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PREFACE

This publication is the latest edition of The Internal Market, published as a part of the annual series “Information and Statistical Papers” by the Central Statistical Office.

The presented data concerns phenomena taking place on the internal market, and allow for a complex analysis of activity of trade and services entities. The study contains information on the financial results of those enterprises and basic data on phenomena and tendencies observed on the market, i.e. the volume of sales, the development of the trade network, and international conditions. The information on market processes is supplied with data on the deliveries and stocks of selected products and their consumption.

Data presented in the publication are obtained from the reports expanded administrative data in relation to all types of economic entities conducting service activity. The results of the statistical surveys are presented in regional breakdowns and by organisational structure and ownership form of entities. Data by type of activity are presented according to the Polish Classification of Activities PKD 2007.

The publication consists of three parts: methodological notes including sources of information, a glossary, analysis of the survey results and a set of tables.

Presenting you with The Internal Market 2010, I would like to express our gratitude to all persons and institutions for information and suggestions, which provide a valuable contribution to the enrichment of its next editions.

Director
Trade and Services Department

Ewa Adach-Stankiewicz

List of abbreviations

Classifications

PKD	=	Polish Classification of Activities
NACE	=	Nomenclature des Activités de Communauté Européenne
PKWiU	=	Polish Classification of Goods and Services
CN	=	Combined Nomenclature of Foreign Trade

Major abbreviations

thous.	=	thousand
mln	=	million
bn	=	billion
zł	=	zloty
No.	=	number
vol.	=	volume
g	=	gram
kg	=	kilogram
t	=	tonne
l	=	litre
hl	=	hectolitre
art.	=	article
tabl.	=	table
GDP	=	Gross Domestic Product
	=	Single Administrative Document

Symbols

(-)	-	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;
(.)	-	data not available or not reliable;
(x)	-	not applicable;
(*)	-	data revised;
(Δ)	-	categories of applied classification are presented in abbreviated form; their full names are given in the methodological notes;
“In which”	-	indicates that not all elements of the sum are given;

Codes of countries

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

Accepted groupings:

- *EU 27 (27 countries-members of EU: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Latvia, Malta, Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Portugal, Czech Republic, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Hungary, United Kingdom, Italy).*
- *Euro-zone – As of 3.12.2010 (16 countries-members of Economic and Monetary Union: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Germany, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Italy).*

When publishing the Central Statistical Office data – please indicate the source

I. METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

1. Sources and scope of data

The information presented in this publication was compiled on the basis of the results of statistical surveys, conducted using the following reports:

a) As regards entities employing 9 persons or less:

SP-3 – Report on economic activity of enterprises

H-01/k – Quarterly survey on revenues of trade enterprises

b) As regards entities employing 10 persons or more:

H-01a – Report on the activity of retail sales outlets and petrol stations

H-01g – Report on catering establishments

H-01s – Report on retail sales and wholesales

H-01w – Report on trade network

DG-1 – Report on economic activity

F01/I01 – Report on revenues, expenditures and financial result, and outlays on fixed assets

F-02 – Statistical financial report

SP – Annual enterprise survey

P-01 – Production report

c) As regards entities employing more than 49 persons:

P-02 – Report on product manufacturing and stocks

The use was also made of the SG-01 report – Gmina statistics: dwelling and municipal economy, and administrative systems information of the Ministry of Finance (SAD, INTRASTAT).

Furthermore, the assessment of wholesale and retail trade activity was supplemented with information coming from various non-statistical sources (e.g. scientific publications, studies, expert opinions, surveys on individual market segments).

The service sector constitutes the units which conducting the main economic activity classified into the following sections of NACE rev. 2:

- G – Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles;
- H – Transportation and storage;
- I – Accommodation and food service activities;
- J – Information and communication;
- K – Financial and insurance activities;
- L – Real estate activities;
- M – Professional, scientific and technical activities;
- N – Administrative and support service activities;
- O – Public administration and defence; compulsory social security;
- P – Education;
- Q – Human health and social work activities;
- R – Arts, entertainment and recreation;
- S – Other service activities;
- T – Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use;
- U – Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

According to **Polish Classification of Goods and Services** the concept of **services** includes:

- every activities provided for economic units, which carrying out manufacturing activities but not creating directly new material goods – services for manufacturing,
- every activities provided for the national economic units and for the population, designed for the individual, collective and national society consumption

According to economic units classified to the section “WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES , MOTORCYCLES” are defined as trade units. These units are classified as follows:

SECTION “G” WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES

DIVISION 45 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES

GROUP

- 45.1 Sale of motor vehicles
- 45.2 Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
- 45.3 Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories
- 45.4 Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories

DIVISION 46 WHOLESALE TRADE EXCEPT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES

GROUP

- 46.1 Wholesale on a fee or contract basis
- 46.2 Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals
- 46.3 Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco
- 46.4 Wholesale of household goods
- 46.5 Wholesale of information and communication equipment
- 46.6 Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies
- 46.7 Other specialised wholesale
- 46.9 Non-specialised wholesale trade

DIVISION 47 RETAIL TRADE, EXCEPT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES

GROUP

- 47.1 Retail sale in non-specialised stores
- 47.2 Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores
- 47.3 Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores
- 47.4 Retail sale of information and communication equipment in specialised stores
- 47.5 Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores
- 47.6 Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores
- 47.7 Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores
- 47.8 Retail sale via stalls and markets
- 47.9 Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets

The names of some classification levels used in the publication have been abbreviated; the list of used abbreviations and their full names are given below:

abbreviation	full name
sections	
Trade; repair of motor vehicles	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
Accommodation and catering	Accommodation and food service activities
divisions	
Wholesale trade	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
Retail trade	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
Renting of machinery and equipment	Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods
Computer programming, consultancy	Computer programming, consultancy and related services
Office administrative, business support services	Office administrative, office support and other business support services
other classification	
Legal, accounting and management consulting services	Legal and accounting services. Management consulting services

According to the Council Regulation No 1165/98 concerning short term statistics the following grouping of activity kinds is applied:

PKD 2007	Activity kinds
47	Turnover in retail trade
47.11, 47.2	Retail sale of food, beverages, and tobacco
47.19, 47.3, 47.4, 47.5, 47.6, 47.7, 47.8, 47.9	Retail sale of non-foodstuffs
47.11	Retail sale in non-specialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating
47.19	Other retail sale in non-specialised stores
47.21, 47.22, 47.23, 47.24, 47.25, 47.26, 47.29	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores
47.30	Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores
47.73, 47.74, 47.75	Retail sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic, and toilet articles
47.51, 47.71, 47.72	Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear
47.43, 47.52, 47.54, 47.59, 47.63	Retail sale of household equipment
47.41, 47.42, 47.53, 47.61, 47.62, 47.64, 47.65, 47.76, 47.77, 47.78	Retail sale of books, newspapers, and other sale in specialised stores
47.91	Retail sale via mail order houses or via Internet

Groups of retail sales by type of enterprise activity were created using undermentioned key of transition from classification units. An enterprise is included to specific type of activity according to predominating kind of sale, realized by trade and non- trade units in sales outlets.

Retail sales grouping by the kind of activity^a:

Specification	Producing (non-trade) units according to PKD	G section		I Section
		Trade units		
		wholesale	retail sales	catering establishments
Motor vehicles, motorcycles, accessories	29.1, 29.2, 29.3, 3091		4511, 4519, 4531, 4532, 4540	-
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels	19.1, 19.2	4671	4730	-
Food, beverages and tobacco	10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.8, divisions: 11 and 12	4617, 4631- 4639	4711 4721- 4726, 4729	-
Other retail sale in non-specialised stores			4719	-
Pharmaceutical , orthopaedic goods, cosmetic articles	20.4, 21.1, 21.2, 26.6, 32.5	4645, 4646	4773-4775	-
Textile products, clothing and footwear	13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.9, 14.1 ,14.2, 14.3, 15.1, 15.2	4616, 4624, 4641, 4642	4751, 4771, 4772	-
Furniture, radio, TV and household appliances	26.3, 26.4, 27.4, 27.5, 31 division	4615, 4643, 4647, 4649	4743, 4752, 4754, 4759, 4763	-
Press, book-shops, other sale in specialised stores	1712, 17.2,18.1, 26.2, 2652, 2823, 32.1 except for 3211, 32.3, 32.4, 58.1, 59.2	4651, 4648	4741, 4742, 4753, 4761, 4762, 4764, 4765, 4776, 4777, 4778	-
Retail sale via mail order houses or via Internet			4791	-
Other	All not mentioned in this table types of activity according to NACE Rev.2.			

^a Retail sales are researched by type of enterprise activity, i.e. it these cover sales conducted by the trade and non-trade establishments. Observation of a wide range of economic units enables to eliminate fluctuation of monitored occurrence, which is a result of changes in type of activity made by enterprises.

2. Main definitions

TRADE MARGIN – the price of the trade services. This is the difference between the purchase and sale price of the commodities, destined for the covering of the expenses and own profits. There is the gross trade margin i.e. difference between purchase value and value of sale, as well as the net trade margin - which is difference between sale value and own costs of sale.

The gross margin is:

- the percentage reductions of retail and wholesale prices;
- the percentage surcharges added to sale prices;
- amount rate added to the sale or wholesale prices.

The value of the margin and the principles of its calculating are established by the trade enterprise. The total trade margin is obtained as the sum of the retail, wholesale, and catering establishment margins and is the main source of information about revenues in a trade enterprise destined for the covering of the expenses, taxes and own profits.

GROSS OUTPUT in the non-financial corporations sector includes:

- 1) revenues from the sale of self-manufactured products (goods and non-financial services),
- 2) margins realized on the sale of commodities purchased for re-sale,
- 3) the value of products in the form of settlements in kind,
- 4) products designated for increasing the value of own fixed assets,
- 5) the changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress.

GROSS VALUE ADDED – the part of the value of Gross Domestic Product produced in the frame of the exploitation activity of the trade units. This value is the difference between the gross output and intermediate consumption.

INVESTMENT OUTLAYS are financial or tangible outlays, the purpose of which is the creation of new fixed assets or the improvement (rebuilding, enlargement, reconstruction, adaptation or modernization) of existing capital asset items, as well as outlays on so-called initial investments.

TURNOVER comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties. Turnover also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately in the invoice. Turnover excludes VAT and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover as well as all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit. Reduction in prices, rebates, and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted. Price reductions, rebates, and bonuses conceded later to clients, for example at the end of the year, are not taken into account.

Income classified as other operating income, financial income and extraordinary income in company accounts is excluded from turnover.

WORKING DAY ADJUSTMENT consists in elimination of the calendar variability effect and variability of working days (changes of working time in succeeding months).

RETAIL SALES OF GOODS (including VAT) – sale of goods, own-produced and second-hand goods in the retail sale outlets, catering establishments and other outlets (i.e. magazines, warehouses and storehouses etc.) for the individual consumption purpose.

Retail sales include also sales via mail order houses or via Internet. The value of the retail sales is the sum of the sale realized by the trade and non-trade units.

SALE OF FOOD – covers the products of plant and animal origin, which in the natural state or after the technological processing became the food. Excluding alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, and medicines.

SALE OF NON-FOODSTUFF GOODS covers the necessities of the people, connected with clothing, accommodation and household maintenance, personal hygiene and health care; with culture, education, tourism and transport. As well as it includes the goods using by the households for agricultural and construction purposes.

SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES covers:

- pure or high-quality spirit products, i.e. alcoholic beverages with more than 18% of alcohol,
- wine (grape, fruit and sparkling) aperitif or cocktail beverages and meads,
- beer with or without alcohol and extracts.

RETAIL SALES OUTLETS include:

- large format stores;
- shops including pharmacies;
- permanent small - retail sales outlets (kiosks, market stalls);
- other mobile small - retail sales outlets;
- petrol stations.

SHOP – the room-space with the trade purpose, accessible for all consumers. The shop can be located in a separated building or in the dwelling-house. If the part of the sales area in the big stores (department stores or shopping centre) is hired by another natural person or corporate body, than this space constitutes another shop.

Classification of the stores according to the branch specialization is not based on formal register but on the real sale of goods from the selected branches.

There are the following forms of stores:

- **department stores** are stores divided into separate departments, each selling a broad and universal assortment, particularly non-foodstuff goods, with a sales area of 2000 m² or more.

This kind of outlets usually conduct also subsidiary catering or service activity,

- **trade stores** are stores divided into separate departments (no less than two departments), each selling a broad and universal assortment similar to department stores, with a sales area between 600 and 1999 m²,
- **supermarkets** are stores with a sales area between 400 and 2499 m², selling goods in a self-service system and offering a wide assortment of foodstuff goods and frequently bought non-foodstuff goods,
- **hypermarkets** are stores with a sales area of 2500 m² or more, selling goods in a self-service system while offering a wide assortment of foodstuff goods and frequently bought non-foodstuff goods, usually with a parking place,
- **grocery stores** are stores primarily selling foodstuff goods for daily consumption, with a sales area between 120 and 399 m²,
- **specialised stores** are stores selling a wide assortment of articles to fully meet specific needs (e.g. clothing, home furnishing, car parts, furniture, sporting goods, etc),
- **other stores** are stores in which the sales area covers no more than 119 m² which conduct sales activity within the scope of common usage goods,
- **pharmacies** – retail sales outlets which conduct sales activity within the scope of pharmaceutical and herbal-products,
- **petrol stations** – units conducting sale of petrol, oil, gas as well as the products used for car maintenance.

Sales area of shops – the part of shop used for goods display and sales (i.e. the part used for display of goods and service of customers) measured in square metres .

The **persons employed in the store** are persons who actually work there: owners, co-owners as well as the contributing family workers or persons employed on the basis of labour contracts, including seasonal workers and odd-workers, agents and persons employed by agents.

PERMANENT SMALL RETAIL SALES OUTLETS:

- **kiosk** – stationery trading post with a shopping window in which the interior is not accessible to customers;
- **stall** – small mobile outlet with an open front, especially outdoors;
- **warehouse** – producer’s or trade warehouses conducting the retail sales;

OTHER SMALL RETAIL SALES OUTLETS (the mobile outlet type):

- mobile sale outlets,
- hawking sale outlets;

Various outlets of the retail sales without permanent localisation, which are selling directly to the customer. They are placed usually in non-urbanized areas i.e. rural area, tourist area.

