POLAND

QUARTERLY STATISTICS

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CONTENTS

GENERAL AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

GENERAL NOTES

1. Since 2009 data contained in the *Poland Quarterly Statistics* has been 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 these entities of the national economy, in which the number of employed exceeds 9 persons, furthermore; data excludes paid employees abroad and persons engaged in social and political organizations, trade unions, etc.;
   - average monthly total wages and salaries in quarterly periods cover complete statistical population;
   - annual data cover all entities of the national economy regardless of the number of employed persons.
4. Data on sold production of industry:
   - quarterly data cover these economic entities, in which the number of employed exceeds 9 persons;
   - annual data cover 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 these economic entities of construction, in which the number of employed exceeds 9 persons;
   - annual data cover 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 these entities, in which the number of employed 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 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 exceeds 49 persons. Data are 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 these 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 are 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 these 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 enforcement 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 the "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 constitutes 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 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 is calculated on the basis of a monthly survey of prices of works performed 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 is 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 the European Union (EU), the data on Poland's foreign trade turnover based on:

- EXTRASTAT system – based on customs declaration – includes trade turnover data registered between Poland and the third countries, i.e. the EU non-member countries;
- INTRASTAT system – based on INTRASTAT declaration for arrivals and dispatches – includes trade turnover data registered between Poland and other the 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 by 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 the 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 as 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

System of units used in this publication corresponds with 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)*

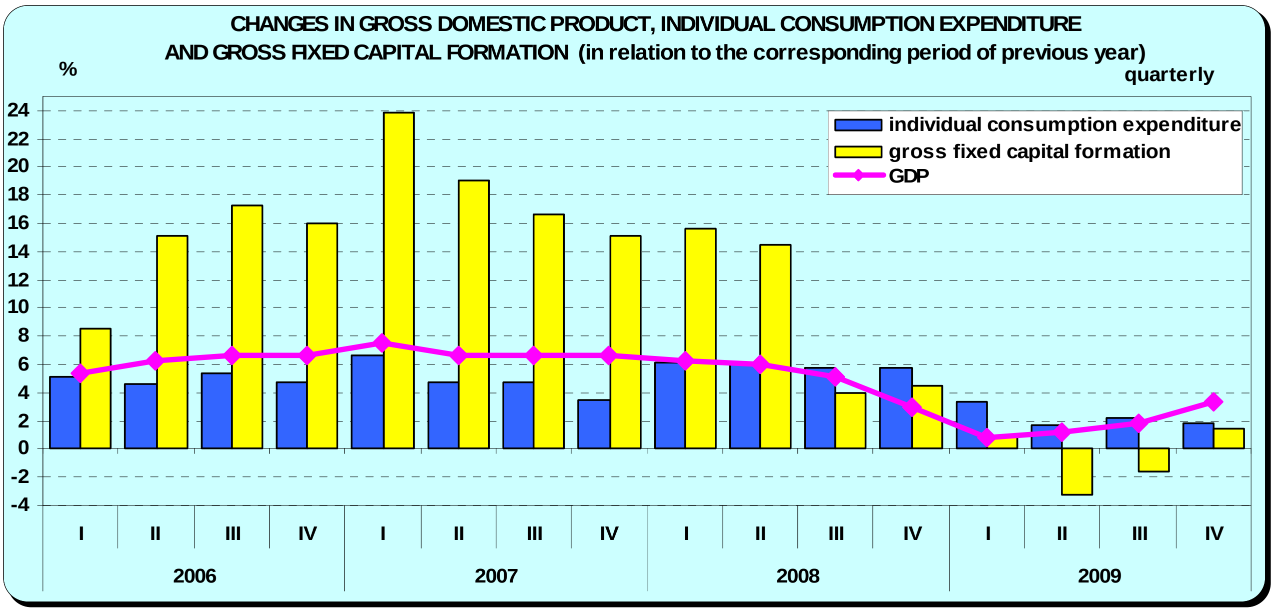
Publication is rendered free of charge.

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

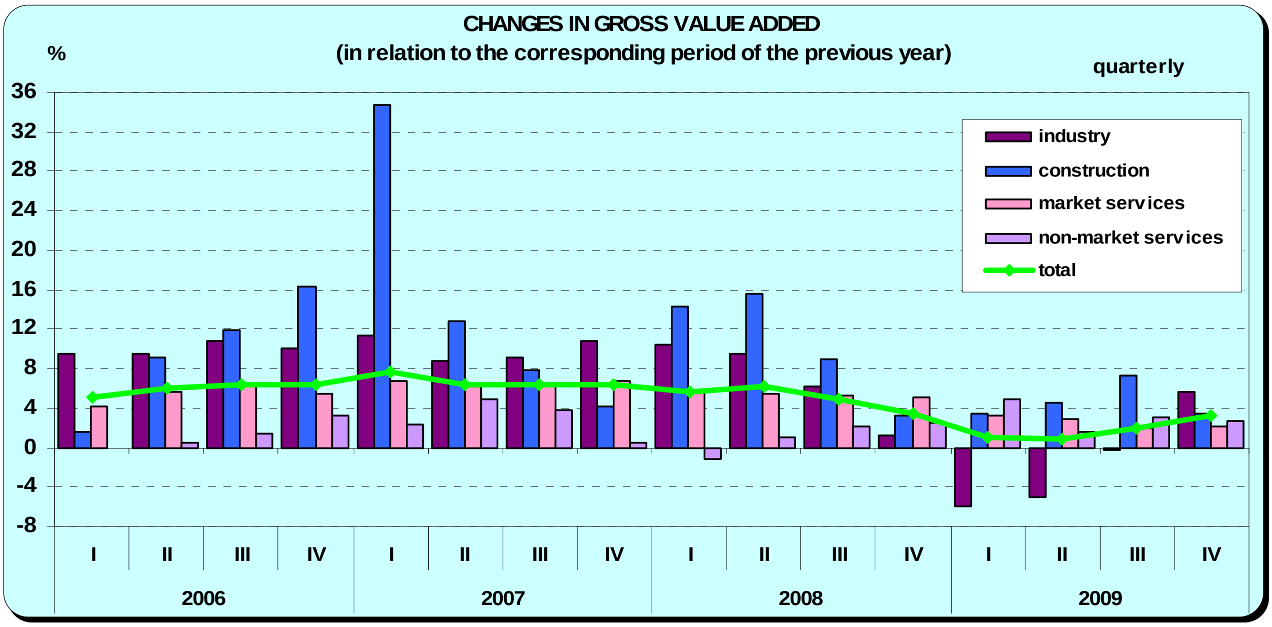
I. THE ECONOMY OF POLAND IN 2009

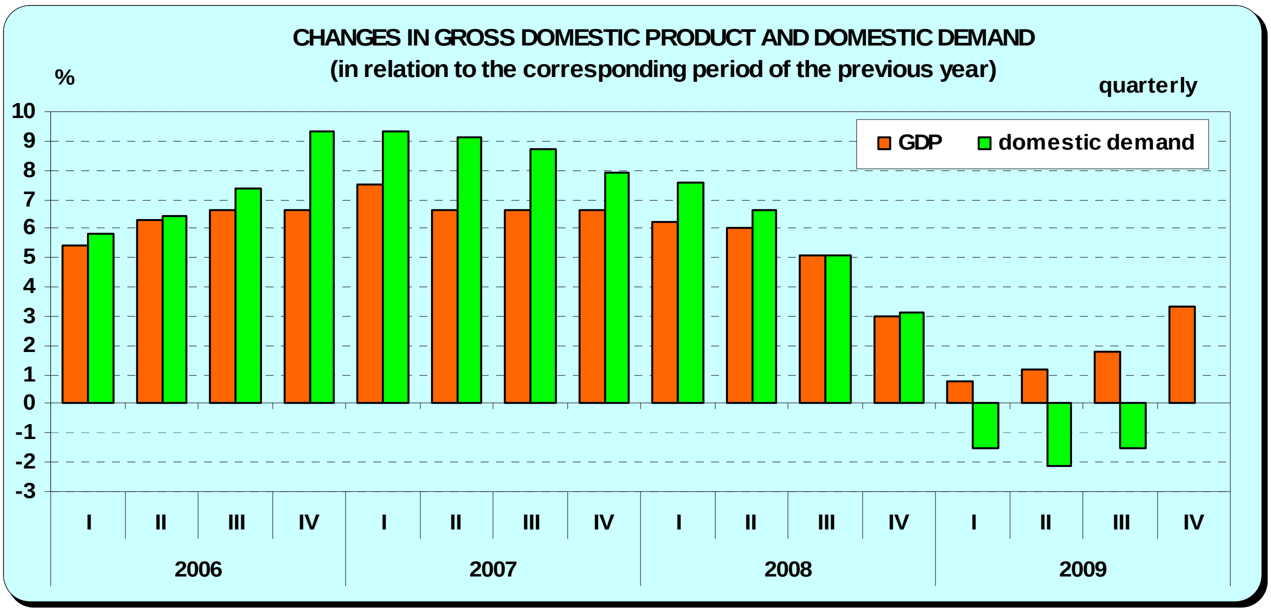
Introduction

In 2009, after three years of a high economic growth, a slowdown was recorded, which began in the 2nd half of 2008. A negative influence of global crisis phenomena on the macroeconomic situation turned out to be smaller in Poland than in the majority of the UE countries. As a result, Poland was the only Member State which in 2009 recorded an economic growth, though much slower than in previous years. However, the deteriorating business tendency climate had an unfavourable effect on the financial situation of enterprises and their investment activity, as well as an indirect effect – through the labour market – on the standing of households, and also on the condition of public finance. The anti-crisis action plan was much more cautious than in many European economies. The government and local government sector had a stabilising influence on the labour market, wages and salaries and the dynamics of investment processes. The intensification of inflation phenomena was lower than a year before in the scope of prices of consumer goods and services, as well as producer prices in construction; the price growth in industry was slightly higher. After a significant weakening in the 1st half of the year, in the last months of 2009 an improvement was observed in the dynamics of production in industry, retail sales, services in transport and communications, as well as foreign trade turnover. The financial results of enterprises for 2009 were more favourable than a year earlier, though their investment activity was limited.



Based on preliminary estimates, gross domestic product in real terms was higher than a year before by 1.8% (against a growth by 5.0% in 2008). Gross value added increased by 1.9%, of which in construction – by 4.7%, and in market services – by 2.5%. For the first time since 2002, gross value added decreased in industry (by 1.1%). Foreign demand had a positive influence on GDP, which was connected with a deeper drop in imports than in exports. Despite a growth of final consumption expenditure (by 2.1%), including individual consumption expenditure (by 2.3%), domestic demand, after seven years of increase, dropped by 0.9% (in 2008, it was higher by 5.5% than in the previous year), which was influenced by a deep fall in gross capital formation (by 11.0%), with a slight decrease in gross fixed capital formation (by 0.4%). The rate of investments declined from 22.1% in 2008 to approximately 21%.





It is estimated that total sold production of industry in 2009 was by 3.5% lower than a year earlier. In enterprises employing more than 9 persons the decrease amounted to 3.2%. In the following quarters, the dynamics in industry, and especially in manufacturing, was gradually improving, and in the 4th quarter sales were higher than the low level recorded a year earlier. As compared to 2008, sales were lower in entities producing mainly capital goods – by 9.0%, energy – by 6.5%, as well as intermediate goods – by 6.3%, whereas they increased in entities producing durable consumer goods (by 13.8%) and non-durable consumer goods (by 5.1%). As a result of a deeper drop in employment than in production, the labour productivity in industry grew (by 2.4%).

Total construction and assembly production, according to preliminary estimates, was higher in 2009 than a year before by approximately 3%. In entities employing more than 9 persons, the increase amounted to 3.7%, and was a result of a high dynamics in civil engineering. Production in construction of buildings, as well as in specialised construction activities was lower than a year before. Worse results than in 2008 were noted in dwelling construction. There were fewer dwellings completed, and the number of both dwellings for which permits had been granted and in which construction had begun lowered.

Based on estimates, total retail sales in 2009 reached the level approximately 1.3% higher than in the previous year. In enterprises employing more than 9 persons, it increased by 2.7%. The sales, among others, of food, beverages and tobacco products grew faster than in 2008, whereas the sales declined, following a considerable growth in the previous years, in motor vehicles, motorcycles and parts, as well as in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels.

According to preliminary estimates, the gross agricultural output in 2009 increased by 2.8%, i.e. on a similar scale as recorded a year earlier. The crop output grew by 4.7%, while the animal output – by 0.2%. As a result of growing retail prices of means of production and a considerable price drop of sold agricultural products, the "price gap" index for agricultural producers was still at an unfavourable level (96.0), though it was higher than in 2008 (90.1). On the agricultural market, average prices of cereals and milk were considerably lower than a year before, while the prices of animals for slaughter and potatoes grew. The surveys conducted at the end of the year indicate the arrest of decline in the livestock of pigs and a slight growth in the livestock of cattle.

In 2009, the surveyed enterprises achieved more favourable financial results than a year before. The dynamics of revenues from total activity were higher than that of costs, with a high growth being recorded especially in the scope of financial revenues. The basic economic and financial relations improved: the cost level indicator amounted to 95.0%, the profitability rate of net turnover – to 5.0%, and the net turnover one – to 4.1%; the financial liquidity ratio of the first degree increased to 38.5%, and of the second degree to – 102.2%. The share of enterprises showing net profit in total number of enterprises increased. The basic economic and financial relations of exporting units (except for the profitability rate from sales of products, goods and materials) reached a more favourable level than in 2008, though they were worse than for the total number of surveyed enterprises.

In 2009, following a few years of growth, a drop in investment outlays of the surveyed enterprises was recorded. Outlays on the purchases decreased considerably, and so did (though to a lower degree) outlays on buildings and structures. A drop in outlays incurred by the entities with foreign participation was deeper than on average. The share of the private sector in total outlays declined. The number of investments newly started as well as their estimated value came down.

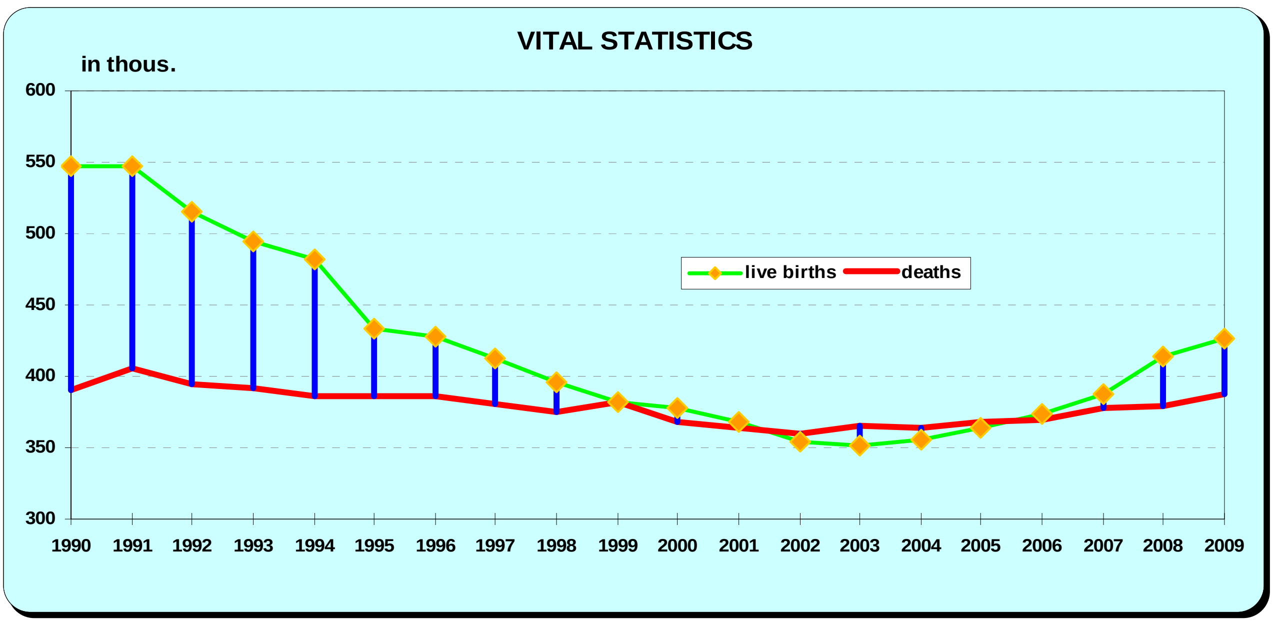
The weakening of the economic dynamics had a negative effect on the labour market. The average paid employment in the enterprise sector in 2009 was by 1.2% lower than a year before, which was influenced mainly by the decline in manufacturing. The registered unemployment rate was gradually growing, and in December 2009 reached 11.9% (a growth 2.4 percentage point in annual terms). Among the unemployed persons, the share of graduates and young people increased, while the share of the long-term unemployed persons and those without occupational qualifications declined.

In 2009, following a considerable growth in the previous years, the average monthly nominal gross wages and salaries in the national economy grew slower than a year before, with a higher dynamics being observed in the budgetary sphere than in the enterprise sector. As a result of a considerable weakening of the growth rate of nominal wages and salaries, the purchasing power of average monthly wages and salaries in the enterprise sector was only slightly higher than in 2008 (by 1.1% against 6.1% in the previous year). The dynamics of real retirement pays and pensions in both systems were more favourable than in 2008 and higher than that of wages and salaries in the enterprise sector.

The prices of consumer goods and services, including food and non-alcoholic beverages, grew slower rate in 2008 (respectively 3.5% against 4.2%, and 4.1% against 6.1%). The prices related to transport dropped. A growth in the prices of goods and services related with dwelling was slightly lower than a year before, though still high. In 2009, the producers prices in industry grew to a higher degree than a year before (3.4% against 2.2%), which was influenced mainly by a high dynamics in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, as well as in mining and quarrying, however, in construction the prices were rising considerably slower and they exceeded insignificantly the level recorded in 2008 (by 0.2%).

Demographic Situation in Poland

According to preliminary estimates, at the end of 2009 **the population of Poland** amounted to over 38 173 thous. persons, i.e. by 37 thous. more than a year before. In 2009, for the second time since 11 years, a positive increase in the population was recorded. As a consequence of the growing number of births and a sudden drop in international migration, **the pace of the increase of the population** was positive, and amounted to **0.1%** (against 0.05% in 2008).



In 2009, **the natural increase** was positive, and amounted to over 38 thous. Per each 10 thous. of population an average increase amounted to 10 persons (in 2008 – to 9 persons, and at the beginning of the 90's – over 40 persons). The positive natural increase was recorded in the fourth year in a row. In 2003–2006 a natural decrease was recorded, with the highest one occurring in 2003 (minus 14.1 thous.). The rate of natural increase is considerably higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

It is estimated that in 2009 **the negative net international migration for permanent residence**[1] only slightly exceeded 1 thous., which indicates the equalisation between the number of emigrants and immigrants. In the recent years the number of immigrants has been growing (usually – returning Poles); it is estimated that in 2009 it amounted to approx. 15 thous.

As regards the number of the population, Poland is in the 32nd place among the countries of the world and in the 6th place in the European Union. When it comes to population density, we are in the group of European countries with an average population density. There are 122 persons per 1 km^2; in urban areas approx. 1090 and in rural areas slightly over 50. The number and share of urban areas inhabitants in the total population of the country is still decreasing. At present, the urban areas population accounts for slightly more than 61%, whereas the population living in rural areas is gradually increasing.

The preliminary data indicate that in the previous year the population increased in 10 voivodships, while in the remaining ones a decrease in the population was observed.

According to the preliminary data in 2009 **over 425 thous. live births** were recorded, which means an increase of approx. 11 thous. in relation to 2008. A growth in the number of births has already been observed in the sixth year in a row; however, it is still 40% lower than in the peak year 1983, when 724 thous. children were born. The growing number of births is connected with women born in the years of the last population boom (the generations of 1979–1983 and 1984–1988) entering the age of highest fertility. Nevertheless, the level of reproduction does not guarantee a simple replacement of generations – **the period of the birth depression, observed since 1989, is continuing.** In 2008 the total fertility rate amounted to 1.39, which means an increase (of 0.17 point) in relation to the one recorded in 2003 when this rate was the lowest for over 50 years; however, it also means that this rate is still lower (by approx. 0.75 point) than the optimal rate considered as favourable to the demographic situation.

In 2009 the birth rate amounted to 11.2‰ (0.3 point more than in the previous year, but 8.5 point less than in 1983). The increase in the intensity of birth occurred both among families living in urban areas and in rural areas. In 2008 the birth rate in urban areas amounted to 10.4‰, and in rural areas – to 11.6 ‰ (in 2007 – 9.7‰ and 10.9‰, respectively).

One of the results of the demographic transformations in the 90's is a shift in the highest fertility of women from the 20–24 age group to the 25–29 age group. The consequence of the change in pro-family behaviour is an increase, both in the average age of giving birth to a child, which in 2008 was over 28 years (against approx. 26 years in the middle of the 1990s), and in the average age of giving birth to the first child – nearly 26 years in 2008 (approx. 23 years in the 90's).

A vast majority of children (over 80%) is born to families formed on the basis of legally concluded marriages. At the same time, for several years **the percentage of illegitimate births has been growing gradually.** At the beginning of the 90's approx. 6–7% children were born into extramarital relationships, whereas in the last years approx. 20%. This percentage is significantly higher in urban areas – in 2008, it amounted to nearly 23%, while in urban areas – to nearly 16%.

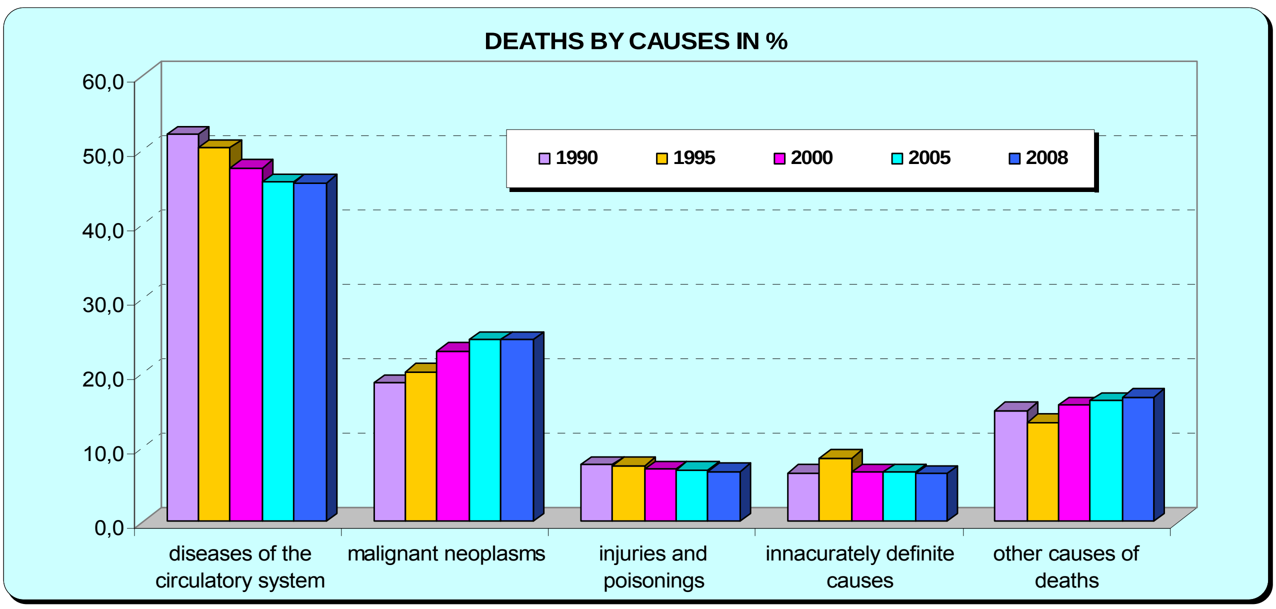
It is estimated that in 2009 **256 thous. new marriages** were concluded – nearly 2 thous. less than a year earlier. The marriage rate (counted per

1000 population) amounted to 6.7‰ (0.1 pt less than a year earlier). The frequency of marriage is similar in urban areas and in rural areas. Among newly concluded marriages, approximately 85% invariably constitute first marriages, i.e. spinsters with bachelors. Religious marriages, i.e. those concluded in churches and, at the same time, registered in register offices, constitute approx. 70% of legally concluded marriages. **The average age of women** entering into marriage (the median age) in 2008 was **25.6 years**, against less than 23 years at the beginning of the 90's, while among **men** it grew by over 3 years – to **27.7**. Newlyweds in urban areas are approx. 1.5 years older than those living in rural areas.

The preliminary data indicate that in 2009 the number of divorces grew (by over 6 thous.). **Nearly 72 thous. married couples got divorced,** and the divorce rate amounted to 1.9‰ (in 2008 – 1.7‰). Among the marriages divorced in 2008, approx. 60% were bringing up **over 57 thous. minor children** (aged up to 18). Following a gradual increase in the number of legal **separations**, observed in years 2001–2005, in 2009 a decrease was once again recorded to approx. 3.5 thous.

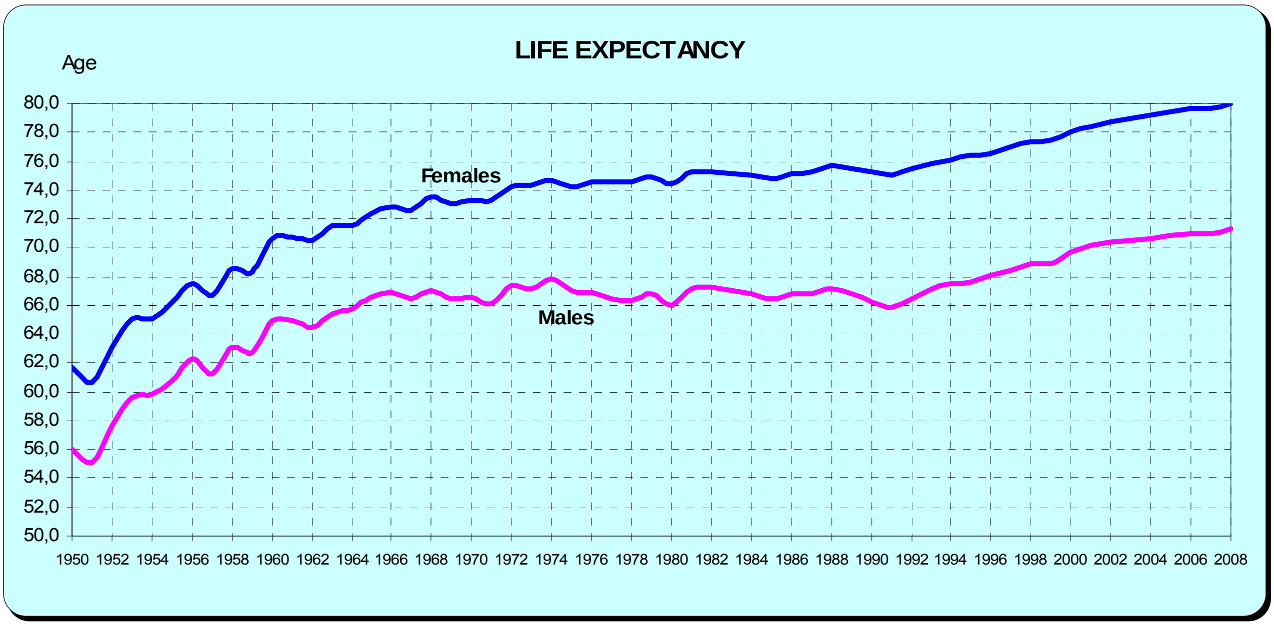
The preliminary data show that in 2009 **over 387 thous. persons died**, i.e. nearly 8 thous. more than in 2008; the death rate grew by 0.1 point to the level of 10.1‰. Following a decrease in mortality, observed in years 1992-2002 (except for 1999), since 2003 an increase in registered deaths has been noted. Women accounted for approx. 47% of the total number of deaths.

The main causes of deaths in Poland are **diseases of the circulatory system** (in 2008 the cause of over 45% of all deaths) and **neoplasm diseases** (approx. 25%), as well as **injuries and poisonings** (less than 7%). A considerable improvement has been observed as regards deaths caused by diseases of the circulatory system. In the first half of the 90's these diseases caused over 52% of all deaths (in 2000 – nearly 48%). **A rapid increase in the number of deaths caused by neoplasm diseases,** with a concurrent increase in the number of new illnesses, is an unfavourable phenomenon. In 1990 malignant neoplasms caused nearly 19% of deaths, while in 2000 they constituted 23% of all cases.



In 2009, similarly as in the previous year, **2.4 thous. deaths of children under 1 year of age** were recorded. The positive and continually observed downward tendency in infant mortality is confirmed by the rate expressing the number of deaths among infants per 1000 live births, which in 2009 amounted to 5.6‰ (in 1990 it was 19.3‰, while at the beginning of this century – approx. 8‰).

The improvement in the situation in the field of mortality, observed since the beginning of the 90's, has favourably influenced the life expectancy of Poles, though a considerable difference still exists between the life expectancy of men and women.



In 2008 the average life expectancy **for men came to 71.3 years, and for women – 80 years**. In comparison with the beginning of the 90's, life expectancy has been extended by 5.4 and 4.9 years, respectively. In Poland the phenomenon of **a high excessive mortality rate of men** occurs. Although in the decade of the 90's the difference between an average life expectancy of women and men was decreasing, the beginning of the present century has again brought a gradual increase in this proportion, reaching 8.7 years in 2008.

In the total number of the population[2] of Poland, amounting to over 38 173 thous., **women** account for nearly **52%**; there are 107 women per 100 men (111 women among the urban population and 101 in rural areas). A predominance of men in terms of the number occurs among the population aged up to 44, where there are 97 women per 100 men. Over 44 years of age, the feminisation rate amounts to 124.

In 2008 the median age of the population in Poland was **37.5 years**; for men it was 35.6 and for women – 39.6 (in 2000 it was 35.4, 33.4 and 37.4, respectively). The population living in urban areas is older – the average age is 38.7 years, while for rural population it is 35.7 years.

As a result of the changes in the demographic processes, **the number of children and youth** (0-17) **has been dropping rapidly**, and their share in the total population amounts to approx. 19% (in 2000 – 24.4%, and in 1990 – 29%). Children aged less than 15 currently account for approx. 15% of the total population (in 1990 – nearly 25%, and in 2000 – over 19%). Particularly significant changes can be observed in **the working age** population (women aged 18–59 and men aged 18–64). Since 1990 the share of the population of employable age has increased by over 6 percentage points, i.e. from 58.2% to approx. **64.5%** (in 2000 it was 60.8%), though the growth rate of the working age population is getting slower. At the same time, **the ageing process of the labour force** resulting from the increase in the number of the non-mobility age population, i.e. over 44 years occurs. The share of the population at this age exceeds 24% and is over 3 percentage points higher than in 2000. It is estimated that **in the years 2001–2009 the number of the working age population increased by approx. 1.3 mln**, i.e. it grew on average by approx. 130 thous. persons annually.

In the recent years **a further growth in the number of the post-working age population** (men aged 65 or more, and women aged 60 or more) has been observed. The share of this group in the total population amounts to approx. 16.5% (in 2000 – nearly 15%, and 1990 – less than 13%). It is estimated that at the end of 2009 the post-working age population amounted to nearly 6.3 mln persons, against 5.6 mln in 2000.

Relations between the individual age groups of the population are becoming less favourable, which reflects a falling **demographic dependency rate** (to the disadvantage of the pre-working age population). In 2009 there are 55 persons in a non-working age group per 100 persons in a working age group (25 persons in a post-working age group, and 30 persons aged 0–17), whereas in 2000 the value of the dependency rate amounted to 64 (24 for the post-working age, and 40 for the pre-working age), and in 1990 – 72, 22 and 50, respectively.

In 2020 the population in Poland is expected to reach 37.8 mln, while in 2035 – 36 mln. Therefore, in the projected period the population in Poland will drop by 1.8 mln, with the drop pace of getting increasingly higher.

In line with the assumptions of the current population **projection,** the fertility rate in Poland will be growing to achieve 1.45 in 2020, and then it will stabilise. Similar to the present situation, the level of reproduction will not guarantee a simple replacement of generations.

In the projected period, the positive changes in mortality, recorded since the beginning of the 90's, are expected to continue. The mortality level will be dropping, favouring the extension of an average life expectancy. In 2035 men will live over 77 years, while women will live almost 83 years, i.e. respectively by approx. 6 and 3 years longer than currently.

The extension of an average life expectancy, with a concurrently low fertility level, will be reflected in unfavourable changes in the structure of age population, resulting in the rapid ageing process of the society. The number of the working age population in the total projected period will be gradually dropping – from 24.6 mln in 2008 to 20.7 mln in 2035, i.e. by nearly 3.9 mln persons, with the highest drop occurring in the five-year period of 2015–2020 (approx. 1.2 mln persons).

In 2035 the number of the post-working age population will reach almost 9.6 mln, against 6.2 mln in 2008. The share of the post-working age persons in the total population will amount to 26.7%, which means – in comparison to 2008 – an increase of over 10 percentage points. The number of the post-working age population will be growing by over 100 thous. annually, and in the decade of 2010–2020 an average annual increase in the number of persons aged 60/65 and more will amount to nearly 200 thous.

Basic demographic data for 1990-2009

Specification	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 [a]
Total population in thous. (as of 31.XII)	38 073	38 284	38 254	38 191	38 174	38 157	38 125	38 116	38 136	38 173
Annual increase in thous.	85	19	-9	-28	-17	-17	-32	-10	20	37
in %	0.22	0.05	-0.02	-0.07	-0.04	-0.04	-0.08	-0.03	0.05	0.10
Men (in thous.)	18 552	18 628	18 537	18 486	18 470	18 454	18 427	18 412	18 415	18 433
Urban population (in thous.)	23 546	23 675	23 670	23 513	23 470	23 424	23 369	23 317	23 288	23 293
in %	61.8	61.8	61.9	61.6	61.5	61.4	61.3	61.2	61.1	61.0
Population at age in %										
pre-working (0–17 years)	29.0	26.6	24.4	21.9	21.2	20.6	20.1	19.6	19.3	19.0
working (18–59/64 years)	58.2	59.6	60.8	62.9	63.5	64.0	64.2	64.4	64.5	64.5
mobility (18–44 years)	40.1	40.0	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.1	40.1
non-mobility (45–59/64 years)	18.1	19.6	21.0	23.0	23.5	24.0	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.4
post-working (60/65 years and more)	12.8	13.8	14.8	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.7	16.0	16.2	16.5
0–14 years (children)	24.4	21.6	19.1	17.2	16.7	16.2	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.2
65 years or more	10.2	11.3	12.4	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.5
Life expectancy										
men	66.5	67.6	69.7	70.5	70.7	70.8	70.9	71.0	71.3	71.5
women	75.5	76.4	78.0	78.9	79.2	79.4	79.6	79.7	80.0	80.1
Marriages (in thous.)	255.4	207.1	211.2	195.4	191.8	206.9	226.2	248.7	257.7	256.1
per 1000 population	6.7	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.9	6.5	6.8	6.7
Divorces (in thous.)	42.4	38.1	42.8	48.6	56.3	67.9	71.9	66.6	65.5	71.8
per 1000 population	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9
Separations (in thous.)	-	-	1.3	3.0	5.9	11.6	8.0	4.9	3.8	3.4
Live births (in thous.)	547.7	433.1	378.3	351.1	356.1	364.4	374.2	387.9	414.5	425.8
per 1000 population	14.3	11.3	9.9	9.2	9.3	9.6	9.8	10.2	10.9	11.2
female fertility	2.04	1.61	1.37	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.27	1.31	1.39	.
Deaths in total (in thous.)	390.3	386.1	368.0	365.2	363.5	368.3	369.7	377.2	379.4	387.1
per 1000 population	10.2	10.1	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.1
by causes (in %) :										
diseases of the circulatory system	52.2	50.4	47.7	47.2	46.4	45.7	45.6	45.4	45.6	.
malignant neoplasm diseases	18.7	20.2	23.0	24.2	24.7	24.5	24.8	24.6	24.5	.
injuries and poisonings	7.6	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	.
of which: road traffic accidents	2.12	1.83	1.58	1.42	1.48	1.37	1.29	1.39	1.38	.
suicides	1.27	1.42	1.59	1.59	1.67	1.64	1.57	1.40	1.50	.
ill-defined causes	6.5	8.5	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.7	6.4	.
Infant deaths (in thous.)	10.6	5.9	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
per 1000 live births	19.3	13.6	8.1	7.0	6.8	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.6
Natural increase (w tys.)	157.4	47.0	10.3	-14.1	-7.4	-3.9	4.5	10.7	35.1	38.7
per 1000 population	4.1	1.2	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.0
International migrations for permanent residence (in thous.)										
Immigration	2.6	8.1	7.3	7.0	9.5	9.3	10.8	15.0	15.3	15.0
Emigration	18.4	26.3	27.0	20.8	18.9	22.2	46.9	35.5	30.1	16.0
Net migration	-15.8	-18.2	-19.7	-13.8	9.4	-12.9	-36.1	-20.5	-14.9	-1.0

a Data for 2009 are premilinarily estimated.

Education in Poland in the 2009/2010 school year

According to the preliminary data[3] 18.4 thous. of **pre-primary education establishments** have functioned in the 2009/2010 school year, including 8.5 thous. nursery schools, 9.1 thous. pre-primary sections of primary schools, and 0.8 thous. pre-primary education groups and pre-primary points. In relation to the previous school year, the total number of education institutions grew by 6.6%, of which the number of nursery schools – by 5.7%, and pre-primary sections – by 0.9%. Nursery schools account for 46.2% of all pre-primary education establishments, while pre-primary sections of primary school – for 49.5%. Nursery schools prevail among all establishments located in urban areas (71.1% of all establishments), whereas pre-primary sections of primary schools prevail in rural areas (66.7%). Pre-primary education is provided to 993.7 thous. children, i.e. 74.5 thous. more than a year earlier (a growth of 8.1%).

Changes in the numbers of pupils students and graduates at different educational levels depend, to a large extent, on the demographic processes which shape the size of particular age groups in the population.

