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Introduction

In 2012, with the continuing unfavourable conditions in the global and European economy, and with the weakening national business tendencies, a slowdown in the economic growth rate was recorded in Poland. In subsequent periods, the difficulties on the labour market were intensifying: the employment dynamics was worsening and the unemployment was increasing. The high, though slower than a year before, growth in the prices of consumer goods and services was reduced in the last months of the year.

According to a preliminary estimate, the gross domestic product in 2012 increased, in real annual terms, by 2.0% (against a growth of 4.3% in 2011). The total consumption was by 0.4% higher than in 2011 (of which individual consumption – by 0.5%) while gross capital formation dropped by 1.0%. The gross fixed capital formation grew slightly (by 0.6%), following a growth in 2011. The domestic demand was slightly higher than a year before (by 0.1%). It is preliminarily estimated that net exports exerted a positive influence on the economic growth rate. The gross value added in the national economy grew by 1.9% in annual terms. The highest growth in the gross value added concerned transportation and storage (of 7.9%). An increase was also recorded in trade; repair of motor vehicles (of 1.5%) and in industry (of 1.2%). Whereas the gross value added in construction was lower than in 2011 (by 0.5%).

The following trends were observed in 2012:

- Average paid employment in the enterprise sector increased only slightly as compared to the previous year (by 0.1%). In subsequent quarters its dynamics weakened and in the 4th quarter a drop (of 0.6%) in the average paid employment in annual terms was recorded.
- Registered unemployment increased. With a higher number of the newly registered unemployed as compared to 2011, the number of persons removed from the unemployment rolls decreased. The number of unemployed persons at the end of December 2012 considerably exceeded the previous year’s level, and unemployment rate grew to 13.4% (by 0.9 percentage point).
- Average monthly nominal gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector grew at a slower rate than in 2011 (3.4% against 5.0%), and their purchasing power, for the first time for several years, was lower than in the previous year (by 0.2% against a growth of 0.9% in 2011).
- Real retirement pays and pensions were higher than a year before – in the employee system a growth of 1.3% was recorded, and in the farmers system – of 2.8%.
- Growth in the prices of consumer goods and services was significant, though slower than in the previous year (3.7% against 4.3%). In the 4th quarter a weakening of the dynamics of consumer prices was observed.
- Producer prices in industry grew at a slower rate than a year before (3.3% against 7.6%). The dynamics in subsequent quarters weakened systematically and in the 4th quarter a slight price drop (of 0.1%) was recorded.
- The prices of construction and assembly production also grew at a slower rate than in 2011 and they were only slightly higher than a year before (by 0.2% against a growth of 1.0% in 2011).
- Sold production of industry in total, according to a preliminary estimates, was higher than a year before by 0.8% (against a growth of 7.7% in 2011). In enterprises employing more than 9 persons production grew by 1.0%. However, the dynamics was gradually dropping: following a growth in production in the first two quarters, its drop was recorded in subsequent periods, of which a significant drop in the 4th quarter.

- Construction and assembly production in total was by approx. 1% lower than a year before (against a growth of 12.3% in 2011). In enterprises employing more than 9 persons a drop in sales of 1.0% was recorded, which was influenced by the decline observed in the last two quarters of the year.
- Total retail sales, according to preliminary estimates, were by 0.8% higher than in the previous year (against a growth of 3.2% in 2011). In enterprises employing more than 9 persons this growth amounted to 2.3%, and in subsequent periods the dynamics was weakening. In the 4th quarter a sales drop of 2.0% was recorded.
- According to a preliminary estimates, the global agricultural output increased slightly in comparison to 2011 (by 0.7%). This was influenced by a growth in crop output (of 2.6%) whereas animal output was lower than a year before (by 1.6%). The surveys conducted at the end of 2012 indicate a deep drop in the number of pigs (of 14.8% in annual terms) and a slight growth in the number of cattle (of 0.4%).
- On the agricultural market the prices of most crop products dropped below the level recorded in 2011. However, the prices of basic animal products, except for milk prices, were considerably higher than a year before. As a result of the dynamics of the prices of agricultural products sold by farmers the prices of goods and services purchased by producers, the „price gap" index reached an unfavourable level, and amounted to 98.1, after two years of favourable price relations.
- The financial situation of non-financial enterprises was more difficult than a year before. The financial result on economic activity, as well as the gross and net financial results, were lower. In consequence of the slower increase in revenues from total activity than in the costs of obtaining them, the cost level indicator worsened (from 94.6% to 95.8%). The basic economic and financial relations of enterprises weakened – the gross and net profitability rates declined by 1 percentage point (to 4.2% and 3.4%, respectively).
- Following a high growth recorded a year before, a slight deline (at constant prices) was recorded in the investment outlays of the surveyed enterprises (of 0.9% in annual terms). The outlays on purchases were lower than a year before, with a growth in the outlays on buildings and structures. The weaker than average dynamics of outlays was recorded by entities with foreign capital participation. A drop was observed in the number of newly started investments in total and a considerable drop in their estimated value.
- The foreign trade turnover (calculated in PLN) grew in annual terms at a slower rate than a year before. As a result of the higher dynamics of exports than imports, the negative balance of total trade improved. The total terms of trade index was higher than a year before, though still unfavourable.

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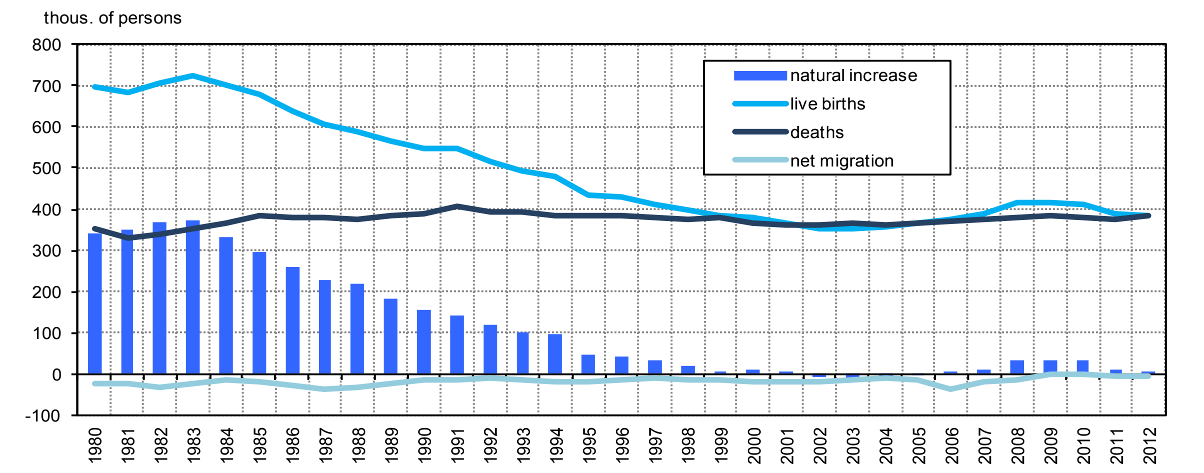
Demographic Situation in Poland

Factors determinating changes in the population number



At the end of 2012, the population of Poland amounted to 38 533 thous.[1], i.e. by approx. 5 thous. less than at the end of 2011. The growth rate of the actual increase was negative, and in 2012 it amounted to minus 0.01%, which means a decrease of 1 person per 100 thous. inhabitants of Poland, however, in 2011 an increase of 2 persons was noted, and as many as 8 persons in 2010.

In 2012, the positive natural population increase was recorded, amounting to only 1.5 thous. persons. As a result of the births and deaths balance, an average increase amounted to 4 persons per each 100 thous. of population (the natural increase rate amounted to 0.04‰, against 0.3‰ in 2011 and in 2000, and to over 4‰ in 1990).

In 2012, above 386 thous. live births were recorded. Similarly as in years 2010–2011, in 2012 a drop in annual terms (of approx. 2 thous.) was observed. Following the exceptionally low number of births in 2003 (351.1 thous., i.e. the lowest number in the entire post-war period), in 2004–2009 the number of births grew to nearly 418 thous. This growth was mainly influenced by the previously postponed births, and it concerned mainly families residing in urban areas. The birth rate in 2012 slightly declined (by 0.1 percentage point) and amounted to 10.1‰.

The period of birth depression has continued for more than 20 years – the low number of births does not guarantee simple replacement of generations. In 2011, the fertility rate amounted to 1.3, which corresponds to approx. 130 children being born per 100 women aged 15–49 (in urban areas – 121, and in rural areas – 143). This rate grew by 0.08 point, as compared to the level recorded in 2003 when it was the lowest in the post-war period. However, its value is still below the optimum of 2.10–2.15 (i.e. when, in a given year, an average of 210–215 children are born per 100 women of reproductive age – of 15–49), which is considered conducive to a stable demographic growth.

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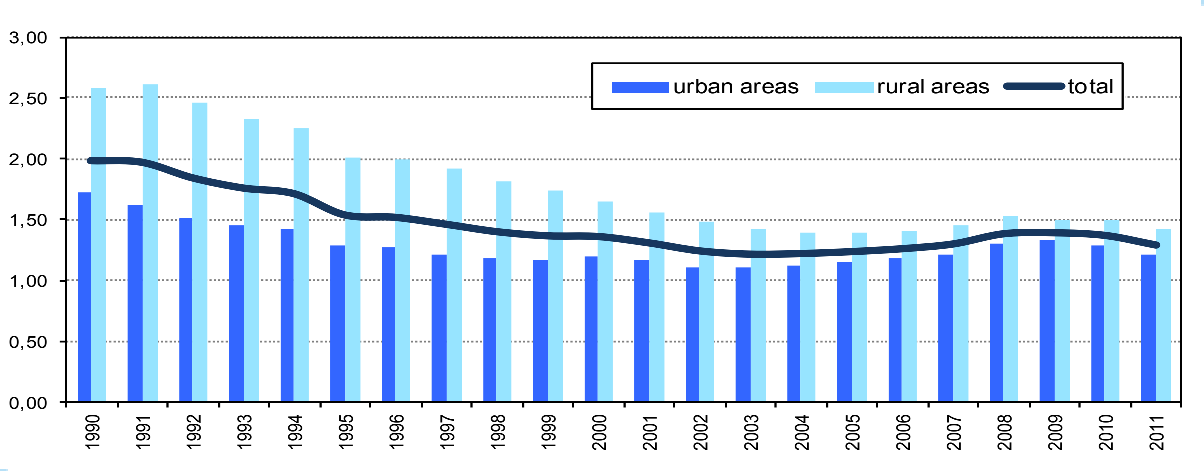
1 Starting with data for 2010, the population number and the structure balances have been based on the results of the Population and Housing Census 2011 (NSP 2011). The results of census dated 31 March 2011 indicated the population number higher by 312 thous. (0.8%) in relation to the balances developed in 2002–2010 based on the Population and Housing Census 2002. The population number in rural areas was higher by 170 thous. (i.e. by 1.1%) whereas in urban areas – by 145 thous. (i.e. by 0.6%).

Fertility rates



The demographic transitions initiated in the 1990s influenced, in particular, a shift of the highest female fertility from the 20–24 age group to the 25–29 group, as well as a considerable growth in fertility in the 30–34 age group, mainly connected with the previously postponed births. In consequence, the median age of women giving birth to a child has increased (especially for the last 10 years), in 2011 amounting to 28.8 years, against 26.1 in 2000. The average age of women giving birth to their first child has also increased (by over 3 years to 26.9).

A female fertility in Poland is strongly determined by the number of contracted marriages. In recent years, approx. 80% of children have been born in families formed by legally contracted marriages, and nearly half of them were born within the first three years after their parents had entered into marriage. However, the percentage of illegitimate births has been growing systematically. At the beginning of the 1990s, approx. 6–7% of children were born from illegitimate relationships, and in recent years this figure has risen to 17–20%. This percentage is higher in urban areas – in 2011 it amounted to over 23% whereas in rural areas it was less than 18%. The growing illegitimate fertility rate may correspond to an increasing number of families based on informal relationships, accompanied by a growing number of mothers bringing up children single-handed.

In 2012, approx. 204 thous. new marriages were contracted, i.e. by nearly 3 thous. less than a year before. The number of newly-contracted marriages decreased in the fourth year in a row, following a growth in 2005–2008. This unfavourable tendency will certainly influence a decline in the number of births in the coming years. The marriage rate has remained similar to the previous year's level, reaching 5.3‰. The frequency of marriage contraction in urban and rural areas is comparable. Church and religious marriages (i.e. contracted in churches and at the same time registered at the civil status offices) accounted for approx. 65% of all marriages legally contracted in 2011 (in rural areas – nearly 75% of all marriages). Invariably, approx. 84% of newly-contracted marriages are first marriages, i.e. contracted between single males and single females (in rural areas – approx. 90%). In the last several years, the age of bridegrooms and brides has increased considerably. In 2011, the median age of men contracting marriages was 28, i.e. by over 2 years higher than in 2000, and the median age of women – 26, i.e. also by over 2 years higher. At the end of 2011, there were 9 109 thous. marriages in Poland. Since 2008, their number has been growing, i.e. each year the number of newly-contracted marriages exceeds the number of marriages dissolved (by death or divorce).

According to preliminary data, approx. 61 thous. marriages ended in a divorce in 2012, i.e. by over 3 thous. less than a year before. In 1995–2002, approx. 40–45 thous. divorces were pronounced yearly, and in 2006 was followed by a rapid growth in this figure to nearly 72 thous. In recent years, over 60 thous. divorces are pronounced yearly. The divorce rate in 2012 amounted to 1.6‰, i.e. it dropped by 0.1 point as compared to the preceding year. In 2011, 72 per each 10 thous. marriages were dissolved by court, and in 1990 – 46. The frequency of divorces in urban areas is more than two times higher than in rural areas (92 against 41 divorces, respectively, per 10 thous. of existing marriages). Among the marriages divorced in 2011, approx. 58% raised over 54 thous. minor children (aged up to 18). Usually (in 2011 in approx. 60% of cases), the court awarded exclusive custody over children to mothers, whereas to fathers only in approx. 4% of cases, and approx. 34% of divorced couples raise their children together.

Following a systematic growth (to 11.6 thous.) in the number of legal separations observed in 2001–2005, in recent year this figure has stabilised at the level of approx. 2.5 thous. yearly. Infrequent cases of rescinding the decree of judicial separations, i.e. returning to marriage, are recorded each year. However, the majority of separated couples eventually file for divorce.

In 2012 approx. 385 thous. persons died, i.e. by over 9 thous. more than a year before. The mortality rate amounted to 10.0‰ (against 9.7‰ in 2011). Of the total number of dead persons, men account for nearly 53%. The death intensity in Poland has not changed considerably for several years, which may indicate the stabilising of the mortality level.

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

As regards deaths due to circulatory system diseases, an improvement has been observed for a few years. In 2011, these diseases caused approx. 45% of all deaths while at the beginning of this century almost 48% of deaths. The number of female deaths due to circulatory system diseases is higher – in 2011 their share in the total number of female deaths exceeded 51% (against 53% in 2000). Among men, this figure in 2011 amounted to approx. 40%, and in 2000 – to 43%.

A growing number of deaths caused by neoplasms is a negative phenomenon. In 1990, malignant neoplasms caused less than 20% of all deaths, in 2000 – 23.0%, and in 2011 – nearly 25%. More frequently neoplasms cause death among men (accounting for approx. 26% of deaths) than among women (approx. 23% of deaths).

The downward trend in infant mortality is a positive phenomenon. In 2012, 1.8 thous. deaths of children aged below 1 were recorded, i.e. similar to the previous year. The rate expressing the number of infant deaths per 1000 live births amounted to 4.6‰ (against 4.7‰ in 2011, 8.1‰ – in 2000 and 19.3‰ – in 1990).

An improvement in the situation regarding mortality, observed since the beginning of the 1990s, has exerted a positive impact on life expectancy, though there is still a considerable difference between life expectancy of men and women.

In 2011, an average life expectancy amounted to 72.4 for men, and for women it was by 8.5 years longer, amounting to 80.9. In comparison with the beginning of the 1990s, life expectancy has lengthened by over 6 years for men, and by over 5.5 years for women. In Poland, a high excess of mortality of men occurs, and it is observed in all age groups, and this difference becomes more pronounced with age.

In the total number of population of Poland, amounting to approx. 38 533 thous., women account for almost 52%, i.e. there are 107 women per 100 men (111 in urban areas and 101 in rural areas). This rate differs for various age groups. A preponderance of men is found among people aged up to 47 (there are 97 women per 100 men). Among persons aged 48 and more, the feminisation rate amounts to 125, and in the oldest age group (70 and more) there are on average 180 women per 100 men. Among rural area inhabitants, the preponderance of women begins with the age of 61, whereas in urban areas – with the age of 40.

The transitions in demographic processes have brought changes to the population structure by age. In 2011, the median age of inhabitants of Poland amounted to 38, which means that the half of the inhabitants have reached this age, and the other half have not. The median age for men amounts to 36.7 years, whereas women are older (as a result of longer life expectancy) and they are, on average, 40.2 years old. Inhabitants of rural areas are younger than those of urban areas; their average age amounting to 36.6 (in urban areas – 39.6). In the previous decade, the median age of inhabitants of Poland increased by 2.7 years (in 2000 amounting to 35.4; for men – to 33.4, and for women – to 37.4).

Since the beginning of this century, a rapid decline in the number of children and young persons (aged 0–17) has been observed. It is estimated that at the end of 2012 their share in the population in total amounted to approx. 18.3% (against 24.4% in 2000). Children aged less than 15 accounted for approx. 15% of total population (against over 19% in 2000).

As a result of attaining the working age (18–59 for women, and 18–64 for men) by persons born in the recent demographic boom, in 2000–2008 considerable population changes were observed in this age group. Both their number and share in total population were growing. Since 2009, the share of this group in the total population number has been dropping. According to preliminary data, in 2012 it amounted to 63.9%, i.e. by 0.3 percentage point less than in 2011, though by 3.1 percentage point more than in 2000. At the same time, the ageing process of labour resources has stopped, i.e. the growth rate in the number of persons at non-mobility working age (45–59/64) has decreased. The share of this age group in 2012 amounted to 23.9%, and it was by 2.9 percentage points higher than in 2000. It is estimated that since 2000 the number of population at working age has increased by nearly 1.4 mln, though this growth concerns mainly persons at non-mobillity working age (a growth of nearly 1.2 mln), and it has intensified in 2001–2005 (a growth of 1.1 mln). In the nearest five years, a decrease in the number of population at working age can be expected (of an average of 170 thous. persons yearly), though this decline will concern mostly persons at non-mobility rather than mobility working age. It is estimated that in 2012 the number of persons at working age dropped in comparison with to 2011 by nearly 118 thous., of which 100 thous. at non-mobility age.

In recent years, a growing number of persons at post-working age (60 and more for women, and 65 and more for men) has also been observed. According to preliminary data, at the end of 2012 the number of population at post-working age exceeded 6.8 mln, accounting for 17.8% of total population (against less than 5.7 mln, i.e. nearly 15%, in 2000). Comparing to 2011, the number of this group grew by over 200 thous. persons.

The relations between different economic population age groups are becoming more significant, which is reflected in the dependency ratio. Currently, there are 56 persons at non-working age per 100 persons at working age (against 64 in 2000, and 72 in 1990). Considerably unfavourable changes can be observed by analysing partial rates, i.e. the relations of the number of persons at pre-working age and at post-working age to the number of persons at working age. It is estimated that in 2012 there were 29 persons at pre-working age, and 27 persons at post-working age per 100 persons at working age (against, respectively, 40 and 24 in 2000, and 50 and 22 in 1990).

