21.7% higher than the previous year. The increase in the prices of edible potatoes in marketplaces, in monthly terms, continued since December of the previous year. In June 2009, farmers received, on average, by 60.5% more for 1 dt of edible potatoes than in June in the previous year.



In the period January-June of 2009, there was a rise in the **prices of pigs for slaughter**, following limited procurement of pigs caused by a reduction in the livestock of pigs. At the end of March 2009, the livestock of pigs came to 13.3 mln heads. Such a small number pigs of heads had not been recorded since 1970. The reduction in the livestock of pigs occurred in every utility-weight group. The number of sows for breeding diminished to 1 350 thous., of which sows in farrow to approx. 890 thous., i.e. in relation to the previous year by 5.2% and 3.0% fewer, respectively. There were by 14.5% fewer piglets, 16.5% – young pigs, and by 17.9% fewer pigs for fattening. As a result of a gradual increase in the profitability of pig production in all utility-weight groups since December 2008, the decline pace in the livestock of pigs decreased in comparison with the results of a survey conducted in November in the previous year. The decline rate was most reduced in the basic herd of sows, of which sows in farrow, which proved that producers had taken measures to reconstruct the herd. A significant drop in the domestic supply of pigs for slaughter resulted in forming of their prices on the high level, that hasn't as of yet been noted. In June 2009, 1 kg of pigs for slaughter cost more than the previous year (by 17.5% more in procurement, and 11.6% in marketplaces). The procurement prices of pigs for slaughter were by 12.5% higher than in marketplaces – by 10.3% compared with the data from December of the previous year. In the 1st half of 2009, the factors determining the profitability of pig production were favourable to producers. The relation between the procurement prices of pigs and rye prices in marketplaces amounted to 11.1 (as opposed to 5.5 in the previous year). As a result of a reduction in the supply of piglets for further breeding caused by a deep drop in the livestock of sows, as well as a considerable increase in the profitability of pig production, there was a further growth in the prices of piglets in marketplaces. In June 2009, one piglet for breeding cost approx. PLN 187, i.e. by 88.5% more than the previous year. The prices of piglets went up by 28.0% compared with December last year.

In the 1st half of 2009, there was a strong upward trend in the prices of **poultry for slaughter**, following reduced procurement of poultry. In June 2009, despite increased supplies of poultry for slaughter in annual terms (by 1.7%), its prices rose by 9.5% in annual terms and by 26.9% compared to December of the last year.

Owing to a limited supply, there was also an upward trend in the prices of **cattle and young cattle for slaughter** on both markets in the period January-June of 2009. In June 2009, the supplies of cattle for slaughter (including calves) to procurement were by 10.6% smaller than the previous year. Owing to a limited supply, the procurement prices of cattle (4.90 PLN/kg) and young cattle for slaughter (5.47 PLN/kg) rose significantly, following an increase in June 2009 of 5.5% and 11.0%, respectively. In annual terms, they went up by 17.0% and 22.0%. In relation to December 2008, a rise was recorded in the procurement prices of cattle and young cattle for slaughter of 18.6% and 20.9%, respectively. Within the marketplace turnover, the prices of 1 kg of cattle (4.77 PLN/kg) and young cattle for slaughter (5.14 PLN/dt) were higher at the end of the 1st half of 2009 than the previous year by 7.4% and 5.3%, respectively. In relation to December 2008, the growth rate of the prices of cattle and young cattle for slaughter in marketplaces stood at 8.9% and 7.8%, respectively.

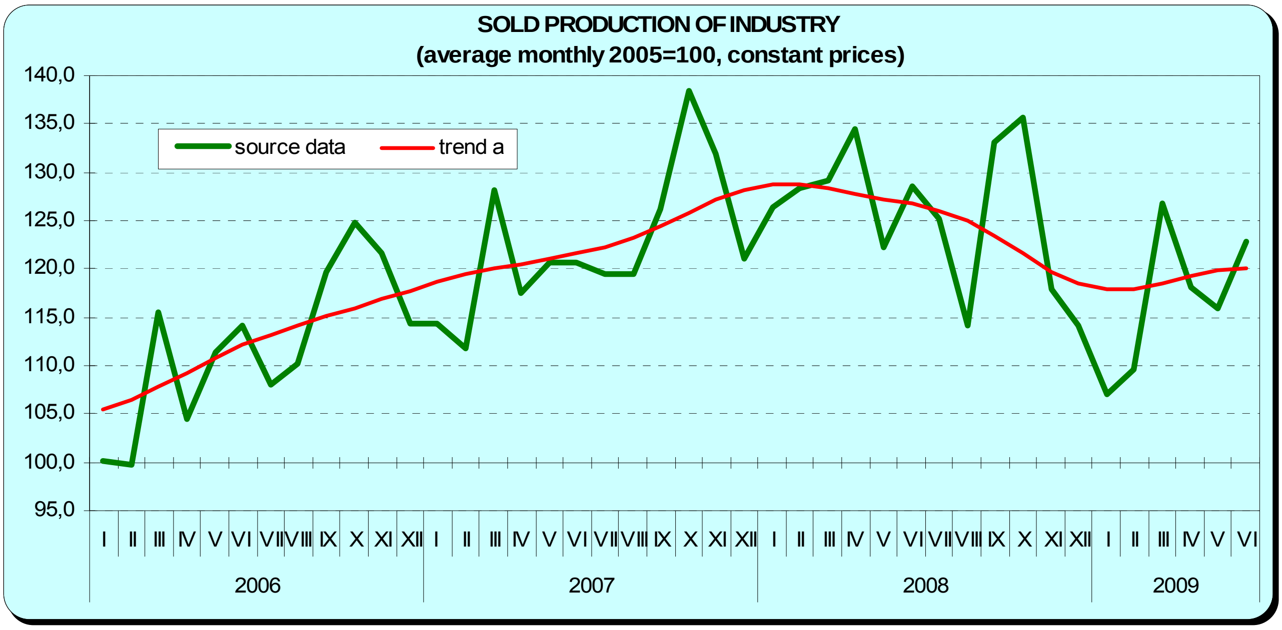


In the 1st half of 2009, market entities purchased by 6.2% more milk than the previous year. Due to a worldwide recession on the milk market and an increased domestic supply to procurement, milk prices continued to fall in monthly terms since the beginning of 2008 (excluding March and April 2009). In June 2009, milk prices were by 15.2% lower than the previous year, and by 2.9% lower than in December of the previous year.

In June 2009, the prices of cows (approx. 2 593 PLN/head) and one-year heifers (approx. 1 605 PLN/head) in marketplaces were similar to those recorded last year. In the period January-June of 2009, the average prices of cows were by 2.3% lower, while of heifers by 8.1% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Industry

In the 1st half-year of 2009, **sold production of industry** reached the level by 8.3% lower than the previous year (in the 1st half of 2009 – a rise of 7.6%, while in the second quarter of 2009 the decline was slower than in the first one (6.7% against 10.0%). Decreasing production in the 1st half of 2009 was recorded in all industry sections, of which the greatest – in mining and quarrying (of 15.3%). In electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply a decline of production in annual terms of 9.9% was observed, in manufacturing – of 8.0%, while in water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – of 1.1%.



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 June of 2009, sold production of industry dropped in annual terms by 4.5%. Sales was lower than the previous year in all sections, of which in mining and quarrying – by 18.6%, in manufacturing – by 3.9%, in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning – by 3.1%, while in water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 3.1%. **Having eliminated the influence of seasonal factors**, the year-on-year drop in sold production of industry amounted to 5.9%.

Among **the main industry groupings**[3], in the period January-June of 2009, a deep drop in annual terms was recorded in the sales of enterprises manufacturing mainly intermediate goods – by 12.9%, and energy goods – by 12.8% as well as investment goods – by 12.4%. However, sold production of durable consumer goods increased by 5.2% and that of non-durable consumer goods – by 2.6%.

Labour productivity in industry, measured by sold production per one employee, was in the 1st half-year of this year by 3.9% higher than the previous year, with average employment lower of 4.6%, and with an increase in the average monthly gross wage and salary of 5.0%.

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

Specification	2008				2009					2008
	I–III	IV–VI	VII–IX	X–XII	I–III	IV–VI	I–VI	VI	I–VI	
	corresponding period of the previous year=100								structure in %	
Industry	**108.2**	**107.0**	**102.2**	**93.7**	**90.0**	**93.3**	**91.7**	**95.5**	**100.0**	**100.0**
mining and quarrying	100.8	107.1	105.6	98.2	87.7	82.0	84.7	81.4	4.7	5.0
manufacturing	108.3	107.2	102.1	94.3	90.1	93.8	92.0	96.1	82.7	83.8
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	111.3	104.5	98.9	85.2	88.4	92.4	90.1	96.9	10.5	9.2
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	102.5	103.8	114.2	100.6	100.1	97.9	98.9	96.9	2.1	2.0

Specification	2008				2009					2008
	I–III	IV–VI	VII–IX	X–XII	I–III	IV–VI	I–VI	VI	I–VI	
	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	74.1	78.8	77.3	2.8	2.8
manufacture of food products	105.1	104.2	98.5	92.9	99.8	102.0	100.9	101.9	16.1	15.0
manufacture of beverages	104.2	102.2	104.8	109.6	118.8	98.1	106.7	116.3	2.4	2.1
manufacture of wearing apparel	96.7	99.3	93.0	93.4	84.5	85.9	85.2	84.4	0.8	0.9
manufacture of wood, cork, straw and wicker products	101.8	98.3	96.3	92.6	90.0	96.7	93.3	99.7	2.4	2.5
manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	108.9	106.6	105.2	100.3	87.4	84.2	85.7	86.0	4.8	6.7
manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	99.8	97.6	91.9	91.2	88.5	92.9	90.7	97.6	4.5	4.4
manufacture of pharmaceutical products	112.8	113.0	112.3	120.8	110.8	116.8	113.9	104.7	1.3	1.0
manufacture of rubber and plastic products	108.9	107.2	107.1	97.1	88.5	93.1	90.9	95.1	4.9	4.8
manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	109.7	97.8	102.6	97.1	77.8	96.2	87.6	94.7	3.9	4.3
manufacture of basic metals	102.4	108.2	103.9	64.1	64.7	61.7	63.2	65.6	3.2	5.1
manufacture of metal products	111.4	107.4	106.3	97.7	93.6	94.1	93.9	93.1	5.8	5.5
manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	121.6	95.7	91.2	118.5	95.1	121.9	106.8	133.1	3.0	2.8
manufacture of electrical equipment	121.3	122.5	113.7	105.8	103.7	106.9	105.3	107.1	3.8	3.4
manufacture of machinery and equipment	110.5	120.3	105.2	96.3	98.0	87.4	92.4	80.5	4.4	4.4
manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	117.3	122.5	106.5	81.0	72.9	83.9	78.4	88.7	10.1	10.8
manufacture of other transport equipment	110.2	97.3	109.7	118.0	104.4	115.3	110.3	160.8	1.5	1.1
manufacture of furniture	100.1	102.3	101.4	95.4	92.7	97.6	95.0	101.7	3.0	2.8
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	111.3	104.5	98.9	85.2	88.4	92.4	90.1	96.9	10.5	9.2

In the period January-June of 2009, a drop in sold production of industry in annual terms occurred in 21 (out of 34) divisions of industry, which accounted for 65.6% of the total production. Among the divisions with a significant share, the decline was recorded, among others, in:

- manufacture of basic metals – of 36.8% (among others, manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys – of 46.4%),
- manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – of 21.6% (among others, manufacture of motor vehicles – of 22.5%),
- mining of coal and lignite – of 21.2% (of which hard coal – of 24.3%),
- manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products – of 14.3% (among others, manufacture of coke oven products – of 53.3%),
- manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products – of 12.4% (among others, manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster – of 14.4%, manufacture of cement, lime and plaster – of 14.1%),
- electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – of 9.9% (among others, electric power generation, transmission and distribution – of 14.6%),
- manufacture of chemicals and chemical products – of 9.3% (among others, manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilizers and nitrogen compounds, plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms – of 17.3%),
- manufacture of rubber and plastic products – of 9.1% (among others, manufacture of rubber products – of 13.9%).

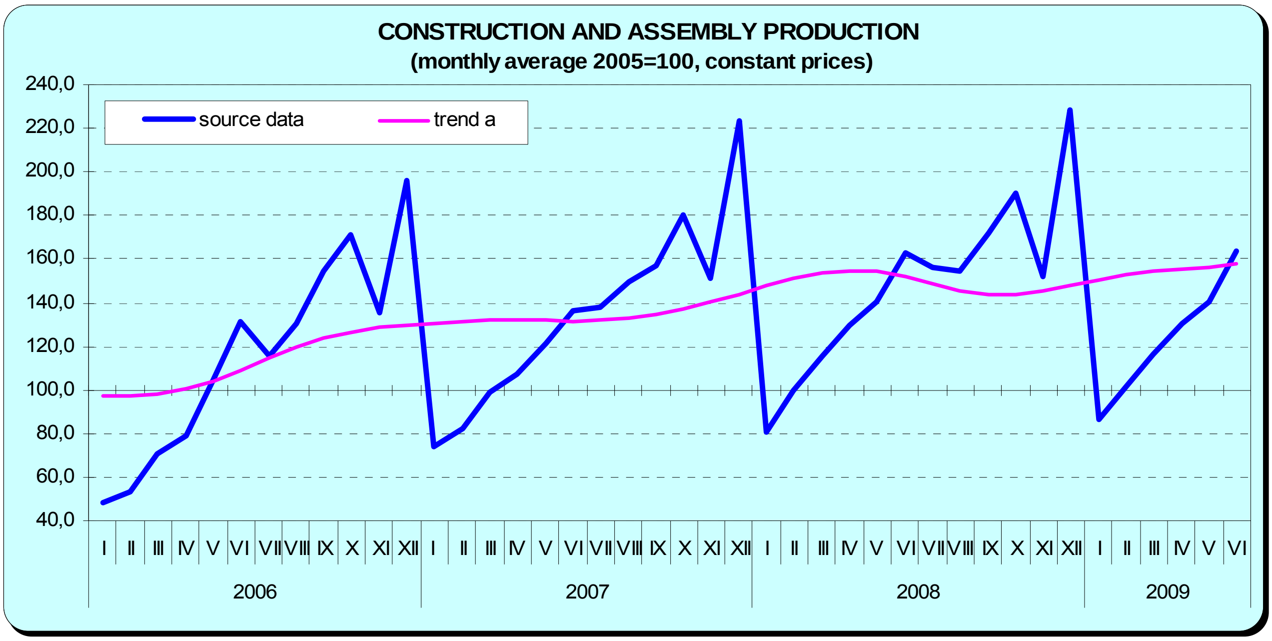
Manufacture of food products slightly increased (by 0.9% compared to a rise of 4.7% in the previous year), of which, among others, manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats by 21.7%, processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs – by 18.4% and processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables – by 11.6%. In the most significant group in this division – processing and preserving of meat and production of meat products – an increase of 1.0% in annual terms was recorded, while a drop in annual terms occurred in manufacture of other food products – of 10.0% and manufacture of prepared animal feeds – of 8.0%.

As regards the 1st half of the previous year sold production increased, among others, in: manufacture of pharmaceutical products – by 13.9% (of which manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations – by 16.6%), manufacture of other transport equipment – by 10.3% (among others, building of ships and boats– by 14.4%), manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products – by 6.8% (among others, manufacture of communications equipment – by 61.9%), manufacture of beverages – by 6.7% and of electrical equipment – by 5.3% (among others, manufacture of domestic appliances – by 19.0%).

Among 241 **industrial products and groups of products** observed in the period January-June of 2009, the manufacture of 182 was lower than the previous year, of which, among others, hard coal, natural gas, sulphur, pigs slaughter products, cured meat products, sugar, beer, cigarettes from tobacco, footwear, coniferous and deciduous sawn-wood, fibreboards, coke, fuel oils, phosphatic fertilizers, tyres for motor vehicles and tractors, cement, crude steel, hot rolled products, steel tubes, telephone sets, lead-acid accumulators, refrigerators and freezers, vacuum cleaners, gas stoves with oven, passenger cars, lorries and road tractors for pulling semi-trailers and bicycles. However the manufacture of 58 products and groups of products was higher than the previous year, of which, among others: cattle and calves slaughter products, milk, motor gasoline, diesel oil, soap, tyres for agricultural machinery and equipment, television sets, automatic washing machines, public transport vehicles.

Construction

In the 1st half-year of 2009 **the construction and assembly production** carried out in the country by enterprises employing more than 9 persons was by 1.4% higher than the previous year (against the drop of 1.3% in the 1st quarter of 2009 and the growth of 17.2% in the 1st half of the previous year). The sale of repair works were higher than the preceding year (by 6.4%), while investment works declined (by 0.6%).



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 January-June of 2009, a growth in the construction and assembly production was accompanied by further, although slower than the previous year, an increase in average paid employment (5.5% in annual terms, compared to 6.4% in the 1st half of the previous year) and in average monthly gross wage and salary (4.5% against 16.5% respectively).

In June of 2009 the construction and assembly production was by 0.5% higher than the previous year. After eliminating the influence of seasonal factors, the increase amounted to 1.8%.

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

Specification	2008				2009				2008
	I–III	I–VI	I–IX	I–XII	I–III	I–VI	VI	I–VI	
	corresponding period of the previous year=100							structure in %	
T o t a l	**118.8**	**117.2**	**113.4**	**110.9**	**98.7**	**101.4**	**100.5**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Of total – divisions:									
constructions of buildings	123.6	117.7	113.2	108.6	93.2	94.8	93.3	47.1	50.4
civil engineering	108.7	116.2	114.2	113.7	105.7	112.4	114.2	29.3	26.2
specialized construction activities	118.2	117.5	112.9	111.9	104.6	102.6	95.4	23.6	23.4

In the period January-June of 2009, an increase in the sale was observed in units mainly involved in civil engineering (of 12.4%) and specialized construction activities (of 2.6%), as compared to a drop in enterprises involved in constructions of buildings (of 5.2% in annual terms, of which in entities specializing in construction of residential and non-residential buildings – of 5.2%).

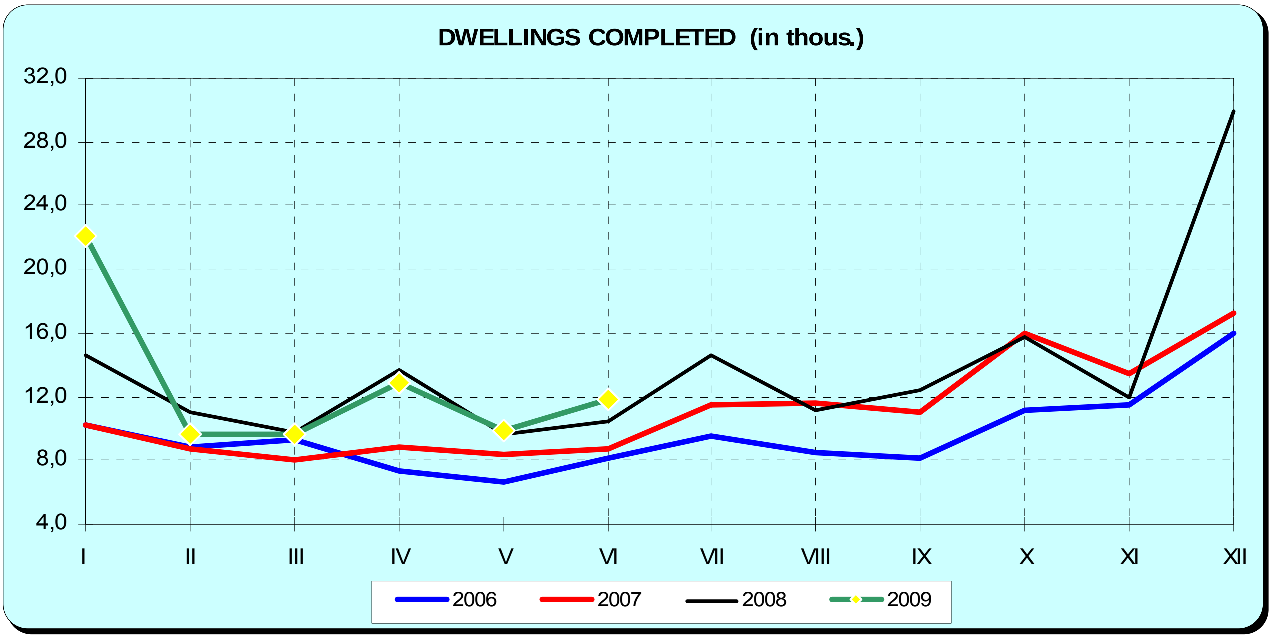
Among entities involved in civil engineering, an increase in production was reported, compared to the 1st half of the previous year, in enterprises specializing in construction of roads and railways (of 13.3%), accounting for the largest share in this division. A high growth was observed in entities mainly involved in construction of utility projects (of 19.4%), and a slight one – in entities specializing in construction of other civil engineering projects (of 0.8%).

In the division of specialized construction activities in the 1st half of 2009, an increase in production in annual terms was recorded in enterprises mainly involved in other specialized construction activities (of 26.2%). A fall in production in this division was observed in entities specializing in building completion and finishing (of 15.0%), electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities (of 4.9%) as well as demolition and site preparation (of 0.9%).

In the period January-June of 2009, in the structure of the construction and assembly production the share of buildings amounted to 48.8% (of which non-residential buildings – 31.4%, and residential – 17.4%), whereas civil engineering works – 51.2%. Among buildings, two- and more dwelling residential buildings (13.8%), industrial buildings and warehouses (11.8%) as well as wholesale and retail trade buildings (7.4%) had the largest share in the construction and assembly production, while among civil engineering works – motorways, streets and other roads (17.9%) and local pipelines and cables (11.3%).

Dwellings Construction

According to preliminary data[4], in the 1st half of the previous year 76 153 dwellings were completed, i.e. by 9.9% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Better effects than the previous year were recorded in construction for sale or rent (by 23.9%) and private construction (by 1.2%). The growth in number of dwellings was also observed in municipal construction (of 18.8%) and company construction (317 against 199). A drop in the number of dwellings completed was recorded, in annual terms, in cooperative construction (of 14.4%) and in dwellings in public building societies (of 16.5%). As compared to the 1st half of the previous year, the share in the total number of completed dwellings, among other, of construction for sale and rent increased substantially (by 5.3 percentage points to 47.2%), while the share, among others, of private construction decreased (by 3.9 percentage points to 45.0%) as well as the one of cooperative construction (by 1.1 percentage points to 4.2%).



In the period January-June of 2009 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, an increase in the number of dwellings completed in seven voivodships was recorded, of which the highest in Dolnośląskie – of 68.8%, Małopolskie – of 35.6% and Opolskie – of 25.0%. In the remaining nine voivodships, a smaller number of dwellings was completed than in the 1st half of the previous year, of which in Świętokrzyskie – of 29.4% and in Warmińsko-Mazurskie – of 23.2%.

In June 2009 a higher number of dwellings was completed than the previous year (by 13.6%, i.e. 11 847 dwellings). A significant growth was observed in construction designated for sale or rent (of 26.8%, to 6 129 dwellings), private construction (of 6.4%, to 5 044) and company (from 33 to 113). A lower than in June of the previous year was the number of dwellings completed in cooperative construction (a drop of 5.8%, to 437), municipal (from 205 to 46) and public building society (78, against 149 in the previous year).

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

Forms of construction	I–VI 2008				I–VI 2009			
	in absolute numbers	structure in %	I–VI 2007=100	average area of 1 dwelling in m²	in absolute numbers	structure in %	I–VI 2008=100	average area of 1 dwelling in m²
Total	**69 283**	**100.0**	**131.1**	**103.7**	**76 153**	**100.0**	**109.9**	**100.2**
private	33 864	48.9	110.7	144.0	34 282	45.0	101.2	144.8
for sale or rent	29 005	41.9	188.0	67.1	35 928	47.2	123.9	65.4
cooperative	3 704	5.3	101.4	62.0	3 169	4.2	85.6	57.7
public building society	1 488	2.1	71.3	50.8	1 242	1.6	83.5	49.3
municipal	1 023	1.5	114.6	44.2	1 215	1.6	118.8	41.9
company	199	0.3	119.2	66.6	317	0.4	159.3	55.9

The average usable floor space of 1 dwelling completed in the 1st half of 2009 amounted to 100.2 m^2 and was by 3.5 m^2 smaller than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

In the period January-June of 2009 a decline in annual terms was recorded in the number of dwellings, for which **permits were issued** for realisation (of 21.4% to 90 357) and in the number of dwellings **started** (of 28.3% to 67 840 dwellings).

It is estimated that at the end of June 2009 679.1 thous. dwellings were under construction, i.e. by 3.4% less than the previous year.

Domestic Market

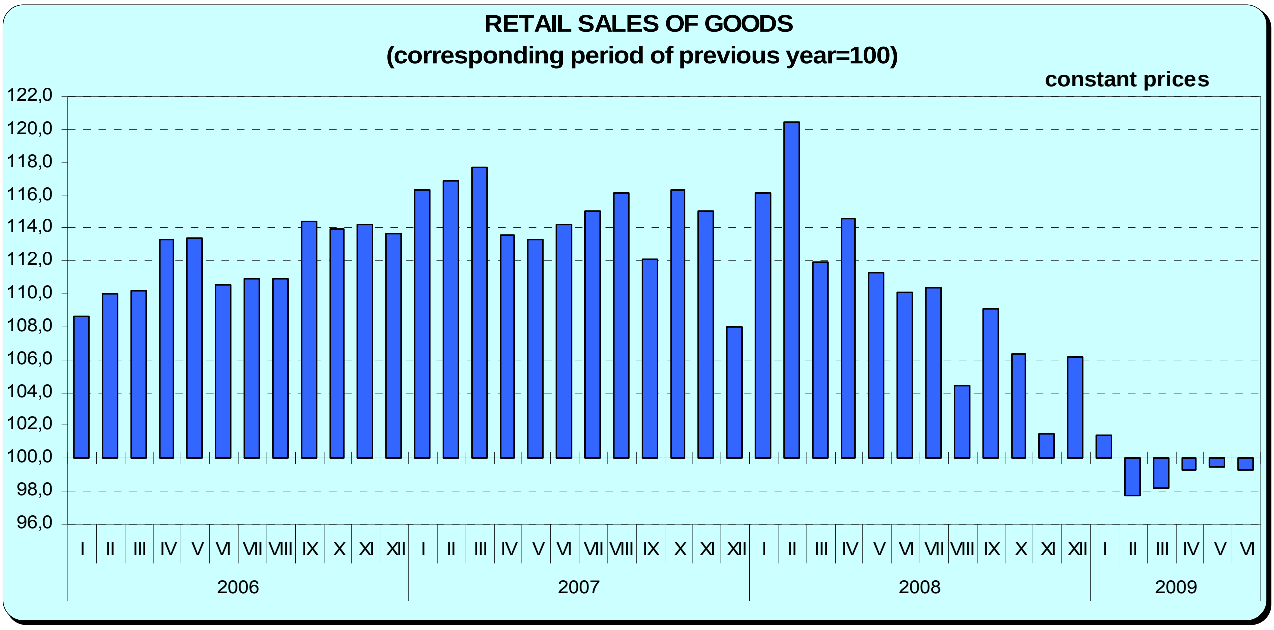
In the 1st half of 2009, retail sales in constant prices conducted by trade and non-trade enterprises (employing more than 9 persons) were by 0.7% lower than the previous year, although in the 2nd quarter of 2009 the drop was slight (0.1% against 1.4% in the 1st quarter of 2009).

