CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

# Poland

## Quarterly Statistics

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# I. Socio-economic Situation of Poland in Three Quarters of 2012

## Introduction

In the period of January–September 2012, Polish economy has been developing more slowly than the year before. In subsequent quarters a gradual slowdown in economic growth was recorded, which was due to strengthening of factors negatively influencing the dynamics of households' consumption as well as constantly high level of insecurity related to overall economic situation, determining enterprises' pro-growth decisions (including investment decisions).

According to preliminary estimate, a growth in gross domestic product (at constant prices of the previous year) was lower in the 3rd quarter of 2012 than in previous periods. GDP increased in real terms by 1.4% in comparison with corresponding period of the previous year (against a growth of 3.6% and 2.3% in the 1st and the 2nd quarter of 2012, respectively). A slowdown of the GDP growth rate was influenced by significant deterioration of consumption dynamics in total (an increase of 0.1%), and as a result by a decline in domestic demand in annual terms of 0.7%. A positive impact of exports net on economic growth rate remained the same (2.1 percentage points), which was related to further drop in imports, with exports growth visibly slower than in the previous quarters.

In the period of three quarters of 2012 the following trends were recorded:

- The sold production of industry, at constant prices, was higher by 2.5% than the year before (after an increase of 3.8% in the 1st half-year, a slight decrease was recorded in the 3rd quarter – of 0.1%); an increase was recorded in all sections of industry, excluding mining and quarrying; the sales in enterprises manufacturing mainly non-durable consumer goods was increasing in the fastest pace;
- The construction and assembly production, at constant prices, developed above the last year's level (an increase of 1.4%) but since June 2012 its decrease has been recorded;
- The retail sales, at constant prices, increased by 4.1% in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year, while in the 3rd quarter its growth rate slowed down to 1.9% in annual terms;
- The dynamics of total sales of services in transport units in total, at constant prices, increased by 10.2% in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year;
- Economic dynamics slowdown was accompanied by stagnation on the labour market; an average paid employment in the enterprise sector in the period of three quarters of 2012 was only slightly higher than the year before, and in the period of July–September 2012 it remained at the last year's level;
- The registered unemployment increased; the unemployment rate as of the end of September of 2012 amounted to 12.4% (by 0.6 percentage point more than the year earlier);
- The average nominal monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector were increasing more slowly than in the period of January–September 2011, and their dynamics weakened in subsequent quarters. As a result, with still significant level of inflation, the purchasing power of wages and salaries was by 0.2% lower than in three quarters of 2011 (an increase of 1.1%);
- The average real gross retirement pays and pensions both in the employee system and in the farmers system were higher than the year before (1.1% and 2.3%, respectively);

- Prices of consumer goods and services increased in annual terms slightly less than in three quarters of 2011 (4.0% compared to 4.2%) yet their dynamics were still considerable;
- In industry, a visible slowdown of prices growth rate was noted in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year (an increase of 4.5% compared to 7.2%);
- The prices of construction and assembly production developed below the last year's level once more (a growth of 0.6% compared to 0.8%);
- The situation on agricultural market was developing under the influence of relatively favourable main agricultural and horticultural crops as well as deepening decline in livestock of pigs for slaughter. The procurement prices of basic agricultural products, except for prices of potatoes and milk exceeded the last year's level;
- Foreign trade turnover calculated in zlotys increased, but its dynamics in subsequent quarters were gradually declining. As a result of exports growing faster than imports, total negative turnover balance improved. The most substantial growth in turnover was recorded with countries of the Central and Eastern Europe. The turnover with developed countries, including the EU countries, was developing in the slowest pace – with relatively small increase in exports, a decrease in imports from these countries was recorded;
- The financial situation of non-financial enterprises was worse compared to the favourable one noted the year before. Revenues from total activity were growing more slowly than costs of obtaining them, which deteriorated costs level indicator. A financial result on economic activity as well as gross and net financial results were lower than the year before. The basic economic and financial indices of the surveyed entities declined, including the situation of exporters, which developed more favourably than for the whole of the surveyed enterprises;
- The investment outlays of the surveyed enterprises were by 4.4% higher than the year before (against an increase of 7.6% respectively in the 1st half-year of 2012);
- Expenditure of the state budget amounted to PLN 235.0 bln, whereas revenue amounted to PLN 213.9 bln. The state deficit after nine months of 2012 reached the level of PLN 21.1 bln, which constituted 60.4% of the plan for 2012.

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# Population

According to preliminary estimation, as of 30 September 2012 the population of Poland amounted to approx. 38 545 thous. persons, i.e. by almost 2 thous. more than in relation to the status from a year ago and by 7 thous. more in comparison with the end of 2011. In the second subsequent year a slowdown in population growth rate has been observed.

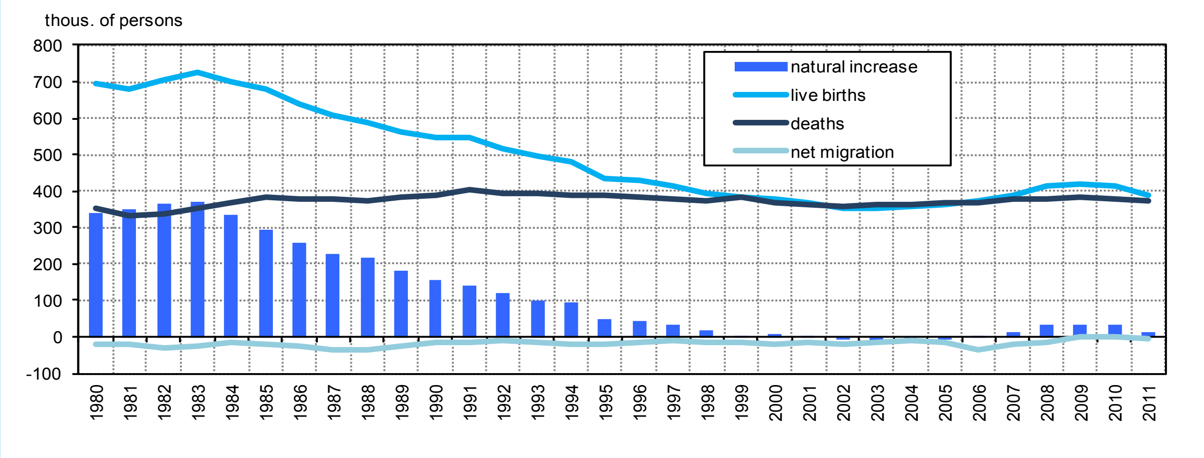
In the period of three quarters of 2012 over 300 thous. of live births were recorded, i.e. by over 4 thous. more than a year before. The birth rate was by 0.2 point higher and amounted to 10.4‰. Approximately 285 thous. persons died, i.e. by over 5 thous. more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The death rate increased by 0.2 point and amounted to 9.9‰. However, the number of infant deaths decreased (by almost 0.1 thous. to approx. 1.3 thous.). The rate expressing the number of infant deaths per 1000 live births amounted to 4.5‰, i.e. fell of 0.3 point against the one recorded a year before.

As a result of favourable changes in the number of births, a positive birth rate was noted, which amounted to over 15 thous. and was similar to the one observed a year before. It is estimated that on average 5 persons were born per each 10 thous. persons of population.

In the fourth subsequent year a decrease in the number of newly contracted marriages has been recorded. In the period of January–September 2012 almost 161 thous. marriages were contracted, i.e. by over 8 thous. less than a year before. Approximately 70% of them were religious marriages. The rate of marriages decreased by 0.3 point and amounted to 5.6‰.

Over 45 thous. married couples got divorced, i.e. by approx. 3 thous. less than a year before. The rate of divorces decreased by 0.1 point to 1.6‰. The number of separations slightly increased; in the case of approx. 2.3 thous. marriages the court adjudicated separation.

**Factors determinating changes in the population number**

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# Labour Market

In the period of nine months of 2012, the average paid employment in the national economy[1] amounted to 8 267 thous. persons and was by 0.1% higher than the year before. In the enterprise sector[2] the average paid employment was slightly higher than the year before, but the growth rate gradually weakened in consecutive months and in the 3rd quarter of 2012 it reached the last year's level. In the period of January–September 2012 less unemployed persons registered in labour offices than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The number of removals from the rolls was also lower. As a result, as of the end of September 2012, the number of unemployed persons and the registered unemployment rate were higher than the year before.

Average paid employment in the enterprise sector in the period of January–September 2012 amounted to 5 547.7 thous. persons, i.e. it increased by 0.3% compared to that noted the year before (against an increase of 3.6% in the corresponding period of the previous year). The growth was recorded, among others, in professional, scientific and technical activities (of 4.8%), information and communication (of 3.6%), construction (of 3.5%), transportation and storage (of 2.7%) as well as mining and quarrying (of 2.1%). A decrease in employment was noted in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of 5.3%) and in accommodation and catering[Δ] (of 4.5%).

Among the divisions with the significant share in employment, the highest increase in average paid employment in comparison with the period of January–September 2011 was observed in entities dealing with civil engineering (of 5.1%) and specialised construction activities (of 4.5%), whereas in the 3rd quarter of 2012 a slowdown in employment growth rate in these sections was recorded. The paid employment in entities dealing with land and pipeline transport (by 4.2%) and manufacture of metal products (by 4.0%) also increased. A decrease in employment in manufacture of wearing apparel (8.5%) recorded since several years, has remained unchanged. The paid employment, lower than the year before, was also recorded in manufacture of furniture (by 4.6%), manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker (by 4.4%), wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (by 3.8%), as well as in manufacture of food products (by 3.4%).

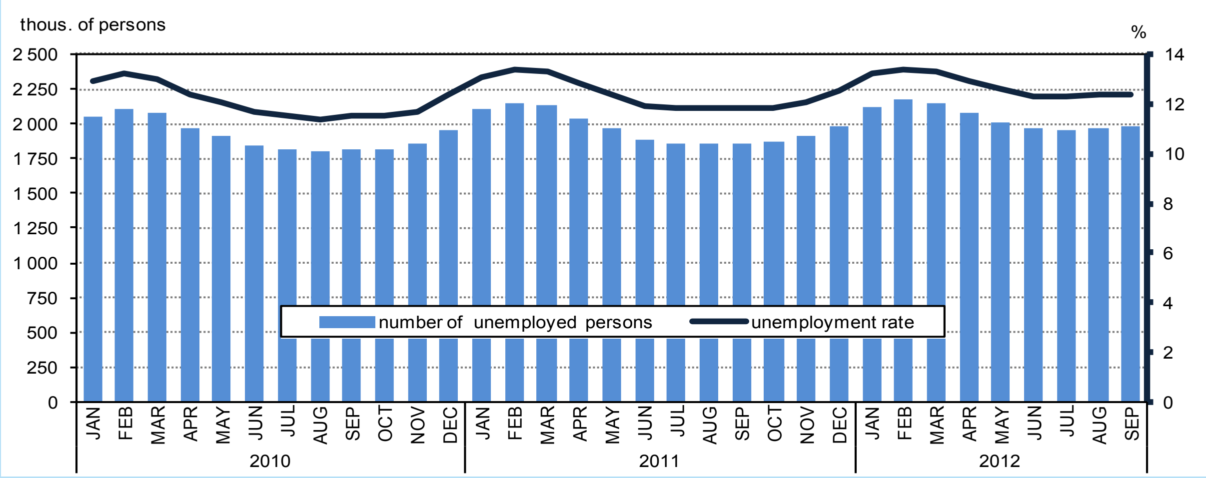
**The employed persons and the average paid employment in the national economy**

| Specification | 2011 | | | | 2012 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 |
| Employed persons[1]: in the national economy (end of period): | | | | | | | |
| in thousands | 8 504 | 8 515 | 8 502 | 8 476 | 8 526 | 8 518 | 8 487 |
| corresponding period of the previous year=100 | 102.8 | 101.3 | 101.6 | 102.8 | 100.2 | 100.0 | 99.8 |
| Average paid employment[1]: | | | | | | | |
| in thousands | 8 250 | 8 265 | 8 266 | 8 368 | 8 266 | 8 280 | 8 259 |
| corresponding period of the previous year=100 | 102.8 | 102.0 | 101.5 | 101.2 | 100.2 | 100.2 | 99.9 |

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

2 In economic entities employing more than 9 persons.

**Registered unemployment**




**Registered unemployment**

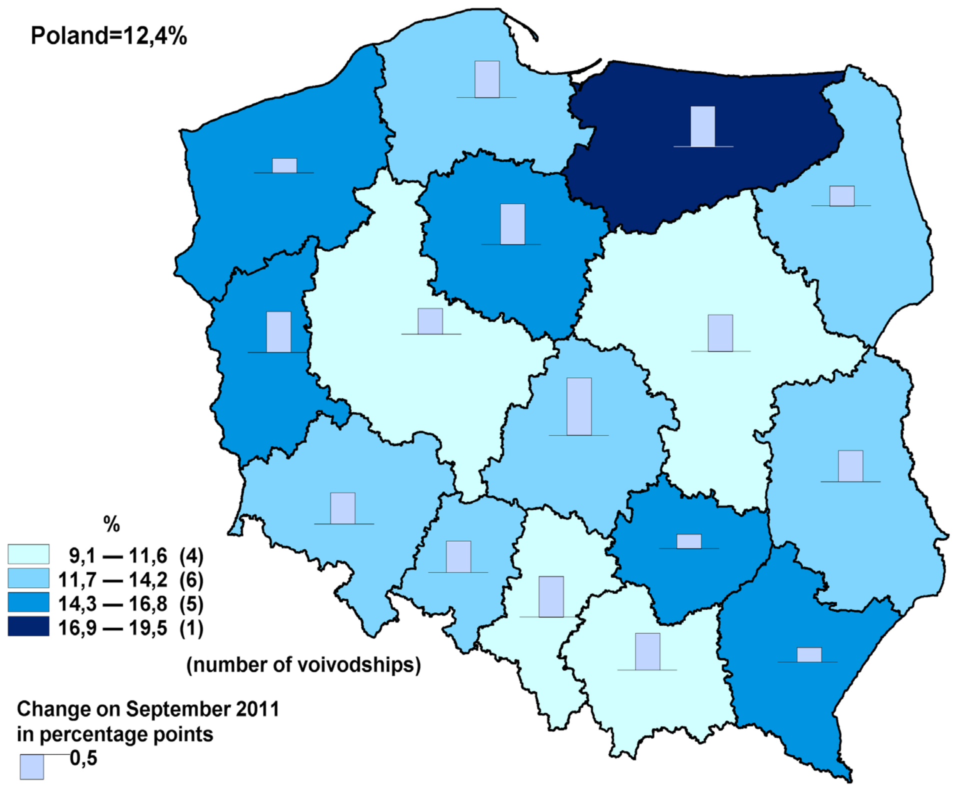
| Specification<br>a – corresponding period of the previous year=100 | 2011 | | | | 2012 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 |
| Registered unemployed persons in total (end of period) in thous.. ...................... | 2 133.9 | 1 883.3 | 1 861.7 | 1 982.7 |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

The number of registered unemployed persons in labour offices as of the end of September 2012 amounted to 1 979.0 thous. and increased in annual terms by 6.3% (by 117.3 thous.). The registered unemployment rate amounted to 12.4% and was by 0.6 percentage point higher than the year before.