The number of **primary schools** in the 2009/2010 school year amounts to 13.4 thous., which is by 4.9% lower as compared to the previous school year. These schools teach 2.2 mln children, of which 48.5%, similar as in the previous year, are girls. In comparison with the previous school year, the number of pupils in these schools declined by 2.6%. The number of **lower secondary schools** decreased by 0.4% in relation to the 2008/2009 school year, and amounted to 7.3 thous. At the same time, the number of lower secondary school pupils is lower (by 4.1%). Among 1.3 mln lower secondary school pupils, 48.0% are girls. The number of primary and lower secondary school graduates also declined in the 2008/2009 school year. 411.4 thous. primary school graduates were recorded (by 3.8% less than in the previous year), and 459.8 thous. lower secondary school graduates (by 4.2% less).

Over 11.1 thous. **upper secondary schools**[4] have been operating in the 2009/2010 school year, attended by 1.8 mln students. General secondary schools are the most popular, attended by 48.5% of all upper school students. 1.9 thous. basic vocational schools have functioned in the period discussed, i.e. 0.2% more than in the previous school year, teaching 240.8 thous. students (i.e. by 1.5% less). Women account for 29.5% of the total number of basic vocational school students. As regards technical secondary schools (including supplementary technical secondary schools), a decline of 6.0% was recorded in the number of schools in relation to the previous school year, with a concurrent decrease of 1.6% in the number of students 3.1 thous. of schools of this type are attended by 599.9 thous. students, of which 38.6% are women. In comparison to the previous school year, a considerable decline was recorded in the number of specialised secondary schools (of 31.1%). 708 schools of this type have functioned, attended by 54.6 thous. of students, i.e. by 33.0% less as compared to the previous school year. The share of women in the total number of specialised secondary school students amounts to 63.2%, which constitutes the highest (except for general secondary art schools) recorded percentage of women in the structure of other secondary school students. The number of general secondary schools has increased (by 0.5%), including supplementary general secondary schools, with a simultaneous decline in the number of students of 2.9% in relation to the previous school year. 4.9 thous. schools of this type have functioned, attended by 863.4 thous. students, of which 57.9% are girls. The number of graduates in the 2008/2009 school year dropped by 0.2% in comparison to the previous year and amounted to 274.9 thous.

The number of **post-secondary schools** declined by 5.1% to 3.2 thous., and the number of students dropped by 17.7%. Among 283.1 thous. students, 59.3% are women. The number of graduates in the 2008/2009 school year was by 4.9% lower in comparison with the previous year and amounted to 80.6 thous.

In the 2009/2010 academic year **higher education institutions** teach 1.9 mln students, i.e. by 1.5% less than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Next drop in the number of students was recorded, which might have been considerably influenced by demographic changes. Foreign students account for 0.9% of all students at Polish universities, and their number, as compared to the previous academic year, grew by 7.1%. Non-public higher education institutions constitute 71.6% of all tertiary education; however, public higher education institutions students are in the majority (1.3 mln persons, i.e. 66.7% of the total number of university tertiary education students). The number of graduates in the 2008/2009 academic year increased by 4.5%, reaching 439.7 thous., in relation to the previous year.

Labour Market

According to preliminary estimates, the number of persons employed in the national economy at the end of 2009 was lower than a year earlier. Average paid employment in the enterprise sector, of which especially in manufacturing, declined in comparison with 2008, and its dynamics in subsequent quarters was worsening. The limited employment was accompanied by a considerably higher inflow into unemployment than a year earlier. As a result of a gradual increase, at the end of 2009 the rate of registered unemployment was the highest since August of 2007. Among the registered as unemployed persons, the share of graduates and young persons was higher than a year earlier, whereas the share of long-term unemployed persons and persons without occupational qualifications declined.

Average paid employment in the enterprise sector in 2009 remained at the level of 5 327.5 thous. persons, i.e. by 1.2% lower than in 2008 (a growth of 4.8% a year before). The decline in the enterprise sector was influenced mainly by the reduction of average paid employment in manufacturing (of 6.7%), real estate activities (of 1.9%), as well as electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply (of 0.4%). In other sections the average paid employment increased, of which in professional, scientific and technical activities (by 10.3%), accommodation and food service activities (by 6.7%), construction (by 5.3%), water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (by 3.7%), as well as in trade; repair of motor vehicles (by 2.9%).

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

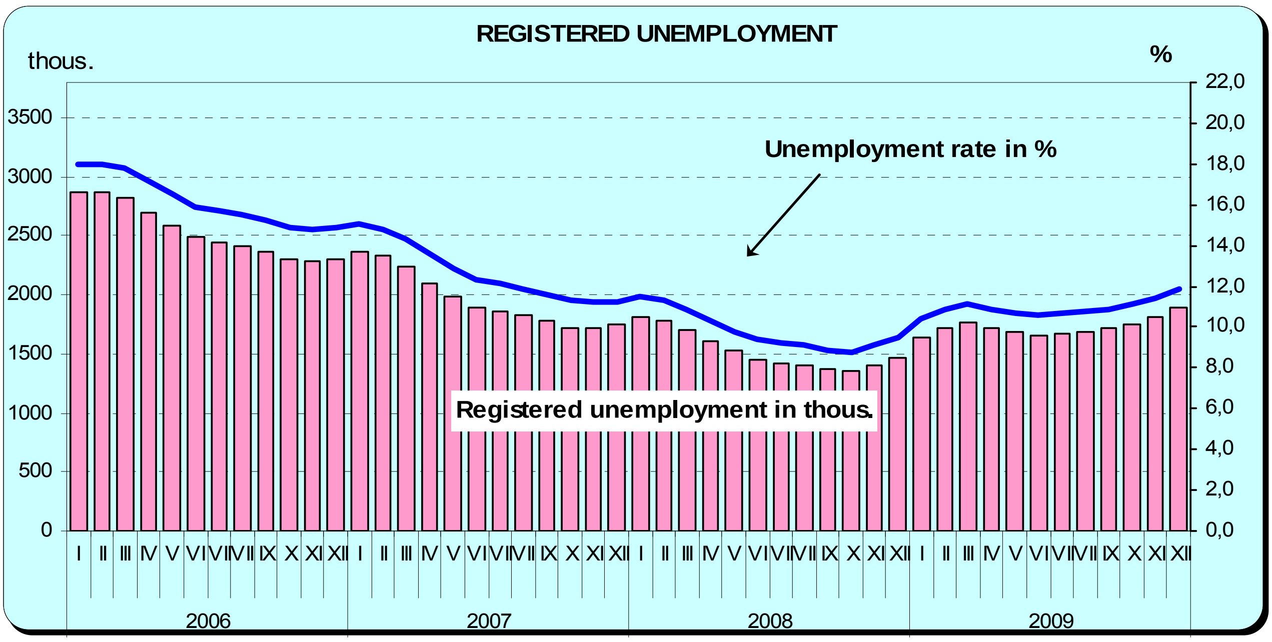
Specification	2009		2008		2009	
	XII			I–XII		
	in thous.	corresponding period of the previous year=100				in thous.
Enterprise sector	**5 254.9**	**98.2**	**102.2**	**104.8**	**98.8**	**5 327.5**
of which:						
Industry	2 404.5	94.6	99.8	103.1	94.5	2 455.4
mining and quarrying	178.8	99.0	101.9	100.4	100.4	179.9
manufacturing	1 977.2	93.5	99.2	103.2	93.3	2 026.7
electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	148.0	99.0	105.0	104.7	99.6	148.5
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100.5	102.5	103.9	103.5	103.7	100.3

Specification	2009		2008		2009	
	XII			I–XII		
	in thous.	corresponding period of the previous year=100				in thous.
Construction	429.5	104.3	102.9	105.4	105.3	435.7
Trade; repair of motor vehicles	1 083.5	100.1	106.4	108.2	102.9	1 092.5
Transportation and storage	455.3	99.1	102.8	104.0	100.5	462.6
Accommodation and catering	100.5	104.8	105.9	105.8	106.7	102.2
Information and communication	157.7	98.6	112.9	113.0	101.4	159.3
Real estate activities	88.2	98.5	101.0	101.7	98.1	88.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities [a]	140.5	106.0	106.1	109.1	110.3	140.9
Administrative and support service activities	271.0	106.3	98.3	104.3	100.7	265.4

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

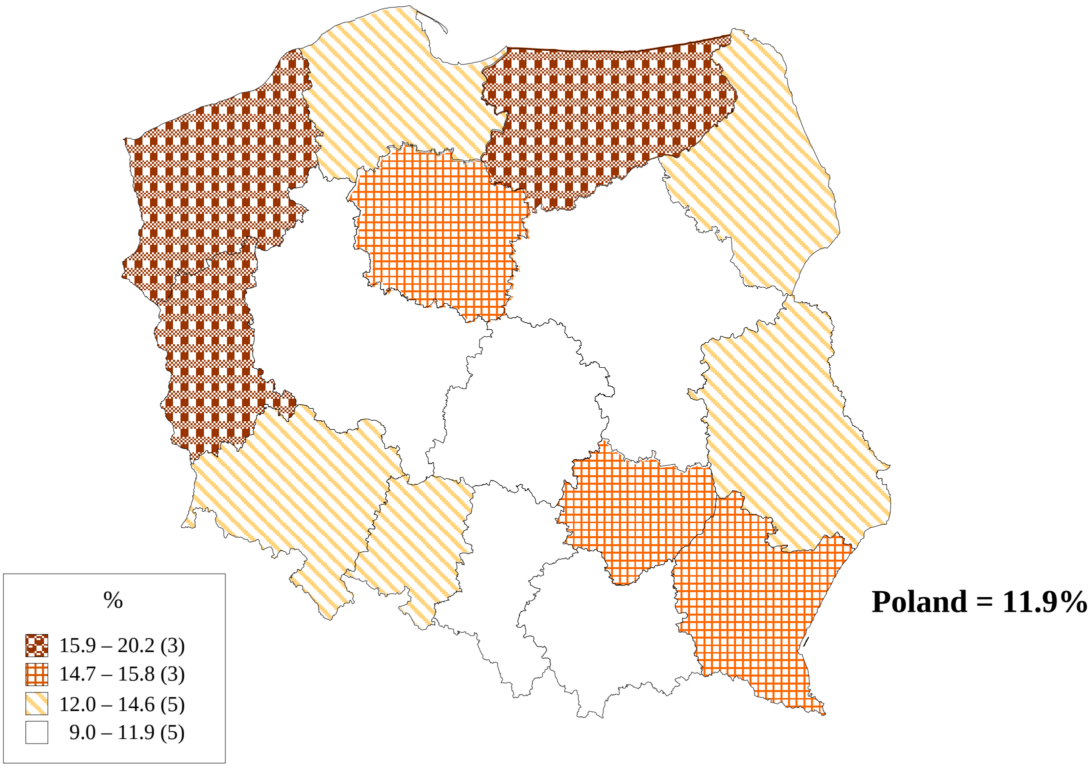
Among the divisions with the highest share in employment, in comparison with 2008, the largest decline in employment was recorded, among others, in manufacture of wearing apparel (of 14.7%), motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (of 13.2%), as well as other non-metallic mineral products (of 9.7%), furniture (of 6.8%), machinery and equipment (of 6.2%), and rubber and plastic products (of 5.1%). Employment was higher than a year before in the enterprises dealing, among others, with specialised construction activities (by 7.5%), civil engineering (by 6.2%), retail trade (by 4.7%), and construction of buildings (by 3.3%).

In December of 2009 average paid employment in the enterprise sector amounted to 5 254.9 thous. persons, and was by 1.8% lower than a year before.

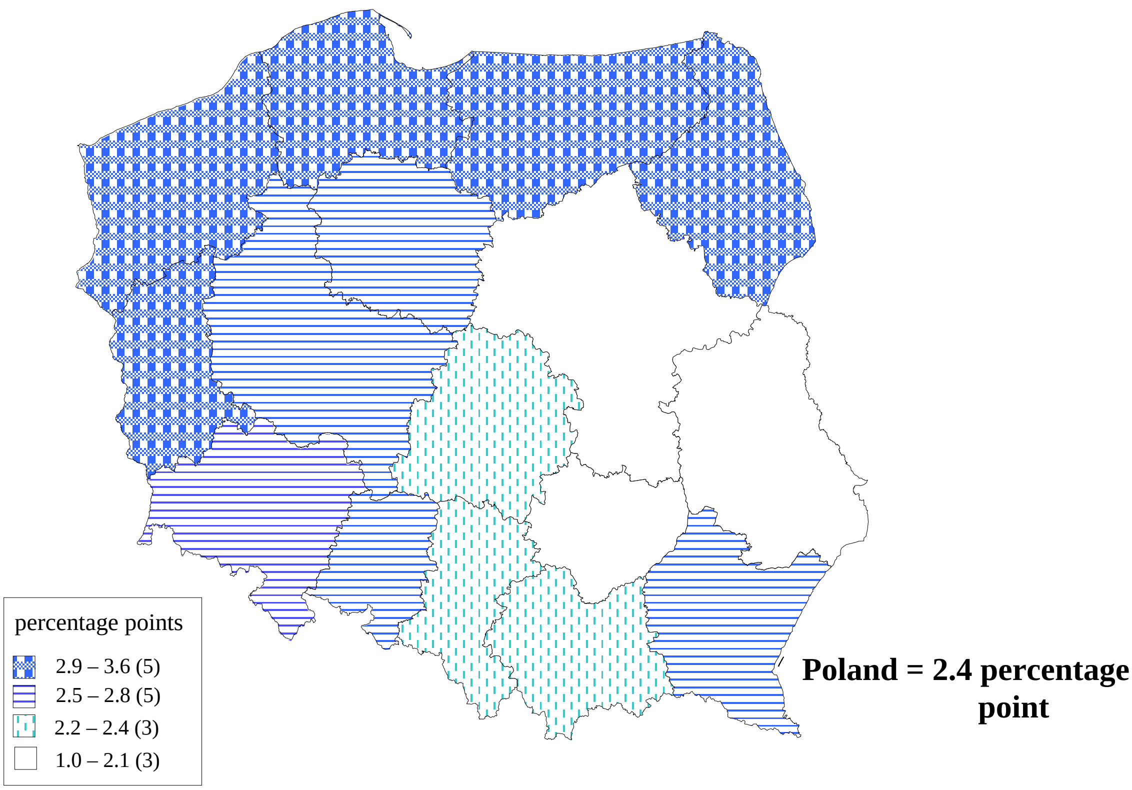


At the end of December of 2009, the number of **unemployed persons registered** in labour offices amounted to 1 892.7 thous., and was higher than a year before by 28.4% (i.e. by 418.9 thous.). **The registered unemployment rate** amounted to 11.9%, and grew by 2.4 percentage points in relation to December of 2008.

THE RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT
At the end of December 2009



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



In comparison with December of 2008, the unemployment rate increased in all voivodships of which the most in Pomorskie voivodship (by 3.6 percentage points), in Warmińsko-Mazurskie and Lubuskie voivodships (by 3.4 percentage points in each), as well as in Zachodniopomorskie voivodship (by 3.2 percentage points), however the least – in Świętokrzyskie voivodship (by 1.0 percentage points). The highest rate of unemployment in December of 2009 occurred in Warmińsko-Mazurskie voivodship (20.2%). It was also high in the following voivodships: Zachodniopomorskie, Lubuskie, Kujawsko-Pomorskie and Podkarpackie (within the range of 16.5%–15.5%). The lowest unemployment rate was recorded in the following voivodships: Mazowieckie (9.0%), Wielkopolskie (9.1%), Śląskie (9.2%) and Małopolskie (9.7%).

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

Specification	2009	2008					2009			
	I–XII		I–III	IV–VI	VII–IX	X–XII	I–III	IV–VI	VII–IX	X–XII
Registered unemployed (at the end of the period):										
in thous. of persons	1 892.7	1 473.8	1 702.2	1 455.3	1 376.6	1 473.8	1 758.8	1 658.7	1 715.9	1 892.7
corresponding period of the previous year=100	128.4	84.4	76.2	76.8	77.4	84.4	103.3	114.0	124.6	128.4
Newly registered unemployed:										
in thous. of persons	3 083.8	2 476.6	587.0	527.0	645.2	717.4	797.7	662.0	792.1	831.9
corresponding period of the previous year=100	124.5	99.4	92.7	98.4	98.8	107.1	135.9	125.6	122.8	116.0
Persons removed from unemployment rolls:										
in thous. of persons	2 664.8	2 749.4	631.3	773.9	724.0	620.2	512.7	762.1	734.9	655.1
corresponding period of the previous year=100	96.9	90.0	88.9	88.8	94.0	88.5	81.2	98.5	101.5	105.6
Unemployment flow (inflow–outflow)	419.0	-272.8	-44.3	-246.9	-78.8	97.2	285.0	-100.1	57.2	176.8
Unemployment rate (at the end of the period) in %	11.9	9.5	10.9	9.4	8.9	9.5	11.1	10.6	10.9	11.9

In 2009 the number of **newly registered unemployed** amounted to 3 083.8 thous. persons and, in relation to the previous year, it increased by 607.2 thous., i.e. by 24.5% (against a drop of 14.7 thous., i.e. of 0.6% in the previous year). The most numerous group was constituted by persons registering for another time, though their share in the newly registered group dropped in relation to 2008 by 2.4 percentage points to 77.9%. The share of persons who had not worked yet also decreased (by 2.6 percentage points to 24.8%), as well as that of graduates[5] (by 0.5 percentage point to 12.3%).

2 664.8 thous. persons, i.e. by 3.1% less than in 2008, were **removed** from the unemployment rolls. The main reason for deregistering was still taking up a job, as a result of which 1 012.4 thous. persons were removed from the unemployment rolls (against 1 052.1 thous. a year before). The share of this category in the total number of deregistered persons declined, in annual terms, by 0.3 percentage point to 38.0%. Non-subsidized job (including seasonal) were taken up by 810.0 thous. persons, whereas subsidized job (among others, intervention and public works) – by 202.3 thous. persons (in 2008 865.4 thous. and 186.7 thous., respectively). Among other persons removed from the register, the share of persons deregistered due to starting training or internship with employers increased (by 3.5 percentage points to 15.8%). However, the percentage of persons who voluntarily resigned from the status of the unemployed decreased (by 0.8 percentage point to 4.7%), and persons who lost their status of the unemployed due to not confirming their readiness to take up a job (by 0.4 percentage point to 31.4%), as well as persons who obtained rights for pay or pension (by 0.1 percentage point to 0.5%).

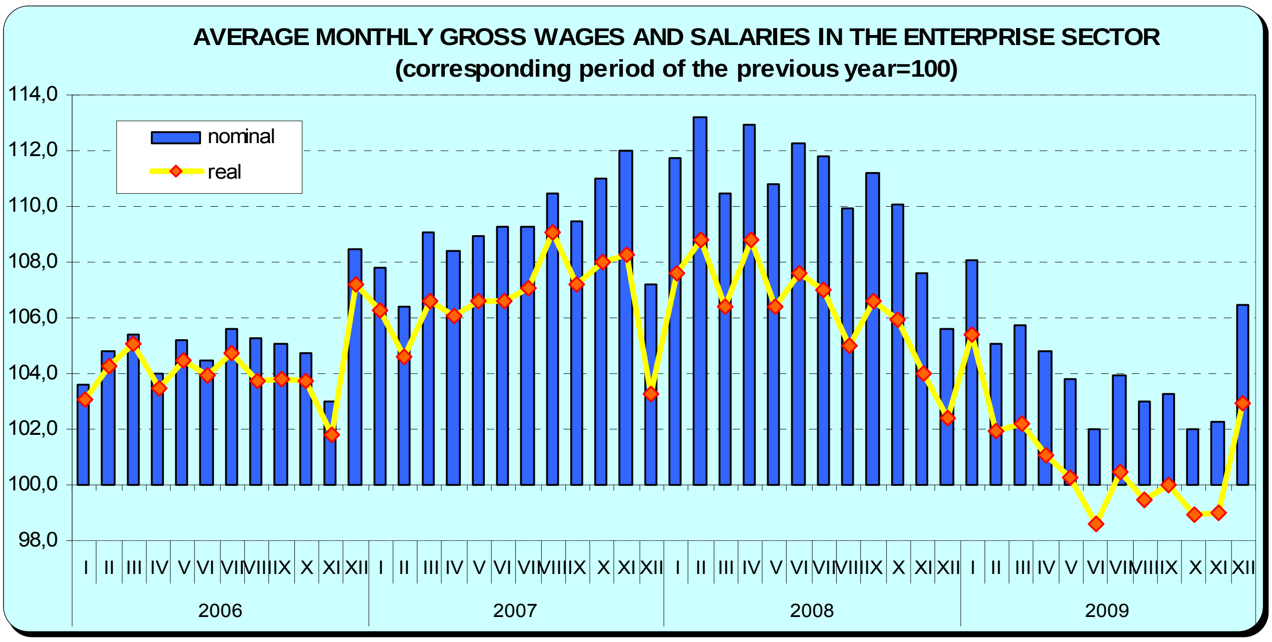
At the end of December of 2009, the number of persons **without benefit rights** amounted to 1 512.7 thous., and their share in the total number of unemployed persons declined, in relation to the situation recorded a year before, by 1.7 percentage point to 79.9%.

Among the persons **in a specific situation on the labour market** there are, among others, long-term unemployed[6], whose share in the total number of registered unemployed persons at the end of December of 2009 decreased considerably in annual terms (by 10.2 percentage points to 40.9%). The percentage of persons without occupational qualifications also declined (by 2.0 percentage points to 27.2%), and so did the share of unemployed persons over 50 years of age (by 0.9 percentage point to 20.7%), and persons who were bringing up single-handed at least one child below 18 years of age (by 0.6 percentage point to 7.6%). However, the share of unemployed persons below 25 years of age grew (by 1.8 percentage point to 22.5%), and that of graduates from higher education institutions, who did not finish 27 years of age (by 0.2 percentage point to 1.8%). The number of unemployed persons in all the categories mentioned grew in annual terms. The highest growth in the number of unemployed persons, in annual terms, was observed among graduates who did not finish 27 years of age (of 47.0%), as well as persons below 25 years of age (of 39.8%).

In 2009, 902.6 thous. **employment offers,** i.e. 21.0% less than a year before, were submitted to labour offices. Offers from the public sector accounted for 31.0% of total offers (against 25.3% a year before). At the end of December of 2009, job offers not taken for a period longer than one month accounted for 32.4% of all offers submitted (against 26.5% a month before, and 41.2% a year before). Among all offers, 10.4% referred to internship, 7.2% were addressed to the disabled, and 0.4% – to graduates.

Wages and Salaries, and Social Benefits

In 2009 average nominal gross wages and salaries in the national economy were growing more slowly than a year before. The dynamics of average wages and salaries in the enterprise sector was lower than in a budget sphere, and its significant weakening was observed since the 2nd quarter of the previous year. The purchasing power of real gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector increased to an insignificant extent, as compared to 2008. The dynamics of real retirement pays and pensions in both systems was higher than that of wages and salaries, and it was higher than a year before.



In 2009 **an average monthly nominal gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector** amounted to PLN 3 324.91 and was by 4.4% higher than a year before (against a growth of 10.3% in 2008). The highest dynamics of wages and salaries was recorded, similarly as in 2008, in administrative and support service activities (a growth of 7.5% in relation to the previous year), accompanied by a low level of an average wage and salary. A higher than average year-on-year growth in wages and salaries was observed also, among others, in the following sections: electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (7.1%), water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (6.2%), professional, scientific and technical activities (5.6%), as well as mining and quarrying (4.5%). The lowest growth in nominal gross wages and salaries occurred in accommodation and catering (of 2.4%), in transportation and storage (of 2.6%), and in construction (of 2.8%). A year-on-year growth in an average monthly gross wage and salary was recorded in all divisions with a considerable share in employment, including, among others, in manufacture of wearing apparel (of 5.5%), motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (of 5.4%), mining of coal and lignite (of 4.9%), as well as in manufacture of rubber and plastic products (of 4.6%).

In December of 2009, an average nominal gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector amounted to PLN 3 652.40, and was by 6.5% higher than in the corresponding month of the previous year (against a growth of 5.6% a year before). An increase was observed in the most sections, the highest – in mining and quarrying (of 24.9%), which was connected, among others, with the payment of awards and bonuses which a year before were paid in November.

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

Specification	2009							
	XII		I–XII		I–III	IV–VI	VII–IX	X–XII
	in PLN	XII 2008=100	in PLN	corresponding period of the previous year=100				
Enterprise sector	**3 652.40**	**106.5**	**3 324.91**	**104.4**	**106.3**	**103.7**	**103.9**	**103.8**
of which:								
Industry	3 757.05	109.9	3 315.38	104.9	105.7	104.2	104.0	105.6
mining and quarrying	9 193.65	124.9	5 717.52	104.5	106.9	104.8	103.9	103.3
manufacturing	3 091.85	105.9	2 988.63	103.9	104.9	102.5	103.1	105.0
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5 985.12	107.6	4 897.15	107.1	105.6	112.8	105.9	104.7
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3 888.18	108.1	3 267.55	106.2	107.9	105.0	105.4	106.5
Construction	3 709.04	104.2	3 462.99	102.8	106.9	102.2	101.6	101.3
Trade; repair of motor vehicles	3 175.87	102.8	3 050.48	103.5	105.6	103.5	102.7	102.3
Transportation and storage	3 364.95	97.6	3 249.55	102.6	105.8	101.7	105.3	98.5
Accommodation and catering	2 406.62	100.6	2 310.33	102.4	103.7	102.3	102.4	101.4
Information and communication	5 922.10	107.2	5 941.99	104.2	107.7	102.9	101.3	104.9
Real estate activities	4 104.09	106.0	3 415.74	103.8	106.3	102.5	104.0	102.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities [a]	5 972.68	107.3	5 422.72	105.6	108.0	104.7	109.3	100.8
Administrative and support service activities	2 117.47	107.8	2 056.89	107.5	109.7	106.0	107.5	106.9

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

In 2009 **the wages and salaries** in the enterprise sector increased, in relation to the previous year, by 3.1% (against a growth of 15.5% in 2008).

An average monthly nominal gross wage and salary **in the public sector** in 2009 remained at the level of PLN 3 986.60 (by 5.4% higher than a year before), and in December of 2009 – PLN 5 170.42 (i.e. by 12.8% higher in annual terms). In 2009 an average gross wage and salary **in the private sector** amounted to PLN 3 196.30 (by 4.3% more than a year before), though its relation to an average gross wage and salary in the public sector decreased in annual terms (80.2% against 81.0% in 2008). In December of 2009, an average monthly gross wage and salary in the private sector amounted to PLN 3 357.83 (i.e. by 5.1 % more than in the corresponding month of 2008).

The purchasing power of an average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector in 2009 was by 1.1% higher than a year before (in 2008 a growth amounted to 6.1%).

The number of retirees and pensioners, and average monthly gross benefits were as follows:

Specification	2008	2009					
	I–XII		I–III	IV–VI	VII–IX	X–XII	XII
Average number of retirees and pensioners:							
in thous. persons	9 257.3	9 332.3	9 335.2	9 348.8	9 338.4	9 306.6	9 295.1
corresponding period of the previous year=100	100.7	100.8	101.3	101.4	100.6	100.0	99.7
Collecting retirement pays and pensions:							
from non-agricultural social security system in thous. persons	7 779.4	7 906.5	7 888.9	7 916.7	7 919.6	7 900.6	7 892.6
of farmers in thous. persons	1 477.9	1 425.8	1 446.3	1 432.1	1 418.8	1 406.0	1 402.5
Average retirement pay and pension:							
from non-agricultural social security system in PLN	1 418.65	1 542.63	1 486.37	1 557.11	1 559.94	1 566.94	1 566.03
corresponding period of the previous year=100	109.2	108.7	110.4	108.6	108.0	108.1	108.1
of farmers in PLN	857.91	911.04	884.67	919.79	919.84	920.35	913.56
corresponding period of the previous year=100	105.4	106.2	106.6	106.1	106.1	106.0	106.0

An average monthly gross retirement pay and pension from non-agricultural social security system in 2009 amounted to PLN 1 542.63, and was by 8.7% higher than a year before. **The purchasing power of an average monthly gross retirement pay and pension** in the employee system in 2009 grew, in annual terms, by 4.3% (against a growth of 4.1% in 2008).

An average monthly gross retirement pay and pension of farmers in 2009 amounted to PLN 911.04 (it grew by 6.2% in annual terms). **The purchasing power of an average monthly gross retirement pay and pension** of farmers in 2009 was by 1.9% higher than a year before (against a slight growth of 0.5% in 2008 r.).

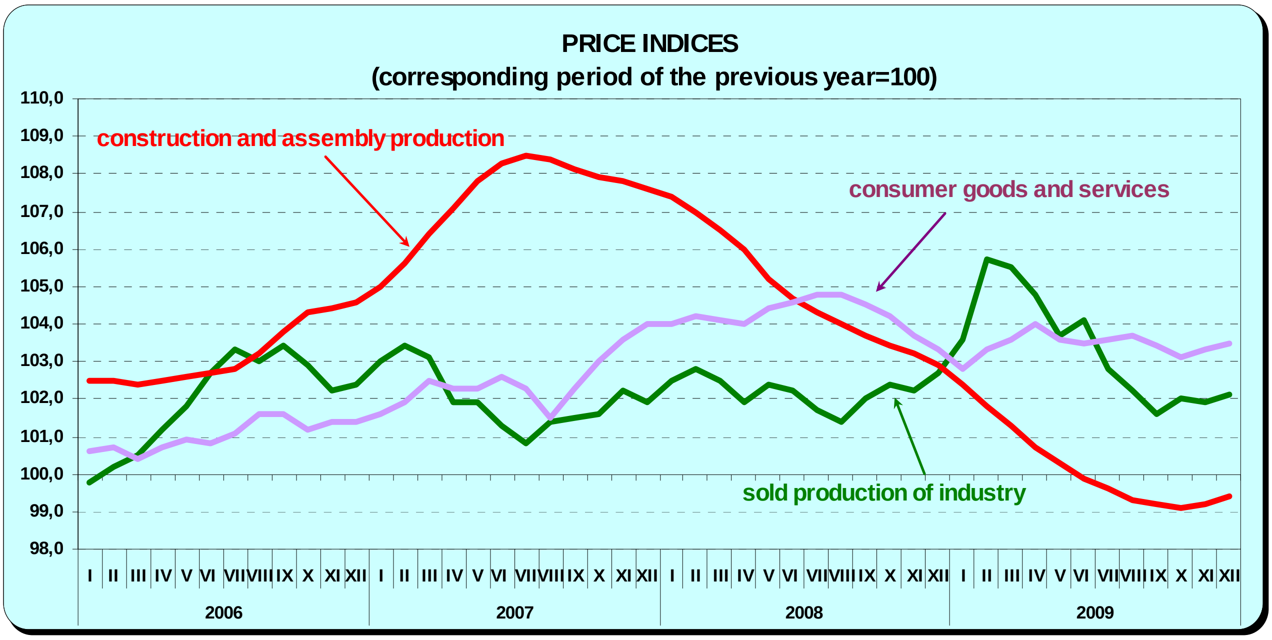
In 2009 the gross amount of **unemployment benefits** (excluding social security contributions) amounted to PLN 2 280.6 mln, i.e. it grew by 55.7% in comparison to the previous year.

The amount paid in respect of **pre-retirement benefits and allowances** in 2009 amounted to PLN 1 675.8 mln, i.e. by 36.0% less in annual terms.

Prices

In the 2009, the growth of prices of consumer goods and services was lower than the one recorded in the previous year, however, it was higher than the increase assumed in the Budget Act. Despite gradual weakening of the price dynamics observed in subsequent quarters, the prices of sold production of industry grew faster than in 2008, while those of construction and assembly production – considerably slower. In industry, the highest increase of prices occurred in section manufacturing, and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, as well as in mining and quarrying. In manufacturing the increase of prices was relatively low, similar to the one recorded in 2008.

The prices of sold production of industry in 2009 reached the level by 3.4% higher than the one recorded a year ago (against 2.2% in 2008). The higher increase in prices occured in section electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (a growth of 15.9% against 8.8%), as well as in mining and quarrying (an increase of 13.0% against 10.8%, of which in mining of coal and lignite the growth amounted to 14.9%). In manufacturing an increase of 0.9% (as compared to 0.8% in 2008) was recorded, of which in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (of 11.9%), manufacture of other transport equipment (of 11.6%), furniture (of 5.2%) as well as rubber and plastic products (of 5.1%). Moreover, an increase occurred in the prices of, among others, machinery and equipment (of 3.7%), metal products (of 2.6%), electrical equipment (of 2.5%) and food products (of 1.7%). However, the prices of, among others, manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products were lowered by 2.5%, of computer, electronic and optical products - by 4.3%, of basic metals – by 9.7%, and of coke and refined petroleum products (of 14.4%).



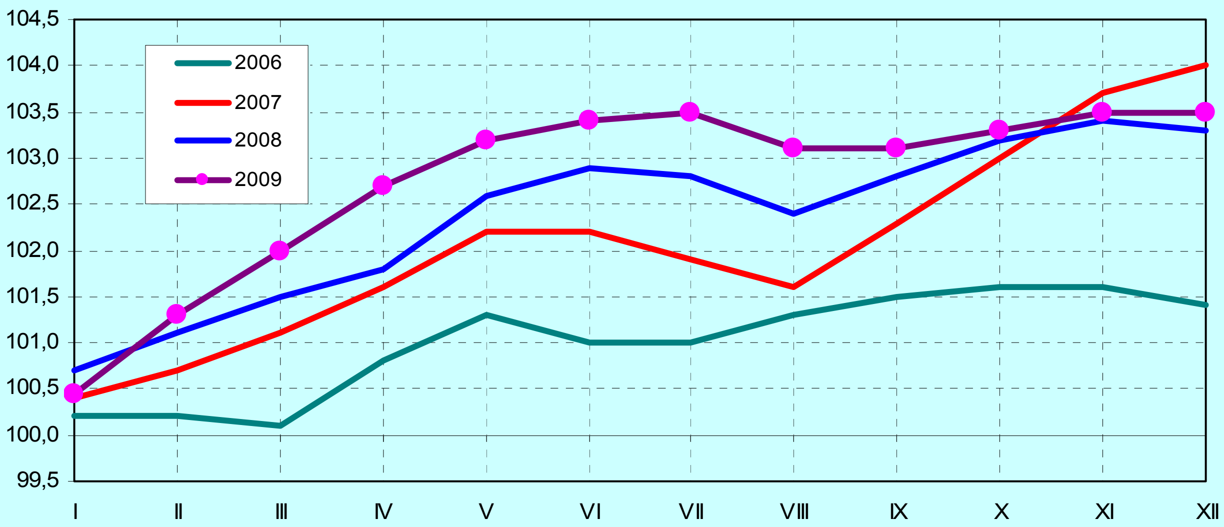
In 2009 **the prices of construction and assembly production** were raised by 0.2% in comparison to the previous year (against a growth of 4.8% in 2008). The prices of civil engineering increased by 1.1%, however the prices of construction of buildings and specialised construction activities dropped by 0.2%. In December of 2009, had maintained recorded since June a decrease in the prices of construction and assembly production (of 0.7%) in annual terms.

The dynamics of prices in industry and construction were as follows:

Specification	XII 2008	2009		XII 2008	2009		XII 2008	2009		I–XII 2008	I–XII 2009
		XI	XII		XI	XII		XI	XII		
	December of the previous year=100			previous month=100			corresponding period of the previous year=100				
Prices of sold production of industry	102.7	102.3	102.1	99.6	99.6	99.8	102.7	101.9	102.1	102.2	103.4
mining and quarrying	110.9	120.7	123.1	99.2	100.1	102.0	110.9	119.7	123.1	110.8	113.0
manufacturing	100.9	99.7	99.3	99.6	99.6	99.6	100.9	99.3	99.3	100.8	100.9
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	113.4	110.8	110.8	100.1	100.1	100.0	113.4	110.9	110.8	108.8	115.9
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	105.1	107.7	107.3	100.2	99.9	100.5	105.1	107.4	107.7	107.9	104.2
Prices of construction and assembly production	102.9	99.3	99.4	99.9	100.1	100.0	102.9	99.2	99.3	104.8	100.2

In 2009, **the prices of consumer goods and services** grew in relation to the previous year to a lesser extent than in 2008 (3.5% against 4.2%). Price growth was recorded in the majority of goods and services groups, including considerable growth in the prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco, goods and services associated with dwelling, restaurants and hotels, as well as food and non-alcoholic beverages. Prices of clothing and footwear were lowered, as well as prices in the scope of transport and communications. The highest impact on the level of the consumer price index in 2009 was exerted by the price raises of goods and services associated with dwelling and prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages, which increased this index in total by 1.77 percentage point and 1.00 percentage point, respectively. Drops in clothing and footwear prices, prices of goods and services associated with transport and communications lowered the total index by 0.40 percentage point, 0.23 percentage point and 0.02 percentage point, respectively.

PRICE INDICES OF CONSUMER GOODS AND SERVICES
(December of the previous year=100)



Price changes introduced in 2008 influenced an increase in the price index of consumer goods and services in 2009 of approx. 0.7%. It is estimated that price changes made in 2009 will contribute to the rise of the consumer price index in 2010 also of approx. 0.7%. According to the estimates, changes the uniform prices set by government administration introduced in 2009 increased the consumer price index in the period January-December by 1.2 percentage point (against 1.5 percentage point in 2008).