Among groups with a significant share in retail sales, in the period January-June of 2009, a deep drop was recorded in entities selling motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts (of 12.1%) and solid, liquid and gaseous fuels (of 9.6%). In enterprises selling food, beverages and tobacco products, the decline amounted to 1.8%, however the share of sales of these entities in total retail sales increased as compared to the 1st half of the previous year by 0.9 percentage points to 28.5%. A high growth of sales was recorded in groups: textiles, clothing, footwear and other retail sales in non-specialized stores (of 25.3% and 22.5%, respectively).

In June 2009 retail sales was by 0.7% lower than the previous year. The deep drop maintained at the same level in the following groups: solid, liquid and gaseous fuels (of 10.0%), motor vehicles, motorcycles and parts (of 7.7%) and to a lesser scale – in the food, beverages and tobacco products group (of 2.8%).

The dynamics (in constant prices) and structure (in current prices) of retail sales conducted by 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	IV–VI	I–VI	VI	I–VI	
	corresponding period of the previous year=100								structure in %	
T o t a l	**116.1**	**111.8**	**108.4**	**104.8**	**98.6**	**99.9**	**99.3**	**99.3**	**100.0**	**100.0**
of which:										
motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts	131.7	113.6	92.4	94.5	87.8	87.8	87.9	92.3	9.8	11.6
solid, liquid and gaseous fuels	110.6	110.8	109.8	96.8	89.4	91.2	90.4	90.0	16.8	18.8
food, beverages and tobacco products	108.7	101.2	100.5	105.1	96.6	99.7	98.2	97.2	28.5	27.6
other retail sales in non-specialized stores	140.3	120.5	129.8	126.7	119.3	125.4	122.5	119.0	7.4	6.1
pharmaceutical, cosmetics, orthopaedic equipment	117.3	119.1	118.1	120.1	113.6	114.2	114.0	112.6	4.1	3.6
textiles, clothing, footwear	137.4	130.4	135.4	128.8	122.2	128.0	125.3	122.2	4.5	3.9
furniture, radio, TV and household appliances	126.0	113.4	117.8	107.8	103.4	107.3	105.2	106.5	6.0	5.7
newspapers, books, other sale in specialized stores	125.0	128.3	143.0	121.7	107.5	103.1	105.1	98.7	7.2	6.7
others	103.1	113.0	95.5	93.6	99.0	96.6	97.6	101.3	15.3	15.5



Wholesale (in current prices) in trade enterprises (employing more than 9 persons) in the 1st half of 2009 was by 9.7% lower than the previous year. Sales in wholesale enterprises decreased by 9.5%, of which the highest drops were recorded in enterprises involved in distribution of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap (of 22.7%) and alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (of 19.8%). Sales increased, among other, in enterprises involved in distribution of food (by 12.0%) and tobacco products (by 10.8%).

Transport

In the 1st half of 2009 **sales of services**[5] in total transport entities (employing more than 9 persons), in constant prices, decreased by 6.4% as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Among groups with the largest share in total transport, the highest drop in sales of services was recorded in railway transport (of 24.2%) and warehousing and service activities to support transportation (of 12.6%), while sales increased in road transport (by 4.6%). Sales of transport services in June 2009 were by 8.5% lower than the previous year.

Total transport of goods (in entities employing more than 9 persons), in the 1st half of 2009, amounted to 193.1 mln tons, i.e. by 11.7% less than in the corresponding period of the previous year. A drop was observed in maritime, railway and road transport, while an increase in inland water and pipeline transport.

Railway transport carried, in the 1st half of 2009, 107.1 mln tons of goods, i.e. by 18.9% less than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The drop was observed both in domestic communication (of approx. 9%) and in international transport (of approx. 45%).

Hire or reward road transport carried, in the 1st half of 2009, 54.0 mln tons of goods, i.e. by 0.9% less than the previous year.

Pipeline transport, in the 1st half of 2009, was pumped 25.7 mln tons of crude petroleum and petroleum products (an increase of 2.9% in annual terms).

In the 1st half of 2009, transport of goods by **inland waterway transport** amounted to 2.3 mln tons, i.e. by 33.3% more than the previous year.

Transport of goods by **maritime transport**, in the 1st half of 2009, amounted to 4.0 mln tons (by 26.1% less than the previous year).

In the 1st half of 2009, **seaports** loaded and unloaded 21.4 mln tons, i.e. by 10.6% less than in the period January-June of the previous year. Mass declined in most groups of goods (excluding dry bulk goods), of which mostly in other general cargoes – of 33.4%, ro-ro cargo – of 26.5%, containers – of

17.4% and liquid bulk goods – of 13.3%. Among dry bulk goods, an increase was recorded, among others, in loading and unloading of coal and coke, i.e. of 36.1% (accounting for 16.1% of total loading and unloading in seaports). A decrease in loading and unloading was recorded in the following ports: Police (of 73.2%), Świnoujście (of 21.7%), Szczecin (of 21.2%) and Gdynia (of 1.4%), while there was an increase in the port of Gdańsk (of 1.8%).

In the 1st half of 2009, **means of public transport** (in entities employing more than 9 persons) transported 442.2 mln passengers, i.e. by 12.7% less than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Road transport carried 298.1 mln passengers (a drop of 16.6%), railway transport – 141.2 mln (a drop of 3.3%), and air transport – 2.6 mln (a drop of 3.7%).

Communications

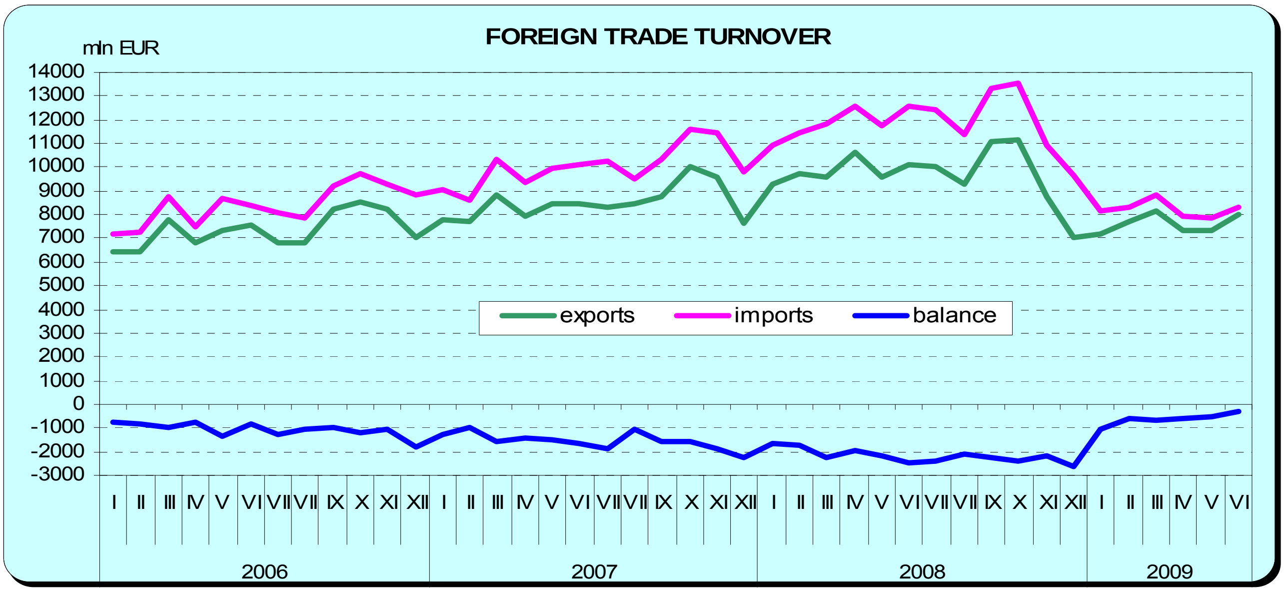
In the 1st half of 2009 **sales of services** in communications entities in total (employing more than 9 persons) including receipts from postal and courier as well as telecommunication services was in constant prices by approx. 5% higher than the previous year (in 2008 by over 9% higher). Moreover there was an increase in sales of telecommunication services (of over 5%, of over 10% in the previous year) as well as postal and courier services (over 1%, less than 1% in the previous year).

At the end of June 2009 **in cellular telephony**, the number of subscribers and users (pre-paid services) amounted to 44.4 mln (of which 53% are users) and increased by 6.5% as compared to the previous year and by 0.8% against the end of the previous year. There are 116.5 subscribers and user per 100 inhabitants as compared to 109.6 in the previous year and 115.6 at the end of the previous year. In the 1st half of 2009 the number of subscribers and users grew by 341 thous., i.e. by 55% more than the previous year. It was influenced by different types of promotions and price reductions offered by telecommunication entrepreneurs.

In the 1st half of 2009 a further fall in the number of main lines was observed (which commenced in 2005), though a similar trend is occurring in the majority of European countries (which is connected with the rapid development of mobile telephony). At the end of the 1st half of 2009 the number of **main lines**[6] in fixed line telephony amounted to approx. 8.2 mln and was by approx. 5.8% smaller than at the end of the previous year. There were 21.5 lines in ISDN per 100 inhabitants (at the end of the previous year – approx. 23), which accounts for one of the lowest indicates in Europe. At the end of June 2009 the number of lines in accessible ISDN[7] amounted to approx. 1.1 mln (of which over 90% installed in cities) and was by 4% lower than at the end of the previous year.

Foreign Trade

In the 1st half of 2009, foreign trade turnover was lower than the previous year. As a result of a deeper drop in imports than in exports, an improvement of the negative total balance of turnover was recorded. Since the beginning of the year, the positive balance of turnover with developed countries (including EU countries) has gradually improved. Together with a slight growth in turnover (expressed in PLN) with developing countries, turnover with the Central and Eastern European countries considerably dropped. In total imports, the share of imports of capital and intermediate consumption goods decreased, while the share of consumer goods increased. As a result of a considerably higher growth in the value of exports than of imports of agricultural-foodstuff goods, the positive balance of turnover of these products was more than two times higher than the previous year.



Exports calculated in PLN **in current prices** were lower than in the 1st half of the previous year by 3.1%, and amounted to PLN 201 117.8 mln, imports dropped by 13.4% – to PLN 217 316.9 mln. The exchange closed with a negative balance of PLN 16 199.1 mln (in the previous year minus PLN 43 218.0 mln). The turnover calculated in EUR decreased on the exports side by 22.5% to EUR 45 655.7 mln, and on the imports side – by 30.6% to EUR 49 408.1 mln. The negative balance amounted to EUR 3 752.4 mln (in the previous year minus EUR 12 272.9 mln). Exports and imports in USD were lower than the previous year – respectively by 32.5% and 39.5%. The negative balance reached the level of USD 4 990.4 mln against minus USD 18 701.5 mln in the 1st half of the previous year.

Exports **in constant prices** in the 1st half of 2009 were lower than the previous year by 16.5%, and imports – by 21.9%. In turnover with the EU countries, the volume of exports decreased by 15.0%, with the Central and Eastern European countries – by 38.8%, and with developing countries – by 5.2%. The volume of goods imported from the EU countries decreased by 24.9%, from the Central and Eastern Europe – by 14.9%, and from developing countries – by 16.8%.

Transaction prices of exported and imported goods (calculated in PLN), in the 1st half of 2009, were higher than the previous year. **The terms of trade index** in total was at a favourable level of 103.9, against 99.5 in the 1st half of 2008, which was influenced by, among others, 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, in comparison with the period 1st half of the previous year, was caused by, among others, a decrease in prices of imported mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (mainly from Russia) – by 30.7%, and by increase in prices of exported machinery and transport equipment – by 17.8%, and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material – by 19.6%. As a result, the terms of trade index reached the level of 135.8, against 78.4 in the preceding year.

In the commodity turnover with the EU countries, the terms of trade index amounted to 102.7, against 100.0 in the 1st half of the previous year. The improvement of price relations resulted from a higher growth in the prices of exported goods (16.2%) than of imported goods (13.2%). In exports the prices increased of, among others, machinery and transport equipment (by 19.9%), miscellaneous manufactured articles (by 23.3%), manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (by 12.6%), and in imports of, among others, machinery and transport equipment (by 17.4%), chemicals and related materials (by 8.6%). Simultaneously, prices of imported mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials dropped (by 18.4%).

In turnover with developing countries, a worsening of the terms of trade index was recorded – from 109.1 in the 1st half of the previous year to 90.5, which was caused by a higher growth in the prices of imported goods (by 23.8%) than of exported goods (by 12.0%). In imports the prices increased of, among others, miscellaneous manufactured articles by (35.5%), machinery and transport equipment (by 17.9%), as well as manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (by 24.4%). In exports the prices increased of, among others, machinery and transport equipment (by 22.8%), while the prices decreased of, among others, chemicals and related products (by 6.3%), and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (by 4.0%).

Foreign trade turnover in current prices was as follows:

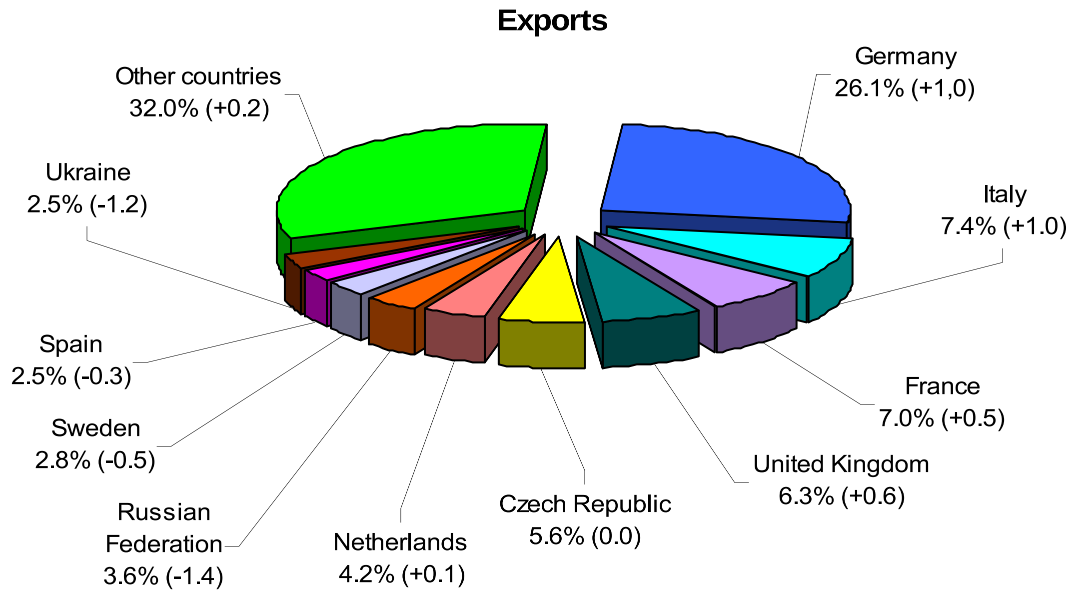
Specification	I–VI 2009						2008	2009
	in mln PLN	in mln EUR	in mln USD	I–VI 2008=100			I–VI	
				in PLN	in EUR	in USD	structure in %	
EXPORTS	**201 117.8**	**45 655.7**	**60 539.4**	**96.9**	**77.5**	**67.5**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Developed countries	171 988.0	39 089.1	51 864.4	98.9	79.2	69.1	83.8	85.5
of which European Union	159 634.9	36 296.5	48 159.2	97.6	78.3	68.3	78.8	79.4
of which euro-area	113 615.3	25 837.6	34 276.2	100.1	80.3	70.1	54.6	56.5
Developing countries	14 048.0	3 165.4	4 185.3	106.4	84.5	73.0	6.3	7.0
Central and Eastern European countries	15 081.8	3 401.2	4 489.7	73.6	58.4	50.4	9.9	7.5
IMPORTS	**217 316.9**	**49 408.1**	**65 529.8**	**86.6**	**69.4**	**60.5**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Developed countries	149 880.1	34 071.4	45 181.4	84.9	68.0	59.2	70.4	69.0
of which European Union	133 090.4	30 262.9	40 135.9	83.6	67.0	58.4	63.5	61.2
of which euro- area	105 127.2	23 904.1	31 702.5	83.5	66.9	58.3	50.2	48.4
Developing countries	46 246.9	10 490.1	13 910.0	101.9	81.5	71.0	18.1	21.3
Central and Eastern European countries	21 189.9	4 846.6	6 438.4	73.3	59.1	51.6	11.5	9.7
BALANCE	**-16 199.1**	**-3 752.4**	**-4 990.4**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**
Developed countries	22 107.9	5 017.7	6 683.0	x	x	x	x	x
of which European Union	26 544.5	6 033.6	8 023.3	x	x	x	x	x
of which euro- area	8 488.1	1 933.5	2 573.7	x	x	x	x	x
Developing countries	-32 198.9	-7 324.7	-9 724.7	x	x	x	x	x
Central and Eastern European countries	-6 108.1	-1 445.4	-1 948.7	x	x	x	x	x

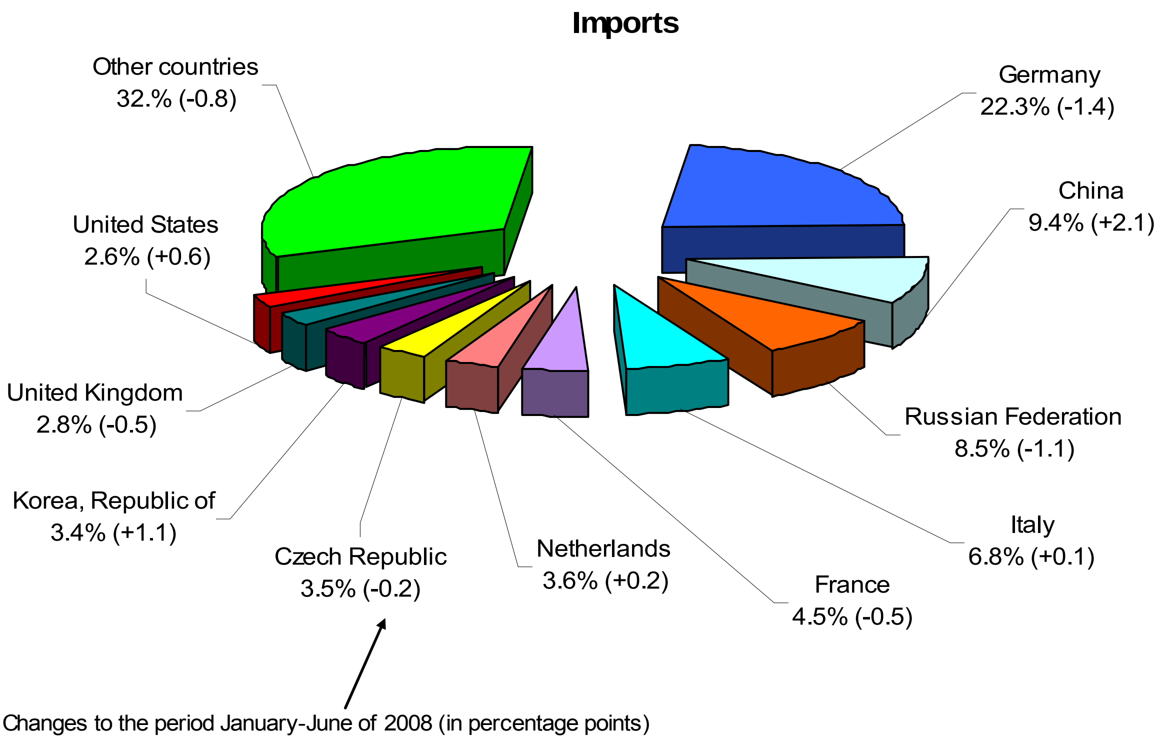
With respect to **the geographical structure**, in comparison with the 1st half of the previous year, a decline in the share of the Central and Eastern European countries was accompanied by a growing significance of developing countries (on the imports side, mainly China and the Republic of Korea). At the same time, a growing share of developed countries (including the EU countries) was recorded in total exports, with a decline in imports.

In comparison with the 1st half of the previous year, exports to **the EU countries** declined by 2.4% to PLN 159 634.9 mln, and imports from these countries declined by 16.4% to PLN 133 090.4 mln. The positive balance amounted to PLN 26 544.5 mln, against PLN 4 301.9 mln a year earlier. The turnover calculated in EUR in exports amounted to EUR 36 296.5 mln, while in imports to EUR 30 262.9 mln, and were lower by 21.7% and 33.0%, respectively. The positive balance amounted to EUR 6 033.6 mln, against EUR 1 185.6 mln in the previous year. Exports and imports in USD were lower than in the 1st half of the previous year, respectively by 31.7% and 41.6%. The positive balance reached the level of USD 8 023.3 mln, against USD 17 16.7 mln in the 1st half of the previous year. Exports to the EU countries accounted for 79.4% of the total exports value, while imports from these countries – for 61.2% of the total imports value (against 78.8% and 63.5%, respectively, in the previous year).

The value of exports to **Germany** grew slightly – by 0.4%, reaching the level of PLN 52 398.6 mln, whereas the value of imports from this country declined by 18.6% to PLN 48 447.3 mln. The exchange closed with a positive balance of PLN 3 951.3 mln (minus PLN 7 326.0 mln in the preceding year). The turnover with Germany expressed in EUR declined by 19.5% in exports, and by 34.8% in imports. The positive balance amounted to EUR 895.7 mln (minus EUR 2 085.2 mln in 2008). The value of turnover calculated in USD dropped by 29.8% and 43.1%, respectively. The positive balance reached the level of USD 1 191.0 mln (minus USD 3 200.6 mln in the previous year). The share of Germany in total exports grew from 25.1% to 26.1%, whereas in total imports it declined from 23.7% to 22.3%.

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





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

The commodity turnover with **the Central and Eastern European countries**, in comparison with the 1st half of the previous year, dropped in exports by 26.4%, reaching the level of PLN 15 081.8 mln, and in imports – by 26.7% to PLN 21 189.9 mln. The commodity exchange closed with a negative balance of PLN 6 108.1 mln, against the negative balance of PLN 8 417.2 mln in the preceding year. The turnover calculated in EUR amounted in exports to EUR 3 401.2 mln, while in imports to EUR 4 846.6 mln, and were lower by 41.6% and 40.9%, respectively. The negative balance reached EUR 1 445.4 mln, against minus EUR 2 375.2 mln in the previous year. Exports and imports in USD were lower by 49.6% and 48.4%, respectively. The negative balance reached the level of USD 1 948.7 mln, against minus USD 3 576.7 mln in the 1st half of the previous year. Exports to the Central and Eastern European countries accounted for 7.5% of total exports, while imports to these countries – for 9.7% of total imports (9.9% and 11.5%, respectively, in the previous year).

At the end of the 1st half 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 29.0%, and amounted to PLN 7 305.0 mln, while imports from Russia declined by 23.1% to the level of PLN 18 512.0 mln. The negative balance of turnover amounted to PLN 11 207.0 mln, against minus PLN 13 786.0 mln in the previous year. The turnover with Russia expressed in EUR declined by 43.7% in exports, and by 37.9% in imports. The negative balance amounted to EUR 2 593.4 mln (minus EUR 3 900.5 mln in the previous year). The value of turnover calculated in USD dropped by 51.4% and 45.7%, respectively. The balance reached the level of minus USD 3 462.8 mln (minus USD 5 907.5 mln in the previous year). In comparison with the 1st half of the previous year, the share of Russia in total turnover declined from 5.0% to 3.6% in exports, and from 9.6% to 8.5% in imports.

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

In total turnover **by SITC sections**, in comparison with the 1st half of the previous year, the highest growth in exports concerned beverages and tobacco, as well as animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes, while the highest decline occurred in exports of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, as well as crude materials, inedible, except fuels. However, more beverages and tobacco, as well as food and live animals, and miscellaneous manufactured articles were imported than in the previous year, with a simultaneous drop in imports occurring in the remaining sections – with the highest drop in imports of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, as well as crude materials, inedible, except fuels. Within the commodity structure of exports, the share, among others, of food and live animals, as well as machinery and transport equipment was higher, while the share of manufactured goods classified chiefly by material lowered to the highest extent. In imports, the share of miscellaneous manufactured articles grew to the highest extent, while the most considerable drop concerned mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials.

Exports of **agri-food goods**, in comparison with the 1st half of the previous year, were by 23.5% higher, and amounted to PLN 24 069.3 mln

(EUR 5 462.9 mln), while imports grew by 9.0%, reaching the level of PLN 19 003.0 mln (EUR 4 316.9 mln). The turnover closed with a positive balance of PLN 5 066.3 mln (EUR 1 146.0 mln), against the positive balance of PLN 2 059.7 mln (EUR 581.0 mln) in the previous year. The share of agri-food goods in total turnover increased from 9.4% to 12.0% in exports, and from 6.9% to 8.7% in imports, as compared to the 1st half 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 41.5%, to developing countries – by 33.7%, and to developed countries – by 20.9% (including to the EU countries – by 20.5%). Imports from the Central and Eastern European countries grew by 11.5%, from developed countries – by 9.1% (including from the EU countries – by 11.0%), and from developing countries – by 8.4%.

With respect to the geographic structure of exports of agri-food goods, the share of the Central and Eastern European countries increased (from 8.9% in the 1st half of the previous year to 10.2%), and so did the share of developing countries (from 6.1% to 6.6%). However, the share of developed countries decreased (from 85.0% to 83.2%, including the share of the EU countries – from 81.3% to 79.3%). In imports, the share of developed countries increased slightly (from 76.6% to 76.7%, including the share of the EU countries – from 69.7% to 71.0%), and the share of the Central and Eastern European countries (from 2.0% to 2.1%), with a simultaneous decrease in the share of developing countries (from 21.4% to 21.3%).

Exports of **high technology goods** amounted to PLN 17 928.8 mln, i.e. by 17.5% more than in the 1st half of the previous year, and imports amounted to PLN 37 798.3 mln, i.e. by 4.0% more. The turnover closed with a negative balance of PLN 19 869.5 mln (minus PLN 21 096.4 in the previous year). The share of high technology goods in total exports amounted to 8.9%, and in imports – to 17.4% (7.4% and 14.5%, respectively, in the previous year).

The value of **the processing turnover** in the 1st half of 2009 accounted for 6.8% of total exports, and for 4.6% of total imports, against 6.6% and 4.5%, respectively, in the previous year.

In **the distribution of imports by main economic categories**, in comparison with the 1st half of the previous year, the share of imports of intermediate consumption goods declined (from 63.0% to 60.0%), and the share of imports of investment goods (from 17.6% to 17.3%), while the share of consumer goods increased (from 19.4% to 22.7%). A drop was recorded in the value of imports of intermediate consumption goods (of 17.5%) and investment goods (a drop of 14.9%), while the value of imports of consumer goods was higher (by 1.5%).

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

The current account of the balance of payments[8] in June of 2009 closed with a positive balance of EUR 459 mln (against minus EUR 2 173 mln in the corresponding period of the previous year). The balance change from negative into positive was mailny influenced by the improvement of the balance of goods turnover and revenues.