The unemployment rate in voivodships was shaped within the range from 9.1% in Wielkopolskie to 19.5% in Warmińsko-Mazurskie. In comparison with September of 2011, the unemployment rate increased in all voivodships, the most in Łódzkie voivodship (by 1.1 percentage point).

As of the end of September 2012, the share of women in the structure of registered unemployed persons amounted to 53.4% and was by 1.6 percentage point lower than the year before. The percentage of graduates and persons without benefit rights also decreased (by 0.3 percentage point to 5.4% and by 0.2 percentage point to 84.3%, respectively). The share of persons previously working increased (by 1.4 percentage point to 80.4%), including persons terminated for company reasons (by 0.5 percentage point to 4.3%).

**Registered unemployment rate**
end of September 2012




Among the unemployed persons with a specific situation on the labour market, the percentage of long-term unemployed persons[3] increased in annual terms (by 0.5 percentage point to 50.9%). The share of unemployed persons over 50 years of age (by 0.6 percentage point to 22.5%) as well as persons bringing up single-handed at least one child below 18 years of age (by 0.2 percentage point to 8.9%) also increased. However, the share of unemployed persons below 25 years of age as well as persons without occupational qualifications decreased (by 1.2 percentage point to 20.4% and by 0.6 percentage point to 29.7%, respectively). The share of disabled persons remained at the similar level to that noted the year before (5.3%). The number of unemployed persons increased in all of the above-mentioned categories, in the biggest extent of persons bringing up single-handed at least one child below 18 years of age (by 9.6%) as well as persons over 50 years of age (by 9.2%).

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.

In the period of nine months of 2012, the number of newly registered unemployed persons amounted to 1 894.2 thous. and decreased by 0.2% in annual terms (against a decline of 13.7% in the corresponding period of the previous year). Persons registering for another time still constituted the most numerous group, although their share in the newly registered unemployed persons in total fell in annual terms (by 1.0 percentage point to 77.3%). A share of unemployed persons who hadn't been previously employed (by 2.1 percentage points to 20.4%) and graduates (by 0.7 percentage point to 12.0%) also decreased. However, the share of persons terminated for company reasons increased (by 0.8 percentage point and amounted to 3.3%). The percentage of persons living in the rural areas remained at similar level to that noted the year before (40.2%).

In the period of January–September 2012, 1 897.9 thous. persons, i.e. by 4.7% less than the year before (against a decrease of 12.6% in the corresponding period of the previous year) were removed from the unemployment rolls. The main reason for deregistering was still taking up a job, as a result of which 819.4 thous. persons were removed from the unemployment rolls (against 871.9 thous. the year before). The share of this category in the total number of persons removed from unemployment rolls decreased in annual terms (by 0.6 percentage point to 43.2%).

Within nine months of 2012, 634.7 thous. of job offers[4] were declared to labour offices, i.e. by 4.4% more than the year before. Offers from the public sector accounted for 23.7% of total offers (against 21.0% in the corresponding period of the previous year). The number of offers increased in both sectors: in the public sector by 17.9%, while in the private sector – by 0.8%.

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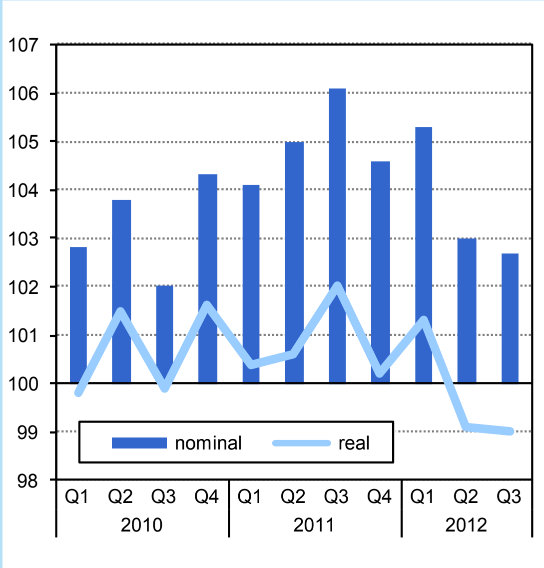
*4* It concerns the vacant places of employment and places of occupational activation.

# Wages and Salaries, and Social Benefits

In the period of January–September 2012, average monthly gross nominal wage and salary in the national economy[5] amounted to PLN 3 551.31, i.e. by 4.0% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Average monthly gross nominal wages and salaries in enterprise sector increased in annual terms more slowly than the year before, and in consecutive quarters of 2012 their dynamics slowed down. With considerable growth of consumer prices, the purchasing power of wages and salaries was slightly lower than within nine months of the previous year. Average monthly gross nominal retirement pays and pensions in both systems were rising faster than nominal wages and salaries in enterprise sector, and their purchasing power was higher than in the period of three quarters of 2011.

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




Average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector[6] in the period of January–September 2012 amounted to PLN 3 678.61, and was by 3.7% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year (against an increase of 5.1% in the previous year). A growth was observed in all sections, of which an increase higher than average was recorded in administrative and support service activities (of 7.5%), real estate activities (of 4.9%), manufacturing (of 4.7%) as well as in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of 4.1%). Wages and salaries in construction and in information and communication increased slightly (by 0.4% and by 0.5%, respectively).

**Average monthly nominal gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector**

| Specification | Q3 2011 | Q3 2012 | 2011 Q1 | 2011 Q2 | 2011 Q3 | 2011 Q1–Q3 | 2012 Q1–Q3 | 2012 Q1 | 2012 Q2 | 2012 Q3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | in PLN | | corresponding period of the previous year=100 | | | | | | | |
| T o t a l | 3 593.42 | 3 689.81 | 104.1 | 105.0 | 106.1 | 105.1 | 103.7 | 105.3 | 103.0 | 102.7 |
| of which: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Industry | 3 672.63 | 3 769.29 | 104.2 | 107.1 | 106.2 | 105.8 | 104.2 | 106.6 | 103.6 | 102.6 |
| mining and quarrying | 6 072.70 | 5 920.08 | 103.8 | 114.5 | 114.0 | 110.8 | 102.2 | 105.2 | 104.1 | 97.5 |
| manufacturing | 3 352.42 | 3 463.43 | 104.8 | 106.3 | 105.6 | 105.6 | 104.7 | 106.7 | 104.1 | 103.3 |
| electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 5 559.59 | 5 790.49 | 105.0 | 109.4 | 106.5 | 106.9 | 104.1 | 108.1 | 99.9 | 104.2 |
| water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 3 465.05 | 3 535,60 | 103.1 | 105.0 | 104.1 | 104.1 | 102.9 | 104.4 | 102.4 | 102.0 |
| Construction | 3 774.56 | 3 709.10 | 104.3 | 103.9 | 106.6 | 105.0 | 100.4 | 104.0 | 99.1 | 98.3 |
| Trade; repair of motor vehicles$^{\Delta}$ | 3 233.43 | 3 321.95 | 104.3 | 102.6 | 106.8 | 104.5 | 103.3 | 104.5 | 102.6 | 102.7 |
| Transportation and storage | 3 369.97 | 3 543.33 | 106.0 | 104.1 | 101.8 | 103.9 | 102.7 | 100.4 | 102.5 | 105.1 |
| Accommodation and catering$^{\Delta}$ | 2 495.14 | 2 596.68 | 102.6 | 103.1 | 104.9 | 103.5 | 103.0 | 103.8 | 101.3 | 104.1 |
| Information and communication | 6 361.01 | 6 492.58 | 104.6 | 106.5 | 105.0 | 105.4 | 100.5 | 98.6 | 100.8 | 102.1 |
| Real estate activities | 3 646.60 | 3 789.73 | 103.4 | 104.4 | 104.8 | 104.2 | 104.9 | 107.0 | 103.5 | 103.9 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities[a] | 5 116.41 | 5 162.77 | 100.2 | 95.4 | 106.1 | 100.3 | 101.8 | 103.5 | 99.7 | 100.9 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 2 342.41 | 2 464.43 | 105.8 | 106.8 | 110.2 | 107.6 | 107.5 | 110.0 | 107.3 | 105.2 |

*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.

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

| Specification | 2011 | | | | 2012 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q1–Q3 | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 |
| Average number of retirees and pensioners: | | | | | | | | |
| in thousands | 9 171.9 | 9 144.0 | 9 118.9 | 9 145.3 | 9 035.6 | 9 052.5 | 9 034.2 | 9 020.0 |
| from non-agricultural social security system | 7 828.4 | 7 812.1 | 7 798.1 | 7 813.2 | 7 745.1 | 7 751.9 | 7 743.6 | 7 739.9 |
| of farmers | 1 343.5 | 1 331.9 | 1 320.8 | 1 332.1 | 1 290.5 | 1 300.9 | 1 290.6 | 1 280.1 |
| corresponding period of the previous year=100 | 98.8 | 98.7 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 98.7 | 98.8 | 98.9 |
| Average retirement pay and pension: | | | | | | | | |
| from non-agricultural social security system: | | | | | | | | |
| in PLN | 1 690.48 | 1 735.03 | 1 738.45 | 1 721.22 | 1 814.21 | 1 775.07 | 1 832.96 | 1 834.59 |
| corresponding period of the previous year=100 | 106.0 | 105.0 | 104.9 | 105.3 | 105.4 | 105.0 | 105.6 | 105.5 |
| of farmers: | | | | | | | | |
| in PLN | 971.69 | 991.18 | 991.05 | 984.59 | 1 050.17 | 1 016.28 | 1 067.75 | 1 067.27 |
| corresponding period of the previous year=100 | 104.1 | 103.1 | 103.1 | 103.4 | 106.7 | 104.6 | 107.7 | 107.7 |

The amount of wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in the period of January–September 2012 was higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year by 4.0% (an increase of 8.9% the year before), whereas in consecutive quarters of 2012 a gradual slowdown in the growth rate was observed down to 2.7% in the 3rd quarter.

In he period of three quarters of 2012 in the public sector, the average monthly gross wage and salary reached the level of PLN 4 373.00 (i.e. by 3.7% higher than the year before). In the private sector, in the period of three quarters of 2012, the average monthly gross wage and salary amounted to PLN 3 570.64 and increased by 3.8% in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year, and its relation to gross pay in the public sector slightly rose (from 81.5% to 81.7%).

In the period of January–September 2012, the purchasing power of average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector was lower than the year before by 0.2% (in the corresponding period of 2011 an increase of 1.1% was recorded).

In the period of January–September 2012 the average monthly real gross retirement pay and pension from non-agricultural social security system increased in annual terms by 1.1%.

The average monthly real gross retirement pay and pension of farmers in the period of three quarters was by 2.3% higher than the year before.

The gross value of unemployment benefits (excluding social security contributions) in the period of January–September 2012 amounted to PLN 2 031.2 mln, i.e. by 8.8% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

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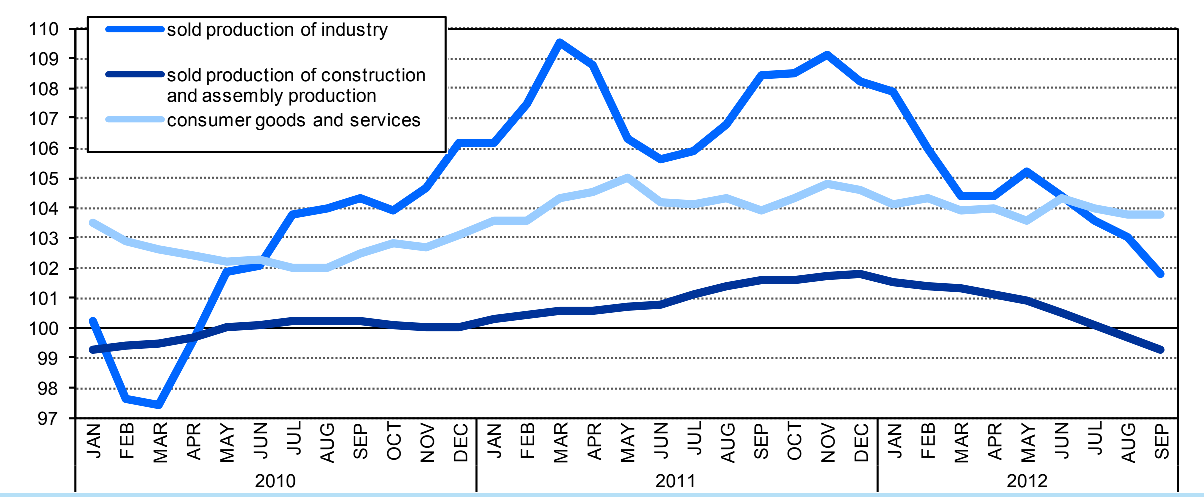
# Prices

**Price indices**
corresponding period of the previous year=100




In the period of January–September 2012, a considerable rise in prices of consumer goods and services maintained in annual terms, however it was slightly slower than a year before. The producers' prices in industry were rising significantly slower than in the period of three quarters of 2011. In construction and assembly production inconsiderable increase in prices maintained.

The prices of sold production of the industry in the period of January–September 2012 were by 4.5% higher compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, and the growth rate in the 3rd quarter was definitely slower than in two previous quarters.

In September 2012, an increase in prices of sold production of industry in annual terms was smaller than in previous months and amounted to 1.8%.

In September 2012, the prices of sold production of industry were by 0.4% higher than the prices recorded in December of the previous year (against an increase of 6.7% a year before, respectively). A growth was recorded in the following sections: electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of 5.7%) as well as water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (of 3.0%). However, the prices were lower in the following sections: mining and quarrying (by 1.5%), manufacturing (by 0.1%), of which among others manufacture of basic metals (by 3.6%), motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers (by 3.0%), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (by 2.6%). In manufacturing, the prices of beverages were rising the most (by 4.9%) and the prices of coke and refined petroleum products (by 4.2%).

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

| Specification | 2011 | | | | 2012 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | JAN–SEP | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | JAN–SEP | SEP | |
| | corresponding period of the previous year=100 | | | | | | | | | DEC 2011=100 |
| Prices of sold production of industry | 107.7 | 106.9 | 107.0 | 107.2 | 106.1 | 104.7 | 102.8 | 104.5 | 101.8 | 100.4 |
| mining and quarrying | 122.2 | 120.6 | 116.5 | 119.7 | 105.8 | 99.3 | 97.4 | 100.8 | 97.9 | 98.5 |
| manufacturing | 107.3 | 106.6 | 106.9 | 106.9 | 106.4 | 104.6 | 102.7 | 104.5 | 101.5 | 99.9 |
| electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 104.1 | 103.2 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.6 | 107.2 | 106.0 | 105.6 | 105.8 | 105.7 |
| water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 106.6 | 105.0 | 105.8 | 105.8 | 104.8 | 104.3 | 103.1 | 104.1 | 103.3 | 103.0 |
| Prices of construction and assembly production | 100.4 | 100.7 | 101.4 | 100.8 | 101.4 | 100.8 | 99.7 | 100.6 | 99.3 | 99.0 |

The prices of construction and assembly production were higher by 0.6% than in the period of January–September 2011, and in the 3rd quarter of 2012, their slight decrease was recorded. In September 2012 the prices were lower than in December of the previous year by 1.0% and lower than the year before by 0.7%.

The prices of consumer goods and services in the period of January–September 2012 were higher by 4.0% than in the corresponding period of the previous year (compared to 4.2% the year before, respectively).