MARKETPLACES – separated area or building (place, street, covered market) where permanent or seasonal outlets are conducting retail sales activity every day or several days per week.

SEASONAL MARKETPLACES are open for a certain period of time, with the biggest turnover, but not longer than six months in a calendar year (e.g. holiday at the seaside) and every year in the same period.

WHOLESALE (including VAT) – includes sales from warehouses, in which the commodities stored account for the property of a trade enterprise. The value of wholesale also includes the value of sales realised on the basis of a direct payment or contract (agents, auctioneers), as well as the value of sales realised by settled transit consisting in the transfer of commodities directly from the supplier to the client, by-passing the warehouses which realise the delivery.

TRADE WAREHOUSES¹ - the organizational and functional units engaged in the turnover of commodities.

A **warehouse** is an entity occupying separate storage area, equipped in accordance with rules of the preservation and with the personnel to service these means.

Trade warehouses occupying:

- storage area (in m²) in secured warehouses, separated buildings, roofed warehouses, basements, storage sites as well as rooms with purposes other than storage;
- usage capacity (in m³) containers to store liquids or gas, silos for storing grain, pulverized or fine-grained goods.

Wholesale warehouses - the main units of the wholesale trade; they can be organized as separated buildings (secured warehouses), roofed magazines (umbrella roof), silos, reservoirs, and storage sites.

Storage area of the warehouses – constitutes the part of the area in the storage houses (secured magazines), roofed magazines (sheds), storage sites, and other places to store (leased magazines) goods during different periods.

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS include permanent and seasonal catering establishments and outlets, the scope of activity of which is the preparation and sale of meals and beverages for on-site and take-out consumption. Seasonal catering establishments are open for a certain period of time and operate not longer than six months in a calendar year. Portable retail sales points and vending machines are not treated as catering establishments.

There are following catering establishments:

- **restaurants** – catering establishments with a wait' staff accessible to consumers, and offering a wide assortment of foodstuffs and dishes according to the menu;
- **bars** – catering establishments conducting activity similar to the restaurants, but offering limited assortment of the popular foodstuffs and dishes. This group includes: canteens, universal and milk bars, fast-foods as well as bistro, cafes, tea-rooms, wine-houses, beer-halls (pubs);

¹From 2006 research has been conducting in three year cycle.

- **canteens** – collective nourishment establishments offering meals for a particular groups of the consumers (especially dinners, but also suppers and breakfasts);
- **catering outlets** – catering establishments conducting limited catering activity i.e. fry houses, drink bars, ice-cream parlours, snack-bars;

REVENUES FROM CATERING ACTIVITY (including Value Added Tax) – cover the incomes from the sale of:

- **trade goods** - purchased and resold in the same condition or after re-packing or bottling, including alcoholic beverages;
- **catering production** - culinary and confectionery products and others prepared for own needs;
- **offered services** – e.g. charges for parking-places, cloak-rooms and left-language offices, as well as the revenues from the amusement activity, organization of parties or hired rooms;

SUPPLY of the selected goods – the quantity of domestically produced goods, deducted by their exports and increased by their imports. The supply is corrected by stock changes as producers constitutes the **domestic deliveries**.

STOCKS OF PRODUCTS AT THE PRODUCERS – final products stored in the producer's warehouses intended for sale

CONSUMPTION OF THE SELECTED COMMODITIES PER CAPITA - the source of the information are data about the domestic output, imports, exports, stocks at producers and in the trade enterprises. The production of the selected agricultural products (i.e. cereal grains in terms of processed products, potatoes, vegetables and fruit) were decreased by the consumption of those goods necessary for the production (sowing, pasturing, and the raw materials for the alcohol distillery or starch works). The terms of the four cereal grains – wheat, rye, barley, and oats, are made according to the percentage share of the grind.

Data concerning the **employed persons** include full-time paid employees and part-time paid employees in the main workplace.

The average paid employment concerns full-time paid employees as well as part-time paid employees in terms of full-time paid employees (excluding persons employed abroad).

The average monthly (nominal) wages and salaries per paid employee were calculated assuming:

- personal wages and salaries, excluding wages and salaries of persons engaged in outwork as well as apprentices and persons employed abroad,
- payments from profit and balance surplus in co-operatives,
- annual extra wages and salaries for employees of budgetary sphere entities,
- fees paid to selected groups of employees for performing work in accordance with a labour contract, e.g. to journalists, film producers, radio and television program producers.

Data regarding wages and salaries are given in gross terms, i.e. including deductions for personal income taxes and since 1999 also employee's contributions to compulsory social security (retirement, pension, and illness).

NOTES:

1. Directed numbers (indices, percentages) were mainly calculated on the basis of absolute data expressed with greater accuracy than those provided in the tables.
2. The data included in the publication were collected according to:
 - a/ The Polish Classification of Activities PKD 2007 introduced on 01.01.2008 by way of the decree of the Council of Ministers of 24 December 2007 (Journal of Laws No. 251, item 1885), which was prepared on the basis of the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community – NACE Rev. 2.
 - b/ The Polish Classification of Goods and Services (PKWiU) 2008 introduced on 01.01.2009 by way of the decree of the Council of Ministers of 29 October 2008 (Journal of Laws No. 207, item 1293), which was prepared on the basis of international classifications and nomenclatures.
3. The term “foreign property” applied in the publication describes the enterprises with foreign capital or the ones in which foreign capital constitutes a majority.
4. When computing data per capita within the field of the consumption of selected consumer goods (Table 23), population as of 30 VI was adopted. In the calculation of data concerning population per shop (Table 13), population as of 31 XII was applied.
5. Number of shops and petrol stations as December 31 by the branch specialisations and organisational forms have been established on the basis of outlets list prepared by units employing 10 and more persons, which realize retail sales (H-01w report) and for units employing up to 9 persons have been estimated on the basis of the results of a representative survey conducted on a 5% sample of these entities (SP-3). Data was prepared on the basis of register to 2003.

II. ANALYTICAL COMMENTARY

1. Services

For many years, a growing significance of the service sector has been observed, both in Poland and worldwide, which is reflected in the growing share of the gross value added generated by this sector in specific national economies. In the European Union (EU), the share attributed to the gross value added of the service sector indicates an upward tendency with a scale of changes differing in individual countries.

In 2009, the highest share of the gross value added generated by the service sector among all EU Member States was recorded in Luxembourg – 85.7%, in Greece – 79.9% and in France – 79.5%. The most significant growth in the share of the service sector in generating value added in relation to 2000 was indicated by Ireland (by 11.2 percentage points), Malta (by 9.8 percentage points) and Bulgaria (by 7.6 percentage points).

Table 1. The share of gross value added generated by services in the gross value added generated by the national economy (in current prices), based on ISIC Rev. 3 (NACE Rev. 1.1)

Countries	Years	Share in %	Countries	Years	Share in %
Austria.....	2000	67,2	Malta	2000	69,2
	2009	69,4		2009	79,0
Belgium.....	2000	71,5	Netherlands	2000	72,5
	2009	77,6		2009	74,4
Bulgaria	2000	56,0	Germany.....	2000	68,4
	2009	63,6		2009	72,7
Cyprus.....	2000	77,4	Poland.....	2000	63,4
	2009	79,3		2009	64,6
Denmark.....	2000	70,6	Portugal.....	2000	68,3
	2009	76,6		2009	74,8
Estonia	2000	67,6	Czech Republic	2000	58,0
	2009	71,0		2009	60,1
Finland.....	2000	61,9	Romania	2000	53,5
	2009	69,1		2009	55,7
France.....	2000	74,3	Slovakia.....	2000	59,2
	2009	79,5		2009	63,1
Greece	2000	72,5	Slovenia.....	2000	60,9
	2009	79,9		2009	66,5

Countries	Years	Share in %	Countries	Years	Share in %
Spain	2000	66,4	Sweden.....	2000	69,1
	2009	71,3		2009	73,2
Ireland	2000	55,0	Hungary.....	2000	62,8
	2009	66,2		2009	67,3
Lithuania.....	2000	63,9	United Kingdom.....	2000	71,7
	2009	69,1		2009	78,4
Luxembourg.....	2000	81,0	Italy	2000	68,8
	2009	85,7		2009	73,1
Latvia.....	2000	71,8			
	2009	76,3			

Source: Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland 2010.

In Poland, 2.9 million entities, out of over 3.9 million economic entities in total, registered in REGON, were service enterprises (accounting for 76.0% of all entities).

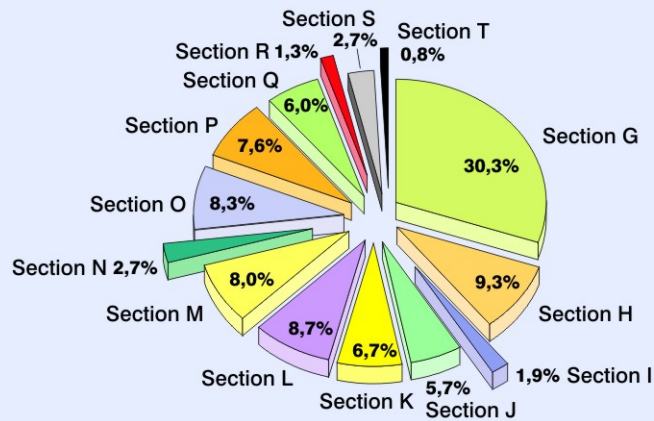
Trade enterprises (Section G of NACE) accounted for 37.1% of the total number of service entities registered, followed by entities dealing with professional, scientific and technical activities (Section M of NACE) constituting over 11%, and by enterprises operating in transportation and storage (Section H of NACE) accounting for nearly 9%.

In 2010, a growth in the number of entities was recorded in each section classified as service activity. The total growth in the service sector amounted to 4.2% in relation to 2009. The highest growth in the number of entities was observed in information and communication (Section J of NACE) – 13.0%, in administrative and support service activities (Section N of NACE) – 8.5%, and in human health and social work (Section Q of NACE) – 7.0%.

In 2010, the service sector in Poland generated 64.3% of the gross value added of the entire national economy, providing jobs to 57.4% of all employed persons. Further, it should be stressed that the changes observed in the field of services are connected with economy-specific phenomena and with the needs of customers, who are both private consumers and enterprises.

In 2010, wholesale and retail trade activity was predominant among service entities, in terms of value added, with the share amounting to 30.3% of the value added in the service sector. The share of the activity connected with transportation and storage (Section H of NACE) reached the level of 9.3%, whereas that of retail estate activities (Section L of NACE) – 8.7%.

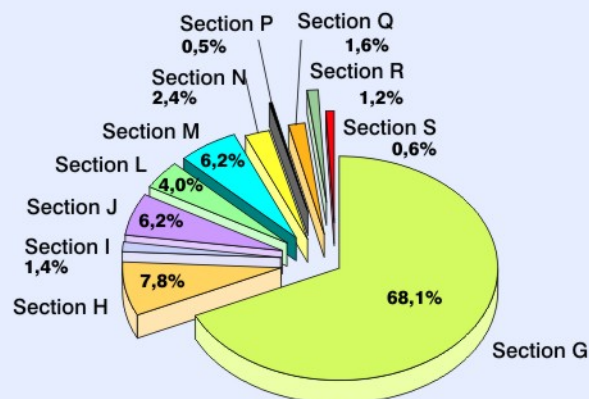
Structure of gross value added in services sector by NACE sections in 2010



Source: Preliminary data for 2010 as of 30.09.2011; see Methodological Notes, page 8.

In 2009, the highest share in the revenues of the service sector was attributed to the revenues earned by entities dealing with wholesale and retail trade (Section G of NACE) – over 68%, followed by entities providing services connected with transportation and storage (Section H of NACE) – approx. 8%. The shares of enterprises classified to Section I “Information and communication” and to Section M “Professional, scientific and technical activities” reached the same level of 6.2%.

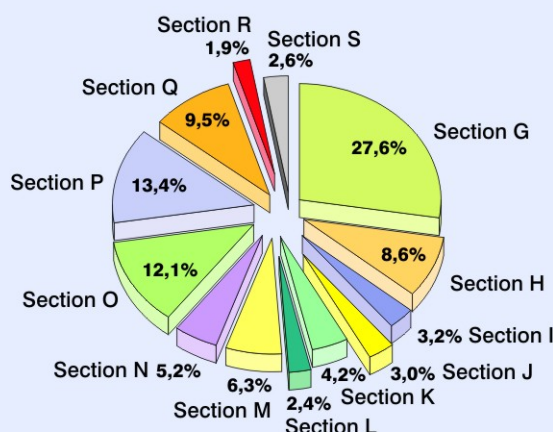
Structure of turnover in services sector by NACE sections in 2009



Source: Activity of the non-financial enterprises in 2009, CSO, Warsaw (section N [excl. 8130.Z], Section Q [excl. 86.10.Z], Section S (95 and 96 divisions)).

In 2010, among service entities, most persons were employed in enterprises classified to “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” (Section G of NACE) – 27.6% of all employed persons, followed by “Education” (Section P of NACE) – 13.4%, and by “Public administration and defence; Compulsory social security” (Section O of NACE) – 12.1%.

Structure of employed persons in services sector by NACE sections in 2010



Source: Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland 2011.

The highest average gross wage and salary in 2010 was recorded in the “Information and communication” section (Section J of NACE) – PLN 5 515, in “Financial and insurance activity” (Section K of NACE) – PLN 5 459 and “Public administration and defence; Compulsory social security” (Section O of NACE) – PLN 4 150. The lowest average gross wage and salary was recorded in entities classified to Section I “Accommodation and food service activities” – PLN 1 967.

In relation to 2009, the highest growth in average monthly wages and salaries in 2010 was observed in Section P “Education” to - PLN 3 380, i.e. 6.9% with a simultaneous drop in average employment of 0.3%. In enterprises classified to Section S “Other service activities” a drop in average monthly wages and salaries was recorded - to PLN 2 322, i.e. by approx. 7%.