The percentage of elderly persons (aged 65 and more) is increasing, according to preliminary data, they accounted for over 14% of total population in 2012 (against 12.4% in 2000, and 10.2% in 1990).

Basic demographic data

Specification	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010[a]		2011	2012[b]
									2002 Census	2011 Census		
Total population (in thous., as of 31 December)	38 073	38 284	38 254	38 157	38 125	38 116	38 136	38 167	38 200	38 530	38 538	38 533
Actual increase												
in thous.	85	19	-9	-17	-32	-10	20	31	33		9	-5
in %	0.22	0.05	-0.02	-0.04	-0.08	-0.03	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.02	-0.01
Men (in thous.)	18 552	18 628	18 537	18 454	18 427	18 412	18 415	18 429	18 444	18 653	18 655	18 649
Urban population												
in thous.	23 546	23 675	23 670	23 424	23 369	23 317	23 288	23 278	23 264	23 429	23 386	23 336
in %	61.8	61.8	61.9	61.4	61.3	61.2	61.1	61.0	60.9	60.8	60.7	60.6
Population of (%)												
pre-working age (0–17)	29.0	26.6	24.4	20.6	20.1	19.6	19.3	19.0	18.7	18.8	18.5	18.3
working age (18–59/64)	58.2	59.6	60.8	64.0	64.2	64.4	64.5	64.5	64.4	64.4	64.2	63.9
mobile age (18–44)	40.1	40.0	39.8	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.0	40.0	40.0
non-mobile age (45–59/64)	18.1	19.6	21.0	24.0	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.4	24.3	24.4	24.2	23.9
post-working age (60/65 and more)	12.8	13.8	14.8	15.4	15.7	16.0	16.2	16.5	16.9	16.8	17.3	17.8
0–14 (children)	24.4	21.6	19.1	16.2	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.0
65 or more	10.2	11.3	12.4	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.8	14.2
Average life expectancy												
men	66.2	67.6	69.7	70.8	70.9	71.0	71.3	71.5	72.1		72.4	.
women	75.2	76.4	78.0	79.4	79.6	79.7	80.0	80.1	80.6		80.9	.
Marriages												
in thous.	255.4	207.1	211.2	206.9	226.2	248.7	257.7	250.8	228.3		206.5	204.0
per 1000 population	6.7	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.9	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.0	5.9	5.4	5.3
Divorces												
in thous.	42.4	38.1	42.8	67.6	71.9	66.6	65.5	65.3	61.3		64.6	61.0
per 1000 population	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
Separations (in thous.)	-	-	1.3	11.6	8.0	4.9	3.8	3.2	2.8		2.8	2.4
Live births												
in thous.	547.7	433.1	378.3	364.4	374.2	387.9	414.5	417.6	413.3		388.4	386.3
per 1000 population	14.3	11.3	9.9	9.6	9.8	10.2	10.9	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.1	10.0
Fertility rate	1.99	1.55	1.37	1.24	1.27	1.31	1.39	1.40	1.38	1.38	1.30	.
Total deaths												
in thous.	390.3	386.1	368.0	368.3	369.7	377.2	379.4	384.9	378.5		375.5	384.8
per 1000 population	10.2	10.1	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.7	10.0
by cause (in %):												
circulatory system diseases	52.2	50.4	47.7	45.7	45.6	45.4	45.6	46.2	46.0		45.2	.
malignant neoplasms	18.7	20.2	23.0	24.5	24.8	24.6	24.5	24.2	24.5		24.6	.
injuries and poisonings	7.6	7.5	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.2		6.3	.
of which:												
road accidents	2.12	1.83	1.58	1.37	1.29	1.39	1.38	1.08	1.10		1.09	.
suicides	1.27	1.42	1.59	1.64	1.57	1.40	1.50	1.68	1.68		1.63	.
without precisely stated cause	6.5	8.5	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.5		6.4	.
Infant deaths												
in thous.	10.6	5.9	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1		1.8	1.8
per 1000 live births	19.3	13.6	8.1	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.0		4.7	4.6
Natural increase												
in thous.	157.4	47.0	10.3	-3.9	4.5	10.7	35.1	32.7	34.8		12.9	1.5
per 1000 population	4.1	1.2	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.0
International migrations for permanent residence (in thous.)												
immigrations	2.6	8.1	7.3	9.3	10.8	15.0	15.3	17.4	15.2		15.5	14.6
emigrations	18.4	26.3	27.0	22.2	46.9	35.5	30.1	18.6	17.4		19.9	21.2
net migrations	-15.8	-18.2	-19.7	-12.9	-36.1	-20.5	-14.9	-1.2	-2.1		-4.3	-6.6

a Data for 2010, developed on the basis of the population balance, was presented in two variants: considering the results of the Population and Housing Census 2002 and Population and Housing Census 2011. *b* Preliminary data.

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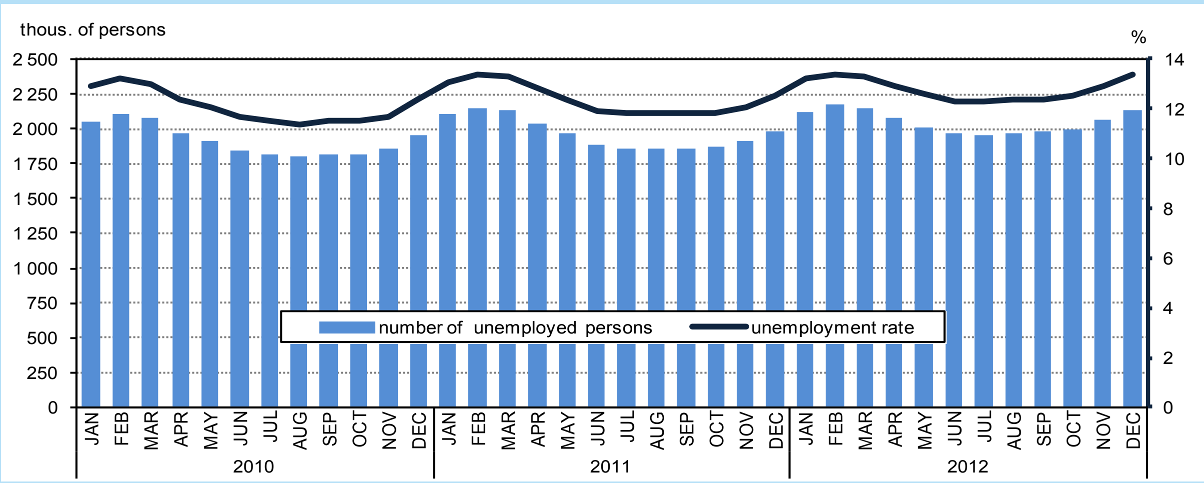
Labour Market

In 2012, the average paid employment in the enterprise sector[2] slightly increased, in comparison to the level recorded in the previous year. Its dynamics has been weakening gradually in subsequent quarters, and in the 4th quarter of 2012 employment was lower than in the previous year. As compared to 2011, more unemployed persons registered in labour offices, and less persons were removed from unemployment rolls. The unemployment rate and the number of registered unemployed persons at the end of 2012 were higher than a year before. Since May 2012, long-term unemployed persons accounted for more than a half of all registered unemployed persons.

The average paid employment in the enterprise sector in 2012 reached the level of 5 548.7 thous. persons, i.e. by 0.1% more than in 2011 (against a growth of 3.2% a year before). An increase was recorded, among others, in professional, scientific and technical activities (of 5.2%), information and communication (of 3.8%), transportation and storage (of 2.4%), construction (of 2.1%, but since October 2012 a drop, in annual terms, was observed) and in mining and quarrying (of 1.7%). The most considerable decline concerned electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of 5.9%) and accommodation and catering (of 4.3%). The average paid employment in manufacturing was also lower than in 2011 (by 0.9%).

Among the divisions with a significant share in employment, in 2012 an increase in average paid employment was observed, among others, in enterprises dealing with specialised construction activities (of 4.0%), in land and pipeline transport (of 3.9%), civil engineering (of 3.2%), but since October 2012 a drop, in annual terms, was recorded), manufacture of metal products (of 3.0%), as well as in warehousing and support activities for transportation, and in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (of 2.5% each). A decline in paid employment in manufacture of wearing apparel, observed for several years, has maintained (in 2012 amounting to 8.8%). A drop in paid employment also concerned, among others, manufacture of furniture (of 5.0%), wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; (of 4.5%), manufacture of food products (of 3.6%), and manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker (of 3.3%).

Registered unemployment



2 In economic entities employing more than 9 persons.

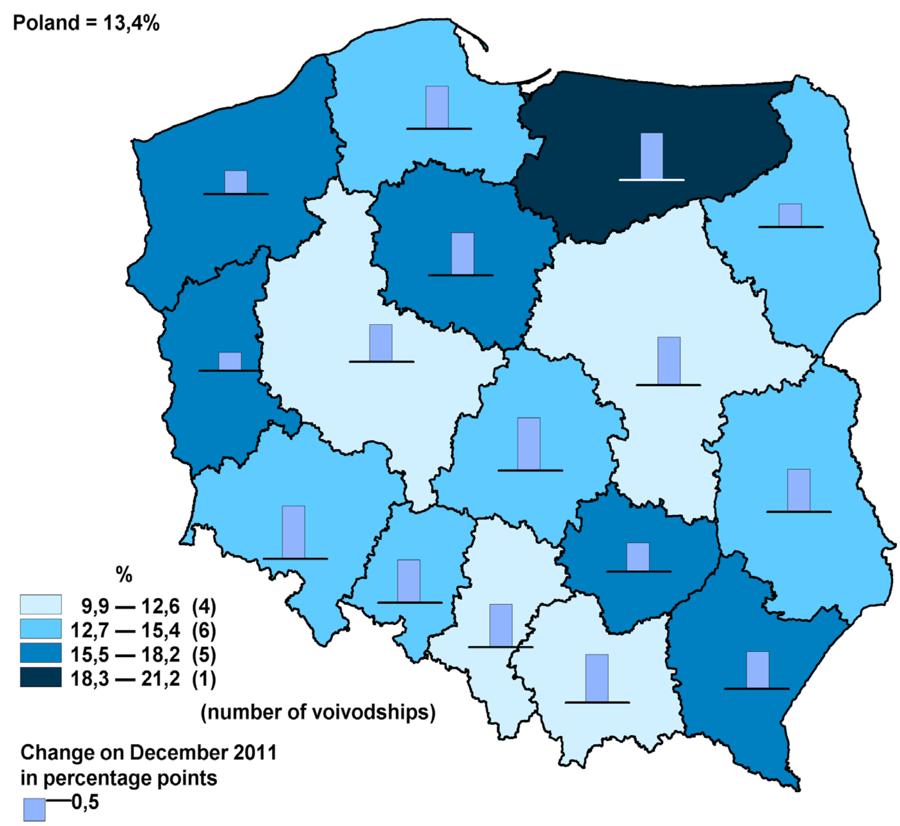
Registered unemployment

Specification a – corresponding period of the previous year=100	2011				2012			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Registered unemployed persons in total (end of period) in thous..	2 133.9	1 883.3	1 861.7	1 982.7	2 141.9	1 964.4	1 979.0	2 136.8
a	102.8	102.1	102.7	101.4	100.4	104.3	106.3	107.8
Newly registered unemployed persons in thous.	734.0	517.7	646.8	692.9	692.4	526.4	675.4	760.8
a	91.9	82.2	83.9	82.2	94.3	101.7	104.4	109.8
Persons removed from unemployment rolls in thous.	554.8	768.3	668.4	571.9	533.2	703.8	660.9	603.0
a	90.3	89.1	83.3	81.7	96.1	91.6	98.9	105.4
Unemployment flow (inflow – outflow)	179.2	-250.6	-21.6	121.0	159.2	-177.4	-14.5	157.8

At the end of December 2012, the number of unemployed persons registered in labour offices reached the level of 2 136.8 thous., i.e. it increased, in annual terms, by 7.8% (by 154.1 thous.). The registered unemployment rate amounted to 13.4%, i.e. by 0.9 percentage point more than a year before.

The unemployment rate in voivodships shaped within the range from 9.9% in Wielkopolskie to 21.2% in Warmińsko-Mazurskie. In comparison with December 2011, the unemployment rate grew in all voivodships, the most in Łódzkie and Dolnośląskie voivodships (1.1 percentage point each), and the lowest increase was recorded in Lubuskie (of 0.4 percentage point), as well as in Zachodniopomorskie and Podlaskie voivodships (0.5 percentage point each).

Registered unemployment rate
end of December 2012



At the end of December 2012, the share of women in the structure of registered unemployed persons decreased in annual terms (by 2.1 percentage points to 51.4%), as well as persons without benefit rights and graduates (by 0.3 percentage point each, to 83.2% and 5.9%, respectively). In turn, the share of persons previously working increased – by 1.3 percentage point to 81.4% (of which persons terminated for company reasons accounted for 5.0% against 3.7% in December 2011).

Among unemployed persons with a specific situation on the labour market, at the end of December 2012 the share of long-term unemployed persons[3] slightly decreased in annual terms (by 0.1 percentage point to 50.2%). The percentage of unemployed persons below 25 years of age also dropped (by 1.1 percentage point to 19.9%), and so did the share of persons without occupational qualifications (by 0.6 percentage point to 29.2%) and disabled persons (by 0.1 percentage point to 5.2%). Whereas, the share of unemployed persons over 50 years of age grew (by 0.5 percentage point to 22.8%), as well as persons bringing up single-handed at least one child below 18 years of age (by 0.2 percentage point to 8.8%). The number of unemployed persons increased in annual terms in all the mentioned categories, the most among persons over 50 years of age and persons bringing up single-handed at least one child under 18 years of age (by 10.2% each).

In 2012, the number of newly registered unemployed persons amounted to 2 655.0 thous. persons and increased by 2.5%, in annual terms (against a drop of 14.8% in 2011). Persons registering for another time still constituted the most numerous group, though their share in the group of newly registered unemployed persons in total fell, in comparison to the one recorded in the previous year (by 0.7 percentage point to 78.3%). The percentage of persons who had not been previously employed also decreased (by 1.6 percentage point to 20.2%), and graduates (by 0.8 percentage point to 11.6%). Besides, the share of persons terminated for company reasons increased (by 1.4 percentage point to 3.9%), and persons living in the rural areas (by 0.4 percentage point to 40.9%).

In 2012, 2 500.8 thous. persons were removed from the unemployment register, i.e. by 2.4% less than a year before (against a drop of 14.0% in 2011). The main reason for deregistering was still taking up a job, as a result of which 1 096.4 thous. persons were removed from the unemployment rolls (against 1 130.7 thous. a year before). The share of this category in the total number of deregistered persons decreased by 0.3 percentage point in annual terms (to 43.8%).

In 2012, 787.0 thous. of job offers[4] were declared to labour offices, i.e. by 5.9% more than in 2011. Offers from the public sector accounted for 22.1% of the total number of offers (against 19.6% the year before). The number of offers increased in both sectors: in the private sector by 2.6%, and in the public sector by 19.4% (against a drop by 17.4% and 51.0%, respectively, in 2011).

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

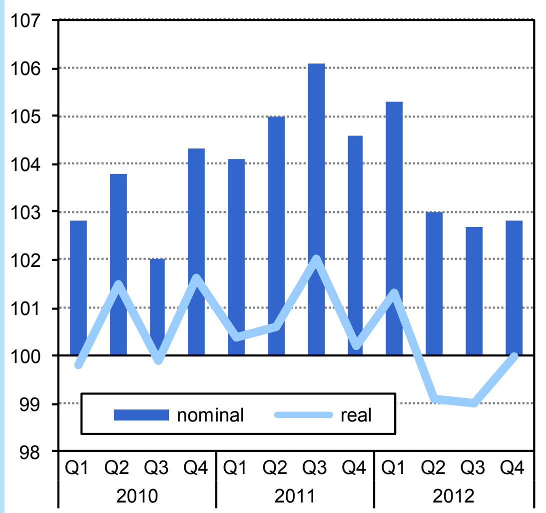
4 It concerns the vacant places of employment and places of occupational activation.

Wages and Salaries, and Social Benefits

In 2012 the average monthly gross nominal wage and salary in the national economy[5] amounted to PLN 3 521.67, i.e. by 3.5% more than in the previous year. The average monthly gross nominal wages and salaries in the enterprise sector[6] were growing, in annual terms, at a slower rate than in 2011, and their purchasing power was slightly below the level recorded a year before. The average gross nominal retirement pays and pensions in both systems were going up faster than the wages and salaries in the enterprise sector, and their purchasing power was higher than in 2011.

The average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector in 2012 amounted to PLN 3 728.36 and was by 3.4% higher than a year before (against a growth of 5.0% in 2011). An increase was recorded in most sections, of which the highest had place in administrative and support service activities (of 7.4%), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of 4.7%), real estate activities (of 4,5%), and manufacturing (of 4.4%). Wages and salaries in construction have remained at the level recorded a year before.

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



Average monthly nominal gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector

Specification	Q1–Q4 2011	Q1–Q4 2012	2011					2012			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1–Q3		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	in PLN		corresponding period of the previous year=100								
T o t a l	3 604.68	3 728.36	104.1	105.0	106.1	104.6	105.0	103.4	105.3	103.0	102.7	102.8
of which:											
Industry	3 679.42	3 836.97	104.2	107.1	106.2	104.6	105.5	104.3	106.6	103.6	102.6	104.5
mining and quarrying	6 403.38	6 646.88	103.8	114.5	114.0	103.9	109.2	103.8	105.2	104.1	97.5	107.8
manufacturing	3 319.07	3 465.96	104.8	106.3	105.6	105.1	105.5	104.4	106.7	104.1	103.3	103.8
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5 635.27	5 900.93	105.0	109.4	106.5	104.4	106.0	104.7	108.1	99.9	104.1	106.6
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3 565.27	3 674.09	103.1	105.0	104.1	103.5	103.9	103.1	104.4	102.4	101.8	103.6
Construction	3 701.26	3 702.05	104.3	103.9	106.6	103.7	104.6	100.0	104.0	99.1	98.4	99.3
Trade; repair of motor vehicles^Δ	3 267.32	3 345.14	104.3	102.6	106.8	106.4	105.0	102.4	104.5	102.6	102.7	99.9
Transportation and storage	3 428.64	3 528.90	106.0	104.1	101.8	102.1	103.4	102.9	100.4	102.5	105.2	103.6
Accommodation and catering^Δ	2 463.30	2 533.38	102.6	103.1	104.9	103.6	103.5	102.8	103.8	101.3	103.9	102.4
Information and communication	6 448.07	6 489.97	104.6	106.5	105.0	100.8	104.2	100.6	98.6	100.8	102.1	101.2
Real estate activities	3 710.14	3 876.35	103.4	104.4	104.8	104.7	104.2	104.5	107.0	103.5	104.2	103.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities[a]	5 309.41	5 363.71	100.2	95.4	106.1	99.6	100.1	101.0	103.5	99.7	102.1	98.9
Administrative and support service activities	2 312.21	2 482.89	105.8	106.8	110.2	107.0	107.4	107.4	110.0	107.3	105.2	107.1

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

5 Including entities employing up to 9 persons.
6 In entities employing more than 9 persons.

In 2012, the amount of wages and salaries in the enterprise sector was higher than a year before by 3.5% (in 2011 an increase of 8.3%).

In 2012, the average monthly gross wage and salary in the public sector amounted to PLN 4 618.86 (i.e. by 4.3% higher than in the previous year). In the private sector, the average monthly gross wage and salary in 2012 amounted to PLN 3 591.49 and increased by 3.5% in comparison to the previous year, and its relation to the gross remuneration in the public sector slightly dropped (from 78.4% in 2011 to 77.8%).