An increase in prices of consumer goods and services in annual terms in September 2012, similarly to the previous month, amounted to 3.8%.

The prices of consumer goods and services in September 2012 were higher than in December of the previous year of 1.9% (against 2.8% the year before). A rise in prices was recorded in most groups of goods and services, of which a growth higher than average was observed, among others, in services associated with dwelling and transport as well as alcoholic beverages and tobacco, and goods and services associated with education. A growth in prices of services associated with dwelling and food and non-alcoholic beverages had the greatest impact on the total price index, increasing it by 0.99 percentage point and 0.46 percentage point, respectively. A decrease in prices of clothing and footwear and in goods and services associated with health lowered the price index in total by 0.35 percentage point and 0.03 percentage point, respectively.

The prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages were higher than in December of the previous year by 1.9% (compared to an increase of 1.5% the year before), whereas food increased in price by 1.9%, and non-alcoholic beverages – by 2.3%. Consumers paid more for fruit (by 6.3%), meat (on average by 5.3%), as well as goods in the group “milk, cheese and eggs” (on average by 4.1%). Higher than in December 2011 were the prices of fish (by 3.4%), rice (by 2.5%), flour (by 1.8%), pasta (by 1.3%), sugar (by 1.1%) and bread (by 1.0%). However among others, the prices of vegetable and oil and fats decreased (by 15.0% and 1.9%, respectively).

The prices of tobacco were higher than in December 2011 by 7.3%, and of alcoholic beverages – by 0.8%.

The prices of footwear and clothing decreased (by 8.2% and by 6.8%, respectively).

**Consumer goods and services price indices**

| Specification | 2011 | | | | 2012 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | JAN–SEP | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | JAN–SEP | SEP | |
| | corresponding period of the previous year=100 | | | | | | | | | DEC 2011=100 |
| T o t a l | 103.8 | 104.6 | 104.1 | 104.2 | 104.1 | 104.0 | 103.9 | 104.0 | 103.8 | 101.9 |
| Food and non-alcoholic beverages | 105.5 | 107.5 | 104.4 | 105.8 | 104.2 | 103.7 | 105.2 | 104.4 | 105.3 | 101.9 |
| Alcoholic beverages and tobacco | 103.9 | 103.1 | 104.1 | 103.7 | 104.3 | 104.6 | 103.7 | 104.2 | 103.7 | 103.4 |
| Clothing and footwear | 96.8 | 100.2 | 98.7 | 98.6 | 97.2 | 95.9 | 94.9 | 96.0 | 95.0 | 92.9 |
| Dwelling | 104.9 | 105.1 | 105.8 | 105.3 | 105.4 | 105.9 | 105.1 | 105.4 | 104.9 | 103.8 |
| Health | 103.5 | 104.0 | 104.3 | 103.9 | 104.1 | 103.8 | 103.6 | 103.8 | 103.4 | 99.5 |
| Transport | 107.1 | 106.9 | 107.2 | 107.1 | 109.6 | 108.3 | 107.1 | 108.3 | 108.0 | 103.5 |
| Communications | 98.8 | 97.9 | 99.1 | 98.6 | 99.6 | 102.3 | 101.2 | 101.0 | 100.1 | 100.1 |
| Recreation and culture | 100.2 | 100.6 | 100.5 | 100.4 | 101.3 | 101.1 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 100.9 | 101.1 |
| Education | 102.7 | 102.6 | 103.5 | 102.9 | 105.1 | 105.0 | 104.0 | 104.7 | 102.5 | 102.1 |
| Restaurants and hotels | 103.7 | 104.4 | 104.5 | 104.2 | 103.4 | 102.9 | 102.9 | 103.1 | 102.9 | 102.3 |
| Miscellaneous goods and services | 102.8 | 103.3 | 103.5 | 103.2 | 102.9 | 102.4 | 102.0 | 102.4 | 102.0 | 101.2 |

Prices associated with dwelling were higher by 3.8% compared to December 2011. Sewerage collection services, water supply and refuse collection increased in price by 7.2%, 5.5% and 5.3% respectively. The prices of electricity, gas and other fuels were increased (on average by 4.7%), while the prices of gas, electricity and heat energy increased considerably (by 6.7%, 5.9% and 4.4%, respectively). Liquid and solid fuel was also more expensive than in December 2011 (by 1.6%). Prices related to furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house also increased by 1.6%.

Goods and services associated with health were cheaper than in December 2011 by 0.5%. A decrease was recorded in the prices of pharmaceutical products (by 3.1%). However, the following services were considerably more expensive: sanatorium (by 27.8%), dental and medical (by 3.6% each) as well as hospital services (by 2.2%).

Prices regarding transport increased in comparison with December 2011 by 3.5%. A substantial growth was recorded in prices of fuels for personal transport equipment (by 4.7%), of which motor petrol prices increased by 6.6%, diesel oil – by 3.3%, with a decrease in liquid petroleum gas – of 3.9%. Charges for transport services and prices of motor cars grew (by 3.0% and by 0.4%, respectively).

Compared to December 2011, consumers paid slightly more for goods and services associated with communications (by 0.1%).

The growth in the prices of consumer goods and services calculated with the moving average method in the period of October 2011 – September 2012 in comparison with the previous twelve months amounted to 3.9% (compared to 4.0% in the period of September 2011 – August 2012). Consumer prices according to the harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)[7] grew in this period by 4.1%.

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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

In the period of three quarters of 2012, on the agricultural market the average procurement prices of basic agricultural products, except for potatoes and milk, were higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. However, the dynamics of prices of cereal were considerably slower than the high ones noted the year before. With exceptionally low supply of pigs for slaughter, the prices of basic species of livestock reached significantly higher level than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The procurement of basic cereals (including cereals mixed, excluding sowing seed) from this year's crop amounted to 3 328.6 thous. tonnes, in the period of July–September 2012, and was by 13.2% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The supply of wheat was by 9.6% smaller than the year before, while the procurement of rye increased more than twofold in comparison with low level noted in the previous year.

In the period of January–September 2012, producers supplied 2 105.2 thous. tonnes of animals for slaughter for procurement (in post-slaughter warm weight), that is by 2.7% less than in the year before. The high growth in the procurement of poultry for slaughter (of 10.8%) did not make up for a decrease of domestic supply of pigs for slaughter (of 13.2%) and cattle for slaughter (of 6.7%).

In the period of three quarters of 2012, the average procurement prices of wheat and rye increased in comparison with the corresponding period of the year before of 3.3% and 2.3%, respectively. In the period of July–September 2012, with high procurement of cereal grain, the prices of most of basic cereal species remained at the level significantly higher than the year before. In September 2012, wheat cost by 19.2% more in procurement than in September 2011, whereas rye cost by 3.7% less. In marketplaces, grains of both wheat and rye were more expensive (by 6.2% and 1.1%, respectively).

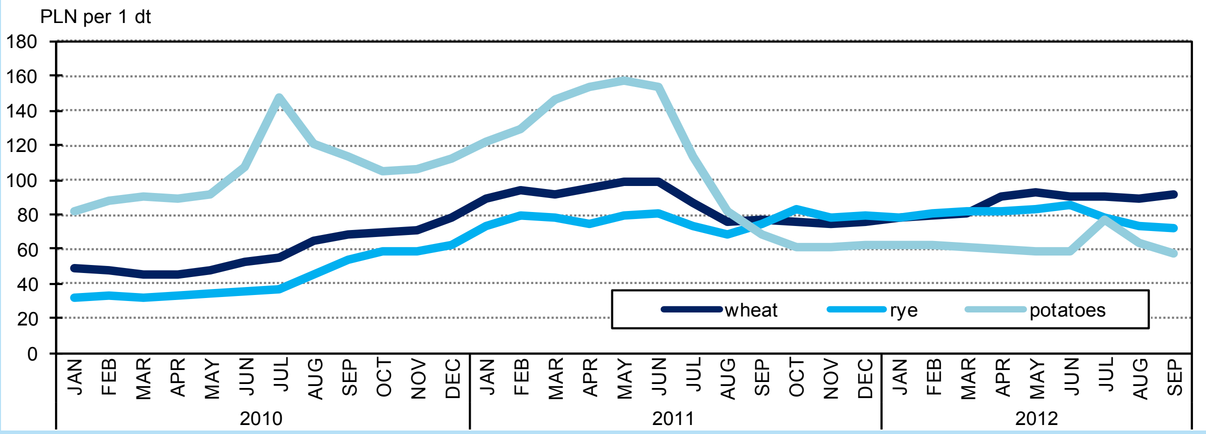
In the period of three quarters of 2012, the declining tendency of the average prices of potatoes was recorded on both markets. The average price of potatoes in procurement decreased in comparison with that observed in the period of January–September 2011 by 18.1%, while in marketplaces – by 52.0%.

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

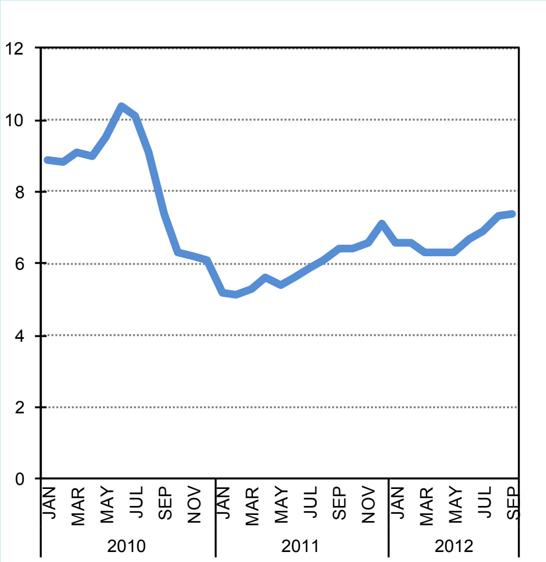
| Specification | JUL–SEP 2012 | | | JAN–SEP 2012 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cereal grain[b] | | | animals for slaughter[c] | | | | milk[d] |
| | total | wheat | rye | total | cattle (including calves) | pigs | poultry | |
| Procurement: | | | | | | | | |
| in thous. tonnes ............ | 3 328.6 | 1 926.7 | 461.5 | 2 105.2 | 171.1 | 928.5 | 1 000.2 | 7 308.0 |
| corresponding period of 2011=100 .................. | 113.2 | 90.4 | 233.5 | 97.3 | 93.3 | 86.8 | 110.8 | 107.6 |

*a* Excluding procurement performed by natural persons. *b* Basic (wheat, rye, barley, oats, triticale) including cereals mixed, excluding sowing seed. *c* Including cattle, calves, pigs, sheep, horses and poultry. In terms of meat, including fats, in post-slaughter warm weight. *d* In million litres.

**Average procurement prices of cereals and marketplace prices of potatoes**



**Relation of the prices**
Relation of the average procurement prices of pigs for slaugther to the average marketplace prices of rye




In the period of January–September 2012, with limited domestic supply of pigs, the prices of pigs for slaughter on both markets developed at considerably higher level than the year before. The average price of 1 kg of pigs for slaughter was higher by 23.1% in procurement and by 18.4% in marketplaces. In the period of January–September 2012, with decreasing supply of piglets, their prices in marketplace turnover were by 49.2% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Despite rising prices of pigs for slaughter, high level of cereal prices caused the profitability of pigs fattening to continue to be at low level, although more favourable than in the previous year. In September 2012, the relation of procurement prices of pigs to the prices of rye in marketplaces amounted to 7.4 (against 6.4 the year before). In the 3rd quarter of 2012, the relations of retail prices of selected means of production to the prices of pigs for slaughter and wheat were more favourable than in the 1st quarter of 2012. The relations of the prices of diesel oils to the prices of cattle for slaughter improved. Whereas, the relations of the prices of means of production to the procurement prices of milk and rye weakened.

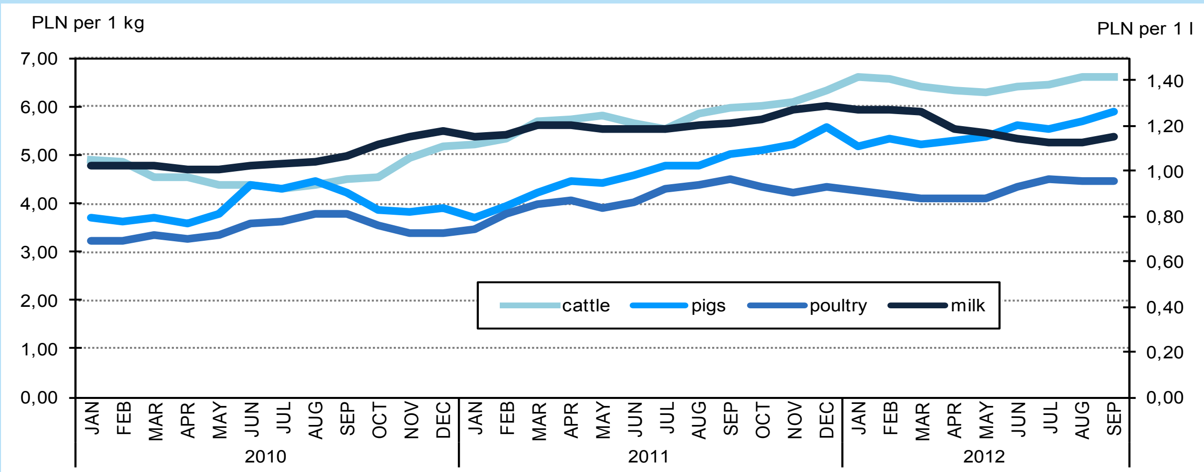
In the period of three quarters of 2012, with high level of procurement of poultry for slaughter, it's average prices (PLN 4.21/kg) increased of 4.8% in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year.

In the period of January–September 2012, the average prices of cattle for slaughter and young cattle for slaughter were considerably higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. In the period of three quarters of 2012, cattle for slaughter cost by 18.0% more in procurement and by 16.1% more in marketplaces, in annual terms. Young cattle for slaughter increased in price both in procurement and in marketplaces (by 16.3% and 15.5%, respectively).

From the beginning of 2012, the total amount of milk procured was 7 308.0 mln l and was by 3.1% higher than in the corresponding period of 2011. With an increased supply of milk, a slowdown in the dynamics of this product prices was recorded and since the 2nd quarter of 2012, the prices have reached lower level than the year before. However, they were still lower than the year before (by 5.0%).

In the period January–September 2012, the average price of dairy cows (approx. PLN 2 869/head) and one-year heifers (approx. PLN 1 893/head) rose in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year (by 11.2% and 10.2%, respectively).