The dynamics of the prices of consumer goods and services were as follows:

Specification	XII 2008	2009 XI	2009 XII	XII 2008	2009 XI	2009 XII	XII 2008	2009 XI	2009 XII	I–XII 2008	I–XII 2009
	December of the previous year=100			previous month=100			corresponding period of the previous year=100				
Prices of consumer goods and services ..	103.3	103.5	103.5	99.9	100.3	100.0	103.3	103.3	103.5	104.2	103.5
of which:											
food and non-alcoholic beverages..........	103.2	102.9	103.4	100.8	100.7	100.5	103.2	103.4	103.4	106.1	104.1
alcoholic beverages and tobacco	108.2	108.0	108.0	100.4	100.1	100.0	108.2	108.3	108.0	106.4	109.4
clothing and footwear................	93.2	94.4	93.9	99.4	100.0	99.4	93.2	93.8	93.9	93.1	92.6
dwelling.................	109.3	104.9	104.9	100.1	100.1	100.1	109.3	105.0	104.9	107.5	107.2
health....................	103.0	103.1	103.2	100.2	100.1	100.2	103.0	103.3	103.2	103.4	103.2
transport	93.2	107.6	107.2	95.7	100.9	99.6	93.2	103.0	107.2	103.1	97.6
communications......	100.2	99.4	98.4	99.9	99.6	99.0	100.2	99.3	98.4	99.3	99.6
recreation and culture......................	101.6	102.5	101.2	100.4	99.9	98.7	101.6	102.8	101.2	99.7	102.1
education	104.2	102.7	102.8	100.1	100.1	100.0	104.2	102.8	102.8	103.5	103.5
restaurants and hotels......................	106.4	104.0	104.1	100.3	100.2	100.1	106.4	104.4	104.1	106.1	105.1

In 2009 the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages grew in comparison to the previous year by 4.1% (against a growth of 6.1% in 2008). The considerable price growth concerned, among others, sugar (of 14.9%), rice (of 13.7%), fish and meat (of 8,4% each, of which beef – of 10.0%, poultry – of 9.9%, pork – of 8.2% and cured meat products – of 8.0%), vegetables (of 4.5%), bread (of 3.1%), oils and fats (of 1.8%). The prices of articles in "the milk, cheese and eggs" group dropped by 1.2% (of which the prices of cheese – by 4.7% and milk – by 0.7%, accompanied by a growth of eggs prices – of 8.7%). The prices of, among others, fruit (by 4.2%), flour (by 6.8%) also decreased. The prices of non-alcoholic beverages grew by 3.5%.

The prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products grew by 9.4% (against a growth of 6.4% in 2008). Tobacco became more expensive by 15.7%, and alcoholic beverages – by 6.1%.

Clothing and footwear prices in 2009 were by 7.4% lower than in 2008 (against a drop of 6.9% a year before), with higher price drops concerning footwear (of 9.7%) than clothing (of 6.4%).

In the second year in a row, a considerable price growth of consumer goods and services associated with dwelling was recorded in annual terms (7.2%, against 7.5% in 2008). Actual rentals for housing were raised by 4.7%. Charges for refuse collection grew– by 17.0%, those for sewerage collection – by 11.6% and those for water supply – by 9.3%. Prices of electricity, gas and other fuels grew by 10.4%, with the highest price raise of liquid and solid fuels – of 14.6%. The prices of electricity were raised by 11.9%, heat energy – by 8.3%, and gas – by 6.0%. The price growth of goods and services in the scope of furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house amounted to 2.0%.

The prices of goods and services related to health grew by 3.2% (against a increase of 3.4% a year before). Charges for out-patient services rose by 5.6%, of which for dental services – by 6.4%, and for medical services – by 4.8%. Pharmaceutical products became by 2.1% more expensive.

The prices in transport in 2009 were by 2.4% lower than a year before (against a growth of 3.1% in the previous year). Fuels for personal transport equipment were less expensive by 6.9%, of which liquid gas – by 16.2%, motor petrol – by 4.0%. The prices of motor cars decreased by 1.2%. The prices of transport services grew by 4.4%.

The prices related to communications in 2009 were by 0.4% lower than in 2008 (against a drop of 0.7% in the previous year).

The prices of goods and services in the scope of recreation and culture in 2009 were by 2.1% higher than in 2008 (against a drop of 0.3% a year before). Payments were raised, among others, for package holiday (by 7.0%). Prices of newspapers and magazines increased by 4.8%, of tickets to cinemas, theatres and concert halls – by 3.7%, while the prices of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment dropped by 6.5%.

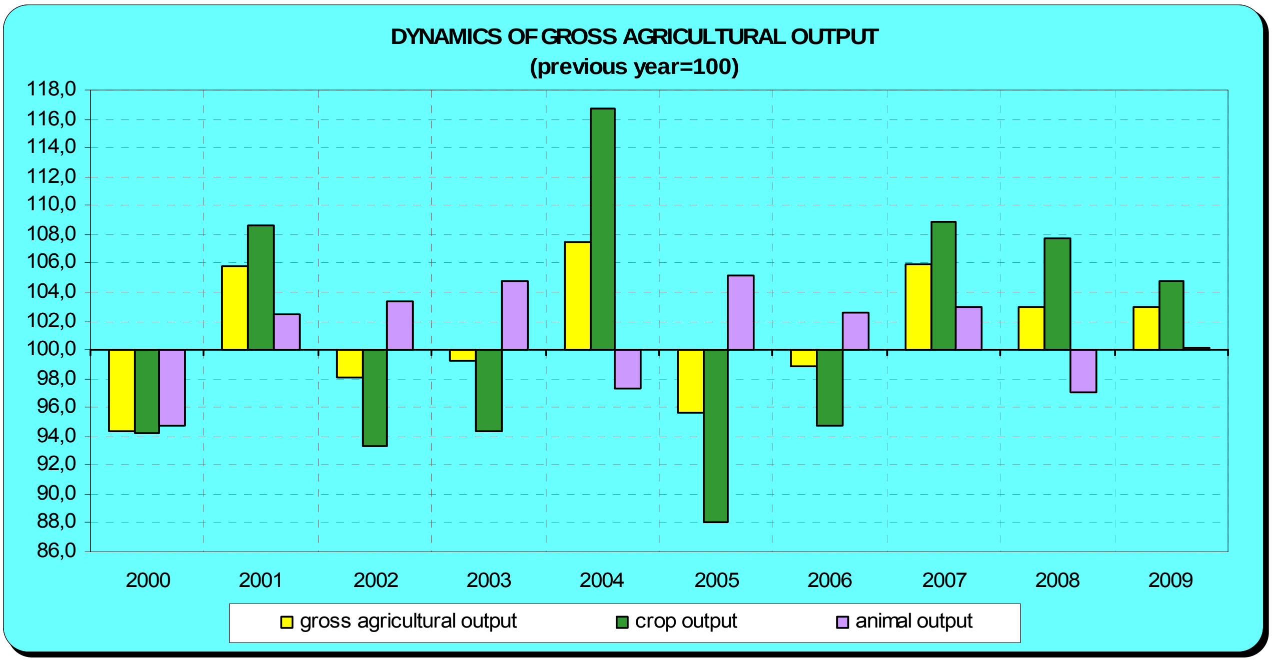
In 2009 payments in the scope of education were by 3.5% higher than in the previous year, and in the scope of restaurants and hotels – by 5.1%. Among miscellaneous goods and services, the price rise concerned, among others, services of hairdressing, salons and personal grooming establishments (of 5.2%), while the prices of insurance dropped (by 0,9%).

In 2009 the average monthly growth rate of consumer price was similar to the one recorded in 2008 (0.3%). The highest average monthly growth rate of price was recorded in the scope of goods and services associated with transport, as well as alcoholic beverages and tobacco.

The average annual growth in prices of consumer goods and services in 2009 was lower than the one of an average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector. **The purchasing power** of wages and salaries, in relation to a number of food products (including, among others, flour, fruit, article in the group “Milk, cheese and eggs” , oils and fats, bread, as well as non-alcoholic beverages), increased. Relatively less expensive than a year before were clothing and footwear, goods and services associated to transport, communications, furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house, recreation and culture, health, as well as education. However, the purchasing power of wages and salaries in relation to some of the food products: vegetables, meat, fish, rice and sugar, decreased. Relatively more expensive were goods and services related to restaurants and hotels, goods and services associated with housing (refuse collection, sewerage collection, electricity, gas and other fuels as well as water supply) and alcoholic beverages and tobacco.

Agriculture

In 2009 an increase in agricultural output, recorded since 2007, maintained. It is estimated that **gross agricultural output** was by 2.8% higher than in 2008, which resulted from a rise in **crop output –** of 4.7%. However, **animal output** was similar to the one reached a year earlier (an increase of 0.2%).



A growth in **crop output** was caused by an increase in production of most main crops, i.e. total cereals (basic cereals with cereal mixed, maize for grain, buckwheat, millet and other cereals crops) – of 7.8%, rape and turnip rape - of 17.8%, sugar beets - of 7.5% and ground vegetables - of 8.6%. The favourable agro-meteorological conditions occurring in the growing season and an increase of the cultivation area of the aforementioned crops (excluding cereals) influenced a growth of cropping and the size of production, despite the decreased consumption of cropping agents.

The dynamics (in constant prices) and structure (in current prices) of gross agricultural output were as follows:

Specification	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009[a]	2008	2009[a]
	previous year=100									structure in %	
Total	**105.8**	**98.1**	**99.2**	**107.5**	**95.7**	**98.8**	**105.9**	**102.9**	**102.8**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Crop output	108.6	93.3	94.3	116.7	88.1	94.8	108.9	107.7	104.7	56.2	53.6
Animal output	102.5	103.4	104.8	97.3	105.2	102.6	102.9	97.1	100.2	43.8	46.4

a Preliminary data.

A slight increase in **animal output** in 2009 in relation to the previous year was influenced by a rise in production of cattle for slaughter (including calves) – of 4.1%, poultry – of 3.3% and hen eggs– of 4.1% and a decrease in production of pigs for slaughter – of 12.9% and of milk - of 0.6%.

In 2009, with a large supply of cereals resulting from good yields, a reduction of grain prices was recorded in the EU countries. On the domestic market in 2009, the average procurement and marketplace **prices** of cereals fell by approx. 30% in annual terms. Due to a long-term drop maintaining since January of 2008, the average procurement price of milk in 2009 was by 12.6% lower than a year earlier. In comparison with 2008, a considerable increase in the average prices of potatoes was recorded (in procurement of 9.0%, on marketplaces of 24.4%), of pigs for slaughter (of 16.0% and of 11.1%, respectively), cattle for slaughter (of 12.4% and of 8.0%, respectively) and to a lesser extent – in the procurement prices of poultry for slaughter - of 5.0%. The average prices of piglets, as a result of restoration of interest in the breeding of pigs and maintaining high demand for piglets, were by over 67% higher than a year before. The average prices of dairy cows and heifers within the marketplace turnover reached the similar level to the one recorded in 2008 (they increased by 0.1% and by 1.3%, respectively).

In 2009 the growth pace of some prices of goods and services purchased for current agricultural production and investment purposes was clearly slower than a year earlier. The average price of fertilizers increased by 7.1%, plant protection products – by 7.0%, machinery services for farming by 6.2%, farm animals by 3.5%, veterinary services by 2.9%. In relation to the previous year, the prices lowered regarding the purchase of sowing seed – by 10.1%, fodder - by 6.0%, fuels - by 2.6% and construction materials – by 1.9%.

In 2009 the market conditions of agricultural output worsened, however, to a lesser extent than in the previous year. It is estimated that as a result of a decrease in prices of agricultural products sold by private farms (of 2.2%) and a rise in prices of goods and services purchased for current agricultural production and investment purposes (of 1.9%) the **index of price relations ("price gap")** amounted to 96.0 against 90.1 in 2008.

The price dynamics of agricultural products sold by farmers, and the price dynamics of goods and services purchased by private farms, as well as the index of price relations ("price gap") were as follows:

Specification	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 [a]
	previous year=100								
Prices of sold agricultural products	103.8	92.6	99.5	111.4	97.9	102.6	114.5	101.2	97.8
Prices of goods and services purchased for the purpose of current agricultural output investment	106.9	101.9	102.2	108.9	102.0	100.5	106.8	112.3	101.9
Index of price relations ("price gap") of sold agricultural products to goods and services purchased for current agricultural production and investment purposes	97.2	90.8	97.4	102.2	96.0	102.0	107.2	90.1	96.0

a Preliminary data.

In 2009 in comparison with the previous year, a drop in prices of cereals significantly influenced the worsening of the relations of the prices of production means for agriculture to the procurement prices of both wheat and rye. The relations of the prices of tractors and ammonium nitrate to the procurement prices of milk also weakened. A considerable improvement was recorded in the relations of the prices of production means to the prices of pigs and cattle for slaughter.

In 2009 **the total sown area for crops** amounted to 11.6 mln ha and was slightly smaller (by 0.1%) than the one recorded in the previous year. In relation to 2008, the total cereal cultivation area (basic cereals with cereal mixed, maize, buckwheat, millet and other cereals) decreased slightly (by 0.2%) and amounted to 8.6 mln ha. The cultivation area of feed root plants decreased significantly – by 10.8% to over 29 thous. ha and the one of potatoes – by 7.7% to 489 thous. ha. However an increase was recorded in the cultivation area of rape and turnip rape – of 5.0% to approx. 810 thous. ha, sugar beets – of 6.6% to approx. 200 thous. ha, feed plants – of 0.9% to approx. 1069 thous. ha and ground vegetables – of 5.8% to approx. 179 thous. ha.

The consumption of mineral and chemical fertilizers (NPK) for crops in 2009 amounted in total to 1 899.4 thous. tonnes and in comparison to the previous year, it was by 11.3% lower. As calculated per 1 ha of agricultural land in good agricultural condition 121.5 kg of NPK (in 2008 137.2 kg NPK) was consumed, of which nitrogenous fertilizers – 70.1 kg, potassic fertilizers – 27.4 kg and phosphatic fertilizers – 24.0 kg, i.e. respectively by 4.2%, 20.3% and 18.9% less than a year before. A further considerable decline (of 14.9%) was recorded in the consumption of lime fertilizers (CaO) to 33.9 kg per 1 ha of agricultural land in good agricultural condition, against 39.9 kg a year earlier. The low consumption of lime fertilizers has contributed to further soil acidification, which has an unfavourable impact on the yields level, and the quality of agricultural raw material produced.

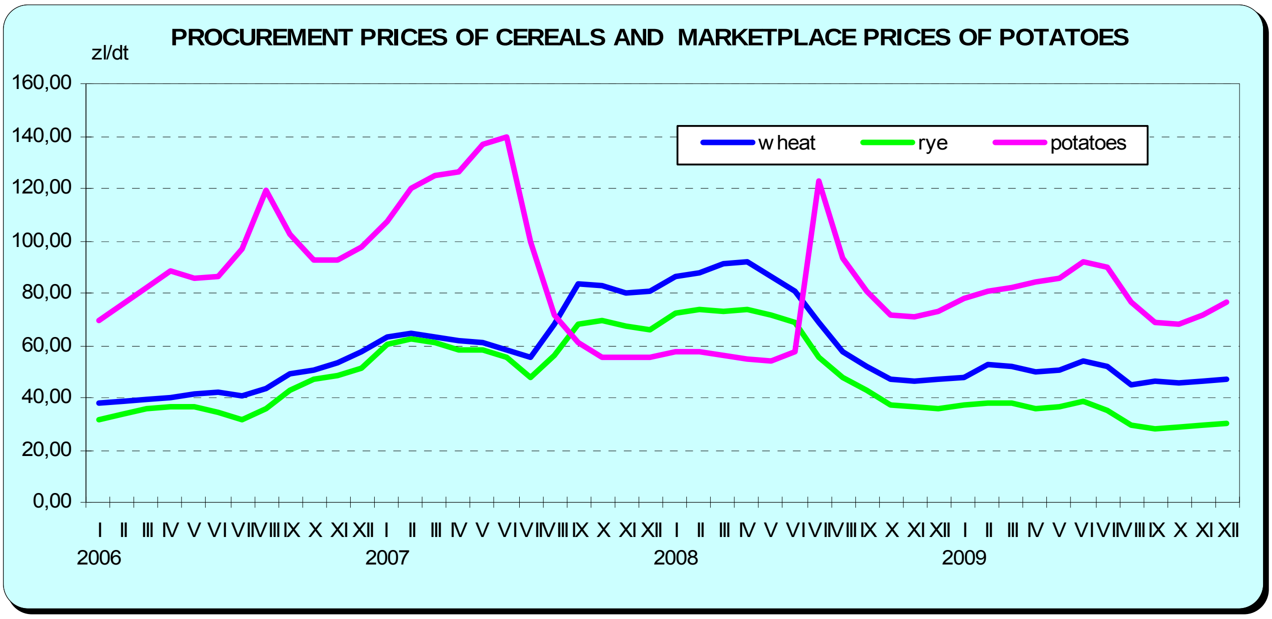
According to the resulting estimation conducted in November of 2009, the main yields and crop production in 2009 were as follows:

Specification	Production			Yields		
	in mln tonnes	2008=100	2001–2005[a]=100	per 1 ha in dt	2008=100	2001–2005[a]=100
Total cereals	29.8	107.8	111.5	34.8	108.1	109.1
of which basic cereals with mixed cereals	28.0	108.9	113.0	34.1	108.6	110.4
wheat	9.8	105.6	108.5	41.7	102.5	109.7
rye	3.7	107.7	94.9	26.6	107.7	109.0
barley	4.0	110.1	119.4	34.4	114.7	108.5
oats	1.4	112.1	105.2	26.9	117.5	108.9
triticale	5.2	117.4	161.7	35.7	106.9	110.9
cereal mixed	3.9	105.7	98.4	29.0	114.2	105.5
Rape and turnip rape[b]	2.5	117.8	210.5	30.6	112.1	124.4
Potatoes	9.7	92.7	66.5	19.1	100.0	106.1
Sugar beets[b]	9.4	107.5	76.6	469	100.9	114.1
Ground vegetables	4.8	108.6	103.4	x	x	x
Tree fruit	3.1	94.3	112.3	x	x	x
Berry fruit	0.5	98.7	115.1	x	x	x

a Annual averages. *b* Preliminary data.

In 2009 the **production of cereals** in total (i.e. basic cereals with mixed cereals, maize for grain, buckwheat, millet and other cereals), despite a slightly smaller sown area in the previous year, however with an increased cropping (by 8.1%), was by 7.8% higher than a year earlier. The production of rape and turnip rape, sugar beets and ground vegetables (with a growth in the cultivation area and productivity from 1 ha) was also higher than in 2008 by 17.8%, by 7.5% and by 8.6% respectively. Due to a further reduction of potato cultivation area, a drop of its yields amounted to 7.3%. The production of tree fruit lowered by 5.7% – and of berry fruit (in comparison to the very high production in the previous year) – dropped by 1.3%.

The procurement of basic cereals[7] (including mixed cereals, excluding cereals designated for sowing), from the 2009 crops, in the period July–December of 2009 amounted to 3 723.3 thous. tonnes and was by 26.1% higher than in the corresponding period of 2008. The amount of wheat purchased was by 18.6% higher than a year before, and of rye – by 34.1% higher. In December of 2009, 406.6 thous. tonnes of basic cereals were purchased, i.e. by 40.3% more than a year earlier, of which wheat and rye by 18.9% and by 105.1% more respectively.



Cereal prices in 2009 reached a relatively low level – on average in procurement wheat costs PLN 48.61 per dt, and rye – PLN 33.15 per dt, i.e. respectively by 26.8% and by 39.6% less than a year before. On marketplaces the average prices of wheat and rye reached the level by over 30% lower than in the previous year. In the 1st half of 2009, the average procurement prices of wheat and rye from the 2008 crops were lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year respectively by 42.0% and by 48.9%, and on marketplaces – lower by 33.8% and by 35.0% respectively. After a seasonal drop at harvest time, since September till the end of the year, a slight upward tendency was recorded in the procurement prices of cereals. Within the marketplace turnover, with a maintaining fall in prices, cereals were more expensive than in procurement. In December of 2009, the price of 1 dt of rye was lower than a year earlier both in procurement (by 15.2%), and on marketplaces (by 23.1%). The average price of wheat on marketplaces was by 14.8% lower than a year before, while in procurement it reached the level similar (by 0.2% higher) to the one recorded in December of 2008.

In December of the previous year, with a seasonal supply drop, the average price of **potatoes** in procurement and on marketplaces increased and was respectively by 4.2% and by 5.4% higher than a year earlier. In 2009 1 dt of potatoes costs in procurement by 9.0% more than a year before. On marketplaces the average price of edible potatoes was by 24.4% higher than in 2008.

In 2009 in comparison with the previous year, the procurement of animals for slaughter in total was by 5.5% lower that a year earlier, mostly as a result of the decreased procurement of pigs for slaughter – by 14.0%. Supplies of cattle for slaughter were also smaller – by 2.0%. However, the procurement of poultry for slaughter was higher that a year before (by 4.8%).

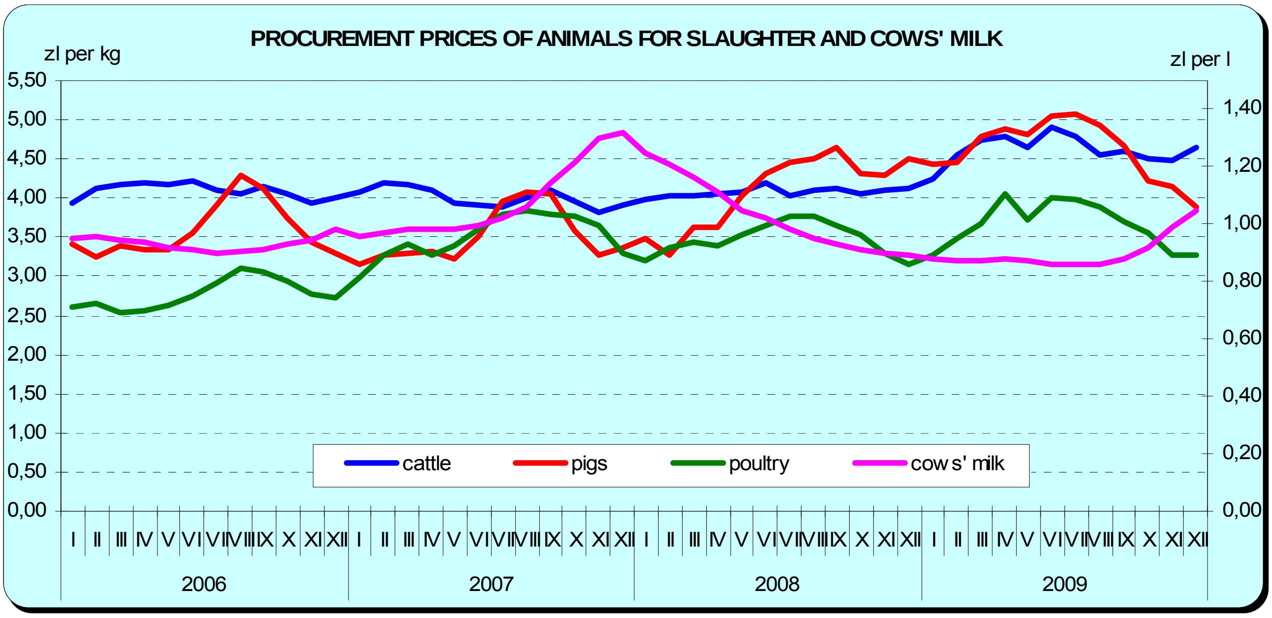
With a low domestic supply of pigs for slaughter caused by a slump in pig production in 2008, in the 1st half of 2009, the prices of **pigs for slaughter** showed a considerably upward tendency. In June of 2009, 1 kg of pigs for slaughter costs PLN 5.06 in procurement and PLN 4.81 on market-places, i.e. respectively by 17.5% and by 11.6% more than a year earlier. In the 2nd half, the prices on both markets dropped gradually. In December of 2009, the prices of pigs for slaughter in procurement (PLN 3.88 per kg) and on marketplaces (PLN 4.03 per kg) were respectively by 13.8% and by 7.6% lower than a year before. On annual average, for 1 kg of animals for slaughter one had to pay in procurement and on marketplaces, respectively by 16.0% and by 11.1% more than in 2008. The procurement prices of pigs for slaughter in 2009, despite drops recorded, reached the level profitable for pigs producers. The relation of the procurement prices of pigs to the prices of rye on marketplaces in December of 2009 amounted to 9.7 against 8.6 a year earlier. With a limited supply of piglets for further breeding, their prices reached a high level. In December of 2009 the average price of one piglet for further breeding within the marketplace turnover was by 8.7% higher than a year before. On average in 2009, for 1 piglet one had to pay approx. PLN 173, i.e. by 67.3% more than in 2008.

In 2009 as the outcome of a significant improvement in the profitability of pigs fattening, the downward livestock tendency weakened. According to the status as of the end of November of 2009, the livestock of pigs amounted to 14.3 mln heads and was by 9.8 thous. heads, i.e. by 0.1% larger than a year earlier. The livestock of sows for breeding, the size of which reflects the production attitude towards the breeding of pigs and, at the same time, defines the current reproductive capabilities of herd, grew in annual terms to 1 360.8 thous. heads, of which sows in farrow to 875.1 thous. heads, i.e. in both groups by 6.4%. A similar rise in annual terms (of 6.4%) was recorded in the livestock of pigs for breeding with the weight of 50 kg or more. A herd of piglets was similar to the status in the previous year (an increase of 0.1%). However, the process of reduction in the livestock of piglets (from 20-50 kg) (of 1.6% against 9.0% in July of the previous year) and pigs for slaughter with the weight of 50 kg and more (of 0.3% against a drop of 10.3% in July of 2009) maintained.

In December of 2009 with the procurement of **poultry for slaughter** (82.6 thous. tonnes) higher by 12.3% than a year before, a fall in the prices of poultry for slaughter weakened. For 1 kg of poultry for slaughter one had to pay in procurement by 3.7% more than in December of 2008. The average price of poultry for slaughter in 2009 was by 5.0% higher than a year before.

In 2009 with a decreased supply, **the prices of cattle for slaughter** on both markets, despite seasonal drops in prices, showed an upward tendency. In December of 2009, with the increased procurement of cattle for slaughter, a rise in the prices of cattle for slaughter and young cattle for slaughter was recorded to the level higher than a year earlier, respectively by 12.4% and by 11.6%. On marketplaces, the prices of cattle for slaughter were also higher than a year before. The average annual procurement price of cattle for slaughter (PLN 4.56 per kg) and young cattle for slaughter (PLN 4.88 per kg) grew compared to the one recorded in 2008, respectively by 12.4% and by 11.2%. Within the marketplace turnover, on average for 1 kg of cattle for slaughter (PLN 4.75) and young cattle for slaughter (PLN 5.17) one had to pay respectively by 8.0% and by 7.3% more than a year earlier.

In December of 2009, **the livestock of cattle** amounted in total to 5 590.2 thous. heads and was by 26.6 thous. heads (by 0.5%) larger than a year before. This increase resulted from a rise in the livestock of young cattle aged 1 to 2 years – of 8.9% and calves under 1 year – of 2.4%. In 2009, the high level of the prices of cattle for slaughter both in procurement and on marketplaces induced producers to the further breeding of calves for fattening. It reflects the increasing interest of farmers in the production of animals for slaughter. At the same time, due to the low profitability of milk production, a further drop in the livestock of cows – of 3.4% was recorded, of which dairy cows – of 4.2%.



In 2009 the deliveries of **raw milk** to procurement amounted to 8 869.6 mln l and were by 3.0% higher than in 2008. Since January to August of 2009, the prices of raw material reached a low level – from PLN 86 to PLN 88 per hl. Since September, a drop in prices of milk weakened. In December of 2009 with the procurement of milk (671.7 thous. l) by 0.6% lower than a year earlier, the average prices of milk (PLN 104.87 per hl) were by 17.9% higher than in December of 2008. On average, milk purchased in procurement cost approx. PLN 89 per hl, i.e. by 12.6% less than a year before.

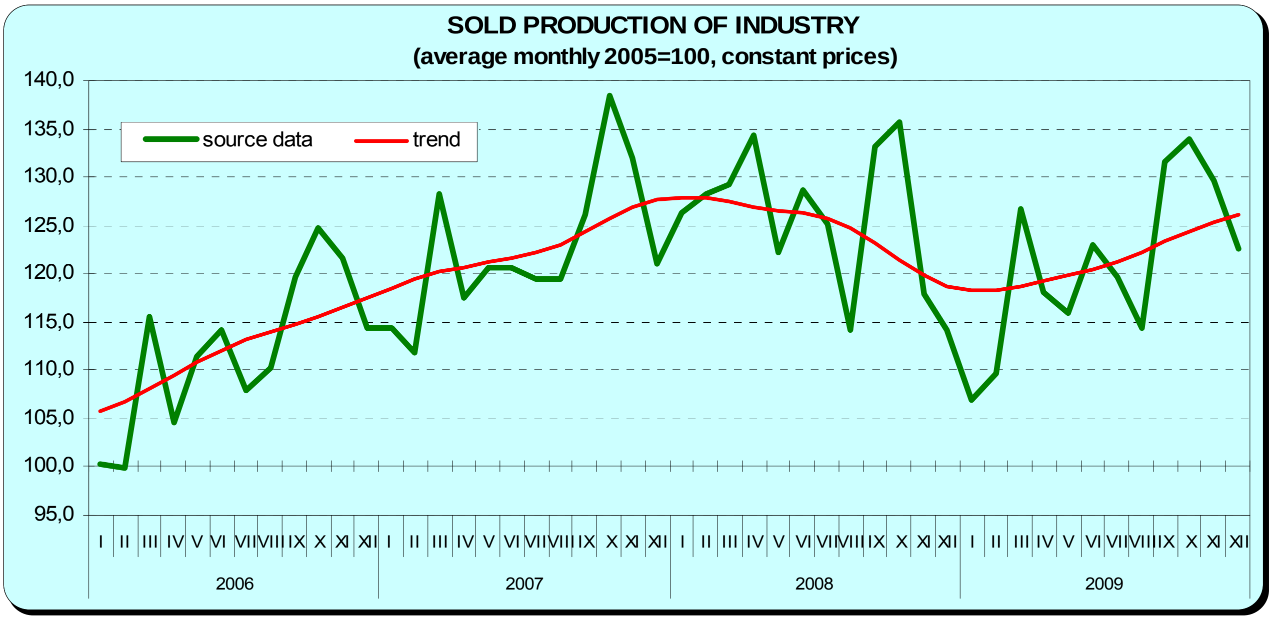
In 2009 within the marketplace turnover, the average price of dairy cow (approx. PLN 2 487) and one-year heifer (approx. PLN 1 570) was higher than a year earlier by 0.1% and by 1.3% respectively.

Industry

It is estimated that **sold production of industry** in total in 2009 reached the level by 3.5% lower than in the previous year (in 2008 an increase of 3.6%).

Sold production of industry in enterprises employing more than 9 persons in 2009 was by 3.2% lower than a year earlier (against a rise of 2.5% in 2008). It was influenced by a drop, although the one becoming gradually weaker, in the first three quarters of the previous year. In the 4th quarter, a considerable growth was recorded in production in relation to the low level a year earlier.

In 2009, a decline in production was observed in all sections of industry, excluding water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, where a rise of 1.9% was recorded in the sale. In manufacturing, the sale lowered by 2.7%, and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 4.8%. In section mining and quarrying, a decline in production maintained in all quarters of the previous year. As a result, a drop in this section was the deepest one and in the whole 2009 amounted to 13.0%.



Among **the main industrial groupings**[8], after a growth in sold production in 2008 in all groupings (except for intermediate goods, the sale of which was slightly lower), in 2009 a decrease was recorded in sold production of enterprises manufacturing mainly capital goods – of 9.0%, energy – of 6.5% and intermediate goods – of 6.3%. However, the sale of durable consumer goods and non-durable consumer goods increased in annual terms by 13.7% and 5.1% respectively.

Labour productivity in industry, measured by sold production per one employee, was by 2.4% higher in 2009 than a year before, with average employment being by 5.5% lower and with an increase in the average monthly gross wage and salary of 4.9%.

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						
	I–XII	I–III	IV–VI	VII–IX	X–XII	I–III	IV–VI	VII–IX	X–XII	XII	I–XII	I–XII
	corresponding period of the previous year=100											structure in %
Industry	**102.5**	**108.2**	**107.0**	**102.2**	**93.7**	**90.0**	**93.3**	**98.7**	**105.5**	**107.4**	**96.8**	**100.0**
mining and quarrying	102.9	100.8	107.1	105.6	98.2	87.7	82.0	86.2	92.4	101.2	87.0	5.0
manufacturing	102.8	108.3	107.2	102.1	94.3	90.1	93.8	99.1	106.7	108.3	97.3	82.7
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	99.1	111.3	104.5	98.9	85.2	88.4	92.4	102.0	100.2	102.2	95.2	10.2
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	105.2	102.5	103.8	114.2	100.6	100.1	97.9	100.7	109.2	110.4	101.9	2.2

Specification	2008					2009						
	I–XII	I–III	IV–VI	VII–IX	X–XII	I–III	IV–VI	VII–IX	X–XII	XII	I–XII	I–XII
	corresponding period of the previous year=100											structure in %
Total industry – divisions:												
mining of coal and lignite	100.5	98.0	107.7	105.8	91.8	83.5	74.1	85.5	92.8	100.0	83.9	2.9
manufacture of food products	100.1	105.1	104.2	98.5	92.9	99.8	102.0	106.8	116.5	108.2	106.1	16.0
manufacture of beverages	105.0	104.2	102.2	104.8	109.6	118.8	98.1	112.2	103.2	104.1	107.4	2.3
manufacture of wearing apparel	95.5	96.7	99.3	93.0	93.4	84.5	85.9	90.8	96.2	104.3	89.3	0.8
manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker	97.3	101.8	98.3	96.3	92.6	90.0	96.7	102.6	106.0	116.2	98.6	2.4
manufacture of paper and paper products	95.2	97.2	97.5	95.6	90.7	97.4	103.2	104.5	114.8	122.5	104.9	2.3
manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	105.1	108.9	106.6	105.2	100.3	87.4	84.2	99.3	108.1	110.9	94.9	5.6
manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	95.2	99.8	97.6	91.9	91.2	88.5	92.9	95.7	104.3	127.8	95.0	4.3
manufacture of pharmaceutical products	114.9	112.8	113.0	112.3	120.8	110.8	116.8	106.0	98.0	88.9	107.3	1.2
manufacture of rubber and plastic products	105.0	108.9	107.2	107.1	97.1	88.5	93.1	102.3	109.1	118.5	98.1	5.0
manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	101.4	109.7	97.8	102.6	97.1	77.8	96.2	99.2	99.6	99.6	93.6	4.0
manufacture of basic metals	95.0	102.4	108.2	103.9	64.1	64.7	61.7	79.3	113.8	111.7	75.7	3.2
manufacture of metal products	105.4	111.4	107.4	106.3	97.7	93.6	94.1	91.9	97.9	97.2	94.4	5.7
manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	107.3	121.6	95.7	91.2	118.5	95.1	121.9	128.4	106.5	117.3	111.4	3.3
manufacture of electrical equipment	114.9	121.3	122.5	113.7	105.8	103.7	106.9	107.9	109.9	115.5	107.3	4.0
manufacture of machinery and equipment	107.7	110.5	120.3	105.2	96.3	98.0	87.4	91.4	92.6	95.8	92.2	4.1
manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	106.1	117.3	122.5	106.5	81.0	72.9	83.9	88.1	114.2	126.4	88.2	9.7
manufacture of other transport equipment	108.6	110.2	97.3	109.7	118.0	104.4	115.3	92.3	77.3	52.9	96.1	1.3
manufacture of furniture	99.6	100.1	102.3	101.4	95.4	92.7	97.6	98.0	101.3	103.8	97.4	3.0

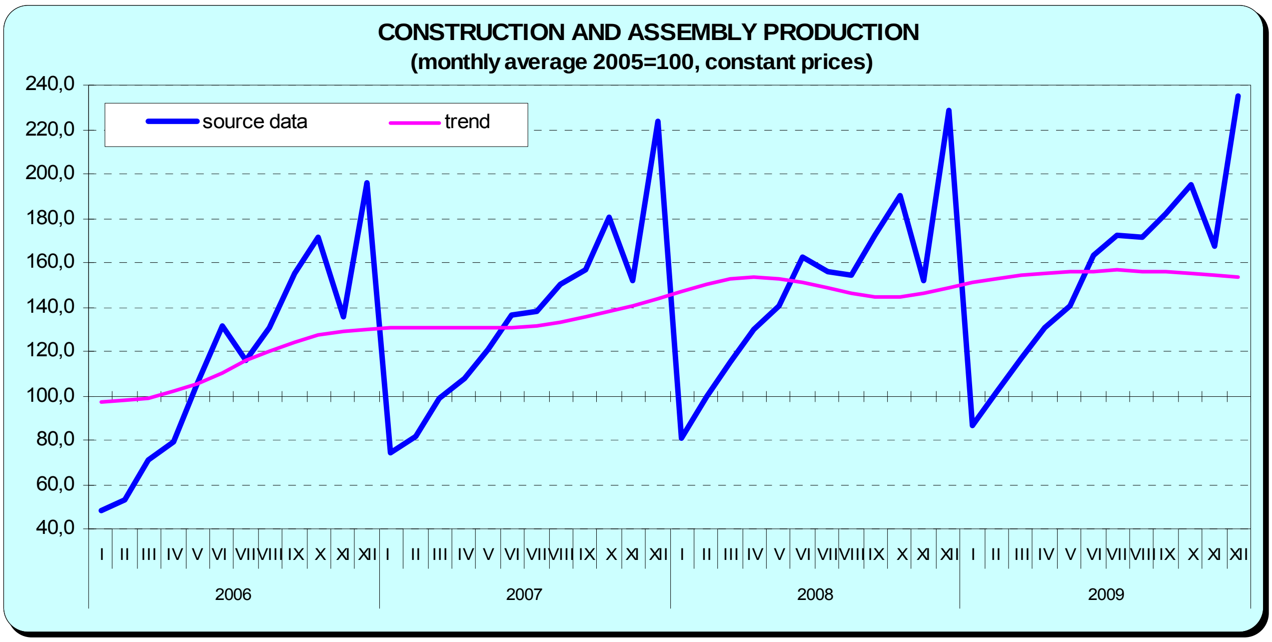
In 2009 a year-on-year decline in sold production of industry occurred in 22 (out of 34) divisions of industry, the share of which accounted for 67.0% of total industrial production value.

Among 242 **industrial products and groups of products** observed in 2009, the manufacture of 161 of them was lower than a year before, including, among others, hard coal, lignite, sulphur, products from slaughtered pigs, cured meat products, beer, cigarettes from tobacco, footwear, coniferous and deciduous sawnwood, fibreboards, coke, fuel oils, nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers, tyres for tractors, cement, crude steel, hot rolled products, steel tubes, telephone sets, refrigerators and freezers, vacuum cleaners, gas stoves with ovens, lorries and road tractors for semi-trailers, rail wagons, bicycles, as well as electricity. However, the manufacture of 81 products and groups of products was higher than a year before, including, among others, natural gas, products from slaughtered cattle and calves, milk, motor gasoline, diesel oils, soap, TV receivers, lead-acid accumulators for motor vehicles, automatic washing machines, as well as public transport vehicles.