The balance of goods turnover in June of 2009 reached the level of minus EUR 26 mln (minus EUR 1 678 mln in the previous year). Receipts from exports of goods amounted to EUR 8 314 mln, i.e. by 20.8% less than the previous year, while payments for imports declined by 31.5% to EUR 8 340 mln.

The balance of services in June of 2009 was positive, and amounted to EUR 363 mln (EUR 299 mln in the previous year). Credit from exports of services declined in annual terms by 21.5% (to EUR 1 657 mln), while debit in respect of imports dropped by 28.6% (to EUR 1 294 mln). The value of the balance of services comprised the positive balance of transport services (EUR 247 mln), the positive balance of foreign travels (EUR 64 mln), as well as the negative balance of the other services (EUR 52 mln).

The balance of income in June of 2009 reached the level of minus EUR 467 mln (minus EUR 1 516 mln in the previous year). It comprised credit in the amount of EUR 518 mln (a drop of 26.1% in annual terms) and debit in the amount of EUR 985 mln (a decrease of 55.6%).

The balance of current transfers in June of 2009 was positive, and amounted to EUR 589 mln (against EUR 722 mln in the previous year). The value of credit dropped, as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, by 4.9% (to the level of EUR 1 032 mln), while the value of debit increased by 22.0% (to EUR 443 mln).

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

Specification	VI 2008	VI 2009	
			change to VI 2008
	in mln EUR		
CURRENT ACCOUNT	**-2 173**	**459**	**2 632**
Balance of goods turnover	**-1 678**	**-26**	**1 652**
Exports	10 504	8 314	-2 190
Imports	12 182	8 340	-3 842
Balance of services	**299**	**363**	**64**
Credit	2 111	1 657	-454
Debit	1 812	1 294	-518
Balance of income	**-1 516**	**-467**	**1 049**
Credit	701	518	-183
Debit	2 217	985	-1 232
Balance of current transfers	**722**	**589**	**-133**
Credit	1 085	1 032	-53
Debit	363	443	80

Financial Results of Non-financial Enterprises

The financial results of the surveyed enterprises[9] in the 1st half of 2009 were worse than the very favourable ones obtained in the years 2006 and 2007, and in the period from January to September of 2008. Except for the financial liquidity ratio of the first degree, all basic economic and financial indices were weaker than in the previous year. The result on financial operations was considerably lower than in the previous year, yet better than in the 1st quarter of 2009. The improvement of the result on financial operations, in comparison with the 1st quarter of 2009, was influenced, among others, by increase of revenues in respect of dividends and share in profits, as well as by a slower growth of financial costs.

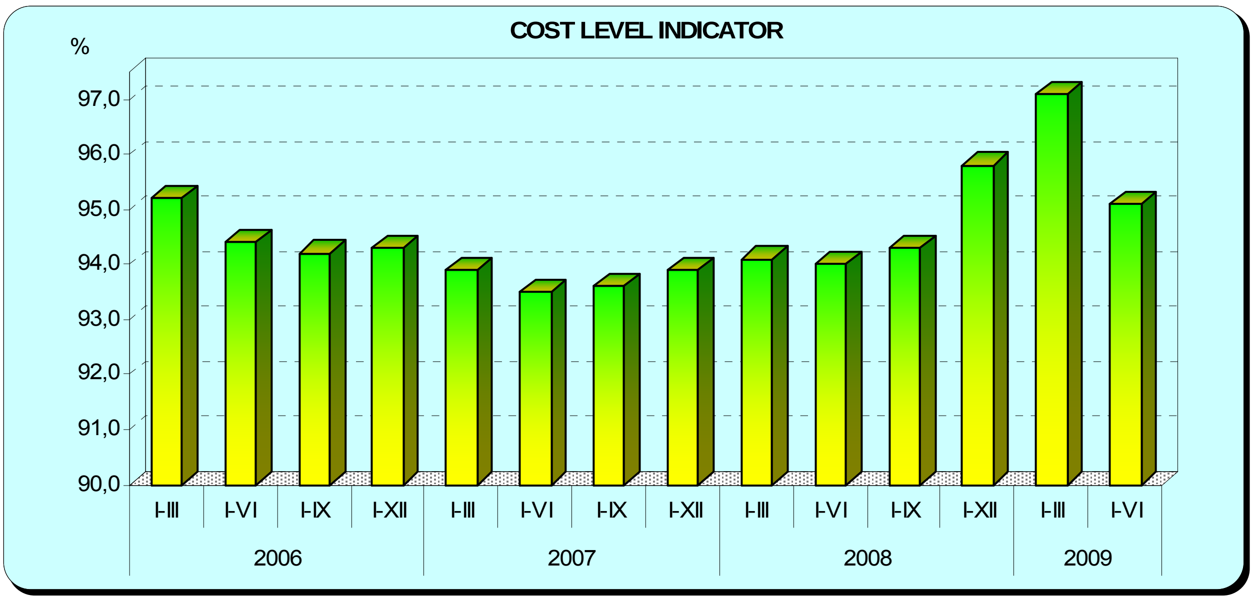
Due to a slower growth rate of revenues from total activity as compared to the costs of obtaining them, the cost level indicator worsened. Within the structure of total costs by type, the share of the costs of gross wages and salaries, as well as of services made by other contarctors, energy and depreciation increased. However, the share of the costs related to material consumption decreased.

Revenues from sales for export decreased. In comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year, the share of sales for export in the net revenues from sale of products, goods and materials of all entities in total declined, as well as the share of exporting units in the total number of the surveyed enterprises. The financial results and the basic economic and financial indices obtained by exporters worsened in relation to those achieved in the 1st quarter of 2008, though they were better than for all enterprises in total.

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

Specification a – in total, in mln PLN b – the share of private sector in %		I–VI 2008	I–VI 2009
Revenues from total activity	a	918 374.4	927 341.3
	b	85.0	85.3
of which net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials	a	887 027.7	888 464.2
	b	85.2	85.6
Costs of obtaining revenues from total activity	a	863 611.6	882 269.7
	b	85.1	85.2
of which cost of products, goods and materials sold	a	838 160.8	842 910.1
	b	85.2	85.3
Financial result on economic activity	a	54 762.8	45 071.6
	b	83.4	87.9
Gross financial result	a	54 772.6	45 078.0
	b	83.4	87.9
Net financial result	a	44 285.5	37 055.6
	b	85.0	90.0
Net profit	a	52 435.2	51 967.1
	b	84.6	86.6
Net loss	a	8 149.7	14 911.5
	b	82.2	77.9

Revenues from total activity in the 1st half of 2009 were by 1.0% higher than in the previous year, while **the costs of obtaining them** raised by 2.2%, which was reflected in the worsening of **the cost level indicator** from 94.0% to 95.1%. Net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials increased in the most sections, with the highest increase (in value terms) recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, in professional, scientific and technical activities; in trade; repair of motor vehicles, in arts, entertainment and recreation, in construction, as well as in information and communication. The decline of net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials was recorded in manufacturing, in mining and quarrying, in transportation and storage, in water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, as well as in education.



The financial result from sales of products, goods and materials was by 6.8% lower than in the 1st half of the previous year, and amounted to PLN 45 554.2 mln. The result on other operating activity worsened (by PLN 636.1 mln to PLN 3 708.6 mln). The result on financial operations was considerably lower than in the previous year, yet better than in the 1st quarter of 2009 (minus PLN 4 191.2 mln, against PLN 1 551.1 mln in the 1st half of the previous year, and minus PLN 10 243.6 mln in the 1st quarter of 2009).

The result on financial operations, weaker than in the 1st half of the previous year, was influenced by a much more higher growth in financial costs than in financial revenues (a growth of 76.2%, against 33.6%). A considerable increase was observed in other financial costs (137.0%), including those associated with a surplus of negative foreign exchange rate differences over positive (246.6%), as well as remaining financial costs (56.5%).

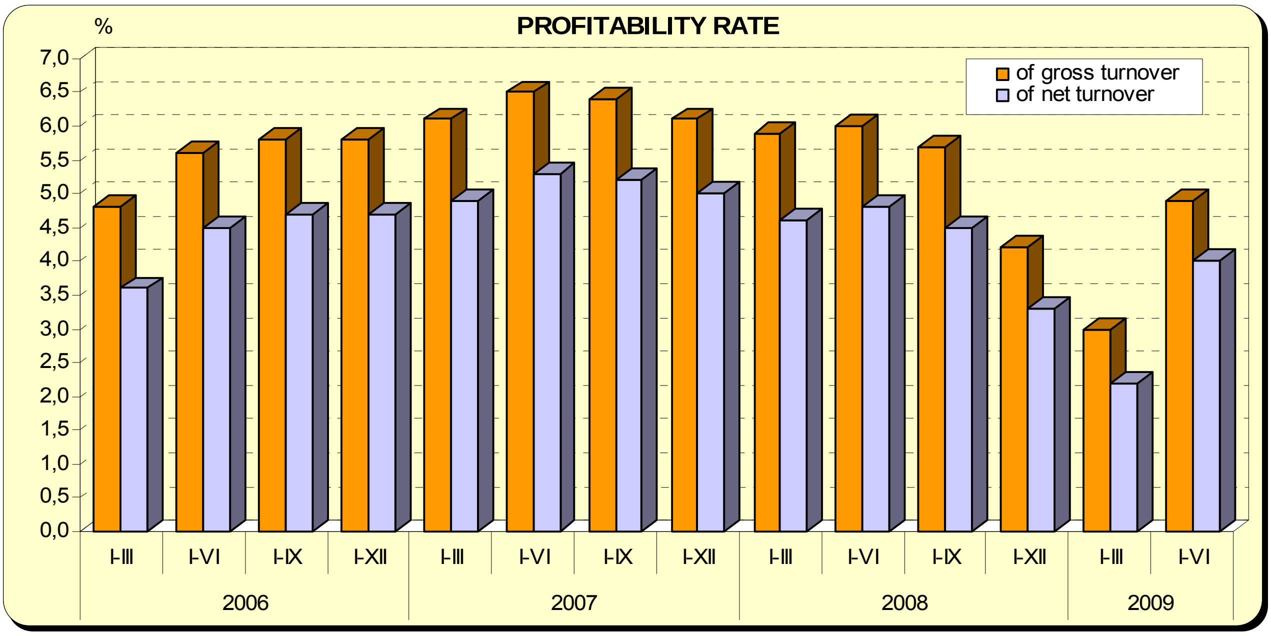
Consequently, the **financial result on economic activity** amounted to PLN 45 071.6 mln, and was by 17.7% lower than in the previous year, with a decline being recorded in the most sections, including in, among others: accommodation and catering (a decline of 52.4% to PLN 179.2 mln), administrative and support service activities (40.1% to PLN 309.8 mln), mining and quarrying (39.2% to PLN 2 156.4 mln), trade; repair of motor vehicles (35.8% to PLN 4 987.5 mln), real estate activities (32.6% to PLN 633.6 mln), manufacturing (28.9% to PLN 17 586.5 mln), as well as transportation and storage (of 28.4% to PLN 1 004.8 mln). An improvement of the result on economic activity was recorded, among others, in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (26.2% to PLN 7 468.7 mln), in information and communication (24.4% to PLN 6 235.9 mln), in professional, scientific and technical activities (13.0% to PLN 916.3 mln), as well as in construction (3.3% to PLN 2 390.4 mln).

The gross financial result amounted to PLN 45 078.0 mln (gross profit – PLN 60 402.9 mln, gross loss – PLN 15 324.9 mln), and was lower by PLN 9 694.6 mln (by 17.7%), in comparison with the 1st half of the previous year. The encumbrances on the gross financial result amounted to PLN 8 022.3 mln, and were by 23.5% lower than in the previous year.

The net financial result reached the level of PLN 37 055.6 mln (net profit – PLN 51 967.1 mln, net loss – PLN 14 911.5 mln), and was lower by PLN 7 229.9 mln (16.3%), in comparison with the 1st quarter of the previous year. The most considerable decline concerned the net financial result in the following sections: accommodation and catering (a decline of 56.0% to PLN 141.9 mln), real estate activities (44.1% to PLN 456.3 mln), transportation and storage (40.4% to PLN 531.8 mln), administrative and support service activities (42.2% to PLN 361.6 mln), mining and quarrying (38.9% to PLN 1 684.7 mln), trade; repair of motor vehicles (38.4% to PLN 3 855.8 mln), as well as manufacturing (26.9% to PLN 15 044.1 mln). The highest improvement of this result was recorded in information and communication (an increase of 40.0% to PLN 5 510.6 mln), as well as in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (29.2% to PLN 6 083.1 mln).

Net profit was reported by 69.3% of the surveyed enterprises (compared to 71.7% in the previous year). The share of revenues of the enterprises reporting net profit in the revenues from total activity dropped from 83.0% to 78.0%. In manufacturing, net profit was reported by 68.5% of enterprises (71.3% in the previous year), and their share in revenues of this section amounted to 78.1% (compared to 84.3%).

The profitability rate on sales of products, goods and materials declined from 5.5% to 5.1%, the gross turnover profitability – from 6.0 to 4.9%, and the net turnover profitability – from 4.8% to 4.0%. In comparison with the 1st half 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 72.6% to 69.9%, and their share in the revenues from total activity dropped from 83.4% to 78.2%.



The worsening of the net turnover profitability was recorded in the most sections, except for electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, information and communication, as well as education.

The financial liquidity ratio **of the first degree** improved from 31.9% to 33.4%, while the financial liquidity ratio **of the second degree** worsened from 98.9% to 97.1%. The financial liquidity ratio of the first degree exceeding 20% was obtained by 44.7% of the surveyed enterprises (against 42.1% in the previous year), the financial liquidity ratio of the second degree in the range from 100% to 130% was recorded by 12.2% of the surveyed enterprises (against 12.5% in the 1st half of the previous year).

The ratio of liabilities to dues (resulting from deliveries and services) reached a slightly higher level than in the previous year (91.0% against 89.7%). The value of liabilities resulting from deliveries and services, higher than the value of dues in this respect, was recorded in trade; repair of motor vehicles, in arts, entertainment and recreation, as well as in accomodation and catering.

The costs of current activity incurred by the total number of the surveyed entities in the 1st half of 2009 were by 1.6% lower than in the previous year. Within the structure of total costs by type, the share of the most types of costs increased, except for the share of materials consumption costs.

In the surveyed group, 47.1% of entities reported in the 1st half of 2009 **export sales**, compared to 48.2% in the previous year. The level of export sales was by 3.3% lower than in the previous year, and its share in net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials of the whole entities declined from 20.1% to 19.4%. In the 1st half of 2009, the enterprises, in which export sales constituted more than 50% of the turnover from sales of products, goods and materials, accounted for 71.7% of total export sales – against 67.1% in the previous year.

The value of **current assets** of the surveyed enterprises at the end of June of 2009 amounted to PLN 606 959.3 mln, and was by 6.2% higher than in the previous year, of which stocks – by 3.3%, short-term dues – by 3.8%, short-term investments – by 14.2%, and short-term inter-period settlements – by 11.1%.

Current assets were mainly financed by means of short-term liabilities (in 71.4% against 69.4% in the 1st half of the previous year).

Long- and short-term liabilities (excluding special funds) at the end of June of 2009 amounted to PLN 620 911.9 mln, which was by 14.2% higher than in the previous year. Long-term liabilities accounted for 30.2% of total liabilities (against 27.1% in the previous year).

The value of **the short-term liabilities** of the surveyed enterprises at the end of June of 2009 amounted to PLN 433 279.5 mln, which was by 9.2% higher than in the previous year, of which liabilities resulting from deliveries and services – by 5.0%, bank credits and loans – by 5.4%, issue of debt securities – by 19.1%, as well as liabilities on account of taxes, customs, duties, insurance and other benefits – by 0.9%. Short-term inter-period settlements increased by 5.0%.

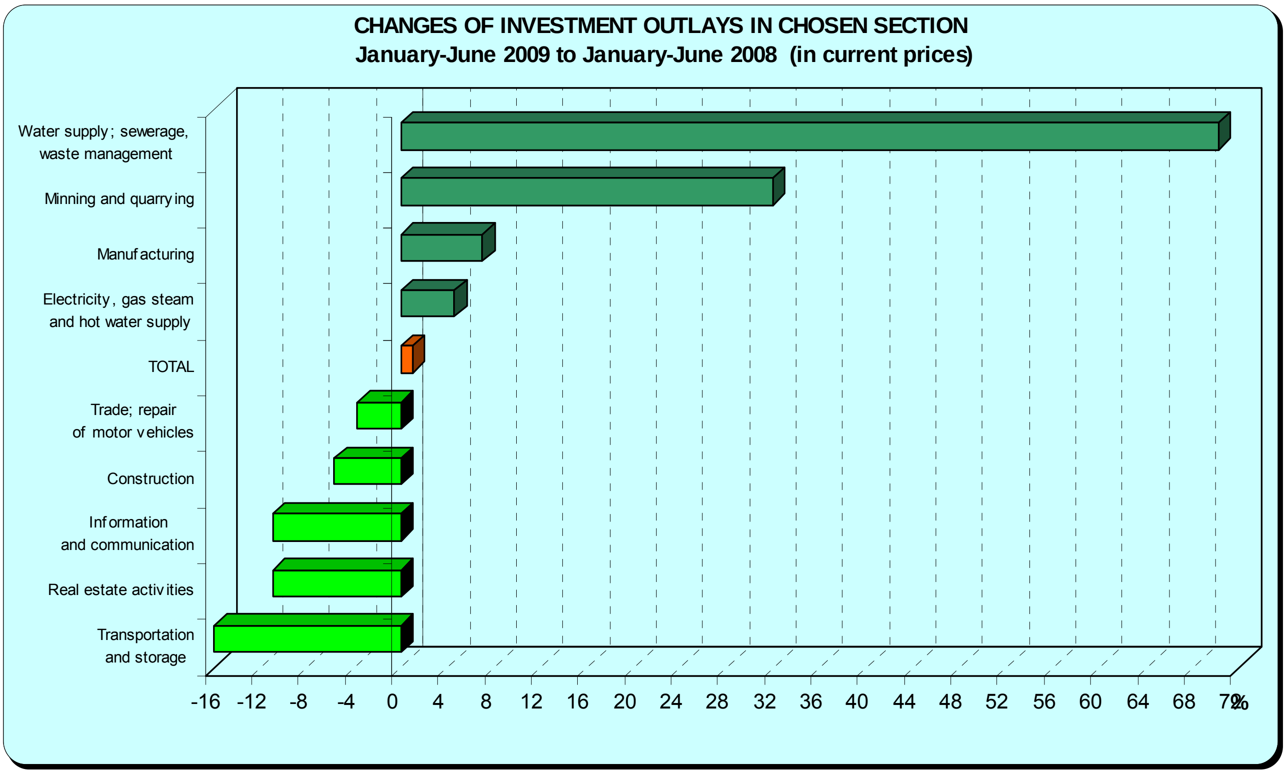
The long-term liabilities of the surveyed enterprises at the end of June of 2009 amounted to PLN 187 632.3 mln, which was by 27.5% higher than in the previous year. An increase was recorded in the liabilities resulting from loans and credits – of 19.7%, and in other long-term liabilities – of 44.1%, while a decrease was recorded in the liabilities resulting from issue of debt securities – of 14.2%.

Total Outlays

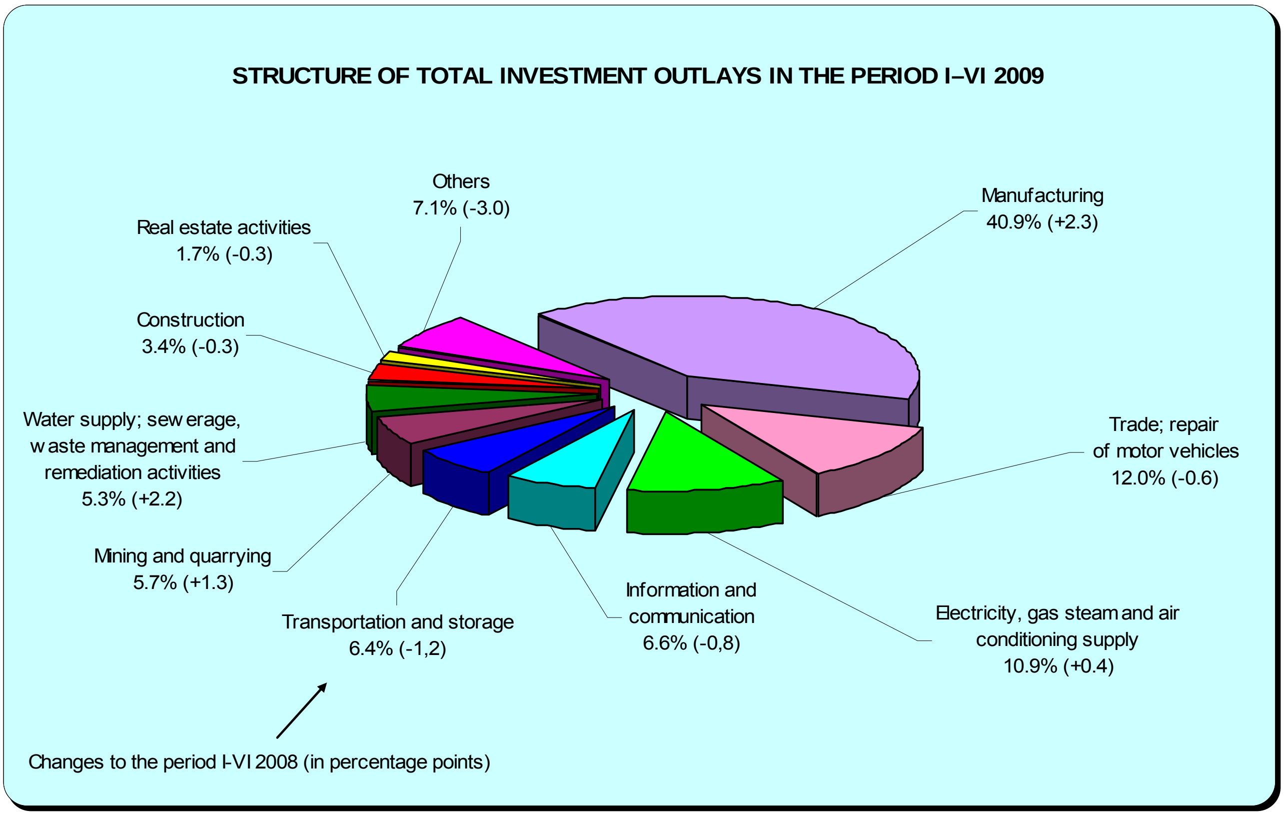
In the 1st half of 2009, following a considerable growth occurring in the corresponding period of the previous year, a decline in investment outlays was observed.

In the 1st half of 2009, **total outlays** of the surveyed enterprises[10] amounted to PLN 44.3 bln, and were (in constant prices) by 3.8% lower than the previous year. Outlays on purchases[11] dropped by 10.4%, while outlays on buildings and structures grew by 8.7%. The share of purchases in total outlays amounted to 59.5% (63.2% in the previous year).

A drop in outlays (in current prices) occurred, among others, in transportation and storage (of 16.0%), in information and communication, and in real estate activities (of 11.0% each), in construction (of 5.7%), as well as in trade; repair of motor vehicles (of 3.7%). This was another year in row in which an increase in outlays on industry was observed (of 11.9%), including in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (of 70.1%), mining and quarrying (of 31.9%), manufacturing (of 7.0%), as well as electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of 4.6%).



In the 1st half of 2009, the highest growth in the outlays in manufacturing, in annual terms, occurred in enterprises dealing, among others, with manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (more than a three-fold increase, against an increase of 62.7% in the corresponding period of the previous year), manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (more than a two-fold increase, against a drop of 58.6%), manufacture of metal products (41.2%, against an increase of 12.5%), manufacture of paper and paper products (35.3%, against an increase of 14.4%), as well as manufacture of basic metals (9.8%, against a decrease of 22.0%). However, outlays decreased, among others, in manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (a decrease of 27.0%, against an increase of 54.5% in the 1st half of the previous year), in manufacture of rubber and plastic products (23.7%, against an increase of 17.1%), in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (17.9%, against an increase of 29.4%), in manufacture of food products (11.8%, against a decrease of 5.6%), as well as in manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (6.2%, against an increase of 34.5%).



In the structure of total outlays, in comparison with the 1st half of the previous year, the share of outlays incurred by enterprises increased in the following sections: manufacturing (from 38.6% to 40.9%), water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (from 3.1% to 5.3%), mining and quarrying (from 4.4% to 5.7%), as well as in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 10.5% to 10.9%). The share of outlays decreased in: transportation and storage (from 7.6% to 6.4%), information and communication (from 7.4% to 6.6%), trade; repair of motor vehicles (from 12.6% to 12.0%), as well as in construction (from 3.7% to 3.4%).

According to the size of enterprises, outlays increased in enterprises employing more than 1000 persons (by 18.3%), while they decreased in entities employing from 250 to 1000 persons (by 20.9%), and in entities employing from 50 to 249 persons (by 2.1%).

The investment structure by selected sections and size of enterprises in the 1st half of 2009 was as follows:

Specification	Enterprises employing 50-249 persons investing entities	50-249 persons total outlays	250-1000 persons investing entities	250-1000 persons total outlays	more than 1000 persons investing entities	more than 1000 persons total outlays
	in % in total for a given section					
T o t a l	**80.0**	**23.4**	**16.8**	**24.7**	**3.2**	**51.9**
Mining and quarrying	74.4	4.3	14.5	4.1	11.1	91.6
Manufacturing	76.5	23.5	20.1	24.1	3.4	52.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	69.3	6.6	18.6	15.2	12.1	78.2
Water supply; waste management and remediation activities	88.0	40.7	10.8	35.0	1.2	24.3
Construction	87.7	59.9	10.8	23.4	1.5	16.7
Trade; repair of motor vehicles	85.6	31.5	12.2	23.1	2.2	45.4
Transportation and storage	71.9	19.1	22.9	12.8	5.2	68.1
Accommodation and food service activities	81.9	35.8	15.8	30.7	2.3	33.5
Information and communication	77.3	9.7	17.7	23.4	5.0	66.9
Real estate activities	92.3	77.7	7.2	10.9	0.5	11.4

In the 1st half of 2009, private sector units accounted for 69.6% of total outlays in the surveyed enterprises (compared to 76.3% in the previous year), while purchases constituted 65.6% of outlays in these units (compared to 69.0% in the previous year). Enterprises operating in the public sector accounted for 30.4% of total outlays (compared to 23.7% in the 1st half of the previous year), and purchases constituted 45.4% of outlays in these entities (compared to 44.5% in the previous year).

In private sector entities, 48.9% of outlays referred to entities dealing with manufacturing, of which: outlays on manufacture of food products – 10.9%, metal products – 10.8%, coke and refined petroleum products – 9.5%, other non-metallic mineral products – 9.1%, motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – 8.1%, basic metals – 7.6%, rubber and plastic products – 6.9%, paper and paper products – 6.1%, chemicals and chemical products – 4.3%, as well as machinery and equipment n.e.c – 4.0%. Units dealing with trade; repair of motor vehicles accounted for 17.0% of outlays in the private sector.