**Average procurement prices of animals for slaughter and milk**

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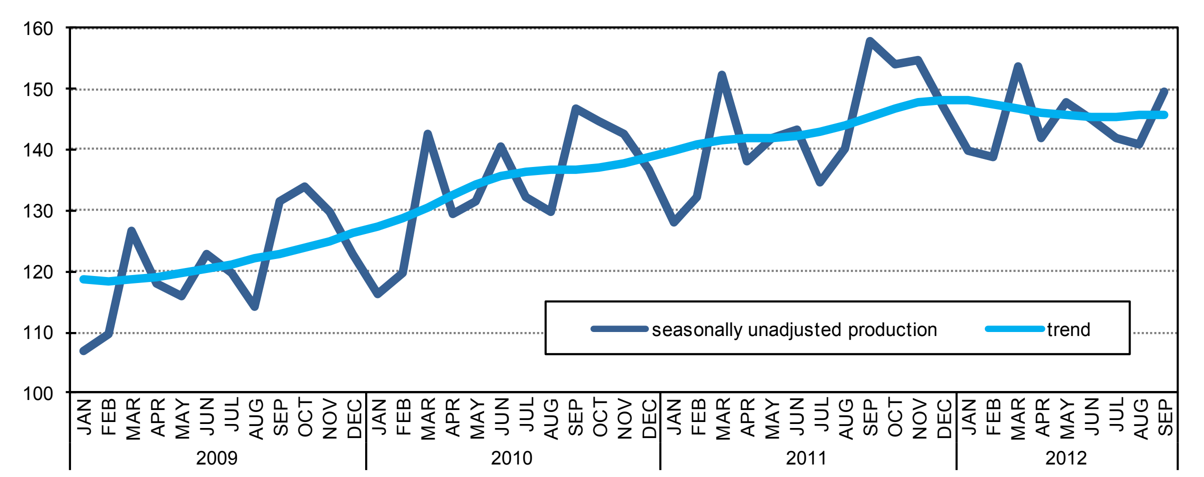
# Industry

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




In the period of January–September 2012, sold production of industry[8] increased of 2.5% in annual terms. After weakening growth in the 1st and 2nd quarter of 2012, in the 3rd quarter a slight decrease in production was recorded in annual terms.

In the period of January–September 2012, an increase in production in annual terms was recorded in all sections of industry, except for mining and quarrying, where a decrease of 6.6% was recorded. In manufacturing, the production increased of 3.0%, in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – of 1.5%, whereas in water supply, sewerage and waste management and remediation activities – by 0.5%.

Among the main industrial groupings in the period of January–September 2012, sold production of the following goods was higher than the year before: non-durable consumer goods – by 7.3%, intermediate goods – of 2.3%, capital goods – by 1.4% and durable consumer goods – by 0.8%. The sale of goods related to energy decreased by 1.0%

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

| Specification | 2011 | | | | 2012 | | | | 2012 | 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | JAN–SEP | | |
| | corresponding period of the previous year=100 | | | | | | | | structure in % | |
| T o t a l | 109.1 | 105.8 | 106.1 | 109.7 | 104.9 | 102.8 | 99.9 | 102.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mining and quarrying | 104.6 | 106.4 | 97.3 | 103.2 | 94.1 | 91.8 | 94.3 | 93.4 | 5.0 | 5.6 |
| Manufacturing | 110.2 | 106.2 | 106.4 | 110.7 | 105.4 | 103.4 | 100.3 | 103.0 | 84.3 | 83.7 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 100.3 | 100.1 | 105.7 | 102.8 | 104.4 | 101.2 | 97.8 | 101.5 | 8.6 | 8.5 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 107.4 | 105.2 | 109.4 | 105.0 | 103.5 | 100.8 | 97.5 | 100.5 | 2.1 | 2.2 |

8 At constant prices; in enterprises employing more than 9 persons.

The labour productivity in industry, measured by sold production of industry per one paid employee was by 3.3% higher in the period of January–September 2012 than the year before, with an average paid employment by 0.8% smaller and with an increase in average monthly gross wage and salary of 4.2%.

In the period of January–September 2012, an increase in sold production in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year was recorded in 25 (among 34) divisions of industry.

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

| Specification | 2011 | | | | 2012 | | | | | 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | JAN–SEP | | |
| | corresponding period of the previous year=100 | | | | | | | | structure in % | |
| T o t a l | 109.1 | 105.8 | 106.1 | 109.7 | 104.9 | 102.8 | 99.9 | 102.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| of which: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining of coal and lignite | 97.0 | 99.8 | 91.1 | 94.6 | 88.4 | 88.6 | 95.5 | 90.8 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| Manufacture of food products | 103.5 | 103.7 | 106.5 | 109.7 | 108.1 | 106.9 | 104.5 | 106.5 | 16.0 | 15.3 |
| Manufacture of beverages | 100.3 | 107.7 | 91.9 | 118.0 | 103.2 | 102.0 | 106.6 | 104.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Manufacture of wearing apparel | 107.9 | 111.3 | 109.5 | 104.0 | 101.7 | 97.4 | 103.3 | 100.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker | 110.9 | 100.8 | 99.1 | 98.4 | 107.1 | 104.6 | 100.5 | 104.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Manufacture of paper and paper products | 109.4 | 105.2 | 107.3 | 110.0 | 106.5 | 107.6 | 103.5 | 105.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products | 97.4 | 100.1 | 99.3 | 130.0 | 98.3 | 101.5 | 95.3 | 98.3 | 8.2 | 7.8 |
| Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products | 109.1 | 94.2 | 95.4 | 176.0 | 113.4 | 110.7 | 103.1 | 108.9 | 5.2 | 4.8 |
| Manufacture of pharmaceutical products | 94.3 | 97.8 | 78.2 | 81.5 | 92.1 | 92.0 | 87.4 | 90.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Manufacture of rubber and plastic products | 121.0 | 110.5 | 109.9 | 111.1 | 104.1 | 101.4 | 99.9 | 101.7 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | 129.8 | 118.9 | 107.2 | 108.5 | 102.5 | 97.1 | 94.6 | 97.5 | 3.9 | 4.2 |
| Manufacture of basic metals | 130.8 | 116.0 | 120.0 | 89.7 | 105.7 | 99.4 | 96.4 | 100.4 | 4.1 | 4.4 |
| Manufacture of metal products | 121.8 | 120.0 | 116.9 | 116.4 | 115.0 | 108.1 | 104.0 | 108.7 | 6.1 | 5.9 |
| Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products | 100.9 | 80.9 | 88.6 | 97.2 | 101.6 | 102.9 | 98.1 | 100.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Manufacture of electrical equipment | 104.2 | 122.0 | 112.5 | 100.6 | 108.4 | 109.8 | 103.1 | 106.9 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. | 91.3 | 98.6 | 94.6 | 100.9 | 111.9 | 109.9 | 105.2 | 108.9 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers | 120.0 | 110.8 | 113.5 | 110.6 | 98.6 | 92.3 | 92.9 | 94.7 | 9.3 | 10.0 |
| Manufacture of other transport equipment | 119.8 | 117.6 | 137.2 | 161.5 | 101.9 | 136.0 | 104.2 | 114.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Manufacture of furniture | 128.0 | 115.3 | 118.3 | 120.5 | 96.3 | 92.3 | 88.5 | 92.3 | 2.3 | 2.6 |

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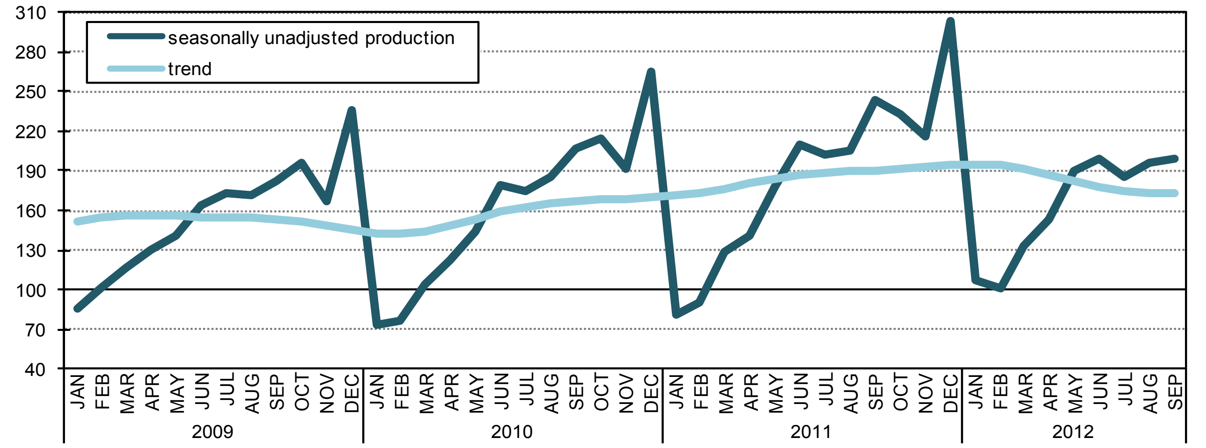
# Construction and Dwelling Construction

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




In the period of three quarters of 2012 the construction and assembly production[9] performed within the country was by 1.4% higher than a year before (against an increase of 18.2% recorded in the corresponding period of the previous year). After weakening of dynamics in the 2nd quarter, in the period of July–September 2012 a decline in construction and assembly production was recorded in annual terms.

In the period of January–September 2012, an increase in sales in all divisions of construction was recorded: a slight one dealing in construction of building – of 0.1% (including entities specialising in construction work dealing with residential and non-residential buildings construction, in which a decrease of 1.4% was recorded), civil engineering – of 2.1% as well as in specialised construction activities – of 2.6%.

**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 | | |
| | corresponding period of the previous year=100 | | | | | | | structure in % | |
| Total | 118.8 | 120.8 | 118.2 | 116.3 | 114.9 | 108.0 | 101.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| construction works: | | | | | | | | | |
| investments | 116.8 | 119.7 | 115.1 | 114.2 | 114.5 | 106.7 | 102.1 | 66.0 | 65.6 |
| repairs | 122.9 | 123.0 | 124.8 | 120.5 | 115.6 | 110.6 | 100.3 | 34.0 | 34.4 |
| Construction of buildings | 108.3 | 104.1 | 104.4 | 102.0 | 104.8 | 108.8 | 100.1 | 38.9 | 39.6 |
| Civil engineering | 126.7 | 139.6 | 130.1 | 125.9 | 136.8 | 108.7 | 102.1 | 37.0 | 36.7 |
| Specialised construction activities | 130.7 | 129.6 | 128.4 | 129.8 | 110.1 | 105.8 | 102.6 | 24.1 | 23.7 |

9 At constant prices; in enterprises employing more than 9 persons.

Among entities dealing with civil engineering, a growth in production, in annual terms, was recorded by enterprises specialising in construction of roads and railways (of 1.9%), having the highest share in this division. The production higher than a year before was also recorded in entities specialising in other civil engineering projects (of 13.8%). However, a decrease was recorded in units dealing mainly with the construction of utility projects (of 3.4%).

Among enterprises dealing with specialised construction activities, the largest production increase was recorded in annual terms in the entities dealing mainly with building completion and finishing (of 30.5%) in comparison with the period of January–September 2011. A considerable growth was also recorded in units performing electrical, plumbing and other construction installations activities (of 12.8%). A decrease however was recorded in entities performing other specialised construction activities (of 9.7%) as well as in entities dealing in demolition and site preparation (of 17.5%).

In the structure of construction and assembly production in total, the share of residential and non-residential buildings was higher than a year before. A decrease occurred in the share of civil engineering work, including mainly motorways, express ways, streets and other roads as well as pipelines of distribution network and distribution cable lines.

In the period of three quarters of 2012 more dwellings were completed than a year before. The number of dwellings for which permits have been granted as well as the number of dwellings in which construction has begun was considerably smaller.

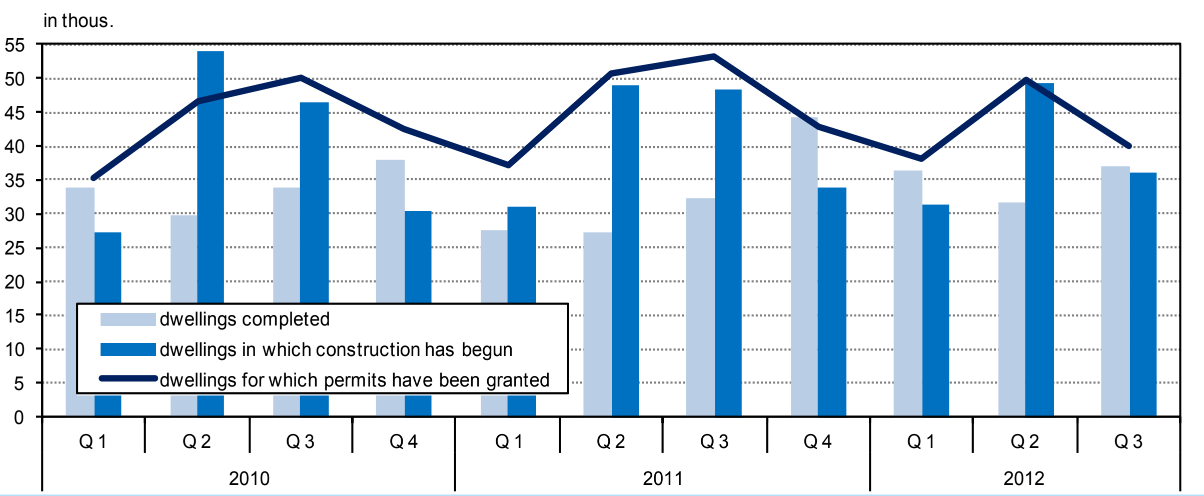
In the period of three quarters of 2012, 104.6 thous. dwellings were completed, i.e. by 20.5% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Better results than in the previous year were recorded in all forms of construction, except for public building society construction (a decrease of 42.4% to 896 dwellings). In construction for sale or rent, 40.9% more dwellings were completed, while in private construction – 10.5%. An increase was also observed in co-operative construction (from 2 300 dwellings a year before to 3 008 dwellings, respectively), in municipal (from 1 450 to 1 617) and in company construction (from 145 to 165).

The average usable floor space of 1 dwelling completed in the period of January–September 2012 amounted to 104.9 m$^2$ and was smaller by 5.8 m$^2$ than a year ago.

In the period of three quarters of 2012, in annual terms, there was a decline in the number of dwellings for which permits have been granted (of 9.3% to 128.1 thous. against an increase of 6.8% in the period of three quarters the previous year). The number of dwellings in which construction has begun also decreased (by 9.0% to 116.8 thous. dwellings against slight increase by 0.5% in three quarters of the previous year).

At the end of September 2012, 735.9 thous. dwellings were under construction, i.e. by 0.3% more than a year ago.

**Constructions activity in the scope of construction of dwellings**

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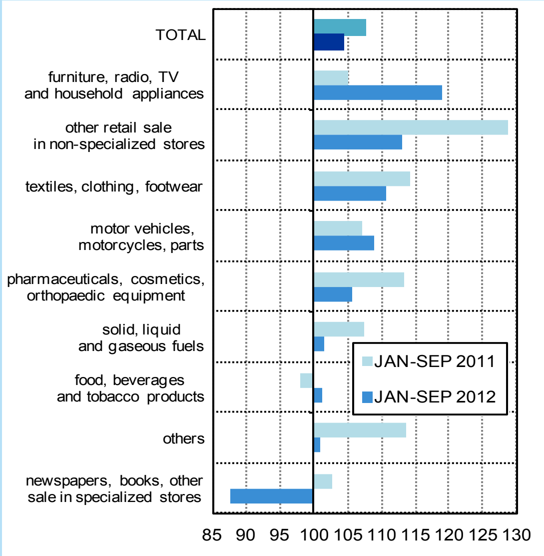
# Domestic Market

In the period of January–September 2012 the retail sales[10] increased more slowly in annual terms than the year before. This was influenced by a considerable slowdown of the dynamics in the 2nd and the 3rd quarter of 2012.