Construction

It is estimated that in 2009 construction and assembly production carried out in the whole country by all construction enterprises (i.e. including entities employing up to 9 persons) was higher than a year before by approx. 3% (against a growth of 12.1% in 2008).

Construction and assembly production performed in the whole country by enterprises employing more than 9 persons in 2009 was by 3.7% higher than in 2008 (against a growth of 10.9% a year before). A faster growth considered the sales of repair works (of 8.6%), than the sales of investment works (of 1.7%). The share of investment works in construction and assembly production was lower as compared to 2008 by 1.4 percentage point to 68.9%.



In 2009 the growing production was accompanied by a growth, in annual terms, in average employment in construction (of 5.3%) and an average monthly gross salary and wage (of 2.8%).

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

Specification	2008				2009					2009	2008
	I–III	I–VI	I–IX	I–XII	I–III	I–VI	I–IX	I–XII	XII	I–XII	
	corresponding period of the previous year=100									structure in %	
Total	**118.8**	**117.2**	**113.4**	**110.9**	**98.7**	**101.4**	**104.7**	**103.7**	**103.2**	**100.0**	**100.0**
of which divisions:											
construction of buildings	123.6	117.7	113.2	108.6	93.2	94.8	98.7	98.9	94.7	44.1	46.3
civil engineering	108.7	116.2	114.2	113.7	105.7	112.4	119.2	116.9	116.4	35.4	31.2
specialised construction activities	118.2	117.5	112.9	111.9	104.6	102.6	98.1	94.7	95.9	20.5	22.5

In 2009 a year-on-year growth was recorded in the sales of enterprises dealing mainly with civil engineering (of 16.9%), accompanied by a drop in enterprises dealing mainly with specialised construction activities (of 5.3%), and with construction of buildings (of 1.1%, of which in enterprises specialising in construction of residential and non-residential buildings – of 1.3%).

Among the enterprises dealing with civil engineering, a growth in production, in annual terms, was recorded by enterprises specialising in construction of roads and railways (of 21.1%), which have the highest share in this division. An equally high growth was recorded in enterprises dealing mainly with construction of utility projects (of 17.9%), and an insignificant growth – in enterprises specialising in construction of other civil engineering projects (of 0.4%).

Among the entities dealing with specialised construction activities, a year-on-year drop in production occurred in entities dealing with building completion and finishing (of 20.4%), electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities (of 8.3%), as well as, with demolition and site preparation (of 3.9%). However, a growth in production, in annual terms, was recorded in enterprises dealing mainly with other specialised construction activities (of 5.6%).

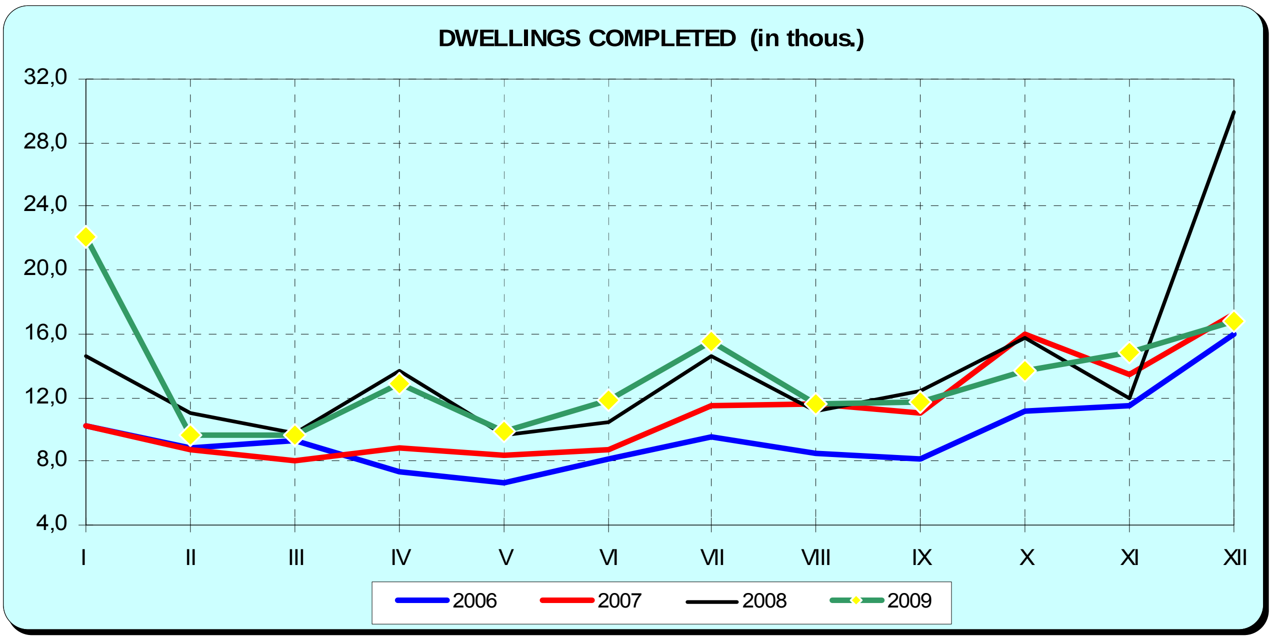
The structure of construction and assembly production by type of constructions (according to PKOB) was as follows:

Types of constructions	Structure (in %) I–XII 2009
Total	**100.0**
Buildings in total	**41.7**
Residential buildings	14.4
of which:	
one-dwelling buildings	1.7
two- and more dwelling buildings	11.1
residences for communities	1.6
Non-residential buildings	27.3
of which:	
hotels and similar buildings	0.9
office buildings	3.2
wholesale and retail trade buildings	6.3
traffic and communication buildings	0.4
industrial buildings and warehouses	9.0
buildings for public entertainment, education, hospital and institutional care and sport halls	5.9
others	1.6

Types of constructions	Structure (in %) I–XII 2009
Civil engineering works	**58.3**
of which:	
highways, streets and roads	24.7
railways, suspension and elevated railways	3.3
airfield runways	0.1
bridges, elevated highways, tunnels and subways	3.6
harbours, waterways, dams and other water-works	0.9
long-distance pipelines, long distance communication and electricity power lines	5.2
local pipelines and cables	11.7
waste water treatment plants	2.2
complex constructions on industrial sites	4.6
sport and recreations constructions	2.4
other civil engineering works not elsewhere classified.	1.8

Dwellings Construction

According to preliminary data[9], in 2009 160.0 thous. of dwellings were completed, i.e. by 3.1% less than in the previous year (in 2008 a growth of 23.6%). A drop was recorded in co-operative construction – of 16.0% and in private construction – of 13.4%. A growth in the number of dwellings occurred in construction for sale or rent – of 8.1%. Higher than a year before was also the number of dwellings completed in municipal construction – by 54.5%, in company construction – by 12.5%, as well as, in public building society – by 12.3%. In 2009 a considerable growth, observed since 2004, in construction for sale or rent in total number of dwellings completed maintained (of 4.7 percentage points to 45.1%). However, in the second year in a row the share of private construction decreased (by 5.4 percentage points to 45.1%).



In 2009 the effects of dwelling construction in eleven voivodships were worse than the previous year. The most significant drop in the number of dwellings completed was recorded in the Świętokrzyskie voivodship of 29% to 1.9 thous.), as well as in the Warmińsko-Mazurskie voivodship (of 29% to 4.9 thous.). The number of dwellings completed in 2009, in annual terms, increased in five voivodships, to the greatest degree in the Małopolskie voivodship (by 17.3% to 18.8 thous.), Dolnośląskie (by 13.2% to 14.1 thous.), as well as, Zachodniopomorskie (by 11.0% to 7.7 thous.). In the Pomorskie voivodship 0.1% more dwellings were completed than a year before (i.e. 14.4 thous. dwellings were completed), and in the Mazowieckie voivodship – respectively by 2.2% more (i.e. 39.0 thous. dwellings).

The number of completed dwellings was as follows:

Forms of residential construction	2008				2009			
	in absolute numbers	structure in %	2007=100	average area of 1 dwelling in m^2	in absolute numbers	structure in %	2008=100	average area of 1 dwelling in m^2
Total	**165 189**	**100.0**	**123.6**	**104.0**	**160 019**	**100.0**	**96.9**	**99.6**
private	83 338	50.5	116.3	141.9	72 210	45.1	86.6	143.9
for sale or rent	66 703	40.4	146.1	67.8	72 098	45.1	108.1	65.7
co-operative	8 647	5.2	104.9	59.2	7 260	4.5	84.0	57.2
public building society	3 205	1.9	60.7	50.0	3 600	2.2	112.3	49.5
municipal	2 719	1.6	110.9	44.9	4 202	2.6	154.5	43.4
company	577	0.4	134.5	65.9	649	0.4	112.5	62.1

The average usable floor space of 1 dwelling completed in 2009 amounted to 99.6 m^2 and was by 3.2 m^2 lower than in the previous year. A decrease in the average usable floor space of 1 dwelling was recorded in all forms of construction, except for private building construction.

In 2009 a drop, which began in the previous year, in the number of issued permits (178.8 thous., i.e. by 22.3% less than in 2008) and the number of dwellings started (142.9 thous., i.e. by 18.2% less than in 2008) deepened. Such tendencies were particularly visible in case of construction for sale or rent.

It is estimated that at the end of December of the previous year 670.3 thous. dwellings were under construction, i.e. by 2.5% less than a year before.

Domestic Market

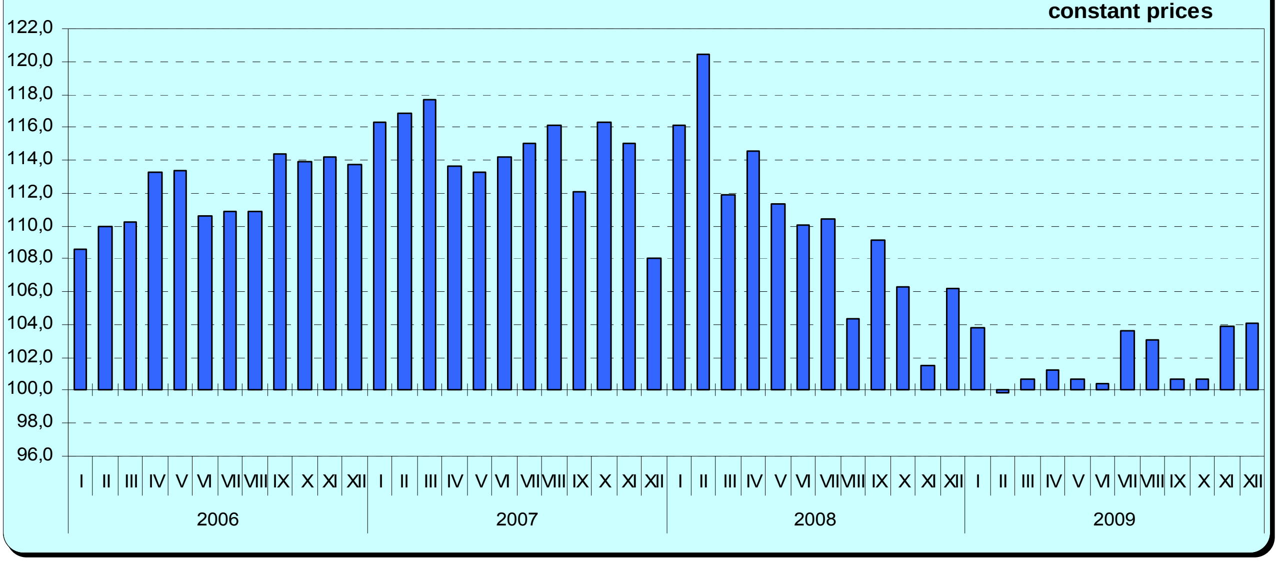
According to preliminary estimates **total retail sales** (in constant prices) in 2009 reached the level by approx. 1.3% higher than in the previous year (in 2008 a growth of 5.0%).

Retail sales (in constant prices) conducted by trade and non-trade enterprises employing more than 9 persons were by 2.7% higher, in annual terms (against 9.9% in 2008). After a slight increase in the first two quarters (of 1.0% each) recorded in relation to the high level of sales in the previous year, in the following quarters the acceleration of the rate of its growth was observed (to 4.7% in the 4^{th} quarter).

Among the groups of considerable share in retail sales, a growth was recorded in enterprises conducting the sale of food, beverages and tobacco products (of 4.8%), as well as in the group “others” (of 3.4%). However, lower than in 2008 was sales in the group “solid, liquid and gaseous fuels” (by 6.3%), and “motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts” (by 4.7%). Among other groups, considerably grew sales of “textiles, clothing and footwear”, “other retail sale in non-specialized stores" and "pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopaedic equipment" (respectively by 22.3%, 18.7% and 14.2%).

In the structure of total retail sales as compared to 2008, the share increased, among others, of: "food, beverages and tobacco products" (by 1.6 percentage point to 29.0%), as well as, "other retail sale in non-specialized stores" (by 0.9 percentage point to 7.3%), however, the share decreased, among others, of: "solid, liquid and gaseous fuels" (by 1.8 percentage point to 17.0%) and "motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts" (by 1.0 percentage point to 9.4%).

RETAIL SALES OF COMMODITIES
(corresponding period of the previous year=100)



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

Specification	2008						2009							2008
	I–XII	XII	I–III	IV–VI	VII–IX	X–XII	I–III	IV–VI	VII–IX	X–XII	XII	I–XII		
	corresponding period of the previous year=100												structure in %	
Total	**109.9**	**106.2**	**116.1**	**111.8**	**108.4**	**104.8**	**101.0**	**101.0**	**103.6**	**104.7**	**104.1**	**102.7**	**100.0**	**100.0**
of which:														
motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts	106.7	106.1	131.7	113.6	92.4	94.5	87.8	87.8	102.9	104.3	100.7	95.3	9.4	10.4
solid, liquid and gaseous fuels	106.7	95.3	110.6	110.8	109.8	96.8	89.4	91.2	92.4	101.5	104.9	93.7	17.0	18.8
food, beverages and tobacco products	103.6	103.6	108.7	101.2	100.5	105.1	105.0	103.7	107.8	103.0	102.6	104.8	29.0	27.4
other retail sale in non-specialized stores	128.7	126.7	140.3	120.5	129.8	126.7	119.3	125.4	118.9	112.0	112.1	118.7	7.3	6.4
pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopaedic equipment	118.7	118.9	117.3	119.1	118.1	120.1	113.6	114.2	117.0	112.4	112.7	114.2	4.0	3.6
textiles, clothing, footwear	132.7	127.2	137.4	130.4	135.4	128.8	122.2	128.0	116.2	122.5	123.6	122.3	4.5	4.1
furniture, radio, TV and household appliances	115.0	109.3	126.0	113.4	117.8	107.8	103.4	107.3	95.2	92.4	93.0	98.7	6.0	6.4
newspapers, books, other sale in specialized stores	129.7	120.0	125.0	128.3	143.0	121.7	107.5	103.1	96.6	99.7	96.8	101.2	7.4	7.4
others	101.0	95.1	103.1	113.0	95.5	93.6	99.0	96.6	108.5	110.0	108.9	103.4	15.0	15.0

Wholesale (in current prices) in trade enterprises (employing more than 9 persons) in 2009 was by 6.6% lower than the previous year, of which sales in wholesale enterprises dropped by 7.0%.

Transport

It is estimated that in 2009 **sales of services**[10] in total transport entities (in constant prices) decreased by 1.5% as compared to the previous year, while the value of services conducted by the public sector entities decreased, and in the private sector it was at a similar level to the one recorded in 2008.

In transport entities employing more than 9 persons in 2009 sales were by 2.8% lower than a year before (in 2008 a growth of 6.8%). A drop in sales was recorded in first three quarters, however in the 4th quarter an increase of 2.4% occurred.

Among groups of the biggest share in total transport, in 2009 the largest decrease was observed in railway transport (of 19.3%), air transport (of 16.3%), as well as in warehousing and support activities for transportation (of 6.7%). On the other hand, an increase was recorded in pipeline transport (of 9.5%), as well as in road transport (of 8.2). Sales of transport services conducted in December 2009 were by 2.1% higher than a year earlier.

Total transport of goods (in entities employing more than 9 persons) in 2009 amounted to 416.9 mln t, i.e. by 4.8% less than a year before, which was influenced by a significant decrease in transport recorded in the 1st half-year of 2009 (of 11.7%). In the whole year a drop occurred in railway and maritime transport, together with an increase in other types of transport.

Railway transport in 2009 carried 239.2 mln t of cargoes, i.e. by 10.0% less than a year earlier. It was a result of transport decreasing in international communication by approx. 30% as well as in national communication – by approx. 3%. A drop in transport was recorded in the majority of cargo groups, with the exception of aggregate, sand and gravel and refined petroleum products.

Hire or reward road transport in 2009 carried 112.2 mln t of cargoes, i.e. by 4.1% more than a year before. After a drop in the 1st quarter (of 6.8% to 25.0 thous. t), in consecutive quarters a gradually accelerating growth was recorded (in the 4th quarter of 10.3% i.e. to 28.5 thous. t).

Pipeline transport in 2009 was pumped 51.2 mln t of crude petroleum and petroleum products, i.e. by 4.4% more than in 2008.

Transport of cargoes by **inland waterway transport** in 2009 amounted to 5.6 mln t, i.e. by 8.5% more than a year earlier.

Maritime transport in 2009 carried 8.6 mln t of cargoes, i.e. by 15.5% less than in 2008.

Seaports in 2009 loaded and unloaded 45.1 mln t of cargoes, i.e. by 7.7% less than in 2008. There was a decline in trans-shipments in all groups, of which in other general cargo – of 17.5%, roll-on, roll-off – of 15.8%, containers – of 9.2%, liquid bulk cargoes – of 6.4%, as well as dry bulk cargoes – by 3.9%. As compared to 2008 there was a decrease in loading and unloading in ports: Police (of 62.8%), Świnoujście (of 20.4%), Gdynia (of 11.7%), as well as Szczecin (of 10.2%), whereas an increase was recorded in the port Gdańsk (of 9,9%).

Means of public transport (in entities employing more than 9 persons) in 2009 carried 849.6 mln passengers, i.e. by 11.9% less than a year before, which was related, among others, to a decrease in road transport (of 16.1% to 559.2 mln persons), in railway transport (of 2.8% to 283.6 mln persons). Higher than a year before was air transport (by 6.6% – to 5.8 mln persons).

Communications

It is estimated that in 2009 **sales of communications services in total** (including revenue from postal, courier and telecommunication services) in constant prices increased by approx. 2%, as compared to 2008.

In entities employing more than 9 persons sales of services were higher by over 4% higher than in 2008, while a higher rise was recorded in sales of postal and courier services than in telecommunication services.

In **mobile telephony (cellular)** in 2009 there were over 874 thous. subscribers and users (pre-paid services), i.e. by 66.1% less than a year before. The number of subscribers and users at the end of 2009 amounted to 45.0 mln (of which 52% are users) and was by 2.0% higher than in the previous year. There were 117.8 subscribers per 100 inhabitants (in 2008 – 115.6).

In 2009 a decrease in the number of main lines, which started in 2005, maintained. At the end of the year the number of main lines[11] in public **fixed line telephony** amounted to 8.3 mln (by approx. 10% less than a year before), while in urban areas – 6.7 mln (by over 9% less), and in rural areas – 1.5 mln (by approx. 12% less). The number of lines in accessible ISDN[12] amounted to 1.1 mln (approx. 91% were installed in urban areas) and was by approx. 8% lower than a year before. The subscriber density indicator, measured by the number of main lines per 100 inhabitants, at the end of December of 2009 amounted to 21.7 (in 2008 – 24.3).

Current Account of the Balance of Payments on a Transaction Basis[13]

The current account of the balance of payments in December of 2009 closed with a negative balance of EUR 1 034 mln, against minus EUR 1 740 mln in December of 2008. A decrease in the negative balance of current account was mainly influenced by the improvement of the balance of goods turnover.

The balance of goods turnover in December of 2009 was negative and amounted to EUR 711 mln (minus EUR 1 819 mln in December of 2008). Receipts from exports of goods grew by 12.3% to EUR 7 978 mln, and payments for imports of goods decreased by 2.6% to EUR 8 689 mln.

The balance of services in December of 2009 was positive and amounted to EUR 379 mln (EUR 575 mln in 2008). Credit from exports of services grew in annual terms by 0.5% to EUR 2 126 mln, and debit from imports of services – by 13.4% to EUR 1 747 mln. The value of the balance of services comprised the positive balance of transport services (EUR 255 mln), of foreign travels (EUR 167 mln) and the negative balance of other services (EUR 43 mln).

The balance of income in December of 2009 reached the level of minus EUR 900 mln (minus EUR 769 mln in December of 2008). It comprised credit in the amount of EUR 418 mln (a drop of 14.9% in annual terms) and debit in the amount of EUR 1 318 mln (an increase relatively of 4.6%).

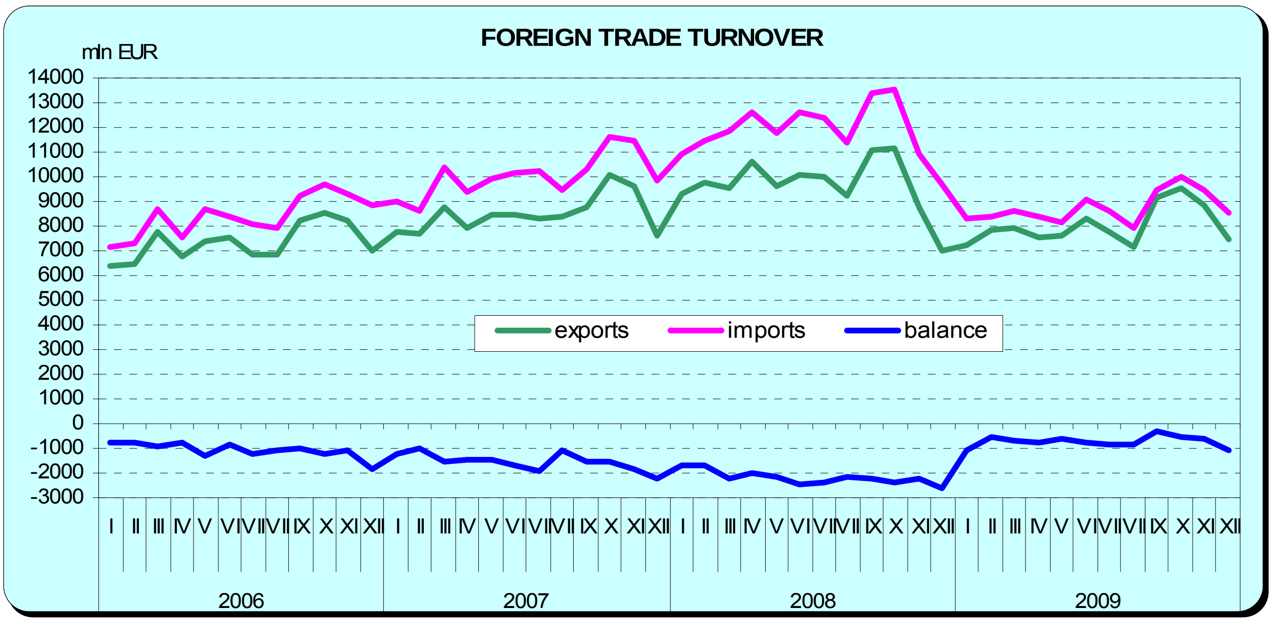
The balance of current transfers in December 2009 was positive and amounted to EUR 198 mln against the positive balance in the amount of EUR 273 mln in December 2008. The values of credit dropped, as compared to December 2008 by 17.8% to EUR 687 mln, while the value of debit decreased by 13.1% to EUR 489.

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

Specification	XII 2008	XII 2009	change to XII 2008
	in mln EUR		
CURRENT ACCOUNT	**-1 740**	**-1 034**	**706**
Balance of goods turnover	**-1 819**	**-711**	**1 108**
Exports	7 103	7 978	875
Imports	8 922	8 689	-233
Balance of services	**575**	**379**	**-196**
Credit	2 115	2 126	11
Debit	1 540	1 747	207
Balance of income	**-769**	**-900**	**-131**
Credit	491	418	-73
Debit	1 260	1 318	58
Balance of current transfers	**273**	**198**	**-75**
Credit	836	687	-149
Debit	563	489	-74

Foreign Trade

According to provisional data in 2009, as compared to 2008 exports expressed in PLN grew slightly, while imports decreased. The symptoms of reviving exports, resulting to a large extent from the weakening of the exchange rate of PLN as compared to EUR and USD, could have been observed since May of 2009. Trade turnover expressed in EUR and in USD considerably lowered, and in the 2nd half of the year, especially in the 4th quarter of 2009, the dynamics of imports and exports improved. Turnover (expressed in PLN) with developing countries as well as exports (in PLN) to developed countries (including the EU countries) increased. After a considerable drop, observed since the beginning of 2009, in exchange with the Central and Eastern European countries (including mainly Russia), in the 4th quarter it clearly stopped. As a result of a higher dynamics of exports as compared to imports, the negative balance of total turnover was much lower than in 2008, and the positive balance of exchange with developed countries (including the EU countries) has been gradually improving since the beginning of the year.



Exports calculated in PLN **in current prices** were higher than in 2008 by 2.9%, and amounted to PLN 417 051.1 mln, while imports dropped by 8.5% – to PLN 454 766.1 mln. The exchange closed with a negative balance in the amount of PLN 37 715.0 mln (minus PLN 91 645.2 mln a year earlier). The turnover calculated in EUR decreased on the exports side by 17.1% to EUR 96 326.3 mln, and on the imports side – by 26.3% to EUR 105 045.4 mln. The negative balance amounted to EUR 8 719.1 mln (in 2008 minus EUR 26 204.1 mln). Exports and imports in USD were lower than in 2008 respectively by 22.2% and 30.7%, and the negative balance reached the level of USD 12 140.1 mln against minus USD 38 618.6 mln in 2008.

Exports **in constant prices** in the period January-December of 2009 were lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year by 9.3%, and imports – by 16.0%. In turnover with the EU countries, the volume of exports decreased by 7.2%, with Central and Eastern European countries – by 33.9%, and with developing countries it increased – by 0.4%. The volume of goods imported from the EU countries decreased by 18.3%, from the Central and Eastern European countries – by 5.4%, and from developing countries – by 11.8%.

Transaction prices of exported and imported goods (calculated in PLN), in the period January-December of 2009 were higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The total **terms of trade index** was at a favourable level of 104.1 (compared to 97.9 in the period January-December of 2008), which was influenced, among others, by price relations in exchange with the Central and Eastern European countries and European Union countries.

A significant improvement of price trends in turnover with the Central and Eastern European countries, in comparison to the period January-December of 2008 was caused, among others, by lower prices of imported mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (mainly from Russia) – by 21.3% as well as by higher prices of exported machinery and transport equipment – by 12.4% and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material – by 15.7%. As a result, the terms of trade index reached the level of 135.4 (against 81.1 in the period January-December of 2008).

In the trade exchange with the EU countries, the terms of trade index amounted to 101.6 (compared to 99.8 in the period January-December of 2008). The improvement of price relations resulted from a higher dynamics of the prices of exported goods (a growth of 13.0%) than of imported goods (a growth of 11.2%).

In turnover with developing countries, a worsening of the terms of trade index was recorded from 104.40 in the period January-December of 2008 to 94.6, which was caused by a higher growth in the prices of imported goods (of 14.2%) than of exported goods (of 8.0%).

Foreign trade turnover in constant prices was as follows:

Specification	I–XII 2009						2008	2009
	in mln PLN	in mln EUR	in mln USD	I–XII 2008=100			I–XII	
				in PLN	in EUR	in USD	structure in %	
EXPORTS	**417 051.1**	**96 326.3**	**133 648.1**	**102.9**	**82.9**	**77.8**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Developed countries	355 997.6	82 236.2	114 006.2	105.8	85.2	79.9	83.0	85.4
of which the European Union	330 623.5	76 368.8	105 815.0	104.8	84.4	79.0	77.8	79.3
of which euro-area	233 246.9	53 844.9	74 556.2	107.3	86.4	80.8	53.6	55.9
Developing countries	29 401.5	6 781.3	9 452.2	108.4	87.3	82.5	6.7	7.0
Central and Eastern European countries	31 652.0	7 308.8	10 189.7	75.9	61.0	57.6	10.3	7.6

Specification	I–XII 2009						2008	2009
	in mln PLN	in mln EUR	in mln USD	I–XII 2008=100			I–XII	
				in PLN	in EUR	in USD	structure in %	
IMPORTS	**454 766.1**	**105 045.4**	**145 788.2**	**91.5**	**73.7**	**69.3**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Developed countries	312 940.0	72 230.1	100 071.8	90.9	73.2	68.5	69.3	68.8
of which the European Union	279 468.7	64 511.3	89 362.6	90.9	73.2	68.5	61.9	61.5
of which euro-area	220 450.5	50 876.2	70 458.7	90.5	72.8	68.2	49.0	48.5
Developing countries	95 665.0	22 093.5	30 738.0	100.7	81.3	77.1	19.1	21.0
Central and Eastern European countries	46 161.1	10 721.8	14 978.4	80.1	64.8	61.1	11.6	10.2
BALANCE	**-37 715.0**	**-8 719.1**	**-12 140.1**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**
Developed countries	43 057.6	10 006.1	13 934.4	x	x	x	x	x
of which the European Union	51 154.8	11 857.5	16 452.4	x	x	x	x	x
of which euro-area	12 796.4	2 968.7	4 097.5	x	x	x	x	x
Developing countries	-66 263.5	-15 312.2	-21 285.8	x	x	x	x	x
Central and Eastern European countries	-14 509.1	-3 413.0	-4 788.7	x	x	x	x	x

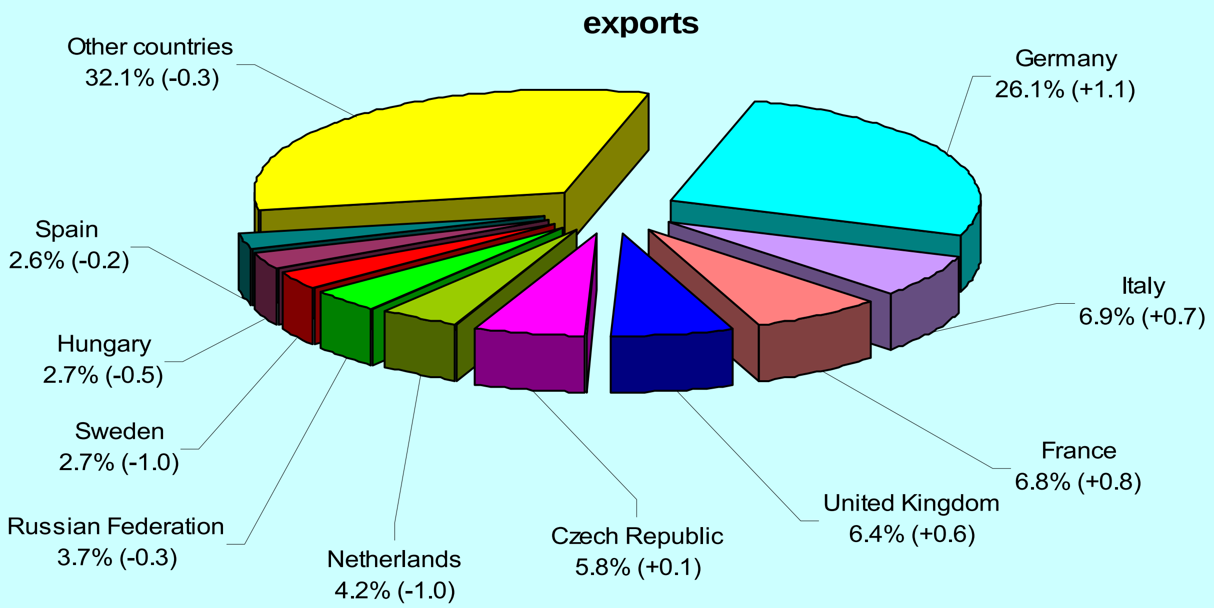
With respect to **the geographic structure,** in comparison to 2008, a decline in the share of the Central and Eastern European countries in total turnover was accompanied by a growing significance of developing countries. At the same time, a growing share of developed countries (including the EU countries) was recorded in total exports, with a decline in imports.

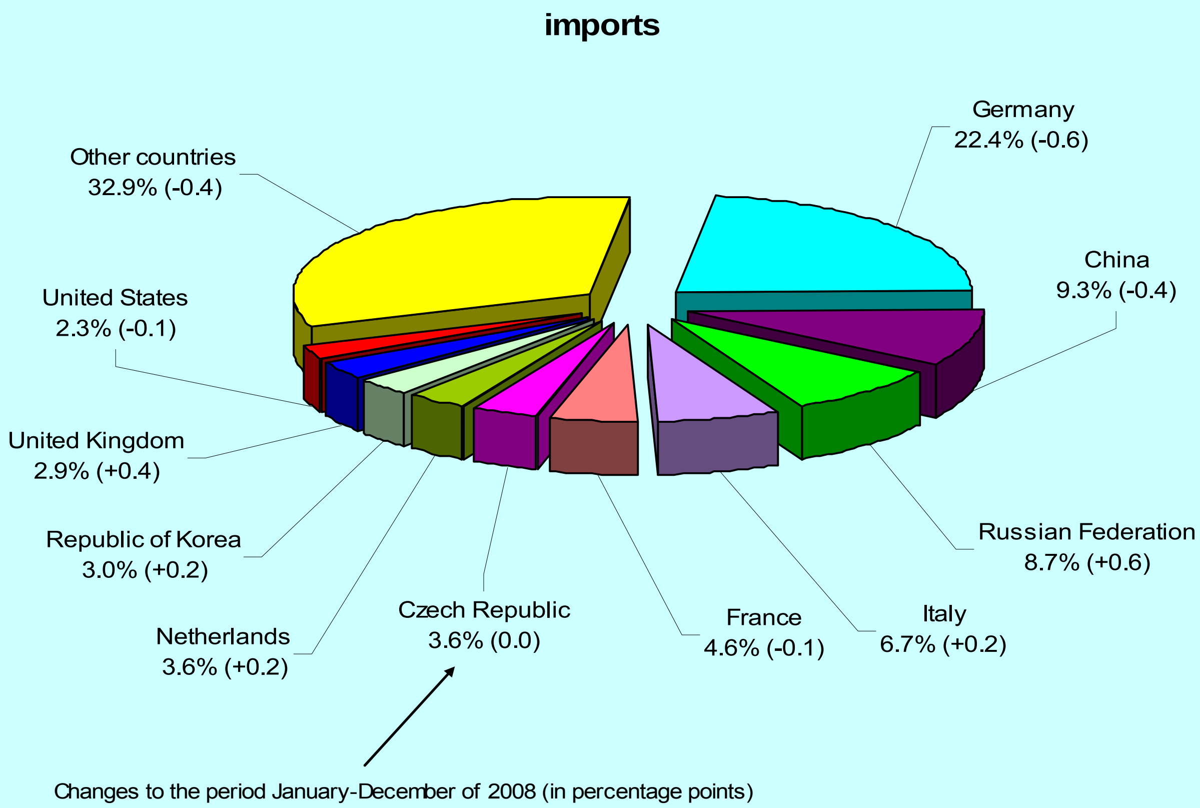
In comparison to 2008, exports to the **European Union** countries increased by 4.8% to PLN 330 623.5 mln and imports from these countries declined by 9.1% to PLN 279 468.7 mln, which resulted in a positive balance of PLN 51 154.8 mln (against PLN 7 891.2 mln in 2008). The turnover calculated in EUR in exports amounted to EUR 76 368.8 mln, while in imports to EUR 64 511.3 mln and was lower by 15.6% and by 26.8%, respectively. The positive balance amounted to EUR 11 857.5 mln, against EUR 2 285.9 mln in 2008. Exports and imports in USD were lower than in 2008 by 21.0% and 31.5%, respectively. The positive balance reached the level of USD 16 452.4 mln, against USD 3 351.9 mln in 2008. Exports to the EU countries accounted for 79.3% of the total exports value, while imports from these countries – for 61.5% of the total imports value against 77.8% and 61.9%, respectively, in 2008. The increase of the share of the EU countries in exports was a result of increasing the value of deliveries of goods among others to Italy (by 18.1%), The United Kingdom (by 13.5%), France (by 12.5%), as well as Germany and the Czech Republic.

The value of exports to **Germany** grew by 7.2%, reaching the level of PLN 108 826.0 mln, whereas the value of imports from this country declined by 10.7% to PLN 101 916.2 mln. The exchange closed with a positive balance of PLN 6 909.8 mln (minus PLN 12 646.3 mln in 2008). The turnover with Germany expressed in EUR declined by 13.8% in exports, and by 28.2% in imports. The positive balance amounted to EUR 1 585.2 mln (minus EUR 3 631.1 mln in 2008). The value of exchange calculated in USD dropped by 19.3% and 32.8%, respectively. The positive balance reached the level of USD 2 172.6 mln (minus USD 5 450.9 mln in 2008). The share of Germany in total exports grew from 25.0% to 26.1%, whereas in total imports it declined from 23.0% to 22.4%.

Among our trade partners, the subsequent positions were taken by: in exports – Italy (6.9%), France (6.8%), United Kingdom (6.4%), the Czech Republic (5.8%), the Netherlands (4.2%), Russian Federation (3.7%), Sweden and Hungary (2.7% each), Spain (2.6%), whereas in imports – China (9.3%), Russian Federation (8.7%), Italy (6.7%), France (4.6%), the Czech Republic and the Netherlands (3.6% each), Republic of Korea (3.0%), United Kingdom (2.9%) as well as Belgium (2.3%).