The highest share of the private sector in total outlays was recorded in trade; repair of motor vehicles (98.5%), in information and communication (97.8%), in construction (97.0%), in accommodation and food service activities (95.8%), in manufacturing (83.3%), as well as in real estate activities (63.4%).

In the **public sector**, 27.2% of outlays effected entities dealing with electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, 22.5% – manufacturing, 15.7% – water supply; waste management and remediation activities, 15.6% – transportation and storage, and 13.8% – mining and quarrying.

The highest share of the public sector in total outlays was recorded in sections: water supply; waste management and remediation activities (90.4%), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (75.9%), transportation and storage (74.5%), as well as in mining and quarrying (73.9%).

In the period from January to June of 2009, 69.2 thous. **investments were started**, i.e. by 4.9% less than the previous year. Electricity and gas connections of a relatively low estimated values accounted for approx. 52% of the newly started investments. The total **estimated value of the newly started investments** amounted to PLN 17.5 bln, and was by 22.6% lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year (compared to a growth of 24.7% in the 1st half of the previous year). Modernisation of the existing fixed assets accounted for 27.7% of the estimated value of the newly started investments (compared to 28.2% in the previous year). A drop in the estimated value of the newly started investments occurred, among others, in: real estate activities (a drop of 55.3%), manufacturing (of 48.8%), trade; repair of motor vehicles (of 40.8%), in water supply; waste management and remediation activities (of 32.5%), as well as in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of 16.8%). In comparison with the 1st half of the previous year, the estimated value of the newly started investments increased, among others, in mining and quarrying (more than a two-fold increase), in accommodation and food service activities (by 65.7%), as well as in transportation and storage (by 60.1%).

In the total value of outlays effected by enterprises[12], 37.6% of outlays were incurred by **entities with foreign capital** (compared to 40.0% in the corresponding period of the previous year). Outlays in this group of entities (in constant prices) were lower by 9.9% than the previous year. Entities dealing with manufacturing conducted by 58.0% of total outlays in this group of entities, of which enterprises dealing with manufacture of food products – 12.2%, rubber and plastic products – 11.6%, motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – 11.2%, other non-metallic mineral products and metal products – 8.5% each, and machinery and equipment n.e.c. – 8.1%. Entities dealing with trade; repair of motor vehicles incurred 19.7% of total outlays in the group of entities with foreign capital, while entities dealing with information and communication – 4.1%. Among entities with foreign capital, an increase in outlays (in current prices) was recorded, among others, in manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (more than a three-fold increase), manufacture of metal products (more than a two-fold increase), printing and reproduction of recorded media (91.0%), manufacture of paper and paper products (67.8%), manufacture of food products (40.7%), other manufacture of products (34.8%), as well as in manufacture of tobacco products (33.4%).

Money

At the end of the 1st half of 2009 **money supply M_3** amounted to PLN 693 693.4 mln and was by 4.1% higher than at the end of the previous year and by 14.4% higher than the previous year.

The supply of currency in circulation (outside banks) amounted to PLN 92 270.4 mln at the end of the 1st half of 2009 and grew as compared to the end of the previous year by 1.7% and by 12.6% in annual terms.

In June of 2009 **deposits and other liabilities**, i.e. the main items in the money supply structure (M_3), amounted to PLN 595 184.2 mln and were by 4.5% higher as compared to the end of the previous year. Deposits and other liabilities increased towards: households – by 9.7%, non-profit institutions serving households – by 2.4%, and local government institutions – by 16.9%. However, deposits and other liabilities decreased towards: enterprises – by 0.9%, non-monetary financial institutions – by 2.2% and social security funds – by 49.6%.

As compared to June of the previous year deposits and other liabilities increased by 15.9%, of which deposits and other liabilities towards: households – by 24.7%, non-monetary financial institutions – by 13.3%, non-profit institutions serving households – by 6.0% and enterprises – by 7.2%. There was a decrease in deposits and other liabilities towards social security funds – of 34.2% and local government institutions – of 4.1%.

Other M_3 components amounted to PLN 6 238.8 mln at the end of the 1st half of 2009. The value of this item grew as compared to the end of the previous year by 0.7%, but it fell in annual terms – by 43.4%.

Dues had the highest share in the money resource structure, and their increase was, at the same time, the main factor generating money. Dues amounted to PLN 683 936.6 mln and increased as compared to the end of the previous year by 5.3%, of which dues from households grew – by 8.1%, from enterprises – by 0.9%, non-monetary financial institutions – by 4.1%, non-profit institutions serving households – by 0.6%, and local government institutions – by 3.0%. At the end of June 2009, dues from social security funds amounted to PLN 200.0 mln, while in December of the previous year such dues were not recorded.

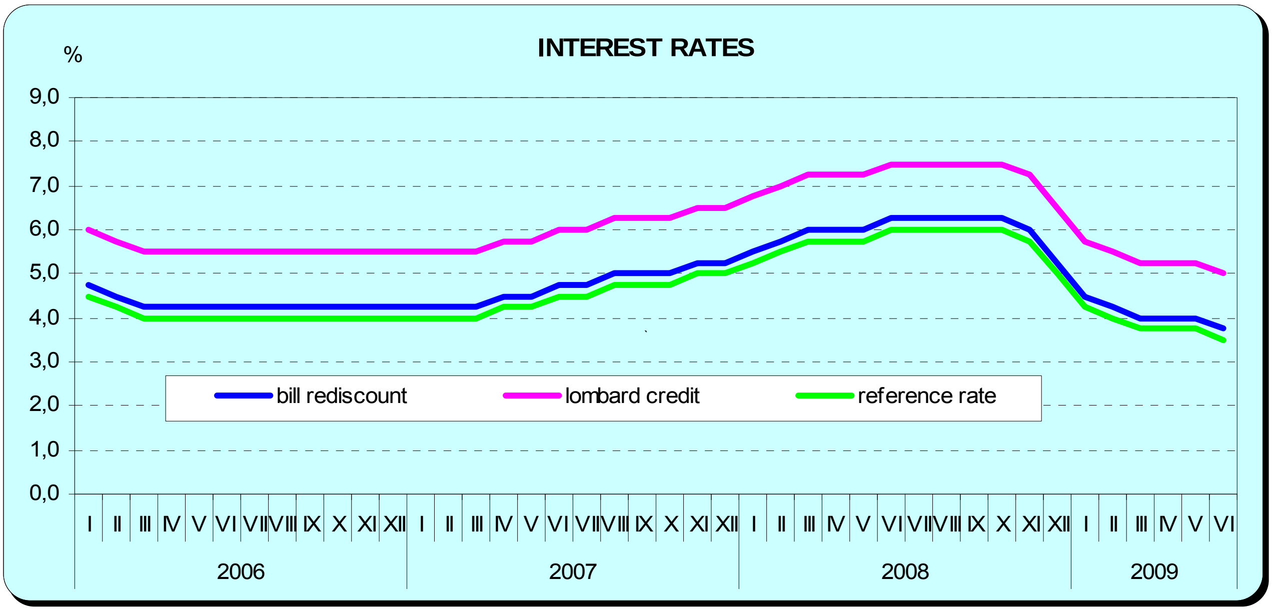
In relation to the status at the end of June 2008 dues were by 26.8% higher, of which increased those: from households – by 35.7%, enterprises – by 14.7%, non-monetary financial institutions – by 18.3%, local government institutions – by 23.2%, and non-profit institutions serving households – by 22.1%.

The credit to central government, net amounted to PLN 118 591.6 mln at the end of June 2009 and grew as compared to the end of December of the previous year by 7.8%, and in annual terms by 57.0%.

A further factor influencing the status of money resources was the value of **net foreign assets**, which at the end of the 1st half of 2009 amounted to PLN 57 515.0 mln. As compared to December of the previous year their value increased by 19.2%, and dropped by 40.0% in annual terms.

A factor reducing money resources was the negative **other items**, **net** amounting to PLN 166 349.9 mln, which deepened in relation to the status at the end of June of the previous year by PLN 24 738.4 mln, and by PLN 62 345.4 mln in annual terms.

The **basic interest rates** of the National Bank of Poland were lowered on 25 June of 2009: the rediscount rate of bills – from 4.00% to 3.75%, the lombard credit rate from 5.25% to 5.00%, the reference rate from 3.75% to 3.50% and the deposit rate from 2.25% to 2.00%.

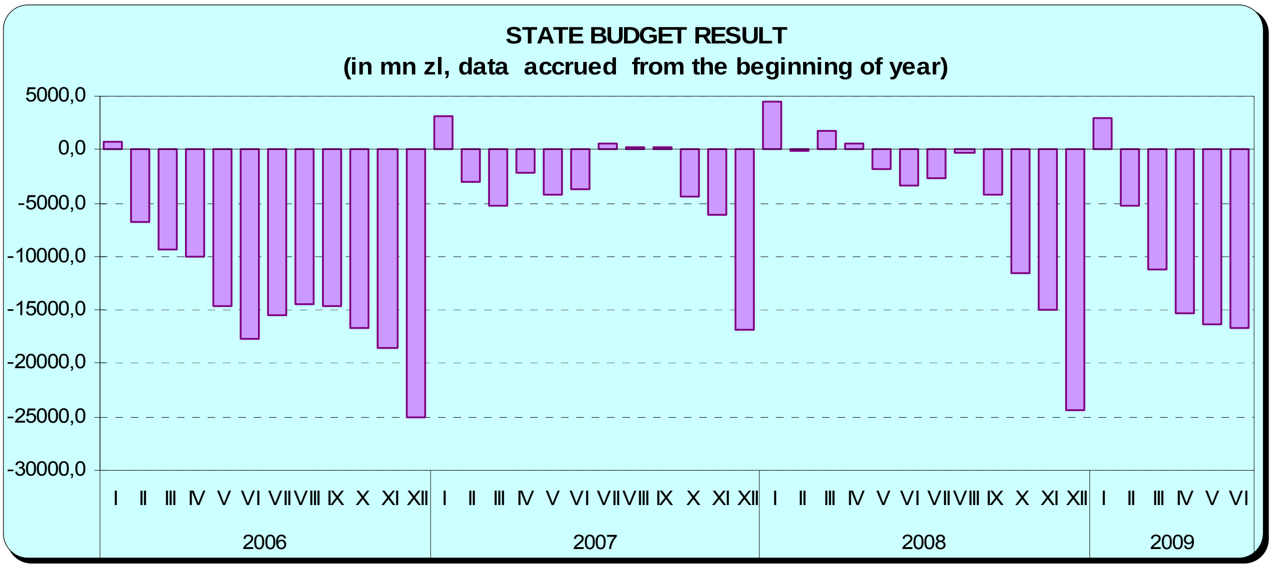


In the 1st half of 2009 the average **exchange rate of the euro** in the National Bank of Poland amounted to PLN 447.07/EUR 100 and grew as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year by 28.0%. The average monthly exchange rate of the euro in June of 2009 amounted to PLN 450.81/EUR 100 and increased as compared to December of the previous year by 12.2%, and by 33.5% in annual terms.

In the 1st half of 2009 the average **exchange rate of the USD** in the National Bank of Poland amounted to PLN 335.68/USD 100 and grew in annual terms by 46.9%. The average monthly exchange rate of the USD in June of 2009 amounted to PLN 321.46/USD 100 and increased as compared to December in the previous year by 8.2%, and by 48.2% in annual terms.

State Budget

In the period January-June of 2009 **the revenue** of the state budget[13] amounted to PLN 134 389.0 mln, **the expenditure** – PLN 151 018.2 mln, **a deficit –** PLN 16 629.2 mln (which accounted for 44.3%, 47.0% and 91.4% of the amount assumed in the budget act for 2009 respectively).



The revenue and expenditure of the state budget were as follows:

Specification	Budget act for 2009	I–VI 2009		
		execution	implementation of the budget act	structure
	in mln PLN		in %	
Total revenue	**303 034.8**	**134 389.0**	**44.3**	**100.0**
tax and non-tax revenue	269 433.3	113 370.8	42.1	84.4
indirect taxes	178 064.0	74 538.2	41.9	55.5
of which excise tax	58 110.0	25 312.4	43.6	18.8
income tax on corporate	33 120.0	12 321.9	37.2	9.1
income tax on personal	40 250.0	16 941.8	42.1	12.6
revenues of state budgetary entities	16 764.1	8 673.5	51.7	6.5
of which receipts form customs duties	2 032.0	844.4	41.6	0.6
other revenue	1 235.2	895.3	72.5	0.7
non-refundable resources from the European Union and other sources	33 601.5	21 018.2	62.6	15.6
Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policy	12 427.9	9 091.9	73.2	6.7
structural funds and other	21 173.6	11 926.3	56.3	8.9

Specification	Budget act for 2009	I–VI 2009		
		execution	implementation of the budget act	structure
	in mln PLN		in %	
Total expenditure	**321 221.1**	**151 018.2**	**47.0**	**100.0**
of which:				
domestic debt servicing	26 560.9	11 778.5	44.3	7.8
foreign debt servicing	6 180.0	5 214.6	84.4	3.5
settlements with the EU general budget in respect of own resources	12 373.8	8 436.1	68.2	5.6
allocations for:				
Pension Fund	15 874.4	7 713.2	48.6	5.1
Social Insurance Fund	30 958.3	17 026.4	55.0	11.3
general subsidies for local self-governments entities	45 320.1	26 340.2	58.1	17.4
State budget deficit	**-18 186.3**	**-16 629.2**	**91.4**	**x**
Deficit financing				
domestic sources	12 611.9	16 912.7	134.1	x
foreign sources	5 574.4	-283.5	x	x

In the period January-June of 2009 the execution of the budget act in the scope of revenue was by 1.0 percentage point lower than the previous year. Receipts from indirect taxes amounted to PLN 74 538.2 mln (i.e. by 4.5% less than the previous year), of which from excise tax – PLN 25312.4 mln (by 5.7% more than the previous year). Their share of the total amount of revenue equalled 55.5% and 18.8% respectively. The share of revenue of the state budgetary entities in the total amount of revenue amounted to 6.5%. Receipts from corporate income tax equalled PLN 12 321.9 mln (by 13.9% less than the previous year), and from personal income tax – PLN 16 941.8 mln (by 5.1% less). Their share in the total revenue amounted to 9.1% and 12.6% respectively. The revenue of the state budget from the inflow of non-refundable resources of the European Union and other sources accounted for 15.6% of total revenue in the period January-June of 2009, of which 6.7% was provided under Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policy, and 8.9% under structural funds and other.

The execution of the budget act in the scope of expenditure in the period January-June of 2009 was by 4.6 percentage points higher than the previous year. General subsidies for local self-government entities amounted to PLN 26 340.2 mln and accounted for 58.1% of the amount of these subsidies assumed in the budget act. The share of subsidies in the total expenditure equalled 17.4%. Expenditure for domestic and foreign debt servicing accounted for 11.3% of total expenditure. In the period January-June of 2009 allocations for the Pension Fund amounted to PLN 7 713.2 mln, and to the Social Insurance Fund – PLN 17 026.4 mln. It accounted for 5.1% and 11.3% of total expenditure respectively.

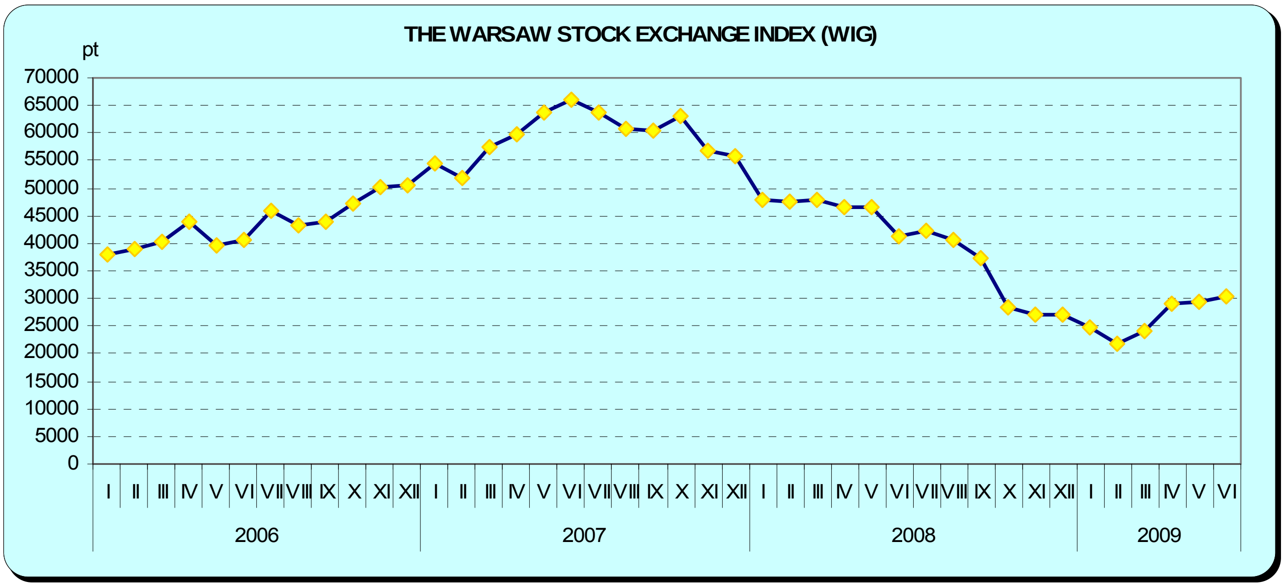
In the period January-June 2009 **current expenditure of state budgetary entities** were by 14.1% higher than the previous year, and their share in the total expenditure amounted to 17.2% (as compared to 17.3% in the previous year).

Stock Exchange

In the 1st half of 2009, 6 new companies entered on the Main Market of Warsaw Stock Exchange, while 4 companies withdrew, as a result of which the number of quoted companies increased to 376. Despite a constant downward trend in the exchange rate of shares, the capitalisation in the last stock exchange session in the quarter was higher by PLN 81.6 bln in relation to the last stock exchange session in 2008 (i.e. by 17.5%), and amounted to PLN 546.7 bln.

At the end of the 1st half of 2009, the total value of turnover of **shares** amounted to PLN 149 837.8 mln (by 14.7% less in relation to the corresponding period of the previous year), which resulted from a year-on-year drop in the value of both session and non-session (block) transactions, caused by the withdrawal of institutional investors. The turnover of **rights to shares** in session transactions amounted to PLN 620.3 mln (by 1.3% less than the previous year). The value of block transactions with this instrument amounted to PLN 5.0 mln (a 96.5% drop in annual terms). The turnover of **pre-emptive rights** in session transactions reached PLN 1.6 mln, and fell by 98.9%. The turnover of State Treasury bonds in the session transactions system dropped by 3.2% and amounted to PLN 1 555.7 mln, and block transactions with this instrument fell by 89.9% to PLN 35.8 mln. The turnover of **investment certificates** in the session transactions system reached the level of PLN 81.8 mln (a 56.8% drop in annual terms). However, the turnover of structured products increased to PLN 118.9 mln (by 65.8%).

The slump, which continued in the stock exchange had a negative influence on the level of stock exchange indices. At the end of the 1st half of 2009, WIG was lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year by 26.1%. The most considerable reduction was observed in the banking sector (of 38.2%), in the developer's sector (of 27.7%), and the construction sector (of 24.6%). The fall in the WIG-PL index (of 25.9%) was similar to that in the main index. As a result of drops in the exchange rate of shares in the sector of large companies, WIG-20 went down by 28.1%. Declines in the sector of small and medium companies caused mWIG40 and sWIG80 indices to fall by 33.2% and 17.9%, respectively.



In the 1st half of 2009, **futures contracts** amounted to PLN 210 264.3 mln (by 19.8% less than the previous year), **index options** transactions – PLN 191.7 mln (by 12.2% less), and **index participation units** transactions – PLN 6.6 mln (a 32.0% increase in annual terms). Non-session transactions have also been carried out on the derivatives market since the beginning of 2009.

In the 1st half of 2009, 8 companies entered **The NewConnect Market**, and one company withdrew, as a result of which the number of companies listed grew to 91. The capitalisation of this market in the last session in the 1st half of 2009 amounted to PLN 1 473.0 mln. The constant downward trend of the exchange rate shares caused the NCIndex of this market falling to 39.83 percentage points (against 63.90 percentage points in the previous year). The value of the market turnover in the period in question amounted to PLN 308.5 mln (against PLN 608.0 mln in the previous year).

Arrivals in and departures from Poland – border traffic with countries outside the Schengen area[14]

The **clearances in border traffic**[15] in the 1st half of 2009 were registered at 56 border crossings (in the 1st half of the previous year – at 59 border crossings), located on the borders with Russia, Belarus and Ukraine, as well as at airports and seaports. According to the Border Guard' data, in the 1st half of 2009, there were 12.6 mln clearances in border traffic between Poland and the countries outside the Schengen area, while in the corresponding period of the previous year, 18.1 mln clearances were registered[16]. In the 2nd quarter of 2009, 6.8 mln persons went through customs, i.e. by 22.3% fewer than the previous year.

In the 1st half of 2009, 3.3 mln of **Poles left the Schengen area**, i.e. by 44.8% less compared to the 1st half of the previous year, when 6.0 mln persons departed. The largest number of Polish citizens (1.3 mln) left Poland by the land border crossing with Ukraine (in the 1st half of the previous year – 2.9 mln), and with Belarus and Russia – 0.2 mln and 0.1 mln persons, respectively (in the 1st half of the previous year 0.3 mln persons through the crossings to either of these countries). While leaving the Schengen area, the majority of Poles used road crossings and air transport (1.6 mln persons each); and approx. 21 thous. persons left the Schengen area by sea (in the corresponding period of the previous year – 3.4 mln, 2.5 mln, and 32 thous., respectively).

In the 1st half of 2009, almost 3.1 mln **foreigners entering Poland from outside the Schengen area** were registered at the eastern border, as well as at airports and seaports, i.e. by 1.8% less as compared to the 1st half of the previous year. The Border Guard recorded more than 1.4 mln arrivals of Ukrainian citizens (in the 1st half of the previous year 1.0 mln). 0.9 mln of Belarusian citizens arrived to Poland, and 0.3 mln of Russian citizens (in the 1st half of the previous year 0.7 and 0.4 mln, respectively). In comparison to the period January-June of the previous year, by 40.7% more Ukrainian citizens, by 21.2% more Belarusian citizens, and by 21.3% less Russian citizens arrived to Poland. Foreigners coming to Poland used mainly road crossings – 2.5 mln arrivals, while air transport was used by 0.4 mln persons. In the 1st half of the previous year, road crossings were used by slightly more than 1.9 mln persons, while air transport – by 0.9 mln foreigners.

At the eastern border of Poland (excluding Lithuania), constituting the EU border, there were 8.6 mln clearances, i.e. by 24.2% less in comparison to the corresponding period of the previous year. In the period January-June of 2009, the traffic at the eastern border accounted for 68.1% of all arrivals and departures registered (62.2% in the corresponding period of the previous year). The number of foreigners entering Poland at this border grew by 21.0%, and the number of departing Poles dropped by 51.8%, compared to the 1st half of the previous year. The heaviest border traffic was recorded at land border crossings with Ukraine – 5.4 mln of border crossings, while the clearances of Poles accounted for 48.7% (74.0% in the previous year). The number of crossings at the border with Belarus amounted to 2.5 mln. The clearances of foreigners dominated at that border section, accounting for 85.5% of all clearances (80.9% in the 1st half of the previous year). In the border traffic with Russia 0.6 mln persons were cleared, of which Polish citizens accounted for 49.8% (60.2% in the 1st quarter of the previous year).

In the 1st half of 2009, at the **maritime border**, in the traffic between Polish seaports and the seaports in the countries outside the Schengen area, almost 48.5 thous. persons were cleared, as compared to almost 90 thous. in the corresponding period of the previous year. At the same time, 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 4.0 mln, of which 2.2 mln in the 2nd quarter of 2009 (a 19.2% drop compared with the 2nd quarter of 2008).

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

[2] According to the reporting data for the second half of 2008 and registration data for January-June 2009.

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

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

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

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

[7] ISDN – digital telephone network with integration of services, allowing for the use of the same network for transmitting voice, image, faxes and data.

[8] 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. This is a statistical statement of transfers of the financial turnover 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 is presented with consideration of the current account, but also capital and financial accounts, the net of errors and omissions and official reserve assets.

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

[10] Data concern economic entities keeping accounting books and employing 50 persons and more. The data do not include agriculture, forestry, hunting and fisheries, financial and insurance activity, and higher education institutions.

[10] Machinery, installations, tools and means of transport.

[12] Data concern economic entities with foreign capital exceeding USD 1 million (excluding loan and insurance institutions) keeping accounting books, and employing 50 persons and more.

[13] Developed on the basis of the Finance Minister’s information: “Operative Report on the Execution of the State Budget for the period January-June of 2009.”

[14] Pursuant to the decision of the Council of the European Union, 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 elimination of the registration of border crossings by persons between Schengen states), the scope of statistical information on border traffic was limited considerably.

[15] 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 several times is indicated in the Border Guard data as several persons.