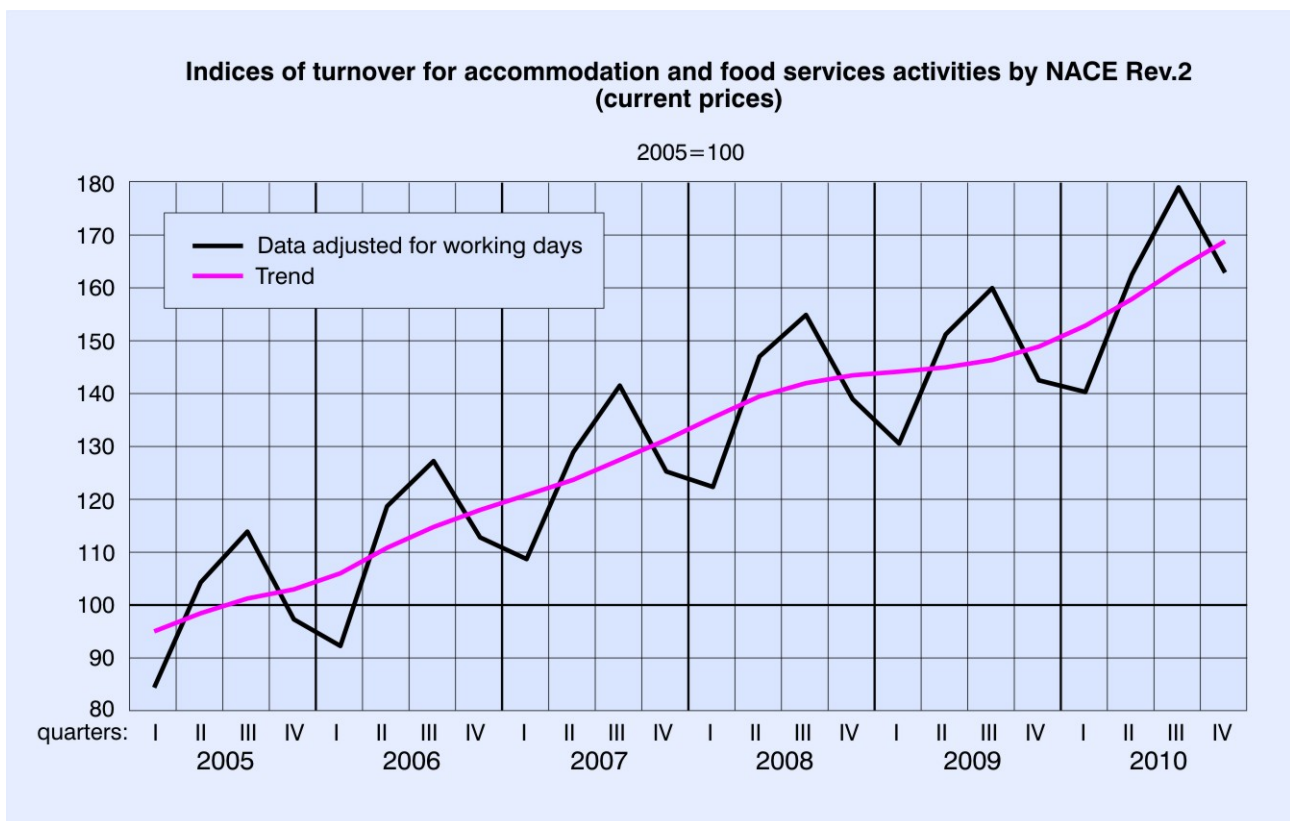
In 2010, wholesale and retail trade was the predominant type of activity among service entities, in terms of average employment, employing 1 622.3 thous. persons (a growth of 0.7% in relation to 2009). The units classified to Section P “Education” employed in 2010 1 036.0 thous. persons. The lowest average employment was observed in Section S “Other service activities” – 99.0 thous. persons.

The highest growth in average employment was recorded in Section N “Administrative and support service activities” to – 355.2 thous. persons, i.e. approx. 11%. In entities conducting financial and insurance activities (Section K of NACE) a drop of approx. 1% was recorded in average employment, whereas in Section H “Transportation and storage” and in Section J “Information and communication” this drop amounted to 0.6%.

The analysis of selected types of service activity

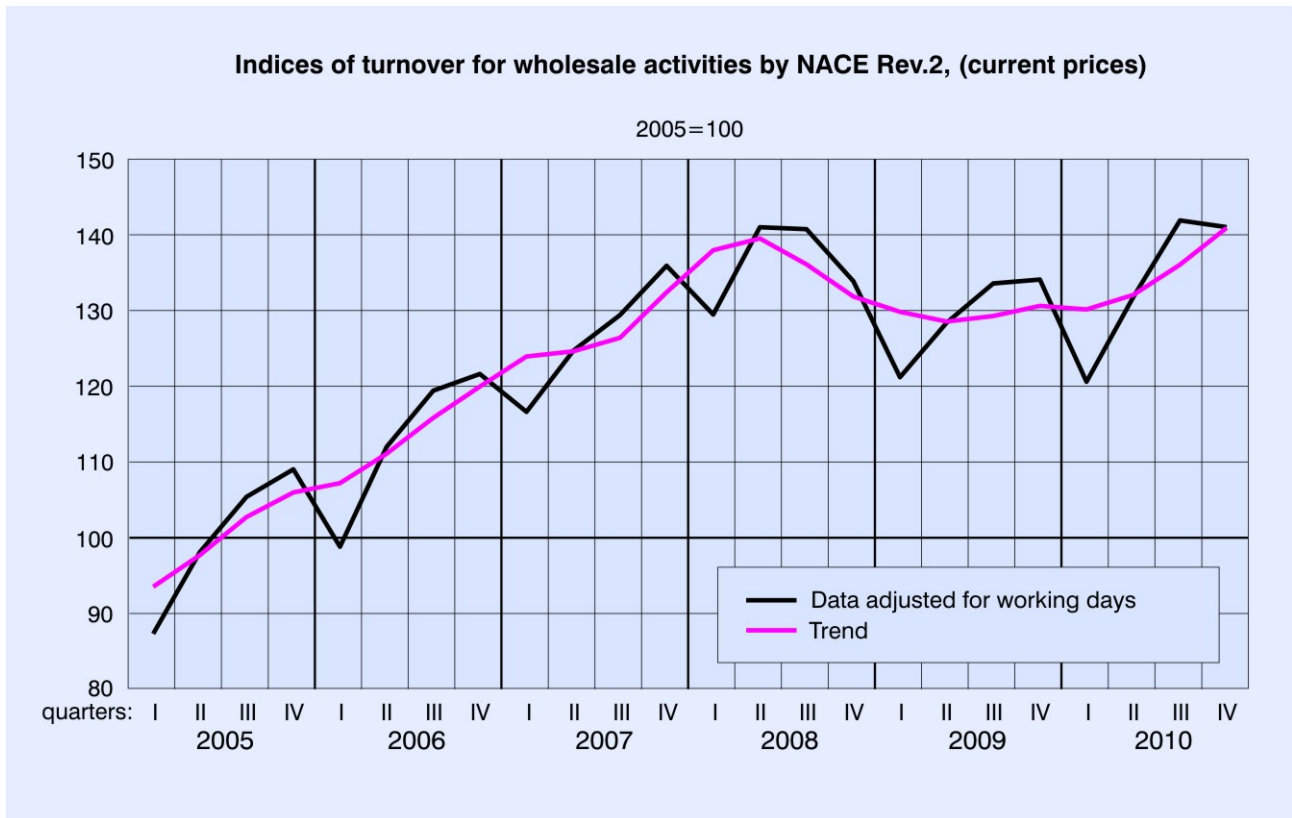
Among the service activities, one may distinguish services whose significance and development are connected with their supportive role with respect to other economic entities. Short-term surveys on those activities are conducted in order to track the changes occurring in this scope. The resultant data presented below concerns entities employing 10 persons or more.

For enterprises dealing with accommodation and food service activities (Section I of NACE), a growth in turnover was recorded in relation to 2009, reaching 10.2%. At the end of 2010, the number of operating entities was by 1.2% higher, and the number of employed persons grew by 5.5%. A slight improvement in the cost level indicator was also recorded – from 94.3% in 2009 to 94.0% in 2010. The profitability rate of gross turnover also improved (from 5.7% in 2009 to 6.0% in 2010), whereas the profitability rate of net turnover reached the same level as a year before, amounting to 4.8%.



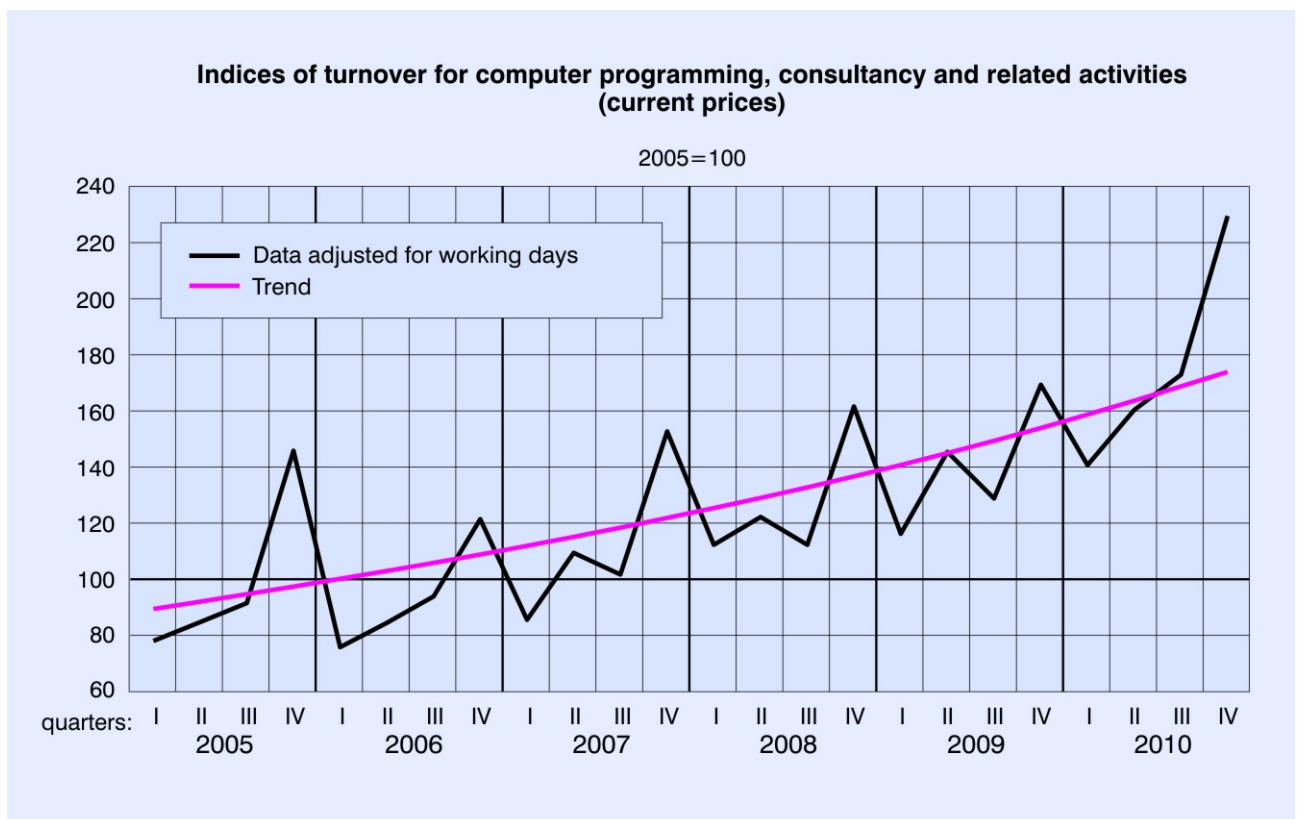
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Among enterprises dealing with wholesale (Division 46 of NACE) a growth in turnover was observed in 2010, as compared to 2009, amounting to 3.7%. Following the period of a downward economic situation in 2009, a growth in turnover of enterprises was recorded, starting with the 2nd quarter of 2010. At the end of 2010, the number of wholesale entities was lower, as compared to the previous year, by 2.8%. The number of employed persons also dropped (by 1.7%). The cost level indicator, despite a slight improvement, still remained high (97% against 97.5% a year before). The profitability ratio of both gross turnover (3.0% against 2.5% in 2009) and net turnover (2.5% against 2.0% a year before) was more favourable than in 2009.