The purchasing power of the average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector in 2012 was lower than a year before by 0.2% (in 2011 a growth of 0.9% was recorded).

The average monthly nominal gross retirement pay and pension from the non-agricultural social security system in 2012 amounted to PLN 1 821.01 and was by 5.4% higher in comparison to the previous year, whereas its purchasing power increased by 1.3%.

The average monthly nominal gross retirement pay and pension of individual farmers in 2012 reached the level of PLN 1 054.46 and increased in comparison to the previous year by 6.9%, and its purchasing power grew by 2.8%.

The gross value of unemployment benefits (excluding social security contributions) in 2012 amounted to PLN 2 678.3 mln, i.e. increased by 10.0% in relation to the previous year.

The value of payments for pre-retirement benefits and allowances in 2012 amounted to PLN 1 765.2 mln and was by 9.9% higher than in the previous year.

In 2012, benefits from the Bridging Pension Fund were received on average by 6.0 thous. persons, and the total amount of paid benefits was PLN 160.4 mln, whereas in 2011 this value amounted to PLN 116.4 mln.

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

Specification	2011					2012				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1–Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Average number of retirees and pensioners:										
in thousands	9 171.9	9 144.0	9 118.9	9 058.2	9 123.5	9 026.7	9 052.8	9 034.2	9 020.1	9 000.1
from non-agricultural social security system	7 828.4	7 812.1	7 798.1	7 748.0	7 796.9	7 741.1	7 751.9	7 743.6	7 740.0	7 729.1
of farmers	1 343.5	1 331.9	1 320.8	1 310.2	1 326.6	1 285.6	1 300.9	1 290.6	1 280.1	1 271.0
corresponding period of the previous year=100	98.8	98.7	98.8	98.6	98.7	98.9	98.7	98.8	98.9	99.4
Average retirement pay and pension:										
from non-agricultural social security system:										
in PLN	1 690.48	1 735.03	1738.45	1 747.72	1 727.25	1 821.01	1 775.07	1 832.96	1 834.59	1 841.50
corresponding period of the previous year=100	106.0	105.0	104.9	104.9	105.1	105.4	105.0	105.6	105.5	105.5
of farmers:										
in PLN	971.69	991.18	991.05	991.12	986.24	1 054.46	1 016.28	1 067.75	1 067.27	1 067.52
corresponding period of the previous year=100	104.1	103.1	103.1	103.0	103.3	106.9	104.6	107.7	107.7	107.7

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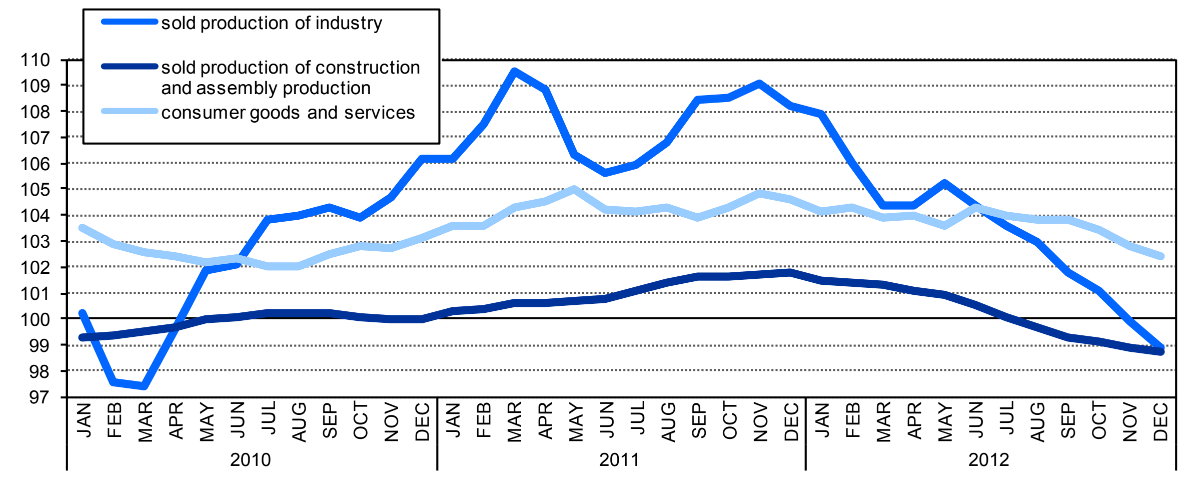
Prices

Price indices
corresponding period of the previous year=100



In 2012, the annual average growth in the prices of consumer goods and services was slower than a year before, though still higher than assumed in the budget act. A high, though a bit slower than in 2011, growth was maintained in consumer goods and services associated with dwelling and transport, as well as in food and non-alcoholic beverages. The dynamics of producer prices in industry and construction was weaker than a year before.

An increase in sold production of industry in 2012, in relation to the previous year, amounted to 3.3% (as compared to a growth of 7.6% in 2011). In respective quarters prices were growing at an increasingly slower rate, and in the 4th quarter of 2012 a slight price drop was recorded.

In 2012, the annual average growth of prices in sold production of industry was observed in most sections, apart from mining and quarrying (a decrease of 0.3%). The largest increase was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of 5.7%), and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (of 3.9%). Prices in manufacturing were increased by 3.2%, and the most considerable rise concerned, among others, manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products – of 10.5%, manufacture of food products – of 4.5%, manufacture of rubber and plastic products – of 4.2%, other transport equipment – 4.1%, and chemicals and chemical products – of 3.7%. Higher than in the previous year were also prices of manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – by 2.9%, of machinery and equipment – by 2.8%, and computer, electronic and optical products – by 2.0%. In turn, a drop was recorded, among others, in the prices of manufacture of basic metals and electrical equipment – of 0.7% each.

In December 2012, the prices of sold production of industry were lower than in the previous year by 1.1%. The highest drop (of 5.9%) was observed in mining and quarrying. In manufacturing a decrease of 1.7% was recorded. Higher than a year before were prices in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 2.9%. An growth in annual terms was also observed in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – of 5.7%.

In 2012, the prices of construction and assembly production were slightly higher than in the previous year (by 0.2% against a growth of 1.0% in 2011). After insignificant increases in the first two quarters, in subsequent quarters price drops have been recorded (in the 4th quarter – of 1.1%). The prices of specialised construction activities grew by 0.5%, and those of civil engineering – by 0.4%, at the decline in prices in the construction of buildings of 0.2%. In December the year-on-year decline recorded from August 2012 in construction and assembly production (of 1.3%) maintained.

The price indices of the sold production of industry and construction and assemble production

Specification	2011					2012					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN–DEC	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN–DEC	DEC
	corresponding period of the previous year=100										
Prices of sold production of industry	107.7	106.9	107.0	108.6	107.6	106.1	104.7	102.8	99.9	103.3	98.9
mining and quarrying	122.2	120.6	116.5	108.9	116.8	105.8	99.3	97.4	96.6	99.7	94.1
manufacturing	107.3	106.6	106.9	109.4	107.5	106.4	104.6	102.7	99.3	103.2	98.3
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	104.1	103.2	103.7	102.9	103.5	103.6	107.2	106.0	105.8	105.7	105.7
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	106.6	105.0	105.8	104.6	105.5	104.8	104.3	103.1	103,4	103.9	102.9
Prices of construction and assembly production	100.4	100.7	101.4	101.7	101.0	101.4	100.8	99.7	98.9	100.2	98.7

In 2012, the prices of consumer goods and services increased, in relation to the previous year, to a lower degree than in 2011 (3.7% against 4.3%), and dynamics recorded in the respective quarters was slowing down gradually. The annual average price growth was recorded in most goods and services groups, with a considerable increase in transport, dwelling, and food and non-alcoholic beverages. In turn, the prices of clothing and footwear were lower than a year before. The greatest impact on the index of consumer prices in 2012 was exerted by the growing prices of goods and services associated with dwelling, food and non-alcoholic beverages, and goods and services associated with transport, which caused an increase in the total index value of 1.34 percentage point, 1.05 percentage point and 0.64 percentage point, respectively. A drop in the prices of clothing and footwear caused a decrease in the total index value of 0.20 percentage point.

Consumer goods and services price indices

Specification	2011					2012					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN–DEC	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN–DEC	DEC
	corresponding period of the previous year=100										
T o t a l	103.8	104.6	104.1	104.6	104.3	104.1	104.0	103.9	102.9	103.7	102.4
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	105.5	107.5	104.4	104.4	105.4	104.2	103.7	105.2	104.2	104.3	103.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	103.9	103.1	104.1	103.7	103.7	104.3	104.6	103.7	103.6	104.1	103.6
Clothing and footwear	96.8	100.2	98.7	98.2	98.5	97.2	95.9	94.9	95.3	95.8	95.3
Dwelling	104.9	105.1	105.8	106.0	105.5	105.4	105.9	105.1	104.4	105.2	104.2
Health	103.5	104.0	104.3	106.1	104.5	104.1	103.8	103.6	101.4	103.2	99.8
Transport	107.1	106.9	107.2	109.7	107.7	109.6	108.3	107.1	103.4	107.0	101.1
Communications	98.8	97.9	99.1	100.9	99.2	99.6	102.3	101.2	100.0	100.8	100.1
Recreation and culture	100.2	100.6	100.5	101.0	100.5	101.3	101.1	101.2	100.7	101.1	100.6
Education	102.7	102.6	103.5	104.9	103.4	105.1	105.0	104.0	102.7	104.2	102.7
Restaurants and hotels	103.7	104.4	104.5	104.9	104.2	103.4	102.9	102.9	102.8	103.0	102.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	102.8	103.3	103.5	103.7	103.3	102.9	102.4	102.0	101.7	102.2	101.5

In 2012, the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages increased, in comparison to the previous year, by 4.3% (against a growth of 5.4% in 2011), while the prices of both food and non-alcoholic beverages grew by 4.3%. The most considerable price increase concerned, among others, fish (of 8.5%), meat (of 8.4% on average), and articles in the group “milk, cheese and eggs” (of 6.9% on average). Consumers also paid more for pasta (by 2.8%), bread (by 2.3%), fruit (by 1.8%) and flour (by 1.6%). However, a drop in comparison to 2011 was recorded, among others, in the prices of vegetables (of 6.4%) and sugar (of 1.6%).

An above-average growth was observed in the prices of goods and services associated with dwelling (5.2%). Charges for sewerage collection services were raised by 8.1%, for water supply – by 6.0%, and for refuse collection – by 5.9%. As compared to the previous year, prices increased in electricity, gas and other fuels (by 6.7%), of which gas (by 10.2%), electricity (by 5.9%), heat energy (by 5.8%) and liquid and solid fuels (by 5.7%). Prices related to transport in 2012 were by 7.0% higher than a year before (against a growth of 7.7% in 2011). Consumers paid much more for fuels for personal transport equipment (by 10.9%). Charges for transport services increased by 7.1%. However, the prices of passenger cars dropped (by 2.6%).

In December 2012, the prices of consumer goods and services in annual terms were higher by 2.4%. Considerable increases concerned the prices of goods and services associated with dwelling (of 4.2%), food and non-alcoholic beverages (of 3.9%), as well as alcoholic beverages and tobacco (of 3.6%). An increase also concerned prices connected with restaurants and hotels (of 2.8%), education (of 2.7%), transport (of 1.1%), recreation and culture (of 0.6%) and communications (of 0.1%). In turn, the prices of clothing and footwear, and the prices of goods and services associated with health, were lower than a year before (by 4.7% and by 0.2%, respectively). In December 2012, a growth in the prices of goods and services associated with dwelling, and in the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages, had the greatest impact on the level of the consumer prices index, causing a rise of the total index by 1.08 and 0.93 percentage points, respectively. The price drops of clothing and footwear, and of goods and services associated with health, caused a decline in the total index value of 0.23 and 0.01 percentage points.

An increase in prices according to the harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)[7] calculated with the use of the moving average method in the period of January–December 2012, in relation to the corresponding period of 2011, amounted to 3.7% (as compared to 3.9% in 2011).

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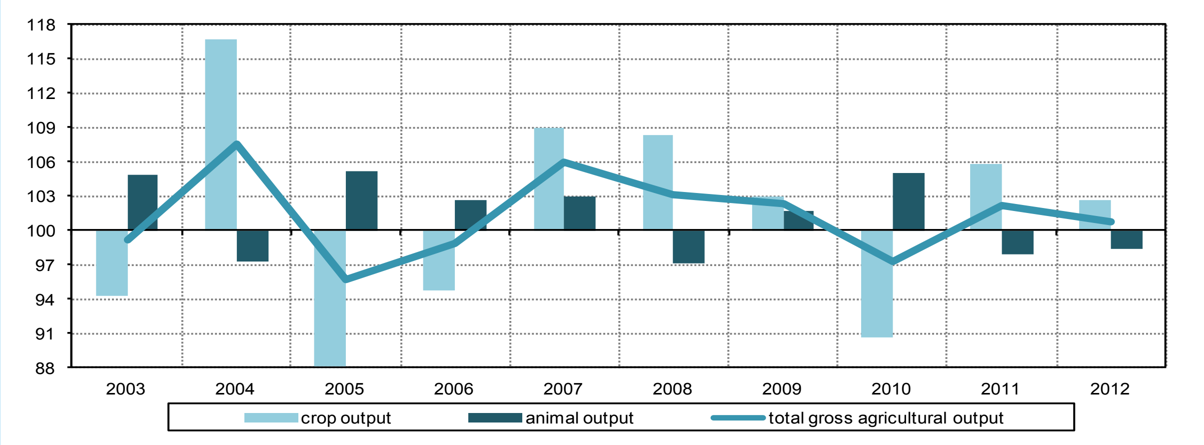
7 The harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP) is computed according to the unified methodology of the European Union. The basis for compiling of HICP for Poland constitutes an observation of prices of representatives of consumer goods and services and the weight system based on the structure of individual consumption expenditure in the households sector (in 2012 – the structure of consumption in 2010 according to December 2011 prices). The grouping of consumer goods and services has been based on the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose adapted to for the needs of HICP (COICOP/HICP).

Agriculture

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



According to preliminary estimates, gross agricultural output in 2012 increased slightly in comparison to the previous year, i.e. by 0.7%. A crop output grew by 2.6%, while an animal output was lower than the year before by 1.6%.

An increase in crop output was influenced mainly by higher than in 2011 production of: cereals – by 6.6%, rape and turnip rape – by 2.2%, tree fruit – by 13.9%, and berry fruit – by 5.0%. However, a decrease was recorded in the production of ground vegetables – of 5.2%, potatoes – of 3.4% and sugar beets – of 0.6%.

The animal output, lower than in 2011, was influenced by a decrease in the production of pigs for slaughter – of 7.1% and cattle for slaughter (excluding calves) – of 5.6%, by a lower production of hen eggs – of 9.9% and by the deepening reduction process of pig stocks. An increase was recorded only in the production of poultry for slaughter and in milk production (of 10.9% and 2.0%, respectively).

In 2012, the average prices of cereals in procurement increased, in annual terms, by nearly 7% (against a growth of approx. 48% in 2011). In marketplace turnover changes were slight and did not exceed 1%, except for the prices of rye (an increase of 2.6%) and oats (a decrease of 2.3%). The prices of potatoes dropped, both in procurement and marketplace turnover (by 7.9% and 44.5%, respectively). A further considerable growth in the prices of cattle for slaughter (excluding calves) was recorded, both in procurement and marketplaces (of 15.8% and 14.1%, respectively), as well as in the prices of pigs for slaughter (of 19.3% and 15.6%, respectively). The prices of poultry for slaughter were also higher than in 2011 (a growth of 2.8%). Whereas, the prices of milk dropped by 1.4%. The prices of dairy cows and heifers in the marketplace turnover were higher than in 2011 (a growth of 10.0% and 11.3%, respectively).

In 2012, an increase in the prices of goods and services purchased for the current agricultural production and for investment purposes, also recorded in the previous year, maintained; however, the growth rate of most goods and services was slower than in 2011.

The worsening of the market conditions of agricultural production in 2012, in comparison to the previous year, was influenced by a faster growth in the average prices of goods and services purchased for the current agricultural production and for investment purposes (of 6.7%), compared to a growth in the prices of agricultural products sold by private farms (of 4.7%). As a result, the index of price relations (“price gap”) was unfavourable and amounted to 98.1 (against 107.3 in 2011 and against 110.2 in 2010).

The price indices and relations

Specification	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012[a]
	previous year=100									
The index of sold agricultural products	99.5	111.4	97.9	102.6	114.5	101.2	97.9	112.1	118.8	104.7
The index of prices of goods and services purchased for the current agricultural output and for investment purposes	102.2	108.9	102.0	100.5	106.8	112.3	101.9	101.7	110.7	106.7
The index of price relations (“price gap”)[b]	97.4	102.2	96.0	102.0	107.2	90.1	96.1	110.2	107.3	98.1

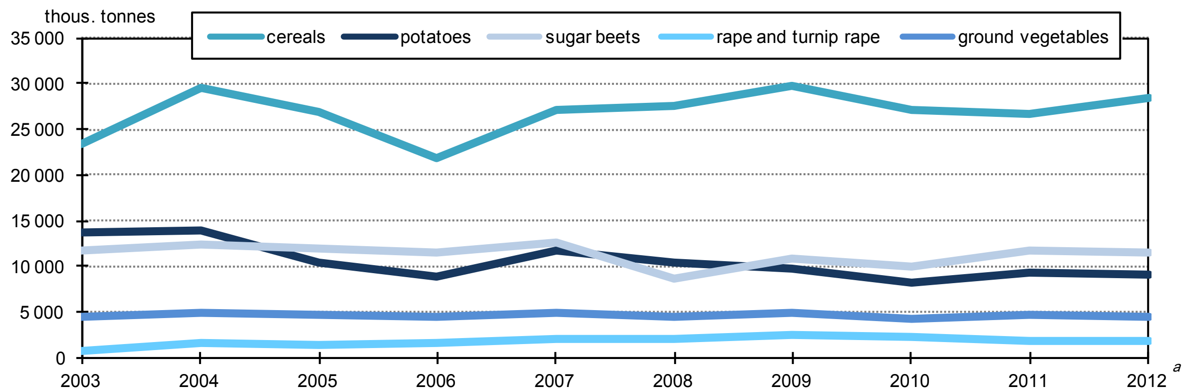
a Preliminary data. *b* The relation of sold agricultural products to goods and services purchased for the current agricultural output and for investment purposes.

The total sown area for crop production in 2012 amounted to 10.4 mln ha and was by 1.4% smaller than a year before. In comparison to 2011, the total cereal crop area (of basic cereals with cereals mixed, maize, buckwheat, millet and other cereal crops) decreased by 1.3% and amounted to 7.7 ha. A considerable decline was observed in the area of rape and turnip rape crop (of 13.2% to approx. 720 thous. ha). The crop area of potatoes dropped again (by 8.7% to approx. 359 thous. ha). Whereas an increase in the sown area was recorded in feed crops (of 10.7% to approx. 1.1 mln ha) and sugar beets (by 4.2% to approx. 212 thous. ha).

The use of mineral and chemical fertilisers for crop production purposes in 2012 amounted in total to 1 883.8 thous. tonnes and was by 3.6% lower in comparison to the previous year. 129.6 kg of mineral and chemical fertilisers were used per 1 ha of agricultural land in a good agricultural condition (in 2011 132.2 kg of mineral and chemical fertilisers).