[16] Data not fully comparable – in air traffic the Schengen area principle was introduced since 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**	**344.8**
Passenger cars, registered per 1 000 population ***(end of year)***		**314**	**323**	**351**	**383**	**422**
Standard main line (fixed line telephone subscribers) [d)] **per 1 000 population** ***(end of year)***		**292.9**	**272.9**	**261.1**	**235.3**	**198.1**
Cellular telephone subscribers [e)] **per 1 000 population (end of year)**		**605.0**	**764.4**	**964.1**	**1 089.0**	**1 156.6**
Doctors [f) g)]						
employed		83 372	76 046	77 479	78 229	78 086
with the right to practise a profession		125 053	126 576	129 391	126 337	131 418
Nurses [f) h)]						
employed		177 501	178 790	178 781	181 895	183 135
with the right to practise a profession		268 818	273 810	275 188	272 757	275 122
Beds in general hospitals [i)] **per 10 000 population** ***(end of year)***		**48.0**	**47.0**	**46.5**	**45.9**	**48.1**
Students of tertiary education ***(end of year)***	***thous.***	**1 926.1**	**1 953.8**	**1 941.4**	**1 937.4**	**1 927.8**
	% of total population in age 19-24 [k)]	47.8	48.9	49.9	51.1	52.7
Retirees and pensioners ***(annual averages)***	***thous.***	**9 212**	**9 169**	**9 151**	**9 189**	**9 257**
	% of total population	24.1	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.3
Employed persons in total [l)] ***(annual averages)***	***thous.***	**12 615**	**12 728**	**12 880**	**13 334**	**13 713**
of which: agriculture, forestry and fishing		.	.	.	.	.
industry:		.	.	.	.	.
mining and quarrying		.	.	.	.	.
manufacturing		.	.	.	.	.
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		.	.	.	.	.
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		.	.	.	.	.
construction		.	.	.	.	.
trade; repair of motor vehicles		.	.	.	.	.
transportation and storage		.	.	.	.	.
information and communication		.	.	.	.	.
education		.	.	.	.	.
human health and social work activities		.	.	.	.	.
Employed persons in private sector [l)] ***(annual averages)***	***thous.***	**9 210**	**9 373**	**9 557**	**10 023**	**10 414**
of which: agriculture, forestry and fishing		.	.	.	.	.
industry:		.	.	.	.	.
mining and quarrying		.	.	.	.	.
manufacturing		.	.	.	.	.
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		.	.	.	.	.
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		.	.	.	.	.
construction		.	.	.	.	.
trade; repair of motor vehicles		.	.	.	.	.
transportation and storage		.	.	.	.	.
information and communication		.	.	.	.	.
education		.	.	.	.	.
human health and social work activities		.	.	.	.	.
Arrivals of foreigners to Poland [m)]	***thous.***	**61 917.8**	**64 606.1**	**65 114.9**	**64 882.5**	**6 581.5**
Foreign departures of Poles [m)]	***thous.***	**37 225.7**	**40 841.1**	**44 695.9**	**46 881.4**	**11 147.9**
Gross Domestic Product [n) o) p)] ***(current prices)***	***mln zl***	**924 538**	**983 302**	**1 060 031**	**1 176 737**	**1 271 734**
Gross Domestic Product [n) o) p)] ***(current prices)***	***%***	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
of which: agriculture, hunting and forestry		4.5	4.0	3.7	3.8	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 [n) p)] ***(current prices)***	***%***	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
private consumption expenditure		64.7	63.4	62.5	60.5	61.3
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 [r)]		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 [s)]		-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) For 2006 data do not include persons for whom the primary workplace is a medical and nurses practice. g) Including interns, but excluding dentists. h) Including interns and masters of nursery, but excluding midwives. i) Excluding day places in hospital wards; since 2008 – including places (beds and incubators) for newborns k) Excluding foreigners and extramural students. l) In 2008 – preliminary data. m) 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. n) According to the "ESA 1995". o) In basic prices. p) In 2008 – preliminary data. r) According to the "ESA 1995" – gross fixed capital formation including intangible fixed assets. s) 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**	**119.1**	**106.2**	**106.8**	**105.0**
Expenditure on GDP [a] [b] *(constant prices)*	**.**	**.**		**106.2**	**106.8**	**105.0**
of which: private consumption expenditure	105.0	110.1	116.6	105.0	104.9	105.9
public consumption expenditure	106.0	109.9	118.1	106.0	103.7	107.5
gross fixed capital formation	114.9	135.1	146.2	114.9	117.6	108.2
exports of goods and services	114.6	125.0	133.9	114.6	109.1	107.1
imports of goods and services	117.3	133.4	144.1	117.3	113.7	108.0
Investment outlays *(constant prices)*	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**
of which: industry	.	.	.	.	.	.
mining and quarrying	.	.	.	.	.	.
manufacturing	.	.	.	.	.	.
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	.	.	.	.	.	.
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	.	.	.	.	.	.
construction	.	.	.	.	.	.
trade; repair of motor vehicles	.	.	.	.	.	.
transportation and storage	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sold production of industry *(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 (c*onstant 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	.	.	.	113.9*	114.2	107.6
Central and Eastern European countries	.	.	.	112.9*	104.1	97.7
Exports *(constant prices)*	**116.1**	**127.0**	**135.6**	**116.1**	**109.4**	**106.8**
to: EU countries	.	.	.	116.7*	109.9	106.4
Central and Eastern European countries	.	.	.	126.3*	117.8	110.6

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

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. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV
1	**Unemployed persons (*end of period)***	***CP***	**-7.1**	**7.6**	**-7.6**	**-12.0**	**-14.4**	**-16.7**
2		***PP***	**-2.4**	**-0.5**	**1.8**	**-11.9**	**-5.0**	**-2.3**
3	**Average monthly real gross wages and salaries**	***CP***	**1.8**	**4.1**	**4.3**	**4.1**	**3.8**	**4.2**
4		***PP***	**1.3**	**7.4**	**0.3**	**-4.9**	**1.2**	**7.9**
5	**Sold production of industry *(constant prices)***	***CP***	**.**	**.**	**12.7**	**12.3**	**12.8**	**10.4**
6		***PP***	**1.6**	**8.9**	**-3.2**	**4.9**	**2.0**	**6.6**
7	Mining and quarrying	*CP*	.	.	5.2	-2.0	-5.3	-5.5
8		*PP*	6.6	6.6	-9.2	-5.0	3.0	6.4
9	Manufacturing	*CP*	.	.	14.5	14.3	15.1	13.1
10		*PP*	1.9	6.8	-4.4	9.9	2.6	5.0
11	of which: manufacture of food products	*CP*	.	.	14.1	9.9	5.0	8.8
12		*PP*	4.3	2.7	-1.8	4.4	-0.4	6.4
13	manufacture of beverages	*CP*	.	.	-5.7	11.5	12.2	-0.7
14		*PP*	4.2	-16.5	-14.7	50.2	4.9	-26.1
15	manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	*CP*	.	.	5.4	18.3	15.4	7.8
16		*PP*	12.3	5.5	-8.2	8.8	9.4	-1.4
17	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	*CP*	.	.	9.6	10.3	12.1	13.4
18		*PP*	0.0	-2.4	5.3	7.3	1.7	-1.3
19	manufacture of basic metals	*CP*	.	.	11.2	18.5	16.4	12.9
20		*PP*	5.0	-1.2	8.6	5.2	3.2	-4.2
21	manufacture of machinery and equipments	*CP*	.	.	22.7	18.4	24.8	9.8
22		*PP*	-9.8	21.4	-6.6	15.8	-4.9	6.8
23	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	*CP*	.	.	5.3	3.4	2.4	-2.9
24		*PP*	-3.9	33.5	10.2	-26.8	-4.9	26.6
25	Water supply;sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	*CP*	.	.	2.0	5.8	7.8	7.6
26		*PP*	-1.1	3.1	-5.0	9.1	0.8	3.0
27	**Sale of construction and assembly production in construction entities (*constant prices)*** [a]	***CP***	**.**	**.**	**5.1**	**10.1**	**15.1**	**18.4**
28	**Dwellings completed**	***CP***	**28.2**	**1.7**	**6.7**	**-3.7**	**-6.2**	**5.7**
29	**Prices of sold production of industry** [b]	***CP***	**.**	**.**	**0.2**	**1.9**	**3.2**	**2.5**
30		***PP***	**0.9**	**0.1**	**-0.2**	**2.7**	**1.4**	**-1.3**
31	**Prices of construction and assembly production** [b]	***CP***	**.**	**.**	**3.5**	**2.9**	**2.8**	**3.5**
32		***PP***	**0.7**	**0.7**	**1.5**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**1.1**
33	**Prices of consumer goods and services**	***CP***	**1.6**	**1.1**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**1.4**	**1.3**
34		***PP***	**-0.2**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**0.2**	**0.3**
35	**Production of hard coal**	***CP***	**-2.0**	**-3.8**	**0.7**	**-2.7**	**-4.3**	**-6.5**
36	**Production of cement**	***CP***	**7.6**	**17.5**	**-14.2**	**13.0**	**14.4**	**32.8**
37	**Production of crude steel**	***CP***	**-28.3**	**-11.0**	**3.2**	**25.9**	**36.0**	**10.7**
38	**Production of electricity**	***CP***	**0.5**	**8.2**	**6.2**	**9.7**	**4.7**	**-0.8**
39	**Imports of crude petroleum** [c]	***CP***	**-8.3**	**11.5**	**3.7**	**18.4**	**14.3**	**6.4**
40	**Exports of hard coal** [c]	***CP***	**-10.2**	**26.0**	**47.5**	**7.8**	**-25.8**	**-48.7**

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

2007				2008				2009		
Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	
-20.9	-23.8	-24.8	-24.4	-23.8	-23.2	-22.6	-15.6	3.3	14.0	1
-3.3	-15.1	-6.2	-1.8	-2.5	-14.5	-5.4	7.1	19.3	-5.7	2
5.2	6.5	7.8	5.4	6.0	7.2	5.1	3.2	3.7	0.9	3
1.2	-3.6	2.2	5.7	1.5	-2.4	0.3	3.8	1.9	-5.0	4
12.2	8.8	8.1	9.9	8.2	7.0	2.2	-6.3	-10.0	-6.7	5
-1.7	1.8	1.4	8.3	-3.2	0.6	-3.1	-0.7	-6.9	4.2	6
-3.8	2.7	0.6	-0.1	0.8	7.1	5.6	-1.8	-12.3	-18.0	7
-7.6	1.4	0.9	5.6	-6.8	7.8	-0.5	-1.8	-16.7	0.7	8
16.1	10.4	9.5	9.4	8.3	7.2	2.1	-5.7	-9.9	-6.2	9
-1.9	4.5	1.8	4.9	-2.9	3.5	-3.1	-3.1	-7.2	7.7	10
7.2	5.4	8.6	3.6	5.1	4.2	-1.6	-7.1	-0.2	2.0	11
-3.2	2.7	2.5	1.6	-1.7	1.8	-3.1	-4.2	5.6	4.1	12
17.5	13.5	-2.0	7.7	4.2	2.2	4.8	9.6	18.8	-1.9	13
0.9	45.1	-9.5	-18.7	-2.4	42.3	-7.2	-15.0	5.8	17.6	14
-0.9	1.7	-1.7	-2.0	8.8	6.6	5.2	0.3	-12.6	-15.8	15
-15.6	11.6	5.8	-1.7	-6.3	9.3	4.4	-6.3	-18.3	5.4	16
14.0	6.7	3.3	0.4	-0.2	-2.4	-8.1	-8.8	-11.5	-7.1	17
5.9	0.4	-1.5	-4.0	5.2	-1.8	-7.3	-4.7	2.2	3.0	18
16.8	10.6	-0.4	5.5	2.4	8.2	3.9	-35.9	-35.3	-38.3	19
12.3	-0.4	-7.0	1.5	9.0	5.3	-10.8	-37.3	10.0	0.3	20
22.5	9.2	17.3	21.9	10.5	20.3	5.2	-3.7	-2.0	-12.6	21
4.1	3.2	2.2	11.0	-5.6	12.4	-10.6	1.6	-4.0	0.2	22
-8.2	-5.1	-1.5	20.5	11.3	4.5	-1.1	-14.8	-11.6	-7.6	23
4.2	-24.3	-1.3	54.8	-3.8	-28.9	-6.6	33.4	-0.1	-25.7	24
7.8	7.2	-0.2	2.5	2.5	3.8	14.2	0.6	0.1	-2.1	25
-4.8	8.5	-6.2	5.8	-4.8	9.9	3.3	-6.8	-5.4	7.5	26
48.8	29.7	20.5	16.5	18.8	17.2	13.4	10.9	98.7	1.4	27
-4.6	17.1	30.1	20.6	31.3	31.0	11.9	23.4	17.2*	2.3	28
3.2	1.7	1.2	1.9	2.6	2.1	1.7	2.4	5.0	4.2	29
0.4	1.2	0.9	-0.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	30
4.6	7.4	8.3	7.8	7.0	5.3	4.0	3.2	1.8	0.3	31
2.6	2.8	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	32
2.0	2.4	2.0	3.5	4.1	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.3	3.7	33
0.7	1.2	-0.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.8	34
-5.1	-6.6	-10.5	-7.0	-11.7	-1.9	-0.4	-3.1	-5.8	-10.5	35
172.7	13.6	1.2	-3.9	11.1	-1.8	3.0	-1.0	-33.3	-4.1	36
17.0	11.5	-3.2	2.0	-2.3	-1.9	5.2	-37.0	-45.4	-37.9	37
-8.0	-2.4	0.2	4.4	0.7	1.2	-0.5	-9.5	0.5*	-7.3	38
4.8	13.6	2.4	5.0	12.7	-5.8*	8.5	-12.7	-9.5	-8.7	39
-44.3	-28.8	-19.8	-16.7	-19.2*	-29.2*	-33.8*	-32.6*	-26.5*	-19.9	40

expressed in 10^3 t.

Table 4. Main indicators

	CP – corresponding period of previous year=100 PP – previous period=100 A – average period of 2005=100		2005	2006	2007	2008	2006 Q. IV
	Labour market						
	Persons working excluding agriculture, forestry and fishing						
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**	**2 309.4**
18		***PP***	**92.4**	**83.3**	**75.6**	**84.4**	**97.7**
19	**unemployment rate** [b)]	***%***	**17.6**	**14.8**	**11.2**	**9.5**	**14.8**
20	**unemployed persons according to Labour Force Survey** [c) d)]	***thous.***	**3 045**	**2 344**	**1 619**	**1 211**	**2 076**
21	**Retirees and pensioners (*annual average)***	***thous.***	**9 169**	**9 151**	**9 189**	**9 257**	**9 152**
22		***A***	**100.0**	**99.8**	**100.2**	**100.9**	**99.8**
	Investment outlays [e)]						
23	**Total *(constant prices)***	***CP***	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**114.4**
24	buildings and structures		.	.	.	.	108.3
25	machinery, technical equipment and tools		.	.	.	.	117.8
26	transport equipment		.	.	.	.	120.0
27	**Estimated value of investments newly started *(current prices)***	***mln zl***	**.**	**36 662.9**	**44 061.9**	**44 061.9**	**36 662.9**
28	**Sold production of industry** [f) g)]	***mln zl***	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**198 249.5**
29		***A***	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**120.0**
30	Mining and quarrying	*mln zl*	.	.	.	.	9 846.1
31		*A*	.	.	.	.	102.7
32	Manufacturing	*mln zl*	.	.	.	.	166 181.4
33		*A*	.	.	.	.	122.6
34	of which: manufacture of food products	*mln zl*	.	.	.	.	30 225.6
35		*A*	.	.	.	.	115.5
36	manufacture of beverages	*mln zl*	.	.	.	.	3 347.2
37		*A*	.	.	.	.	93.5
38	manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	*mln zl*	.	.	.	.	11 463.7
39		*A*	.	.	.	.	117.7
40	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	*mln zl*	.	.	.	.	8 875.5
41		*A*	.	.	.	.	113.1
42	manufacture of basic metals	*mln zl*	.	.	.	.	9 536.3
43		*A*	.	.	.	.	114.2
44	manufacture of machinery and equipment	*mln zl*	.	.	.	.	7 941.9
45		*A*	.	.	.	.	125.6
46	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	*mln zl*	.	.	.	.	18 566.3
47		*A*	.	.	.	.	108.7
48	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	*mln zl*	.	.	.	.	3 655.7
49		*A*	.	.	.	.	110.9

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

2007				2008				2009		
Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	
7 623	**7 698**	**7 734**	**7 830**	**7 956**	**7 999**	**8 013**	**8 074**	**7 980**	**7 972**	1
100.9	**101.0**	**100.5**	**101.2**	**101.6**	**100.5**	**100.2**	**100.8**	**98.8**	**99.9**	2
2 524	2 534	2 543	2 577	2 624	2 629	2 615	2 623	2 524	2 483	3
.	100.4	100.4	101.3	101.8	100.2	99.5	100.3	96.2	98.4	4
179	179	179	178	177	178	180	181	180	181	5
.	99.9	100.1	99.3	99.8	100.7	100.9	100.7	99.4	100.4	6
2 087	2 095	2 105	2 140	2 180	2 183	2 167	2 173	2 074	2 032	7
.	100.4	100.5	101.6	101.9	100.2	99.3	100.3	95.5	98.0	8
145	144	143	144	151	150	150	150	150	149	9
.	99.9	99.0	100.5	105.1	99.5	99.6	100.1	100.2	99.3	10
113	116	117	116	116	117	119	120	120	121	11
.	101.8	100.9	99.1	100.3	101.3	101.0	101.0	99.9	101.2	12
380	399	407	415	413	416	421	437	433	439	13
.	105.2	101.9	101.9	99.5	100.7	101.2	104.0	99.1	101.2	14
966	919	989	995	1 049	1 053	1 070	1 078	1 093	1 091	15
.	101.3	101.0	100.7	105.4	100.4	101.6	100.7	101.4	99.9	16
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**	**1 658.7**	17
96.7	**84.9**	**93.8**	**98.2**	**97.4**	**85.5**	**94.6**	**107.1**	**119.3**	**94.3**	18
14.3	**12.3**	**11.6**	**11.2**	**10.9**	**9.4**	**8.9**	**9.5**	**11.2**	**10.7**	19
1 894	**1 602**	**1 531**	**1 448**	**1 361**	**1 196**	**1 132**	**1 154**	**1 414**	**1 355**	20
9 175	**9 191**	**9 190**	**9 200**	**9 218**	**9 223**	**9 281**	**9 307**	**9 335**	**9 349**	21
100.0	**100.2**	**100.2**	**100.3**	**100.5**	**100.6**	**101.2**	**101.5**	**101.8**	**101.9**	22
x	**137.1**	**131.5**	**127.5**	**x**	**122.0**	**111.1**	**108.7**	**x**	**96.0**	23
x	152.6	138.3	128.0	x	119.9	109.4	105.2	x	108.6	24
x	124.6	125.9	124.8	x	122.6	111.8	111.9	x	97.7	25
x	155.6	138.0	139.1	x	125.0	113.5	105.5	x	57.7	26
x	**18 079.9**	**30 886.6**	**44 396.1**	**x**	**22 549.3**	**31 782.5**	**44 061.9**	**x**	17 461.1	27
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**	**211 104.6**	28
117.9	**120.0**	**121.7**	**131.8**	**127.6**	**128.4**	**124.4**	**123.5**	**114.9**	119.8	29
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	10 087.7	30
94.9	96.2	97.1	102.6	95.6	103.1	102.6	100.7	83.9	84.5	31
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	177 968.6	32
120.3	125.7	128.0	134.2	130.3	134.8	130.7	126.6	117.5	126.5	33
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	34 407.4	34
111.8	114.8	117.8	119.6	117.6	119.7	115.9	111.1	117.3	122.1	35
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	5 296.9	36
94.3	136.8	123.9	100.7	98.3	139.9	129.8	110.4	116.8	137.3	37
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	10 732.2	38
99.4	110.9	117.4	115.4	108.2	118.3	123.5	115.7	94.5	99.6	39
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	9 338.0	40
119.8	120.2	118.4	113.6	119.5	117.3	108.8	103.6	105.8	109.0	41
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	6 466.9	42
128.3	127.8	118.8	120.6	131.4	138.3	123.4	77.3	85.0	85.3	43
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	9 204.8	44
130.8	135.0	138.0	153.2	144.5	162.4	145.1	147.5	141.6	142.0	45
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	18 532.3	46
113.2	85.7	84.6	130.9	126.0	89.5	83.6	111.5	111.4	82.7	47
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	4 516.0	48
105.5	114.5	107.4	113.7	108.2	118.8	122.7	114.4	108.2	116.3	49

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

Table 4. Main indicators (cont.)

	CP - corresponding period of previous year=100 PP - previous period=100		2005	2006	2007	2008	2006 Q. IV
	Production of selected products						
1	Hard coal	*thous. t*	98 274	95 158	88 233	84 280	23 335
2	Sulphur [a)] (in terms of 100%)	*thous. t*	960.0	799.8	833.5	762.1	198.7
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	48 223
4	Plastics	*thous. t*	1 675.5	2 302.6	2 641.9	2 284.6	593.7
5	Cement	*thous. t*	12 429	14 372	16 693	17 017	4 029
6	Crude steel [b)]	*thous. t*	8 444	9 980	10 632	9 727	2 457
7	General purpose passenger cars	*thous.*	540.1	632.1	695.1	841.6	161.8
8	Electricity [c)]	*GW·h*	153 325	160 492	157 316	154 361	42 107
	Construction						
9	**Sale of construction and assembly production [d) e) f)]**	***mln zl***	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**53 314.5**
10	***(constant prices) [f)]***	***corresponding period of 2005=100***	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**118.4**
11	**Dwellings under construction [f)]**	***thous.***	**603.9**	**626.5**	**677.9**	**687.4**	**626.5**
12		***corresponding period of 2005=100***	**x**	**103.7**	**112.3**	**113.8**	**103.7**
13	**Dwellings started**	***thous.***	**105.8**	**138.0**	**185.1**	**174.7**	**36.3**
14		***corresponding period of 2005=100***	**x**	**130.4**	**174.9**	**165.1**	**160.8**
15	**Dwellings completed**	***thous.***	**114.1**	**115.4**	**133.7**	**165.2**	**38.8**
16		***corresponding period of 2005=100***	**x**	**101.1**	**117.2**	**144.8**	**105.7**
	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	98.7
19	imported		x	120.7	122.7	117.9	141.3
	Passengers transport						
20	of which: railway		x	102.8	108.4	113.1*	107.1
21	motor [g)]		x	96.1	91.8	85.2*	106.6
	Commercial seaports [h)]						
22	goods loaded		x	86.6	68.6	54.1	70.2
23	goods unloaded		x	121.2	159.1	170.9	147.0
	Price indices						
24	**Sold production of industry [i)]**	***CP***	**.**	**102.0**	**102.0**	**102.2**	**102.5**
25		***PP***	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**98.7**
26	mining and quarrying	*CP*	.	115.5	103.3	110.8	115.3
27		*PP*	x	x	x	x	96.6
28	manufacturing	*CP*	.	100.2	101.5	100.8	101.0
29		*PP*	x	x	x	x	98.6
30	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	*CP*	.	106.5	104.0	108.8	105.5
31		*PP*	x	x	x	x	100.0
32	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities *CP*		**.**	**104.2**	**105.8**	**107.9**	**104.7**
33	*PP*		**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**100.3**
34	**Construction and assembly production [i)]**	***CP***	**.**	**103.2**	**107.4**	**104.8**	**103.5**
35		***PP***	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**101.1**
36	**Procurement prices of** : wheat	*CP*	77.8	122.0	157.9	90.9	147.3
37		*PP*	x	x	x	x	115.5
38	animals for slaughter: cattle (excluding calves)	*CP*	119.5	99.8	97.6	102.2	102.5
39		*PP*	x	x	x	x	97.3
40	pigs	*CP*	91.5	93.1	97.4	115.8	94.5
41		*PP*	x	x	x	x	84.9
42	**Prices of consumer goods and services**	***CP***	**102.1**	**101.0**	**102.5**	**104.2**	**101.3**
43		***PP***	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**100.3**
	State budget ***(end of period)***						
44	**Revenue [k)]**	***mln zl***	**179 772**	**197 640**	**236 368**	**253 547**	**197 640**
45	**Expenditure [k)]**	***mln zl***	**208 133**	**222 703**	**252 324**	**277 893***	**222 703**
46	**Budget result [k)]**	***mln zl***	**-28 361**	**-25 063**	**-15 956**	**-24 346**	**-25 063**
47	relation to GDP [l)]	*%*	2.9	2.4	1.4	1.9	2.4

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

2007				2008				2009		
Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	
24 126	21 453	20 956	21 697	21 293	21 047	20 870	21 027	20 063*	18 836	1
166.1	221.8	227.7	218.0	206.7	207.4	224.1	123.9	70.4	76.2	2
60 838	53 540	49 142	46 818	48 000	36 138	27 829	27 266	29 492*	30 543	3
673.9	679.4	676.0	612.3	625.3	610.4	536.8	510.0	606.5	705.7	4
2 873	5 019	4 930	3 872	3 193	4 931	5 078	3 832	2 131	4 730	5
2 715	2 831	2 579	2 507	2 654	2 778	2 713	1 580	1 448	1 725	6
175.6	161.1	158.4	202.6	222.7	237.5	198.8	182.2	199.6	213.4	7
41 226	36 076	36 409	43 948	41 361*	36 176*	36 438*	40 386*	41 157	33 548	8
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**	**31 516.7**	9
156.4	**142.8**	**138.7**	**137.9**	**185.8**	**167.4**	**157.3**	**152.9**	**183.4**	**169.7**	10
630.8	**659.9**	**680.6**	**677.9**	**680.6**	**703.3**	**714.7**	**687.4**	**669.4**	**679.1**	11
105.0	**107.7**	**110.1**	**112.3**	**113.3**	**114.8**	**115.7**	**113.8**	**111.4**	**110.9**	12
31.3	**54.9**	**54.9**	**44.0**	**38.1**	**56.6**	**49.6**	**30.4**	**23.5**	**52.7**	13
205.3	**158.9**	**164.1**	**194.9**	**249.8**	**163.7**	**148.4**	**134.6**	**154.0**	**152.4**	14
27.0	**25.8**	**34.1**	**46.7**	**35.4**	**33.9**	**38.2**	**57.7**	**41.5**	**34.6**	15
101.8	**112.7**	**122.1**	**127.4**	**133.6**	**147.7**	**136.7**	**157.3**	**156.5**	**151.1**	16
100.6	**104.7**	**103.9**	**100.3**	**94.5**	**101.3**	**99.2**	**86.1**	60.4	64.5	17
82.1	86.9	80.5	77.3	75.8	77.7	72.8	49.7	40.8	37.2	18
128.2	122.0	120.9	119.6	120.4	123.9	111.7	115.6	80.7	67.5	19
106.9	106.5	106.8	113.2	113.7*	112.7*	111.9*	114.1*	110.3	108.6	20
101.2	94.3	72.2	99.6	94.0*	88.7*	67.6*	90.4*	78.7	73.7	21
70.8	73.7	67.3	62.7	55.9	67.5	54.8	38.4	47.4	68.4	22
139.7	156.6	182.6	157.6	144.5	149.4	207.8	182.0	136.2	115.7	23
103.2	**101.7**	**101.2**	**101.9**	**102.6**	**102.1**	**101.7**	**102.4**	**105.0**	**104.2**	24
100.4	**101.2**	**100.9**	**99.3**	**101.1**	**100.8**	**100.5**	**100.0**	**103.7**	**100.0**	25
108.9	102.9	100.4	101.6	113.5	109.1	111.0	109.6	108.8	112.3	26
97.3	105.5	101.2	97.7	108.6	101.5	103.0	96.5	107.8	104.8	27
102.4	101.2	100.8	101.5	101.5	100.7	100.0	100.7	102.5	101.9	28
100.2	101.1	101.0	99.3	100.2	100.3	100.2	100.0	102.0	99.6	29
105.3	103.5	103.6	103.7	104.4	108.3	109.9	112.2	121.3	116.9	30
103.2	100.2	100.2	100.1	103.8	104.1	101.6	102.2	112.2	100.3	31
105.1	**105.3**	**106.4**	**106.5**	**108.8**	**110.4**	**107.2**	**104.8**	**103.2**	101.9	32
102.5	**101.6**	**101.9**	**100.3**	**104.6**	**103.3**	**99.0**	**98.0**	**103.0**	102.0	33
104.6	**107.4**	**108.3**	**107.8**	**107.0**	**105.3**	**104.0**	**103.2**	**101.8**	**100.3**	34
102.6	**102.8**	**102.0**	**101.1**	**100.9**	**101.2**	**100.8**	**100.2**	**99.7**	**99.7**	35
165.8	147.6	155.0	153.8	137.9	144.7	80.8	57.3	58.3	59.0	36
120.7	94.5	117.6	114.6	108.1	99.3	65.6	81.3	110.0	100.4	37
101.3	94.8	97.5	97.6	96.9	103.1	102.2	105.0	112.9	116.4	38
103.9	95.9	100.6	97.4	103.1	102.1	99.6	100.1	110.8	105.3	39
96.6	98.0	97.8	97.6	106.9	118.6	112.7	128.1	131.6	124.1	40
92.6	103.2	120.5	84.7	101.5	114.5	114.5	96.3	104.3	107.9	41
102.0	**102.4**	**102.0**	**103.5**	**104.1**	**104.3**	**104.7**	**103.8**	**103.3**	**103.7**	42
100.7	**101.2**	**99.9**	**101.6**	**101.5**	**101.4**	**100.2**	**100.6**	**101.2**	**101.8**	43
55 396	**115 347**	**174 924**	**236 368**	**64 660**	**127 706**	**192 378**	**253 547**	**65 727**	**134 389**	44
60 573	**118 993**	**174 745**	**252 324**	**62 857**	**131 087**	**196 602**	**277 893***	**76 947**	**151 018**	45
-5 177	**-3 646**	**179**	**-15 956**	**1 803**	**-3 381**	**-4 224**	**-24 346**	**-11 220**	**-16 629**	46
1.9	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.9	3.6	2.6	47

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

Table 4. Main indicators (cont.)