The retail sales in the period of three quarters of 2012, boosted by 4.1% in comparison with the corresponding period of 2011 (against 7.4% the year before). A growth was recorded in most of groups, whereas high increase was observed in enterprises dealing in the sales of furniture, radio, TV and household appliances (of 19.0%) and in those involved in other retail sales in non-specialised stores (of 13.1%). The sales in enterprises dealing in motor vehicles, motorcycles and parts also increased considerably (by 8.9%). Insignificant growth was recorded in units dealing in the sales of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels (of 1.4%) as well as in the sales of food, beverages and tobacco products (of 1.3%, after a decrease the year before). A serious decline in sales took place however in enterprises from the group "newspapers, books, other sales in specialized stores" (of 12.4% against a growth of 2.6% the year before).

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




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

| Specification | 2011 | | | | | 2012 | | | | | 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | JAN–SEP | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | JAN–SEP | | |
| | corresponding period of the previous year=100 | | | | | | | | | structure in % | |
| Total[a] | 107.4 | 106.0 | 108.8 | 107.1 | 106.9 | 108.4 | 102.7 | 101.9 | 104.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| of which: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts | 107.2 | 110.2 | 111.3 | 100.9 | 95.4 | 123.8 | 105.3 | 99.2 | 108.9 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels | 107.5 | 104.7 | 105.9 | 111.2 | 106.9 | 105.7 | 99.3 | 100.2 | 101.4 | 20.6 | 19.8 |
| Food beverages and tobacco products | 98.0 | 95.5 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 97.4 | 104.9 | 100.6 | 98.5 | 101.3 | 25.4 | 25.9 |
| Other retail sale in non-specialized stores | 128.8 | 128.9 | 130.6 | 127.1 | 128.3 | 115.3 | 111.5 | 112.6 | 113.1 | 9.7 | 9.2 |
| Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopaedic equipment | 113.3 | 117.6 | 112.2 | 110.5 | 115.9 | 105.3 | 108.6 | 102.8 | 105.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| Textiles, clothing, footwear | 114.1 | 116.5 | 120.6 | 105.9 | 113.5 | 111.3 | 103.4 | 118.1 | 110.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| Furniture, radio, TV and household appliances | 105.1 | 105.4 | 106.9 | 103.2 | 106.7 | 119.3 | 121.5 | 116.6 | 119.0 | 7.2 | 6.5 |
| Newspapers, books, other sale in specialized stores | 102.6 | 99.1 | 106.6 | 102.4 | 112.2 | 94.9 | 89.1 | 80.7 | 87.6 | 4.7 | 5.6 |
| Others | 113.7 | 109.7 | 115.6 | 115.0 | 114.5 | 104.0 | 98.7 | 100.6 | 100.9 | 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.

*10* At constant prices; in trade and non-trade enterprises employing more than 9 persons.

In the 3rd quarter of 2012 the retail sales was growing in annual terms more slowly than in the previous periods (an increase of 1.9%). This was influenced by, among others, a decline in the sales in the following groups: "food beverages and tobacco products" and "motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts" (of 1.5% and 0.8% respectively). The acceleration of dynamics in comparison with the ones noted in the previous quarters occurred in enterprises dealing in textiles, clothing, footwear (an increase in sales of 18.1%). A considerable growth in the group "other retail sale in non-specialized stores" (of 12.6%) has maintained. After the decrease recorded in the previous quarter, the sales in entities involved in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels only slightly exceeded last year's level (by 0.2%).

The wholesale[11] in trade enterprises in the period of three quarters of 2012 was by 5.2% higher than the year before, and in wholesale enterprises – by 8.3% (the growth noted the year before amounted to 13.7% and 12.9% respectively). A considerable, although slower than the year before, increase in the sales was recorded in the following groups: "intermediate products and waste of non-agricultural origin and scrap" (of 12.6%) and „information and communication equipment, machinery, equipment and supplies" (of 8.9%).

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

# Transport and Communications

In the period of three quarters of 2012, the sales of services[12] in total transport entities[13] increased by 10.2% in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year (an increase of 11.1% was noted the year before). In September 2012, the dynamics were considerably slower than in the previous months. As a result, in the 3rd quarter of 2012, a growth of sales was slightly weaker, in annual terms, than in the 2nd quarter, but faster than in the 1st one.

Total transport of goods in the period of three quarters of 2012 amounted to 342.3 mln tonnes, that is by 2.0% less than in the corresponding period of the previous year. A decrease in transport was observed in all types of transport, excluding the road one.

In the period of three quarters of 2012, means of railway transport carried 170.4 mln tonnes of goods (by 8.4% less than the year before) and a drop was recorded in the transport of most groups of goods. In the international communication, the transport of goods decreased by 9.7% (the drop was noted in carriage of imported goods and transit carriage – by 16.2% and 3.9%, respectively); whereas the carriage of exported goods remained at the level similar to the last year's one.

From the beginning of 2012, 125.1 mln tonnes of goods were carried by the commercial road transport, i.e. by 9.0% more than the year before.

In the period of three quarters of 2012, 39.4 mln tonnes of petroleum and oil products were pumped by the pipeline transport (by 1.3% less than the year before).

From the beginning of 2012, maritime transport of goods amounted to 5.4 mln tonnes (by 3.7% less than the year before).

In the period of three quarters of 2012, the public transport fleet carried 538.6 mln passengers, i.e. by 9.0% less than the year before. Means of road transport carried 328.6 mln passengers (a drop of 16.1%). An increase in air and railway transport was observed (of 9.3% to 5.5 mln passengers and of 4.6% to 203.8 mln passengers, respectively).

In the period of three quarters of 2012, the sales of communications services increased in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year at the rate similar to that observed the year before. In the 3rd quarter of 2012, a slight decrease in sales was recorded in annual terms.

Sales of communications services in total (including revenues from postal and telecommunication services) were by 3.3% higher, in the period of three quarters of 2012, than the year before (against an increase of 3.2% in the corresponding period of the previous year). An increase in sales was observed in both telecommunication (of 3.3%), postal and courier services (of 3.8%).

**Transport of goods**

| Specification | 2011 | | | | 2012 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 |
| | in mln tonness | | | | | | |
| T o t a l | 109.8 | 117.4 | 121.8 | 120.5 | 109.0 | 114.7 | 118.6 |
| of which: | | | | | | | |
| Railway transport | 59.2 | 63.0 | 63.8 | 62.5 | 54.7 | 56.4 | 59.3 |
| Hire or reward road transport[a] | 34.5 | 38.4 | 41.8 | 40.8 | 39.0 | 42.0 | 44.1 |
| Pipeline transport | 13.7 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 14.5 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 12.8 |
| Maritime transport | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 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; in transport enterprises employing more than 9 persons.

As of the end of September 2012, the number of subscribers and users (pre-paid services) of cellular telephony amounted to 53.1 mln (including approx. 54% of which were users), and was by 7.5% higher than the year before and by 4.7% higher than at the end of December 2011. There were 137.8 of subscribers and users to 100 inhabitants (against 131.5 at the end of December 2011 and 128.2 in the corresponding period of 2011). In the period of three quarters of 2012, the number of subscribers and users increased by approx. 2.4 mln (against 1.9 mln the year before).

A decrease in the number of telephone main connections[14], which started in 2005, remained. As of the end of September 2012, the number of connections in public network of wired telecommunications amounted to approx. 6.1 mln and was by approx. 12% lower than at the end of 2011. There were 15.9 connections to 100 inhabitants (against 17.9 at the end of 2011). The number of connections in ISDN[15] amounted to 971 thous. as of the end of September 2012 (of which 94% were installed in cities) and was by approx. 8% lower than at the end of 2011.

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

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

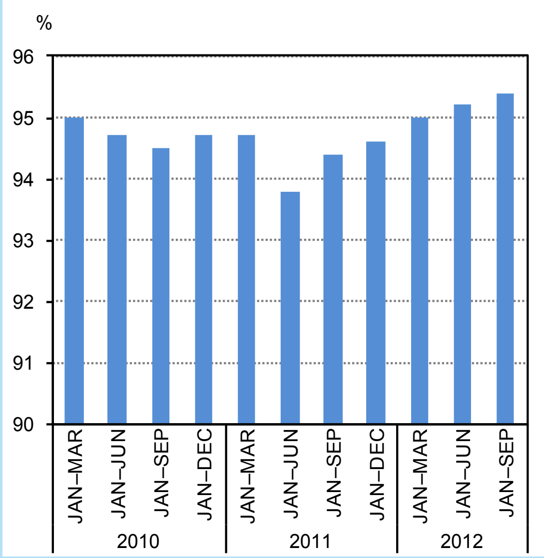
# Financial Results of Non-financial Enterprises

The financial results of the surveyed enterprises[16] in the period of January–September 2012 were less favourable than those achieved the year before. The basic economic and financial indices deteriorated. A growth in revenues from total activity was more slowly than the costs of obtaining them, which caused the costs level indicator to deteriorate.

In the period of January–September 2012, the level of revenues from sales for export was higher than the year before; as well as their share in net revenues from the sales of products, goods and materials of entities in total increased. The basic economic and financial relations established by exporters deteriorated in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year, but they were more favourable than for the total surveyed enterprises.

Revenues from total activity in the period of January–September 2012 were by 6.5% higher than those obtained in the corresponding period of the previous year, while the costs of obtaining them increased by 7.6%, which was reflected in a declining of the costs level indicator from 94.4% down to 95.4%. The costs level indicator deteriorated to the largest extent in mining and quarrying (from 72.4% to 82.9%), but it still remained at the more favourable level than in other sections. The costs level indicator was weaker than the year before in the following sections: professional, scientific and technical activities (98.9% against 94.0%), information and communication (90.3% against 88.5%) and construction (100.8% against 97.2%). The costs level indicator in manufacturing has not changed and amounted to 94.9%.

**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 |
| | 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Gross financial result ............. | 27 296.4 | 66 659.4 | 92 767.2 | 124 886.7 | 28 910.2 | 55 631.1 | 81 237.9 |
| Net financial result ................. | 21 956.8 | 56 156.0 | 77 391.7 | 103 950.3 | 23 560.7 | 46 195.5 | 67 229.6 |
| Net profit ................................ | 29 272.7 | 65 120.6 | 90 492.5 | 121 126.2 | 31 970.5 | 59 672.2 | 84 822.1 |
| Net loss .................................. | 7 315.9 | 8 964.6 | 13 100.7 | 17 175.9 | 8 409.8 | 13 476.7 | 17 592.5 |

*16* The data concern economic entities keeping accounting ledgers; employing 50 or more persons. The data do not include agriculture, forestry and fishing; financial and insurance activities as well as higher education institutions.

An increase in net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials was recorded in all sections, except of mining and quarrying, as well as activities related to arts, entertainment and recreation. The most substantial improvement (in terms of value) was noted, among others, in manufacturing, trade; repair of motor vehicles as well as in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply.

The financial result from the sales of products, goods and materials was by 15.0% lower than the year before and amounted to PLN 74 080.4 mln. The result on other operating activity worsened (by 18.8% to PLN 5 139.9 mln) as well as onextraordinary activity (from PLN 27.1 mln to PLN 38.7 mln). The improvement was recorded in the result on financial operations (to PLN 2 056.3 mln compared to minus PLN 783.6 mln the year before), which was influenced by favourable balance of exchange differences.

Consequently, the financial result of economic activity achieved the level of PLN 81 276.6 mln and was by 12.4% lower than the year before. Its most substantial deterioration was recorded in professional, scientific and technical activities (by 81.4% to PLN 272.9 mln), mining and quarrying (by 40.0% to PLN 7 615.8 mln), construction (from PLN 2 218.7 mln to PLN 626.1 mln), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 21.3% to PLN 13 347.2 mln), trade; repair of motor vehicles$^{\Delta}$ (by 13.1% to PLN 8 544.6 mln) and in information and communication (by 10.0% to PLN 6 493.7 mln). An improvement in the financial result of economic activity was observed, among others, in manufacturing (by 8.0% to PLN 37 725.6 mln) as well as in accommodation and catering$^{\Delta}$ (by 18.8% to PLN 664.9 mln).

The gross financial result amounted to PLN 81 237.9 mln (gross profit — PLN 99 123.8 mln, gross loss — PLN 17 885.9 mln) and was by PLN 11 529.3 mln lower (that is by 12.4%) in comparison to the corresponding period of 2011. The encumbrances of gross financial result have decreased in annual terms by 8.9%, to PLN 14 008.2 mln.

The net financial result reached the level of PLN 67 229.6 mln (net profit — PLN 84 822.1 mln, net loss — PLN 17 592.5 mln), i.e. by PLN 10 162.1 mln lower (by 13.1%) in comparison with the result achieved in the period of January–September 2011. The deterioration of the net financial result of economic activity was recorded, among others, in professional, scientific and technical activities (by 98.7% to PLN 15.2 mln), mining and quarrying (by 44.3% to PLN 5 753.5 mln), construction (from PLN 1 732.9 mln to PLN 806.0 mln), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 22.9% to PLN 11 304.3 mln), trade; repair of motor vehicles$^{\Delta}$ (by 14.6% to PLN 6 742.3 mln) as well as in information and communication (by 6.2% to PLN 5 771.4 mln). An improvement in the net financial result on economic activity was observed, among others, in manufacturing (by 8.7% to PLN 32 077.6 mln) as well as in accommodation and catering$^{\Delta}$ (by 19.4% to PLN 574.1 mln).

The net profit was reported by less enterprises than the year before (72.1% of the surveyed enterprises against 72.8%), and their revenues constituted 83.0% of revenues from total activity of the surveyed enterprises (against 84.9% in the corresponding period of 2011). In manufacturing, net profit was obtained by 76.1% of enterprises (against 76.0%), and their revenues constituted 85.5% of revenues from total activity of the surveyed enterprises (against 87.6% the year before).

**The basic economic and financial indices of the surveyed enterprises**

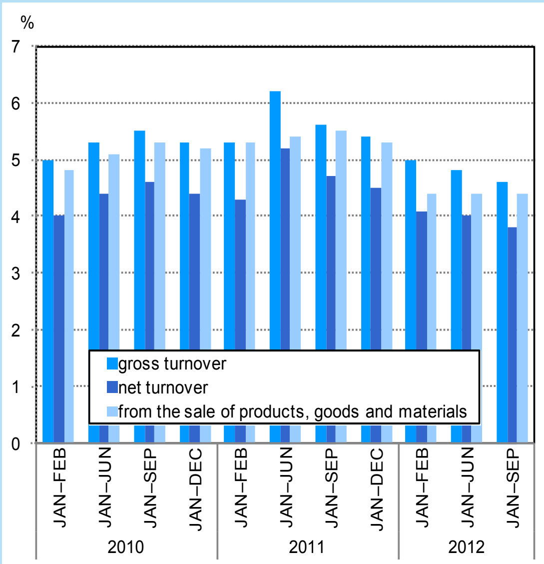
| Specification | 2011 | | | | 2012 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | JAN–MAR | JAN–JUN | JAN–SEP | JAN–DEC | JAN–MAR | JAN–JUN | JAN–SEP |
| | in % | | | | | | |
| Cost level indicator | 94.7 | 93.8 | 94.4 | 94.6 | 95.0 | 95.2 | 95.4 |
| Profitability rate from the sales of products, goods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

The profitability rate from the sale of products, goods and materials has decreased from 5.5% in the period of three quarters of 2011 to 4.4%; gross turnover profitability rate and net turnover profitability rate have declined as well – from 5.6% to 4.6% and from 4.7% to 3.8% respectively. The share of profitable units (with the net turnover profitability rate equal to or higher than 0.0) in the total number of the surveyed entities decreased from 73.2% to 72.4%, and their share in revenues from total activity dropped from 84.9% down to 83.1%. The most substantial slowdown in net turnover profitability rate was recorded, among others, in mining and quarrying (from 22.4% to 12.9%), professional, scientific and technical activities (from 4.9% to 0.1%), construction (from 2.2% to minus 1.0%) as well as in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 11.2% to 8.3%). An improvement in net turnover profitability rate was noted in accommodation and catering$^{\Delta}$.