It is estimated that the total cereal production was by 6.6% higher than in 2011, and by 6.8% in comparison to the 2006–2010 average. The highest increase (of approx. 67%) was recorded in the production of maize for seed, with the production amounting to approx. 4 mln tonnes. Despite the considerable losses in winter rape and turnip rape production, it was also higher than in 2011 (by 2.2%). The potato production was lower than a year before (by 3.4%). And sugar beet production was slightly lower than in the previous year. The ground vegetable production was by 5.2% lower than the high one obtained in 2011, reaching the level of the 2006–2010 average. However, the fruit production grew considerably. The value of tree fruit production was by 13.9% higher than in the previous year and by over 30% higher than the 2006–2010 average. The fruit production from shrubs and berry fruit plantations was also higher (by 5.0% and 8.8%, respectively).

Main crop production



a Preliminary estimate.

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

Specification	Procurement prices					Marketplace prices				
	XII 2012			I–XII 2012[a]		XII 2012			I–XII 2012[a]	
	PLN	XII 2011=100	XI 2012=100	PLN	I–XII 2011=100	PLN	XII 2011=100	XI 2012=100	PLN	I–XII 2011=100
Wheat[b] per 1 dt	101.68	133.9	104.7	89.32	107.9	100.05	114.7	102.1	94.65	99.1
Rye per 1 dt	74.81	93.5	102.9	75.35	99.4	78.93	100.0	99.7	80.85	102.6
Potatoes[c] per 1 dt	60.46	144.3	122.9	46.50	92.1	69.63	111.8	116.0	60.59	55.5
Animals for slaughter per 1 kg of live weight										
of which:										
cattle (excluding calves)[d]	6.58	103.6	100.5	6.42	115.8	6.46	107.0	100.2	6.30	114.1
pigs	5.36	96.2	93.8	5.39	119.3	5.45	102.1	95.8	5.35	115.6
poultry	4.06	93.6	97.5	4.21	102.8	.	.	.	.	.
Piglets for breeding per 1 head	.	x	x	.	x	177.71	117.0	96.8	173.57	143.3
Milk per 1 hl	125.72	97.2	103.4	119.42	98.6	.	x	x	.	x

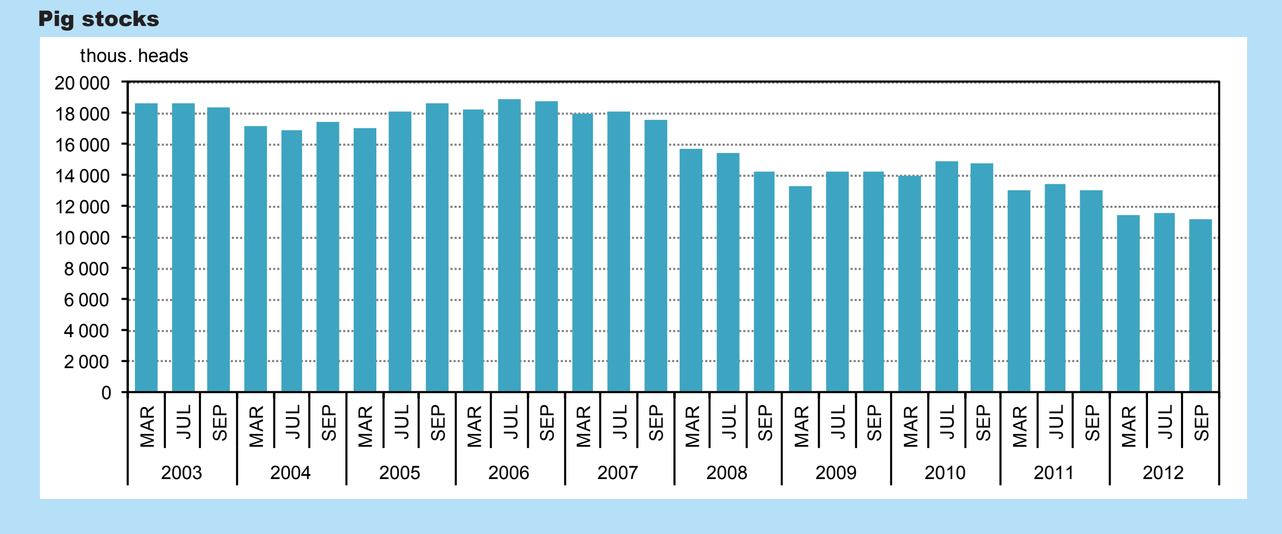
a Non-final data. *b* In procurement excluding sowing seed. *c* In procurement – late edible, in marketplaces – edible. *d* In marketplaces the average weighted price of cattle for slaughter calculated on the basis of the structure of procurement volume of young cattle and cows for slaughter.

The procurement of basic cereals (with cereals mixed, excluding sowing seed) from the crops collected in the period of July–December 2012 amounted to 4 839.8 thous. tonnes and was by 12.7% higher than a year before. The procurement of wheat decreased by 6.1%, whereas the procurement of rye increased by 91.4%. In December 2012, 357.4 thous. tonnes of basic cereals were procured, i.e. by 6.7% less than a year before, of which wheat – by 15.9% less, and of rye – by 77.4% more.

In 2012, the average procurement prices of wheat increased in comparison to the previous year (by 7.9%), and those of rye dropped slightly (by 0.6%). In the marketplace turnover, the average prices of seed in 2012 were higher than in procurement. In comparison to the prices recorded in the previous year, wheat prices were lower (by 0.9%) while rye prices were higher (by 2.6%).

In 2012, the average prices of 1 dt of potatoes in procurement (PLN 46.50) and in marketplaces (PLN 60.59) were lower than in 2011 (by 7.9% and 44.5%, respectively). The downward tendency of potato prices was stopped in the 4th quarter of 2012.

In 2012, together with a considerable year-on-year decline in the supply of pigs for slaughter (of 14.6%) and cattle for slaughter (of 4.4%), the procurement of animals for slaughter in total (in post-slaughter warm weight) amounted to 2 682.4 thous. tonnes and was by 3.6% lower than a year before. Regarding a limited supply, the growth rate of the prices of pigs for slaughter was faster than in 2011. The average prices of 1 kg of pigs for slaughter in procurement (PLN 5.39/kg) and in marketplaces (PLN 5.35/kg) were higher than the year before (19.3% and 15.6%, respectively). The high level of cereal prices contributed to the low profitability of pigs fattening. In December 2012 the relation of the procurement prices of pigs to the prices of rye in marketplaces amounted to 6.8 against 7.1 a year before. In 2012 the dropping supply of piglets was accompanied by an upward tendency of their prices – the average price of one piglet (approx. PLN 174/head) was by 43.3% higher than in 2011.



As a result of the sustained low profitability of pigs fattening, a further reduction in the pig stock was observed. As of the end of November 2012, the pig stocks dropped to the level which has not been recorded since 1963 (11.1 mln head), i.e. 14.8% less than a year before. A decrease in the pig stocks recorded in 2012 occurred in all age and purpose categories. The piglet stocks was reduced by 17.1% in annual terms – to 2 950.4 thous. heads. The sow stocks, the number of which reflects the production-oriented pig breeding tendencies as well as defines the current reproductive capabilities of the stocks, decreased by 10.0% – to 1 012.0 thous. heads, of which sows in farrow – by 6.0% to 672.9 thous. heads.

The average price of poultry for slaughter (PLN 4.21/kg) was by 2.8% higher in 2012 than a year before.

On the beef market in 2012, similar to the previous year, a price growth was recorded. The average annual prices of cattle for slaughter (PLN 6.42/kg) and young cattle for slaughter (PLN 6.75/kg) increased in comparison to 2011 by 15.8% and 14.4%, respectively. The average annual price of 1 kg of cattle for slaughter (PLN 6.30) and young cattle for slaughter (PLN 6.78) in marketplaces was much higher (by 14.1% and 14.3%, respectively) than a year before.

In December 2012, the total cattle stocks amounted to 5 520.3 thous. heads, i.e. by 19.4 thous. heads (0.4%) more than the year before. This increase resulted from a growth in the cattle stocks below 1 year of age (of 1.9%) and of young cattle aged 1–2 years (of 5.4%), which indicates a growing interest for the production of cattle for slaughter among farmers, resulting, among others, from favourable prices of cattle for slaughter. The survey results showed a further decline in the number of cows (of 3.9%), in annual terms, and of 2-year-old or older cattle (of 2.6%).

In 2012, together with milk procurement (9 524.3 mln l) by 5.9% higher, in annual terms, its average prices (approx. PLN 119/hl) were at a slightly lower level (by 1.4%) than in 2011.

In 2012, in marketplace turnover, the average prices of dairy cows (approx. PLN 2 867/head) and one-year heifers (approx. PLN 1 931/head) were higher than the prices recorded a year before (by 10.0% and 11.3%, respectively).

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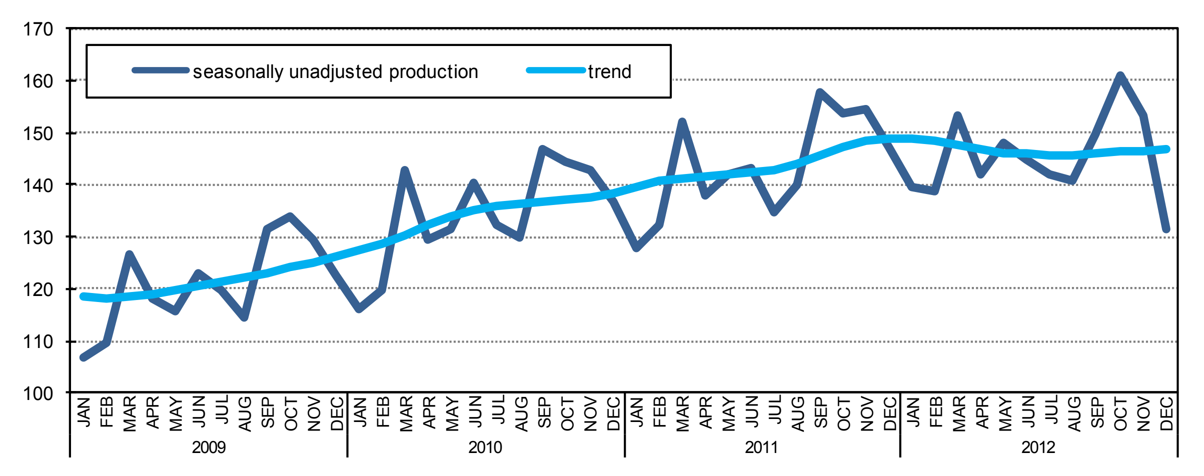
Industry

Sold production of industry
at constant prices; monthly average of 2005=100



According to preliminary estimates, in 2012 the total sold production of industry[8] was by 0.8% higher than in the previous year (a growth of 7.7% in 2011).

In 2012, sold production of industry in enterprises employing more than 9 persons was by 1.0% higher than a year before (against a growth of 7.7% in 2011), which was influenced by the favourable dynamics in the 1st half of the year. In the 2nd half of 2012 production decreased in annual terms.

The sold production was higher than in 2011 in manufacturing (by 1.3%), slightly higher in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 0.3%) and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (by 0.1%). Following a growth in 2011, a drop was recorded in mining and quarrying (by 5.6%).

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

Specification	2011					2012					2011
	JAN–DEC	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN–DEC	
	corresponding period of the previous year=100										structure in %
T o t a l	107.7	109.1	105.8	106.1	109.7	104.9	102.8	99.9	96.8	101.0	100.0
Mining and quarrying	102.7	104.6	106.4	97.3	103.2	94.1	91.8	94.2	97.6	94.4	5.0
Manufacturing	108.3	110.2	106.2	106.4	110.7	105.4	103.4	100.3	96.7	101.3	84.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	102.0	100.3	100.1	105.7	102.8	104.4	101.2	97.8	97.4	100.3	8.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	106.7	107.4	105.2	109.4	105.0	103.5	100.8	97.5	99.0	100.1	2.1

8 At constant prices, including enterprises employing up to 9 persons.

In 2012, among the main industrial groupings an increase in annual terms was recorded in non-durable consumer goods (at 5.6%) and intermediate goods (at 0.7%). A decrease was noted in the sales of goods related to energy (at 1.0%), capital goods (at 0.6%) and durable consumer goods (at 0.5%).

In 2012 the labour productivity in industry, measured by sold production of industry per 1 paid employee was by 2.0% higher than in 2011, with average employment lower by 1.0%, and with an increase in average monthly gross wage and salary by 4.3%.

In 2012 a growth in sold production, in annual terms, was recorded in 21 (out of 34) divisions of industry whose share accounted for 62.4% of the total value of industry production.

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

Specification	2011					2012					
	JAN–DEC	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN–DEC	
	corresponding period of the previous year=100										structure in %
T o t a l	107.7	109.1	105.8	106.1	109.7	104.9	102.8	99.9	96.8	101.0	100.0
of which:											
Mining of coal and lignite	95.6	97.0	99.8	91.1	94.6	88.4	88.6	95.5	103.8	93.9	2.4
Manufacture of food products	105.9	103.5	103.7	106.5	109.7	108.1	106.9	104.5	99.6	104.6	16.2
Manufacture of beverages	103.6	100.3	107.7	91.9	118.0	103.2	102.2	106.6	86.7	99.7	1.7
Manufacture of wearing apparel	108.0	107.9	111.3	109.5	104.0	101.7	97.4	103.2	105.3	102.0	0.6
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker	102.0	110.9	100.8	99.1	98.4	107.1	104.6	100.5	102.4	103.6	2.3
Manufacture of paper and paper products	108.0	109.4	105.2	107.3	110.0	106.5	107.6	103.5	102.8	105.1	2.6
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	105.4	97.4	100.1	99.3	130.0	98.3	101.5	95.3	100.1	98.7	8.2
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	111.4	109.1	94.2	95.4	176.0	113.4	110.7	103.0	101.6	107.0	5.1
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products	87.7	94.3	97.8	78.2	81.5	92.1	92.0	87.6	105.9	94.3	0.9
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	112.8	121.0	110.5	109.9	111.1	104.1	101.4	99.8	95.7	100.2	5.5
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	114.4	129.8	118.9	107.2	108.5	102.5	97.1	94.6	92.4	96.2	3.8
Manufacture of basic metals	112.0	130.8	116.0	120.0	89.7	105.7	99.4	96.3	88.9	97.6	3.9
Manufacture of metal products	118.5	121.8	120.0	116.9	116.4	115.0	108.1	104.0	96.5	105.3	6.1
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	91.7	100.9	80.9	88.6	97.2	101.6	102.9	98.1	95.3	99.3	3.0
Manufacture of electrical equipment	108.9	104.2	122.0	112.5	100.6	108.4	109.8	103.1	104.4	106.2	3.8
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	96.4	91.3	98.6	94.6	100.9	111.9	109.9	105.2	96.5	105.5	3.1
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	113.6	120.0	110.8	113.5	110.6	98.6	92.3	92.9	88.8	93.2	9.0
Manufacture of other transport equipment	134.2	119.8	117.6	137.2	161.5	101.9	136.0	104.3	101.9	110.4	1.4
Manufacture of furniture	120.4	128.0	115.3	118.3	120.5	96.3	92.3	88.5	87.4	91.0	2.4

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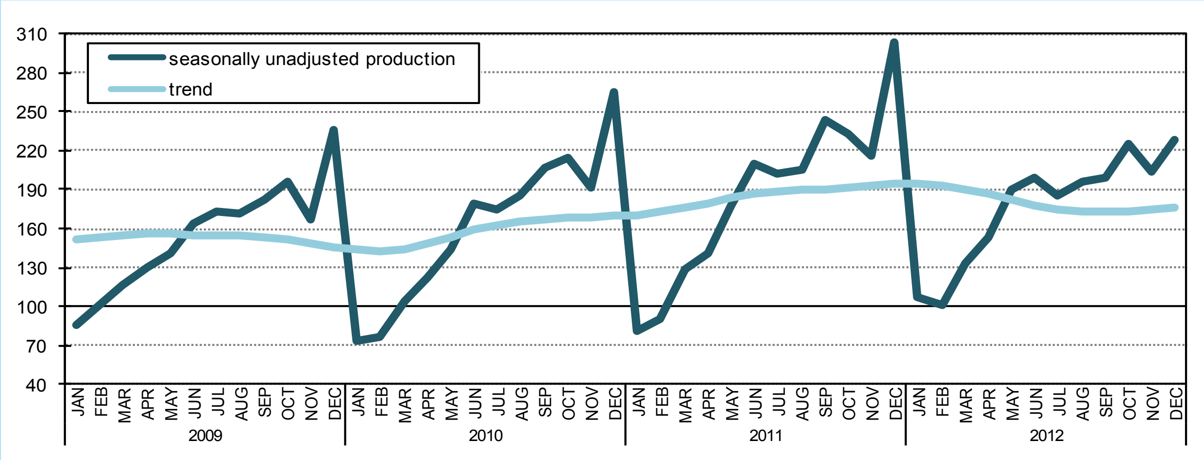
Construction and Dwelling Construction

Sales of construction and assembly production
at constant prices; monthly average of 2005=100



It is estimated that in 2012 construction and assembly production[9] in total performed by construction enterprises within the country was by approx. 1% lower than a year before (against an increase by 12.3% in 2011).

The construction and assembly production accomlished within the country by construction entities employing more than 9 persons in 2012 decreased, in annual terms, by 1.0% (against a growth of 16.3% in the corresponding period of the previous year). This was influenced by a drop in sales in the 3rd and 4th quarter.

In 2012, a drop was recorded in entities dealing mainly with buildings construction – of 2.2% (including entities specialising in the construction of residential and non-residential dwellings – of 3.7%, with an increase in entities whose basic type of activity is the implementation of projects associated with buildings construction – of 30.9%). A decline was also observed in entities dealing mainly with specialised construction activities – of 1.8%. A slight growth in sales was recorded in entities whose main activity consists of civil engineering works – of 0.7%.

Among enterprises dealing with specialised construction activities, the highest decrease in comparison to 2011 was noted in those enterprises whose basic type of activity is demolition and site preparation (at 21.3%) and other specialised construction activities (at 14.1%). However, a considerable growth was observed in entities dealing mainly with building completion and finishing (at 18.9%) and with electrical, plumbing and other construction installations (at 8.8%).

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

Specification	2011				2012					2011
	JAN–MAR	JAN–JUN	JAN–SEP	JAN–DEC	JAN–MAR	JAN–JUN	JAN–SEP	JAN–DEC		
	corresponding period of the previous year=100								structure in %	
T o t a l	118.8	120.8	118.2	116.3	114.9	108.0	101.4	99.0	100.0	100.0
construction works:										
investments	116.8	119.7	115.1	114.2	114.5	106.7	102.1	98.7	65.1	65.3
repairs	122.9	123.0	124.8	120.5	115.6	110.6	100.3	99.6	34.9	34.7
Construction of buildings	108.3	104.1	104.4	102.0	104.8	108.8	100.1	97.8	37.5	38.1
Civil engineering	126.7	139.6	130.1	125.9	136.8	108.7	102.1	100.7	38.8	38.1
Specialised construction activities	130.7	129.6	128.4	129.8	110.1	105.8	102.6	98.2	23.7	23.8

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

Among entities dealing with civil engineering, a growth in production, in comparison with 2011, was recorded by enterprises performing construction of roads and railways (at 0.4%). The production higher than a year before was also noted in entities specialising in other civil engineering projects (at 4.9%). Whereas, a drop was observed in units dealing mainly with the construction of utility projects (at 1.0%).

In 2012, within the structure of construction and assembly production, the share of residential and non-residential buildings was higher than a year before. However, a decrease occurred in the share of civil engineering, including mainly construction of roads and motorways, as well as construction of utility project for fluids.

In 2012, following a three-year decline, a growth of 16.8% was recorded in the number of dwellings completed. The number of dwellings for which permits have been granted as well as the number of dwellings in which construction has begun considerably decreased.