	PP – previous period=100		2005	2006	2007	2008	2006
							Q. IV
	Average wages and salaries [a]						
1	**Monthly nominal gross**	*zl*	**2 360.62**	**2 475.88**	**2 672.58**	**2 943.88**	**2 662.51**
2		***PP***	**103.8**	**104.9**	**107.9**	**110.2**	**108.0**
3	of which: enterprise sector	*zl*	2 515.70	2 643.78	2 889.09	3 185.75	2 822.22
4		*PP*	.	105.1	109.3	110.3	107.4
5	budgetary sphere	*zl*	2 500.89	2 621.18	2 773.63	3 101.74	2 640.55
6		*PP*	104.9	104.8	105.8	111.8	107.8
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**	**120.9**
22	of which: enterprise sector		x	104.2	111.3	118.1	110.8
23	budgetary sphere		x	103.9	107.4	115.5	104.3
	Money supply (M_3) [b) c)] ***(end of period)***						
24	**Total**	***mln zl***	**427 125**	**495 310**	**561 624**	**666 305**	**495 310**
25	currency in circulation (outside banks)		57 155	68 768	77 160	90 741	68 768
26	deposits and other liabilities		358 008	412 443	472 184	569 572	412 443
27	other components M_3		11 962	14 099	12 280	5 992	14 099
	Dues [b) c)] ***(end of period)***						
28	**Total**	***mln zl***	**297 647**	**367 316**	**477 293**	**649 037**	**367 316**
29	households		141 252	188 462	259 981	376 003	188 462
30	non-financial corporations		125 020	142 856	177 694	228 061	142 856
	Interest rates ***(end of period)***						
31	**Rediscount rate**	**%**	**4.75**	**4.25**	**5.25**	**5.25**	**4.25**
32	**Lombard rate**	**%**	**6.00**	**5.50**	**6.50**	**6.50**	**5.50**
33	**Reference rate**	**%**	**4.50**	**4.00**	**5.00**	**5.00**	**4.00**
	Deposits in PLN in commercial banks of						
	households and non-profit institutions serving households						
34	current accounts	*%*	1.30	1.20	1.50	1.70	1.20
35	with agreed maturity up to 2 years	*%*	3.20	2.80	3.50	6.10	2.80
	non-financial corporations						
36	current accounts	*%*	1.90	1.60	1.90	2.40	1.60
37	with agreed maturity up to 2 years	*%*	4.00	3.60	4.40	6.00	3.60
	Exchange rates (by National Bank of Poland)						
	(average in period)	***zl***					
38	**100 USD**		**323.48**	**310.25**	**276.67**	**240.92**	**298.42**
39	**100 EUR**		**402.54**	**389.51**	**378.29**	**351.66**	**384.87**
	Gross foreign debt						
40	***(end of period)***	***mln USD***	**132 927**	**169 636**	**234 052***	**243 477***	**169 636**
	Official reserve assets without gold						
41	***(end of period)***	***mln USD***	**40 874**	**46 381**	**62 978**	**59 318**	**46 381**
	Current account balance of payments on a transaction basis	***mln USD***					
42	Goods: exports		96 395	117 468	145 337	178 427*	33 014
43	Services: exports		16 258	20 592	28 914*	35 577*	5 879
44	Goods:imports		99 161	124 474	162 394	204 399*	35 458
45	Services: imports		15 520	19 856	24 156*	30 561*	5 343
46	**Balance**		**-3 716**	**-9 394**	**-20 253***	**-26 909***	**-3 869**
47	of which: goods		-2 766	-7 006	-17 057	-25 972*	-2 444
48	services		738	736	4 758*	5 016*	536

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

2007				2008				2009		
Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	
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**	**3 081.48**	1
101.8	**97.6**	**102.2**	**107.3**	**102.9**	**98.9**	**100.6**	**104.3**	**102.9**	**96.7**	2
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	3 276.94	3
97.0	102.8	102.8	107.4	98.4	103.3	101.1	104.2	97.6	100.9	4
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	3 115.23	5
117.6	83.2	100.0	109.5	118.0	88.1	99.3	110.4	115.3	83.9	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	3 251.63	7
.	101.8	102.9	107.1	98.3	102.5	101.4	104.3	97.6	101.1	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	5 300.98	9
.	95.0	105.6	140.3	79.3	100.0	98.7	135.2	80.2	97.9	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	2 968.47	11
.	103.6	102.7	102.3	101.6	104.0	101.1	99.3	100.6	101.6	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	4 777.12	13
.	96.4	102.1	107.8	102.5	93.3	107.3	108.7	97.2	99.6	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	3 069.43	15
.	100.0	101.8	109.8	97.0	102.6	102.1	106.6	97.0	99.6	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	3 421.19	17
.	108.5	108.0	104.8	95.1	108.2	103.4	102.4	93.4	103.3	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	3 058.25	19
.	102.5	102.3	104.3	101.8	102.8	99.5	102.6	100.6	100.8	20
123.4	**123.3**	**122.3**	**120.3**	**117.3**	**116.6**	**116.6**	**117.2**	**119.4**	**113.4**	21
106.8	108.5	111.5	118.0	114.5	116.8	117.7	122.1	117.9	116.8	22
121.9	100.2	100.2	108.1	125.8	109.4	108.3	119.0	135.9	112.0	23
511 982	**521 382**	**537 327**	**561 654**	**581 823**	**606 583**	**630 464**	**666 305**	**683 679**	**693 693**	24
70 215	73 442	75 756	77 189	77 771	81 911	82 534	90 741	91 061	92 270	25
427 080	433 365	447 707	472 226	492 405	513 647	537 169	569 572	587 801	595 184	26
14 687	14 575	13 864	12 239	11 647	11 025	10 761	5 992	4 817	6 239	27
392 588	**422 266**	**453 171**	**477 462**	**509 247**	**539 214**	**579 880**	**649 037**	**684 848**	**683 937**	28
203 729	222 801	244 722	259 957	279 915	299 489	326 683	376 003	402 251	406 472	29
151 427	161 799	171 623	177 671	189 855	201 452	213 691	228 061	238 087	231 090	30
4.25	**4.75**	**5.00**	**5.25**	**6.00**	**6.25**	**6.25**	**5.25**	**4.00**	**3.75**	31
5.50	**6.00**	**6.25**	**6.50**	**7.25**	**7.50**	**7.50**	**6.50**	**5.25**	**5.00**	32
4.00	**4.50**	**4.75**	**5.00**	**5.75**	**6.00**	**6.00**	**5.00**	**3 75**	**3.50**	33
1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.70	1.80	1.70	1.70	1.50	1.50	34
2.80	2.90	3.30	3.50	3.70	4.00	4.60	6.10	6.20	5.40	35
1.70	2.00	2.00	1.90	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.40	1.30	1.40	36
3.70	3.70	4.10	4.40	4.90	5.30	5.50	6.00	4.70	4.20	37
296.62	**282.22**	**275.92**	**252.40**	**238.86**	**218.16**	**220.32**	**286.34**	**344.81**	**326.54**	38
388.68	**380.29**	**378.95**	**365.50**	**357.60**	**340.91**	**330.65**	**377.46**	**449.53**	**444.60**	39
178 380*	**191 378***	**208 798***	**234 052***	**270 781***	**289 694***	**267 470***	**243 477***	**225 438***	**248 689**	40
48 590	**52 296**	**55 871**	**62 978**	**73 865**	**79 458**	**71 258**	**59 318**	**58 212**	**64 005**	41
32 584	34 841	36 411	41 501	45 307*	49 713*	47 956*	35 451*	30 714*	32 589	42
5 816	6 583*	7 759*	8 756*	7 694*	9 601*	10 087*	8 195*	5 935*	6 872	43
35 709	38 981	40 386	47 318	50 627*	57 031*	54 703*	42 038*	31 685*	33 080	44
4 869	5 741*	6 853*	6 693*	6 843*	8 233	9 118*	6 367*	4 869*	5 584	45
-3 858*	**-5 458***	**-4 281***	**-6 656***	**-6 565***	**-7 919***	**-6 069***	**-6 356***	**-40***	**-1 160**	46
-3 125	-4 140	-3 975	-5 817	-5 320*	-7 318*	-6 747*	-6 587*	-971*	-491	47
947	842*	906*	2 063*	851*	1 368*	969*	1 828*	1 066*	1 288	48

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

Table 4. Main indicators (cont.)

			2005	2006	2007	2008	2006
							Q. IV
	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**	**1 497 415.1**
	of which:						
2	**Industry**		**704 404.2**	**798 792.5**	**901 130.0**	**974 841.4**	**798 792.5**
3	mining and quarrying		36 891.8	396 334.0	41 054.9	46 052.7	39 634.0
4	manufacturing		547 069.4	627 384.9	725 878.9	767 925.4	627 384.9
5	of which: manufacture food products		90 797.6	98 253.6	110 729.3	115 633.1	98 253.6
6	manufacture of coke and refined pretroleum products		55 854.8	70 562.1	83 547.2	106 550.8	70 562.1
7	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products		30 546.3	34 607.8	38 240.3	39 230.3	34 607.8
8	manufacture of machinery and equipment		26 410.9	29 383.3	33 609.4	37 338.0	29 383.3
9	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		109 331.1	119 318.4	120 444.7	144 514.7	119 318.4
10	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		11 111.8	12 455.2	13 751.6	16 348.6	12 455.2
11	**Construction**		**56 721.4**	**68 772.3**	**88 578.4**	**104 246.9**	**68 772.3**
12	**Trade; repair of motor vehicles**		**377 618.9**	**441 052.8**	**509 941.3**	**577 887.5**	**441 052.8**
	Gross financial result [a)]						
13	**T o t a l**	*mln zl*	**64 742.5**	**86 136.0**	**104 828.2**	**79 986.8**	**86 136.0**
	of which:						
14	**Industry**		**42 365.0**	**53 579.6**	**63 491.2**	**43 137.8**	**53 579.6**
15	mining and quarrying		5 095.8	6 125.0	6 304.3	6 533.6	6 125.0
16	manufacturing		30 887.4	37 278.7	48 237.5	27 792.8	37 278.7
17	of which: manufacture food products		3 361.8	4 113.6	5 026.0	2 931.7	4 113.6
18	manufacture of coke and refined pretroleum products		4 701.0	3 765.8	5 301.1	235.4	3 765.8
19	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products		2 055.9	1 734.1	3 240.2	2 254.0	1 734.1
20	manufacture of machinery and equipment		1 459.0	2 043.4	2 353.2	1 160.0	2 043.4
21	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		5 909.0	9 465.9	8 237.1	7 856.2	9 465.9
22	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		472.9	710.0	712.3	955.3	710.0
23	**Construction**		**1 745.2**	**3 819.0**	**5 834.7**	**7 218.3**	**3 819.0**
24	**Trade; repair of motor vehicles**		**7 610.0**	**13 106.0**	**16 720.0**	**15 194.8**	**13 106.0**
	Net financial result [a)]						
25	**T o t a l**	*mln zl*	**51 251.5**	**69 653.2**	**86 189.0**	**63 033.9**	**69 653.2**
	of which:						
26	**Industry**		**33 897.1**	**43 492.1**	**52 885.6**	**34 051.6**	**43 492.1**
27	mining and quarrying		4 153.4	4 723.5	5 131.6	5 423.7	4 723.5
28	manufacturing		24 975.3	30 851.8	40 035.1	21 618.5	30 851.8
29	of which: manufacture food products		2 699.0	3 321.2	4 066.7	2 202.6	3 321.2
30	manufacture of coke and refined pretroleum products		3 768.0	3 138.9	4 436.4	259.3	3 138.9
31	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products		1 621.6	1 317.4	2 670.8	1 776.8	1 317.4
32	manufacture of machinery and equipment		1 126.4	1 700.1	2 031.8	844.5	1 700.1
33	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		4 438.1	7 395.9	7 190.0	6 275.6	7 395.9
34	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		330.3	520.9	528.9	733.9	520.9
35	**Construction**		**1 325.6**	**3 159.3**	**4 833.2**	**5 890.6**	**3 159.3**
36	**Trade; repair of motor vehicles**		**5 817.1**	**10 707.8**	**13 836.6**	**12 201.8**	**10 707.8**
	Gross turnover profitability rate [a) b)]						
37	**T o t a l**	*%*	**4.9**	**5.8**	**6.1**	**4.2**	**5.8**
	of which:						
38	**Industry**		**6.0**	**6.7**	**7.0**	**4.4**	**6.7**
39	mining and quarrying		13.8	15.5	15.4	14.2	15.5
40	manufacturing		5.6	5.9	6.6	3.6	5.9
41	of which: manufacture food products		3.7	4.2	4.5	2.5	4.2
42	manufacture of coke and refined pretroleum products		8.4	5.3	6.3	0.2	5.3
43	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products		6.7	5.0	8.5	5.7	5.0
44	manufacture of machinery and equipment		5.5	7.0	7.0	3.1	7.0
45	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		5.4	7.9	6.8	5.4	7.9
46	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		4.3	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.7
47	**Construction**		**3.1**	**5.6**	**6.6**	**6.9**	**5.6**
48	**Trade; repair of motor vehicles**		**2.0**	**3.0**	**3.3**	**2.6**	**3.0**
	Net turnover profitability rate [a) c)]						
49	**T o t a l**	*%*	**3.9**	**4.7**	**5.0**	**3.3**	**4.7**
	of which:						
50	**Industry**		**4.8**	**5.4**	**5.9**	**3.5**	**5.4**
51	mining and quarrying		11.3	11.9	12.5	11.8	11.9
52	manufacturing		4.6	4.9	5.5	2.8	4.9
53	of which: manufacture food products		3.0	3.4	3.7	1.9	3.4
54	manufacture of coke and refined pretroleum products		6.7	4.4	5.3	0.2	4.4
55	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products		5.3	3.8	7.0	4.5	3.8
56	manufacture of machinery and equipment		4.3	5.8	6.0	2.3	5.8
57	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		4.1	6.2	6.0	4.3	6.2
58	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		3.0	4.2	3.8	4.5	4.2
59	**Construction**		**2.3**	**4.6**	**5.5**	**5.7**	**4.6**
60	**Trade; repair of motor vehicles**		**1.5**	**2.4**	**2.7**	**2.1**	**2.4**

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

2007				2008				2009		
Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	
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**	**927 341.3**	1
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**	**473 918.2**	2
9 436.8	19 640.7	30 066.5	41 054.9	10 486.2	21 711.0	33 130.7	460 52.7	9 852.7	20 224.9	3
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	364 693.0	4
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	59 677.5	5
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	41 615.9	6
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	19 752.2	7
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	18 819.0	8
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	81 225.9	9
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	7 774.3	10
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**	**44 402.1**	11
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**	**280 728.0**	12
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**	**45 078.0**	13
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**	**27 717.2**	14
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	2 147.8	15
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	17 603.3	16
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	2 996.3	17
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	222.4	18
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	1 216.4	19
628.6	1 336.8	1 817.1	2 353.2	625.1	1 394.2	1 583.6	1 160.0	510.9	1 211.0	20
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	7 468.4	21
136.8	415.5	619.1	712.3	204.7	574.2	885.8	955.3	158.5	497.7	22
434.3	**1 543.6**	**3 110.4**	**5 834.7**	**619.2**	**2 316.7**	**4 449.5**	**7 218.3**	**126.4**	**2 391.7**	23
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**	**4 986.7**	24
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**	**37 055.6**	25
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**	**23 204.6**	26
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	1 684.7	27
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	15 044.1	28
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	2 568.3	29
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	227.3	30
808.2	1 563.9	2 091.4	2 670.8	821.5	1 593.3	2 387.6	1 776.8	343.3	974.3	31
538.6	1 075.7	1 546.2	2 031.8	517.7	1 179.7	1 301.5	844.5	413.5	1 016.7	32
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	6 083.1	33
84.6	313.6	470.1	528.9	159.0	465.0	711.5	733.9	115.9	392.7	34
282.4	**1 219.1**	**2 501.7**	**4 833.2**	**413.2**	**1 828.5**	**3 607.8**	**5 890.6**	**-128.0**	**1 882.7**	35
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**	**3 855.8**	36
6.1	**6.5**	**6.4**	**6.1**	**5.9**	**6.0**	**5.7**	**4.2**	**3.0**	**4.9**	37
7.9	**8.1**	**7.7**	**7.0**	**7.2**	**7.2**	**6.5**	**4.4**	**4.0**	**5.8**	38
18.0	16.4	16.5	15.4	16.0	16.3	16.6	14.2	10.1	10.6	39
6.8	7.5	7.3	6.6	6.1	6.4	5.9	3.6	2.4	4.8	40
4.6	5.0	5.0	4.5	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.5	4.9	5.0	41
4.2	7.0	6.4	6.3	5.9	8.1	5.5	0.2	-13.1	0.5	42
10.1	9.7	8.9	8.5	10.6	9.9	9.9	5.7	4.8	6.2	43
8.1	8.3	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.4	5.6	3.1	5.2	6.4	44
10.7	9.1	7.2	6.8	10.5	8.6	6.7	5.4	8.7	9.2	45
4.4	6.3	6.2	5.2	5.6	7.3	7.2	5.8	4.3	6.4	46
3.0	**4.5**	**5.3**	**6.6**	**3.6**	**5.5**	**6.3**	**6.9**	**0.7**	**5.4**	47
2.4	**3.0**	**3.1**	**3.3**	**2.6**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**2.6**	**1.2**	**1.8**	48
4.9	**5.3**	**5.2**	**5.0**	**4.6**	**4.8**	**4.5**	**3.3**	**2.2**	**4.0**	49
6.5	**6.7**	**6.3**	**5.9**	**5.9**	**5.9**	**5.3**	**3.5**	**3.2**	**4.9**	50
14.4	13.0	13.1	12.5	12.8	12.7	12.6	11.8	7.7	8.3	51
5.7	6.3	6.1	5.5	5.0	5.3	4.9	2.8	2.0	4.1	52
3.7	4.1	4.1	3.7	2.3	2.2	2.6	1.9	4,2	4.3	53
3.7	6.0	5.4	5.3	4.8	6.7	4.6	0.2	-10.8	0.5	54
8.5	8.1	7.3	7.0	8.5	8.1	8.1	4.5	3.4	4.9	55
6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	6.2	4.6	2.3	4.2	5.4	56
8.5	7.3	5.6	6.0	8.5	6.8	5.2	4.3	6.9	7.5	57
2.7	4.8	4.7	3.8	4.3	5.9	5.8	4.5	3.2	5.1	58
1.9	**3.6**	**4.2**	**5.5**	**2.4**	**4.3**	**5.1**	**5.7**	**-0.7**	**4.2**	59
1.9	**2.4**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**2.0**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.1**	**0.7**	**1.4**	60

Table 4. Main indicators (cont.)

	CP – corresponding period of previous year=100		2005	2006	2007	2008	2006 Q. IV
	External trade	*mln USD*					
1	**Imports**		**101 539**	**125 645**	**164 172**	**210 479***	**35 358**
	from countries:						
2	developed		74 477	88 182	116 587	146 073*	24 335
3	European Union		66 596	79 334	105 226	130 507*	22 107
4	of which: Germany		25 053	30 144	39 435	48 555*	8 308
5	Central and Eastern Europe		11 723	15 592	17 436	24 507*	4 200
6	developing		15 339	21 871	30 149	39 889*	6 823
	by SITC sections:						
7	(0+1) food, live animals, beverage and tobacco		5 898	6 929	9 637	12 972*	2 069
8	(2+4) crude materials, inedible, animal and vegetable oils		3 417	4 270	5 404	7 244*	1 177
9	(3) mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials		11 618	13 066	16 352	23 881*	3 481
10	(5+6+8+9) chemicals, manufactured goods, etc.		44 169	56 210	74 334	91 889*	15 826
11	(7) machinery and transport equipment		36 437	45 170	58 445	74 493*	12 805
12	**Exports**		**89 378**	**109 584**	**138 785**	**171 860***	**30 114**
	to countries:						
13	developed		74 747	91 089	116 573	142 711*	24 711
14	European Union		69 014	84 738	109 367	133 859*	22 942
15	of which: Germany		25 225	29 701	35 901	43 104*	7 916
16	Central and Eastern Europe		8 943	11 832	13 730	17 696*	3 604
17	developing		5 688	6 663	8 482	11 453*	1 799
	by SITC sections:						
18	(0+1) food, live animals, beverage and tobacco		8 369	10 036	12 835	16 118*	2 793
19	(2+4) crude materials, inedible, animal and vegetable oils		2 133	2 696	3 478	4 210*	728
20	(3) mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials		4 714	4 917	5 275	7 306*	1 131
21	(5+6+8+9) chemicals, manufactured goods, etc.		39 222	47 815	60 423	73 141*	12 988
22	(7) machinery and transport equipment		34 940	44 120	56 774	71 085*	12 474
23	**Trade balance**		**-12 161**	**-16 061**	**-25 387**	**-38 619***	**-5 244**
	groups of countries:						
24	developed		270	2 907	-14	-3 362*	376
25	European Union		2 418	5 404	4 141	3 352*	835
26	of which: Germany		172	-443	-3 534	-5 451*	-392
27	Central and Eastern Europe		-2 780	-3 760	-3 706	-6 821*	-596
28	developing		-9 651	-15 208	-21 667	-28 436*	-5 024
	by SITC sections:						
29	(0+1) food, live animals, beverage and tobacco		2 471	3 107	3 198	3 146*	724
30	(2+4) crude materials, inedible, animal and vegetable oils		-1 284	-1 574	-1 926	-3 034*	-449
31	(3) mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials		-6 904	-8 149	-11 077	-16 575*	-2 350
32	(5+6+8+9) chemicals, manufactured goods, etc.		-4 947	-8 395	-13 911	-18 748*	-2 838
33	(7) machinery and transport equipment		-1 497	-1 050	-1 671	-3 408*	-331
34	**Gross Domestic Product** [a)]	***mln zl***	**983 302**	**1 060 031**	**1 176 737**	**1 272 838***	**300 238.5**
35		***CP***	**103.6**	**106.2**	**106.8**	**105.0***	**106.6**
36	gross value added	*mln zl*	866 329	931 179	1 029 442	1 114 591*	261 702.3
37		*CP*	103.3	106.0	106.7	105.0*	106.4
38	industry	*mln zl*	213 836	229 903	252 225	271 981*	67 266.4
39		*CP*	103.5	110.0	110.1	106.6*	110.1
40	construction	*mln zl*	52 207	59 777	73 459	84 927*	24 495.4
41		*CP*	107.8	111.6	110.8	109.1*	116.3
42	market services	*mln zl*	431 833	465 857	512 340	554 959*	124 881.3
43		*CP*	103.6	105.5	106.5	105.3*	105.4
	Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product						
44	private consumption	*mln zl*	623 360	662 313	711 872	785 204*	166 072.0
45		*CP*	102.1	105.0	104.9	105.9*	104.8
46	public consumption	*mln zl*	177 785	193 707	211 027	236 263*	49 424.0
47		*CP*	105.2	106.0	103.7	107.5*	104.8
48	gross fixed capital formation	*mln zl*	179 180	208 308	253 729	280 935*	84 719.0
49		*CP*	106.5	114.9	117.6	108.2	116.0

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

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

2007				2008				2009		
Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	
36 775	**39 533**	**40 749**	**47 115**	**49 984***	**58 381***	**56 704***	**45 410***	**33 628***	**31 902**	1
26 628	28 529	28 846	32 584	34 995*	41 296*	38 965*	30 817*	22 911*	22 271	2
24 216	25 677	25 979	29 354	31 481*	37 297*	34 361*	27 368*	20 355*	19 781	3
9 101	9 457	9 956	10 921	11 785*	13 915*	13 096*	9 759*	7 324*	7 288	4
3 616	4 116	4 361	5 343	5 657*	6 831*	7 024*	5 005*	3 558	2 880	5
6 531	6 888	7 542	9 188	9 332*	10 254*	10 715*	9 588*	7 159*	6 751	6
2 294	2 164	2 285	2 894	2 924*	3 585*	3 385*	3 078*	2 600*	2 371	7
1 220	1 243	1 408	1 533	1 699*	1 967*	2 050*	1 528*	958*	909	8
3 031	3 825	4 257	5 239	5 508*	6 308*	7 605*	4 460*	2 698*	2 737	9
17 052	18 229	18 682	20 371	21 834*	25 323*	24 627*	20 105*	15 690*	14 025	10
13 178	14 072	14 117	17 078	18 019*	21 198*	19 037*	16 239*	11 682*	11 860	11
31 803	**33 356**	**34 656**	**38 970**	**41 772***	**47 891***	**46 323***	**35 874***	**30 517***	**30 022**	12
27 231	28 320	28 991	32 031	35 257*	39 759*	37 681*	30 014*	26 404*	25 460	13
25 758	26 248	27 159	30 202	33 251*	37 244*	35 272*	28 092*	24 804*	23 355	14
8 507	8 485	9 164	9 745	10 623*	11 876*	11 588*	9 017*	8 281*	7 522	15
2 885	3 068	3 641	4 136	3 949*	4 962*	5 321*	3 464*	2 147*	2 343	16
1 687	1 968	2 024	2 803	2 566*	3 170*	3 321*	2 396*	1 966*	2 219	17
2 793	2 906	3 514	3 622	3 705*	4 246*	4 350*	3 817*	3 531*	3 335	18
855	859	872	892	999*	1 230*	1 235*	746*	597*	636	19
1 223	1 257	1 314	1 481	1 682*	1 955*	2 202*	1 467*	945*	676	20
14 056	14 712	15 398	16 257	17 970*	20 267*	19 984*	14 920*	12 421*	12 179	21
12 876	13 622	13 558	16 718	17 416*	20 193*	18 552*	14 924*	13 023*	13 196	22
-4 972*	**-6 177**	**-6 093**	**-8 145**	**-8 212***	**-10 490***	**-10 381***	**-9 536***	**-3 111***	**-1 880**	23
603	-209	145	-553	262*	-1 537*	-1 284*	-803*	3 493*	3 190	24
1 542	571	1 180	848	1 770*	-453*	911*	724*	4 449*	3 574	25
-594	-973	-791	-1 176	-1 162*	-2 039*	-1 508*	-742*	957*	234	26
-731	-1 048	-720	-1 207	-1708*	-1 869*	-1 703*	-1 541*	-1 411*	-538	27
-4 844	-4 920	-5 518	-6 385	-6 766*	-7 084*	-7 394*	-7 192*	-5 193*	-4 532	28
499	742	1 229	728	781*	661*	965*	739*	931*	964	29
-365	-384	-536	-641	-700*	-737*	-815*	-782*	-361*	-273	30
-1 808	-2 568	-2 943	-3 758	-3 826	-4 353*	-5 403*	-2 993*	-1 753*	-2 061	31
-2996	-3 517	-3 284	-4 114	-3 864*	-5 056*	-4 643*	-5 185*	-3 269*	-1 846	32
-302	-450	-559	-360	-603*	-1 005*	-485*	-1 315*	1 341*	1 336	33
270 132.1	**282 921.9**	**291 058.5**	**332 624.2**	**298 598.7***	**310 116.2***	**314 556.0***	**349 566.9***	**314 116.9***	**326 282.9**	34
107.5	**106.6**	**106.6**	**106.6**	**106.2***	**106.0***	**105.1***	**103.0***	**100.8**	**101.1**	35
240 418.0	247 080.6	252 574.8	289 368.2	262 805.9*	272 474.6*	274 967.2*	304 342.8*	284 669.9*	288 939.2	36
107.7	106.4	106.3	106.4	105.7*	106.2	104.9	103.5*	101.1*	100.8	37
60 930.8	56 882.7	61 183.4	73 228.5	67 907.3*	62 597.8*	66 369.3*	75 106.6*	69 766.5*	61 755.3	38
111.4	108.8	109.2	110.7	110.4*	109.5*	106.2*	101.2*	94.1	95.0	39
10 076.3	15 448.5	19 979.1	27 955.3	13 216.3*	19 792.9*	23 288.8*	28 629.2*	13 914.8*	21 152.6	40
134.8	112.8	107.9	104.1	114.3*	115.6*	109.0*	103.2*	103.5*	104.6	41
117 514.6	128 867.9	126 784.6	139 172.4	128 918.5*	140 691.3*	137 249.0*	148 099.2*	143 895.3*	155 259.1	42
106.7	106.2	106.4	106.8	106.7	105.9	106.0	105.3	103.2*	102.9	43
178 289.8	177 483.8	178 907.7	177 190.5	198 431.3*	195 868.5*	197 647.0*	193 256.9*	210 461.5*	204 024.4	44
106.6	104.8	104.9	103.5	106.1*	106.1*	105.7*	105.7*	103.2	101.6	45
51 906.0	54 205.0	51 895.0	53 021.5	56 765.0*	57 837.8*	56 911.0*	64 749.0*	61 864.8	59 841.1	46
104.0	104.2	103.6	102.8	105.3*	105.1	106.0	113.8*	105.7*	100.9	47
38 501.1	53 322.6	60 030.7	101 874.1	45 191.4*	63 483.0*	64 429.0*	107 831.8*	46 785.1	63 014.6	48
123.8	119.0	116.6	115.1	115.6*	114.5*	104.0*	104.5*	101.0*	97.0	49