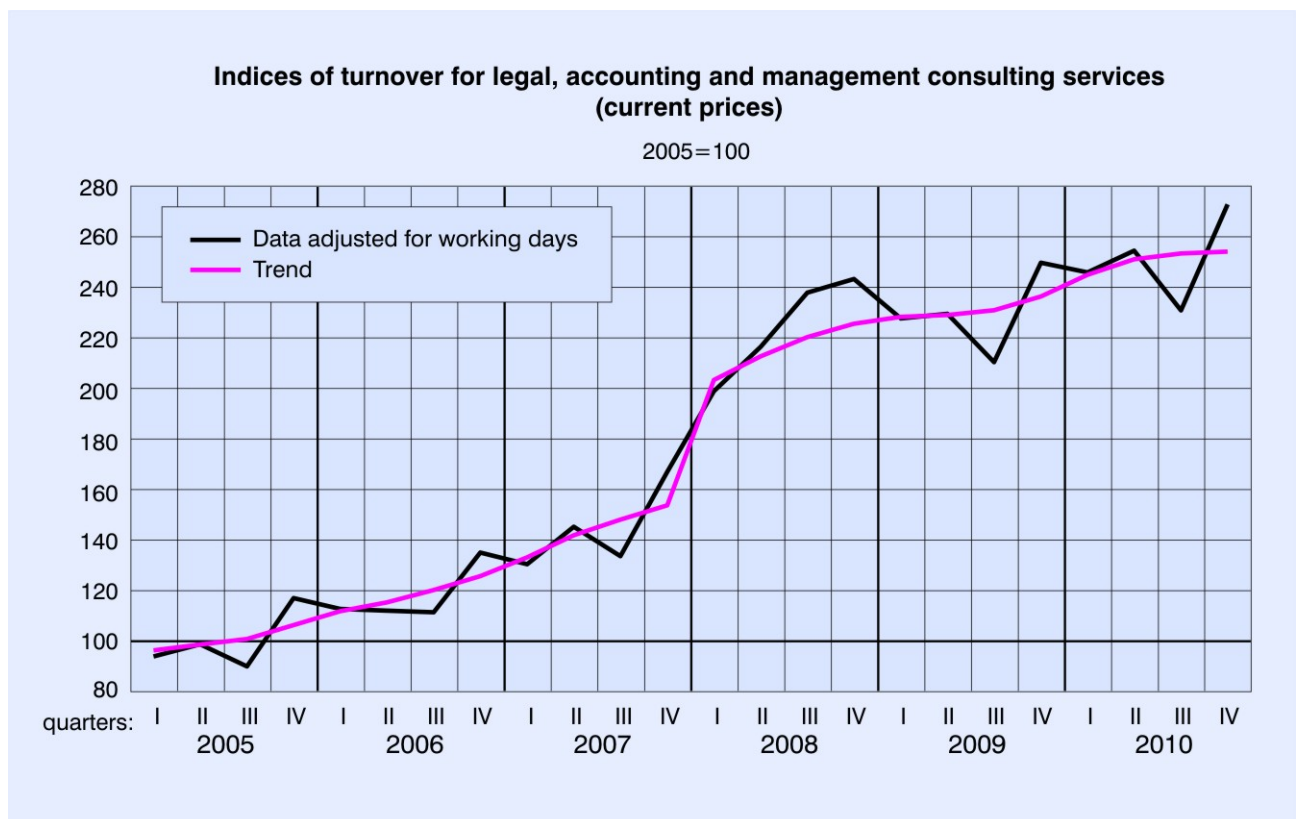
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In 2010, in information technology activities (Division 62 of NACE) a growth of over 25% in the turnover value was recorded in relation to 2009. A growth was also observed in the number of enterprises classified to Division 62 – by nearly 8%, and in the number of employed persons – by approx. 16%. The profitability rate of gross turnover slightly worsened, from the level of 11.5% in 2009 to 11.3% in 2010, whereas the profitability rate of net turnover improved, from 9.5% in the previous year to 9.9% in 2010. The cost level indicator on total activity slightly worsened, reaching the level of 88.7% in 2010 against 88.5% in 2009.



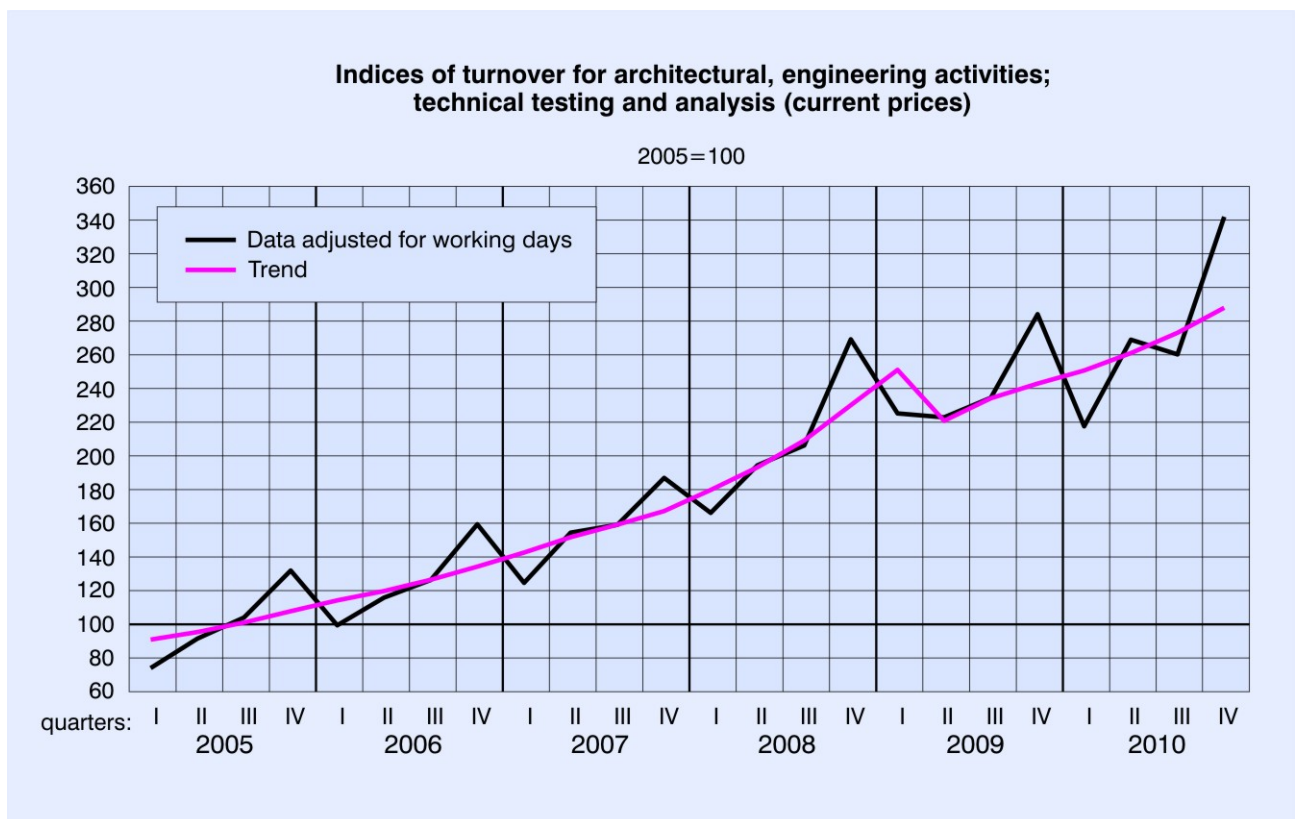
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In legal and accounting activities, as well as management consultancy activities (Division 69 of NACE + Group 70.2), the value of turnover in 2010, in comparison with 2009, grew by over 9%, with a simultaneous drop in the number of enterprises of nearly 3%. The number of persons employed in the reference entities grew in 2010 by 8.7%. The profitability rates of both gross turnover (12.9% in 2010 against 12.4% in 2009) and net turnover (11.5% in 2010 against 10.7% in the previous year) were more favourable than in 2009. The cost level indicator on total activity improved, in 2010 reaching 87.1% against 87.6% in the previous year.



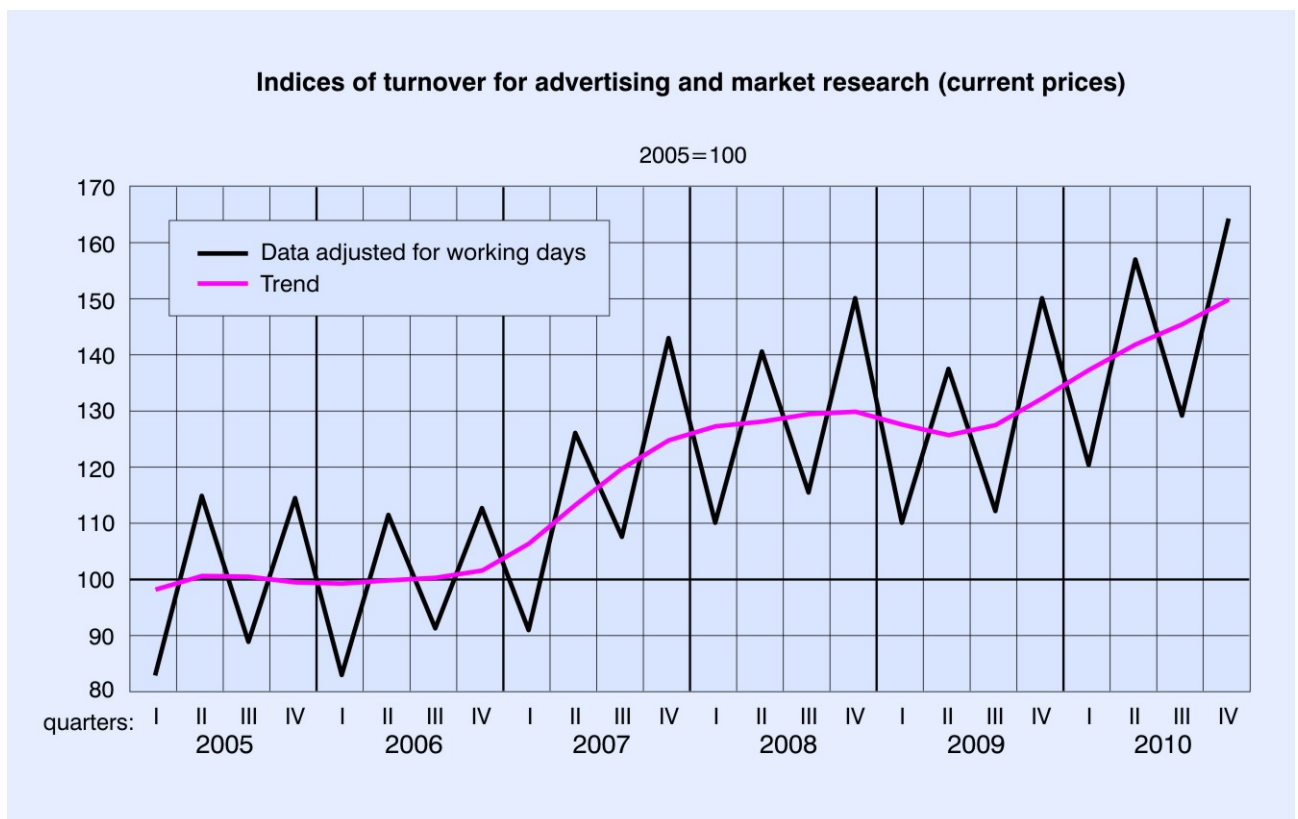
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In 2010, architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis (Division 71 of NACE) indicated a growth of over 13% in the value of turnover in relation to 2009. The number of enterprises conducting the activity classified to this division grew, in relation to 2009, by over 2%. These enterprises employed by 8.1% persons more than in the previous year. A growth was recorded in the profitability rate of both gross turnover (8.9% in 2010 against 7% in 2009) and net turnover (6.8% in 2010 against 5.1% in the previous year). The cost level indicator on total activity also improved, from 93.0% in 2009 to 91.1% in 2010.



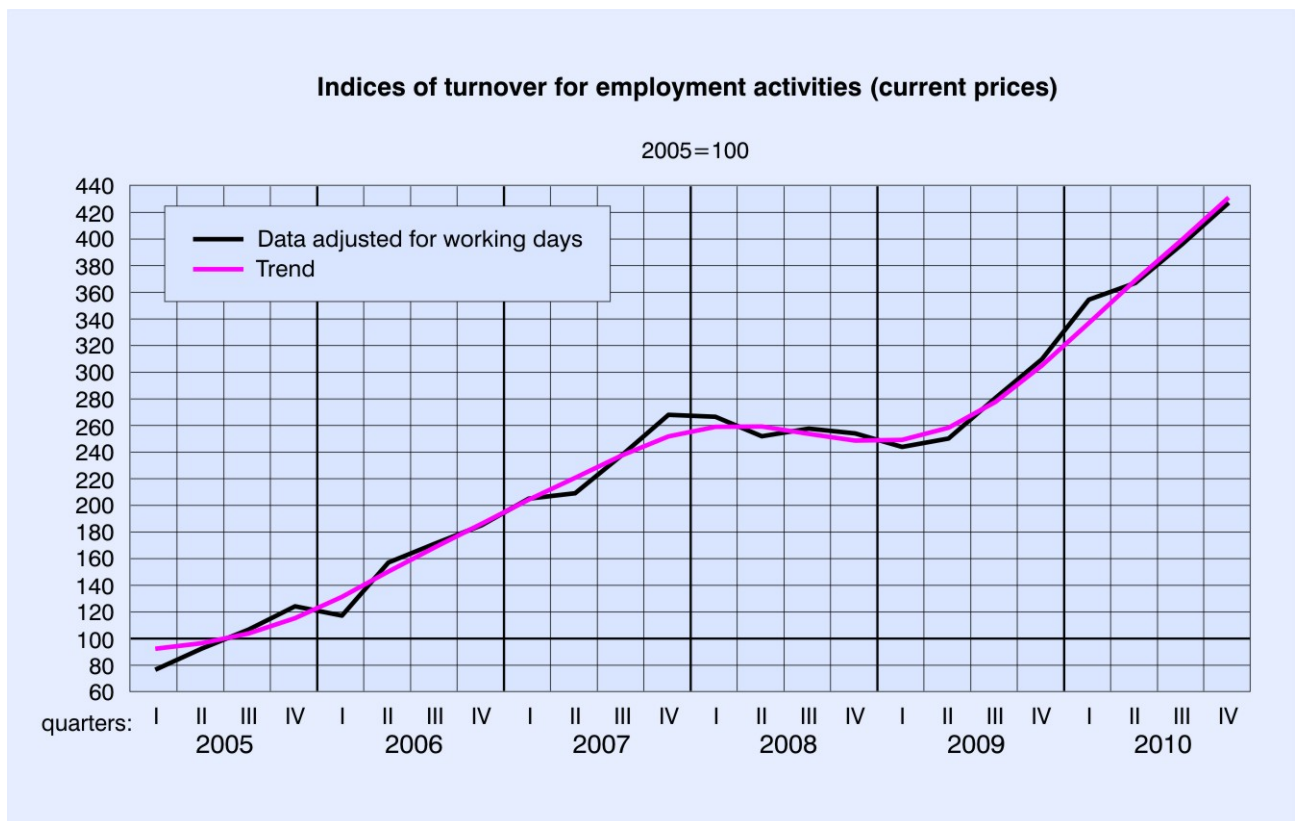
* * *

In entities dealing with advertising and market research (Division 73 of NACE), a growth recorded in turnover in 2010, in relation to 2009, exceeded 12%. Despite the growth in turnover, the number of entities classified to Division 73 decreased in 2010 by 1.9%, with a simultaneous growth in the number of employed persons by nearly 10%. The profitability rate of gross turnover improved (from the level of 3.7% in 2009 to 4.7% in 2010) and so did the profitability rate of net turnover (from 3.0% in 2009 to 3.8% in 2010). An improvement in the cost level indicator on total activity was recorded, from 96.3% in 2009 to 95.3% in 2010.