In 2012, 152.9 thous. dwellings were completed, i.e. by 16.8% more than a year before (in 2011 a drop of 3.6% was recorded). An increase was occurred in the most forms of construction, including construction for sale or rent (of 30.3% to 63.6 thous. dwellings), private construction (of 10.2% to 81.0 thous.), cooperative construction (of 10.8% to 4.2 thous.) and company construction (from 321 dwellings a year before to 490). In the other forms of construction, a decrease was recorded in municipal construction (from 2.5 thous. to 2.4 thous.) and in public building society construction (from 2.0 thous. to 1.1 thous.).

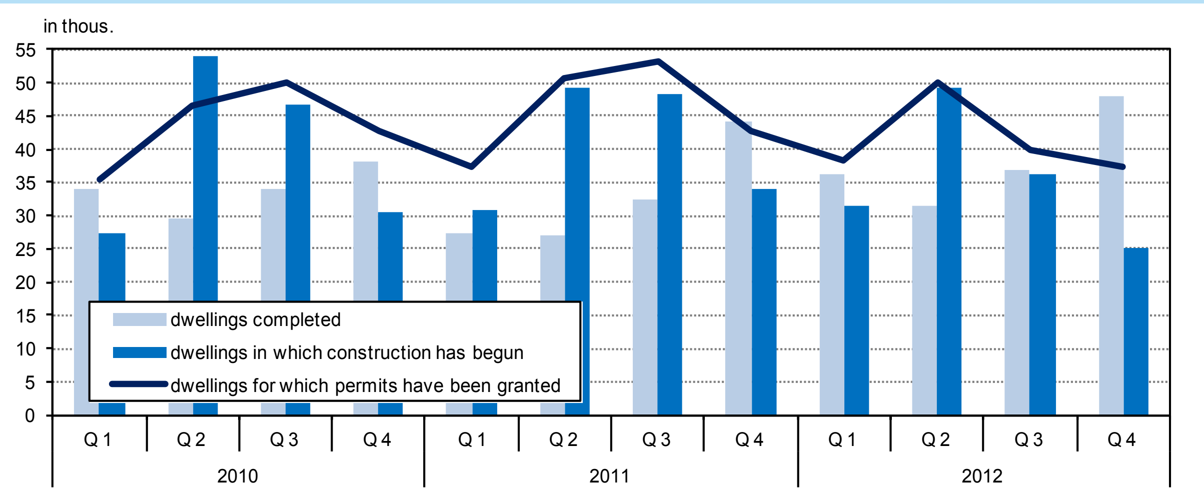
After a decline observed in the previous year, the share of construction for sale or rent in the total number of dwellings completed increased (of 4.1 percentage points to 41.4%). The share of private construction decreased from 2.9 percentage points to 53.3%.

The average useful floor area of 1 dwelling completed in 2012 amounted to 102.6 m^2 and was by 4.5 m^2 smaller than in a year before. A decline in the average dwelling area was recorded in the most forms of construction. Only the dwellings completed within municipal and public building society construction were larger than a year before.

From March 2012, a decline was recorded in the number of dwellings for which permits have been granted and in the number of dwellings in which construction has begun. As a result, in 2012 the number of permits granted for dwellings construction was lower than in 2011 by 10.3% and amounted to 165.1 thous. dwellings (against a growth of 5.3% in the corresponding period of the previous year). The number of dwellings in which construction has begun dropped by 12.6% to 141.8 thous. (against a growth of 2.6% in the corresponding period of the previous year).

At the end of December 2012, 712.7 thous. dwellings were under construction (by 1.5% less than a year before).

Construction activity in the scope of construction of dwellings



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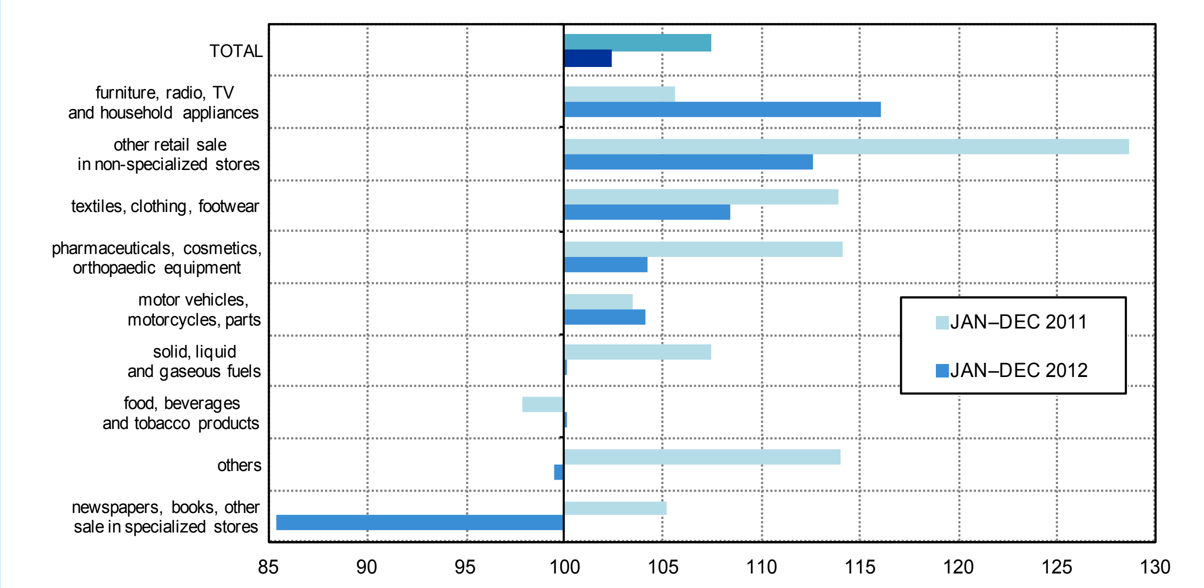
Domestic Market

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



According to preliminary estimates, in 2012 total retail sales[10] were by 0.8% higher than a year before (when a growth of 3.2% was recorded).

In 2012, in enterprises employing more than 9 persons, retail sales were growing slower than in the previous year (an increase of 2.3% against 7.3% in 2011). Following a favourable dynamics in the period of January–March 2012, in the next two quarters a weakening in the sales growth pace was observed and in the fourth quarter – a decline in annual terms was recorded.

In 2012, sales grew slightly in the group "food, beverages and tobacco products" (of 0.1%), whereas a drop of 2.2% was recorded a year before. In entities dealing in trade of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels, sales were higher by 0.1% (against 7.4% in 2011). The sales growth was faster than a year before in entities trading in motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts (4.1% against 3.5%) and in the group "furniture, radio, TV and household appliances" (16.1% as compared to 5.6%). In entities dealing in other retail sales in non-specialised stores, the sales dynamics were weaker than in 2011 (a growth of 12.6% against 28.7%).

Wholesale[11] in trade enterprises in 2012 was by 3.0% higher than a year before, and in wholesale enterprises – higher by 6.4%. The highest growth was observed in the group "intermediate products and waste of non-agricultural origin and scrap" (of 9.6%). In the "non-specialised" and "food" groups an increase in sales amounted to 8.5% and 3.2%, respectively.

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

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

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

Specification	2011					2012					2011
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN–DEC	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN–DEC	
	corresponding period of the previous year=100										structure in %
T o t a l[a]	106.0	108.8	107.1	106.9	107.3	108.4	102.7	101.9	98.0	102.3	100.0	100.0
of which:												
Motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts	110.2	111.3	100.9	95.4	103.5	123.8	105.3	99.2	92.2	104.1	8.6	8.8
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels	104.7	105.9	111.2	106.9	107.4	105.7	99.3	100.2	96.6	100.1	20.2	19.6
Food beverages and tobacco products	95.5	99.3	99.0	97.4	97.8	104.9	100.6	98.5	97.0	100.1	25.3	25.7
Other retail sale in non-specialized stores	128.9	130.6	127.1	128.3	128.7	115.3	111.5	112.6	111.3	112.6	9.8	9.1
Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopaedic equipment	117.6	112.2	110.5	115.9	114.1	105.3	108.6	102.8	101.0	104.2	4.8	4.7
Textiles, clothing, footwear	116.5	120.6	105.9	113.5	113.9	111.3	103.4	118.1	103.1	108.4	4.8	4.9
Furniture, radio, TV and household appliances	105.4	106.9	103.2	106.7	105.6	119.3	121.5	116.6	109.6	116.1	7.5	6.7
Newspapers, books, other sale in specialized stores	99.1	106.6	102.4	112.2	105.2	94.9	89.1	80.7	79.7	85.3	4.7	5.6
Others	109.7	115.6	115.0	114.5	114.0	104.0	98.7	100.6	96.1	99.5	13.7	14.3

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

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Transport and Communications

It is estimated that in 2012 the sales of services[12] in total transport entities[13] increased by 5.4% in comparison to the previous year (in 2011 a growth of 11.4% was recorded), which was influenced by a considerable rise in the total sales of services provided by the private sector entities.

In 2012 in transport entities employing more than 9 persons, the sales at constant prices were by 8.7% higher than a year before (in 2011 an increase of 10.4% was recorded). In the 4th quarter of 2012 the growth rate of the sales of services was much slower than in the preceding quarters and amounted to 4.6%.

In 2012, among the groups with the highest share in total transport, an increase of the sales of services was observed in road transport (of 13.9%) and in warehousing and support activities for transportation (of 7.2%). However, a drop was recorded in railway transport (of 4.8%) and in air transport (of 0.4%).

The transport of goods in total (in entities employing more than 9 persons) in 2012 amounted to 460.4 mln tonnes, i.e. by 1.9% less than in 2011. A drop was recorded in inland water transport, in railway transport and in pipeline transport, while a growth concerned road transport.

In 2012, 230.8 mln tonnes of goods were transported by railway transport (by 7.1% less than in the previous year), and a drop in transport was recorded in the majority of groups of goods. In international traffic, the transport of goods decreased by approx. 7% (of which a drop in the transport of imported goods amounted to approx. 15% and that of transit goods – to approx. 1%, while the transport of exported goods rose by approx. 6%). In internal traffic, the transport of goods also decreased – by 7.2%.

The hire or reward road transport in 2012 carried 166.9 mln tonnes of goods, i.e. by 7.3% more than in the previous year.

In 2012, 53.0 mln petroleum and oil products were pumped by the pipeline transport (by 2.7% less than in 2011).

The maritime transport of goods in 2012 amounted to 7.1 mln tonnes, i.e. by 6.1% less than in the previous year.

In 2012, 58.8 mln tonnes of goods were loaded and unloaded in sea ports, i.e. by 1.9% more than a year before. This was influenced by an increase in containers handling (of 14.4%), in other general cargo handling (of 8.8%), in roll-on, roll-off cargo handling (of 0.5%) and in handling of the dry bulk cargo group – of 0.3%.

In 2012, the public transport fleet carried 731.1 mln passengers, i.e. by 9.3% less than a year before, which was connected, among others, with a decrease in road transport (of 16.1% to 448.6 mln persons). In turn, a growth was recorded in the volume of railway transport (of 4.2% to 274.7 mln persons) and of air transport (of 9.4% to 7.1 mln persons).

Transport of goods

Specification	2011				2012			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	in mln tonnes							
T o t a l	109.8	117.4	121.8	120.5	109.0	114.7	118.6	118.1
of which:								
Railway transport	59.2	63.0	63.8	62.5	54.7	56.4	59.3	60.4
Hire or reward road transport[a]	34.5	38.4	41.8	40.8	39.0	42.0	44.1	41.8
Pipeline transport	13.7	12.9	13.2	14.5	13.2	13.5	12.8	13.5
Maritime transport	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7

a In transport entities employing more than 9 persons, the share of hire or reward road transport in total hire or reward transport amount to approx. 25%.

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

13 At constant prices; including transport enterprises employing up to 9 persons.

It is estimated that in 2012 r. the sales of communications services in total[14] (including revenues from postal and courier as well as telecommunication services) were by approx. 4% higher than a year before (an increase of 4.5% in 2011).

In entities employing more than 9 persons in 2012, the sales of services increased to 2.3%, and the increase concerned postal and courier services to a higher extent than telecommunication services.

At the end of December 2012, the number of subscribers and users (pre-paid services) of cellular telephony amounted to 54.3 mln (of which approx. 54% were users) and was by 7.0% higher than at the end of December 2011. There were 140.8 subscribers and users per 100 inhabitants, against 131.5 in the previous year. In 2012 the number of subscribers and users increased by over 3 mln (i.e. similar to 2011).

A decrease in the number of main telephone connections[15], which started in 2005, maintained. At the end of 2012 the number of connections in the public network of wired telecommunications amounted to approx. 5.9 mln and was by approx. 14% lower than a year ago. There were approx. 15.4 connections per 100 inhabitants (19.9 at the end of the previous year). At the end of December 2012, the number of connections in ISDN[16] amounted to approx. 0.9 mln (of which approx. 95% in urban areas) and was by over 10% lower than at the end of 2011.

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

15 Standard main connections (subscribers of wired telecommunications) increased by the number of connections in ISDN.

16 ISDN – digital telephone network with services integration allowing the use of the same network to digital transfer of voice, video, faxes and data.

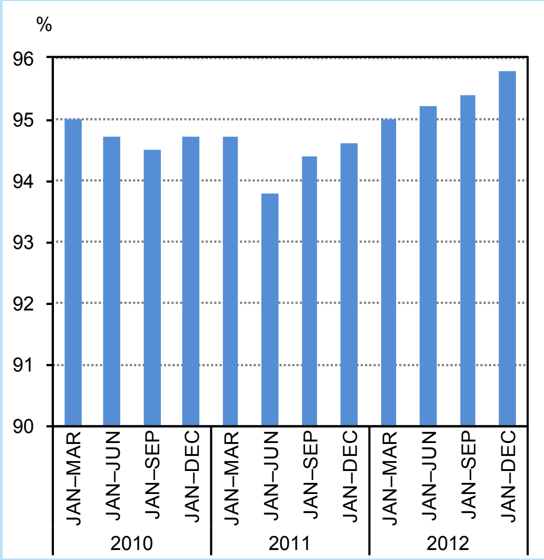
Financial Results of Non-financial Enterprises

In 2012 financial results of the surveyed enterprises[17] were weaker than those obtained the year before. The basic economic and financial indices were less favourable. An increase in revenues from total activity was slower than the costs of obtaining them, which caused the worsening of the cost level indicator.

Revenues from sales for export increased in comparison with 2011, and so did their share in net revenues from the sales of products, goods and materials of entities in total. The basic economic and financial relations obtained by exporters worsened in comparison with the previous year, though they were more favourable than for the surveyed enterprises in total.

Revenues from total activity in 2012 were by 3.9% higher than the revenues achived in the previous year while the costs of obtaining them increased by 5.3%. As a result, the cost level indicator worsened – from 94.6% to 95.8%. The most considerable deterioration concerned the cost level indicator in mining and quarrying (from 71.0% to 85.9%), though it still remained at a more favourable level than in the remaining sections. The cost level indicator was also weaker than a year before in professional, scientific and technical activities (95.9% against 92.1%), in construction (100.2% against 97.0%), in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (91.0% against 87.9%), in other service activities (93.3% against 91.5%), as well as in information and communication (91.3% against 89.4%). The cost level indicator in manufacturing slightly worsened (by 0.4 percentage point) and amounted to 95.6%.

Cost level indicator



Revenues, costs and financial results of non-financial enterprises

Specification	2011				2012			
	JAN–MAR	JAN–JUN	JAN–SEP	JAN–DEC	JAN–MAR	JAN–JUN	JAN–SEP	JAN–DEC
	in mln PLN							
Revenues from total activity ..	512 781.6	1 072 567.1	1 652 839.5	2 294 301.9	574 194.0	1 160 587.9	1 760 310.2	2 383 226.7
of which net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials	498 355.3	1 035 022.9	1 597 444.5	2 208 467.4	549 767.5	1 118 124.3	1 699 803.9	2 299 319.1
Costs of obtaining revenues from total activity	485 532.3	1 005 928.5	1 560 099.4	2 169 484.4	545 264.6	1 104 931.1	1 679 033.6	2 283 868.1
of which costs of products, goods and materials sold ..	471 911 .9	979 122.3	1 510 254.5	2 092 375.6	525 329.8	1 069 102.7	1 625 723.4	2 200 204.6
Financial result on economic activity	27 249.3	66 638.6	92 740.1	124 817.4	28 929.3	55 656.8	81 276.6	99 358.5
Gross financial result	27 296.4	66 659.4	92 767.2	124 886.7	28 910.2	55 631.1	81 237.9	99 372.0
Net financial result	21 956.8	56 156.0	77 391.7	103 950.3	23 560.7	46 195.5	67 229.6	82 116.9
Net profit	29 272.7	65 120.6	90 492.5	121 126.2	31 970.5	59 672.2	84 822.1	105 437.4
Net loss	7 315.9	8 964.6	13 100.7	17 175.9	8 409.8	13 476.7	17 592.5	23 320.5

17 The data concerns economic entities keeping accounting ledgers and employing 50 persons or more. The data does not include agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, financial and insurance activities, as well as higher education establishments.

An increase in net revenues from the sales of products, goods and materials was recorded in most sections, except for construction, arts, entertainment and recreation, mining and quarrying, as well as water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities. The highest improvement (in value terms) was recorded, among others, in manufacturing, in trade; repair of motor vehicles, in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, as well as in transportation and storage.

In 2012, the financial result from the sales of products, goods and materials was by 14.6% lower than a year before and amounted to PLN 99 114.4 mln. The result on other operating activity worsened (by 68.2% to PLN 2 159.0 mln) and so did the result on extraordinary activity (from PLN 69.2 mln to PLN 13.5 mln). A significant deterioration was recorded in the result on financial operations (from PLN 1 943.6 mln a year before to minus PLN 1 914.9 mln), which was influenced, among others, by the unfavourable result on write-offs updating of the value of investments and by the worsening of the result on the disposal of investments.

Consequently, the financial result on economic activity reached the level of PLN 99 358.5 mln and was by 20.4% lower than a year before. The most considerable worsening of this result was recorded in mining and quarrying (of 54.8% to PLN 8 453.9 mln), in professional, scientific and technical activities (of 44.1% to PLN 1 548.2 mln), in electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply (of 23.2% to PLN 16 878.7 mln), in construction (from PLN 3 640.0 mln to minus PLN 200.6 mln), in trade; repair of motor vehicles (of 17.3% to PLN 12 440.8 mln), and in manufacturing (of 5.0% to PLN 43 908.2 mln). An improvement of the financial result on economic activity was observed, among others, in accommodation and food service activities (of 61.5% to PLN 807.6 mln), and in transportation and storage (of 9.7% to PLN 2 362.1 mln).

The gross financial result amounted to PLN 99 372.0 mln (gross profit – PLN 123 534.3 mln, i.e. a drop of 13.2% in annual terms, gross loss – PLN 24 162.3 mln, i.e. a growth of 38.0%) and was by PLN 25 514.7 mln lower (i.e. by 20.4%) than the one obtained in 2011. The encumbrances of the gross financial result have decreased in annual terms by 17.6%, to PLN 17 255.1 mln.