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





The trade turnover with the **Central and Eastern European** countries, in comparison to 2008, dropped in exports by 24.1% reaching the level of PLN 31 652.0 mln, and in imports – by 19.9% to PLN 46 161.1 mln. The exchange closed with a negative balance of PLN 14 509.1 mln, against minus PLN 15 927.7 mln in 2008. The turnover calculated in EUR amounted in exports to EUR 7 308.8 mln, while in imports – EUR 10 721.8 mln and were lower by 39.0% and 35.2%, respectively. The negative balance amounted to EUR 3 413.0 mln, against minus EUR 4 561.9 mln in 2008. Exports and imports in USD were lower by 42.4% and 38.9%, respectively. The negative balance reached the level of USD 4 788.7 mln, against minus USD 6 820.5 mln in 2008. The share of the Central and Eastern European countries in total exports decreased from 10.3% in 2008 to 7.6%, and in imports – in total from 11.6% to 10.2%.

A considerable drop in exchange in the Central and Eastern European countries was mainly caused by an intensified decrease in turnover with Russia.

In comparison to 2008, exports to **Russian Federation** decreased by 26.2% and amounted to PLN 15 541.9 mln, while imports declined by 18.3% to the level of PLN 39 515.8 mln, as a result of which Russian Federation dropped to the 7th position among trade partners of Poland in exports and to the 3rd position in imports (in 2008 – 6th and 2nd position respecti-vely). The negative balance of turnover amounted to PLN 23 973.9 mln, against minus PLN 27 270.1 mln in 2008. The turnover with Russian Federation expressed in EUR declined by 40.7% in exports, and by 33.8% in imports, which resulted in a negative balance of EUR 5 591.2 mln (minus EUR 7 827.6 mln in 2008). The value of exchange calculated in USD dropped by 43.8% and 37.6%, respectively. The balance reached the level of minus USD 7 808.6 mln (minus USD 11 627.7 mln in 2008). In comparison to 2008, the share of Russian Federation in total exports declined from 4.0% to 3.7%, and from 8.1% to 8.7% in imports.

In **total** trade exchange by SITC sections, in comparison to 2008, a decline occurred in exports of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, crude materials, inedible, except fuels and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, while a growth occurred in the remaining sections, of which the highest was recorded in beverages and tobacco. The imports of beverages and tobacco, food and live animals as well as miscellaneous manufactured articles was higher than in 2008, while in other sections, especially mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials it was lower. Within the commodity structure of exports, the share, among others, of machinery and transport equipment as well as food and live animals was higher, while the share of manufactured goods classified chiefly by material lowered to the highest extent. In imports, the share of, among others, miscellaneous manufactured articles as well as food and live animals grew, while the most considerable drop concerned mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials as well as manufactured goods classified chiefly by material.

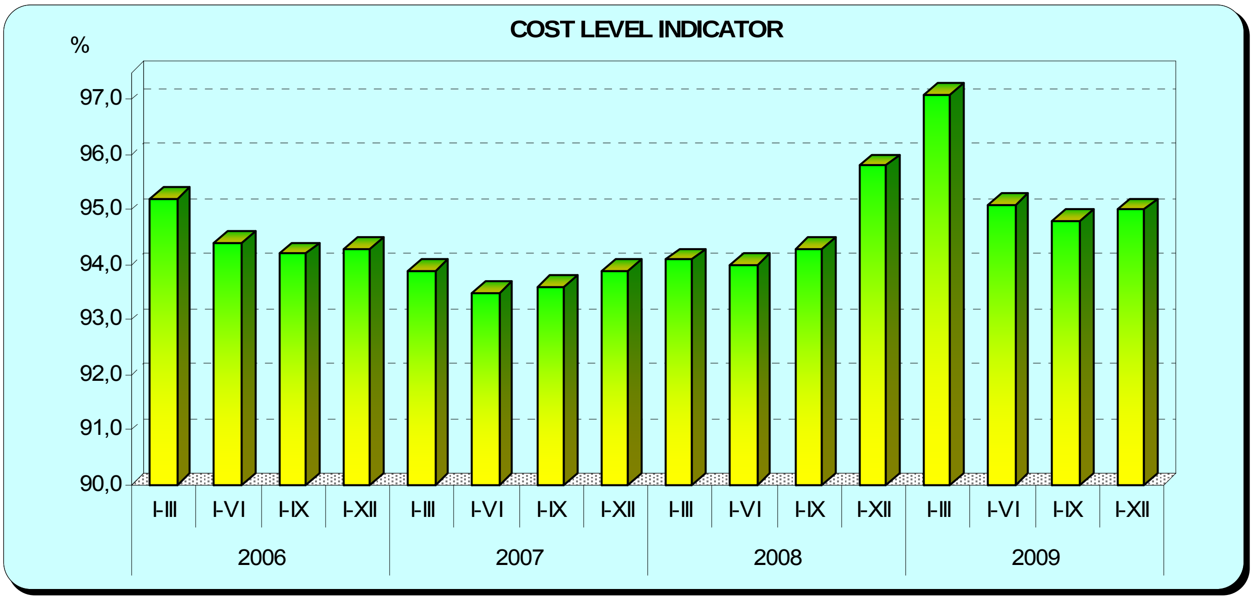
Financial Results of Non-financial Enterprises

In 2009 the financial results of the surveyed enterprises[14] were more favourable than the ones obtained in the previous year. The majority of basic economic and financial indicators improved. The results on financial operations determined the income situation that was better than a year earlier mostly due to a considerable increase in financial revenues. Revenues from total activity grew faster than the costs of obtaining them, which was reflected in a rise in the costs level indicator. Within the structure of total costs by type, the share of costs of material consumption lowered, and shares of costs of the remaining groups increased, in particular costs of the services made by other contractors as well as of wages and salaries.

In 2009 revenues from sale for exports were slightly higher than a year before, and their share in net revenues from sale of products, goods and materials obtained by the total number of entities dropped. The share of export entities in the total number of the surveyed enterprises was lower than in 2008. The financial results on economic activity, gross financial result and net financial result obtained by exporters increased. Basic economic and financial indices of this group of entities (except for the profitability rate on sale of products, goods and materials) were better than a year earlier, however, worse than for the total number of enterprises.

The revenues, costs and financial results were as follows:

Specification a – in total, in mln PLN b – share of private sector in %		I–XII 2008	I–XII 2009
Revenues from total activity	a	1 903 409.4	1 932 978.3
	b	85.1	85.6
of which net revenues from sale of products, goods and materials	a	1 833 677.6	1 853 909.6
	b	85.5	85.9
Costs of obtaining revenues from total activity	a	1 823 495.8	1 837 000.3
	b	85.1	85.6
of which cost of products, goods and materials sold	a	1 741 853.5	1 760 838.8
	b	85.3	85.7
Financial result on economic activity	a	79 913.6	95 978.1
	b	87.1	86.7
Gross financial result	a	79 986.8	95 914.5
	b	87.1	86.7
Net financial result	a	63 033.9	78 865.4
	b	87.9	87.8
Net profit	a	85 323.7	97 535.4
	b	86.5	86.3
Net loss	a	22 289.9	18 670.0
	b	82.7	79.9



Revenues from total activity in 2009 were by 1.6% higher than in 2008, however, **the cost of obtaining them** – by 0.7%, which was reflected in the improvement of **the cost level indicator** from 95.8% to 95.0%. Net revenues from sale of products, goods and materials grew in the most sections, with the highest increase (in terms of value) recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, trade; repair of motor vehicles, professional, scientific and technical activities, arts, entertainment and recreation, construction as well as human health and social work activities. A lower level of net revenues from sale of products, goods and materials was recorded in manufacturing, mining and quarrying as well as transportation and storage.

The financial result from sale of products, goods and materials was by 1.4% higher than in 2008 and amounted to PLN 93 070.8 mln. The result on other operating activity improved (by PLN 671.6 mln to PLN 5 905.7 mln). The result on financial operations was considerably better that a year earlier (minus PLN 2 998.5 mln against minus PLN 17 144.6 mln).

Financial revenues were higher than a year before (by 15.8%), however, costs were lower (by 18.3%). Costs of financial operations decreased – to the largest extent the ones connected with surplus of foreign exchange losses over gains (by 39.0%). A considerable rise was observed in financial revenues connected with dividends and share in profits (of 99.6%).

Consequently, **the financial result on economic activity** amounted to PLN 95 978.1 mln and was by 20.1% higher than in 2008, with the highest increase being recorded in, among others, manufacturing (of 31.1% to PLN 36 384.9 mln), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of 97.1% to PLN 15 485.9 mln) as well as information and communication (of 29.8% to PLN 10 715.6 mln). The worsening of the result on economic activity was recorded, among others, in mining and quarrying (of 38.2% to PLN 4 047.1 mln) as well as in trade; repair of motor vehicles (of 9.4% to PLN 13 734.6 mln).

The gross financial result amounted to PLN 95 914.5 mln (gross profit – PLN 114 957.8 mln, gross loss – PLN 19 043.2 mln) and was by PLN 15 927.7 mln higher (by 19.9%) in comparison with the one obtained in 2008. The encumbrances of the gross financial result amounted to PLN 17 049.1 mln (by 0.6% more than in 2008).

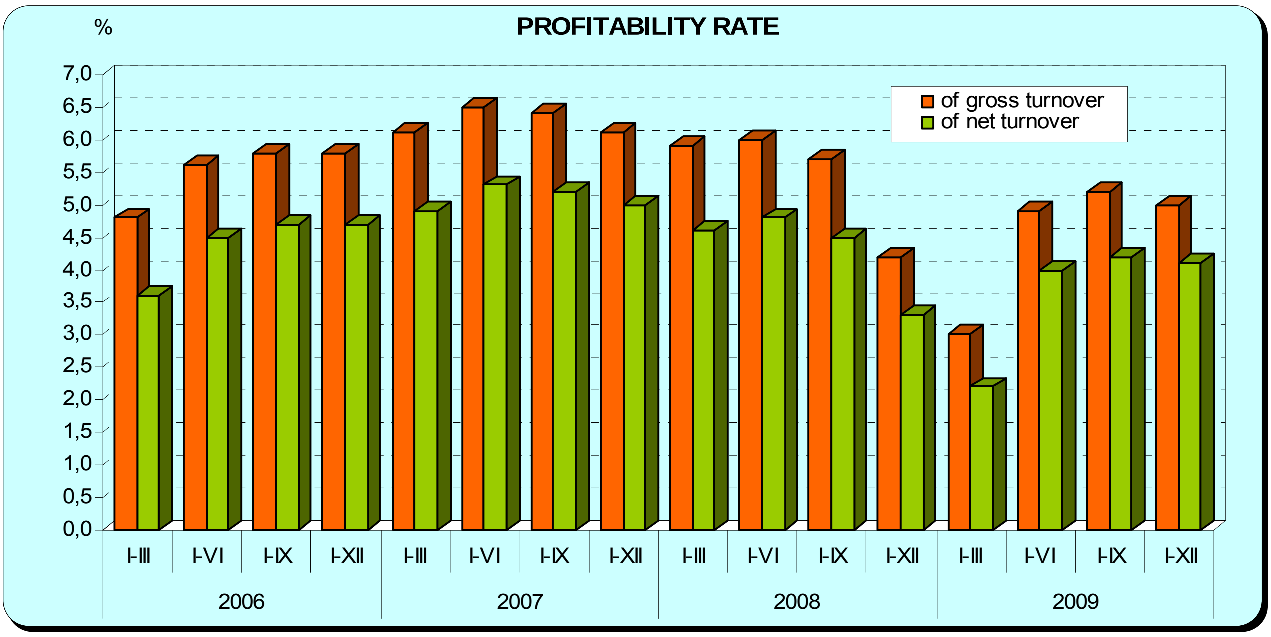
The net financial result reached the level of PLN 78 865.4 mln (net profit – PLN 97 535.4 mln, net loss – PLN 18 670.0 mln) and was by PLN 15 831.5 mln higher (by 25.1%) in comparison with the one obtained in 2008. The most considerable improvement concerned the net financial result in manufacturing (of 41.7% to PLN 30 638.3 mln), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of 101.7% to PLN 12 658.7 mln), information and communication (of 40.7% to PLN 9 174.9 mln), professional, scientific and technical activities (of 41.7% to PLN 2 025.7 mln) as well as in transportation and storage (from minus PLN 38.5 mln to PLN 365.1 mln). The considerable worsening of the net financial result was recorded in mining and quarrying (of 39.1% to PLN 3 301.7 mln) as well as in trade, repair of motor vehicles (of 10.0% to PLN 10 983.3 mln).

Net profit was reported by more enterprises than a year earlier (77.3% against 76.7%), and revenues obtained by them accounted for 84.4% of revenues from total activity of the surveyed enterprises (against 76.3% in 2008). In manufacturing, net profit was reported by 74.3% of enterprises (against 72.2% in 2008), and their share in revenues in this section amounted to 83.8% (against 67.5% in 2008 respectively).

Basic economic and financial indicators of entities surveyed were as follows:

Specification a – in total b – public sector c – private sector		I–XII 2008	I–XII 2009
		in %	
Cost level indicator	a	95.8	95.0
	b	96.4	95.4
	c	95.7	95.0
Profitability rate on sale of products, goods and materials	a	5.0	5.0
	b	3.6	3.6
	c	5.2	5.3
Profitability rate of gross turnover	a	4.2	5.0
	b	3.6	4.6
	c	4.3	5.0
Profitability rate of net turnover	a	3.3	4.1
	b	2.7	3.5
	c	3.4	4.2
Financial liquidity ratio of the first degree	a	33.6	38.5
	b	51.5	60.5
	c	30.7	34.9

The profitability rate on sale of products, goods and materials did not change, and similarly as a year earlier amounted to 5.0%. However, the profitability rates of gross turnover grew – from 4.2% to 5.0% and the profitability of net turnover – from 3.3% to 4.1%. In comparison with 2008 the share of enterprises recording positive profitability (with a profitability rate of net turnover equal to, or higher than 0.0) increased in the total number of surveyed entities from 77.4% to 77.8%, and their share in the revenues from total activity – from 76.5% to 84.6%.



Financial liquidity ratios of the first degree and of the second degree improved from 33.6% to 38.5% and from 95.1% to 102.2% respectively. Financial liquidity ratio of the first degree exceeding 20% was obtained by 47.3% of the surveyed enterprises (against 45.6% a year before), financial liquidity ratio of the second degree in the range from

100% to 130% was recorded by 11.3% of the surveyed enterprises (against 11.7% in 2008).

The ratio of liabilities to dues (resulting from deliveries and services) grew from 98.6% to 99.2%. The value of liabilities resulting from deliveries and services, higher than the value of dues in this respect, was recorded in trade; repair of motor vehicles, real estate activities as well as in accommodation and food service activities.

The level and structure of costs by type were as follows:

Specification	I–XII 2008 in billion PLN	I–XII 2008 structure in % total	I–XII 2008 structure in % public sector	I–XII 2008 structure in % private sector	I–XII 2009 in billion PLN	I–XII 2009 structure in % total	I–XII 2009 structure in % public sector	I–XII 2009 structure in % private sector
Total costs	1 165.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	1 161.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
depreciation	62.2	5.3	7.1	5.0	65.7	5.7	7.8	5.2
material consumption and energy	523.0	44.9	36.3	46.6	506.9	43.6	34.2	45.5
of which energy	31.8	2.7	3.8	2.5	35.9	3.1	4.4	2.8
services made by other contractors	267.5	22.9	22.9	23.0	271.1	23.3	22.2	23.6
taxes and duties	66.1	5.7	7.4	5.3	66.9	5.8	7.8	5.4
gross wages and salaries	170.0	14.6	18.8	13.7	172.9	14.9	20.0	13.9
social security and other benefits	38.3	3.3	4.8	3.0	38.7	3.3	5.2	3.0
of which social contributions	26.6	2.3	3.2	2.1	27.4	2.4	3.4	2.2
other costs	38.7	3.3	2.7	3.4	39.6	3.4	2.8	3.5

In the surveyed group 49.6% entities reported **exports sale** in 2009, compared to 49.8% a year before. The level of exports sale was by 0.2% higher than in 2008 and its share in net revenues from sale of products, goods and materials obtained by the total number of enterprises declined from 19.3% to 19.1%. In 2009 enterprises in which exports sale constituted more than 50% of the turnover from sale of products, goods and materials, accounted for 70.3% of exports sale (against 66.1% in the previous year).

The share of entities reporting net profit in the group of exporting enterprises increased (76.3%, against 74.4% in 2008, of which in manufacturing – 74.8% against 71.7%).

The value of **current assets** of the surveyed enterprises at the end of December of 2009 amounted to PLN 606 843.1 mln and was by 2.6% higher than a year earlier, including the value of short-term dues which increased by 1.8% and short-term investments – by 12.4%, however, the value of stocks and short-term inter-period settlements dropped by 1.4% and 23.1% respectively. Within the structure of current assets in tangible terms, an increase in the share of short-term investments was recorded (from 24.4% to 26.7%), while a drop was observed in the share of stocks (from 27.6% to 26.5%), short-term dues (from 44.5% to 44.1%) as well as short-term inter-period settlements (from 3.6% to 2.7%). Within the structure of total stocks, an increase was recorded in the share of goods (from 36.2% to 36.6%), finished products (from 17.1% to 17.3%), while a drop was recorded in the share of work in progress and semi-finished goods (from 14.7 % to 14.3%), accompanied by the share of materials similar to the one from the previous year (30.2%).

In comparison with 2008 no significant changes concerning the efficiency of enterprises activity were recorded. The cycle indicator of dues resulting from deliveries and services slightly extended (to 44 days), together with the payment period of liabilities resulting from deliveries and services (to 43 days). The rotation cycle of stocks became shorter by 1 day – to 31 days.

Current assets were mainly financed by means of short-term liabilities, and their share in financial coverage of current assets accounted for 69.3% against 72.5% in 2008.

Long- and short-term liabilities (excluding special funds) at the end of December of 2009 amounted to PLN 604 343.6 mln and were by 0.8% higher than a year earlier. Long-term liabilities accounted for 30.4% of total liabilities (against 28.6% in 2008).

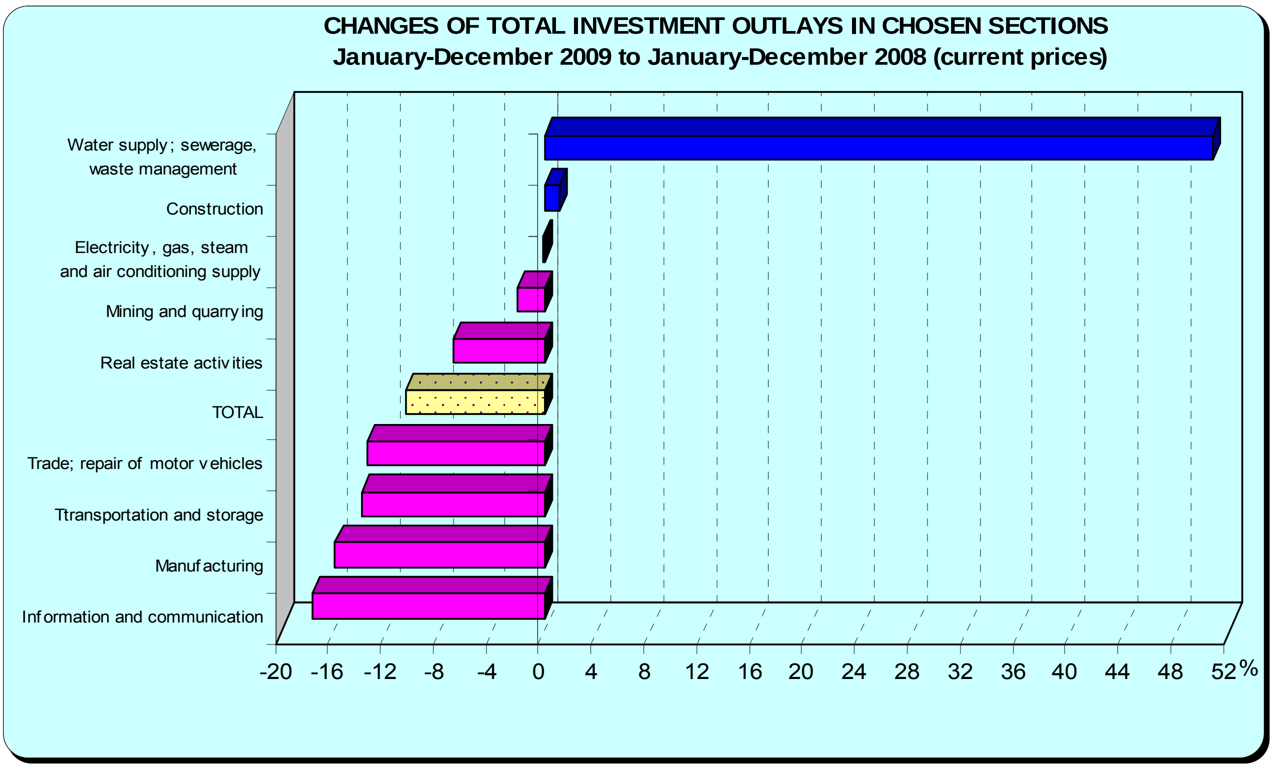
The value of **short-term liabilities** of the surveyed enterprises at the end of December of 2009 amounted to PLN 420 836.6 mln and was by 1.8% lower than a year before, of which bank credits and loans – by 7.9%, issue of debt securities – by 39.0%, liabilities on account of taxes, customs, duties, insurance and other benefits – by 14.2%. The value of liabilities resulting from deliveries and services grew by 3.0%, however, inter-period settlements increased by 8.2%.

The long-term liabilities of the surveyed enterprises at the end of December of 2009 amounted to PLN 183 507.1 mln and were by 7.1% higher than a year before. An increase was recorded in the liabilities in respect of bank credits and loans – of 0.6%, liabilities resulting from issue of debt securities – of 2.7% and other long-term liabilities – of 16.6%.

Total Outlays

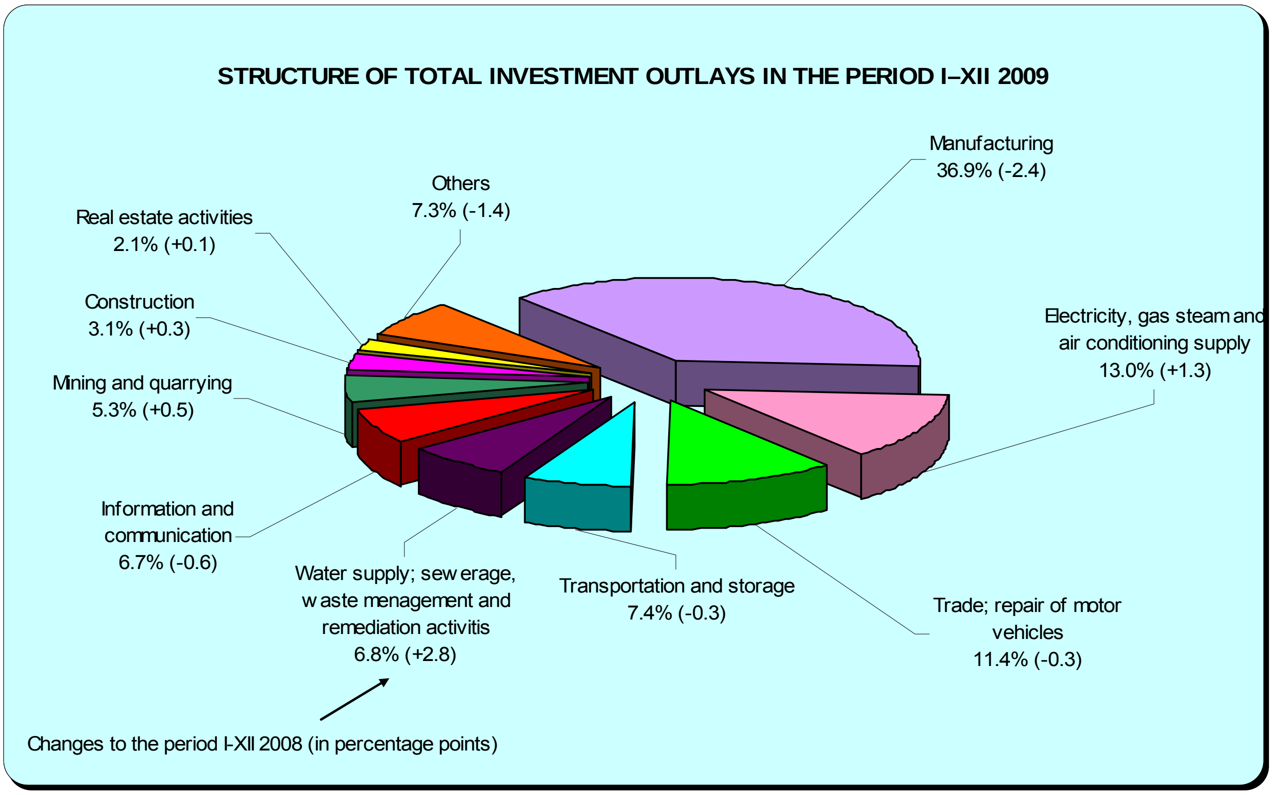
In 2009 following a growth occurring in the previous years, a considerable decline in total investment outlays of the surveyed enterprises was observed. The outlays incurred by the private sector entities lowered, with an increase in the public sector. The outlays of the entities with foreign capital dropped. The number as well as estimated value of newly started investments was lower than a year earlier.

In 2009 **total outlays** of the surveyed enterprises[14] amounted to PLN 94.1 bln and were (in constant prices) by 11.9% lower than a year before. Outlays on purchases[15] dropped by 17.0%, while on buildings and structures – by 3.4%. The share of purchases in total outlays amounted to 57.8% (60.3% in the previous year).



A drop in outlays (in current prices) occurred, among others, in information and communication (of 17.6%), manufacturing (of 15.9%), transportation and storage (of 13.9%), trade; repair of motor vehicles (of 13.5%), real estate activities (of 6.9%) as well as mining and quarrying (of 2.1%). Increase in outlays was reported in water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (of 50.7%) and construction (of 1.1%).

Out of divisions of **manufacturing** with the highest share in total investment outlays, following an increase a year earlier, in 2009 a considerable drop was recorded in outlays, among others, in manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (of 42.6% against an increase of 36.6%), of machinery and equipment (of 33.7% against 6.3% respectively) as well as of metal products (of 28.2% against 19.0%). A drop in total outlays deepened in manufacture of, among others, rubber and plastic products (28.8% against a decrease in 2008 of 4.1%), basic metals (23.6% against 5.7% respectively) as well as electrical equipment (18.8% against 13.5%). Higher than a year earlier were outlays in enterprises dealing with manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (by 41.6% against an increase of 77.8% a year before) as well as manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (by 24.7% against a drop of 54.4% respectively).



In comparison with the previous year, **within the structure of total outlays** a growth was recorded in the share of outlays incurred by enterprises dealing with, among others, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (from 4.0% to 6.8%), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 11.7% to 13.0%), mining and quarrying (from 4.8% to 5.3%) as well as construction (from 2.8% to 3.1%). However, the share of outlays dropped in entities dealing with manufacturing (from 39.3% to 36.9%), information and communication (from 7.3% to 6.7%), trade; repair of motor vehicles (from 11.7%

to 11.4%) as well as transportation and storage (from 7.7% to 7.4%).

A drop in outlays occurred in enterprises of all sizes, with the largest recorded in units employing from 250 to 1000 persons (of 22.9%). Outlays were lower than a year earlier in entities employing from 50 to 249 persons and in enterprises employing more than 1000 persons – by 8.2% and 3.7% respectively.

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

Specification	Enterprises employing					
	50-249 persons		250-1000 persons		over 1000 persons	
	investing entities	total outlays	investing entities	total outlays	investing entities	total outlays
	in % in total in a given section					
Total	81.9	23.1	15.2	26.2	2.9	50.7
Mining and quarrying	76.2	5.7	13.5	3.9	10.3	90.4
Manufacturing	79.0	22.1	18.1	28.8	2.9	49.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	69.8	5.1	18.4	20.2	11.8	74.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	87.3	43.5	11.5	31.8	1.2	24.7
Construction	89.3	56.7	9.6	23.2	1.1	20.1
Trade; repair of motor vehicles	87.3	33.7	10.7	21.2	2.0	45.1
Transportation and storage	75.4	13.9	20.3	18.2	4.3	67.9
Accommodation and food service activities	84.3	37.0	13.7	22.3	2.0	40.7
Information and communication	77.8	10.2	17.3	18.3	4.9	71.5
Real estate activities	93.2	81.2	6.4	9.0	0.4	9.8

Private sector units accounted for 68.4% of total outlays in the surveyed enterprises (against 74.0% a year earlier), while purchases constituted 66.0% of outlays in these entities (against 66.6% respectively). Enterprises operating in the public sector accounted for 31.6% of total outlays (against 26.0% in 2008), and purchases constituted 39.8% of outlays in these entities (against 42.1% respectively).

In private sector units 46.4% of outlays referred to entities dealing with manufacturing, of which on manufacture of, among others, food products – 13.4%, motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – 10.5%, coke and refined petroleum products – 8.8%, other non-metallic mineral products – 8.0%, basic metals – 6.7%, metal products as well as rubber and plastic products – 6.6% each, paper and paper products – 5.8% as well as chemicals and chemical products – 5.1%. Entities dealing with trade; repair of motor vehicles accounted for 16.4% of outlays in the private sector.

The highest share of the private sector in total outlays was recorded in trade; repair of motor vehicles (99.0%), in information and communication (97.8%), in construction (96.1%) as well as in accommodation and food service activities (95.9%).

In outlays of **public sector units**, entities dealing with electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply accounted for 29.1% of outlays, with water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – 19.6%, with transportation and storage – 17.4%, with manufacturing – 16.5% as well as units dealing with mining and quarrying – 12.0%.

The highest share of the public sector in total outlays was recorded in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (91.3%), in transportation and storage (74.0%), in mining and quarrying (71.9%) as well as in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (70.7%).

In 2009 143.3 thous. **investments were started**, i.e. by 6.7% less than in the previous year. Electricity and gas connections of a relatively low estimated value accounted for approx. 40% of investments started. The total **estimated value of newly started investments** amounted to PLN 35.8 bln and was by 18.8% lower than in 2008. Modernisation of the existing fixed assets accounted for 25.3% of the estimated value of newly started investments (against 23.9% a year before). A drop in the estimated value of newly started investments occurred in real estate activities (of 51.0%), in manufacturing (of 45.0%), in trade; repair of motor vehicles (of 38.5%) as well as in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (of 22.5%). The estimated value of newly started investments increased in transportation and storage (by 38.7%), in mining and quarrying (by 37.2%), construction (by 11.7%), in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 9.1%).

In the total value of outlays executed by enterprises in 2009 39.9% of them were incurred by entities with **foreign capital**[16] (against 43.5% in 2008). Outlays in this group of units (in constant prices) were lower by 20.2% than a year earlier. Entities dealing with manufacturing accounted for 46.7% of total outlays in this group of units, including those dealing with manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – 15.9%, food products – 12.0%, other non-metallic mineral products – 8.6% as well as paper and paper products – 8.2%. Units dealing with trade; repair of motor vehicles accounted for 17.0% of total outlays in the group of entities with foreign capital participation, while units dealing with information and communication – 14.5%.

Money

In December of 2009, **M_3 money supply** amounted to PLN 720 327.2 mln and was by 2.9% higher than at the end of November and by 8.1% higher than at the end of December of 2008.

The components of money supply (M_3) as well as assets of the banking system[a] were as follows:

Specification	XII 2008	2008			
		XI	XII	change in relation to	
				XII 2008	XI 2009
	in mln PLN				
Money supply (M_3)	**666 231.3**	**699 860.6**	**720 327.2**	**54 095.9**	**20 466.6**
currency in circulation	90 812.3	88 222.7	89 776.8	-1 035.5	1 554.1
deposits and other liabilities	569 427.6	606 674.6	625 497.4	56 069.8	18 822.8
other M_3 components	5 991.4	4 963.2	5 053.0	-938.4	89.8
Net foreign assets	47 404.9	68 994.4	68 196.5	20 791.6	-797.9
Net domestic assets	618 826.4	630 866.2	652 130.7	33 304.3	21 264.5
Other items (net)	-141 221.9	-167 690.5	-169 450.0	-28 228.1	-1 759.5

a End of the period.

The supply of currency in circulation (outside banks) at the end of 2009 amounted to PLN 89 776.8 mln and grew in relation to the end of November of 2009 by 1.8%, and in comparison with the end of 2008 fell by 1.1%.

At the end of December of 2009 **deposits and other liabilities**, i.e. the main item in the money supply structure (M_3) amounted to PLN 625 497.4 mln and were higher in comparison to the status as of the end of the previous month by 3.1%. Deposits and other liabilities increased towards households by 3.5%, and enterprises – by 7.0%. However, the status of deposits and other liabilities was lower against local government institutions – by 12.9%, social security funds – by 7.7%, non-profit institutions serving households – by 5.0%, non-monetary financial institution – by 0.8%.

In relation to the end of December of 2008 deposits and other liabilities were higher by 9.8%, of which deposits and other liabilities towards: households by 15.3%, enterprises – by 10.4%, local government institutions – by 4.1% and non-profit institutions serving households – by 1.1%. However, the status of deposits and other non-monetary liabilities financial institutions was lower by 6.9%, and social security funds – by 53.1%.

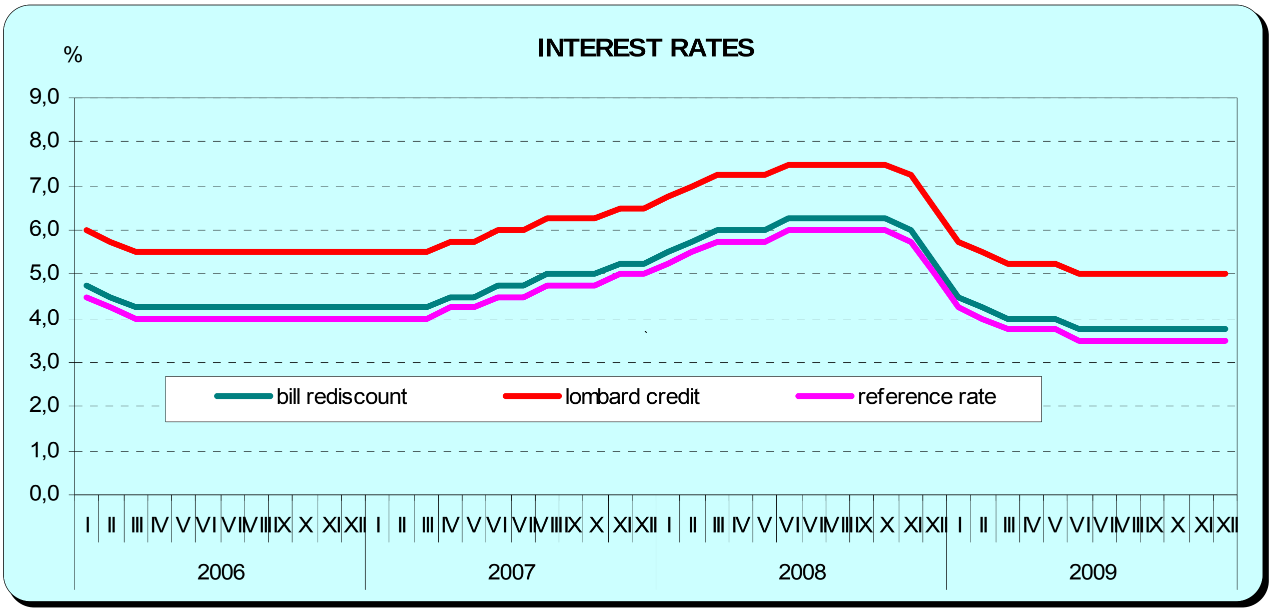
Other M_3 components at the end of 2009 amounted to PLN 5 991.4 mln; the value of this item grew in relation to November of 2009 by 1.8%, while in comparison with the end of December of 2008 it decreased by 15.7%.

Dues had the highest share in the money resource structure and their increase was at the same time the main factor generating money. They amounted to PLN 704 727.4 mln and were higher in comparison with the end of November of 2009 by 0.3%, of which dues from: households by 0.8%, non-monetary financial institutions – by 3.5%, non-profit institutions serving households – by 3.5%, local government – by 16.6%. However, the status of dues from enterprises decreased by 2.3% and social security funds by 26.6%.

In relation to the end of 2008 dues were higher by 8.6%, of which dues from households increased by – 12.0%, non-monetary financial institutions – by 28.0%, local government institutions – by 41.6%, non-profit institutions serving households – by 21.1%. The dues from enterprises decreased by 3.7%, and no dues from social security funds were recorded at the end of 2008.

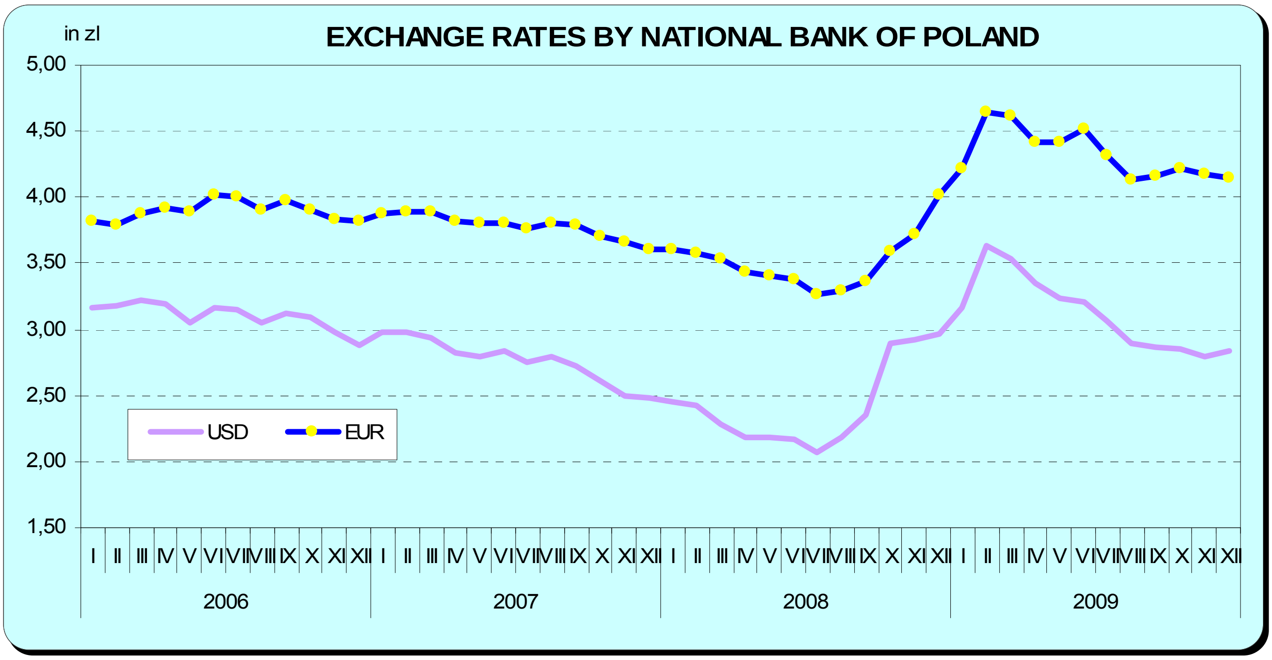
The net credit to central government at the end of December of 2009 amounted to PLN 116 853.3 mln and, as compared to the end of November of 2009, was higher by 21.7%, and as compared to the end of December 2008 – by 5.4%.