* * *

In 2010, a growth in the turnover value of enterprises dealing with employment activities (Division 78 of NACE), in relation to 2009, exceeded 43%. Such a considerable growth in turnover was caused by the growing number of entities providing employment services – by 18.5%, with a simultaneous growth in the number of employed persons (over 35%). The profitability rate of gross turnover also improved (2.9% in 2010 against 1.6% in 2009), and so did the profitability rate of net turnover (2.1% in 2010 against 0.8% in 2009). The cost level indicator on total activity amounted in 2010 to 97.1% against 98.4% in the previous year.



2. Internal trade

In 2010, the share of wholesale and retail trade (Section G of NACE) increased both in the total gross value added and in the gross domestic product (GDP).

Specification	2009	2010
Share of trade in GDP %	16,7	17,1*
Share of trade in gross value added in %	18,8	19,5*

* Estimated data.

The gross value added for trade enterprises in 2010 (in constant prices) grew, in comparison with the previous year, by 2.6%, and in 2009 by 4.3%. The level of gross value added, generated by trade enterprises, was mostly influenced by trade margins. The average margin realised by trade entities in the years 2007 – 2009 fell within the range of 17.3% - 17.9%. The highest margins expressed in percentage terms were acquired by retail trade entities. The diversified level of realised margins depends on the type of activity, as shown in the compilation below:

Specification	2007	2008	2009
	in %		
TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES^A	14,0	14,5	14,5
of which:			
Sale of motor vehicles	9,7	9,8	9,1
Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories	21,7	22,2	22,5
Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories	26,5	26,5	24,2
WHOLESALE TRADE^A	15,2	15,5	15,9
of which:			
Wholesale on a fee or contract basis ^a	18,0	18,3	18,4
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	13,9	12,7	12,3
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	12,0	13,4	16,6
Wholesale of household goods	18,8	18,4	17,5
Wholesale of information and communication equipment	9,9	12,0	12,8
Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies	16,8	15,6	16,4
Other specialised wholesale	13,2	13,4	13,5
Non-specialised wholesale trade	18,2	18,8	17,7
RETAIL TRADE^A	22,0	22,9	21,8
of which:			
Retail sale in non-specialised stores	19,5	20,2	18,8
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	22,3	22,8	21,2
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	8,8	9,2	9,9
Retail sale of information and communication equipment in specialised stores	16,8	18,5	17,0
Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores	24,7	24,5	23,2
Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores	35,9	35,2	32,9
Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores	30,4	31,5	29,5

a Provision.

In 2009, total revenues in current prices, generated by enterprises operating in Section G “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” were by approx. 5% higher than in 2008. The largest part of those revenues was realised by enterprises conducting wholesale activity – 58.3% while the share of retail trade amounted to 32.7%, and that of wholesale and retail trade in motor vehicles and motorcycles, and their repair – to 9%. A considerable part of revenues – 47.1% – was achieved by enterprises employing more than 49 persons.

The share of revenues from the sales of goods and materials accounted for 92.8% of the total value of revenues earned by trade enterprises.

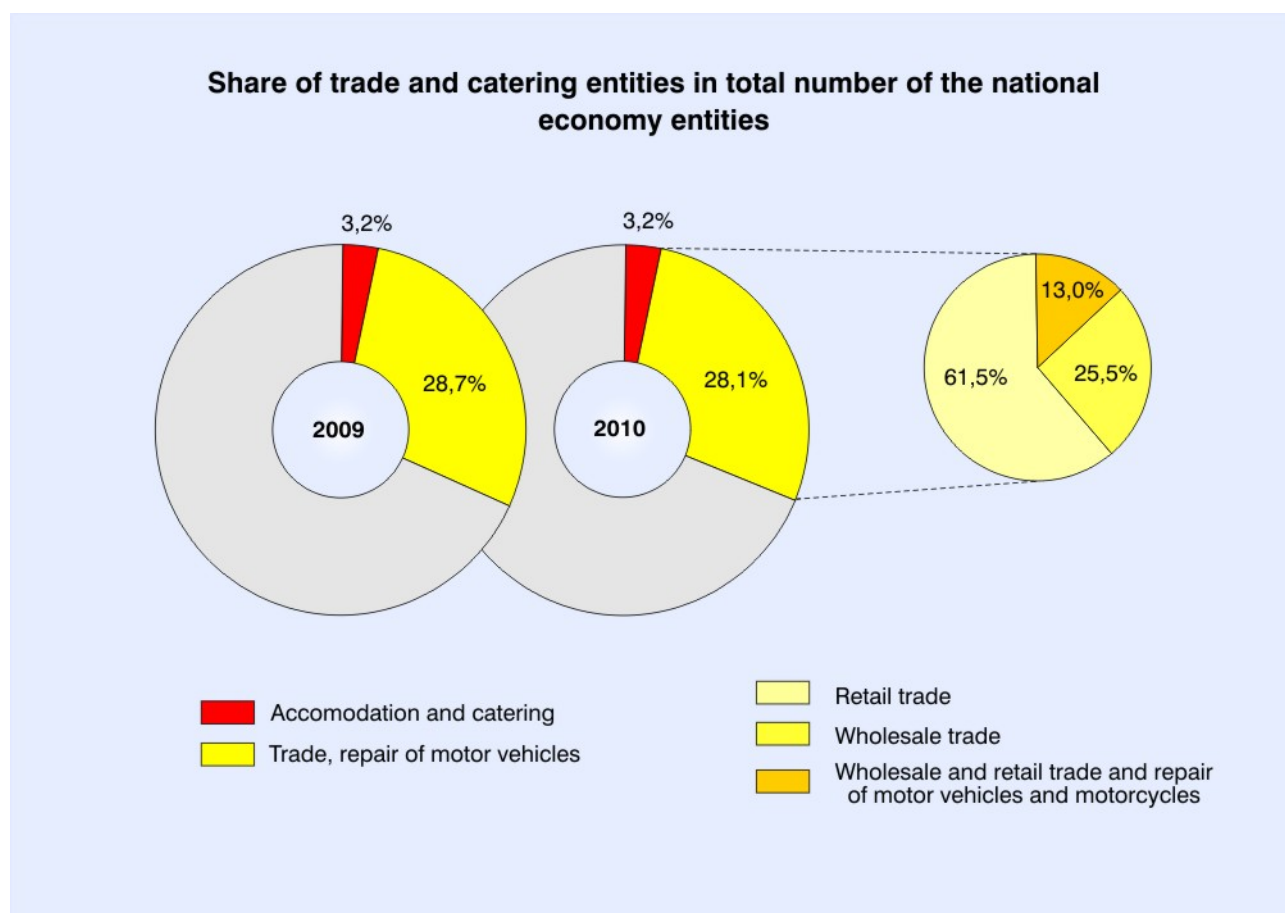
At the end of 2010, the share of entities classified in the REGON to Section G – *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* amounted to 28.1%, and it was by 0.6 percentage points lower than in 2009, whereas the share of entities classified to Section I – *Accommodation and food service activities* amounted, similar to the previous year, to 3.2%. In the section: *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles*, the largest growth in the number of entities appeared in the division: *Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles*. The number of such entities grew by 7.8%, as compared to 2009, which also triggered a growth in their share in the entire Section G by 0.7 percentage point. The number of wholesale units increased by 3.5%, with a simultaneous growth in their share of 0.2 percentage point. The lowest growth in the number of entities was recorded in the division: *Retail trade* – of 1.2%, with a simultaneous drop in their share of 0.9 percentage point. Among the total number of entities for which trade was the principal type of activity, entities employing 9 persons or less constituted the vast majority (96.7%).

Number of entities in trade and catering.

Specification	2009	2010	2009= 100
Total number of entities^{ab}	3742673	3909802	104,5
of which:			
trade; repair of motor vehicles ^Δ	1073154	1100603	102,6
wholesale trade ^Δ	271319	280692	103,5
retail trade ^Δ	669647	677414	101,2
wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	132188	142497	107,8
accommodation and catering ^Δ	118499	124214	104,8

a National economy entities according to register REGON.

b As of December 31



In 2010, 394 entities belonging to the public sector were registered in the section: *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles*, which corresponds to a drop of 5.7% in comparison with the previous year, and in the section: *Accommodation and food service activities* there were 847 such entities, reflecting a drop of 0.5%.

The number of commercial law companies registered in the REGON system and classified in NACE Rev. 2 to Section G grew by 4.2%, reaching 95.7 thous. The share of stock companies operating in wholesale and retail trade (joint stock and limited liability companies) amounted to 82.5%, and their number grew by 4.6% in comparison with the previous year. In 2010, among the commercial law companies, a growth was also recorded in the number of companies with foreign participation with a uniform type of capital, amounting to 4.5%. Their number reached the level of 17.1 thous., of which 12.3 thous. operated in the scope of wholesale. The share of such companies registered in the section: *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* in the total number of companies with foreign participation with a uniform type of capital amounted to 40.7%.

Companies with foreign participation with a uniform type of capital, classified to the section: *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles*, in 2010 accounted for 17.8% of the total number of commercial companies, similar as in the previous year, whereas companies with domestic private participation - for 70.6%. In the total number of trade entities registered, entities with foreign participation still constituted 2.3%.

The flow of commercial goods

The analysis of the revenue structure by type of customers, and the division of purchases in wholesale enterprises by type of suppliers (Tables 18 and 19) constitutes a crucial element which makes it possible to assess the commodity distribution and circulation channels. In recent years, one may observe comparable patterns of behaviour among wholesale and retail trade enterprises, regarding the choice of suppliers, and the revenues generated come from pre-defined customer groups. In trade enterprises, dealing with both wholesale and retail trade, including also of foreign ownership, one can observe a considerable growth in the share of purchases directly from domestic producers and manufacturers, as well as directly from imports, at the cost of the dropping purchases from wholesalers and from other sources. Trade enterprises² make approx. 52% of all purchases directly from domestic producers and manufacturers, and only 24% from wholesalers. Direct imports account for nearly 23%. Depending on the specificity of wholesale and retail trade activity, the structure of purchases may vary. As regards wholesale, approx. 54% enterprises acquire goods from domestic producers and manufacturers, and over 25% purchase directly from imports. For the first time since 2005, there has been a significant drop in the share of wholesaler-wholesaler purchases, amounting to 19.7%.

In retail trade, the tendency of purchasing directly from domestic producers and manufacturers is prevalent (52.8%), thereby marginalising the role of wholesalers (31.2%). In recent years, the share of purchases directly from imports has been growing systematically, reaching 14.5%. Enterprises of foreign ownership are also more likely to purchase directly from domestic producers and manufacturers (over 49%), and less likely to purchase from wholesalers (approx. 9%), whereas direct imports account for approx. 41%.

In the structure of revenues of wholesale enterprises, approx. 42% of revenues come from sales to wholesale entities, approx. 31% from retail traders, and nearly 16% from domestic producers. Direct inflows from private consumers account for approx. 7%.