The net financial result fell to the level by PLN 21 833.4 mln (by 21.0%) lower than in 2011 and amounted to PLN 82 116.9 mln (net profit – PLN 105 437.4 mln, i.e. a drop of 13.0% in annual terms, net loss – PLN 23 320.5 mln, i.e. a growth of 35.8%). The worsening of the net financial result was recorded, among others, in mining and quarrying (of 57.9% to PLN 6 432.0 mln), in professional, scientific and technical activities (of 49.5% to PLN 1 208.8 mln), in electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply (of 24.7% to PLN 14 111.9 mln), in construction (from PLN 2 770.5 mln to minus PLN 514.5 mln), in trade; repair of motor vehicles (of 17.8% to PLN 9 952.2 mln) and in manufacturing (of 4.4% to PLN 37 269.3 mln). An improvement in the net financial result was observed, among others, in accommodation and food service activities (of 69.3% to PLN 702.3 mln) and in real estate activities (of 12.3% to PLN 1 235.9 mln).

The share of enterprises indicating net profit in the total number of the surveyed enterprises was lower than a year before (76.8% of the surveyed enterprises against 78.0%), and the revenues obtained by those enterprises accounted for 84.4% of revenues from total activity of the surveyed enterprises (against 86.1% in 2011). Net profit in manufacturing was achieved by 79.9% of enterprises (against 79.7% a year before), and the revenues obtained by those entities accounted for 87.8% of revenues from total activity of the surveyed enterprises (against 88.3% in 2011).

The basic economic and financial indices of the surveyed enterprises

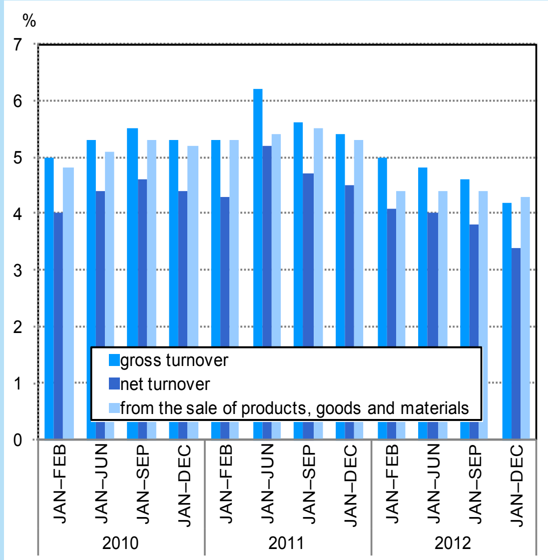
Specification	2011				2012			
	JAN–MAR	JAN–JUN	JAN–SEP	JAN–DEC	JAN–MAR	JAN–JUN	JAN–SEP	JAN–DEC
	in %							
Cost level indicator	94.7	93.8	94.4	94.6	95.0	95.2	95.4	95.8
Profitability rate from the sales of products, goods and materials	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3
Gross turnover profitability rate	5.3	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.2
Net turnover profitability rate	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.4
Liquidity ratio of the first degree	38.9	37.7	36.7	38.1	33.9	32.0	31.3	34.1

The profitability rate from the sales of products, goods and materials has lowered from 5.3% in 2011 to 4.3%, the gross turnover profitability rate – from 5.4% to 4.2%, and the net turnover profitability rate – from 4.5% to 3.4%. The share of profitable units (i.e. with the net turnover profitability rate equaling 0.0 or more) in the total number of the surveyed enterprises dropped from 78.3% to 77.0%, and their share in revenues from total activity decreased from 86.2% to 84.5%. The most considerable weakening of the net turnover profitability rate was recorded, among others, in mining and quarrying (from 23.6% to 10.7%), in professional, scientific and technical activities (from 6.8% to 3.2%), in electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply (from 10.3% to 7.5%), in construction (from 2.3% to minus 0.5%). An improvement in the net turnover profitability rate was observed, among others, in accommodation and food service activities (from 4.4% to 7.2%), and in real estate services (from 5.4% to 5.6%).

In 2012, the financial liquidity indicators have lowered: of the first degree from 38.1% to 34.1% and of the second degree from 102.7% to 97.4%. The first degree liquidity indicator above 20% was obtained by 44.9% of the surveyed enterprises (against 44.5% a year before) while the second degree financial liquidity indicator – within the range from 100% to 130% was recorded by 11.6% of the surveyed enterprises (against 12.0% respectively).

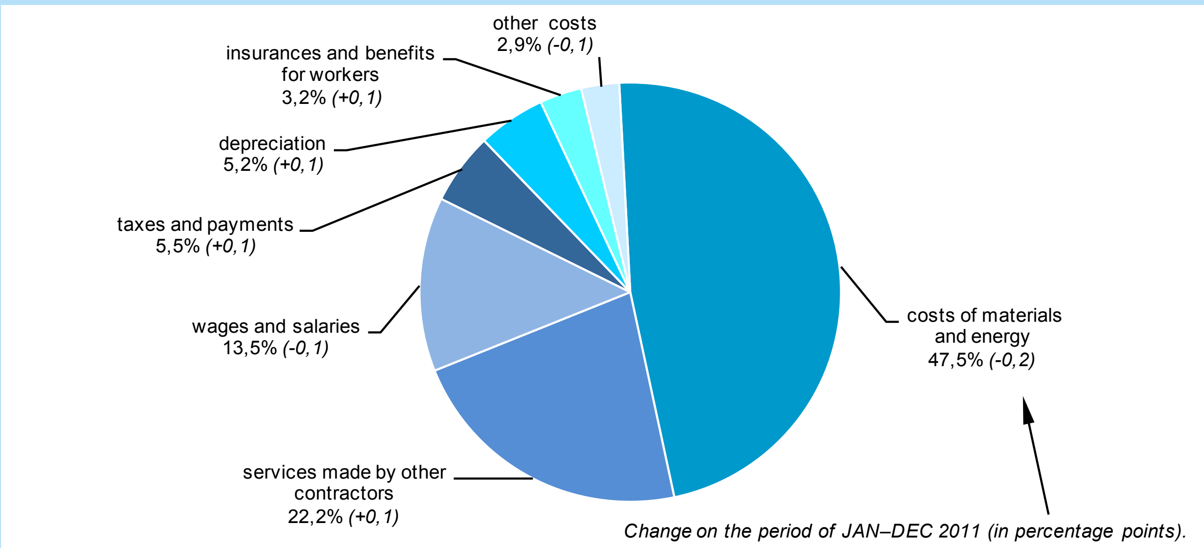
The relation of liabilities to dues (resulting from deliveries and services) fell below the level recorded in 2011 (99.8% against 101.2%). The value of liabilities resulting from deliveries and services exceeding the value of dues connecting with them was recorded, among others, in trade; repair of motor vehicles, in construction, in accommodation and food service activities, in information and communication, as well as in mining and quarrying.

Profitability ratios



The costs of current activity incurred by the surveyed entities in total in 2012 were by 4.8% higher than a year before. In the structure of these costs by type, an increase concerned the share of services made by other contractors, taxes and payments, depreciation, as well as the share of insurances and benefits for workers, with a drop in the share of the remaining groups of costs.

The structure of total costs by type in the period of JAN–DEC 2012



The share of units reporting export sales in the group of the surveyed enterprises was higher than in 2011 (48.8% against 47.2%). Export sales were by 8.2% higher than in 2011, and their share in net revenues from the sales of products, goods and materials earned by all enterprises grew from 21.4% to 22.3%. In 2012, 66.2% of export sales were accomplished by enterprises in which export sales account for more than 50% of the turnover from the sales of products, goods and materials – against 68.4% in 2011.

In the group of exporting entities a drop was recorded in the share of units reporting net profit – to 79.6% from 80.5% a year before (of which in manufacturing – a growth to 81.1% from 80.7%). The basic economic and financial relations established by exporters in 2012 worsened in comparison with the previous year but they were still better than for the surveyed enterprises in total. The value of the first degree financial liquidity indicator was lower than the one recorded for enterprises in total.

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Investment Outlays

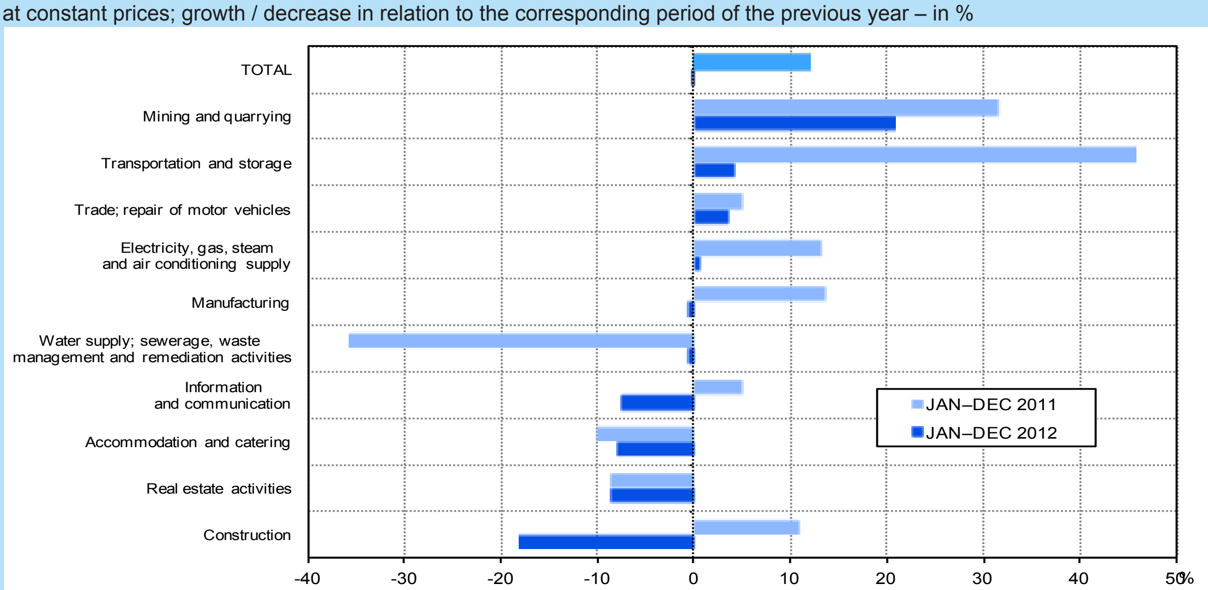
In 2012, following a considerable growth recorded in 2011, total investment outlays of the surveyed enterprises[18] (at constant prices) slightly declined. This was influenced by a drop in outlays on purchases[19], at the simultaneaus growth in outlays on buildings and structures. The number and estimated value of the investments newly started was lower than in 2011.

Total outlays of the surveyed enterprises in 2012 amounted to PLN 99.7 bn and were (at constant prices) by 0.9% lower than a year before. Outlays on purchases dropped by 3.8% while outlays on buildings and structures grew by 3.4%. The share of purchases in total outlays decreased to 58.5% from 59.5% a year before.

A drop in outlays (at current prices) concerned most sections, including the highest decline in construction (of 18.0%) and in information and communication (of 7.6%). In manufacturing a drop of 0.6% was recorded. Outlays were higher than a year before, among others, in mining and quarrying (by 20.8%). A growth in outlays, recorded for the third year in a row, maintained in transportation and storage (in 2012 amounted to 4.2%), and for the second year in a row – in trade; repair of motor vehicles (3.5%).

In 2012, among the divisions of manufacturing with a considerable share in total investment outlays, smaller outlays than in 2011 were recorded in entities dealing with the manufacture of basic metals (by 22.9% against a growth of 39.3% a year before), with the manufacture of paper and paper products (by 22.2% against 3.9%, respectively), with manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (by 10.1% against 63.8%), as well as with the manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (by 9.8% against a drop of 51.5%). Outlays also decreased, among others, in manufacture of metal products (by 2.7% against a growth of 22.4%), in the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (by 2.6% against 44.3%, respectively) and in the manufacture of food products (by 1.0% against 6.5%). However, higher outlays were recorded in enterprises dealing, among others, with the manufacture of electrical equipment (by 54.7% against a growth of 6.9% a year before), rubber and plastic products (by 11.6% against 32.3%, respectively), machinery and equipment n.e.c. (by 4.2% against 19.7%), as well as the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (by 2.7% against 6.6%).

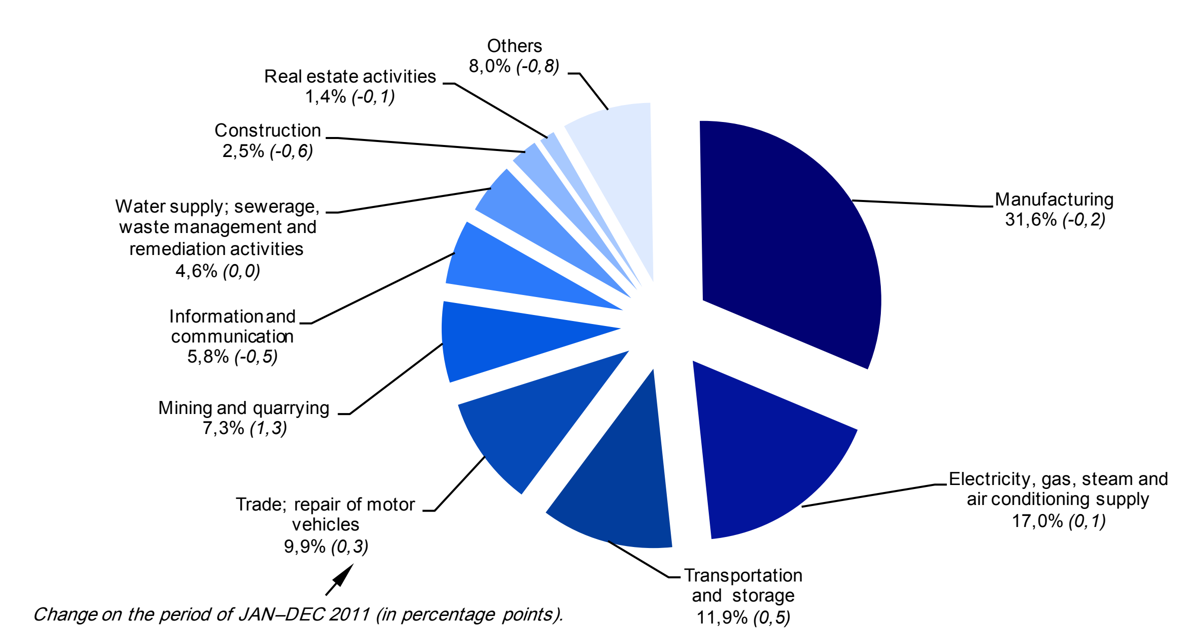
Investment outlays by selected sections
at constant prices; growth / decrease in relation to the corresponding period of the previous year – in %



18 The data concerns economic entities keeping accounting ledgers and employing 50 persons or more. The data does not include agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, financial and insurance activities, as well as higher education institutions.

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

Structure of investment outlays in total
in the period of JAN–DEC 2012



In the structure of total outlays by sections in 2012, in comparison to the previous year, the share of outlays decreased in entities dealing in construction (from 3.1% to 2.5%), information and communication (from 6.3% to 5.8%) and, slightly, in manufacturing (from 31.8% to 31.6%). However, the part of mining and quarrying increased (from 6.0% to 7.3%), and of transportation and storage (from 11.4% to 11.9%), as well as of trade; repair of motor vehicles (from 9.6% to 9.9%). The share remained at the level similar to the previous year as regards entities dealing with electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply (17.0%), water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (4.6%), and real estate activities (1.4%).

A growth in outlays by the size of the surveyed enterprises was recorded in entities employing more than 1000 persons – of 4.4%, and in entities employing from 50 to 249 persons – of 1.3%. However, a drop in outlays occurred in entities employing from 250 to 1000 persons – of 8.9%.

In 2012, 157.0 thous. investments were started, i.e. by 1.9% less than a year before (against a growth of 16.2% in 2011). Electricity and gas connections, of relatively low unit estimate of value, accounted for approx. 55% of the newly started investments. The total estimated value of the investments newly started amounted to PLN 44.0 bn and was by 14.5% lower than a year before (when a growth of 6.0% was recorded).

In the total value of outlays executed by enterprises, 34.4% were incurred by entities with foreign capital participation[20] (against 35.2% in 2011). The outlays in this group of entities (at constant prices) were by 3.9% lower than a year before (when a growth of 16.5% was recorded).

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20 Data concerns economic entities with foreign capital participation above USD 1 mln (except for credit and insurance institutions), keeping accounting ledgers and employing 50 persons or more.

Foreign Trade

According to preliminary data, in 2012, foreign trade turnover in PLN increased, in comparison to the previous year, but their dynamics was considerably lower than in 2011. Imports was growing slower than exports, which caused improvement of the total negative balance of exchange. The highest rise concerned trade with the Central and Eastern European countries. The trade exchange with developed countries (of which the EU countries) continued at the slowest rate. A slight growth in exports, and a drop in imports, caused the reducing of the share of these countries in the total turnover.

In 2012, exports in current prices (calculated in PLN) were higher than in 2011 by 6.9%, amounting to PLN 597.1 bn, while imports grew by 2.4%, to the level of PLN 638.3 bn. The negative balance of turnover improved and amounted to PLN 41.2 bn (against minus 64.7 bln in 2011). The turnover calculated in EUR increased by 3.8% to EUR 141.9 bn in exports, while in imports it dropped by 0.6% to EUR 151.7 bn, as a result of which the turnover closed with a negative balance more favourable than in the previous year, amounting to EUR 9.8 bn (against minus EUR 15.9 bn in 2011). In the case of turnover calculated in USD, a drop was recorded in exports (of 4.0% to USD 182.7 bn) and in imports (of 8.0% to USD 195.4 bn). The negative balance reached the level of USD 12.7 bln (in 2011 minus USD 22.1 bn).

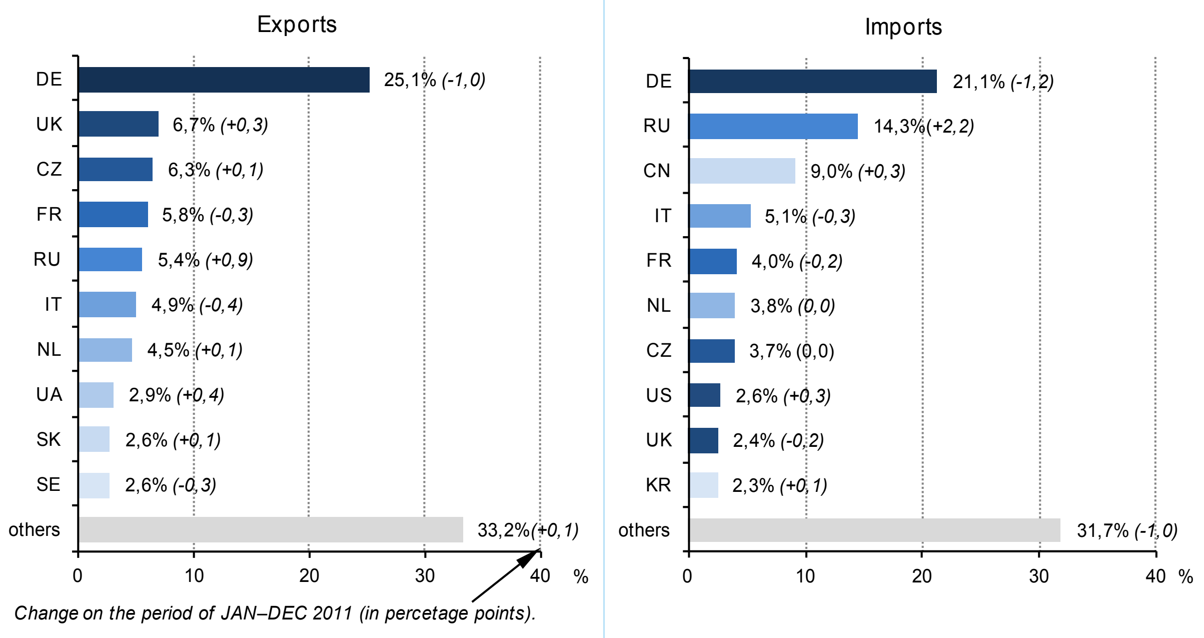
In 2012, exports in constant prices were higher than in 2011 by 2.5%, and imports dropped by 3.0%. In turnover with the Central and Eastern European countries the volume of exports increased by 20.9%, with developing countries it grew by 14.2%, and with the EU countries it decreased by 0.3%. The volume of goods imported from the Central and Eastern European countries was higher than a year before by 6.5%, from developing countries – lower by 4.5%, and from the EU countries – lower by 4.4% .