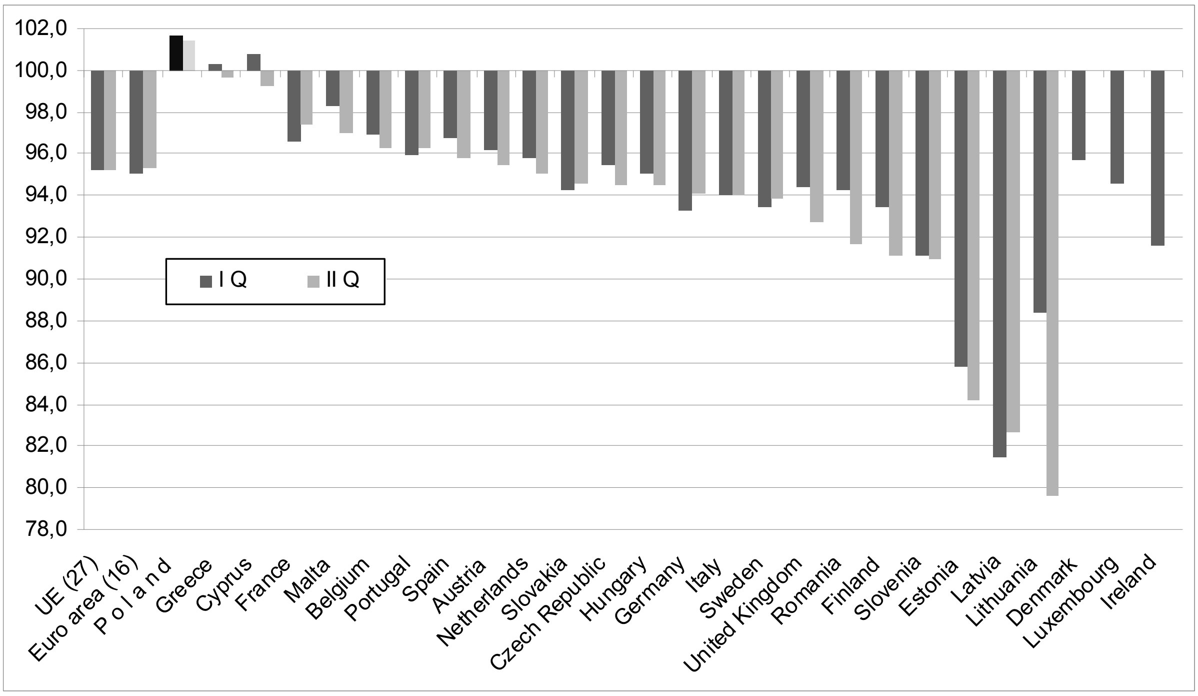
members accession to the European Union.

III. KEY ECONOMIC TRENDS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Table 1.1. **Indices of gross domestic product (constant prices)**

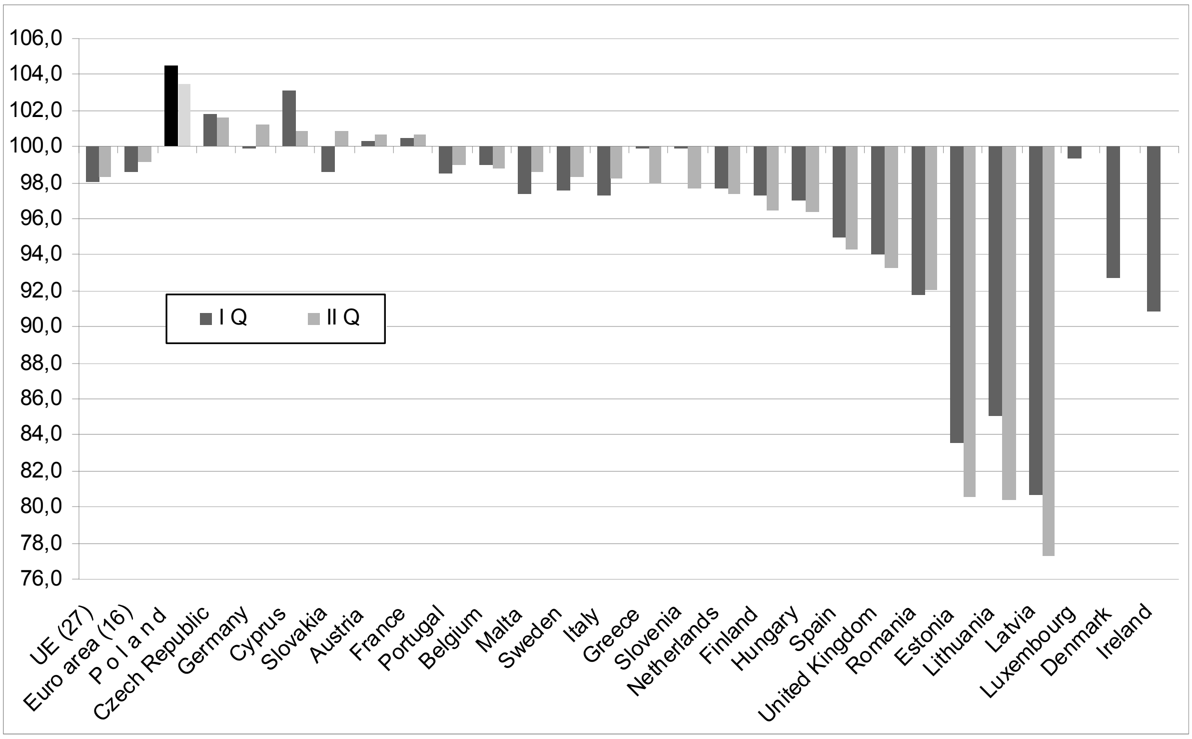
Countries	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
	previous year = 100							2000 = = 100
European Union (27)	**101.2**	**101.3**	**102.5**	**102.0**	**103.2**	**102.9**	**100.9**	**117.1**
Euro area (16)	**100.9**	**100.8**	**102.2**	**101.7**	**103.0**	**102.7**	**100.7**	**114.8**
Austria	101.6	100.8	102.5	102.5	103.5	103.5	102.0	118.3
Belgium	101.5	101.0	103.0	101.8	103.0	102.8	101.1	115.9
Cyprus	102.1	101.9	104.2	103.9	104.1	104.4	103.7	132.1
Finland	101.6	101.8	103.7	102.8	104.9	104.2	101.0	125.0
France	101.0	101.1	102.5	101.9	102.2	102.3	100.4	114.1
Germany	100.0	99.8	101.2	100.8	103.2	102.5	101.3	110.3
Greece	103.4	105.6	104.9	102.9	104.5	104.0	102.9	137.5
Ireland	106.4	104.5	104.7	106.4	105.7	106.0	97.7	143.6
Italy	100.5	100.0	101.5	100.7	102.0	101.6	99.0	107.2
Luxembourg	104.1	101.5	104.5	105.2	106.4	105.2	99.1	132.2
Malta	102.6	99.7	100.4	104.1	103.8	103.7	102.1	115.6
Netherlands	100.1	100.3	102.2	102.0	103.4	103.6	102.0	116.7
Portugal	100.8	99.2	101.5	100.9	101.4	101.9	100.0	107.8
Slovakia	104.8	104.7	105.2	106.5	108.5	110.4	106.4	162.0
Slovenia	104.0	102.8	104.3	104.5	105.8	106.8	103.5	140.1
Spain	102.7	103.1	103.3	103.6	103.9	103.7	101.2	127.9
Bulgaria	104.5	105.0	106.6	106.2	106.3	106.2	106.0	154.8
Czech Republic	101.9	103.6	104.5	106.3	106.8	106.1	103.0	140.3
Denmark	100.5	100.4	102.3	102.4	103.3	101.6	98.8	110.5
Estonia	107.9	107.6	107.2	109.4	110.0	107.2	96.4	166.5
Hungary	104.4	104.3	104.7	103.9	104.0	101.2	100.6	130.5
Latvia	106.5	107.2	108.7	110.6	112.2	110.0	95.4	174.6
Lithuania	106.9	110.2	107.4	107.8	107.8	108.9	103.0	176.1
P o l a n d	**101.4**	**103.9**	**105.3**	**103.6**	**106.2**	**106.6**	**105.0**	**138.4**
Romania	105.1	105.2	108.5	104.2	107.9	106.2	107.1	162.1
Sweden	102.4	101.9	104.1	103.3	104.2	102.6	99.8	121.1
United Kingdom	102.1	102.8	103.0	102.2	102.9	102.6	100.7	120.2

Chart 1. **Indices of gross domestic product[a] in 2009 (corresponding period of previous year = 100)**



a Seasonally adjusted data.

Chart 2. **Indices of private final consumption expenditure[a] in 2009 (corresponding period of previous year = 100)**



a Seasonally adjusted data.

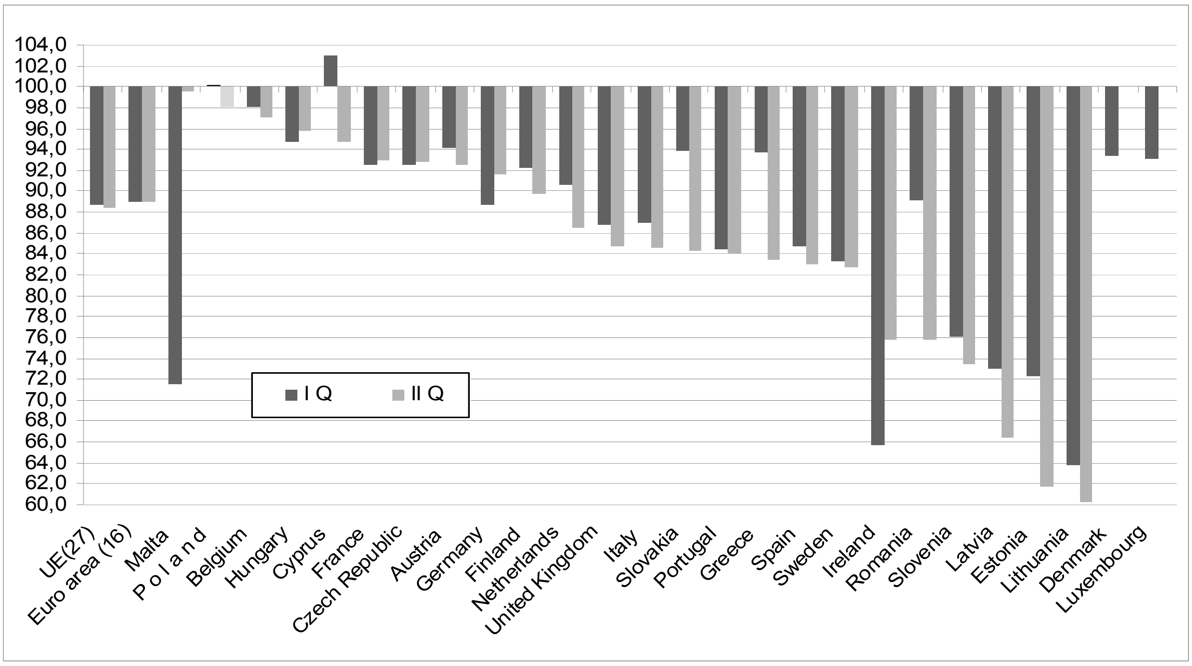
Table 1.2. **Indices of private final consumption expenditure (constant prices)**

Countries	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
	previous year = 100							2000 = = 100
European Union (27)	**101.7**	**101.7**	**102.2**	**102.1**	**102.3**	**102.0**	**100.8**	**115.9**
Euro area (16)	**100.9**	**101.2**	**101.6**	**101.8**	**102.1**	**101.6**	**100.4**	**112.3**
Austria	101.2	101.0	102.2	102.1	101.8	100.8	100.8	111.5
Belgium	100.8	100.8	101.4	101.2	102.1	102.1	100.9	110.8
Cyprus	101.2	102.2	106.3	104.0	104.5	108.2	107.0	144.3
Finland	102.2	104.8	103.0	103.3	104.1	103.3	101.9	128.3
France	102.4	102.0	102.5	102.6	102.4	102.5	101.0	119.4
Germany	99.2	100.1	100.1	100.3	101.3	99.7	100.4	102.9
Greece	104.7	103.3	103.7	104.3	104.8	103.0	102.2	135.6
Ireland	103.8	102.9	103.7	107.2	107.0	106.0	99.2	140.3
Italy	100.2	101.0	100.8	101.2	101.3	101.2	99.1	105.5
Luxembourg	105.8	94.7	102.7	101.9	102.9	102.0	101.8	115.9
Malta	98.5	103.9	102.5	102.2	100.6	102.0	105.8	117.3
Netherlands	100.9	99.8	101.0	101.0	99.7	101.7	101.3	107.5
Portugal	101.3	99.9	102.5	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.7	113.0
Slovakia	105.5	101.7	104.6	106.5	105.8	107.0	106.1	151.4
Slovenia	102.5	103.3	102.7	102.6	102.9	106.7	102.0	128.2
Spain	102.8	102.9	104.2	104.2	103.9	103.5	100.1	127.9
Bulgaria	107.2	105.5	105.9	106.1	109.5	105.3	104.8	161.5
Czech Republic	102.2	106.0	102.9	102.5	105.2	105.0	103.4	133.3
Denmark	101.5	101.0	104.7	103.8	104.4	102.4	99.8	119.1
Estonia	110.3	108.7	109.5	109.8	112.9	109.0	95.3	181.1
Hungary	110.6	108.3	102.7	103.4	101.7	100.6	99.5	137.5
Latvia	107.1	108.4	109.7	111.2	121.2	114.8	89.0	188.6
Lithuania	106.0	110.4	111.9	112.2	110.6	112.4	104.7	199.1
Poland	**103.4**	**102.1**	**104.7**	**102.1**	**105.0**	**105.0**	**105.9**	**134.0**
Romania	106.2	108.3	115.9	110.1	112.7	111.6	109.1	220.2
Sweden	102.6	102.0	102.6	102.7	102.3	103.0	99.8	116.4
United Kingdom	103.5	103.0	103.1	102.2	101.5	102.1	101.2	121.6

Table 1.3. **Indices of gross fixed capital formation (constant prices)**

Countries	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
	previous year = 100							2000 = = 100
European Union (27) .	**99.5**	**101.3**	**103.0**	**103.5**	**106.2**	**106.0**	**99.7**	**121.6**
Euro area (16)	**98.6**	**101.3**	**102.3**	**103.3**	**105.5**	**104.9**	**99.6**	**116.9**
Austria	95.6	104.7	100.7	101.2	102.4	103.8	101.0	107.5
Belgium	97.8	99.3	107.1	106.9	104.7	106.2	105.2	130.4
Cyprus	108.0	101.2	111.4	103.3	110.4	110.4	109.8	173.9
Finland	97.0	103.9	103.5	103.4	104.8	108.7	100.3	128.7
France	98.3	102.2	103.6	104.4	104.1	106.5	100.6	124.2
Germany	93.9	99.7	99.7	100.9	107.8	105.0	103.1	105.9
Greece	109.5	113.2	101.9	99.5	109.2	104.9	88.5	133.5
Ireland	103.1	105.5	109.1	114.1	104.0	101.3	80.1	114.2
Italy	103.7	98.8	102.3	100.8	102.9	102.0	97.0	110.6
Luxembourg	105.5	106.3	100.8	103.4	101.0	111.8	101.7	146.0
Malta	80.5	123.1	98.4	110.2	102.4	101.3	78.7	77.4
Netherlands...........	95.5	98.5	98.4	103.7	107.5	104.8	104.9	113.6
Portugal.................	96.5	92.6	100.2	99.1	99.3	103.1	99.3	91.2
Slovakia	100.2	97.3	104.8	117.6	109.3	108.7	106.8	172.2
Slovenia	100.7	108.1	105.6	103.7	109.9	111.7	107.7	158.6
Spain	103.4	105.9	105.1	107.0	107.1	105.3	97.0	141.2
Bulgaria	108.5	113.9	113.5	123.3	114.7	121.7	120.4	358.4
Czech Republic........	105.1	100.4	103.9	101.8	106.0	110.8	99.7	139.4
Denmark	100.1	99.8	103.9	104.7	113.5	103.1	94.9	119.0
Estonia....................	124.0	118.6	105.2	115.3	118.6	109.0	87.9	222.8
Hungary	110.4	102.2	107.9	105.8	96.3	101.8	97.4	128.6
Latvia	113.0	112.3	123.8	123.6	116.4	107.5	86.8	235.1
Lithuania	110.6	113.7	115.7	111.2	119.4	120.8	93.9	248.1
P o l a n d...............	**93.7**	**99.9**	**106.4**	**106.5**	**114.9**	**117.6**	**108.2**	**139.9**
Romania	108.9	108.8	111.0	115.3	119.9	129.0	119.3	307.4
Sweden....................	98.2	101.4	105.7	108.9	109.1	107.5	102.7	137.4
United Kingdom	103.6	101.1	104.8	102.4	106.5	107.8	97.2	128.7

Chart 3. **Indices of gross fixed capital formation [a] in 2009 (corresponding period of previous year = 100)**

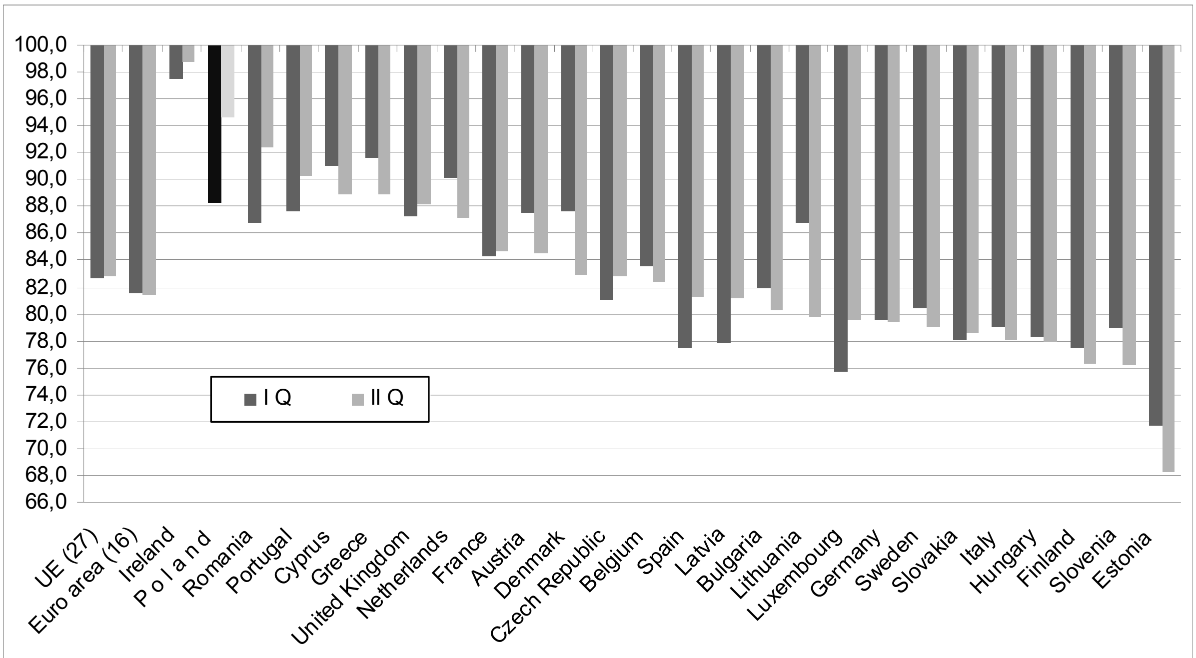


a Seasonally adjusted data.

Table 2.1. **Indices of industrial production**

Countries	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
	previous year = 100							2005 = = 100
European Union (27)	**99.2**	**101.0**	**102.1**	**101.1**	**104.0**	**103.5**	**98.2**	**105.8**
Euro area (16)	**99.5**	**100.2**	**102.1**	**101.3**	**104.3**	**103.7**	**98.3**	**106.2**
Austria	100.7	102.0	106.1	104.3	107.8	105.8	100.8	115.0
Belgium	101.2	100.7	103.7	99.1	105.0	102.9	99.4	107.3
Cyprus	101.7	100.0	101.8	100.5	100.4	104.6	104.0	109.3
Finland	101.4	100.0	104.9	99.3	110.4	104.6	100.5	117.7
France	98.2	98.8	101.3	100.2	101.4	101.2	97.4	99.5
Germany	99.0	100.5	103.1	103.5	105.7	106.0	100.0	111.7
Greece.	100.2	100.5	100.7	98.4	100.8	102.3	95.8	98.8
Ireland	108.3	105.7	101.2	103.9	103.0	104.9	98.5	106.4
Italy	98.7	99.4	99.6	99.2	103.6	102.1	96.7	102.3
Luxembourg	104.8	105.2	104.7	102.8	102.1	99.7	94.6	96.4
Netherlands.	101.0	98.6	104.5	100.5	101.5	102.3	101.4	105.4
Portugal	100.4	98.9	95.8	96.5	103.2	100.1	95.9	99.0
Slovakia	106.1	115.3	103.7	97.4	112.2	116.1	105.0	136.8
Slovenia	102.1	101.0	103.9	104.2	106.1	107.2	102.0	116.1
Spain	100.1	101.3	101.9	100.8	103.9	102.0	92.7	99.2
Bulgaria	104.8	113.0	112.7	107.2	106.0	109.5	100.6	116.9
Czech Republic	104.5	101.3	109.5	104.3	108.7	110.7	97.8	122.9
Denmark	101.0	100.1	98.5	102.8	104.0	97.9	98.9	100.9
Estonia	108.7	111.5	109.5	111.1	110.2	106.4	93.8	111.4
Hungary	103.3	106.5	106.8	107.3	110.6	108.1	99.0	118.4
Latvia	107.5	106.7	106.2	107.4	106.5	101.0	96.2	104.9
Lithuania	106.8	113.4	110.9	107.6	106.7	102.5	104.9	114.8
P o l a n d	**101.5**	**108.5**	**112.2**	**104.5**	**112.3**	**109.2**	**102.2**	**125.4**
Romania	100.0	99.5	101.8	97.1	109.5	110.2	103.1	124.5
Sweden	100.2	101.7	104.4	102.2	103.6	103.9	97.1	104.3
United Kingdom	96.1	103.1	99.2	98.3	99.5	100.1	96.6	96.1

Chart 4. **Indices of industrial production[a] in 2009 (corresponding period of previous year = 100)**