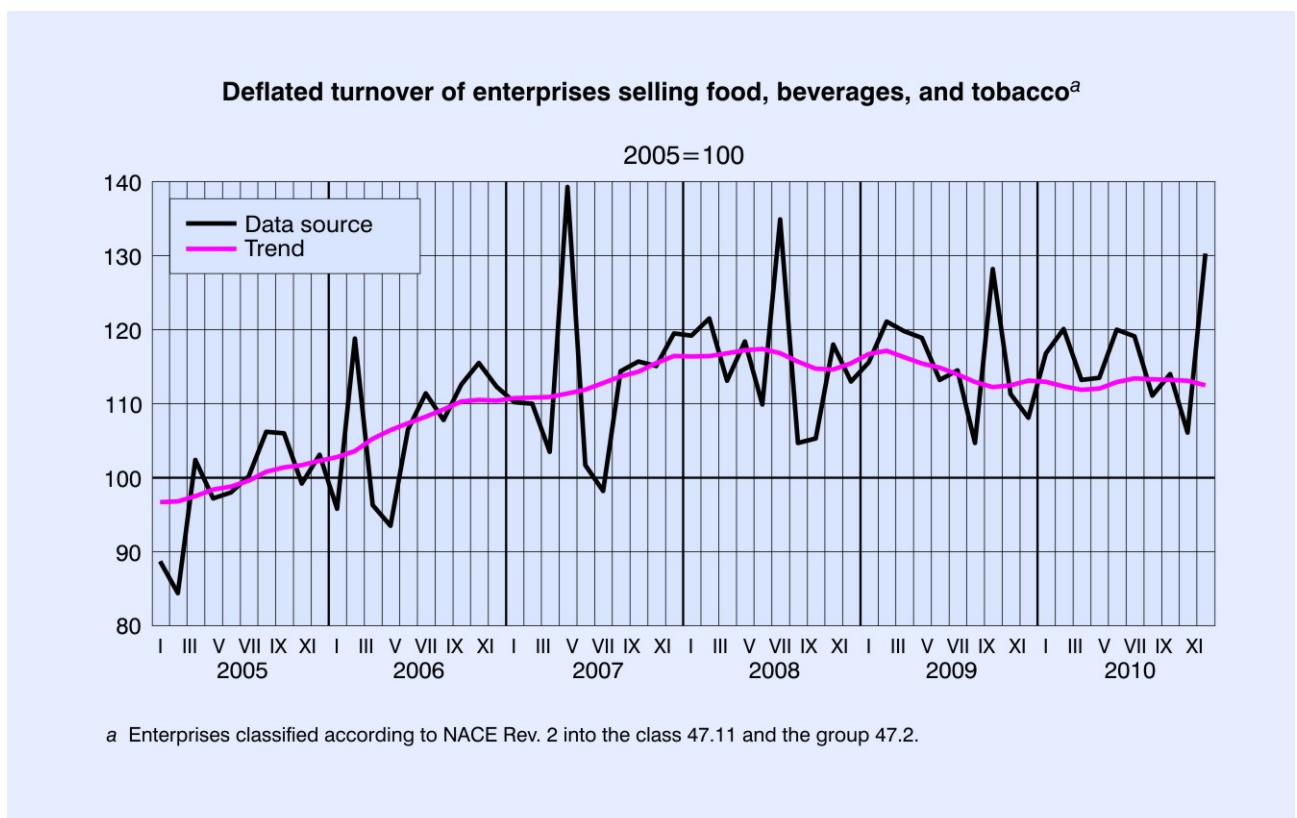
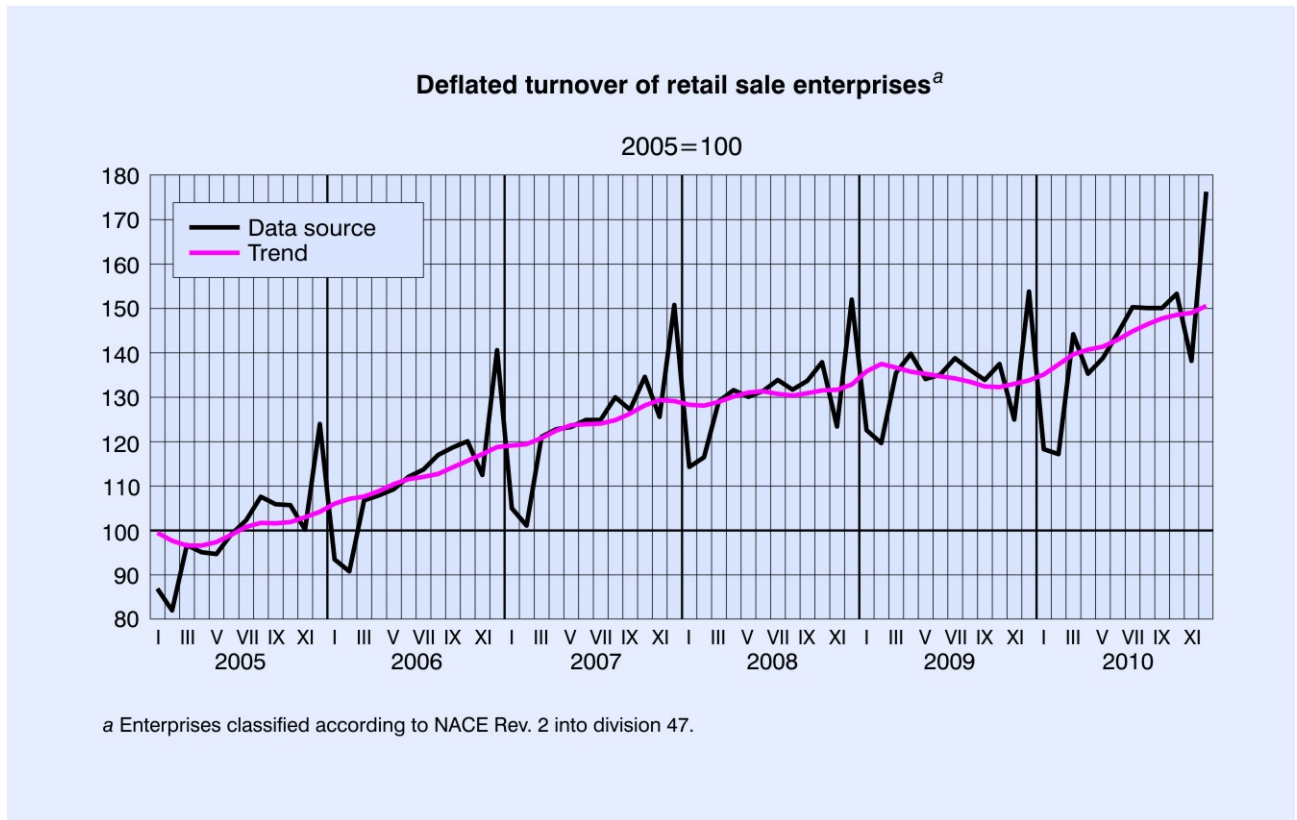
Turnover of trade enterprises

In 2010, the retail trade turnover (in constant prices) was by 6.5% higher than a year before. Among enterprises conducting retail activity, the highest growth was recorded in the group of enterprises selling non-foodstuff goods (10.3%), including especially enterprises dealing with the sale of fuels (13.1%).

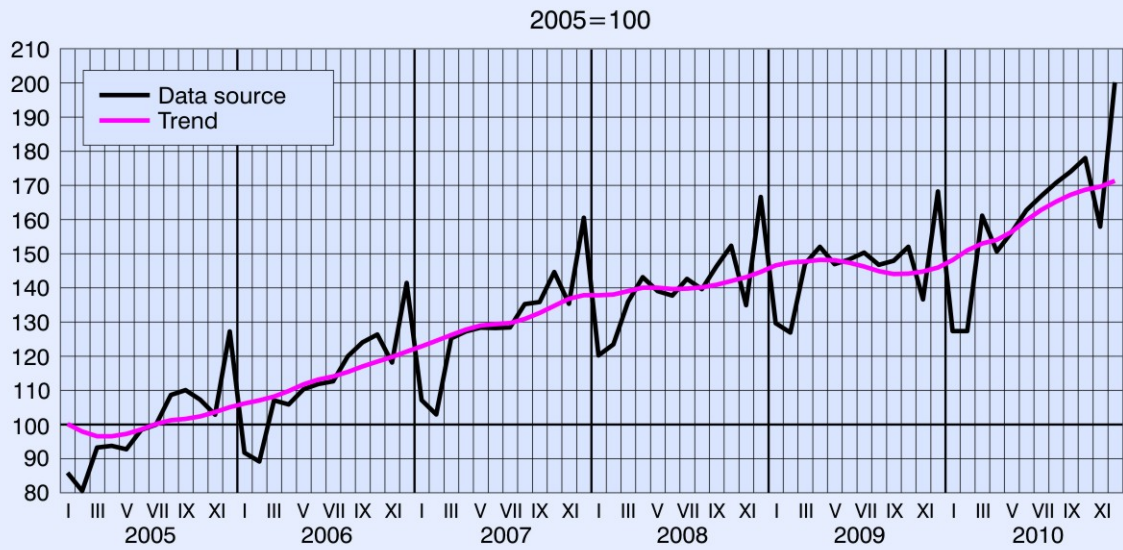
A turnover lower than a year before was observed in enterprises belonging to the group of food, beverages and tobacco products (a drop of 1.4%).

² Data concerns entities employing more than 9 persons.

Entities dealing with wholesale and retail trade in motor vehicles and motorcycles recorded a turnover by 8.7%, compared to the previous year. A high turnover among those enterprises was generated by entities dealing with the sale of motor vehicles (a growth of 17.8%).

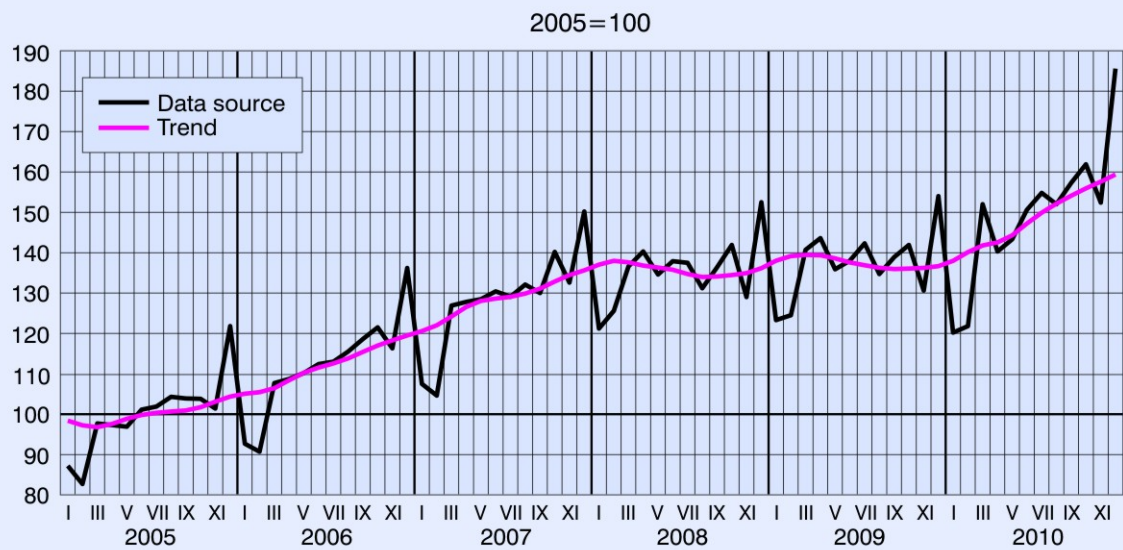


Deflated turnover of enterprises selling non-food goods^a



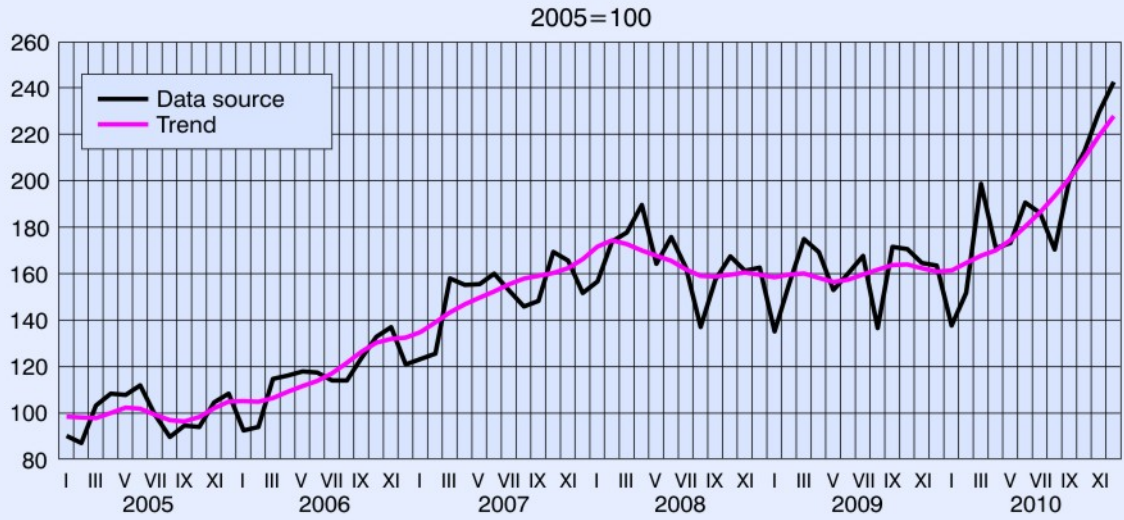
^a Enterprises classified according to NACE Rev. 2 into the class 47.19, and the groups: 47.3 – 47.9.

Deflated turnover of enterprises classified according to NACE Rev. 2 into divisions 45 and 47^a



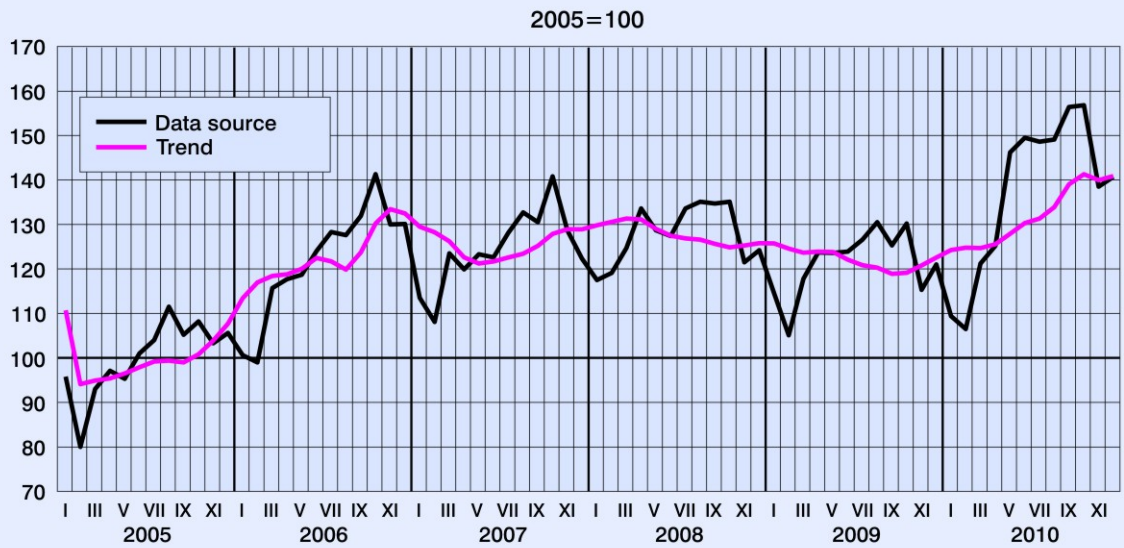
^a 45 Division – Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
47 Division – Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles

Deflated turnover of enterprises selling motor vehicles^a



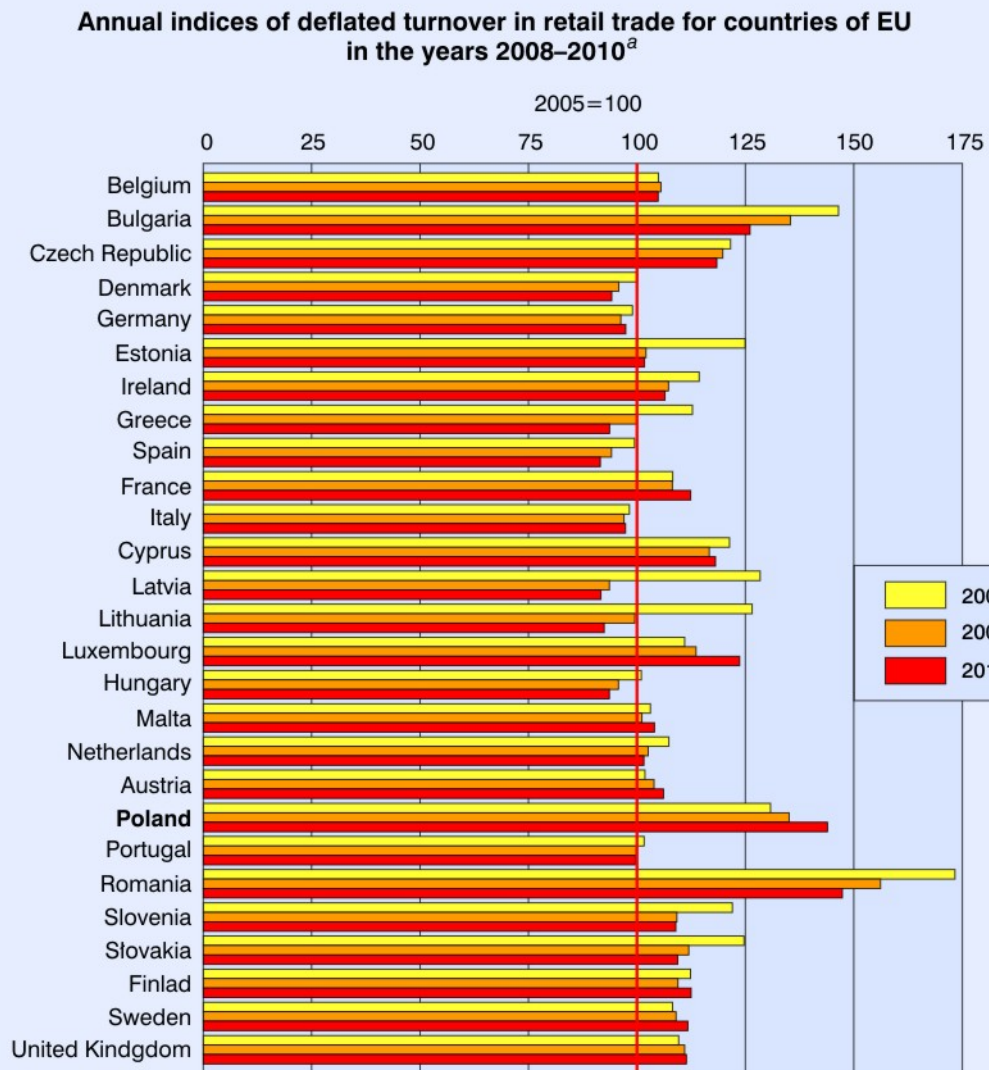
^a Enterprises classified according to NACE Rev. 2 into the groups: 45.1, 45.3, 45.4.

Deflated turnover of enterprises selling fuels^a



^a Enterprises classified according to NACE Rev. 2 into the group 47.3.

The analysis of turnover indicators makes it possible to assess the market situation of the EU countries in the time of the economic crisis. In 2010, the turnover in retail trade in the EU countries was higher, as compared to 2009, by 0.8%, mainly due to a growth in such countries as the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Italy. In Poland and in Luxembourg, the turnover grew at the highest rate among all EU countries, as compared to the previous year. However, a significant decrease in turnover took place in the following countries: Lithuania, Bulgaria, Greece and Romania.

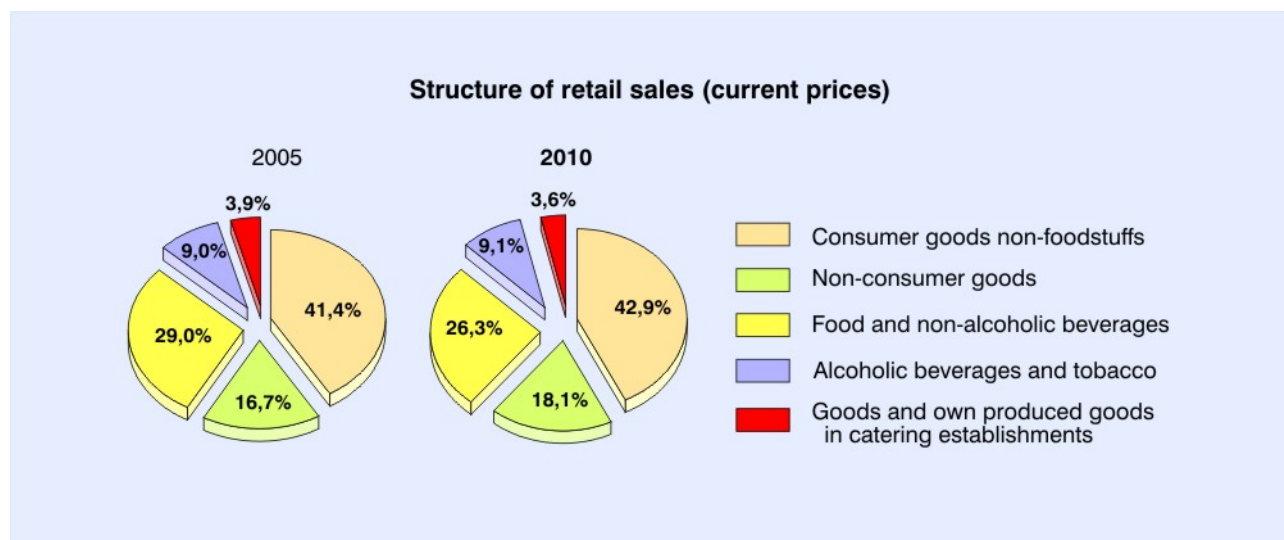


^a Data adjusted for working days.

Source: Eurostat, short-term statistics (October 2011).

Retail sales

In 2010, retail sales in current prices, realised by trade and non-trade enterprises, amounted to PLN 593.0 billion, and they were by 1.7% higher than a year before. In retail sales outlets, the value of goods sold amounted to PLN 571.9 billion (a growth of 1.8%), of which the value of food and non-alcoholic beverages – PLN 156.0 billion (a growth of 2.5%), alcoholic beverages and tobacco products – PLN 53.8 billion (a growth of 3.3%) and non-foodstuff goods – PLN 362.1 billion (a growth of 1.3%). Retail sales in catering establishments amounted to PLN 21.1 billion (a growth of 0.4%).



The sales realised by trade enterprises (in current prices) accounted for 86.9% of the total value of retail sales, and its share dropped by 0.4 percentage point, in relation to 2009. Other sales were realised by enterprises for which other activity, such as e.g. production or catering, was the principal type of activity.

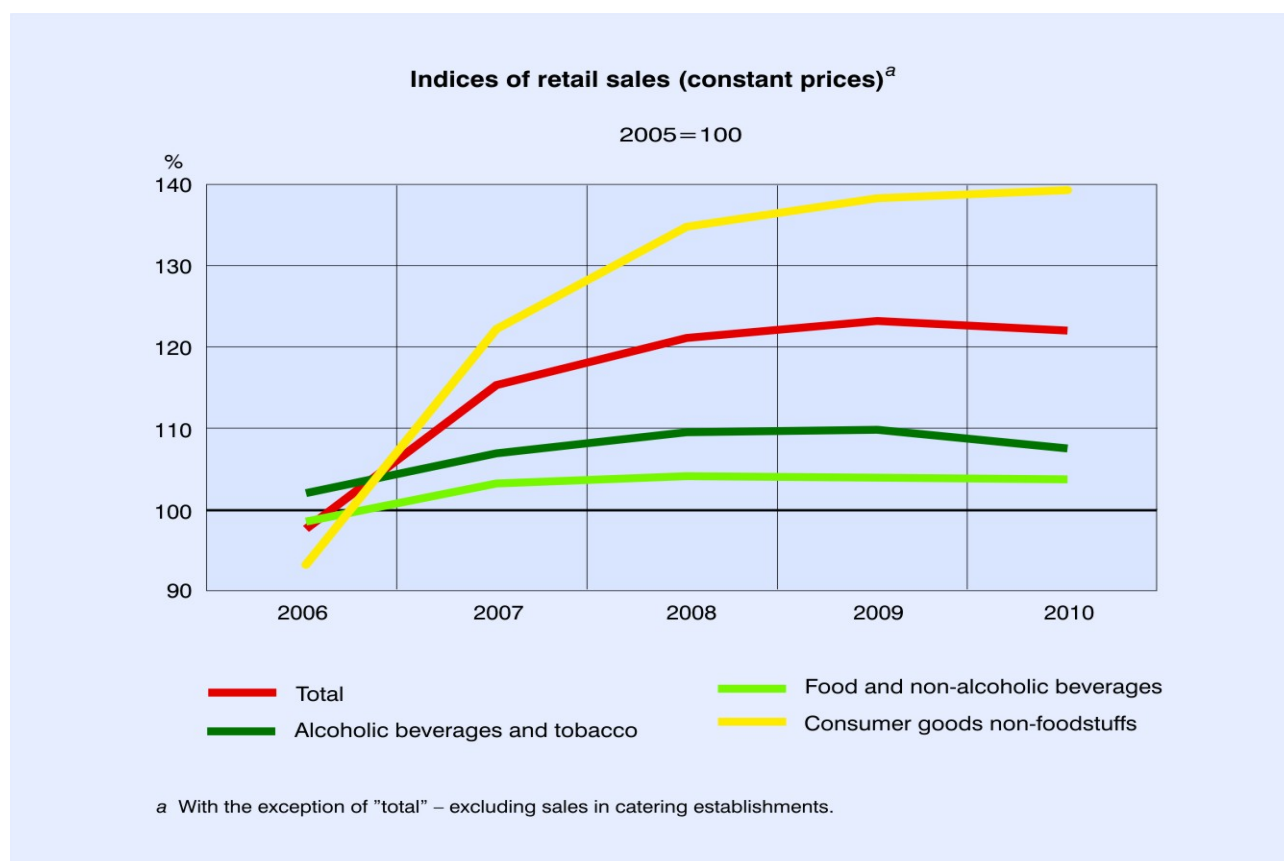
Retail sales by ownership sectors (current prices)

Specification	Retail sales					
	total		sector			
			public		private	
a – 2010 b – 2009=100	mln zł	%	mln zł	%	mln zł	%
Total.....a	592958,4	100,0	4583,8	0,8	588374,6	99,2
b	101,7	x	93,9	x	101,8	x
of which trade enterprises.....a	515350,1	100,0	1874,1	0,4	513476,0	99,6
b	101,3	x	92,2	x	101,4	x

Retail sales in 2008 - 2010 (current prices)

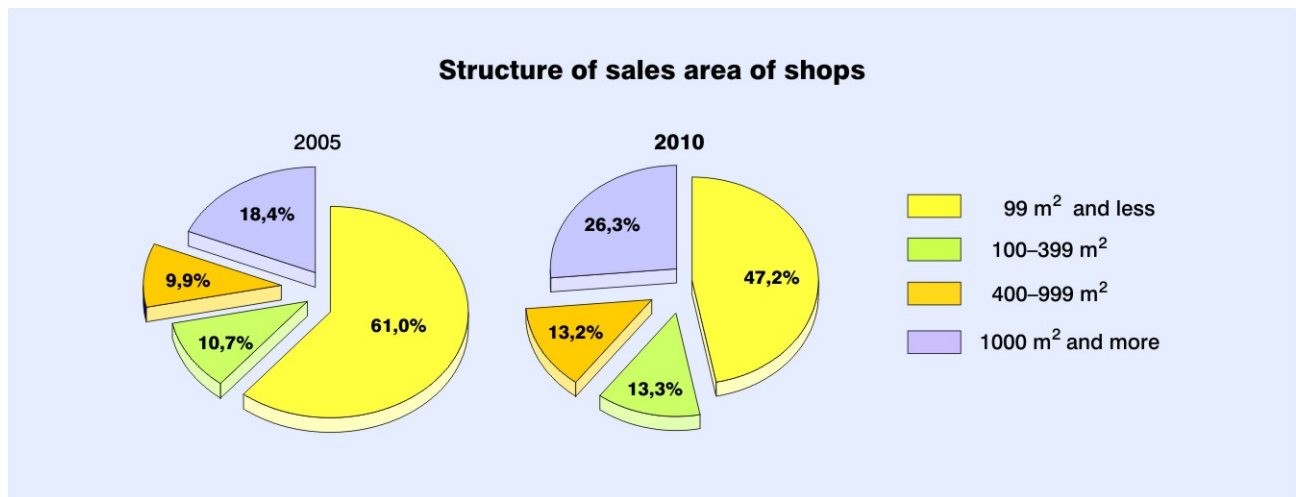
Specification	2008	2009	2010	
	in mln zł			2009=100
Total	564665,0	582774,7	592958,4	101,7
food and non-alcoholic beverages	161795,2	168489,3	172684,4	102,5
alcoholic beverages and tobacco.....	52290,6	56564,5	57962,8	102,5
non-foodstuffs (excluding tobacco).....	350579,1	357720,9	362311,2	101,3

In 2010, retail sales in constant prices, realised by trade and non-trade enterprises, was by 1.0% lower than a year before. A higher than average drop in the sales was recorded for alcoholic beverages and tobacco products (of 1.9%) and for non-foodstuffs goods (of 1.1%). The sales of food and non-alcoholic beverages dropped, as compared to the previous year, by 0.2%.