The financial liquidity indicators of the first degree dropped from 36.7% to 31.3% and of the second degree – from 104.5% do 97.4%. The liquidity indicator of the first degree above 20% was obtained by 42.4% of the surveyed enterprises (against 43.0% a year ago), and the liquidity indicator of the second degree between 100% to 130% was obtained by 11.7% of the surveyed enterprises (against 12.3% respectively).

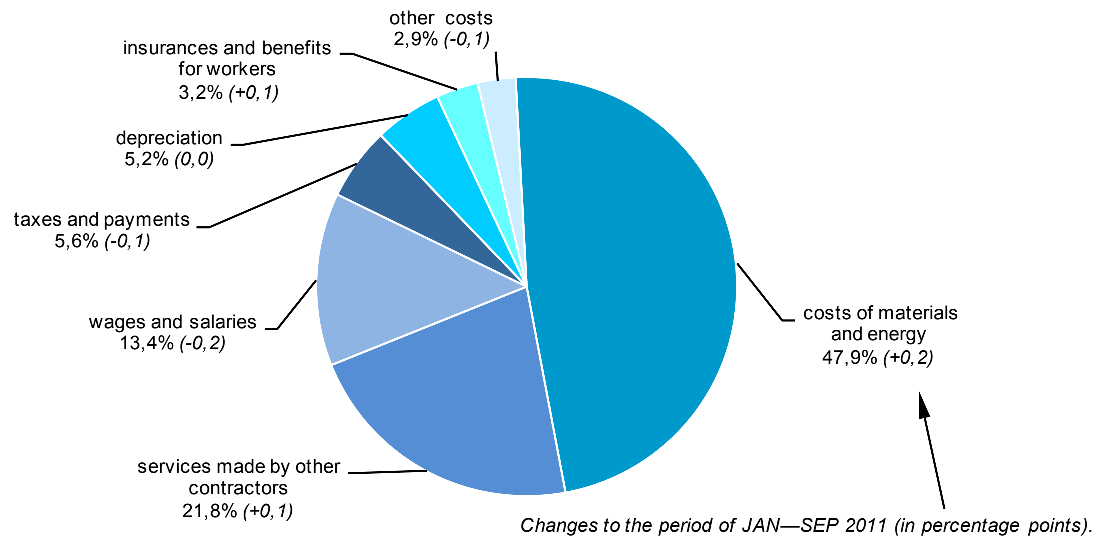
The ratio of liabilities to dues (resulting from deliveries and servicies) reached the lower level than the year before (94.1% against 94.4%). The higher value of liabilities resulting from deliveries and services than the dues connecting with them was recorded in trade; repair of motor vehicles$^{\Delta}$, activities related to arts, entertainment and recreation as well as in accommodation and catering$^{\Delta}$ services.

**Profitability ratios**




The costs of current activity incurred by the surveyed entities in total in the period of January–September 2012 were by 7.4% higher than the year before. In the structure of total costs by type, an increase was recorded in the share of material consumption, social insurance and other benefits, while the share of services made by other contractors increased inconsiderably. The share of depreciation costs remained at unchanged level, while of other groups of costs decreased.

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



Among the group of the surveyed enterprises, the share of units reporting exports sales was higher than in the period of three quarters of 2011 (48.1% compared to 46.6%). The level of exports sales was by 9.4% higher than the year before, but its share in net revenues from the sales of products, goods and materials of the whole of entities has increased from 21.6% to 22.2%. In the period of January–September 2012, 66.7% of exports sales were accomplished by enterprises in which exports sales constitute above 50.0% of turnover from the sales of products, goods and materials against 70.4% the year before.

In the group of exporting entities the share of units with net profit decreased to 76.3% from 77.2% the year before (of which in manufacturing – it increased to 77.9% from 77.5%). The basic economic and financial relations established by exporters worsened in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year but were better than for the total surveyed enterprises. The value of financial liquidity indicator of the first degree was lower than that noted for the whole of enterprises.

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# Investment Outlays

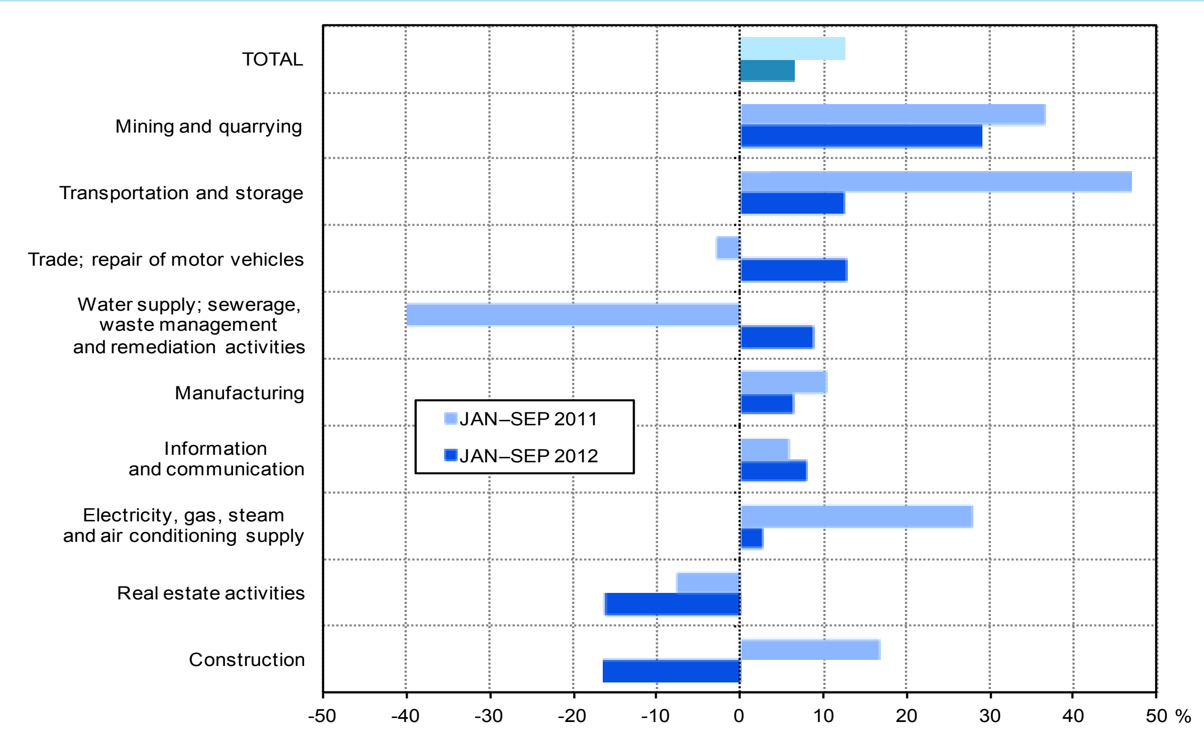
In the period of January–September 2012 a growth in investment outlays in total was recorded in the surveyed enterprises[17] in annual terms but the growth rate was slower than in the 1st half of 2012. Outlays on buildings and structures increased; and on purchase grew inconsiderably. The number and estimated value of new investments was lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

In the period of January–September 2012 investment outlays in total in surveyed enterprises amounted to PLN 66.3 bln and were (at constant prices) by 4.4% higher than the year before (against a growth of 12.0% in the corresponding period of 2011). Outlays on buildings and structures increased by 10.3%, while on purchase – by 0.7%. The share of purchase in investments in total declined to 59.5% from 60.7%.

Outlays went up (at current prices) in most sections, to the highest degree they grew in mining and quarrying (by 28.7%), trade; repair of motor vehicles$^{\Delta}$ (by 12.7%) and transportation and storage (by 12.3%). Investment outlays in construction and real estate activities decreased (by 16.5% and 16.1%, respectively).

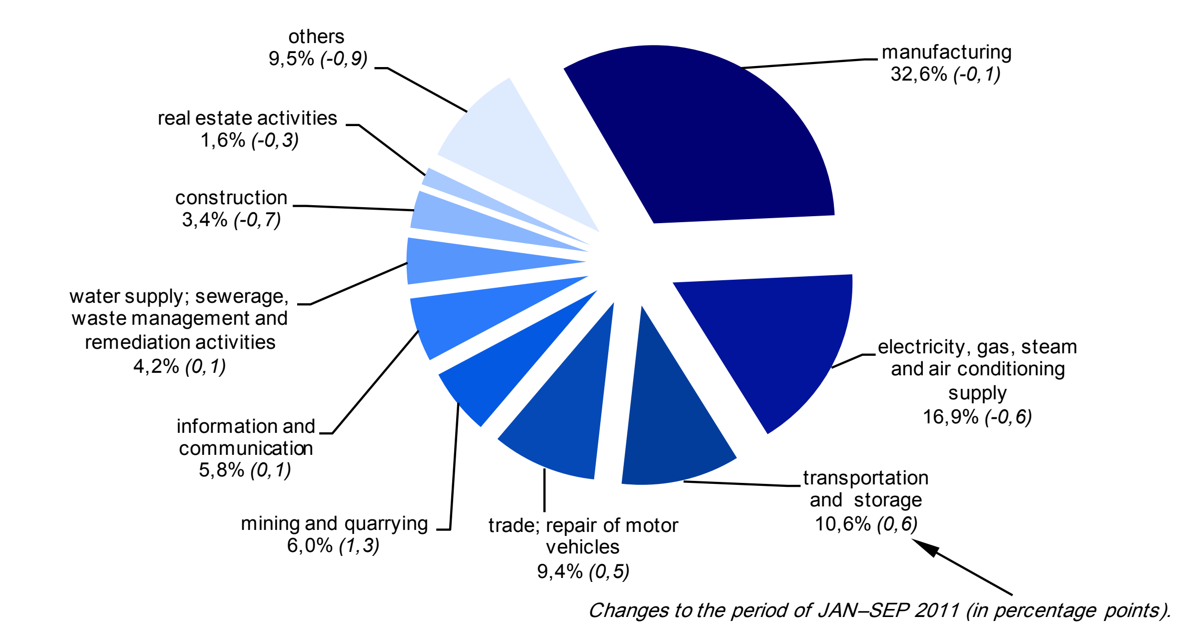
In the structure of outlays in total according to sections in the period of three quarters of 2012, the share of outlays incurred by entities increased, among others, in mining and quarrying (from 6.0% to 7.3%), transportation and storage (from 10.6% to 11.2%), trade; repair of motor vehicles$^{\Delta}$ (from 9.4% to 9.9%). The share of, among others, construction decreased from 3.4% to 2.7%, and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply decreased from 16.9% to 16.3%.

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




17 The data regards economic entities keeping accounting ledgers, in which the number of employed persons is 50 or more. The data does not cover agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, financial and insurance activities and higher education institutions.

**Structure of investment outlays in total**
in the period of JAN–SEP 2012




An increase in outlays was recorded in all size categories of the surveyed enterprises: in entities employing more than 1000 persons – of 9.9%; employing from 250 to 1000 persons – of 0.8%; and in entities employing from 50 to 249 persons – of 6.2%.

In the period of January–September 2012, 111.6 thous. investments were newly started, i.e. by 5.9% less than the year before (compared to the growth of 7.1% in the corresponding period of 2011). Electricity and gas connections of relatively low estimated values accounted for approx. 59.0 % of the newly started investments. The total estimated value of the newly started investments amounted to PLN 31.0 bln and was by 18.9% lower than the year before (when an increase of 2.9% was recorded).

Entities with foreign capital[18] incurred 35.5% of total value of investments executed by enterprises (compared to 35.4% in the corresponding period of the 2011). Outlays of this group of entities (at constant prices) were by 3.3% higher than the year before (when an increase of 18.2% was recorded).

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

# Foreign Trade

In the period of January–September 2012, foreign trade turnover calculated in zlotys was higher than the year before but its dynamics weakened in the subsequent quarters. Higher growth in exports over imports caused the negative balance of exchange had improved. The turnover with countries of the Central and Eastern Europe was growing in the fastest pace. Exports to developed countries, including the EU countries, were growing considerably slower than to other groups of countries, whereas the value of imports from these states was lower than the year before. In the period of nine months an increase in exports at constant prices was recorded, with a decrease in imports.

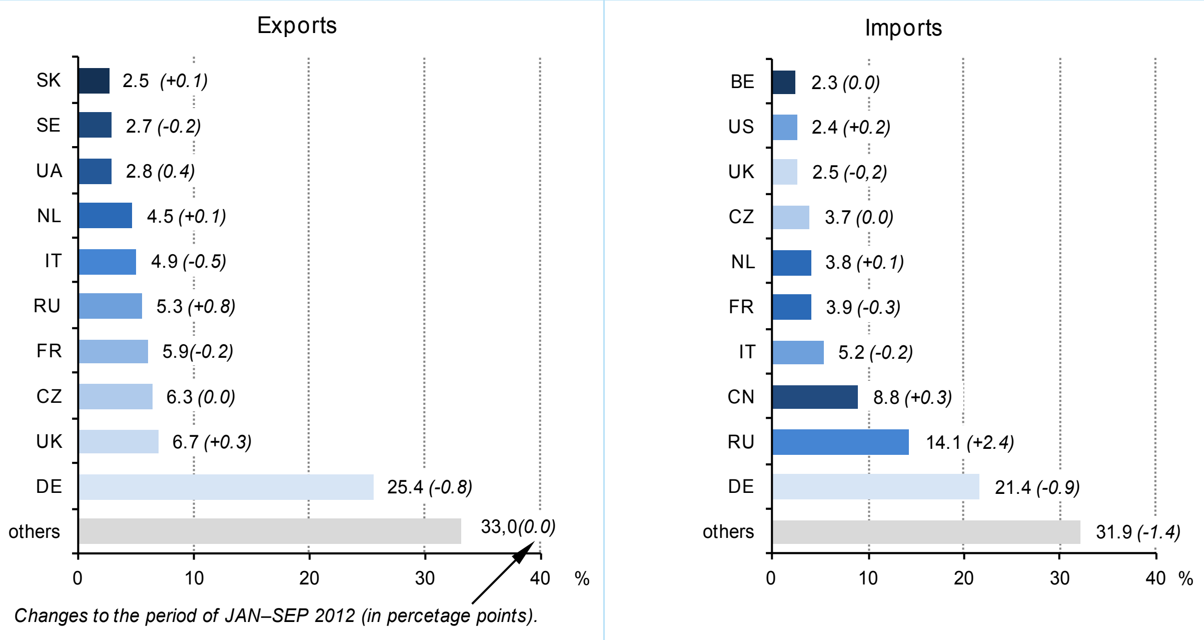
In the period of January–September 2012, exports (calculated in PLN) at current prices were by 9.0% higher than the previous year and amounted to PLN 445.5 bln, while imports increased by 4.4%, amounting to PLN 475.6 bln, as a result of which the negative balance of turnover improved and amounted to PLN 31.1 bln (compared to minus PLN 47.6 bln the year before). The turnover calculated in EUR increased with respect to exports by 2.6% and amounted to EUR 105.0 bln, whereas with respect to imports – it decreased by 1.8% to EUR 112.3 bln. The exchange closed with the negative balance in the amount of EUR 7.3 bln (compared to minus EUR 12.0 bln in the previous year). In the case of turnover expressed in USD, a drop was recorded in exports as well as in imports (of 5.9% to USD 135.0 bln and 9.8% to USD 144.5 bln, respectively). The negative balance reached the level of USD 9.5 bln minus USD 16.8 bln in the previous year).