Another factor influencing the money resources was the value of **net foreign assets**, which at the end of 2009 equalled PLN 68 196.5 mln. In relation to November of 2009, their value decreased by 1.2%, while as compared to the end of 2008, it increased by 43.9%. A factor lowering the money resources was a negative **other items**, **net** amounting to PLN 169 450.0 mln, which deteriorated in relation to the end of November of 2009 by PLN 1 759.5 mln, and in relation to the end of 2008 – by PLN 28 228.1 mln.



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

The average annual **USD exchange rate** in the National Bank of Poland in 2009 amounted to PLN 311.62/USD 100 and increased by 29.3% in relation to the average annual exchange rate of the currency in 2008. In December of 2009 the average monthly USD exchange rate amounted to PLN 283.52/USD 100, i.e. by 4.6% less than in the corresponding month of 2008 and by 1.3% more than in November of 2009.



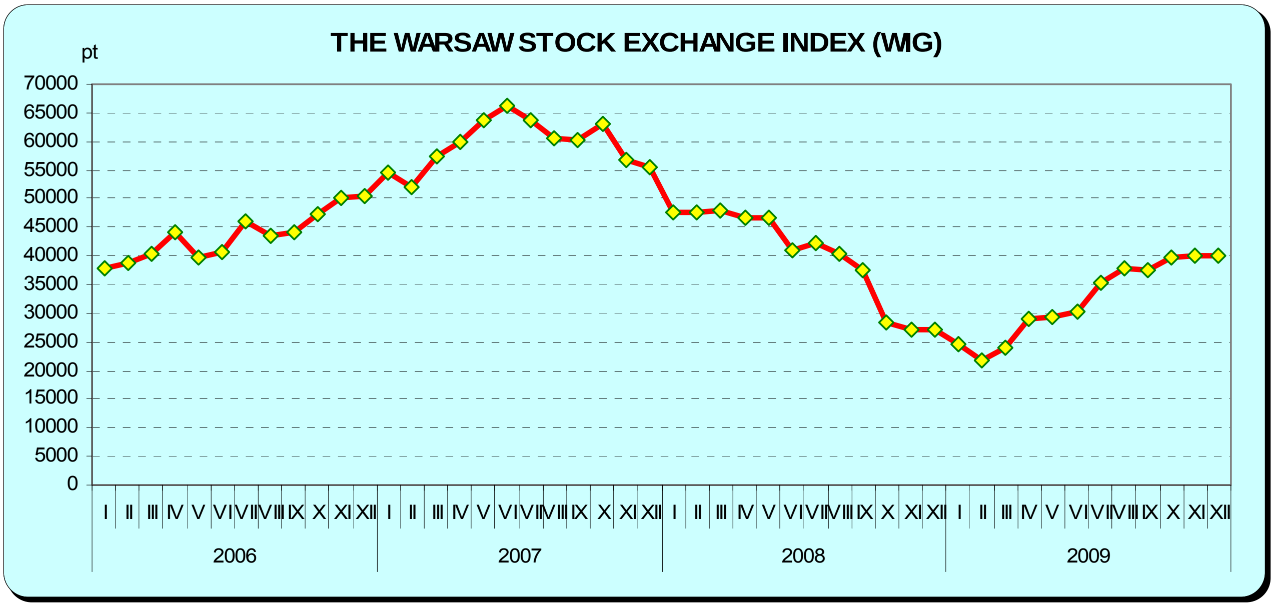
The average annual **euro exchange rate** in the National Bank of Poland in 2009 amounted to PLN 432.73/EUR 100 and increased by 23.1% in comparison to the average annual exchange rate of the currency in 2008. The average monthly euro exchange rate in December of 2009 amounted to PLN 414.27/EUR 100, i.e. by 3.1% more in annual terms and by 0.7% in monthly terms.

Stock Exchange

In 2009, 13 new companies entered on the Main Market of the Warsaw Stock Exchange, 8 withdrew and according to the status as of the end of the year 379 companies were recorded on this market. Despite the downward tendency maintaining since the second half of 2007, in 2009 the stock market conditions improved significantly in comparison to the previous year. The upward tendency of the exchange rate of shares was recorded. Capitalisation during the last stock exchange session in 2009 amounted to PLN 715.8 bln and increased in relation to the last stock exchange session in 2008 PLN 250 bln, i.e. by 53.9%.

In 2009 the value of the turnover of shares in the system of session transactions amounted to PLN 327.6 bln (by 2.4% more than in 2008), and the turnover in the system of off-session transactions increased in relation to the previous year by 44.4% and amounted to PLN 15.0 bln. A high rise was recorded in the turnover of rights to shares in the system of session transactions (from PLN 782.0 mln in 2008 to PLN 5 819.2 mln) and in the turnover in the system of off-session transactions (from PLN 182.3 mln in 2008 to PLN 3 452.0 mln in 2009). The turnover of pre-emptive rights in the system of session transactions was also much higher than the low one recorded a year earlier (PLN 752.8 mln against PLN 176.6 mln in 2008) and in the system of off-session transactions (PLN 2 782.6 mln, a year earlier only PLN 14.4 mln). The turnover of the State Treasury bonds in the system of session transactions lowered by 38.7%, reaching the level of PLN 2 743.8 mln and to a greater extent in the system of off-session transactions – by 92.2% to PLN 39.1 mln. The turnover of investment certificates in the system of session transactions also decreased to PLN 207.4 mln (a fall of 69.2%). The turnover of structured products rose by 100% in annual terms, reaching the level of PLN 312.2 mln.

The stock exchange indices in 2009 started to reduce losses incurred due to slump. In comparison to 2008, WIG grew by 46.9%, and WIG PL by 44.9%. A considerable increase was recorded in the food sector (of 126.2%), property development sector (of 124.8%) and in chemical sector (of 75.5%). An increase less significant than the one of the main index was recorded in WIG-BANKI and amounted to 33.7%, WIG-INFO – 36.5% and WIG-PALIWA – 28.9%. As a result of a positive trend in the exchange rate of shares in the sector of large companies WIG-20 gained 33.5%. The indices of small and medium companies grew to a greater extent (mWIG40 and sWIG80), i.e. by 55.2% and by 61.8% respectively.



In 2009 the turnover in the segment of future transactions dropped. Future contracts equalled to PLN 509.1 bln (by 16.1% less than in 2008), index options – PLN 384.2 mln (a decrease of 17.0%), and transactions of index participation units – PLN 16.4 mln (a decrease of 6.4% in annual terms).

In 2009 the NewConnect Market gradually extended its activities. During the year there were 26 new companies, 3 companies withdrew and as of the end of the year 107 companies were recorded on this market. The capitalisation of the NewConnect market during the last session of the year amounted to PLN 2 457.2 mln (by PLN 1 061.0 mln more, i.e. by 76.0% more than during the last session in 2008). The value of the turnover of shares increased to the level of PLN 1 120.6 mln (by 51.9% in annual terms), which resulted in a growth of the index of this market – NCIndex of 30.1%. However, the turnover of right to share and pre-emptive rights fell by 52.1% and 38.0%, respectively.

Arrivals and Departures from Poland – border traffic with countries outside the Schengen area[17]

According to the Border Guards' data, in 2009 there were 27.4 mln clearances in border traffic between Poland and countries outside the Schengen area; in 2008, 35.5 mln clearances were recorded[18]. **The clearances in border traffic**[19] were registered at 58 border crossings located on the border with Russian Federation, Belarus and Ukraine, as well as at airports and in maritime ports.

In 2009 **6.8 mln Poles** went **outside the border of the Schengen area** (by land, air, and sea), i.e. by 39.1% less in comparison with 2008. While departing outside the Schengen area, Poles most often used air transport – 3.4 mln and land border crossings – 3.3 mln persons, while maritime border crossings were used by 31.3 thous. persons departing outside the Schengen area (in 2008 respectively – 4.6 mln persons, 6.4 mln and over 41 thous. departing Poles). The largest number of Polish citizens (2.6 mln) departed through the land border crossing with Ukraine (in 2008 – 5.5 mln), and through the border crossings with Belarus and Russian Federation – 0.5 mln and 0.3 mln persons respectively (in 2008 respectively 0.5 mln and 0.6 mln).

In 2009 at the eastern border and at airports and in seaports almost 7.0 mln **foreigners entering Poland from outside the Schengen area were** registered, i.e. by 5.8% more in comparison with 2008. Border Guards registered almost 3.1 mln arrivals of citizens of Ukraine (by 29.4% more than in 2008), almost 2.1 mln citizens of Belarus (an increase of 27.5%), and citizens of Russian Federation – over 0.6 mln persons (a decrease of 15.7%). Foreigners arriving in Poland mostly used land border crossings – 5.7 mln arrivals, and airports – 0.9 mln persons, against respectively over 4.5 mln and almost 1.5 mln in 2008.

At the eastern border of Poland (excluding the border with Lithuania), 18.8 mln clearances were performed, i.e. by 19.5% less than in 2008. Land traffic at the eastern border constituted 68.6% of registered arrivals and departures (in 2008 65.7%). As compared to 2008 the number of arriving foreigners at this border grew by 19.2%, and the number of departing Poles lowered by 48.9%. The highest border traffic was registered at land border crossings with Ukraine – 11.6 mln, while clearances of Poles constituted 44.8% (in 2008 – 68.2%). The border with Belarus was crossed by 5.9 mln persons, mostly foreigners (85.5% clearances against 82.2% in 2008). In border traffic with Russian Federation 1.3 mln persons were cleared, of which 55.2% constituted foreigners (41.0% in 2008).

In 2009 at **the sea border**, in traffic between Polish seaports, and seaports on the territory of countries outside the Schengen area over 84.8 thous. persons cleared (in 2008 over 121.9 thous. persons), while at **Polish airports** in the traffic between Poland and countries outside the Schengen area respectively 8.5 mln persons were cleared (in 2008 – 12.1 mln persons).

[1] The data on migrations relating to I–III quarter of 2009 are taken from the register of the population's PESEL; the data for IV quarter were preliminarily estimated.

[2] In the balance of the population number and structure presented:

a persons who temporarily emigrated abroad, and although they are registered for permanent residence in Poland they are not Polish residents if their stay abroad lasts at least 1 year, have been included. In the vast majority of cases, these are persons in mobility working age,

b immigrants staying in Poland temporarily, regardless of the period of stay, have not been included. If the period of their stay in Poland lasts at least 1 year, they should be treated as Polish residents.

[3] As of 30 September of 2009 for: pre-primary education, primary schools, lower secondary schools, upper secondary schools and post-secondary schools and as of 30 November of 2009 for higher education institutions.

[4] Excluding post-secondary schools.

[5] Persons in the period of up to 12 months following the completion of education.

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

[7] Excluding the procurement by natural persons.

[8] Groupings of enterprises into those manufacturing mainly capital goods, durable and non-durable consumer goods, intermediate and energy goods (MIGs – Main Industrial Groupings) were made on the basis of the Regulation of the Commission (EC) No. 656/2007 of 14 June 2007 amending the Regulation (EC) No. 586/2001 concerning the executive regulations to the Regulation of the Council (EC) No. 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics in the scope of definitions of Main Industry Groupings.

[9] Registration data – may be changed after compiling quarterly reports.

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

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

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

[13] Elaborated on the basis of the materials entitled ”The balance of payments” provided by National Bank of Poland.

[14] The data concern economic entities keeping accounting ledgers and employing 50 persons or more. The data do not include agriculture, forestry, and fishing, financial and insurance activities, and tertiary education.

[15] Machinery, technical equipment and tools as well as transport equipment.

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

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

[18] Data not fully comparable; in air traffic the rules of the Schengen area have been introduced on 30 March 2008.

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

II. MAIN INDICATORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Table 1. Basic data

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population [a] ***(as of 30 June)***	***thous.***	**38 161**	**38 132**	**38 116**	**38 116**	**38 153**
of which at working age [b]		24 323	24 441	24 513	24 566	24 607
(as of 31 December)	***thous.***	**38 157**	**38 125**	**38 116**	**38 136**	**38 173**
of which in urban areas	*%*	61.4	61.3	61.2	61.1	61.1
Natural increase per 1 000 population		**-0.1**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**1.0**
Live births per 1 000 population		**9.6**	**9.8**	**10.2**	**10.9**	**11.2**
Deaths per 1 000 population		**9.7**	**9.7**	**9.9**	**10.0**	**10.1**
Infant deaths per 1 000 live births		**6.4**	**6.0**	**6.0**	**5.6**	**5.6**
Net of international migration for permanent residence	***thous.***	**-12.9**	**-36.1**	**-20.5**	**-14.9**	**-1.0**
Dwelling stocks [c] **per 1 000 population *(end of year)***		**334.8**	**337.7**	**340.9**	**344.8**	**.**
Passenger cars, registered per 1 000 population *(end of year)*		**323**	**351**	**383**	**422**	**.**
Standard main line (fixed line telephone subscribers) [d] **per 1 000 population *(end of year)***		**272.9**	**261.1**	**235.3**	**198.1**	**.**
Cellular telephone subscribers [e] **per 1 000 population (end of year)**		**764.4**	**964.1**	**1 089.0**	**1 156.6**	**.**
Doctors [f) g)]						
employed [h]		76 046	77 479	78 229	78 086	.
with the right to practise a profession		126 576	129 391	126 337	131 418	.
Nurses [f) l)]						
employed [h]		178 790	178 781	181 895	182 778*	.
with the right to practise a profession		273 810	275 188	272 757	275 122	.
Beds in general hospitals [k] **per 10 000 population *(end of year)***		**47.0**	**46.5**	**45.9**	**48.1**	**.**
Students of tertiary education *(end of year)*	***thous.***	**1 953.8**	**1 941.4**	**1 937.4**	**1 927.8**	**1 900.0**
	% of total population in age 19-24 [i]	48.9	49.9	51.1	52.7	53.7
Retirees and pensioners *(annual averages)*	***thous.***	**9 169**	**9 151**	**9 189**	**9 257**	**9 332**
	% of total population	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.3	24.5
Employed persons in total [m] ***(annual averages)***	***thous.***	**12 728**	**12 880**	**13 334**	**13 881***	**.**
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 [m] ***(annual averages)***	***thous.***	**9 373**	**9 557**	**10 023**	**9 851***	**.**
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 [n]	***thous.***	**64 606.1**	**65 114.9**	**64 882.5**	**6 581.5**	**6 971.8**
Foreign departures of Poles [n]	***thous.***	**40 841.1**	**44 695.9**	**46 881.4**	**11 147.9**	**6 789.1**
Gross Domestic Product [o) p) r)] ***(current prices)***	***mln zl***	**983 302**	**1 060 031**	**1 176 737**	**1 272 838**	**1 342 612**
Gross Domestic Product [o) p) r)] ***(current prices)***	***%***	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
of which: agriculture, hunting and forestry		4.0	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.3
industry:		21.8	21.8	21.5	21.4	20.4
mining and quarrying		2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2
manufacturing		16.3	16.6	16.6	16.4	15.0
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.2
construction		5.3	5.6	6.2	6.7	6.6
trade and repair		16.7	16.6	16.1	15.8	16.1
transportation, storage and communication		6.4	6.5	6.1	6.1	6.8
Expenditure on GDP [o) r)] ***(current prices)***	***%***	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
private consumption expenditure		63.4	62.5	60.5	61.7	61.4
public consumption expenditure		18.1	18.3	17.9	18.6	18.5
gross capital formation		19.2	21.0	24.5	23.7	20.1
of which: gross fixed capital formation [s]		18.2	19.7	21.6	22.1	21.0
changes in inventories		1.0	1.3	2.9	1.6	-0.9
net exports [t]		-0.7	-1.8	-2.9	-4.0	0.0

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) Since 2006 data include persons for whom the primary workplace is a medical and nurses practice. g) Including interns, but excluding dentists. h) Working directly with a patient by the primary workplace. i) Including persons by tertiary education, of which master of nursing, exduding midwives. k) Excluding day places in hospital wards; since 2008 – including places (beds and incubators) for newborns l) Excluding foreigners and extramural students. m) In 2008 – preliminary data. n) 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. o) According to the "ESA 1995". p) In basic prices. r) In 2008 – preliminary data. s) According to the "ESA 1995" – gross fixed capital formation including intangible fixed assets. t) 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

	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
	2005=100			rok poprzedni=100		
Population *(as of 30 June)*	**99.9**	**99.9**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.1**
Employed persons [a] *(annual averages)*	**104.8**	**107.7**	**.**	**103.5**	**102.8**	**.**
of which in private sector	**106.9**	**111.1**	**.**	**104.9**	**103.9**	**.**
Gross Domestic Product [a] [b] *(constant prices)*	**113.4**	**119.1**	**.**	**106.8**	**105.0**	**.**
Expenditure on GDP [a] [b] *(constant prices)*	**.**	**.**	**.**	**106.8**	**105.0**	**101.8**
of which: private consumption expenditure	110.1	116.6	.	104.9	105.9	102.2
public consumption expenditure	109.9	118.1	.	103.7	107.5	101.9
gross fixed capital formation	135.1	146.2	.	117.6	108.2	99.6
exports of goods and services	125.0	133.9	.	109.1	107.1	92.0
imports of goods and services	133.4	144.1	.	113.7	108.0	86.5
Investment outlays *(constant prices)*	**140.6**	**155.6**	**.**	**120.4**	**110.7**	**.**
of which: industry	.	.	.	.	.	.
mining and quarrying	.	.	.	.	.	.
manufacturing	.	.	.	.	.	.
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	.	.	.	.	.	.
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	.	.	.	.	.	.
construction	.	.	.	.	.	.
trade; repair of motor vehicles	.	.	.	.	.	.
transportation and storage	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sold production of industry [a] *(constant prices)*	**123.5**	**127.9**	**123.4**	**110.7**	**103.6**	**96.5**
mining and quarrying	97.9	101.1	.	100.5	103.3	.
manufacturing	127.9	133.0	.	112.4	104.0	.
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	102.8	101.1	.	101.6	98.3	.
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	110.0	123.4	.	103.1	112.2	.
Sale of construction and assembly production in construction entities (*constant prices)*	**136.4**	**152.9**	**.**	**115.5**	**112.1**	**.**
Gross agricultural output [a] *(constant prices)*	**104.6**	**107.6***	**110.6**	**105.9**	**102.9***	**102.8**
crop	103.2	111.1*	116.3	108.9	107.7*	104.7
animal	105.6	102.5*	102.7	102.9	97.1*	100.2
Final agricultural output *(constant prices)*	**105.6**	**108.9***	**.**	**105.6**	**103.1***	**.**
Crops: cereals	100.8	102.7	110.8	124.6	101.9	107.8
sugar beets [a]	106.5	73.2	85.2	110.5	68.7	116.4
potatoes	113.7	100.9	93.6	131.3	88.7	92.7
Livestock *(end of year)*						
cattle	**100.4**	**103.3**	**103.8**	102.4	102.9	100.5
pigs [c]	94.2	76.1	76.2	93.7	80.8	100.1
Railway freight transport	**102.4**	**95.2**	.	**98.1**	**93.0**	.
Synthetic balance of energy			.			.
production	92.6*	90.8*	.	93.5*	98.1*	.
domestic consumption	104.9*	105.9*	.	99.7*	101.0*	.
imports	115.4	121.5*	.	105.5	105.3*	.
exports	85.2	72.2*	.	83.4	84.7*	.
Price indices:						
sold production of industry [d]	**104.0**	**106.3**	**109.9**	**102.0**	**102.2**	**103.4**
construction and assembly production [d]	**110.8**	**116.1**	**116.3**	**107.4**	**104.8**	**100.2**
consumer	**103.5**	**107.8**	**111.6**	**102.5**	**104.2**	**103.5**
of which:						
food and non-alcoholic beverages	105.5	111.9	116.5	104.9	106.1	104.1
alcoholic beverages, tabacco	105.1	111.8	122.3	103.3	106.4	109.4
Average monthly real gross wages and salaries	**109.7**	**116.2***	**118.6**	**105.5**	**105.9***	**102.1**
Imports *(constant prices)*	**134.4**	**145.8**	**122.5**	**115.1**	**108.5**	**84.0**
from: EU countries	.	.	.	114.2	107.6	81.7
Central and Eastern European countries	.	.	.	104.1	97.7	94.6
Exports *(constant prices)*	**127.0**	**135.6**	**123.0**	**109.4**	**106.8**	**90.7**
to: EU countries	.	.	.	109.9	106.4	92.8
Central and Eastern European countries	.	.	.	117.8	110.6	66.1

a) In 2009 – preliminary data. b) Volume index numbers (2005=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		2006				2007	
			Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II
1	**Unemployed persons (*end of period*)**	CP	-7.6	-12.0	-14.4	-16.7	-20.9	-23.8
2		PP	1.8	-11.9	-5.0	-2.3	-3.3	-15.1
3	**Average monthly real gross wages and salaries**	CP	4.3	4.1	3.8	4.2	5.2	6.5
4		PP	0.3	-4.9	1.2	7.9	1.2	-3.6
5	**Sold production of industry *(constant prices)***	CP	12.7	12.3	12.8	10.4	12.2	8.8
6		PP	-3.2	4.9	2.0	6.6	-1.7	1.8
7	Mining and quarrying	CP	5.2	-2.0	-5.3	-5.5	-3.8	2.7
8		PP	-9.2	-5.0	3.0	6.4	-7.6	1.4
9	Manufacturing	CP	14.5	14.3	15.1	13.1	16.1	10.4
10		PP	-4.4	9.9	2.6	5.0	-1.9	4.5
11	of which: manufacture of food products	CP	14.1	9.9	5.0	8.8	7.2	5.4
12		PP	-1.8	4.4	-0.4	6.4	-3.2	2.7
13	manufacture of beverages	CP	-5.7	11.5	12.2	-0.7	17.5	13.5
14		PP	-14.7	50.2	4.9	-26.1	0.9	45.1
15	manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	CP	5.4	18.3	15.4	7.8	-0.9	1.7
16		PP	-8.2	8.8	9.4	-1.4	-15.6	11.6
17	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	CP	9.6	10.3	12.1	13.4	14.0	6.7
18		PP	5.3	7.3	1.7	-1.3	5.9	0.4
19	manufacture of basic metals	CP	11.2	18.5	16.4	12.9	16.8	10.6
20		PP	8.6	5.2	3.2	-4.2	12.3	-0.4
21	manufacture of machinery and equipments	CP	22.7	18.4	24.8	9.8	22.5	9.2
22		PP	-6.6	15.8	-4.9	6.8	4.1	3.2
23	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	CP	5.3	3.4	2.4	-2.9	-8.2	-5.1
24		PP	10.2	-26.8	-4.9	26.6	4.2	-24.3
25	Water supply;sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	CP	2.0	5.8	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.2
26		PP	-5.0	9.1	0.8	3.0	-4.8	8.5
27	**Sale of construction and assembly production in construction entities (*constant prices*)** [a]	CP	5.1	10.1	15.1	18.4	48.8	29.7
28	**Dwellings completed**	CP	6.7	-3.7	-6.2	5.7	-4.6	17.1
29	**Prices of sold production of industry** [b]	CP	0.2	1.9	3.2	2.5	3.2	1.7
30		PP	-0.2	2.7	1.4	-1.3	0.4	1.2
31	**Prices of construction and assembly production** [b]	CP	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.5	4.6	7.4
32		PP	1.5	0.1	0.7	1.1	2.6	2.8
33	**Prices of consumer goods and services**	CP	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.4
34		PP	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.2
35	**Production of hard coal**	CP	0.7	-2.7	-4.3	-6.5	-5.1	-6.6
36	**Production of cement**	CP	-14.2	13.0	14.4	32.8	172.7	13.6
37	**Production of crude steel**	CP	3.2	25.9	36.0	10.7	17.0	11.5
38	**Production of electricity**	CP	6.2	9.7	4.7	-0.8	-8.0	-2.4
39	**Imports of crude petroleum** [c]	CP	3.7	18.4	14.3	6.4	4.8	13.6
40	**Exports of hard coal** [c]	CP	47.5	7.8	-25.8	-48.7	-44.3	-28.8

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

2007		2008				2009				
Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	
-24.8	**-24.4**	**-23.8**	**-23.2**	**-22.6**	**-15.6**	**3.3**	**14.0**	**24.6**	**28.4**	1
-6.2	**-1.8**	**-2.5**	**-14.5**	**-5.4**	**7.1**	**19.3**	**-5.7**	**3.5**	**10.3**	2
7.8	**5.4**	**6.0**	**7.2**	**5.1**	**3.2**	**3.7**	**0.9**	**1.5**	**1.4**	3
2.2	**5.7**	**1.5**	**-2.4**	**0.3**	**3.8**	**1.9**	**-5.0**	**0.9**	**4.0**	4
8.1	**9.9**	**8.2**	**7.0**	**2.2**	**-6.3**	**-10.0**	**-6.7**	**-1.3**	**5.5**	5
1.4	**8.3**	**-3.2**	**0.6**	**-3.1**	**-0.7**	**-6.9**	**4.2**	**2.5**	**6.1**	6
0.6	-0.1	0.8	7.1	5.6	-1.8	-12.3	-18.0	-13.8	-7.6	7
0.9	5.6	-6.8	7.8	-0.5	-1.8	-16.7	0.7	4.6	5.3	8
9.5	9.4	8.3	7.2	2.1	-5.7	-9.9	-6.2	-0.9	6.7	9
1.8	4.9	-2.9	3.5	-3.1	-3.1	-7.2	7.7	2.3	4.3	10
8.6	3.6	5.1	4.2	-1.6	-7.1	-0.2	2.0	6.8	16.5	11
2.5	1.6	-1.7	1.8	-3.1	-4.2	5.6	4.1	1.4	4.5	12
-2.0	7.7	4.2	2.2	4.8	9.6	18.8	-1.9	12.2	3.2	13
-9.5	-18.7	-2.4	42.3	-7.2	-15.0	5.8	17.6	6.1	-21.8	14
-1.7	-2.0	8.8	6.6	5.2	0.3	-12.6	-15.8	-0.7	8.1	15
5.8	-1.7	-6.3	9.3	4.4	-6.3	-18.3	5.4	23.1	2.0	16
3.3	0.4	-0.2	-2.4	-8.1	-8.8	-11.5	-7.1	-4.3	4.3	17
-1.5	-4.0	5.2	-1.8	-7.3	-4.7	2.2	3.0	-4.5	3.8	18
-0.4	5.5	2.4	8.2	3.9	-35.9	-35.3	-38.3	-20.7	13.8	19
-7.0	1.5	9.0	5.3	-10.8	-37.3	10.0	0.3	14.7	-10.0	20
17.3	21.9	10.5	20.3	5.2	-3.7	-2.0	-12.6	-8.6	-7.4	21
2.2	11.0	-5.6	12.4	-10.6	1.6	-4.0	0.2	-6.5	2.9	22
-1.5	20.5	11.3	4.5	-1.1	-14.8	-11.6	-7.6	2.0	0.2	23
-1.3	54.8	-3.8	-28.9	-6.6	33.4	-0.1	-25.7	3.0	31.1	24
-0.2	2.5	2.5	3.8	14.2	0.6	0.1	-2.1	0.7	9.2	25
-6.2	5.8	-4.8	9.9	3.3	-6.8	-5.4	7.5	6.2	1.1	26
20.5	**16.5**	**18.8**	**17.2**	**13.4**	**10.9**	**-1.3***	**1.4**	**4.7**	**3.7**	27
30.1	**20.6**	**31.3**	**31.0**	**11.9**	**23.4**	**17.2**	**2.3**	**1.3**	**-21.7**	28
1.2	**1.9**	**2.6**	**2.1**	**1.7**	**2.4**	**5.0**	**4.2**	**2.2**	**2.0**	29
0.9	**-0.7**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**3.7**	**0.0**	**-1.4**	**-0.2**	30
8.3	**7.8**	**7.0**	**5.3**	**4.0**	**3.2**	**1.8**	**0.3**	**-0.7**	**-0.8**	31
2.0	**1.1**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**-0.3**	**-0.3**	**-0.2**	**0.1**	32
2.0	**3.5**	**4.1**	**4.3**	**4.7**	**3.8**	**3.3**	**3.7**	**3.5**	**3.3**	33
-0.1	**1.6**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**1.2**	**1.8**	**0.1**	**0.2**	34
-10.5	**-7.0**	**-11.7**	**-1.9**	**-0.4**	**-2.9**	**-5.8**	**-10.5**	**-7.5**	**-6.5**	35
1.2	**-3.9**	**11.1**	**-1.8**	**3.0**	**-1.5**	**-33.3**	**-4.1**	**1.8**	**-8.3**	36
-3.2	**2.0**	**-2.3**	**-1.9**	**5.2**	**-37.0**	**-45.4**	**-37.9**	**-24.4**	**20.3**	37
0.2	**4.4**	**0.7**	**1.2**	**-0.5**	**-9.5**	**-2.9***	**-7.6***	**-3.1***	**1.7**	38
2.4	**5.0**	**12.7**	**-5.8***	**8.5**	**-12.7**	**-9.5**	**-5.4***	**-5.3**	**5.9**	39
-19.8	**-16.7**	**-19.2**	**-29.2**	**-33.8**	**-32.6**	**-25.3***	**-17.7***	**18.6***	**25.1**	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		2006	2007	2008	2009	2007 Q. II
	Labour market						
	Persons working excluding agriculture, forestry and fishing						
1	**(*average in period*) a)**	***thous.***	**8 813**	**9 232**	**9 701**	**.**	**7 698**
2		***PP***	**102.1**	**104.8**	**105.1**	**.**	**101.0**
	of which:						
3	Industry	*thous.*	2 674	2 798	2 891	.	2 534
4		*PP*	102.1	104.7	103.3	.	100.4
5	mining and quarrying	*thous.*	183	181	182	.	179
6		*PP*	97.3	98.8	100.7	.	99.9
7	manufacturing	*thous.*	2 225	2 351	2 431	.	2 095
8		*PP*	102.9	105.7	103.4	.	100.4
9	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	*thous.*	147	145	152	.	144
10		*PP*	96.2	98.7	104.5	.	99.9
	water supply; sewerage, waste management						
11	and remediation activities	*thous.*	119	122	126	.	116
12		*PP*	102.7	102.5	103.6	.	101.8
13	Construction	*thous.*	547	615	671	.	399
14		*PP*	105.6	112.5	109.1	.	105.2
15	Trade; repair of motor vehicles	*thous.*	1 416	1 509	1 634	.	919
16		*PP*	102.6	106.5	108.3	.	101.3
	Unemployment *(end of period):*						
17	**registered unemployed persons**	***thous.***	**2 309.4**	**1 746.6**	**1 473.8**	**1 892.7**	**1 895.1**
18		***PP***	**83.3**	**75.6**	**84.4**	**128.4**	**84.9**
19	**unemployment rate b)**	***%***	**14.8**	**11.2**	**9.5**	**11.9**	**12.3**
	unemployed persons according to Labour Force						
20	**Survey c) d)**	***thous.***	**2 344**	**1 619**	**1 211**	**1 411**	**1 602**
21	**Retirees and pensioners (*annual average)***	***thous.***	**9 151**	**9 189**	**9 257**	**9 332**	**9 191**
22		***A***	**99.8**	**100.2**	**100.9**	**101.7**	**100.2**
	Investment outlays e)						
23	**Total *(constant prices)***	***CP***	116.8	120.4	110.7	.	**137.1**
24	buildings and structures		**114.9**	**117.3**	**109.3**	**.**	152.6
25	machinery, technical equipment and tools		115.5	122.5	114.7	.	124.6
26	transport equipment		128.2	131.8	106.4	.	155.6
	Estimated value of investments newly started						
27	***(current prices)***	***mln zl***	36 662.9	44 396.1	44 061.9	35 757.3	18 079.9
28	**Sold production of industry f) g)**	***mln zl***	**775 521.5**	**873 470.7**	**918 281.9**	**.**	**201 849.4**
29		***A***	**111.6**	**123.5**	**127.9**	**.**	120.0
30	Mining and quarrying	*mln zl*	38 384.0	40 358.1	45 449.2	.	9 818.1
31		*A*	97.4	97.9	101.1	.	96.2
32	Manufacturing	*mln zl*	649 352.2	739 455.5	769 679.0	.	172 958.0
33		*A*	113.8	127.9	133.0	.	125.7
34	of which: manufacture of food products	*mln zl*	112 897.8	125 383.1	127 557.5	.	30 561.6
35		*A*	107.3	114.3	115.0	.	114.8
36	manufacture of beverages	*mln zl*	15 846.5	17 783.1	19 446.2	.	4 951.9
37		*A*	105.6	114.8	119.9	.	136.8
	manufacture of coke and refined petroleum						
38	products	*mln zl*	41 005.6	44 770.3	57 535.0	.	11 588.7
39		*A*	115.5	123.4	133.8	.	110.9
	manufacture of chemicals and chemical						
40	products	*mln zl*	35 625.5	37 894.8	38 603.5	.	9 571.6
41		*A*	113.3	117.3	113.8	.	120.2
42	manufacture of basic metals	*mln zl*	36 053.3	42 154.0	41 217 1	.	10 932.7
43		*A*	116.1	127.5	123.7	.	127.8
	manufacture of machinery and						
44	equipment	*mln zl*	32 822.7	36 761.2	39 814.8	.	8 563.7
45		*A*	119.7	136.3	150.7	.	135.0
46	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	*mln zl*	71 597.2	76 013.6	81 591.4	.	15 135.0
47		*A*	101.2	102.8	101.1	.	85.7
	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation						
48	activities	*mln zl*	16 188.1	17 643.5	21 562.3	.	3 938.2
49		*A*	106.7	110.0	123.4	.	114.5

a) In 2009 – preliminary data. b) The share of the registered unemployed persons in the number of economically active civilian population. c) Since the 2nd of structure population by age and differ from the published earlier. d) Anually data (average anually data). e) Quarterly data on accrued base. f) The value –