Transaction prices (calculated in PLN) of exported and imported goods in total, in comparison to 2011, grew by 4.3% and 5.6%, respectively. The total terms of trade index amounted to 98.8 (against 98.1 in 2011). In the trade exchange with the EU countries, the terms of trade index amounted to 101.2 (against 100.0 in 2011).

Foreign trade turnover

Specification	JAN–DEC 2012						JAN–DEC 2011	JAN–DEC 2012
	in mln PLN	in mln EUR	in mln USD	JAN–DEC 2011=100				
				in PLN	in EUR	in USD	structure in %	
Exports	597 096.1	141 942.3	182 718.4	106.9	103.8	96.0	100.0	100.0
developed countries	489 959.2	116 436.3	149 882.5	104.0	101.0	93.4	84.3	82.1
of which European Union	452 541.8	107 538.4	138 427.1	103.9	100.9	93.2	78.0	75.8
of which euro-area	309 315.4	73 486.3	94 598.4	102.4	99.4	91.9	54.1	51.8
developing countries	48 939.7	11 647.9	14 993.1	118.2	115.3	107.0	7.4	8.2
Central and Eastern-European countries	58 197.2	13 858.1	17 842.8	125.4	122.3	113.4	8.3	9.7
Imports	638 287.7	151 683.8	195 437.9	102.4	99.4	92.0	100.0	100.0
developed countries	409 111.3	97 213.5	125 184.4	98.3	95.4	88.2	66.7	64.1
of which European Union	363 816.3	86 437.7	111 296.8	97.9	94.9	87.7	59.6	57.0
of which euro-area	285 359.4	67 797.1	87 294.1	98.5	95.6	88.3	46.5	44.7
developing countries	125 976.6	29 952.7	38 562.7	105.7	102.7	95.3	19.2	19.7
Central and Eastern-European countries	103 199.8	24 517.6	31 690.8	117.1	113.8	105.9	14.1	16.2
Balance	-41 191.6	-9 741.5	-12 719.5	x	x	x	x	x
developed countries	80 847.9	19 222.8	24 698.1	x	x	x	x	x
of which European Union	88 725.5	21 100.7	27 130.3	x	x	x	x	x
of which euro-area	23 956.0	5 689.2	7 304.3	x	x	x	x	x
developing countries	-77 036.9	-18 304.8	-23 569.6	x	x	x	x	x
Central and Eastern-European countries	-45 002.6	-10 659.5	-13 848.0	x	x	x	x	x

The geographical structure of foreign trade turnover by countries in the period of JAN–DEC 2012



In 2012, in the geographical structure of trade turnover the share of developed countries dropped (including the EU countries), with an increase in the significance of other groups of countries.

The value of exports in trade with Germany, our most important trade partner, increased in comparison to 2011 by 2.9% to PLN 150.0 bn, while the value of imports dropped by 3.0% to PLN 134.9 bn. The turnover exchange has closed with a positive balance amounting to PLN 15.1 bn (in 2011 PLN 6.7 bn). The turnover with Germany calculated in EUR remained in exports at the level recorded in 2011, while in imports it decreased by 5.8%. The positive balance amounted to EUR 3.6 bn (against EUR 1.6 bn a year before). The share of Germany in total turnover dropped – in exports from 26.1% to 25.1%, and in imports – from 22.3% to 21.1%.

In comparison to 2011, Russia moved from the 6th to the 5th position among our trade partners in exports, whereas in terms of imports it remained on the 2nd position. Exports to Russia increased by 28.6%, amounting to PLN 32.3 bn, while imports grew by 21.0% reaching the level of PLN 91.0 bn. The negative balance of turnover amounted to PLN 58.7 bn (in 2011 minus PLN 50.1 bn). The turnover with Russia calculated in EUR increased by 25.2% in exports, and by 17.7% in imports, and the negative balance amounted to EUR 13.9 bn (against minus EUR 12.3 bn 2011). The share of Russia in total turnover grew considerably – in exports from 4.5% in 2011 to 5.4%, and in imports from 12.1% to 14.3%.

According to the SITC classification in total turnover, an increase in exports was recorded in all commodity sections, while in imports a drop was observed in miscellaneous manufactured articles and in manufactured goods classified chiefly by material. In commodity structure of exports the share of food and live animals grew, while a decline was recorded, among others, in machinery and transport equipment. In imports an increase concerned, among others, mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, together with a decreasing significance of manufactured goods classified chiefly by material and miscellaneous manufactured articles.

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Money Supply

At the end of December 2012, M3 money supply[21] amounted to PLN 921 411.7 mln and was by 4.5% higher than a year before.

The supply of currency in circulation (excluding bank vault cash) at the end of December 2012 made up PLN 102 469.6 mln and increased by 0.6% in comparison with the end of 2011.

Deposits and other liabilities, constituting the main item in the structure of M3 money supply, at the end of December 2012 amounted to PLN 797 866.6 mln and were by 4.7% higher than a year before. The deposits and other liabilities towards non-monetary financial institutions increased by 29.8%, non-profit institutions serving households – by 10.1%, households – by 7.7%, and local government – by 5.1%. A drop concerned the deposits and other liabilities towards non-financial corporations – of 7.6% and social security funds – of 6.4%.

Other M3 components at the end of December 2012 amounted to PLN 21 075.5 mln. The value of this item increased in relation to 2011 by 18.7%.

Net foreign assets, which at the end of December 2012 comprised PLN 169 733.7 mln, constituted another factor influencing the status of money stock. Their value compared to the end of the previous year grew by 21.1%. Net domestic assets amounted to PLN 751 678.0 mln and increased by 1.4% in annual terms.

Dues, having the biggest share in the structure of net domestic assets, at the end of December 2012 reached the level of PLN 901 121.6 mln and increased in comparison to 2011 by 2.3%. The growth concerned: the dues from non-monetary financial institutions – of 28.0%, from non-profit institutions serving households – of 16.0%, from local government – of 4.0%, from non-financial corporations – of 3.4% and from households – of 0.2%. The dues from social security funds decreased by 0.4%.

Credit to central government, net at the end of December of 2012 amounted to PLN 108 368.7 mln. This debt decreased by 10.9% in annual terms.

The negative balance of other items (net) reaching PLN 257 812.2 mln was a factor decreasing money resources, which increased in annual terms by PLN 3 264.1 mln.

As of 6 December 2012, the Monetary Policy Council of the National Bank of Poland lowered the interest rates by 0.25 percentage point to the following levels: the lombard rate – by 5.75%, the rediscount rate – by 4.50%, the reference rate – by 4.25%, and the deposit rate – by 2.75%.

In December 2012 the average monthly exchange rate of USD in the National Bank of Poland amounted to PLN 312.30/USD 100, i.e. it decreased by 8.0% in comparison to the rate recorded in December of 2011. The average monthly exchange rate of EUR reached the level of PLN 409.38/EUR 100 and was lower than a year before by 8.6%. The average monthly exchange rate of CHF made up PLN 338.71/CHF 100 and dropped in annual terms by 7.1%.

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

Specification	2011		2012			
	SEP	DEC	SEP	DEC	change in relation to	
					NOV 2012	DEC 2011
	in mln PLN					
Money supply (M3)	853 343.6	881 496.3	901 845.5	921 411.7	19 566.2	39 915.4
currency in circulation	99 410.2	101 848.6	101 715.3	102 469.6	754.3	621.0
deposits and other liabilities	737 383.9	761 896.9	780 359.4	797 866.6	78 035.5	35 969.7
other components of M3	16 549.5	17 750.8	19 770.8	21 075.5	1 304.7	3 324.7
Net foreign assets	137 646.8	140 162.3	174 716.3	169 733.7	-498.3	29 571.4
Net domestic assets	715 696.9	741 334.0	727 129.2	751 678.0	24 548.8	1 034.4
Other items, net	-267 122.6	-261 076.3	-258 368.8	-257 812.2	-556.6	-3 264.1

a End of period.

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

State Budget

In the period of January–December 2012, revenue of the state budget[22] amounted to PLN 287 594.6 mln (i.e. 97.9% of the value planned in the budget act for 2012) and expenditure – to PLN 318 001.8 mln (96.7%, respectively). The deficit reached the level of PLN 30 407.2 mln, which constituted for 86.9% of the plan.

Revenue executed in the period of January–December 2012 were higher by 3.6% than in the corresponding period of the previous year, and the execution of the budget act in this scope was by 3.7 percentage points lower than a year before. Receipts from indirect taxes amounted to PLN 181 892.2 mln (i.e. by 0.9% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year), including excise tax – PLN 60 449.9 mln (by 4.3% more than a year before). Their share in the total amount of revenues equalled to 63.2% and 21.0%, respectively.

Revenue and expenditure of the state budget

Specification	Budget act[a] for 2012	JAN–DEC 2012		
		execution	low on public finances	structure
	in mln PLN		in %	
Total revenue	293 766.1	287 594.6	97.9	100.0
tax revenue	264 803.0	248 274.6	93.8	86.3
of which:				
indirect taxes	196 118.0	181 892.2	92.7	63.2
of which excise tax	62 600.0	60 449.9	96.6	21.0
corporate income tax	26 635.0	25 145.7	94.4	8.7
personal income tax	40 250.0	39 809.4	98.9	13.8
non-tax revenue	27 125.2	37 143.2	136.9	12.9
of which receipts from customs duties	1 830.0	1 974.0	107.9	0.7
non-returnable funds from the European Union and other sources	1 837.9	2 176.8	118.4	0.8
Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policy	230.1	224.0	97.3	0.1
structural funds and other	1 607.8	1 952.8	121.5	0.7
Total expenditure	328 765.7	318 001.8	96.7	100.0
of which:				
domestic debt servicing	32 226.0	31 788.2	98.6	10.0
foreign debt servicing	10 770.0	10 320.6	95.8	3.2
settlements with the EU general budget with regard to own resources	16 146.2	15 942.5	98.7	5.0
allocations for:				
Pension Fund	15 556.6	15 556.6	100.0	4.9
Social Insurance Fund	39 520.8	39 520.8	100.0	12.4
general subsidy for local self-government entities	50 667.8	50 657.6	100.0	15.9
Deficit (–) / surplus (+)	-34 999.6	-30 407.2	86.9	x
Deficit financing[b]:				
domestic sources	21 948.4	15 303.7	69.7	x
foreign sources	17 585.1	18 863.7	107.3	x

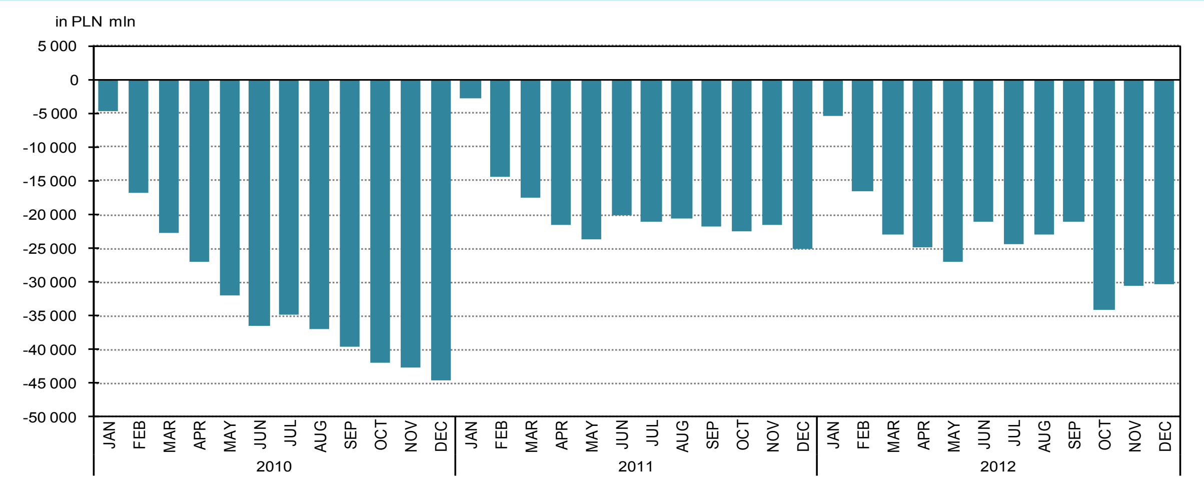
a Journal of Laws No. 54, dated 15 III 2012, item 273. *b* Including the financing of the state budget and European Union funds deficit.

22 Prepared on the basis of the Ministry of Finance information: "Estimated data on the execution of the state budget for the period of January–December 2012."

Receipts from corporate income tax reached the level of PLN 25 145.7 mln (by 1.1% more than a year before), and from personal income tax – PLN 39 809.4 mln (by 4.6% more than a year before). Their share in total revenues amounted to 8.7% and 13.8%, respectively. The revenue of the state budget from the inflow of non-returnable funds from the European Union and other sources constituted 18.4% of the plan and were by 5.1% higher than the revenue obtained in this scope in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Expenditure incurred in the period of January–December 2012 were by 5.1% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year, and the execution of the budget act in this scope was by 0.1 percentage point higher than a year before. General subsidy for local self-government entities was by 5.4% higher than in the period of January–December 2011 and amounted to PLN 50 657.6 mln, i.e. to 15.9% of total expenditures. Expenditure on domestic and foreign debt servicing accounted for 13.2% of total expenditures (11.9% a year before). At the end of 2012, allocations for the Pension Fund amounted to PLN 15 556.6 mln (by 2.9% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year) and allocations for the Social Insurance Fund – PLN 39 520.8 mln (by 5.4% more, which constituted respectively for 4.9% and 12.4% of total expenditures).

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



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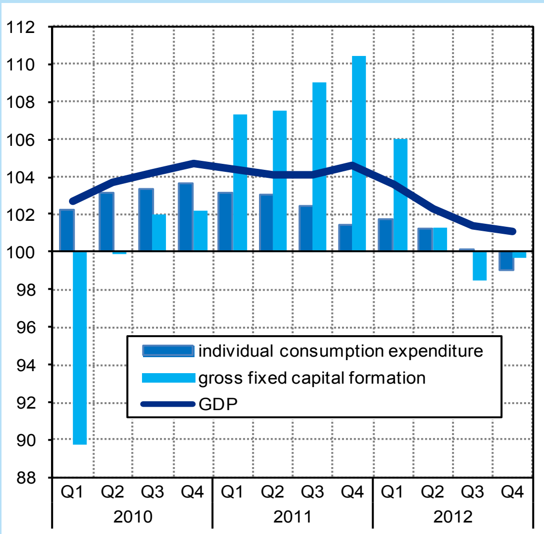
Gross Domestic Product

According to preliminary data, after eliminating the influence of seasonal factors, Gross Domestic Product in the 4th quarter of 2012 was by 1.1% higher than a year before, while the growth in comparison to the previous quarter amounted to 0.2%. Similarly, in the 4th quarter of 2012 seasonally unadjusted GDP in annual terms was higher by 1.1% (against a rise by 1.4% in the 3rd quarter). In 2012 GDP (at annual average constant prices of the previous year) increased by 2.0% in comparison to the previous year (against a growth of 4.3% in 2011 and 3.9% in 2010, respectively).

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



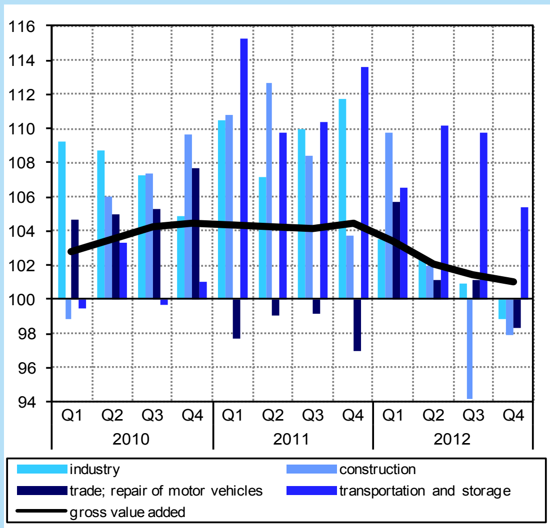
A slowdown in GDP growth rate in the 4th quarter of 2012 was influenced by the drop in final consumption expenditure, recorded for the first time in many years, and a decline in gross capital formation, although lower than in the previous quarters. The influence of domestic demand on GDP was negative and amounted to minus 0.7 percentage point. The impact of final consumption expenditure reached the level of minus 0.5 percentage point (of which individual consumption expenditure amounted to 0.5 percentage point as well, with a neutral impact of public consumption). The impact of gross capital formation was also negative – minus 0.2 percentage points (with a negative influence of the changes in inventories and investment demand – minus 0.1 percentage point each). The positive influence of foreign demand maintained and was at the level of 1.8 percentage points.

Domestic demand in the 4th quarter of 2012, similarly to the previous quarter, decreased by 0.7% in annual terms. Gross capital formation dropped by 0.8%, of which gross fixed capital formation – by 0.3%. Final consumption expenditure decreased by 0.7%, which was caused by a decline in individual consumption expenditure – by 1.0%, with a growth in public consumption – by 0.2%. In the 4th quarter of 2012, the investment rate was lower than a year before and amounted to 28.0% (in the 4th quarter of 2011 – 29.2%).

In the 4th quarter of 2012, exports increased in annual terms by 2.5%, and imports decreased by 2.0% (in the 3rd quarter of 2012, there were noted a growth of 0.7% and a decline of 3.7%, respectively).

Gross value added in the national economy in the 4th quarter of 2012 was higher by 1.0% than in the corresponding period of the previous year (compared to a growth of 1.4% in the 3rd quarter). The above-average increase in gross value added was observed, among others, in financial and insurance activities (22.7%), transportation and storage (5.4%) and information and communication (3.8%). Following the growth in the previous quarters, gross value added dropped in annual terms in trade; repair of motor vehicles (by 1.7%), and industry (by 1.2%). The decline in gross value added remained at the same level in construction (of 2.1%).