Exports at constant prices in the period of January–September 2012 were higher by 2.5% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, while imports declined by 3.9%. With respect to turnover with the EU countries, the volume of exports increased by 0.9%, with countries of the Central and Eastern Europe – by 18.4% and with developing countries – by 16.5%. The volume of goods imported from countries of the Central and Eastern Europe grew by 3.8%, while in respect of the EU countries and developing countries in declined by 4.8% and 3.9%, respectively.

**Foreign trade turnover**

| Specification | JAN–SEP 2012 | | | | | | JAN–SEP 2011 | JAN–SEP 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | in mln PLN | in mln EUR | in mln USD | JAN–SEP 2011=100 | | | | |
| | | | | in PLN | in EUR | in USD | structure in % | |
| Exports | 444 539.0 | 104 997.2 | 134 965.1 | 109.0 | 102.6 | 94.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| developed countries | 366 364.2 | 86 506.4 | 111 196.5 | 106.1 | 99.9 | 91.6 | 84.6 | 82.4 |
| of which European Union | 338 977.4 | 80 038.7 | 102 882.2 | 106.3 | 100.1 | 91.7 | 78.1 | 76.3 |
| of which euro-area | 232 262.4 | 54 828.8 | 70 482.2 | 104.9 | 98.7 | 90.5 | 54.3 | 52.2 |
| developing countries | 36 111.2 | 8 540.7 | 10 978.5 | 122.5 | 115.5 | 106.2 | 7.2 | 8.1 |
| Central and Eastern-European countries | 42 063.6 | 9 950.1 | 12 790.1 | 126.4 | 119.2 | 109.5 | 8.2 | 9.5 |
| Imports | 475 583.1 | 112 280.7 | 144 529.3 | 104.4 | 98.2 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| developed countries | 305 944.0 | 72 234.8 | 92 907.7 | 99.9 | 94.0 | 86.2 | 67.2 | 64.3 |
| of which European Union | 273 165.7 | 64 489.9 | 82 932.5 | 99.8 | 93.9 | 86.1 | 60.1 | 57.4 |
| of which euro-area | 214 209.4 | 50 570.9 | 65 033.0 | 99.8 | 94.7 | 86.8 | 46.7 | 45.0 |
| developing countries | 93 209.9 | 22 012.5 | 28 305.2 | 107.5 | 101.2 | 93.1 | 19.1 | 19.6 |
| Central and Eastern-European countries | 76 429.2 | 18 033.4 | 23 316.4 | 122.1 | 114.7 | 105.9 | 13.7 | 16.1 |
| Balance | -31 044.1 | -7 283.5 | -9 564.2 | x | x | x | x | x |
| developed countries | 60 420.2 | 14 271.6 | 18 288.8 | x | x | x | x | x |
| of which European Union | 65 811.7 | 15 548.8 | 19 949.7 | x | x | x | x | x |
| of which euro-area | 18 053.0 | 4 257.9 | 5 449.2 | x | x | x | x | x |
| developing countries | -57 098.7 | -13 471.8 | -17 326.7 | x | x | x | x | x |
| Central and Eastern-European countries | -34 365.6 | -8 083.3 | -10 526.3 | x | x | x | x | x |

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




Transaction prices of exported and imported goods (calculated in PLN) in total in the period of January–September 2012 were higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year (by 6.3% and by 8.6%, respectively). The terms of trade index in total amounted to 97.9 (compared to 98.7 in the period of January–September 2011).

In the period of January–September 2012 in the geographic structure of trade turnover, a drop in the share of developed countries (of which the EU countries) was recorded, with growing importance of the remaining groups of countries.

The value of exports to Germany, our most important trade partner, increased by 5.7% to the level of PLN 112.8 bln, whereas that of imports decreased by 0.1% to PLN 101.8 bln. The exchange closed with the positive balance of PLN 11.0 bln (PLN 5.0 bln the year before). The turnover with Germany expressed in EUR declined by 0.5% in exports, and by 5.9% in imports. The positive balance amounted to EUR 2.6 bln (EUR 1.2 bln the year before). The share of Germany in total turnover dropped in exports from 26.2% to 25.4%, and in imports – from 22.3% to 21.4%.

In comparison with the period of January–September 2011, Russia moved from the 6$^{th}$ to the 5$^{th}$ position among our trading partners in exports, whereas in imports it remained on the 2$^{nd}$ position. Exports to Russia increased by 28.9% and amounted to PLN 23.5 bln, while imports grew by 26.4% to the level of PLN 67.1 bln. The negative balance of turnover amounted to PLN 43.6 bln (compared to minus PLN 34.9 bln the year before). The turnover with Russia expressed in EUR increased by 21.5% in exports and by 18.8% in imports, and the negative balance amounted to EUR 10.3 bln (compared to minus EUR 8.8 bln the year before). The share of Russia in total exports increased from 4.5% in the period of January–September 2011 to 5.3%, and in imports – from 11.7% to 14.1%.

According to the SITC classification, an increase in supply value was recorded in all commodity sections, excluding imports of manufactured goods classified chiefly by material as well as miscellaneous manufactured articles. In commodity structure of turnover, as a result of high dynamics of turnover, a growth was observed in the share of food and live animals as well as in the share of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials in imports, whereas the share of machinery and transport equipment and goods classified chiefly by material declined.

The exports of agricultural and food products, in comparison with the period of January–September 2011, was by 19.8% higher and amounted to PLN 52 788.5 mln (EUR 12 477.5 mln), and imports increased by 10.1% to the level of PLN 41 171,8 mln (EUR 9 654.3 mln). The turnover closed with the positive balance, higher than the year before, in the amount of PLN 11 616.7 (EUR 2 753.1 mln) against PLN 6 650.9 mln (EUR 1 662.1 mln) after three quarters of the previous year.

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# Money Supply

At the end of September 2012, money supply (M3)[19] amounted to PLN 892 680.0 mln and was by 1.3% higher than at the end of 2011.

At the end of September 2012, the supply of currency in circulation (excluding bank vault cash) amounted to PLN 103 178.8 mln and increased in comparison with December of the previous year by 1.3%.

Deposits and other liabilities constituting the main item in the structure of money supply (M3) amounted to PLN 771 384.4 mln at the end of September 2012 and increased by 1.2% in relation to the end of the previous year. The deposits and other liabilities increased towards: non-monetary financial institutions – by 25.1%, social security funds and local government – for 14.8% each, non-profit institutions serving households – by 12.8% as well as households by 4.4%. However, the deposits and other liabilities decreased towards non-financial corporations (by 13.5%).

Other M3 components as of the end of September 2012 amounted to PLN 18 116.8 mln. The value of this item increased by 2.9% compared to December of the previous year.

Another element influencing the status of money stock was the value of net foreign assets, which at the end of September 2012 amounted to PLN 161 243.9 mln. In relation to the end of the previous year, their value grew by 14,7%.

Net domestic assets as of the end of September 2012 amounted to PLN 731 436.1 mln and declined by 1.3% in comparison with the end of the previous year.

Dues constituting the biggest item in the structure of net domestic assets amounted to PLN 903 027.8 mln at the end of September 2012 and increased by 2.5% compared to the end of 2011. The following dues rose: from non-monetary financial institutions – by 29.9%, non-profit institutions serving households – by 8.9%, non-financial corporations – by 5.2%, local government – by 0.2% and households – by 0.1%. Dues from social security funds decreased by 79.9%.

Credit to central government, net amounted to PLN 85 974.2 mln at the end of September 2012. This debt decreased of 29.3% in comparison with the end of previous year.

The negative balance of other items (net) amounting to PLN 257 565.8 mln was a factor decreasing money resources, which increased by PLN 3 812,6 mln in relation to the status at the end of the previous year.

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

| Specification | 2011 | | 2012 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SEP | DEC | AUG | SEP | change in relation to | |
| | | | | | AUG 2012 | DEC 2011 |
| | in mln PLN | | | | | |
| Money supply (M3) ................... | 829 472.9 | 881 496.3 | 895 533.8 | 892 680.0 | -2 853.8 | 11 183.7 |
| currency in circulation .......... | 99 332.8 | 101 848.6 | 103 077.3 | 103 178.8 | 101.5 | 1 330.2 |
| deposits and other liabilities | 714 932.4 | 761 896.9 | 769 878.1 | 771 384.4 | 1 506.3 | 9 487.5 |
| other components of M3 ....... | 15 207.7 | 17 750.8 | 22 578.4 | 18 116.8 | -4 461.6 | 366.0 |
| Net foreign assets ..................... | 122 458.4 | 140 521.8 | 163 833.3 | 161 243.9 | -2 589.4 | 20 722.1 |
| Net domestic assets ................. | 707 014.5 | 740 974.6 | 731 700.5 | 731 436.1 | -264.4 | -9 538.5 |
| Other items, net ........................ | -247 509.9 | -261 420.4 | -262 216.4 | -257 565.8 | 4 650.6 | 3 854.6 |

*a* End of period.

*19* Prepared on the basis of the data of the National Bank of Poland.

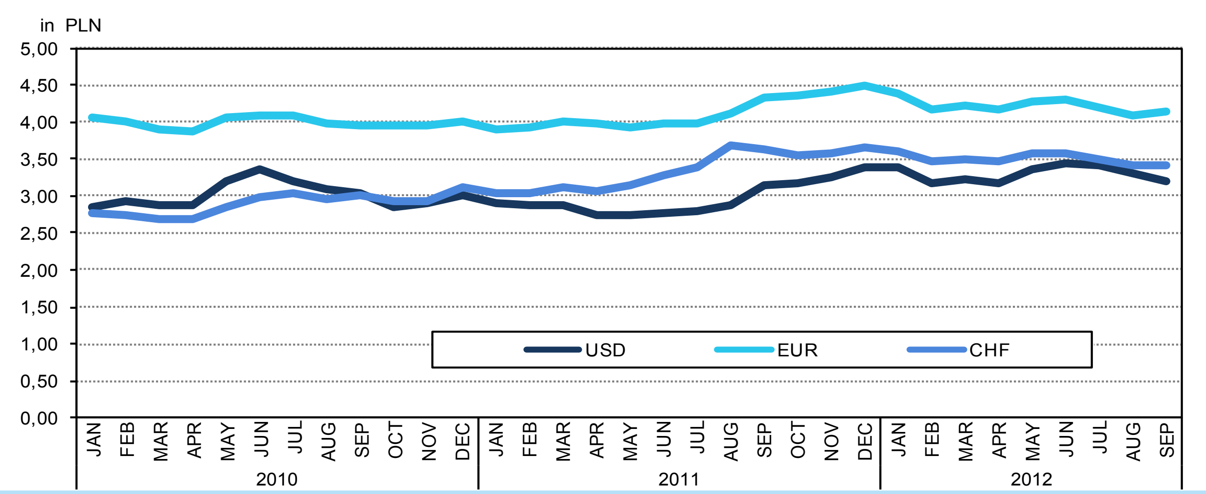
Basic interest rates of the National Bank of Poland in September 2012 did not change in relation to rates effective from May 10, 2012, and amounted to respectively: the lombard rate – 6.25%, the rediscount rate – 5.0%, the reference rate – 4.75%, the deposit rate – 3.25%.

The average monthly exchange rate of USD in the National Bank of Poland in September 2012 amounted to PLN 321.54/USD 100 and increased by 2.3% in relation to the corresponding month of the previous year, whereas compared to the average course of December 2011, it lowered by 5.3%.

The average monthly exchange rate of euro in the National of Bank of Poland amounted to PLN 413.14/EUR 100 and decreased by 4.7% in comparison with average exchange rate of September 2011, whereas compared to the average exchange rate of December 2011, it lowered by 7.7%.

The average monthly exchange rate of the Swiss franc in the National Bank of Poland accounted to PLN 341.68/ CHF 100 in September 2012 and decreased by 5.6% in comparison with the corresponding period of 2011 whereas compared to average exchange rate of December 2011, it lowered by 6.3%.

**Exchange rates according to National Bank of Poland**

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# State Budget

In the period of January–September 2012, revenue of the state budget[20] amounted to PLN 213 922.0 mln (i.e. 72.8% of the value planned in the budget act for 2012), and expenditure PLN 235 050.8 mln (71.5%, respectively). The deficit reached the level of PLN 21 128.9 mln, which constituted 60.4% of the plan.

**Revenue and expenditure of the state budget**

| Specification | Budget act[a] for 2012 | JAN–SEP 2012 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | execution | low on public finances | structure |
| | in mln PLN | | in % | |
| Total revenue | 293 766.1 | 213 922.0 | 72.8 | 100.0 |
| tax revenue | 264 803.0 | 183 355.1 | 69.2 | 85.7 |
| indirect taxes | 196 118.0 | 135 254.3 | 69.0 | 63.2 |
| of which excise tax | 62 600.0 | 44 577.5 | 71.2 | 20.8 |
| corporate income tax | 26 635.0 | 18 869.2 | 70.8 | 8.8 |
| personal income tax | 40 250.0 | 28 320.2 | 70.4 | 13.2 |
| non-tax revenue | 27 125.2 | 29 633.8 | 109.2 | 13.9 |
| of which receipts from customs duties | 1 830.0 | 1 494.2 | 81.7 | 0.7 |
| non-returnable funds from the European Union and other sources | 1 837.9 | 935.3 | 50.9 | 0.4 |
| Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policy | 230.1 | 125.3 | 54.5 | 0.1 |
| structural funds and other | 1 607.8 | 810.0 | 50.4 | 0.4 |
| Total expenditure | 328 765.7 | 235 050.8 | 71.5 | 100.0 |
| of which: | | | | |
| domestic debt servicing | 32 226.0 | 19 261.2 | 59.8 | 8.2 |
| foreign debt servicing | 10 770.0 | 9 328.9 | 86.6 | 4.0 |
| settlements with the EU general budget with regard to own resources | 16 146.2 | 14 335.2 | 88.8 | 6.1 |
| allocations for: | | | | |
| Pension Fund | 15 244.9 | 11 486.2 | 75.3 | 4.9 |
| Social Insurance Fund | 39 939.3 | 32 191.1 | 80.6 | 13.7 |
| general subsidy for local self-government entities | 50 217.8 | 40 920.1 | 81.5 | 19.1 |
| Deficit | -34 999.6 | -21 128.9 | 60.4 | x |
| Deficit financing[b]: | | | | |
| domestic sources | 21 948.4 | 6 378.4 | 29.1 | x |
| foreign sources | 17 585.1 | 16 245.6 | 92.4 | 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.