2007		2008				2009				
Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	
7 734	**7 830**	**7 956**	**7 999**	**8 013**	**8 074**	**7 980**	**7 972**	**7 943**	**8 093**	1
100.5	**101.2**	**101.6**	**100.5**	**100.2**	**100.8**	**98.8**	**99.9**	**99.6**	**101.9**	2
2 543	2 577	2 624	2 629	2 615	2 623	2 524	2 483	2 449	2 458	3
100.4	101.3	101.8	100.2	99.5	100.3	96.2	98.4	98.6	100.4	4
179	178	177	178	180	181	180	181	180	179	5
100.1	99.3	99.8	100.7	100.9	100.7	99.4	100.4	99.4	99.9	6
2 105	2 140	2 180	2 183	2 167	2 173	2 074	2 032	1 999	2 005	7
100.5	101.6	101.9	100.2	99.3	100.3	95.5	98.0	98.3	100.3	8
143	144	151	150	150	150	150	149	149	149	9
99.0	100.5	105.1	99.5	99.6	100.1	100.2	99.3	99.8	100.1	10
117	116	116	117	119	120	120	121	121	125	11
100.9	99.1	100.3	101.3	101.0	101.0	99.9	101.2	100.3	102.7	12
407	415	413	416	421	437	433	439	445	456	13
101.9	101.9	99.5	100.7	101.2	104.0	99.1	101.2	101.4	102.5	14
989	995	1 049	1 053	1 070	1 078	1 093	1 091	1 096	1 090	15
101.0	100.7	105.4	100.4	101.6	100.7	101.4	99.9	100.4	99.5	16
1 777.8	**1 746.6**	**1 702.2**	**1 455.3**	**1 376.6**	**1 473.8**	**1 758.8**	**1 658.7**	**1 715.9**	**1 892.7**	17
93.8	**98.2**	**97.4**	**85.5**	**94.6**	**107.1**	**119.3**	**94.3**	**103.5**	**110.3**	18
11.6	**11.2**	**10.9**	**9.4**	**8.9**	**9.5**	**11.1***	**10.6***	**10.9**	**11.9**	19
1 531	**1 448**	**1 361**	**1 196**	**1 132**	**1 154**	**1 414**	**1 355**	**1 404**	**1 471**	20
9 190	**9 200**	**9 218**	**9 223**	**9 281**	**9 307**	**9 335**	**9 349**	**9 338**	**9 307**	21
100.2	**100.3**	**100.5**	**100.6**	**101.2**	**101.5**	**101.8**	**101.9**	**101.8**	**101.5**	22
131.5	**127.5**	**x**	**122.0**	**111.1**	**108.7**	**x**	**94.7***	**90.6**	**88.1**	23
138.3	128.0	x	119.9	109.4	105.2	x	106.8*	102.1	96.6	24
125.9	124.8	x	122.6	111.8	111.9	x	96.3*	89.5	86.5	25
138.0	139.1	x	125.0	113.5	105.5	x	57.7	61.8	67.5	26
30 886.6	**44 396.1**	**x**	**22 549.3**	**31 782.5**	**44 061.9**	**x**	17 329.3*	25 746.8	35757.3	27
206 319.6	**221 521.5**	**216 559.2**	**219 372.0**	**213 850.2**	**211 038.4**	**204 286.9**	**211 104.6**	**213 462.1**	**226081.0**	28
121.7	**131.8**	**127.6**	**128.4**	**124.4**	**123.5**	**114.9**	119.8	122.8	130.3	29
9 987.7	10 238.8	10 305.8	11 299.4	11 532.0	10 846.6	9 626.9	10 087.7	10 770.8	11867.0	30
97.1	102.6	95.6	103.1	102.6	100.7	83.9	84.5	88.4	93.1	31
177 599.2	184 105.0	179 075.2	186 391.3	181 420.5	173 807.3	165 683.6	177 968.6	178 896.0	184394.8	32
128.0	134.2	130.3	134.8	130.7	126.6	117.5	126.5	129.4	135.0	33
32 172.9	33 258.8	32 356.9	32 869.9	31 715.0	30 184.8	32 600.0	34 407.4	34 557.7	35592.3	34
117.8	119.6	117.6	119.7	115.9	111.1	117.3	122.1	123.8	129.4	35
4 498.3	3 736.6	3 668.7	5 319.0	4 997.1	4 239.5	4 527.8	5 296.9	6 965.8	3014.1	36
123.9	100.7	98.3	139.9	129.8	110.4	116.8	137.3	145.7	113.9	37
12 835.7	13 410.5	13 190.2	15 971.1	16 993.5	12 922.5	9 340.8	10 732.2	13 650.2	14323.2	38
117.4	115.4	108.2	118.3	123.5	115.7	94.5	99.6	122.6	125.1	39
9 389.1	8 964.2	9 680.2	9 679.8	9 450.2	9 156.6	9 243.9	9 338.0	8 855.8	9035.9	40
118.4	113.6	119.5	117.3	108.8	103.6	105.8	109.0	104.1	108.0	41
10 062.2	9 490.7	10 336.7	11 686.8	11 122.3	6 741.6	6 994.0	6 466.9	7 155.7	6645.5	42
118.8	120.6	131.4	138.3	123.4	77.3	85.0	85.3	97.8	88.0	43
8 746.7	9 555.0	9 009.8	9 978.8	8 810.3	9 148.6	9 174.5	9 204.8	8 413.8	8555.8	44
138.0	153.2	144.5	162.4	145.1	147.5	141.6	142.0	132.7	136.6	45
14 968.4	23 184.8	23 179.9	17 125.2	16 263.3	22 184.3	24 874.2	18 532.3	18 927.4	24860.3	46
84.6	130.9	126.0	89.5	83.6	111.5	111.4	82.7	85.2	111.7	47
3 764.3	3 992.9	3 998.4	4 556.2	4 634.4	4 200.2	4 102.1	4 516.0	4 867.9	4959.0	48
107.4	113.7	108.2	118.8	122.7	114.4	108.2	116.3	123.6	125.0	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		2006	2007	2008	2009	2007 Q. II
	Production of selected products						
1	Hard coal	*thous. t*	95 158	88 233	84 280	77 910	21 453
2	Sulphur [a] (in terms of 100%)	*thous. t*	799.8	833.5	762.1	262.8	221.8
3	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarns and yarn of processed continous fibres	*thous. m^2*	195 912	210 338	139 233	125 067	53 540
4	Plastics	*thous. t*	2 302.6	2 641.9	2 284.6	2 204.4	679.4
5	Cement	*thous. t*	14 372	16 693	17 017	15 347	5 019
6	Crude steel [b]	*thous. t*	9 980	10 632	9 727	7 129	2 831
7	General purpose passenger cars	*thous.*	632.1	695.1	841.6	818.8	161.1
8	Electricity [c]	*GW·h*	160 492	157 316	156 178	151 697	36 076
	Construction						
9	**Sale of construction and assembly production** [d] [e] [f]	***mln zl***	101 333	125 907	147 350	**.**	**24 839.1**
10	***(constant prices)*** [f]	***corresponding period of 2005=100***	**118.1**	**136.4**	**152.9**	**.**	**142.8**
11	**Dwellings under construction** [f]	**thous.**	**626.5**	**677.9**	**687.4**	**670.3**	**659.9**
12		***corresponding period of 2005=100***	**103.7**	**112.3**	**113.8**	**111.0**	**107.7**
13	**Dwellings started**	***thous.***	**138.0**	**185.1**	**174.7**	**142.9**	**54.9**
14		***corresponding period of 2005=100***	**130.4**	**174.9**	**165.1**	**135.0**	**158.9**
15	**Dwellings completed**	***thous.***	**115.4**	**133.7**	**165.2**	**160.1**	**25.8**
16		***corresponding period of 2005=100***	**101.1**	**117.2**	**144.8**	**140.3**	**112.7**
	Transport	***average period of 2005=100***					
17	**Railway transport of goods**		104.3	102.4	95.2	73.4	**104.7**
18	of which: exported		103.6	81.7	69.0	45.8	86.9
19	imported		120.7	122.7	117.9	89.5	122.0
	Passengers transport						
20	of which: railway		102.8	108.4	113.1	109.5	106.5
21	motor [g]		96.1	91.8	85.2	71.5	94.3
	Commercial seaports [h]						
22	goods loaded		86.6	68.6	54.1	59.8	73.7
23	goods unloaded		121.2	159.1	170.9	139.9	156.6
	Price indices						
24	**Sold production of industry** [i]	***CP***	**102.0**	**102.0**	**102.2**	**103.4**	**101.7**
25		***PP***	**x**	**x**	**x**		**101.2**
26	mining and quarrying	*CP*	115.5	103.3	110.8	113.0	102.9
27		*PP*	x	x	x		105.5
28	manufacturing	*CP*	100.2	101.5	100.8	100.9	101.2
29		*PP*	x	x	x		101.1
30	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	*CP*	106.5	104.0	108.8	115.9	103.5
31		*PP*	x	x	x		100.2
32	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities *CP*		**104.2**	**105.8**	**107.9**	**104.2**	**105.3**
33	*PP*		**x**	**x**	**x**		**101.6**
34	**Construction and assembly production** [i]	***CP***	**103.2**	**107.4**	**104.8**	**100.2**	**107.4**
35		***PP***	**x**	**x**	**x**		**102.8**
36	**Procurement prices of** : wheat	*CP*	122.0	157.9	90.9	75.1	147.6
37		*PP*	x	x	x		94.5
38	animals for slaughter: cattle (excluding calves)	*CP*	99.8	97.6	102.2	112.2	94.8
39		*PP*	x	x	x		95.9
40	pigs	*CP*	93.1	97.4	115.8	114.3	98.0
41		*PP*	x	x	x		103.2
42	**Prices of consumer goods and services**	***CP***	**101.0**	**102.5**	**104.2**	**103.5**	**102.4**
43		***PP***	**x**	**x**	**x**		**101.2**
	State budget ***(end of period)***						
44	**Revenue** [k]	***mln zl***	**197 640**	**236 368**	**253 547**	**274 367***	**115 347**
45	**Expenditure** [k]	***mln zl***	**222 703**	**252 324**	**277 893**	**298 157***	**118 993**
46	**Budget result** [k]	***mln zl***	**-25 063**	**-15 956**	**-24 346**	**-23 790***	**-3 646**
47	relation to GDP [l]	*%*	2.4	1.4	1.9	1.8	0.7

a) Native (from mining). b) Data from specialized surveys of the Ministry of Economy. c) Since the 1st quarter 2008 data from specialized surveys of the Ministry transport by municipal transport services enterprises. h) Loading and unloading of martitime traffic; in 2008 data not comparable with presented data in previous l) Excluding revenue from privatization from revenue of the state budget.

2007		2008				2009				
Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	
20 956	21 697	21 293	21 047	20 870	21 069	20 063*	18 836	19 313	19 698	1
227.7	218.0	206.7	207.4	224.1	123.9	70.4	76.2	65.7	50.6	2
49 142	46 818	48 000	36 138	27 829	27 266	29 492*	35 094	3 217.1	28 310	3
676.0	612.3	625.3	610.4	536.8	510.0	523.5	517.3	586.2	577,3	4
4 930	3 872	3 193	4 931	5 078	3 815	2 131	4 730	4 989	3 497	5
2 579	2 507	2 654	2 778	2 713	1 580	1 448	1 725	2 052	1 904	6
158.4	202.6	222.7	237.5	198.8	182.2	199.6	213.4	184.0	221.8	7
36 409	43 948	41 923	36 743	36 834	40 678	40 721*	33 938*	35 676*	41 362	8
43 349.3	**66 7154.9**	**12 535.1**	**30 856.4**	**51 652.6**	**77 187.7**	**12 573.1**	**31 516.7**	**54 167.3**	**79 971.6**	9
138.7	**137.9**	**185.8**	**167.4**	**157.3**	**152.9**	**183.4**	**169.7**	**164.7**	**158.6**	10
680.6	**677.9**	**680.6**	**703.3**	**714.7**	**687.4**	**669.4**	**679.1**	**682.4**	**670.3**	11
110.1	**112.3**	**113.3**	**114.8**	**115.7**	**113.8**	**111.4**	**110.9**	**110.4**	**11.0**	12
54.9	**44.0**	**38.1**	**56.6**	**49.6**	**30.4**	**23.5**	**44.4***	**42.0**	**33.0**	13
164.1	**194.9**	**249.8**	**163.7**	**148.4**	**134.6**	**154.0**	**128.4***	**125.7**	**146.1**	14
34.1	**46.7**	**35.4**	**33.9**	**38.2**	**57.7**	**41.5**	**34.7***	**38.7**	**45.2**	15
122.1	**127.4**	**133.6**	**147.7**	**136.7**	**157.3**	**156.5**	**151.2***	**138.4**	**123.1**	16
103.9	**100.3**	**94.5**	**101.3**	**99.2**	**86.1**	60.4	64.5	82.9	85.9	17
80.5	77.3	75.8	77.7	72.8	49.7	40.8	37.2	46.6	58.6	18
120.9	119.6	120.4	123.9	111.7	115.6	80.7	67.5	102.6	107.2	19
106.8	113.2	113.7	112.7	111.9	114.1	111.4*	110.3*	108.1	108.3	20
72.2	99.6	94.0	88.7	67.6	90.4	78.7	73.7	56.5	77.1	21
67.3	62.7	55.9	67.5	54.8	38.4	47.4	68.4	61.9	61.7	22
182.6	157.6	144.5	149.4	207.8	182.0	136.2	115.7	151.7	155.9	23
101.2	**101.9**	**102.6**	**102.1**	**101.7**	**102.4**	**105.0**	**104.2**	**102.2**	**102.0**	24
100.9	**99.3**	**101.1**	**100.8**	**100.5**	**100.0**	**103.7**	**100.0**	**98.6**	**99.8**	25
100.4	101.6	113.5	109.1	111.0	109.6	108.8	112.3	111.1	120.0	26
101.2	97.7	108.6	101.5	103.0	96.5	107.8	104.8	101.9	104.3	27
100.8	101.5	101.5	100.7	100.0	100.7	102.5	101.9	99.8	99.2	28
101.0	99.3	100.2	100.3	100.2	100.0	102.0	99.6	98.2	99.4	29
103.6	103.7	104.4	108.3	109.9	112.2	121.3	116.9	114.0	111.8	30
100.2	100.1	103.8	104.1	101.6	102.2	112.2	100.3	99.1	100.2	31
106.4	**106.5**	**108.8**	**110.4**	**107.2**	**104.8**	**103.2**	101.9	104.6	107.4	32
101.9	**100.3**	**104.6**	**103.3**	**99.0**	**98.0**	**103.0**	102.0	101.6	100.7	33
108.3	**107.8**	**107.0**	**105.3**	**104.0**	**103.2**	**101.8**	**100.3**	**99.3**	**99.2**	34
102.0	**101.1**	**100.9**	**101.2**	**100.8**	**100.2**	**99.7**	**99.7**	**99.8**	**100.1**	35
155.0	153.8	137.9	144.7	80.8	57.3	58.3	59.0	81.5	99.1	36
117.6	114.6	108.1	99.3	65.6	81.3	110.0	100.4	90.7	98.9	37
97.5	97.6	96.9	103.1	102.2	105.0	112.9	116.4	113.9	111.0	38
100.6	97.4	103.1	102.1	99.6	100.1	110.8	105.3	97.5	97.6	39
97.8	97.6	106.9	118.6	112.7	128.1	131.6	124.1	107.7	93.4	40
120.5	84.7	101.5	114.5	114.5	96.3	104.3	107.9	99.3	83.5	41
102.0	**103.5**	**104.1**	**104.3**	**104.7**	**103.8**	**103.3**	**103.7**	**103.5**	**103.3**	42
99.9	**101.6**	**101.5**	**101.4**	**100.2**	**100.6**	**101.2**	**101.8**	**100.1**	**100.2**	43
174 924	**236 368**	**64 660**	**127 706**	**192 378**	**253 547**	**65 727**	**134 389**	**202 582**	**274 367**	44
174 745	**252 324**	**62 857**	**131 087**	**196 602**	**277 893**	**76 947**	**151 018**	**223 926**	**298 157**	45
179	**-15 956**	**1 803**	**-3 381**	**-4 224**	**-24 346**	**-11 220**	**-16 629**	**-21 344**	**-23 790**	46
0.0	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.9	3.6	2.6	2.2	1.8	47

of Economy and the Energy Regulatory Office. d) In construction entities. e) Absolute data in current prices. f) Quarterly data on accrued base. g) Excluding years – data comes from maritime offices. i) Excluding taxes on the product but including subsidies related to particular products. k) In 2009 – estimated data.

Table 4. Main indicators (cont.)

	PP – previous period=100		2006	2007	2008	2009	2007 Q. II
	Average wages and salaries [a]						
1	**Monthly nominal gross**	***zl***	**2 475.88**	**2 672.58**	**2 942.17***	**3 102.96**	**2 644.34**
2		***PP***	**104.9**	**107.9**	**110.1***	**105.5**	**97.6**
3	of which: enterprise sector	*zl*	2 643.78	2 889.09	3 185.75	3 324.91	2 813.21
4		*PP*	105.1	109.3	110.3	104.4	102.8
5	budgetary sphere	*zl*	2 621.18	2 773.63	3 099.20*	3 309.57	2 582.76
6		*PP*	104.8	105.8	111.7*	106.8	83.2
7	industry	*zl*	2 485.21	2 688.43	2 961.77	.	2 808.46
8		*PP*	105.2	108.2	110.2	.	101.8
9	mining and quarrying	*zl*	4 566.00	4 882.95	5 417.15	.	4 307.43
10		*PP*	105.1	106.9	110.9	.	95.0
11	manufacturing	*zl*	2 224.94	2 430.42	2 683.17	.	2 607.54
12		*PP*	106.0	109.2	110.4	.	103.6
13	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	*zl*	3 843.84	4 180.74	4 535.31	.	4 018.97
14		*PP*	106.3	108.8	108.5	.	96.4
15	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	*zl*	2 457.19	2 613.64	2 881.89	.	2 620.35
16		*PP*	103.3	106.4	110.3	.	100.0
17	construction	*zl*	2 070.39	2 291.72	2 531.50	.	2 875.72
18		*PP*	106.8	110.7	110.5	.	108.5
19	trade; repair of motor vehicles	*zl*	2 008.69	2 191.86	2 433.91	.	2 646.61
20		*PP*	105.0	109.1	110.0	.	102.5
21	**Monthly real gross**	***2005=100***	**104.0**	**109.7**	**116.2***	**118.6**	**123.3**
22	of which: enterprise sector		104.2	111.3	118.1	119.4	108.5
23	budgetary sphere		103.9	107.4	115.3*	119.2	100.2
	Money supply (M_3) [b) c)] ***(end of period)***						
24	**Total**	***mln zl***	**495 310**	**561 624**	**666 305**	**720 327**	**521 382**
25	currency in circulation (outside banks)		68 768	77 160	90 741	89 777	73 442
26	deposits and other liabilities		412 443	472 184	569 572	625 497	433 365
27	other components M_3		14 099	12 280	5 992	5 053	14 575
	Dues [b) c)] ***(end of period)***						
28	**Total**	***mln zl***	**367 316**	**477 293**	**649 037**	**704 727**	**422 266**
29	households		188 462	259 981	376 003	420 990	222 801
30	non-financial corporations		142 856	177 694	228 061	219 847	161 799
	Interest rates ***(end of period)***						
31	**Rediscount rate**	**%**	**4.25**	**5.25**	**5.25**	**3.75**	**4.75**
32	**Lombard rate**	**%**	**5.50**	**6.50**	**6.50**	**5.00**	**6.00**
33	**Reference rate**	**%**	**4.00**	**5.00**	**5.00**	**3.50**	**4.50**
	Deposits in PLN in commercial banks of						
	households and non-profit institutions serving households						
34	current accounts	*%*	1.20	1.50	1.70	1.70	1.30
35	with agreed maturity up to 2 years	*%*	2.80	3.50	6.10	4.80	2.90
	non-financial corporations						
36	current accounts	*%*	1.60	1.90	2.40	1.20	2.00
37	with agreed maturity up to 2 years	*%*	3.60	4.40	6.00	3.80	3.70
	Exchange rates (by National Bank of Poland)	***(average in period) zl***					
38	**100 USD**		**310.25**	**276.67**	**240.92**	**311.62**	**282.22**
39	**100 EUR**		**389.51**	**378.29**	**351.66**	**432.73**	**380.29**
	Gross foreign debt						
40		***(end of period) mln USD***	**169 636**	**234 052**	**243 477**	**279 528**	**191 378***
	Official reserve assets without gold						
41		***(end of period) mln USD***	**46 381**	**62 978**	**59 318**	**75 938**	**52 296**
	Current account balance of payments on a transaction basis	***mln USD***					
42	Goods: exports		117 468	145 337	178 427	139 956	34 841
43	Services: exports		20 592	28 914	35 577	28 945	6 583
44	Goods:imports		124 474	162 394	204 399	144 432	38 981
45	Services: imports		19 856	24 156	30 561	24 111	5 741
46	**Balance**		**-9 394**	**-20 253**	**-26 909**	-7 207	**-5 458**
47	of which: goods		-7 006	-17 057	-25 972	**-4 476**	-4 140
48	services		736	4 758	5 016	4 834	842

a) In 2009 – 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. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	
2 703.41	**2 899.83**	**2 983.98**	**2 951.36**	**2 968.55**	**3 096.55**	**3 185.61**	**3 081.48**	**3 113.86**	**3 243.60**	1
102.2	**107.3**	**102.9**	**98.9**	**100.6**	**104.3**	**102.9**	**96.7**	**101.1**	**104.2**	2
2 893.07	3 106.30	3 057.84	3 159.30	3 194.23	3 329.81	3 249.29	3 276.94	3 317.45	3 456.61	3
102.8	107.4	98.4	103.3	101.1	104.2	97.6	100.9	101.2	104.2	4
2 582.60	2 827.00	3 334.46	2 937.79	2 915.76	3 219.37	3 712.90	3 115.23	3 110.88	3 304.14	5
100.0	109.5	118.0	88.1	99.3	110.4	115.3	83.9	99.9	106.2	6
2 889.45	3 094.32	3 041.16	3 118.55	3 161.81	3 298.00	3 217.65	3 251.63	3 290.22	3 482.25	7
102.9	107.1	98.3	102.5	101.4	104.3	97.6	101.1	101.2	105.8	8
4 547.95	6 381.90	5 061.83	5 060.14	4 993.06	6 749.51	5 413.49	5 300.98	5 187.13	6 972.59	9
105.6	140.3	79.3	100.0	98.7	135.2	80.2	97.9	97.9	134.4	10
2 678.25	2 741.08	2 783.97	2 894.31	2 924.70	2 904.27	2 920.78	2 968.47	3 016.06	3 051.59	11
102.7	102.3	101.6	104.0	101.1	99.3	100.6	101.6	101.6	101.2	12
4 104.74	4 424.77	4 534.82	4 229.43	4 538.22	4 933.57	4 795.61	4 777.12	4 802.56	5 168.82	13
102.1	107.8	102.5	93.3	107.3	108.7	97.2	99.6	100.5	107.6	14
2 668.80	2 931.04	2 843.44	2 917.38	2 978.69	3 176.50	3 080.97	3 069.43	3 144.56	3 368.53	15
101.8	109.8	97.0	102.6	102.1	106.6	97.0	99.6	102.4	107.1	16
3 106.40	3 256.29	3 095.93	3 348.28	3 462.01	3 546.36	3 313.15	3 421.19	3 518.77	3 595.23	17
108.0	104.8	95.1	108.2	103.4	102.4	93.4	103.3	102.9	102.2	18
2 706.23	2 823.92	2 874.40	2 955.63	2 940.60	3 018.34	3 035.15	3 058.25	3 021.08	3 087.61	19
102.3	104.3	101.8	102.8	99.5	102.6	100.6	100.8	98.8	102.2	20
122.3	**120.3**	**117.3**	**116.6**	**116.6**	**117.2**	**119.4**	**113.4**	**114.4**	**119.0**	21
111.5	118.0	114.5	116.8	117.7	122.1	117.9	116.8	118.0	122.7	22
100.2	108.1	125.8	109.4	108.3	119.0	135.9	112.0	111.7	118.4	23
537 327	**561 654**	**581 823**	**606 583**	**630 464**	**666 305**	**683 679**	**693 693**	**691 268**	**720 327**	24
75 756	77 189	77 771	81 911	82 534	90 741	91 061	92 270	89 665	89 777	25
447 707	472 226	492 405	513 647	537 169	569 572	587 801	595 184	595 849	625 497	26
13 864	12 239	11 647	11 025	10 761	5 992	4 817	6 239	5 754	5 053	27
453 171	**477 462**	**509 247**	**539 214**	**579 880**	**649 037**	**684 848**	**683 937**	**687 716**	**704 727**	28
244 722	259 957	279 915	299 489	326 683	376 003	402 251	406 472	412 490	420 990	29
171 623	177 671	189 855	201 452	213 691	228 061	238 087	231 090	227 616	219 847	30
5.00	**5.25**	**6.00**	**6.25**	**6.25**	**5.25**	**4.00**	**3.75**	**3.75**	**3.75**	31
6.25	**6.50**	**7.25**	**7.50**	**7.50**	**6.50**	**5.25**	**5.00**	**5.00**	**5.00**	32
4.75	**5.00**	**5.75**	**6.00**	**6.00**	**5.00**	**3 75**	**3.50**	**3.50**	**3.50**	33
1.40	1.50	1.70	1.80	1.70	1.70	1.50	1.50	**1.60**	1.70	34
3.30	3.50	3.70	4.00	4.60	6.10	6.20	5.40	5.20	4.80	35
2.00	1.90	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.40	1.30	1.40	1.30	1.20	36
4.10	4.40	4.90	5.30	5.50	6.00	4.70	4.20	3.90	3.80	37
275.92	**252.40**	**238.86**	**218.16**	**220.32**	**286.34**	**344.81**	**326.54**	**293.82**	**282.70**	38
378.95	**365.50**	**357.60**	**340.91**	**330.65**	**377.46**	**449.53**	**444.60**	**419.99**	**417.78**	39
208 798*	**234 052***	**270 781***	**289 694***	**267 470***	**243 477***	**255 403***	**246 793***	**276 110***	**279 528**	40
55 871	**62 978**	**73 865**	**79 458**	**71 258**	**59 318**	**58 212**	**64 005**	**74 852**	**75.938**	41
36 411	41 501	45 307	49 713	47 956	35 451	30 714	33 011*	36 458*	39 773	42
7 759	8 756	7 694	9 601	10 087	8 195	5 935	6 830*	7 929*	8 251	43
40 386	47 318	50 627	57 031	54 703	42 038	31 685	33 710*	37 618*	41 419	44
6 853	6 693	6 843	8 233	9 118	6 367	4 869	5 612*	6 930*	6 700	45
-4 281	**-6 656**	**-6 565**	**-7 919**	**-6 069**	**-6 356**	**-40**	**-1 481***	**-1 856***	**-4 030**	46
-3 975	-5 817	-5 320	-7 318	-6 747	-6 587	-971	-699*	-1 160*	-1 646	47
906	2 063	851	1 368	969	1 828	1 066	1 218*	999*	1 551	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.)

			2006	2007	2008	2009	2007
							Q. II
	Financial results of enterprises						
	Revenues from total activity [a)]						
1	**T o t a l**	*mln zl*	**1 497 415.1**	**1 713 204.6**	**1 903 409.4**	**1 932 978.3**	**801 483.0**
	of which:						
2	**Industry**		**798 792.5**	**901 130.0**	**974 841.4**	**977 897.9**	**430 436.7**
3	mining and quarrying		396 334.0	41 054.9	46 052.7	44 018.3	19 640.7
4	manufacturing		627 384.9	725 878.9	767 925.4	755 866.7	345 115.5
5	of which: manufacture food products		98 253.6	110 729.3	115 633.1	123 332.4	52 560.8
6	manufacture of coke and refined pretroleum products		70 562.1	83 547.2	106 550.8	94 044.6	37 494.8
7	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products		34 607.8	38 240.3	39 230.3	38 623.6	19 269.1
8	manufacture of machinery and equipment		29 383.3	33 609.4	37 338.0	36 481.8	16 150.1
9	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		119 318.4	120 444.7	144 514.7	160 998.4	59 122.5
10	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		12 455.2	13 751.6	16 348.6	17 014.5	6 558.0
11	**Construction**		**68 772.3**	**88 578.4**	**104 246.9**	**106 865.4**	**34 136.8**
12	**Trade; repair of motor vehicles**		**441 052.8**	**509 941.3**	**577 887.5**	**584 173.7**	**237 346.2**
	Gross financial result [a)]						
13	**T o t a l**	*mln zl*	**86 136.0**	**104 828.2**	**79 986.8**	**95 914.5**	**52 470.1**
	of which:						
14	**Industry**		**53 579.6**	**63 491.2**	**43 137.8**	**56 878.6**	**34 913.0**
15	mining and quarrying		6 125.0	6 304.3	6 533.6	4 055.7	3 217.3
16	manufacturing		37 278.7	48 237.5	27 792.8	36 377.0	25 920.5
17	of which: manufacture food products		4 113.6	5 026.0	2 931.7	6 214.4	2 621.4
18	manufacture of coke and refined pretroleum products		3 765.8	5 301.1	235.4	3 226.5	2 624.2
19	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products		1 734.1	3 240.2	2 254.0	1 753.7	1 869.1
20	manufacture of machinery and equipment		2 043.4	2 353.2	1 160.0	2 004.0	1 336.8
21	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		9 465.9	8 237.1	7 856.2	15 485.7	5 359.8
22	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		710.0	712.3	955.3	960.1	415.5
23	**Construction**		**3 819.0**	**5 834.7**	**7 218.3**	**7 060.8**	**1 543.6**
24	**Trade; repair of motor vehicles**		**13 106.0**	**16 720.0**	**15 194.8**	**13 673.5**	**7 026.9**
	Net financial result [a)]						
25	**T o t a l**	*mln zl*	**69 653.2**	**86 189.0**	**63 033.9**	**78 865.4**	**42 748.1**
	of which:						
26	**Industry**		**43 492.1**	**52 885.6**	**34 051.6**	**47 336.1**	**28 756.8**
27	mining and quarrying		4 723.5	5 131.6	5 423.7	3 301.7	2 548.2
28	manufacturing		30 851.8	40 035.1	21 618.5	30 638.3	21 592.8
29	of which: manufacture food products		3 321.2	4 066.7	2 202.6	5 278.3	2 134.2
30	manufacture of coke and refined pretroleum products		3 138.9	4 436.4	259.3	2 716.8	2 262.9
31	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products		1 317.4	2 670.8	1 776.8	1 342.9	1 563.9
32	manufacture of machinery and equipment		1 700.1	2 031.8	844.5	1 662.3	1 075.7
33	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		7 395.9	7 190.0	6 275.6	12 658.7	4 302.2
34	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		520.9	528.9	733.9	737.4	313.6
35	**Construction**		**3 159.3**	**4 833.2**	**5 890.6**	**5 890.2**	**1 219.1**
36	**Trade; repair of motor vehicles**		**10 707.8**	**13 836.6**	**12 201.8**	**10 983.3**	**5 753.1**
	Gross turnover profitability rate [a) b)]						
37	**T o t a l**	*%*	**5.8**	**6.1**	**4.2**	**5.0**	**6.5**
	of which:						
38	**Industry**		**6.7**	**7.0**	**4.4**	**5.8**	**8.1**
39	mining and quarrying		15.5	15.4	14.2	9.2	16.4
40	manufacturing		5.9	6.6	3.6	4.8	7.5
41	of which: manufacture food products		4.2	4.5	2.5	5.0	5.0
42	manufacture of coke and refined pretroleum products		5.3	6.3	0.2	3.4	7.0
43	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products		5.0	8.5	5.7	4.5	9.7
44	manufacture of machinery and equipment		7.0	7.0	3.1	5.5	8.3
45	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		7.9	6.8	5.4	9.6	9.1
46	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		5.7	5.2	5.8	5.6	6.3
47	**Construction**		**5.6**	**6.6**	**6.9**	**6.6**	**4.5**
48	**Trade; repair of motor vehicles**		**3.0**	**3.3**	**2.6**	**2.3**	**3.0**
	Net turnover profitability rate [a) c)]						
49	**T o t a l**	*%*	**4.7**	**5.0**	**3.3**	**4.1**	**5.3**
	of which:						
50	**Industry**		**5.4**	**5.9**	**3.5**	**4.8**	**6.7**
51	mining and quarrying		11.9	12.5	11.8	7.5	13.0
52	manufacturing		4.9	5.5	2.8	4.1	6.3
53	of which: manufacture food products		3.4	3.7	1.9	4.3	4.1
54	manufacture of coke and refined pretroleum products		4.4	5.3	0.2	2.9	6.0
55	manufacture of chemicals and chemical products		3.8	7.0	4.5	3.5	8.1
56	manufacture of machinery and equipment		5.8	6.0	2.3	4.6	6.7
57	electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		6.2	6.0	4.3	7.9	7.3
58	water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		4.2	3.8	4.5	4.3	4.8
59	**Construction**		**4.6**	**5.5**	**5.7**	**5.5**	**3.6**
60	**Trade; repair of motor vehicles**		**2.4**	**2.7**	**2.1**	**1.9**	**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. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	
1 236 575.2	1 713 204.6	438 477.9	918 374.4	1 400 691.5	1 903 409.4	453 459.6	927 341.3	1 415 674.7	1 932 978.3	1
655 809.4	901 130.0	237 107.0	484 186.2	731 180.1	974 841.4	235 874.2	473 918.2	715 864.8	977 897.9	2
30 066.5	41 054.9	10 486.2	21 711.0	33 130.7	460 52.7	9 852.7	20 224.9	30 943.8	44 018.3	3
530 046.0	725 878.9	185 234.2	385 738.0	582 742.0	767 925.4	176 837.5	364 693.0	556 675.2	755 866.7	4
81 146.6	110 729.3	28 119.4	57 240.1	88 121.6	115 633.1	29 549.6	59 677.5	90 651.7	123 332.4	5
59 933.7	83 547.2	24 299.9	54 165.8	84 449.0	106 550.8	19 153.9	41 615.9	68 458.7	94 044.6	6
28 787.2	38 240.3	9 694.7	19 708.4	29 359.9	39 230.3	10 017.8	19 752.2	29 122.7	38 623.6	7
24 304.7	33 609.4	8 940.2	18 958.1	28 047.1	37 338.0	9 860.1	18 819.0	27 829.2	36 481.8	8
85 674.9	120 444.7	37 712.5	68 886.2	103 057.1	144 514.7	45 528.8	81 225.9	115 992.2	160 998.4	9
10 021.9	13 751.6	3 674.1	7 850.9	12 250.3	16 348.6	3 655.2	7 774.3	12 253.7	17 014.5	10
59 032.3	88 578.4	17 125.4	42 390.5	70 633.1	104 246.9	18 430.1	44 402.1	73 936.0	106 865.4	11
367 902.1	509 941.3	129 928.4	275 630.4	420 118.4	577 887.5	136 487.8	280 728.0	431 538.6	584 173.7	12
79 138.1	104 828.2	25 693.6	54 772.6	79 398.2	79 986.8	13 382.2	45 078.0	72 953.1	95 914.5	13
50 441.6	63 491.2	17 080.8	34 780.9	47 782.1	43 137.8	9 334.0	27 717.2	43 555.4	56 878.6	14
4 968.2	6 304.3	1 677.1	3 530.6	5 493.0	6 533.6	994.1	2 147.8	2 974.7	4 055.7	15
38 690.7	48 237.5	11 236.5	24 756.4	34 532.8	27 792.8	4 215.3	17 603.3	29 525.6	36 377.0	16
4 054.5	5 026.0	862.1	1 622.8	2 852.6	2 931.7	1 439.2	2 996.3	4 193.2	6 214.4	17
3 814.8	5 301.1	1 437.5	4 361.8	4 609.4	235.4	-2 507.7	222.4	2 320.0	3 226.5	18
2 561.9	3 240.2	1 023.8	1 944.8	2 919.9	2 254.0	481.6	1 216.4	1 752.3	1 753.7	19
1 817.1	2 353.2	625.1	1 394.2	1 583.6	1 160.0	510.9	1 211.0	1 677.7	2 004.0	20
6 163.6	8 237.1	3 962.5	5 919.7	6 870.5	7 856.2	3 966.1	7 468.4	10 187.3	15 485.7	21
619.1	712.3	204.7	574.2	885.8	955.3	158.5	497.7	867.9	960.1	22
3 110.4	5 834.7	619.2	2 316.7	4 449.5	7 218.3	126.4	2 391.7	4 601.3	7 060.8	23
11 421.5	16 720.0	3 364.7	7 785.9	12 339.9	15 194.8	1 585.9	4 986.7	10 396.8	13 673.5	24
64 530.2	86 189.0	20 380.1	44 285.5	63 658.2	63 033.9	9 760.5	37 055.6	60 043.9	78 865.4	25
41 421.1	52 885.6	13 919.9	28 520.4	38 583.8	34 051.6	7 516.3	23 204.6	36 216.4	47 336.1	26
3 949.2	5 131.6	1 346.0	2 755.6	4 161.7	5 423.7	755.1	1 684.7	2 275.0	3 301.7	27
32 187.0	40 035.1	9 225.0	20 591.8	28 390.7	21 618.5	3 481.5	15 044.1	24 908.9	30 638.3	28
3 328.3	4 066.7	648.3	1 282.4	2 326.4	2 202.6	1 242.1	2 568.3	3 513.0	5 278.3	29
3 220.0	4 436.4	1 170.7	3 644.4	3 848.2	259.3	-2 075.1	227.3	1 897.2	2 716.8	30
2 091.4	2 670.8	821.5	1 593.3	2 387.6	1 776.8	343.3	974.3	1 431.0	1 342.9	31
1 546.2	2 031.8	517.7	1 179.7	1 301.5	844.5	413.5	1 016.7	1 409.4	1 662.3	32
4 814.7	7 190.0	3 189.9	4 708.0	5319.9	6 275.6	3 163.8	6 083.1	8 332.0	12 658.7	33
470.1	528.9	159.0	465.0	711.5	733.9	115.9	392.7	700.5	737.4	34
2 501.7	4 833.2	413.2	1 828.5	3 607.8	5 890.6	-128.0	1 882.7	3 885.6	5 890.2	35
9 536.7	13 836.6	2 626.9	6 261.9	10 007.1	12 201.8	1 021.0	3 855.8	8 330.3	10 983.3	36
6.4	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.7	4.2	3.0	4.9	5.2	5.0	37
7.7	7.0	7.2	7.2	6.5	4.4	4.0	5.8	6.1	5.8	38
16.5	15.4	16.0	16.3	16.6	14.2	10.1	10.6	9.6	9.2	39
7.3	6.6	6.1	6.4	5.9	3.6	2.4	4.8	5.3	4.8	40
5.0	4.5	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.5	4.9	5.0	4.6	5.0	41
6.4	6.3	5.9	8.1	5.5	0.2	-13.1	0.5	3.4	3.4	42
8.9	8.5	10.6	9.9	9.9	5.7	4.8	6.2	6.0	4.5	43
7.5	7.0	7.0	7.4	5.6	3.1	5.2	6.4	6.0	5.5	44
7.2	6.8	10.5	8.6	6.7	5.4	8.7	9.2	8.8	9.6	45
6.2	5.2	5.6	7.3	7.2	5.8	4.3	6.4	7.1	5.6	46
5.3	6.6	3.6	5.5	6.3	6.9	0.7	5.4	6.2	6.6	47
3.1	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.2	1.8	2.4	2.3	48
5.2	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.5	3.3	2.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	49
6.3	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.3	3.5	3.2	4.9	5.1	4.8	50
13.1	12.5	12.8	12.7	12.6	11.8	7.7	8.3	7.4	7.5	51
6.1	5.5	5.0	5.3	4.9	2.8	2.0	4.1	4.5	4.1	52
4.1	3.7	2.3	2.2	2.6	1.9	4,2	4.3	3.9	4.3	53
5.4	5.3	4.8	6.7	4.6	0.2	-10.8	0.5	2.8	2.9	54
7.3	7.0	8.5	8.1	8.1	4.5	3.4	4.9	4.9	3.5	55
6.4	6.0	5.8	6.2	4.6	2.3	4.2	5.4	5.1	4.6	56
5.6	6.0	8.5	6.8	5.2	4.3	6.9	7.5	7.2	7.9	57
4.7	3.8	4.3	5.9	5.8	4.5	3.2	5.1	5.7	4.3	58
4.2	5.5	2.4	4.3	5.1	5.7	-0.7	4.2	5.3	5.5	59
2.6	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.1	0.7	1.4	1.9	1.9	60

Table 4. Main indicators (cont.)