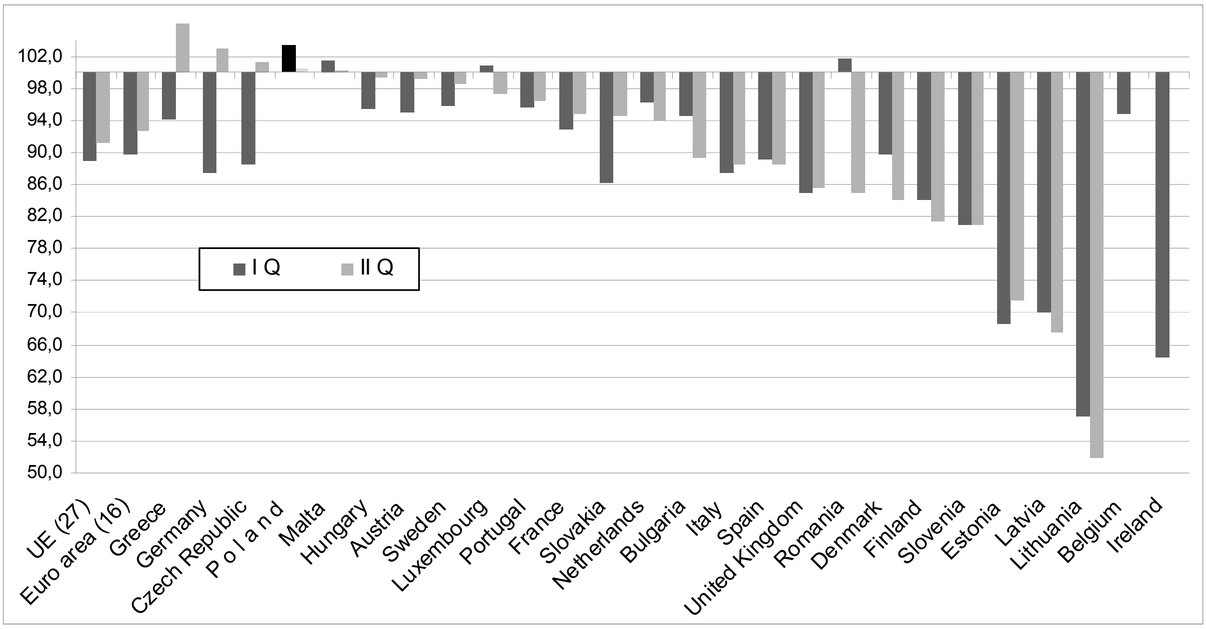


a Data adjusted by working days

Table 2.2. **Indices of production in construction**

Countries	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
	previous year = 100							2005 = = 100
European Union (27) .	**101.2**	**101.8**	**100.7**	**101.7**	**103.3**	**102.1**	**96.9**	**102.2**
Euro area (16)	**100.5**	**100.7**	**99.8**	**102.0**	**103.1**	**101.1**	**95.2**	**99.2**
Austria	100.5	112.3	105.0	104.9	105.9	103.9	98.9	109.0
Belgium	97.4	97.1	98.1	96.6	103.3	102.3	98.8	104.3
Cyprus	103.2	107.0	104.5	102.8	104.0	106.3	102.3	113.2
Finland	101.2	104.0	104.1	105.3	107.5	110.2	104.1	123.4
France	97.9	99.0	99.2	102.5	101.8	101.1	99.4	101.8
Germany	95.7	95.8	94.7	94.7	106.4	102.9	99.2	108.2
Greece.	139.1	94.3	84.1	61.3	103.8	115.2	102.7	123.0
Ireland	102.1	105.7	125.3	113.4	98.3	85.8	69.9	59.0
Italy	105.1	102.8	101.6	101.3	104.0	106.4	99.7	110.2
Luxembourg	101.9	100.9	98.9	99.1	102.5	102.6	98.1	103.1
Malta	123.5	94.3	101.1	104.3	108.3	101.8	102.4	112.9
Portugal	98.9	91.4	95.6	95.5	93.4	96.2	98.6	88.6
Slovakia	104.2	105.7	106.0	114.1	115.7	105.4	111.5	136.6
Slovenia	107.5	109.6	100.7	102.0	115.7	118.5	115.5	158.1
Spain	100.6	107.2	102.3	110.1	102.2	95.7	83.7	81.6
Bulgaria	103.0	105.3	134.8	132.2	123.9	127.8	96.5	153.1
Czech Republic........	102.9	109.2	108.4	105.3	106.3	107.1	99.5	113.5
Denmark	99.0	102.5	99.8	103.0	110.0	103.6	101.7	115.9
Estonia....................	122.7	106.1	112.5	124.5	127.1	116.5	84.6	125.6
Hungary	118.0	102.7	104.3	115.7	99.3	86.0	94.8	81.0
Latvia	111.9	113.8	114.1	115.3	113.2	113.8	97.0	125.2
Lithuania	121.7	127.8	106.8	109.9	121.7	122.2	104.0	155.2
P o l a n d...............	**90.3**	**93.3**	**98.9**	**109.4**	**115.9**	**116.2**	**109.6**	**148.2**
Romania	104.5	103.3	101.8	106.1	115.6	133.0	127.0	196.4
Sweden...................	100.6	100.1	99.0	102.7	108.8	107.6	106.0	124.1
United Kingdom	104.6	105.6	103.5	99.3	101.5	102.3	98.7	102.4

Chart 5. **Indices of production in construction[a] in 2009 (corresponding period of previous year = 100)**

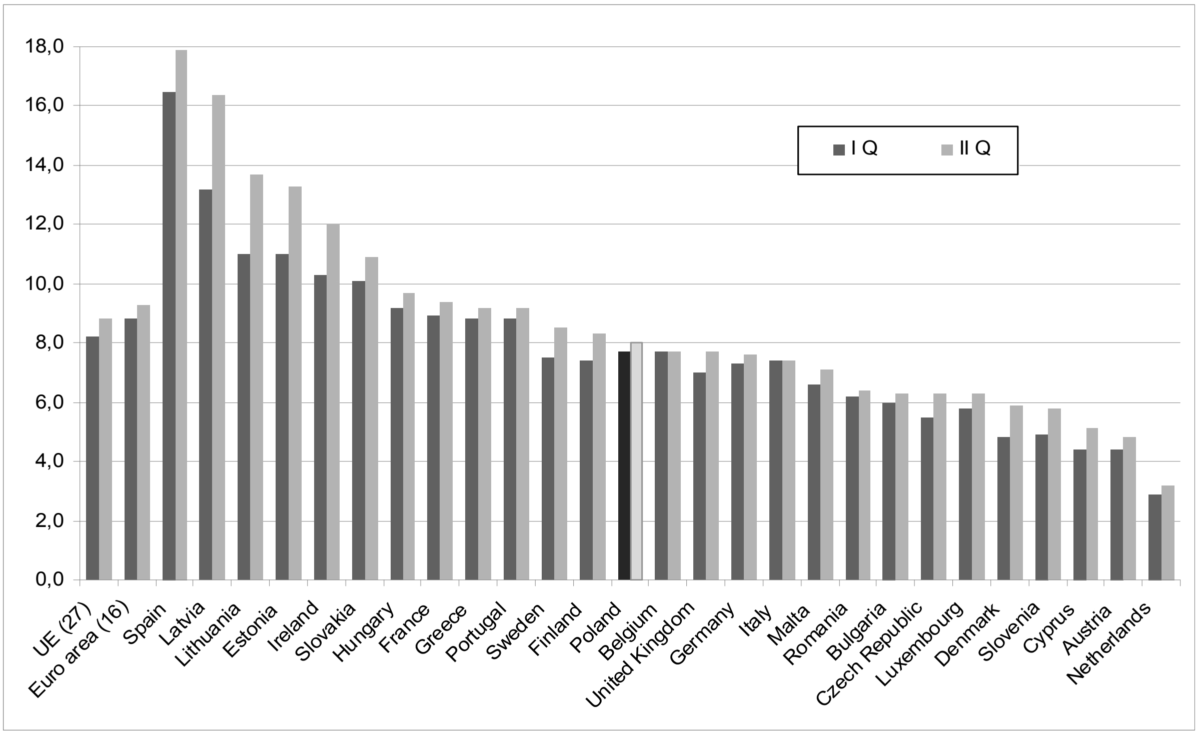


a Seasonally adjusted data.

Table 3.1. **Harmonized unemployment rate (%)**

Countries	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
European Union (27)	**8.9**	**9.0**	**9.0**	**8.9**	**8.2**	**7.1**	**7.0**
Euro area (16)	**8.4**	**8.8**	**9.0**	**9.0**	**8.3**	**7.5**	**7.5**
Austria	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.2	4.8	4.4	3.8
Belgium	7.5	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.3	7.5	7.0
Cyprus........................	3.6	4.1	4.7	5.3	4.6	4.0	3.7
Finland	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.4	7.7	6.9	6.4
France	8.6	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.2	8.4	7.8
Germany	8.4	9.3	9.8	10.7	9.8	8.4	7.3
Greece	10.3	9.7	10.5	9.9	8.9	8.3	7.7
Ireland	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	6.0
Italy	8.6	8.5	8.1	7.7	6.8	6.1	6.8
Luxembourg	2.6	3.8	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.9
Malta	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.1	6.4	6.0
Netherlands	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.7	3.9	3.2	2.8
Portugal......................	5.1	6.4	6.7	7.7	7.8	8.1	7.7
Slovakia	18.7	17.6	18.2	16.3	13.4	11.1	9.5
Slovenia	6.3	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.0	4.9	4.4
Spain	11.1	11.1	10.6	9.2	8.5	8.3	11.3
Bulgaria	18.2	13.7	12.1	10.1	9.0	6.9	5.6
Czech Republic.............	7.3	7.8	8.3	7.9	7.2	5.3	4.4
Denmark	4.6	5.4	5.5	4.8	3.9	3.8	3.3
Estonia..........................	10.3	10.0	9.7	7.9	5.9	4.7	5.5
Hungary	5.8	5.9	6.1	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.8
Latvia	12.2	10.5	10.4	8.9	6.8	6.0	7.5
Lithuania	13.5	12.5	11.4	8.3	5.6	4.3	5.8
P o l a n d.....................	**20.0**	**19.7**	**19.0**	**17.8**	**13.9**	**9.6**	**7.1**
Romania	8.6	7.0	8.1	7.2	7.3	6.4	5.8
Sweden.........................	4.9	5.6	6.3	7.4	7.0	6.1	6.2
United Kingdom	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.8	5.4	5.3	5.6

Chart 6. **Harmonized unemployment rate in I and II Q 2009 (in %)**



a Seasonally adjusted data.

Table 4.1. **Industrial producer price index on the domestic market**

Countries	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
	previous year = 100							2005 = = 100
European Union (27)	**99.9**	**101.5**	**102.8**	**105.1**	**105.8**	**102.7**	**107.8**	**117.2**
Euro area (16)	**99.8**	**101.4**	**102.2**	**104.2**	**105.4**	**102.7**	**106.3**	**115.0**
Austria	98.5	100.4	102.0	103.4	102.1	104.2	104.8	111.5
Belgium	101.0	100.7	105.2	102.4	105.1	103.0	109.4	118.4
Cyprus	102.5	104.0	104.7	104.9	105.1	103.7	111.3	121.4
Finland	98.8	99.9	100.7	104.2	106.3	103.9	108.6	120.0
France	99.9	100.7	102.1	103.1	103.8	102.8	105.7	112.8
Germany	99.5	101.8	101.7	104.4	105.5	101.3	105.5	112.7
Greece	102.3	102.3	103.5	105.9	107.4	104.1	110.1	123.1
Ireland	102.2	100.9	100.5	102.2	101.8	101.6	105.3	109.0
Italy	99.7	101.7	102.3	104.6	106.5	103.3	106.7	117.5
Luxembourg	98.2	103.7	109.2	103.7	111.3	105.7	114.2	134.3
Malta	..	..	..	..	121.7	95.1	117.5	136.0
Netherlands	98.7	102.2	102.5	107.0	108.7	105.4	109.0	124.8
Portugal................	..	..	..	..	104.4	102.8	105.1	112.8
Slovakia	103.8	105.2	102.6	103.3	106.0	101.6	105.9	110.6
Slovenia	104.9	102.6	104.4	102.8	102.6	105.9	105.7	114.8
Spain	100.7	101.4	103.3	104.8	105.4	103.6	106.6	116.4
Bulgaria	102.1	102.7	105.5	107.3	108.8	108.0	113.3	133.1
Czech Republic.......	99.3	99.5	105.5	103.0	101.5	104.0	104.4	110.3
Denmark	..	..	..	..	110.1	98.3	117.7	127.4
Estonia....................	..	100.3	103.2	101.1	104.0	109.3	110.7	125.9
Hungary	102.7	105.2	108.5	106.1	108.4	106.4	111.7	128.9
Latvia	100.0	101.8	107.3	107.4	109.5	118.5	114.8	149.0
Lithuania	99.3	99.2	102.5	106.0	106.9	109.3	115.8	135.4
P o l a n d..............	**100.1**	**101.5**	**107.2**	**101.8**	**102.9**	**103.7**	**105.1**	**112.3**
Romania	125.1	118.3	119.1	110.7	110.1	108.3	112.9	134.6
Sweden..................	102.3	102.7	101.7	103.9	106.2	103.6	106.1	116.7
United Kingdom	99.0	101.3	103.9	111.1	108.6	101.6	116.3	128.4

Chart 7. **Industrial producer price index on the domestic market in I and II Q 2009 (corresponding period of previous year = 100)**

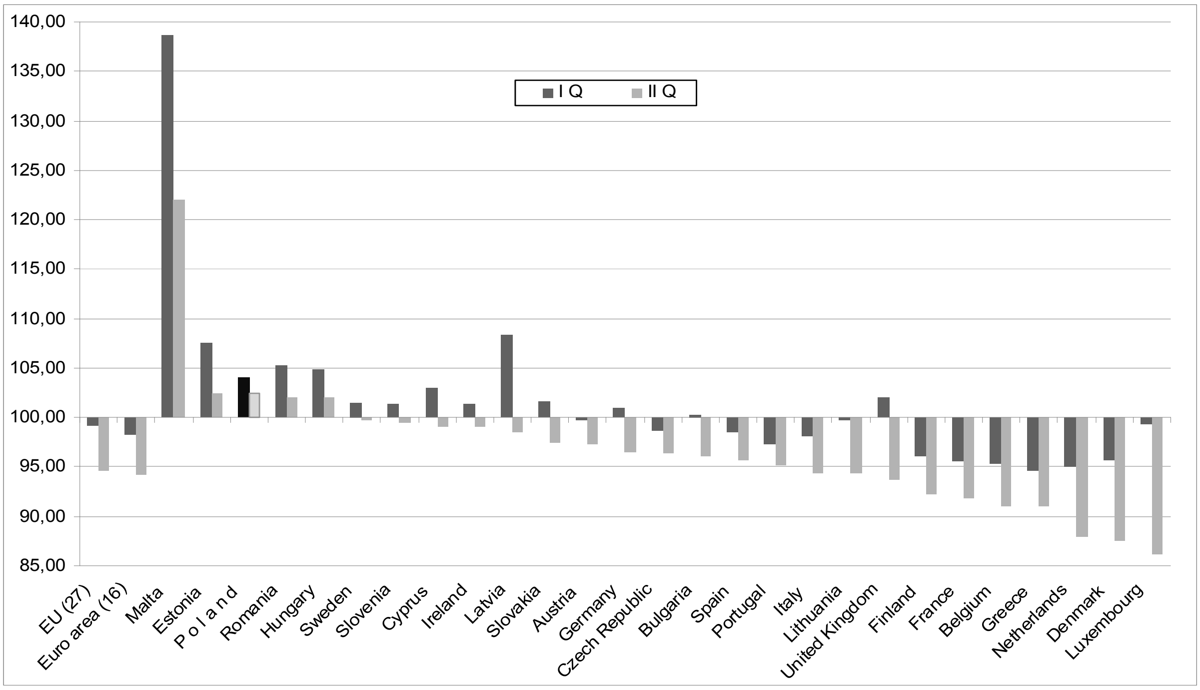


Table 4.2. **Harmonized indices of consumer prices (HICP)**

Countries	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
	previous year = 100							2005 = = 100
European Union (27)	**102.5**	**102.1**	**102.3**	**102.3**	**102.3**	**102.4**	**103.7**	**108.6**
Euro area (16)	**102.3**	**102.1**	**102.2**	**102.2**	**102.2**	**102.1**	**103.3**	**107.8**
Austria	101.7	101.3	102.0	102.1	101.7	102.2	103.2	107.3
Belgium	101.6	101.5	101.9	102.5	102.3	101.8	104.5	108.9
Cyprus	102.8	104.0	101.9	102.0	102.2	102.2	104.4	109.0
Finland	102.0	101.3	100.1	100.8	101.3	101.6	103.9	106.9
France	101.9	102.2	102.3	101.9	101.9	101.6	103.2	106.8
Germany	101.4	101.0	101.8	101.9	101.8	102.3	102.8	107.0
Greece.	103.9	103.4	103.0	103.5	103.3	103.0	104.2	110.9
Ireland	104.7	104.0	102.3	102.2	102.7	102.9	103.1	108.9
Italy	102.6	102.8	102.3	102.2	102.2	102.0	103.5	108.0
Luxembourg	102.1	102.5	103.2	103.8	103.0	102.7	104.1	110.0
Malta	102.6	101.9	102.7	102.5	102.6	100.7	104.7	108.1
Netherlands.	103.9	102.2	101.4	101.5	101.7	101.6	102.2	105.5
Portugal	103.7	103.3	102.5	102.1	103.0	102.4	102.7	108.3
Slovakia	103.5	108.4	107.5	102.8	104.3	101.9	103.9	110.4
Slovenia	107.5	105.7	103.7	102.5	102.5	103.8	105.5	112.3
Spain	103.6	103.1	103.1	103.4	103.6	102.8	104.1	110.9
Bulgaria	105.8	102.3	106.1	106.0	107.4	107.6	112.0	129.4
Czech Republic.......	101.4	99.9	102.6	101.6	102.1	103.0	106.3	111.7
Denmark	102.4	102.0	100.9	101.7	101.9	101.7	103.6	107.3
Estonia....................	103.6	101.4	103.0	104.1	104.4	106.7	110.6	123.3
Hungary	105.2	104.7	106.8	103.5	104.0	107.9	106.0	119.1
Latvia	102.0	102.9	106.2	106.9	106.6	110.1	115.3	135.2
Lithuania	100.3	98.9	101.2	102.7	103.8	105.8	111.1	122.0
P o l a n d..............	**101.9**	**100.7**	**103.6**	**102.2**	**101.3**	**102.6**	**104.2**	**108.3**
Romania	122.5	115.3	111.9	109.1	106.6	104.9	107.9	120.7
Sweden...................	101.9	102.3	101.0	100.8	101.5	101.7	103.3	106.7
United Kingdom	101.3	101.4	101.3	102.1	102.3	102.3	103.6	108.5

Chart 8. **Harmonized indices of consumer prices (HICP)**
(corresponding period of previous year = 100)

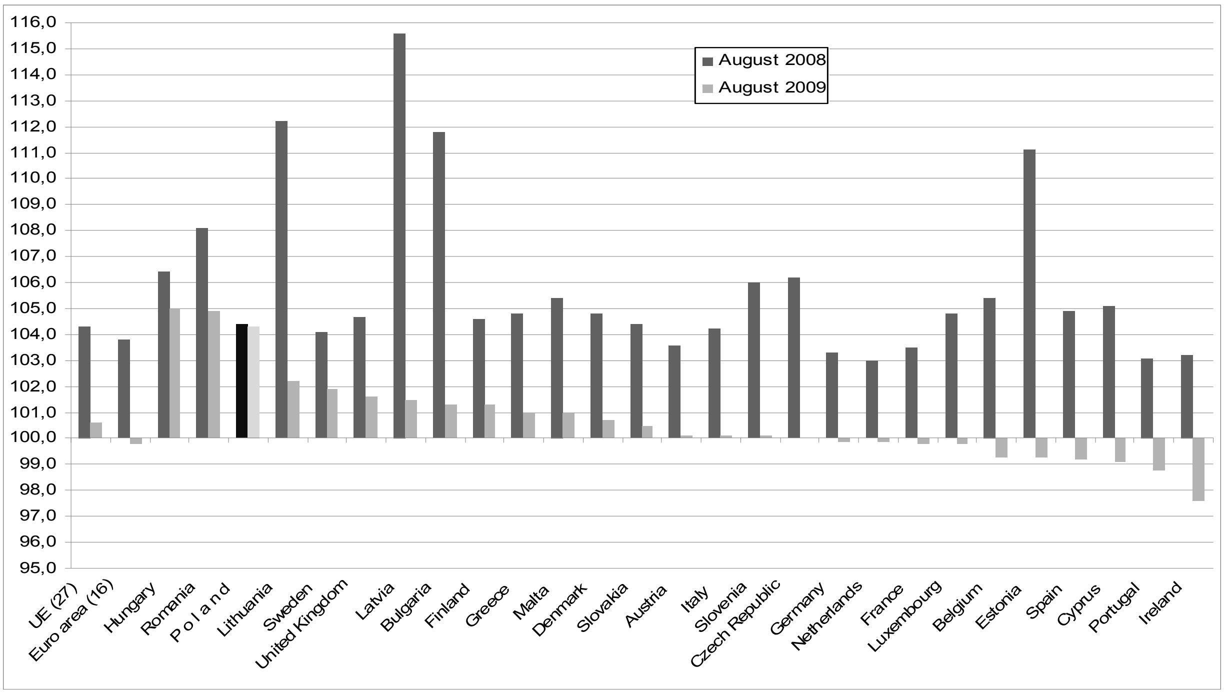


Table 5.1. **Imports in bn euro**

Countries	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008 I-VI	2009 I-VI
	in bn euro								
European Union	**937.0**	**935.3**	**1027.5**	**1179.6**	**1351.7**	**1434.1**	**1550.7**	**919.2**	**689.8**
Austria	82.8	88.0	96.4	102.3	109.3	119.0	124.7	63.4	50.0
Belgium	209.7	207.7	229.6	256.2	280.3	301.4	319.2	162.6	124.5
Cyprus	3.9	3.6	4.4	5.1	5.5	6.3	7.2	3.5	2.7
Finland	36.2	37.6	41.4	47.2	55.3	59.6	61.7	32.2	21.0
France	348.2	352.6	378.6	405.2	431.6	452.0	479.7	246.0	196.2
Germany	518.5	534.5	575.4	624.6	722.1	769.8	818.5	407.5	327.9
Greece	33.4	39.7	42.4	43.8	50.7	55.6	52.9	27.6	21.6
Ireland	55.4	47.6	49.7	55.1	58.2	61.2	56.4	29.8	23.7
Italy	261.2	263.0	285.6	309.3	352.5	368.1	377.3	194.4	146.0
Luxembourg	13.4	14.3	16.1	17.6	21.2	20.1	21.5	10.6	9.2
Malta	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.1	1.6	1.3
Netherlands	231.9	234.0	257.0	292.4	332.0	359.4	389.8	198.6	154.6
Portugal	42.5	41.7	44.2	49.2	53.1	57.1	61.2	31.5	23.3
Slovakia	17.5	19.9	24.0	27.9	35.7	43.9	49.8	25.1	18.7
Slovenia	11.6	12.2	14.3	16.4	19.2	23.0	25.1	12.9	9.1
Spain	174.6	184.4	207.7	232.1	261.8	284.1	272.9	145.2	99.5
Bulgaria	8.4	9.6	11.6	12.5	15.4	21.9	25.3	12.7	8.2
Czech Republic	43.0	45.7	56.3	61.5	74.2	86.2	96.2	48.9	35.9
Denmark	53.2	50.8	54.8	60.8	68.1	71.9	75.6	38.1	30.7
Estonia	5.1	5.7	6.7	8.2	10.7	11.4	10.9	5.5	3.5
Hungary	39.9	42.3	48.7	53.5	62.3	69.7	73.4	37.9	26.6
Latvia	4.3	4.6	5.7	7.0	9.2	11.2	10.9	5.5	3.4
Lithuania	8.0	8.5	10.0	12.5	15.4	17.8	21.0	10.9	6.1
Poland	**58.5**	**60.4**	**72.1**	**81.7**	**101.1**	**120.9**	**138.9**	**70.8**	**49.3**
Romania	18.9	21.2	26.3	32.6	40.8	51.3	56.2	28.2	17.9
Sweden	70.8	73.9	80.7	89.8	101.6	111.3	113.5	59.9	40.5
United Kingdom	385.0	353.1	378.4	412.9	479.0	454.5	429.7	221.3	167.0

Chart 9. **Major trading partners of the European Union in January-June 2009 - Imports**

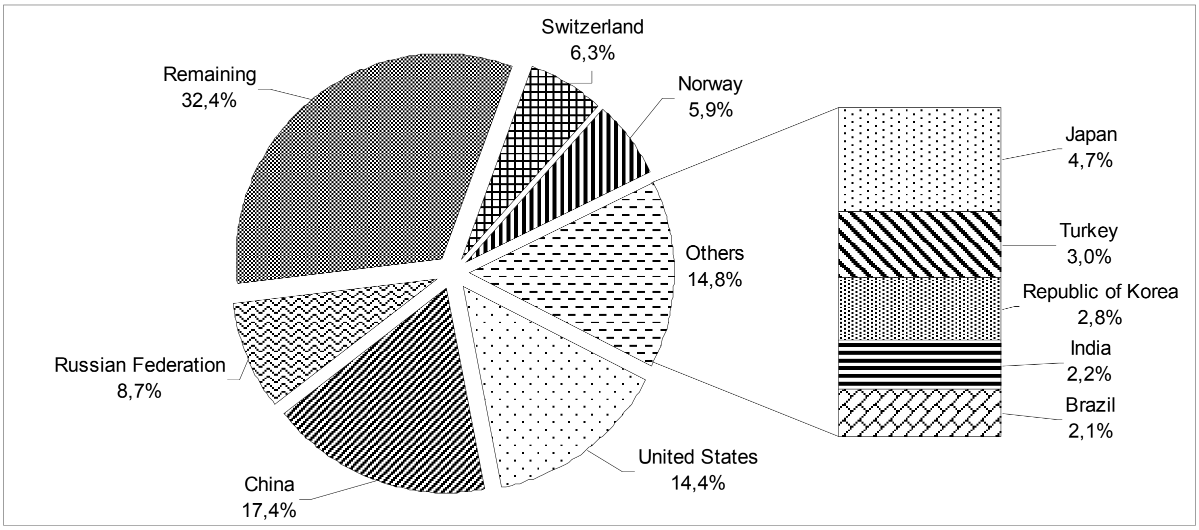


Table 5.2. **Exports in bn euro**

Countries	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008 I-VI	2009 I-VI
	in bn euro								
European Union	**891.9**	**869.2**	**953.0**	**1052.7**	**1159.3**	**1241.6**	**1308.67**	**775.1**	**620.8**
Austria	83.2	85.9	95.2	100.6	108.9	119.4	123.0	63.6	47.9
Belgium	228.6	226.0	246.7	268.8	292.2	315.3	323.3	167.7	129.5
Cyprus	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.4
Finland	47.7	47.0	49.5	52.7	61.5	65.7	65.5	34.5	22.0
France	350.8	346.6	363.5	372.5	394.9	402.7	411.7	214.1	167.4
Germany	651.3	664.4	731.5	780.4	882.5	964.0	993.9	510.7	387.4
Greece	11.0	11.8	12.3	13.9	16.5	17.2	17.2	8.5	7.0
Ireland	93.3	82.0	84.2	88.1	86.6	88.7	84.5	42.8	43.1
Italy	269.1	264.6	284.4	299.9	332.0	358.6	365.8	187.2	141.8
Luxembourg	10.8	11.8	13.1	15.1	18.2	16.4	17.3	8.5	7.5
Malta	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.9	0.9	0.7
Netherlands	258.1	261.7	287.3	326.6	369.3	401.9	430.4	218.7	172.1
Portugal	27.4	28.1	28.8	30.7	34.5	37.6	38.0	20.0	14.9
Slovakia	15.2	19.3	22.3	25.6	33.3	42.5	48.2	24.4	18.7
Slovenia	11.0	11.3	13.2	15.5	18.5	22.0	23.2	12.0	9.2
Spain	132.9	138.0	146.8	154.9	170.2	184.8	182.4	95.0	75.6
Bulgaria	6.1	6.7	8.0	9.2	11.8	13.5	15.3	7.7	5.4
Czech Republic	40.7	43.1	55.5	62.8	75.6	89.4	99.4	51.7	38.9
Denmark	60.8	58.8	62.0	68.4	73.7	74.9	79.5	40.3	32.9
Estonia	3.6	4.0	4.8	6.2	7.7	8.0	8.4	4.2	3.1
Hungary	36.5	38.1	44.7	50.6	59.9	69.6	73.2	38.3	28.6
Latvia	2.4	2.6	3.2	4.2	4.9	6.1	6.9	3.4	2.5
Lithuania	5.5	6.2	7.5	9.5	11.3	12.5	16.1	8.0	5.5
Poland	**43.5**	**47.5**	**60.3**	**71.9**	**88.2**	**102.3**	**114.3**	**59.2**	**45.3**
Romania	14.7	15.6	18.9	22.3	25.9	29.5	33.6	17.0	13.6
Sweden	86.2	90.3	99.1	105.3	117.7	123.2	124.6	66.6	46.1
United Kingdom	296.3	270.2	279.4	309.0	357.3	320.4	311.7	159.5	120.6

Chart 10. **Major trading partners of the European Union in January-June 2009 - Exports**