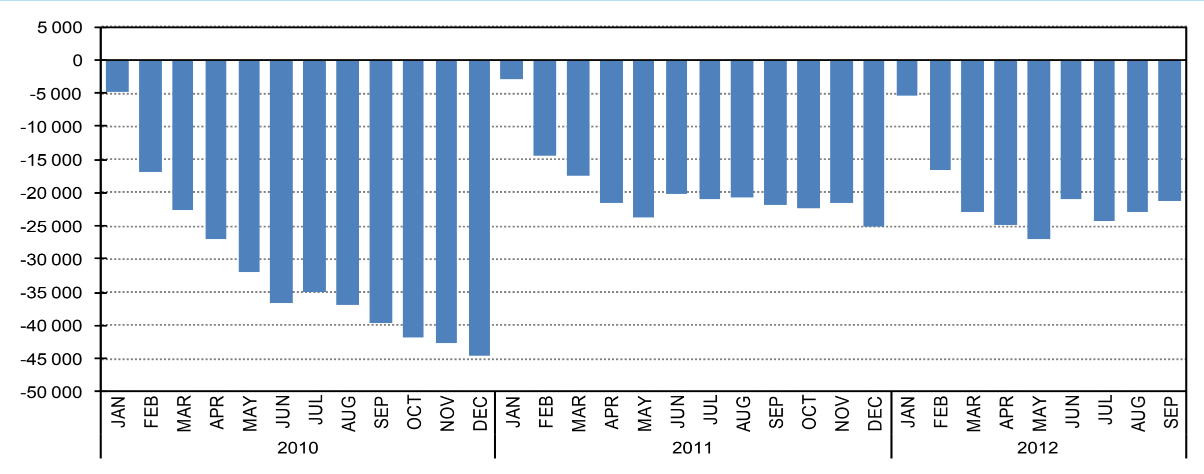
20 Based on the Ministry of Finance information: "Estimated data on the execution of the state budget for the period of January–September 2012."

Revenue accomplished in the period of January–September 2012 was higher by 4.3% than in the corresponding period of 2011, and the execution of the budget act in the scope of revenue was by 2.3 percentage points lower than a year before. Receipts from indirect taxes amounted to PLN 135 254.3 mln (i.e. by 0.3% more than in the corresponding period of 2011), including excise tax – PLN 44 577.5 mln (by 4.6% more than a year before). Their share in the total amount of revenues equalled to 63.2% and 20.8%, respectively.

Receipts from corporate income tax amounted to PLN 18 869.2 mln (by 11.0% more than a year before), and from personal income tax – PLN 28 320.2 mln (by 6.2% more than a year ago). Their share in the total amount of revenues equalled to 8.8% and 13.2%, respectively. Revenue of the state budget from the inflow of non-returnable funds from the European Union and other sources constituted 50.9% of the plan and were by 35.9% higher than the revenue from these funds in the corresponding period of 2011.

In the period of January–September 2012 expenditure was by 3.6% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year, and the realisation of the budget act in the scope of expenditure was by 0.9 percentage point lower than a year before. General subsidy for local self-government entities was by 3.9% higher than in the period of January–September 2011 and amounted to PLN 40 920.1 mln (i.e. 17.4% of total expenditure). Expenditure on domestic and foreign debt servicing accounted for 12.2% of total expenditure (10.5% a year before). At the end of September 2012, allocations for the Pension Fund amounted to PLN 11 486.2 mln (by 1.4% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year) and allocations for the Social Insurance Fund – PLN 32 191.1 mln (by 13.3% less), which constituted for 4.9% and 13.7% of total expenditure, respectively.

**State budget result**
in PLN mln; on accrued basis from the beginning of the year

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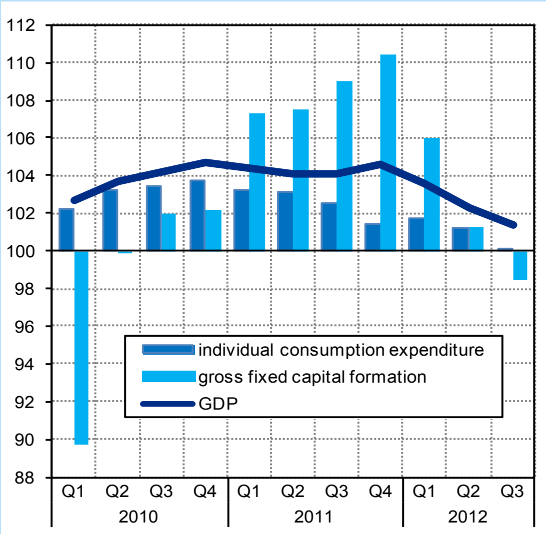
# Gross Domestic Product

According to preliminary data, an increase in gross domestic product (at constant prices of the previous year) in the 3rd quarter of 2012 was lower than in the previous periods. GDP increased by 1.4% in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year (against rise of 4.1% the year before and of 2.3% in the 2nd quarter of 2012, respectively). After eliminating the influence of seasonal factors, gross domestic product in the 3rd quarter rose by 1.9% (compared to 4.1% the year before).

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




A slowdown in GDP growth rate was influenced by deterioration in the dynamics of final consumption expenditure as well as a decline in gross capital formation and as a result a decrease in domestic demand by 0.7% in annual terms. An influence of domestic demand on GDP growth was negative (minus 0.7 percentage point), of which the influence of final consumption expenditure amounted to 0.1 percentage point, while the influence of gross capital formation amounted to minus 0.8 percentage point. Similarly to previous quarters, GDP growth was positively influenced by foreign demand in the amount of 2.1 percentage points.

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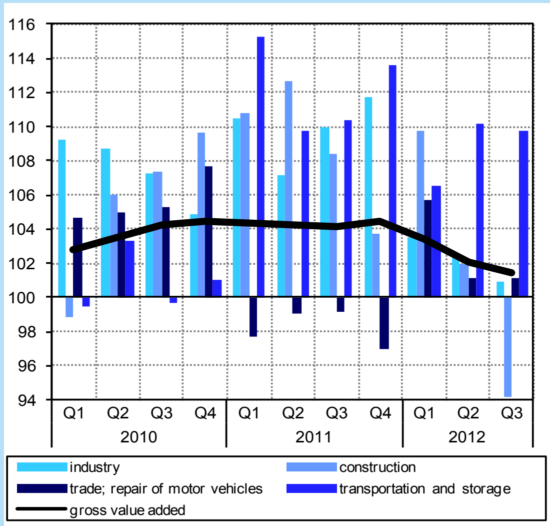
Domestic demand in the 3rd quarter of 2012 decreased by 0.7% in annual terms (against a growth by 2.6% the year before). Gross capital formation was by 3.7% lower than the year before (compared to a growth of 10.4% in 3rd quarter of 2011). Gross fixed capital formation decreased in annual terms by 1.5% against a growth of 9.0% in the 3rd quarter of 2011. The investment rate reached the level of 18.8% against 19.7% the year before. The dynamics of final consumption expenditure slowed down (0.1% compared to 1.0% in the 2nd quarters of 2012), which was influenced by a weaker growth in individual consumption expenditure than that noted in previous periods (0.1%).

In the 3rd quarter of 2012 exports increased in annual terms by 0.7% (against an increase of 8.9% the year before). Imports decreased by 3.7%, while in the corresponding period of the previous year it increased by 5.3%).

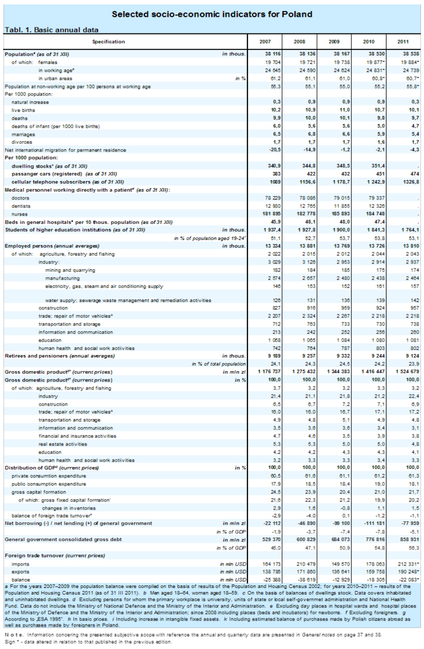
Gross value added in the national economy in the 3rd quarter of 2012 was higher by 1.4% than in the corresponding period of the previous year (compared to a growth of 4.1% the year before). The highest dynamics, although slower than in the 2nd quarter of 2012, were recorded in transportation and storage (9.7%). A growth in gross value added, higher than average, was observed in information and communication (3.7%) and financial and insurance activities (3.0%) as well. Considerably weaker growth rate than that noted the year before was observed in industry (0.9%). A decrease in gross value added in annual terms was recorded in construction (5.8%).

**Gross value added**
corresponding period of the previous year=100

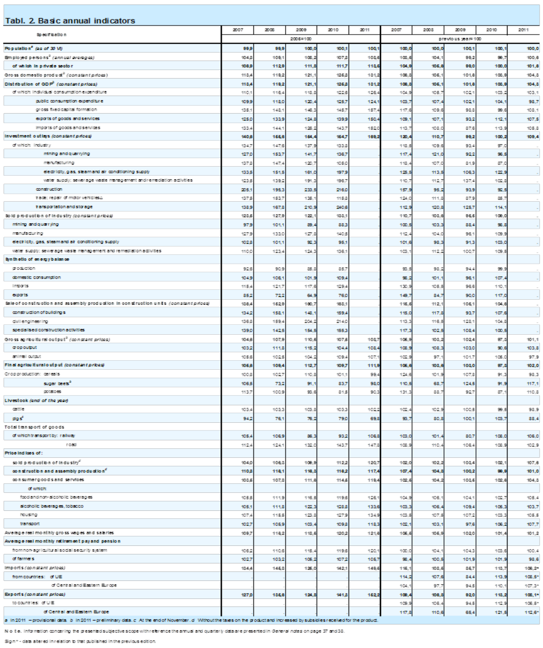


# II. Selected Socio-economic Indicators for Poland

## Tabl. 1. Basic annual data



## Tabl. 2. Basic annual indicators



## Tabl. 3. Selected quarterly indicators

**Tabl. 3.1. Selected quarterly indicators**

| Specification<br>CP – corresponding period of previus year=100 | | 2010 | 2011 | 2011 Q. I | 2011 Q. II | 2011 Q. III | 2011 Q. IV | 2012 Q. I | 2012 Q. I |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Labour market** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Average paid employment** | *thous.* | 9 745 | . | 8 260 | 8 286 | 8 288 | 8 388 | 8 288 | 8 270 |
| | *CP* | 99,8 | x | 102,8 | 102,0 | 101,6 | 101,2 | 100,2 | 100,1 |
| of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Industry | *in thous.* | 2 696 | . | 2 511 | 2 515 | 2 515 | 2 519 | 2 497 | 2 493 |
| | *CP* | 98,9 | x | 102,9 | 102,1 | 102,0 | 101,3 | 99,4 | 99,1 |
| mining and quarrying | *in thous.* | 173 | . | 168 | 168 | 167 | 169 | 171 | 171 |
| | *CP* | 94,5 | x | 92,9 | 93,2 | 95,0 | 101,3 | 101,8 | 102,1 |
| manufacturing | *in thous.* | 2 230 | . | 2 061 | 2 065 | 2 065 | 2 068 | 2 049 | 2 048 |
| | *CP* | 98,6 | x | 103,6 | 102,7 | 102,5 | 101,5 | 99,4 | 99,2 |
| electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | *in thous.* | 159 | . | 155 | 154 | 153 | 152 | 149 | 145 |
| | *CP* | 105,9 | x | 105,5 | 104,7 | 102,0 | 96,7 | 95,9 | 94,3 |
| water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities | *in thous.* | 134 | . | 127 | 128 | 130 | 129 | 128 | 129 |
| | *CP* | 102,9 | x | 103,0 | 102,1 | 103,4 | 103,6 | 100,9 | 110,3 |
| Construction | *in thous.* | 674 | . | 461 | 471 | 479 | 504 | 483 | 485 |
| | *CP* | 95,4 | x | 108,0 | 107,9 | 106,9 | 106,3 | 104,8 | 103,1 |
| Trade; repair of motor vehicles[a] | *in thous.* | 1 599 | . | 1 110 | 1 114 | 1 120 | 1 125 | 1 120 | 1 125 |
| | *CP* | 99,2 | x | 102,8 | 102,5 | 102,4 | 101,2 | 100,9 | 100,9 |
| Transportation and storage | *in thous.* | 583 | . | 478 | 475 | 474 | 476 | 489 | 488 |
| | *CP* | 100,1 | x | 101,7 | 101,7 | 101,0 | 100,8 | 102,4 | 99,9 |
| Information and communication | *in thous.* | 195 | . | 165 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 172 | 172 |
| | *CP* | 99,8 | x | 102,1 | 102,8 | 103,5 | 107,5 | 104,3 | 103,3 |
| Financial and insurance activities | *in thous.* | 282 | . | 260 | 260 | 262 | 272 | 265 | 262 |
| | *CP* | 101,0 | x | 101,2 | 101,0 | 100,7 | 103,5 | 101,6 | 100,8 |
| **Registered unemployment** *(end of period)*: | | | | | | | | | |
| unemployed persons | *in thous.* | 1 954,7 | 1 982,7 | 2 133,9 | 1 883,3 | 1 861,7 | 1 982,7 | 2 141,9 | 1 964,4 |
| | *CP* | 103,3 | 101,4 | 102,8 | 102,1 | 102,7 | 101,4 | 100,4 | 104,3 |
| unemployment rate[a] | *in %* | 12,4 | 12,5 | 13,3 | 11,9 | 11,8 | 12,5 | 13,3 | 12,4 |
| job offers[b] | *in thous.* | 23,5 | 22,0 | 47,7 | 47,0 | 49,5 | 22,0 | 42,4 | 44,4 |
| **Economic activity of population aged 15 and more (on the LFS basis)** *(averages of period)* | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed persons | *in thous.* | 15 961 | 16 131 | 15 875 | 16 163 | 16 284 | 16 201 | 15 981 | 16 204 |
| in sector of: agriculture | | 2 050 | 2 045 | 1 985 | 2 075 | 2 130 | 1 989 | 1 940 | 2 046 |
| industry | | 4 813 | 4 933 | 4 840 | 4 937 | 4 966 | 4 989 | 4 838 | 4 873 |
| services | | 9 087 | 9 147 | 9 043 | 9 144 | 9 183 | 9 219 | 9 198 | 9 278 |
| Unemployed persons | *in thous.* | 1 699 | 1 723 | 1 771 | 1 690 | 1 679 | 1 750 | 1 883 | 1 788 |
| Economically inactive persons | *in thous.* | 14 014 | 13 985 | 14 103 | 14 000 | 13 904 | 13 934 | 14 027 | 13 899 |
| Activity rate | *in %* | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| Employment rate | *in %* | 50 | 51 | 50 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 50 | 51 |
| Unemployment rate | *in %* | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 10 |
| Share of long-term unemployed in total unemployed persons | *in %* | 26 | 32 | 29 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 35 |

a Share of registered unemployed persons in civil economically active persons. *b* Vacant place of employment and place of occupational activation declared to labour offices at the end of period.

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

Sign * - data altered in relation to that published in the previous edition.

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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 “∆” 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 |
| bln | billion | EUR | euro |
| kg | kilogram | CHF | Swiss franc |
| t | tonne | | |
| dt | deciton | | |
| l | litre | | |

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