	CP – corresponding period of previous year=100		2006	2007	2008	2009	2007
							Q. II
	External trade [a)]	***mln USD***					
1	**Imports**		**125 645**	**164 172**	**210 479**	**145 788***	**39 533**
	from countries:						
2	developed		88 182	116 587	146 073	100 072*	28 529
3	European Union		79 334	105 226	130 507	89 363*	25 677
4	of which: Germany		30 144	39 435	48 555	32 605*	9 457
5	Central and Eastern Europe		15 592	17 436	24 507	14 978*	4 116
6	developing		21 871	30 149	39 889	30 738*	6 888
	by SITC sections:						
7	(0+1) food, live animals, beverage and tobacco		6 929	9 637	12 972	10 984*	2 164
8	(2+4) crude materials, inedible, animal and vegetable oils		4 270	5 404	7 244	4 457*	1 243
9	(3) mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials		13 066	16 352	23 881	14 154*	3 825
10	(5+6+8+9) chemicals, manufactured goods, etc.		56 210	74 334	91 889	64 770*	18 229
11	(7) machinery and transport equipment		45 170	58 445	74 493	51 423*	14 072
12	**Exports**		**109 584**	**138 785**	**171 860**	**133 648***	**33 356**
	to countries:						
13	developed		91 089	116 573	142 711	114 006*	28 320
14	European Union		84 738	109 367	133 859	105 815*	26 248
15	of which: Germany		29 701	35 901	43 104	34 778*	8 485
16	Central and Eastern Europe		11 832	13 730	17 696	10 190*	3 068
17	developing		6 663	8 482	11 453	9 452*	1 968
	by SITC sections:						
18	(0+1) food, live animals, beverage and tobacco		10 036	12 835	16 118	14 578*	2 906
19	(2+4) crude materials, inedible, animal and vegetable oils		2 696	3 478	4 210	2 751*	859
20	(3) mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials		4 917	5 275	7 306	4 141*	1 257
21	(5+6+8+9) chemicals, manufactured goods, etc.		47 815	60 423	73 141	54 508*	14 712
22	(7) machinery and transport equipment		44 120	56 774	71 085	57 670*	13 622
23	**Trade balance**		**-16 061**	**-25 387**	**-38 619**	**-12 140***	**-6 177**
	groups of countries:						
24	developed		2 907	-14	-3 362	13 934*	-209
25	European Union		5 404	4 141	3 352	16 452*	571
26	of which: Germany		-443	-3 534	-5 451	2 173*	-973
27	Central and Eastern Europe		-3 760	-3 706	-6 821	-4 788*	-1 048
28	developing		-15 208	-21 667	-28 436	-21 286*	-4 920
	by SITC sections:						
29	(0+1) food, live animals, beverage and tobacco		3 107	3 198	3 146	3 594*	742
30	(2+4) crude materials, inedible, animal and vegetable oils		-1 574	-1 926	-3 034	-1 706*	-384
31	(3) mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials		-8 149	-11 077	-16 575	-10 013*	-2 568
32	(5+6+8+9) chemicals, manufactured goods, etc.		-8 395	-13 911	-18 748	-10 262*	-3 517
33	(7) machinery and transport equipment		-1 050	-1 671	-3 408	6 247*	-450
34	**Gross Domestic Product**	***mln zl***	**1 060 031**	**1 176 737**	**1 272 838**	**1 342 612**	**282 921.9**
35		***CP***	**106.2**	**106.8**	**105.0**	**101.8**	**106.6**
36	gross value added	*mln zl*	931 179	1 029 442	1 114 591	1 193 091	247 080.6
37		*CP*	106.0	106.7	105.0	101.9	106.4
38	industry	*mln zl*	229 903	252 226	271 981	274 180	56 882.7
39		*CP*	110.0	110.1	106.6	98.9	108.8
40	construction	*mln zl*	59 777	73 459	84 927	88 767	15 448.5
41		*CP*	111.6	110.8	109.1	104.7	112.8
42	market services	*mln zl*	465 857	512 340	554 959	613 755	128 867.9
43		*CP*	105.5	106.5	105.3	102.5	106.2
	Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product						
44	private consumption	*mln zl*	662 313	711 872	785 204	824 514	177 483.8
45		*CP*	105.0	104.9	105.9	102.2	104.8
46	public consumption	*mln zl*	193 707	211 027	236 263	247 291	54 205.0
47		*CP*	106.0	103.7	107.5	101.9	104.2
48	gross fixed capital formation	*mln zl*	208 308	253 729	280 935	281 920	53 322.6
49		*CP*	114.9	117.6	108.2	99.6	119.0

a) In 2009 – provisional data.

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

2007		2008				2009				
Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	
40 749	**47 115**	**49 984**	**58 381**	**56 704**	**45 410**	**33 406***	**33 945***	**36 696***	**41 741**	1
28 846	32 584	34 995	41 296	38 965	30 817	22 737*	23 889*	25 055*	28 391	2
25 979	29 354	31 481	37 297	34 361	27 368	20 151*	21 315*	22 508*	25 389	3
9 956	10 921	11 785	13 915	13 096	9 759	7 258*	7 813*	8 320*	9 214	4
4 361	5 343	5 657	6 831	7 024	5 005	3 537	3 071*	3 858*	4 512	5
7 542	9 188	9 332	10 254	10 715	9 588	7 132*	6 985*	7 783*	8 838	6
2 285	2 894	2 924	3 585	3 385	3 078	2 604*	2 641*	2 664*	3 075	7
1 408	1 533	1 699	1 967	2 050	1 528	949*	965*	1 223*	1 320	8
4 257	5 239	5 508	6 308	7 605	4 460	2 675*	2 855*	4 198*	4 426	9
18 682	20 371	21 834	25 323	24 627	20 105	15 557*	15 031*	16 337*	17 845	10
14 117	17 078	18 019	21 198	19 037	16 239	11 621*	12 453*	12 274*	15 075	11
34 656	**38 970**	**41 772**	**47 891**	**46 323**	**35 874**	**30 251***	**31 077***	**33 865***	**38 455**	12
28 991	32 031	35 257	39 759	37 681	30 014	26 194*	26 525*	28 544*	32 743	13
27 159	30 202	33 251	37 244	35 272	28 092	24 613*	24 421*	26 499*	30 282	14
9 164	9 745	10 623	11 876	11 588	9 017	8 248*	7 941*	8 790*	9 799	15
3 641	4 136	3 949	4 962	5 321	3 464	2 120*	2 336*	2 706*	3 028	16
2 024	2 803	2 566	3 170	3 321	2 396	1 937*	2 216*	2 615*	2 684	17
3 514	3 622	3 705	4 246	4 350	3 817	3 473*	3 480*	3 647*	3 978	18
872	892	999	1 230	1 235	746	597*	649*	731*	774	19
1 314	1 481	1 682	1 955	2 202	1 467	943*	764*	1 100*	1 337	20
15 398	16 257	17 970	20 267	19 984	14 920	12 307*	12 452*	14 164*	15 585	21
13 558	16 718	17 416	20 193	18 552	14 924	12 931*	13 735*	14 223*	16 781	22
-6 093	**-8 145**	**-8 212**	**-10 490**	**-10 381**	**-9 536**	**-3 155***	**-2 868***	**-2 831***	**-3 286**	23
145	-553	262	-1 537	-1 284	-803	3 457*	2 636*	3 489*	4 352	24
1 180	848	1 770	-453	911	724	4 462*	3 106*	3 991*	4 893	25
-791	-1 176	-1 162	-2 039	-1 508	-742	990*	128*	470*	585	26
-720	-1 207	-1708	-1 869	-1 703	-1 541	-1 417*	-735*	-1 152*	-1 484	27
-5 518	-6 385	-6 766	-7 084	-7 394	-7 192	-5 195*	-4 769*	-5 168*	-6 154	28
1 229	728	781	661	965	739	869*	839*	983*	903	29
-536	-641	-700	-737	-815	-782	-352*	-316*	-492*	-546	30
-2 943	-3 758	-3 826	-4 353	-5 403	-2 993	-1 732*	-2 094*	-3 098*	-3 089	31
-3 284	-4 114	-3 864	-5 056	-4 643	-5 185	-3 250*	-2 579*	-2 173*	-2 260	32
-559	-360	-603	-1 005	-485	-1 315	1 310*	1 282*	1 949*	1 706	33
291 058.5	**332 624.2**	**298 598.7**	**310 116.2**	**314 556.0**	**349 566.9**	**313 811.6***	**326 582.8***	**331 582.5***	**370 634.8**	34
106.6	**106.6**	**106.2**	**106.0**	**105.1**	**103.0**	**100.8**	**101.2***	**101.8***	**103.3**	35
252 574.8	289 368.2	262 805.9	272 474.6	274 967.2	304 342.8	284 406.2*	289 128.7*	289 268.9*	330 286.9	36
106.3	106.4	105.7	106.2	104.9	103.5	101.1	100.9*	103.0*	103.3	37
61 183.4	73 228.5	67 907.3	62 597.8	66 369.3	75 106.6	69 766.5	61 655.3*	62 929.4*	79 829.2	38
109.2	110.7	110.4	109.5	106.2	101.2	94.1	95.0	99.8	105.6	39
19 979.1	27 955.3	13 216.3	19 792.9	23 288.8	28 629.2	13 914.8	21 152.6	24 445.6	29 253.8	40
107.9	104.1	114.3	115.6	109.0	103.2	103.5	104.6	107.2	103.4	41
126 784.6	139 172.4	128 918.5	140 691.3	137 249.0	148 099.2	143 895.3	155 109.1*	151 138.0*	163 613.0	42
106.4	106.8	105.8*	105.4*	105.2*	105.0	103.2	102.9	102.0	102.2	43
178 907.7	177 190.5	198 431.3	195 868.5	197 647.0	193 256.9	210 461.5	204 227.9*	208 881.0*	200 943.2	44
104.9	103.4*	106.1	106.1	105.7	105.7	103.2	101.6	102.1	101.8	45
51 895.0	53 021.5	56 765.0	57 837.8	56 911.0	64 749.0	61 563.0*	60 334.0*	58 337.0*	67 057.0	46
103.6	102.8	105.3	105.1	106.0	113.8	105.6*	101.2*	100.1*	100.6	47
60 030.7	101 874.1	45 191.4	63 483.0	64 429.0	107 831.8	46 785.1	63 528.7*	65 152.0*	106 454.5	48
116.6	115.1	115.6	114.5	104.0	104.5	101.0	96.8*	98.4*	101.5	49

Economic situation in the European Union countries

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

Specification	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		2009[a]			
	previous year = 100						2000==100	I Q.	II Q.	III Q.	IV Q.
								corresponding period of previous year=100			
European Union (27)	**102.5**	**102.0**	**103.2**	**102.9**	**100.7**	**95.8**	**112.1**	**95.0**	**95.0**	**95.7**	**97.7**
Euro area (16)	102.2	101.7	103.0	102.8	100.6	95.9	110.0	94.9	95.1	95.9	97.9
Austria	102.5	102.5	103.5	103.5	102.0	96.4	114.0	96.2	95.4	96.5	98.1
Belgium	103.2	101.8	102.8	102.9	101.0	96.9	112.1	96.3	95.8	96.8	99.2
Cyprus	104.2	103.9	104.1	105.1	103.6	98.3	130.7	100.4	98.3	97.3	97.2
Finland	104.1	102.9	104.4	104.9	101.2	92.2	116.4	92.0	91.0	91.2	94.9
France	102.5	101.9	102.2	102.3	100.4	97.8	111.6	96.5	97.3	97.7	99.7
Germany	101.2	100.8	103.2	102.5	101.3	95.0	104.8	93.3	94.2	95.2	97.6
Greece	104.6	102.2	104.5	104.5	102.0	98.0	133.4	99.0	98.1	97.5	97.5
Ireland	104.6	106.2	105.4	106.0	97.0	92.5	130.7	91.4	92.7	92.6	95.0
Italy	101.5	100.7	102.0	101.5	98.7	95.0	101.4	93.8	93.9	95.2	97.0
Luxembourg	104.4	105.4	105.6	106.5	100.0	96.6	129.6	93.7	92.7	97.4	..
Malta	100.7	103.9	103.6	103.8	102.1	98.1	113.4	98.3	97.0	97.8	99.9
Netherlands	102.2	102.0	103.4	103.6	102.0	96.0	112.0	95.9	94.8	96.0	97.4
Portugal	101.5	100.9	101.4	101.9	100.0	97.3	105.0	96.2	96.6	97.5	99.0
Slovakia	105.0	106.7	108.5	110.6	106.2	95.3	154.3	95.1	94.7	95.1	96.5
Slovenia	104.3	104.5	105.8	106.8	103.5	92.2	129.2	91.3	91.0	91.3	94.2
Spain	103.3	103.6	104.0	103.6	100.9	96.4	122.9	96.7	95.8	96.0	96.9
Bulgaria	106.6	106.2	106.3	106.2	106.0	95.0	147.0	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	104.5	106.3	106.8	106.1	102.5	95.2	132.9	96.0	95.1	95.5	96.9
Denmark	102.3	102.4	103.4	101.7	99.1	95.1	105.5	95.9	92.9	94.3	96.7
Estonia	107.2	109.4	110.0	107.2	96.4	85.9	143.0	85.3	83.7	84.3	90.6
Hungary	104.9	103.5	104.0	101.0	100.6	93.7	121.8	94.4	93.2	92.9	94.7
Latvia	108.7	110.6	112.2	110.0	95.4	82.0	143.2	81.5	83.0	80.8	82.9
Lithuania	107.4	107.8	107.8	109.8	102.8	85.0	150.6	84.7	83.4	85.3	86.8
Poland	**105.3**	**103.6**	**106.2**	**106.8**	**105.0**	**101.8**	**140.9**	**101.6**	**101.6**	**101.4**	**103.1**
Romania	108.5	104.2	107.9	106.3	107.3	92.9	151.0	..	..	..	..
Sweden	104.1	103.3	104.2	102.5	99.8	95.1	115.1	93.9	94.2	94.6	98.5
United Kingdom	103.0	102.2	102.9	102.6	100.5	95.1	114.1	94.6	94.1	94.7	96.7

a Seasonally adjusted data.

Table 2. Individual consumption expenditure (constant prices)

Specification	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		2009[a]			
	previous year = 100						2000==100	I Q.	II Q.	III Q.	IV Q.
								corresponding period of previous year=100			
European Union (27) .	**102.2**	**102.1**	**102.2**	**102.0**	**100.8**	**98.3**	**114.0**	**98.2**	**98.2**	**98.2**	**98.9**
Euro area (16)	101.6	101.8	102.0	101.6	100.4	98.9	111.1	98.6	99.0	98.9	99.4
Austria	102.2	102.1	101.8	100.8	100.8	100.4	111.9	100.5	100.6	100.8	100.9
Belgium	101.6	101.0	101.8	101.7	101.1	98.4	108.3	98.5	97.9	98.1	99.1
Cyprus	106.5	104.2	104.7	109.4	108.4	97.0	144.3	105.2	98.7	94.2	89.8
Finland	103.4	103.1	104.3	103.4	101.7	97.9	126.6	97.0	96.8	98.6	100.3
France	102.5	102.6	102.4	102.5	101.0	100.8	120.3	100.5	100.8	100.6	101.5
Germany	100.1	100.3	101.3	99.7	100.4	100.2	103.2	100.0	101.5	100.2	99.6
Greece	103.6	104.6	105.3	103.3	102.3	98.2	134.5	98.7	97.6	98.1	98.4
Ireland	103.5	106.6	106.5	105.6	99.3	92.3	127.2	90.7	93.3	92.6	94.6
Italy	100.8	101.2	101.3	101.1	99.2	98.3	103.7	97.1	98.1	98.4	99.5
Luxembourg	102.2	102.6	102.7	102.8	103.9	99.4	118.5	100.6	98.7	99.3	..
Malta	102.5	102.3	100.6	102.2	105.0	101.2	117.9	98.7	99.4	102.2	103.4
Netherlands...........	101.0	101.0	99.7	101.7	101.3	97.5	104.8	98.5	96.9	97.5	97.3
Portugal.................	102.5	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.7	99.2	112.1	98.6	99.1	99.0	100.2
Slovakia	104.6	106.5	105.9	106.9	106.0	99.3	150.7	99.2	99.9	99.4	98.8
Slovenia	102.7	102.6	102.9	106.7	102.0	98.6	126.4	98.9	97.3	99.3	98.3
Spain	104.2	104.2	103.8	103.6	99.4	95.1	121.0	94.7	94.2	95.2	96.6
Bulgaria	105.9	106.1	109.5	105.3	104.8	93.7	151.3	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic........	102.9	102.5	105.2	105.0	103.6	101.0	134.9	100.9	100.2	99.7	99.0
Denmark	104.7	103.8	103.6	102.4	99.8	95.4	112.6	93.8	93.4	95.5	99.2
Estonia....................	109.5	109.8	112.9	109.0	95.3	81.5	147.7	83.5	80.6	80.1	81.8
Hungary	103.1	103.2	101.7	100.4	99.5	92.5	127.8	93.5	92.7	90.9	92.8
Latvia	109.7	111.2	121.2	114.8	94.5	77.6	155.5	81.7	76.5	74.4	78.3
Lithuania	111.9	112.2	110.6	112.1	103.6	80.5	158.1	85.5	83.1	82.3	81.0
P o l a n d...............	**104.7**	**102.1**	**105.0**	**104.9**	**105.9**	**102.3**	**137.6**	**104.4**	**102.7**	**102.2**	**101.0**
Romania	115.9	110.1	112.7	111.9	109.5	89.5	198.3	..	..	..	..
Sweden....................	102.6	102.7	102.3	103.0	99.8	99.2	115.5	97.2	98.6	99.8	101.5
United Kingdom	103.1	102.2	101.5	102.1	100.9	96.8	117.3	96.9	96.2	96.6	98.0

a Seasonally adjusted data.

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

Specification	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009	2009[a] I Q.	2009[a] II Q.	2009[a] III Q.	2009[a] IV Q.
	previous year = 100						2000= =100	corresponding period of previous year=100			
European Union (27) .	**103.1**	**103.5**	**106.1**	**105.9**	**99.4**	**88.4**	**107.0**	**88.8**	**87.4**	**88.1**	**90.3**
Euro area (16)	102.3	103.2	105.4	104.8	99.4	89.2	103.7	88.4	88.1	88.4	91.3
Austria	100.7	101.2	102.4	103.8	101.0	92.2	99.2	92.9	91.4	91.8	93.0
Belgium	108.0	107.1	102.7	105.9	104.3	95.0	120.3	96.4	95.9	95.1	94.6
Cyprus	111.6	104.1	110.2	113.4	108.6	88.0	159.0	96.8	88.3	82.8	84.2
Finland	104.9	103.6	101.9	110.6	99.8	86.6	108.0	89.3	86.6	80.9	89.9
France	103.6	104.4	104.1	106.5	100.6	93.8	116.4	92.5	93.0	92.8	94.1
Germany	99.7	100.9	107.8	105.0	103.1	91.1	96.5	88.6	91.5	91.8	93.1
Greece	101.4	95.5	109.8	104.6	92.6	86.1	113.8	94.8	83.4	85.2	81.0
Ireland	109.6	114.7	103.9	102.4	84.5	69.6	86.2	67.4	75.3	67.3	71.9
Italy	102.3	100.8	102.9	101.7	96.0	87.9	95.8	87.3	84.8	86.8	92.6
Luxembourg	102.7	102.5	104.7	112.6	99.9	85.1	128.7	98.8	90.7	75.7	..
Malta	99.1	112.5	103.2	100.4	78.1	80.7	63.6	68.5	70.1	109.2	79.9
Netherlands..........	98.4	103.7	107.5	104.8	104.9	87.0	98.9	91.4	86.8	85.1	85.8
Portugal................	100.2	99.1	99.3	103.1	99.3	88.9	81.1	85.9	85.6	93.2	91.1
Slovakia	104.8	117.5	109.3	109.1	101.8	89.5	147.3	91.4	85.9	88.3	92.8
Slovenia	105.6	103.7	109.9	111.7	107.7	78.4	124.4	77.1	76.1	78.3	82.2
Spain	105.1	107.0	107.2	104.6	95.6	84.7	117.2	85.1	83.0	84.0	87.1
Bulgaria	113.5	123.3	114.7	121.7	120.4	73.1	261.8	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic........	103.9	101.8	106.0	110.8	98.5	92.8	127.9	91.9	92.3	89.6	93.0
Denmark	103.9	104.7	114.3	102.8	95.2	88.0	105.6	94.8	84.4	85.6	87.5
Estonia....................	105.2	115.3	118.6	109.0	87.9	65.6	146.2	72.0	61.3	63.0	65.7
Hungary	107.9	105.7	96.4	101.6	100.4	93.5	123.8	95.4	94.3	92.4	91.9
Latvia	123.8	123.6	116.4	107.5	84.4	62.3	142.5	71.5	63.6	59.5	54.0
Lithuania	115.7	111.2	119.4	123.0	93.5	57.0	143.5	61.3	59.6	59.5	63.2
P o l a n d...............	**106.4**	**106.5**	**114.9**	**117.6**	**108.2**	**99.7**	**139.6**	**100.8**	**98.8**	**99.7**	**99.2**
Romania	111.0	115.3	119.9	130.3	116.2	74.7	225.9	..	..	..	..
Sweden...................	105.7	108.9	109.1	107.5	102.6	84.7	116.2	86.1	84.3	84.5	84.8
United Kingdom	105.1	102.4	106.5	107.8	96.5	85.1	109.0	87.5	81.9	86.4	85.8

a Seasonally adjusted data.

Table 5. Harmonized unemployment rate (in %)

Specification	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009[a]			
							I Q.	II Q.	III Q.	IV Q.
European Union (27)	**9.1**	**8.9**	**8.2**	**7.1**	**7.0**	**8,9**	**8.3**	**8.8**	**9.2**	**9.4**
Euro area (16)	**9.0**	**9.0**	**8.3**	**7.5**	**7.5**	**9,4**	**8.8**	**9.3**	**9.7**	**9.9**
Austria	4.9	5.2	4.8	4.4	3.8	4,8	4.4	4.8	5.1	4.9
Belgium	8.4	8.5	8.3	7.5	7.0	7,9	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.1
Cyprus	4.7	5.3	4.6	4.0	3.6	5,3	4.3	5.2	5.7	6.1
Finland	8.8	8.4	7.7	6.9	6.4	8,2	7.4	8.2	8.6	8.8
France	9.3	9.3	9.2	8.4	7.8	9,5	8.9	9.4	9.7	10.0
Germany	9.8	10.7	9.8	8.4	7.3	7,5	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.5
Greece	10.5	9.9	8.9	8.3	7.7	9,5	8.8	9.2	9.8	10.2
Ireland	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	6.3	11,9	10.2	11.8	12.5	13.0
Italy	8.0	7.7	6.8	6.1	6.7	7,8	7.4	7.5	7.8	8.2
Luxembourg	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.9	5,4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.5
Malta	7.4	7.2	7.1	6.4	5.9	6,9	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.0
Netherlands	4.6	4.7	3.9	3.2	2.8	3,4	2.9	3.3	3.7	3.9
Portugal	6.7	7.7	7.8	8.1	7.7	9,6	8.7	9.5	10.2	10.1
Slovakia	18.2	16.3	13.4	11.1	9.5	12,0	10.1	11.2	12.7	14.1
Slovenia	6.3	6.5	6.0	4.9	4.4	5,9	5.0	5.9	6.4	6.4
Spain	10.6	9.2	8.5	8.3	11.3	18,0	16.6	17.9	18.7	19.0
Bulgaria	12.1	10.1	9.0	6.9	5.6	6,8	5.9	6.4	7.0	8.0
Czech Republic	8.3	7.9	7.2	5.3	4.4	6,8	5.5	6.4	7.3	7.4
Denmark	5.5	4.8	3.9	3.8	3.3	6,0	4.8	6.0	6.2	7.1
Estonia	9.7	7.9	5.9	4.7	5.5	13,8	11.1	13.5	15.2	15.5
Hungary	6.1	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.8	10,0	9.2	9.7	10.4	10.6
Latvia	10.4	8.9	6.8	6.0	7.5	17,1	13.2	16.3	18.8	20.3
Lithuania	11.4	8.3	5.6	4.3	5.8	13,7	11.1	13.6	14.4	15.8
P o l a n d	**19.0**	**17.8**	**13.9**	**9.6**	**7.1**	**8,2**	**7.7**	**8.0**	**8.4**	**8.7**
Romania	8.1	7.2	7.3	6.4	5.8	6,9	6.2	6.4	7.2	7.6
Sweden	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.2	8,3	7.5	8.3	8.6	8.8
United Kingdom	4.7	4.8	5.4	5.3	5.6	7,6	7.0	7.7	7.8	7.7

a Seasonally adjusted data.

Table 6. Harmonized indices of consumer prices – HICP

Specification	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		2010[a]	
								I	II
	previous year = 100						2005==100	corresponding period of previous year=100	
European Union (27)	**102.3**	**102.3**	**102.3**	**102.4**	**103.7**	**101.0**	**109.6**	**101.7**	**101.4**
Euro area (16)	**102.2**	**102.2**	**102.2**	**102.1**	**103.3**	**100.3**	**108.1**	**101.0**	**100.9**
Austria	102.0	102.1	101.7	102.2	103.2	100.4	107.7	101.2	100.9
Belgium	101.9	102.5	102.3	101.8	104.5	100.0	108.9	100.8	100.8
Cyprus	101.9	102.0	102.2	102.2	104.4	100.2	109.2	102.5	102.8
Finland	100.1	100.8	101.3	101.6	103.9	101.6	108.7	101.6	101.3
France	102.3	101.9	101.9	101.6	103.2	100.1	106.9	101.2	..
Germany	101.8	101.9	101.8	102.3	102.8	100.2	107.2	100.8	100.5
Greece	103.0	103.5	103.3	103.0	104.2	101.3	112.4	102.3	102.9
Ireland	102.3	102.2	102.7	102.9	103.1	98.3	107.1	97.6	97.6
Italy	102.3	102.2	102.2	102.0	103.5	100.8	108.8	101.3	101.1
Luxembourg	103.2	103.8	103.0	102.7	104.1	100.0	110.0	103.0	102.3
Malta	102.7	102.5	102.6	100.7	104.7	101.8	110.1	101.2	100.7
Netherlands	101.4	101.5	101.7	101.6	102.2	101.0	106.6	100.4	100.4
Portugal	102.5	102.1	103.0	102.4	102.7	99.1	107.4	100.1	100.2
Slovakia	107.5	102.8	104.3	101.9	103.9	100.9	111.4	99.8	99.8
Slovenia	103.7	102.5	102.5	103.8	105.5	100.9	113.3	101.8	101.6
Spain	103.1	103.4	103.6	102.8	104.1	99.7	110.6	101.1	100.9
Bulgaria	106.1	106.0	107.4	107.6	112.0	102.5	132.6	101.8	101.7
Czech Republic	102.6	101.6	102.1	103.0	106.3	100.6	112.4	100.4	100.4
Denmark	100.9	101.7	101.9	101.7	103.6	101.1	108.4	101.9	101.8
Estonia	103.0	104.1	104.4	106.7	110.6	100.2	123.6	99.0	99.7
Hungary	106.8	103.5	104.0	107.9	106.0	104.0	123.9	106.2	105.6
Latvia	106.2	106.9	106.6	110.1	115.3	103.3	139.6	96.7	95.7
Lithuania	101.2	102.7	103.8	105.8	111.1	104.2	127.1	99.7	99.4
P o l a n d	**103.6**	**102.2**	**101.3**	**102.6**	**104.2**	**104.0**	**112.6**	**103.9**	**103.4**
Romania	111.9	109.1	106.6	104.9	107.9	105.6	127.4	105.2	104.5
Sweden	101.0	100.8	101.5	101.7	103.3	101.9	108.7	102.7	102.8
United Kingdom	101.3	102.1	102.3	102.3	103.6	102.2	110.8	103.5	..

a Monthly data.

Table 7. Indices of industrial production[a] (constant prices)

Specification	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		2009			
								I Q.	II Q.	III Q.	IV Q.
	previous year = 100						2005==100	corresponding period of previous year=100			
European Union (27)	**102.3**	**101.2**	**104.1**	**103.5**	**98.2**	**86.0**	**91.1**	**82.7**	**82.6**	**86.4**	**92.9**
Euro area (16)	**102.1**	**101.3**	**104.2**	**103.7**	**98.3**	**85.0**	**90.2**	**81.4**	**81.2**	**85.4**	**92.4**
Austria	106.1	104.3	107.4	105.9	101.2	88.1	101.5	87.6	83.4	86.8	94.7
Belgium	103.7	99.1	105.0	102.9	99.4	86.1	92.4	83.6	82.5	86.1	92.6
Cyprus	101.2	100.8	100.1	104.8	104.4	90.9	99.5	92.6	89.0	91.0	91.4
Finland	104.9	99.4	110.2	104.7	101.0	78.9	92.2	78.1	76.0	77.7	83.7
France	101.4	100.2	101.4	101.2	97.5	88.1	87.9	84.5	84.4	89.0	94.9
Germany	103.1	103.5	105.7	106.0	100.0	83.2	92.9	79.5	79.5	83.4	90.6
Greece	100.7	98.4	100.8	102.3	95.8	90.7	89.6	91.8	88.7	90.1	92.5
Ireland	101.2	103.9	103.0	104.9	98.5	95.9	102.0	96.5	97.6	95.9	93.4
Italy	99.8	99.3	103.6	101.8	96.5	81.7	83.0	77.7	76.8	82.8	90.6
Luxembourg	104.7	102.8	102.1	99.4	94.7	84.3	81.0	75.3	78.7	83.5	102.8
Malta	..	..	108.8	108.7	92.7	88.2	96.8	84.3	87.2	86.5	95.1
Netherlands	104.5	100.5	101.5	102.3	101.4	92.4	97.4	90.3	87.5	93.1	98.6
Portugal	95.8	96.5	103.2	100.1	95.9	91.5	90.6	87.6	90.3	92.6	95.7
Slovakia	103.6	98.9	115.2	116.9	102.3	85.5	117.9	77.6	78.3	86.3	101.2
Slovenia	103.7	104.5	106.2	107.4	101.6	82.7	95.9	82.2	76.4	81.4	92.0
Spain	101.9	100.8	103.9	102.0	92.7	84.2	83.5	77.4	81.3	85.3	94.4
Bulgaria	112.7	107.2	106.0	109.5	100.6	82.6	96.6	81.9	80.3	81.4	86.8
Czech Republic	109.7	104.3	108.7	110.6	97.6	87.1	104.0	81.0	82.5	88.7	97.0
Denmark	98.4	102.7	104.1	97.9	99.0	84.9	85.7	88.1	83.4	84.2	84.1
Estonia	109.5	111.1	110.2	106.4	95.2	74.1	83.7	71.7	68.4	73.0	84.6
Hungary	106.8	107.3	110.6	108.0	99.0	82.7	97.8	78.4	78.0	82.1	92.5
Latvia	106.2	107.4	106.5	101.0	96.2	84.2	88.6	77.8	81.2	85.0	93.3
Lithuania	111.3	107.1	106.5	102.4	105.5	85.4	98.3	85.9	79.8	84.8	91.7
Poland	**111.8**	**104.4**	**112.2**	**109.5**	**102.0**	**96.4**	**120.9**	**89.7**	**93.8**	**97.5**	**104.7**
Romania	101.9	97.3	109.8	110.1	102.5	94.1	118.2	86.2	91.9	95.0	103.5
Sweden	104.4	102.2	103.6	103.9	97.1	82.1	85.6	79.5	78.5	81.8	89.2
United Kingdom	100.5	98.9	100.5	100.2	96.9	89.6	87.5	87.9	88.0	89.1	93.6

a Data adjusted by working days.

Table 8. Exports in per cent of imports (current prices)

Specification	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
European Union (27)							
Euro area (16)							
Austria	97.6	98.7	98.3	99.7	100.4	98.4	95.9
Belgium	108.8	107.4	104.9	104.3	104.7	101.2	105.1
Cyprus	11.7	17.2	23.2	19.2	16.2	15.3	16.1
Finland	125.1	119.6	111.5	111.3	110.2	105.1	103.7
France	98.3	96.0	91.9	91.5	89.1	85.5	86.2
Germany	124.3	127.1	124.9	122.2	125.2	122.0	120.3
Greece	29.8	29.0	31.7	32.6	30.9	28.5	33.6
Ireland	172.1	169.5	159.9	148.7	145.0	149.7	184.1
Italy	100.6	99.6	97.0	94.2	97.7	97.0	98.6
Luxembourg	82.2	81.0	85.9	86.2	81.4	80.1	85.1
Malta	69.8	68.9	64.5	65.0	64.8	60.9	57.7
Netherlands	111.8	111.8	111.7	111.2	111.8	109.8	111.8
Portugal	67.3	65.1	62.3	65.0	65.9	62.0	62.1
Slovakia	96.9	92.9	92.0	93.1	96.5	96.7	101.3
Slovenia	92.2	92.1	94.6	96.2	95.4	92.1	98.9
Spain	74.9	70.7	66.7	65.0	65.1	66.9	75.9
Bulgaria	69.4	68.7	73.8	76.2	61.8	60.6	70.7
Czech Republic	94.1	98.6	102.1	101.9	103.7	103.4	107.8
Denmark	115.8	113.1	112.6	108.3	105.1	106.0	112.6
Estonia	69.9	71.2	75.3	72.1	70.2	77.7	89.0
Hungary	90.2	91.8	94.6	96.2	99.8	99.6	107.1
Latvia	55.3	56.5	59.4	53.3	54.2	62.8	79.7
Lithuania	72.2	75.1	75.9	73.0	70.2	76.1	90.1
Poland	**78.8**	**83.7**	**88.0**	**87.2**	**84.6**	**81.6**	**91.7**
Romania	73.6	72.0	68.3	63.4	57.6	59.7	74.8
Sweden	122.2	122.7	117.3	115.9	110.7	109.7	110.1
United Kingdom	76.5	73.8	74.8	74.6	70.5	72.6	73.2

Table 9. Exports indices (current prices)

Specification	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
	previous year = 100							2000==100
European Union (27)								
Euro area (16)								
Austria	104.6	109.6	102.3	104.4	106.1	100.1	80.0	134.5
Belgium	100.4	107.4	103.4	104.8	105.2	98.4	82.7	130.0
Cyprus	97.4	180.9	150.8	86.0	93.6	96.9	81.8	209.3
Finland	103.1	105.2	99.6	110.9	100.5	100.3	68.4	89.9
France	100.5	103.4	99.9	101.3	99.4	98.4	83.6	96.3
Germany	103.3	109.8	105.9	109.6	106.5	100.5	81.8	134.6
Greece	116.3	101.8	112.4	111.1	101.5	95.5	82.8	113.2
Ireland	92.5	104.2	100.0	96.9	102.7	94.3	96.0	97.9
Italy	98.1	105.1	101.2	105.8	103.1	97.2	78.6	111.4
Luxembourg	115.0	114.2	121.6	117.7	90.6	107.8	86.6	164.3
Malta	100.1	104.9	101.1	113.2	99.1	86.8	75.0	56.4
Netherlands	104.3	108.5	109.9	107.9	105.0	103.2	82.4	141.6
Portugal	105.1	99.9	105.9	107.5	107.2	97.6	82.1	117.9
Slovakia	122.1	107.5	108.1	125.1	125.1	112.6	82.9	313.0
Slovenia	104.5	112.8	113.1	115.5	114.8	102.7	81.0	197.9
Spain	103.8	103.9	101.1	104.9	104.7	95.5	81.8	125.5
Bulgaria	111.8	111.2	111.4	110.3	107.7	106.7	77.6	224.8
Czech Republic	106.1	124.3	109.2	116.7	115.2	105.6	81.4	257.8
Denmark	98.6	102.4	106.0	104.5	100.4	102.5	84.4	120.5
Estonia	114.6	118.2	126.3	121.0	99.5	100.6	76.5	189.0
Hungary	105.7	117.3	112.4	118.8	115.2	103.1	81.3	196.6
Latvia	111.2	119.3	128.5	112.2	111.7	109.2	79.7	272.3
Lithuania	110.6	119.4	120.6	110.2	104.1	117.6	73.3	306.5
Poland	**112.5**	**121.1**	**113.9**	**117.8**	**111.5**	**106.1**	**83.2**	**280.5**
Romania	108.5	114.5	109.9	109.4	113.1	107.0	86.4	258.2
Sweden	106.8	109.4	103.6	106.8	102.7	99.5	75.4	99.6
United Kingdom	94.9	99.7	104.0	109.8	88.9	95.3	80.7	81.6

Table 10. Imports indices (current prices)

Specification	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
	previous year = 100							2000==100
European Union (27)								
Euro area (16)								
Austria	107.0	107.2	101.0	101.9	105.8	99.5	82.0	131.2
Belgium	99.9	106.6	106.3	105.5	105.8	98.5	79.6	131.3
Cyprus	93.0	120.9	109.3	104.5	110.8	108.9	77.8	165.2
Finland	105.5	105.4	106.9	109.2	104.2	100.9	69.4	116.1
France	101.7	105.1	101.4	101.6	102.1	99.7	82.8	107.9
Germany	105.0	105.8	104.6	108.8	104.2	100.3	82.9	124.1
Greece	118.6	104.7	96.3	107.5	109.1	90.1	70.3	118.3
Ireland	89.3	103.4	109.4	101.5	103.6	91.0	78.1	80.7
Italy	101.6	105.1	101.9	106.6	101.2	95.7	77.0	113.8
Luxembourg	106.2	109.8	106.6	114.6	93.7	104.6	81.4	143.3
Malta	105.0	105.9	99.9	113.6	100.6	86.3	78.8	70.3
Netherlands	103.6	108.2	107.0	106.4	105.5	103.6	80.9	135.2
Portugal	98.9	102.6	107.3	102.3	105.3	100.7	81.9	115.8
Slovakia	112.2	113.9	109.5	121.5	119.3	107.3	78.7	286.5
Slovenia	106.9	137.6	87.0	114.2	114.5	104.4	75.4	172.9
Spain	105.4	108.7	104.7	106.7	104.9	89.7	72.1	122.0
Bulgaria	117.4	106.5	102.9	115.8	136.8	109.9	66.5	235.9
Czech Republic	107.2	121.9	104.9	114.7	113.2	103.7	78.0	217.5
Denmark	97.4	102.2	109.1	108.4	103.4	101.3	79.4	120.4
Estonia	114.5	115.7	116.3	123.8	102.5	88.4	67.0	158.4
Hungary	108.2	114.4	107.4	112.9	110.6	102.6	75.6	160.8
Latvia	112.1	119.2	118.1	123.2	116.1	90.3	62.7	198.8
Lithuania	111.3	117.2	115.6	111.3	109.8	105.1	62.1	230.6
Poland	**105.2**	**116.5**	**106.0**	**117.5**	**115.5**	**106.7**	**74.0**	**198.0**
Romania	115.8	120.6	115.0	119.3	125.2	103.4	68.1	273.2
Sweden	106.2	107.6	106.9	106.6	106.9	99.0	75.2	108.2
United Kingdom	96.7	103.9	104.5	109.4	93.7	93.4	80.1	92.7