Gross value added
corresponding period of the previous year=100



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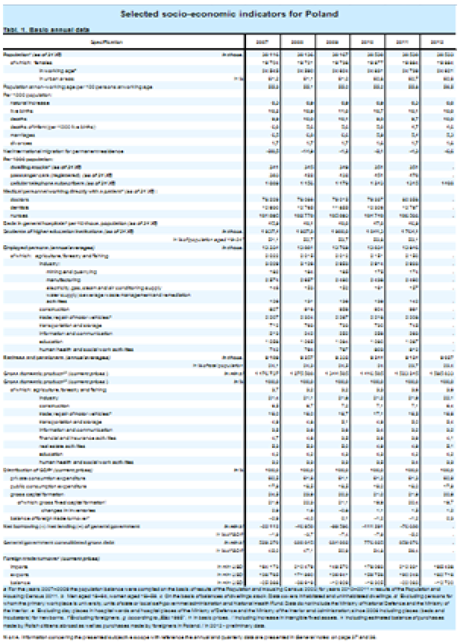
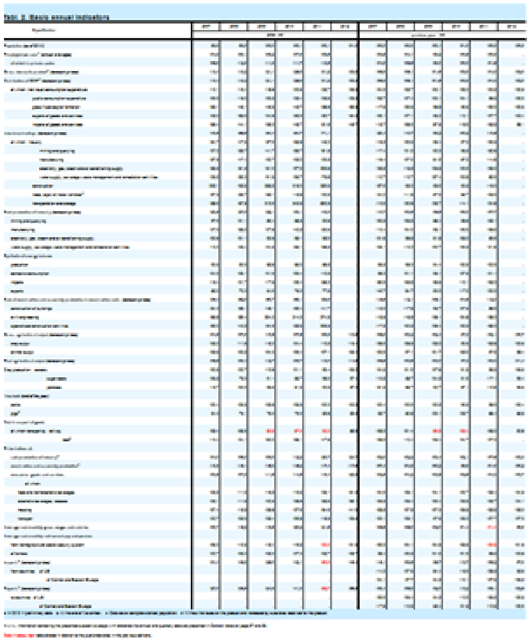
II. Selected Socio-economic Indicators for Poland

Please, click on the table

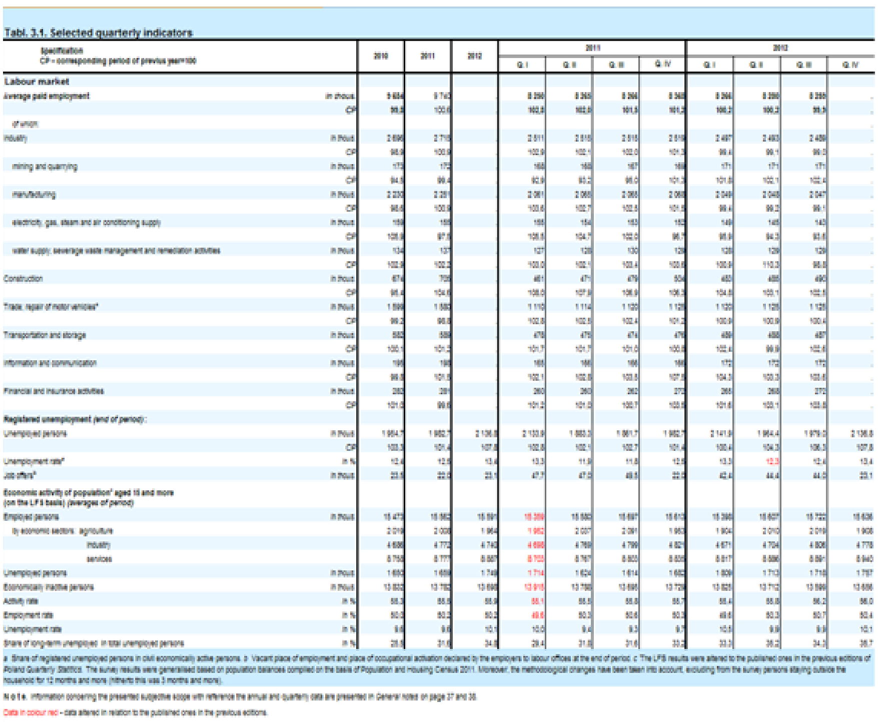
Tabl. 1. Basic annual data



Tabl. 2. Basic annual indicators



Tabl. 3. Selected quarterly indicators



Tabl. 3.1. Selected quarterly indicators

Specification CP – corresponding period of previous year=100		2010	2011	2012	2011 Q. I	2011 Q. II	2011 Q. III	2011 Q. IV	2012 Q. I	2012 Q. II	2012 Q. III	2012 Q. IV
Labour market												
Average paid employment	in thous.	9 654	9 742		8 290	8 265	8 306	8 348	8 366	8 290	8 285	.
	CP	99,8	100,6		102,8	102,6	101,5	101,2	100,2	100,2	99,9	.
of which:												
Industry	in thous.	2 696	2 718		2 511	2 515	2 515	2 519	2 497	2 493	2 489	.
	CP	98,9	100,9		102,9	102,1	102,0	101,3	99,4	99,1	99,0	.
mining and quarrying	in thous.	173	172		168	168	167	169	171	171	171	.
	CP	94,5	99,4		92,9	93,2	96,0	101,3	101,8	102,1	102,4	.
manufacturing	in thous.	2 230	2 251		2 061	2 065	2 065	2 068	2 049	2 045	2 047	.
	CP	98,6	100,9		103,6	102,7	102,5	101,5	99,4	99,2	99,1	.
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	in thous.	159	155		155	154	153	152	149	145	143	.
	CP	105,8	97,5		105,5	104,7	102,0	96,7	95,9	94,3	93,6	.
water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	in thous.	134	137		127	128	130	129	128	129	129	.
	CP	102,9	102,2		103,0	102,1	103,4	100,6	100,9	110,3	98,8	.
Construction	in thous.	674	705		461	471	479	504	483	485	490	.
	CP	95,4	104,6		108,0	107,9	106,9	106,3	104,8	103,1	102,5	.
Trade; repair of motor vehicles^a	in thous.	1 599	1 580		1 110	1 114	1 120	1 128	1 120	1 125	1 125	.
	CP	99,2	98,8		102,8	102,5	102,4	101,2	100,9	100,9	100,4	.
Transportation and storage	in thous.	582	589		478	475	474	478	489	488	487	.
	CP	100,1	101,3		101,7	101,7	101,0	100,8	102,4	99,9	102,6	.
Information and communication	in thous.	195	198		165	166	166	168	172	172	172	.
	CP	99,5	101,5		102,1	102,8	103,5	107,5	104,3	103,3	103,6	.
Financial and insurance activities	in thous.	282	281		260	260	262	272	265	268	272	.
	CP	101,0	99,6		101,2	101,0	100,7	103,5	101,6	103,1	103,8	.
Registered unemployment *(end of period)*:												
Unemployed persons	in thous.	1 954,7	1 982,7	2 136,8	2 133,9	1 883,0	1 861,7	1 982,7	2 141,9	1 964,4	1 979,0	2 136,8
	CP	103,3	101,4	107,8	102,8	102,1	102,7	101,4	100,4	104,3	106,3	107,8
Unemployment rate^a	in %	12,4	12,5	13,4	13,3	11,9	11,8	12,5	13,3	12,3	12,4	13,4
Job offers^b	in thous.	23,5	22,0	23,1	47,7	47,0	49,5	22,0	42,4	44,4	44,0	23,1
Economic activity of population^c aged 15 and more (on the LFS basis) *(averages of period)*												
Employed persons	in thous.	15 473	15 562	15 591	15 389	15 580	15 687	15 613	15 398	15 607	15 722	15 636
by economic sectors: agriculture		2 019	2 008	1 964	1 982	2 037	2 091	1 963	1 904	2 010	2 019	1 906
industry		4 696	4 772	4 742	4 698	4 769	4 799	4 821	4 671	4 704	4 808	4 778
services		8 758	8 777	8 887	8 703	8 767	8 805	8 830	8 817	8 886	8 891	8 940
Unemployed persons	in thous.	1 650	1 659	1 749	1 714	1 624	1 614	1 662	1 809	1 713	1 718	1 757
Economically inactive persons	in thous.	13 832	13 782	13 698	13 915	13 780	13 695	13 729	13 825	13 712	13 599	13 656
Activity rate	in %	56,3	56,5	56,6	56,1	56,5	56,8	56,7	56,4	56,8	56,2	56,0
Employment rate	in %	50,0	50,3	50,3	49,6	50,3	50,6	50,3	49,6	50,3	50,7	50,4
Unemployment rate	in %	9,6	9,6	10,1	10,0	9,4	9,3	9,7	10,5	9,9	9,9	10,1
Share of long-term unemployed in total unemployed persons	in %	28,5	31,6	34,8	29,4	31,8	31,6	33,2	33,3	35,2	34,3	36,7

a Share of registered unemployed persons in civil economically active persons. b Vacant place of employment and place of occupational activation declared by the employers to labour offices at the end of period. c The LFS results were altered to the published ones in the previous editions of Poland Quarterly Statistics. The survey results were generalised based on population balances compiled on the basis of Population and Housing Census 2011. Moreover, the methodological changes have been taken into account, excluding from the survey persons staying outside the household for 12 months and more (hitherto this was 3 months and more).

N o t e. Information concerning the presented subjective scope with reference the annual and quarterly data are presented in General notes on page 37 and 38.

Data in colour red – data altered in relation to the published ones in the previous editions.

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General Notes

1. Data contained in the *Poland Quarterly Statistics* are presented in accordance with the Polish Classification of Activities – PKD 2007, compiled on the basis of Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community – NACE Rev. 2.
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, as well as wages and salaries:
   - quarterly data refer to those entities of the national economy in which the number of employed persons exceeds 9, furthermore, the data on employment and wages and salaries exclude persons employed abroad and engaged in social and political organizations, trade unions, etc.;
   - average monthly total wages and salaries in quarterly periods include complete statistical population;
   - annual data covers all entities of the national economy regardless of the number of employed persons.

   Data do not include private farms in agriculture and budget entities conducting activity within the scope of national defence and public safety.
4. Data on sold production of industry, construction and assembly production, wholesale and retail trade of goods:
   - quarterly data (in the case of construction and assembly production provided on accrued basis) covers those economic entities in which the number of employed persons exceeds 9;
   - annual data covers all economic entities regardless of the number of employees.

   Data on the sale of construction and assembly production do not include work performed abroad.
5. Data on the production of selected products in all kinds of activities refer to those entities, in which the number of employed persons exceeds 49 persons.
6. Data on the financial results of non-financial enterprises refer to economic entities keeping accounting ledgers (excluding entities whose basic type of activity is classified to section „Agriculture, forestry and fishing" and "Financial and insurance activities" according to the NACE Rev. 2) in which the number of employed persons exceeds 49.
7. Quarterly data referring to investment outlays and newly started investments refer to economic entities (with the exception of entities in which the principal activity is classified as "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" and "Financial and insurance activities" according to the NACE Rev. 2) in which the number of employed persons exceeds 49 persons. Quarterly data is presented on accrued basis. Annual data concerning investment outlays include all units of the national economy regardless of the number of employees.
8. The category – industry – used in this quarterly, refers to NACE Rev. 2 section "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply" and "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities".
9. Information concerning the enterprise sector are presented on the basis of the definition of "enterprise" – introduced by the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 696/93 of 15 March 1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community. In accordance with the aforementioned Regulation, enterprise is treated as an organisational unit producing goods or providing services, which obtains benefits from a certain degree of independence in decision making, especially in the area of allocation of its current assets. An enterprise conducts one or several types of activity in one or several places and is established by a legal entity or a group of legal entities. The enterprise sector includes entities conducting economic activity in the scope of: forestry and logging; marine fishing; mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; construction; wholesale and retail 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.

10. Data are compiled according to the respective organizational status of units of the national economy.
11. Unless stated otherwise, data in value terms and structural indicators are provided in current prices, and dynamics indices – on the basis of constant prices. Constant prices from 2006 were assumed as constant prices in 2005 (average current prices in 2005), except for foreign trade turnover, where average current prices from the year preceding the surveyed year were assumed as constant prices, as well as for investment outlays and retail sales for which current prices from the corresponding period of the previous year were assumed as constant prices.
12. Data by NACE Rev. 2 sections, divisions and groups as well as voivodships are compiled on the basis of the enterprise (entity) method, assuming whole entities of national economy as the basis for grouping all data characterising their activity according to the respective classification levels and territorial divisions.
13. Relative numbers (indices, percentages) are calculated, as a rule, on the basis of absolute data expressed with higher precision than that presented in tables.
14. Some data are preliminary and may be revised in later editions of Poland Quarterly Statistics.
15. Data on:
    - population – to 2009 – were compiled on the basis of the Population and Housing Census 2002 and since 2010 – on the basis of the results of Population and Housing Census 2011 as well as data from current reporting on vital statistics and population migration;
    - births and deaths (including infant deaths) were calculated according to the definition of infant birth and death recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO).
16. Data on 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 farms in agriculture) as well as agents.
    Employed persons comprise:
    - persons employed on the basis of a labour contract;
    - 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.
17. 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.
18. Data on registered unemployment concerning persons registered in powiat labour offices are presented in accordance with the Law of 20 April 2004 on the employment promotion and labour market institutions (Journal of Laws Nr 99 item 1001, with later amendments).
    The number of the unemployed does not include persons undergoing, among others, traineeships, internships and occupational preparation of adults as well as social utility works.
    Unemployed graduates are unemployed persons registered within the period of 12 months from the date of graduation (confirmed with a diploma, certificate or other document) of school education, occupational courses lasting at least 24 months or obtaining right to perform a profession as a disabled person.
    The unemployed in a specific situation on the labour market are, according to article 49 of the aforementioned Law, persons meeting at least one of the following criteria:
    - unemployed persons under 25 years of age,
    - long-term unemployed persons,
    - unemployed persons above 50 years of age,
    - unemployed persons without occupational qualifications,
    - unemployed persons bringing up single-handed at least one child under 18 years of age,
    - unemployed persons who did not retake up employment after serving a prison sentence,
    - disabled unemployed persons.

    Long-term unemployed persons are persons recorded in the register rolls of a powiat labour office for the overall period of over 12 months in the period of the last 2 years, excluding the periods of internships and occupational preparation of adults at the workplace.
19. The registered unemployment rate was calculated as the share of number of registered unemployed persons in economically active civilian population, i.e. excluding employees of budgetary units conducting activity within the scope of national defence and public safety.
20. Data on the economic activity of population aged 15 and more were compiled on the basis of the sample survey within the Labour Force Survey (LFS), conducted quarterly using continuous observation method (sliding survey week). The survey includes persons who are members of sampled households. The LFS data have been calculated on the basis of the exact date of birth.
    The group of employed persons includes all persons aged 15 and more who within the surveyed week:

- performed for at least one hour any work generating, pay or income, i.e. were employed as paid employees, worked on their own (or leased) agricultural farm or conducted their own economic activity outside of agriculture or assisted their family members (without receiving wages) to run a family agricultural farm or conducting family economic activity outside agriculture;
- had a job but did not perform it:
  – due to illness, maternity leave or vacation,
  – for other reasons, if the break of employment lasted up to 3 months and from 2006 – above 3 months and concerned persons who were paid employees and received at least 50% of the hitherto wage and salary during that time.

Unemployed persons are persons aged 15–74 who in the surveyed week were not employed, actively sought work and were ready to start employment within 2 weeks following the surveyed week.

The unemployed also included the persons who had found employment and waited to commence it in the period below 3 months, and were ready to start the employment concerned.

The activity rate was calculated as a share of economically active persons (in total or in a given group) in the population aged 15 and more (in total or in a given group).

Employment rate was calculates as a share of employed persons (in total or in a given group) in the population aged 15 and more (in total or in a given group).

Unemployment rate was calculated as a share of unemployed persons (in total or in a given group) in the population aged 15 and more (in total or in a given group).

21. Average monthly nominal wages and salaries per paid employee were calculated assuming:

- personal wages and salaries (excluding wages and salaries of outworkers and apprentices as well as persons employed abroad);
- payments from a share in profit or in the balance surplus of 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.

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

Indices of average monthly real wage and salary were calculated as a quotient of the growth rate of the average monthly nominal gross wage and salary and the consumer price index of households of employed persons.

22. Price indices of:

- sold production of industry (i.e. mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and also water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities) are calculated on the basis of a monthly survey on prices of products and services actually received by specifically selected economic units, included in the above mentioned sections. The survey covers about 3.3 thous. units, in which the number of employed persons exceeds 9 persons. The aggregated price indices are calculated using, as a weight system, the structure of sold production from 2005. These values are updated monthly by the price changes and the changes of the sales structure taking place in consecutive months of the year to which the price indices refer;
- construction and assembly production are calculated on the basis of a monthly survey of prices of works realized by specifically selected economic units, classified in ''Construction'' section, i.e. by about 480 construction and assembly enterprises, in which the number of employed exceeds 9 persons. The aggregated price indices are calculated using, as a weight system, the structure of sold production aggregates at lower levels from 2005. These values are validated by the price changes and the changes of the sales structure taking place in consecutive months of the year to which the price indices refer;
- consumer goods and services are obtained on the basis of price observation of representatives of consumer goods and services (approx. 1400 in 2012) 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 expenditure (excluding own consumption) of particular groups of households on purchasing consumer goods and services from the year preceding the one under the survey. The groupings 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 are 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.

23. Data on sold production of industry concern industrial and non-industrial activity of economic entities included in the section “Mining and quarrying”, “Manufacturing”, and “Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply”, “Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities”, while data on sold production of construction, cover of construction and non-construction activity of economic entities included in section “Construction”. The data include:

- the value of finish products sold, semi-finished products and the part of own production (regardless whether or not payments due for the production have been received);
- the value of paid works and services rendered, i.e. both industrial and construction as well as non- industrial and non-construction;
- lump sum agent’s fee in the case of concluding the agreement on commission terms and full agent’s fee in the case of concluding an agency agreement;
- the value of products in the form of settlements in kind;
- products designated for increasing the value of own fixed assets.

24. Data on the sales in construction and assembly production concerning work carried out domestically on the basis of contracts system (i.e. for outside clients) by construction entities according to NACE Rev.2 included in the section “Construction” consisting of constructing buildings and structures including the preparation through a diversified scope of terrestrial works, ground work (zero state), making load bearing elements, partitions, roof laying and covering (raw state), and assembly, installation and completion works. All the categories include works associated with building, rebuilding, extension, restoration, renovation and temporary building structures.

25. Data on retail sales include the sales of consumer and non-consumer goods carried out by retail sales outlets, catering establishments and other sales outlets (e.g. warehouses, stock houses) in quantities indicating purchases for individual needs of the purchaser.

26. Data on wholesale of commodities include the sales from own or rented warehouses in which commodities are stored belonging to the section “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles”. Wholesale sales carried out by wholesale enterprises concerns the sales of commodities by enterprises included in the division “Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles”.

27. The gross financial result (profit or loss) is a result of economic activity adjusted by the result of extraordinary events.

28. The net financial result (profit or loss) is obtained after deducting the obligatory encumbrances from the gross financial result.

29. The presented division of investment outlays, including outlays on new fixed assets and (or) improvement (enlargement, rebuilding, reconstruction or modernisation) of the existing capital asset items was prepared according to the principles of the system of national accounts according to the recommendations of ESA 1995. Investment outlays are divided into outlays on fixed assets and other outlays.

Outlays on fixed assets include outlays on:

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

Other outlays are outlays on so-called initial investments as well as other costs connected with investment realization. These outlays do not increase the value of fixed assets.

30. Since 1st May 2004, i.e. from the day of Poland’s accession to European Union (EU), the data on Poland’s foreign trade turnover are based on:

- the EXTRASTAT system – based on customs declarations; the system includes trade turnover carried out between Poland and the so-called “the third countries”, i.e. non-EU countries;

- the INTRASTAT system – based on INTRASTAT arrival and dispatches declarations; the system includes trade turnover between Poland and other EU member states;
- alternative data sources, which register since 1st January 2006 "the specific goods" and movements, i.e. electricity, gas, sea products and military goods.

The data obtained from the combination of above mentioned sources create unified collection of the statistical data on the foreign trade turnover.

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

32. 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 origin is considered a country in which the goods were produced, processed or transformed and in this form entered the Polish Customs territory.

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

33. The M3 money supply comprises:

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

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

35. The publication uses abbreviations of some classification levels of NACE Rev. 2; the abbreviated names were marked with a "Δ" in the tables. Below is the list of abbreviations used and of complete:

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

Codes of Selected Countries

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

Conventional Signs

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

Major Abbreviations

thous.	thousand	PLN	zloty
mln	million	USD	United States dollar
bn	billion	EUR	euro
kg	kilogram	CHF	Swiss franc
t	tonne		
dt	deciton		
l	litre		

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