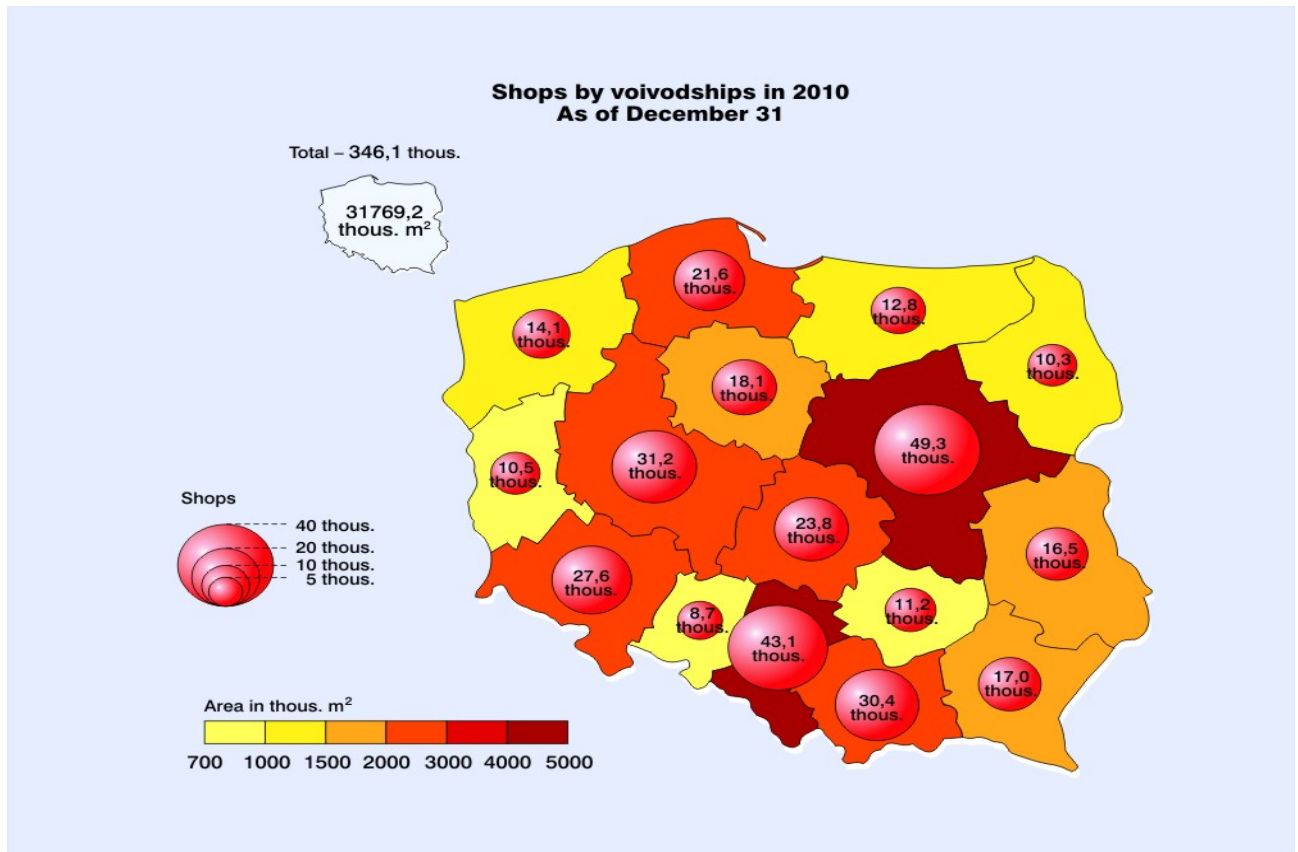


Retail sales outlets

At the end of 2010, an estimated number of shops in Poland amounted to 346 thous., which was by 6.9% lower than a year before. A drop in the number of outlets was recorded among entities employing 9 persons or less. The sales area, at the end of 2010, amounted to approx. 31 769 thous. m², and it was by 0.7% larger than a year before. A growth in the sales area was recorded in shops with an area of 100 m² or more, together with a drop within the area range of 99 m² or less, which has maintained for several years. Among outlets with an area of 100 m² or more, the largest percentage increase in the sales area was recorded in the range of 400 – 999 m² (7.3%), with a slower growth in the range of 100 - 399 m² (4.6%), as well as 1000 m² or more (6.2%). The sales area of the shops in the range of 99 m² or less declined by 4.7%.



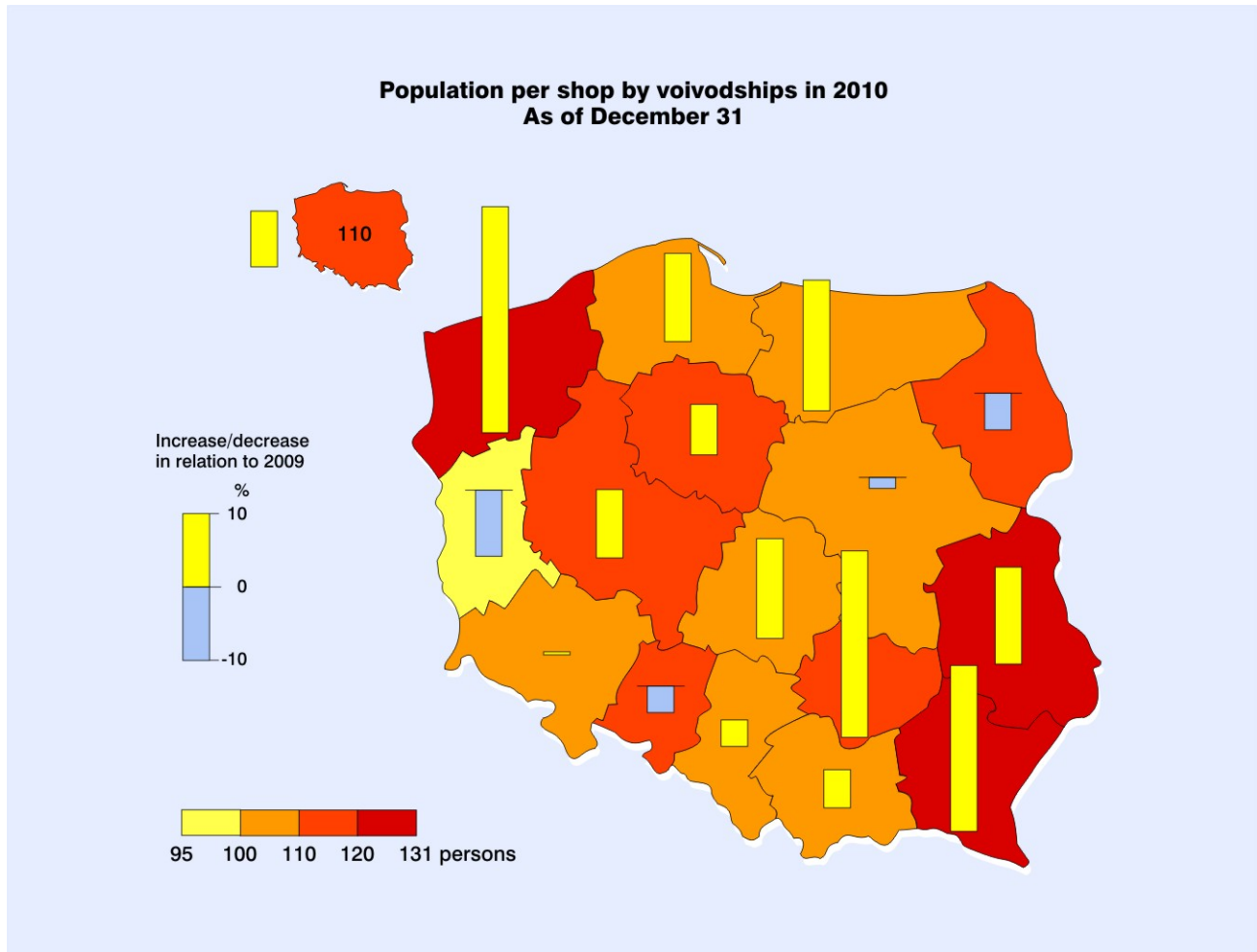
In the regional structure, the highest growth in the number of shops in the range of 100 – 399 m² was recorded in podkarpackie voivodship (8.9%) and in świętokrzyskie voivodship (7.4%). In the following range of 400 – 999 m², a high growth took place in podkarpackie voivodship (12.1%) and in dolnośląskie voivodship (11.6%), whereas in the range of 1000 m² or more – in mazowieckie voivodship (16.3%) and in dolnośląskie voivodship (12.0%).



Among the large-area trade facilities, similar to the previous years, the largest growth in the number of outlets concerned the category of supermarkets. Their number grew by 420 facilities (a growth of 10.4%). The number of hypermarkets in 2010 grew by 67 outlets (a growth of 13.5%). Having monitored the development of the commercial network for the last couple of years, it can be noticed that supermarkets and hypermarkets play an increasingly significant role in the domestic market. The estimated share of the sales value in these entities in retail sales in outlets and petrol stations accounted in 2010 for 22.1%, and it was by 2 percentage points higher than a year before.



Considering the changes occurring on the market, there were on average 110 persons per one shop in 2010, whereas in 2009 – 103 persons.



According to the division into branch specialisations, the largest group was made of general foodstuffs shops, the number of which at the end of 2010 amounted to 91.8 thous., which was by 10.8 % less than a year before. In 2010, a considerable growth in the number of mechanic vehicle and textile outlets was recorded, in relation to a drop in 2009. There was a further drop in the number of shops selling household appliances, stationery and meat.

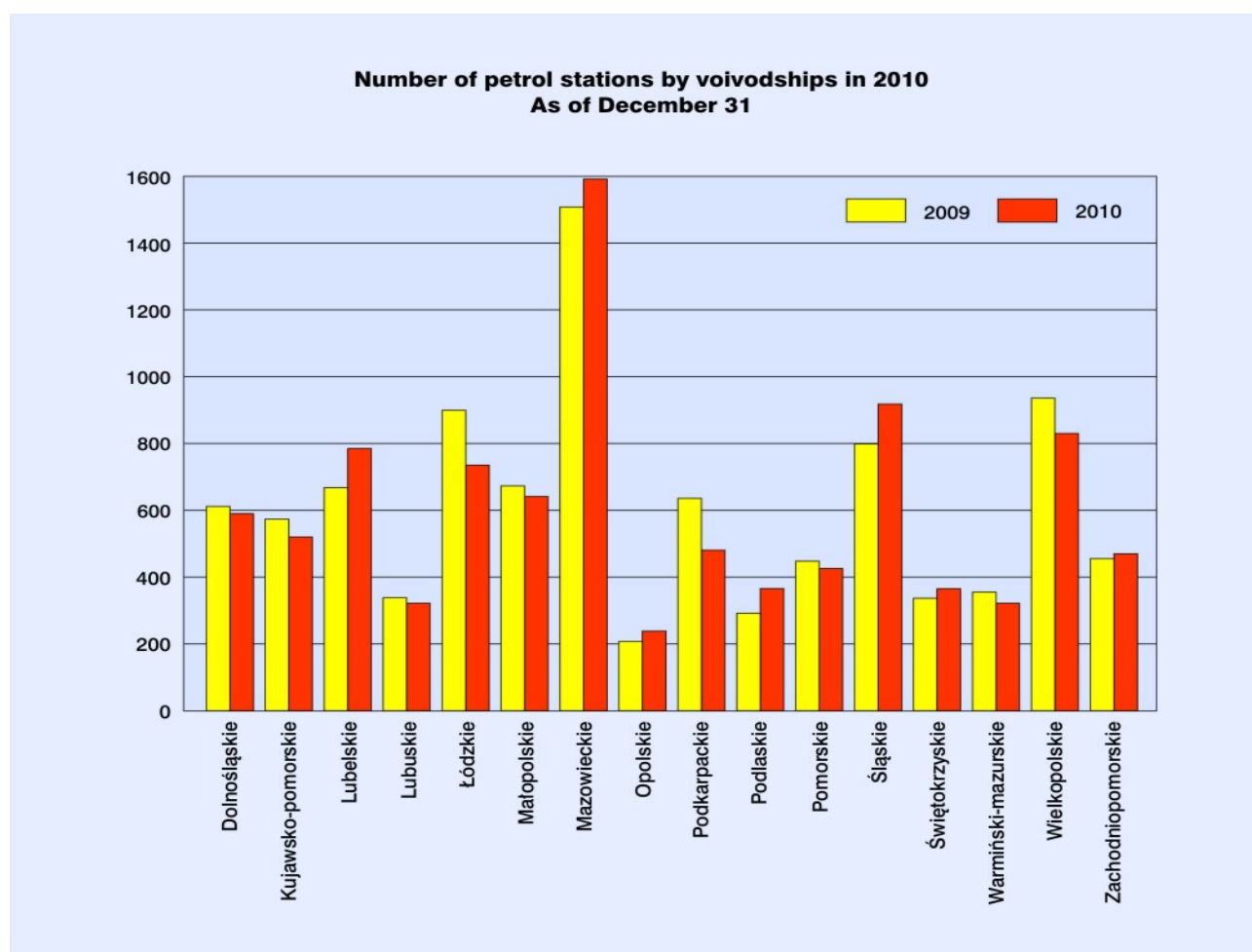
In the group of enterprises employing more than 9 persons, the number of shops owned by foreign enterprises with homogenous capital type was still growing. The number of shops owned by such enterprises grew by 19.8%, and the sales area by 8.7%. The area of shops run by foreign enterprises averaged 656.2 m² (while that of shops run by domestic enterprises – 169.4 m²). The share of shops with “fully” foreign participation in the total number of outlets amounted to 3.4% against 2.6% in 2009.

Number of shops owned by enterprises with wholly foreign capital^a

Specification	2009	2010
Number of shops	9755	11686
Share in total shops in %.....	2,6	3,4
Sales area in thous. m ²	7057,3	7668,6
Share in total sales area in %	22,4	24,1

a Data concerns entities employing more than 9 persons.

The total number of petrol stations at the end of 2010 amounted to 9603 and was by 1.4% lower as compared to 2009. The largest drop in the number of petrol stations was recorded in the following voivodships: łódzkie, podkarpackie and wielkopolskie. However, its growth was observed in large agglomerations, i.e. in śląskie and mazowieckie voivodships, as well as in the eastern regions, i.e. in podlaskie and lubelskie voivodships.



Permanent and seasonal marketplaces still play a significant role in the domestic trade infrastructure. At the end of 2010, in the Gmina Offices in Poland 2235 permanent marketplaces were registered (including 1999 with predominance of small-retail sales), i.e. by 0.9% less than a year before. The largest drop in the number of marketplaces was registered in śląskie voivodship (6.2%), which had an influence on decreasing the area of permanent marketplaces in this voivodship by 4.0%. The largest area of marketplaces was recorded in the following voivodships: mazowieckie, łódzkie and wielkopolskie. Their share accounted for 41.4% of the total marketplace area in the country.

Marketplaces consisted of approx. 105.8 thous. permanent small-retail sale outlets, 67.5 thous. of which were opened on a daily basis. Seasonal marketplaces supplemented the permanent marketplace network. In 2010, 6 913 of such marketplaces were registered, which indicates a drop in relation to the previous year of 2.3 %. Annual receipts from marketplace fees were by 5.5% lower than in 2009.

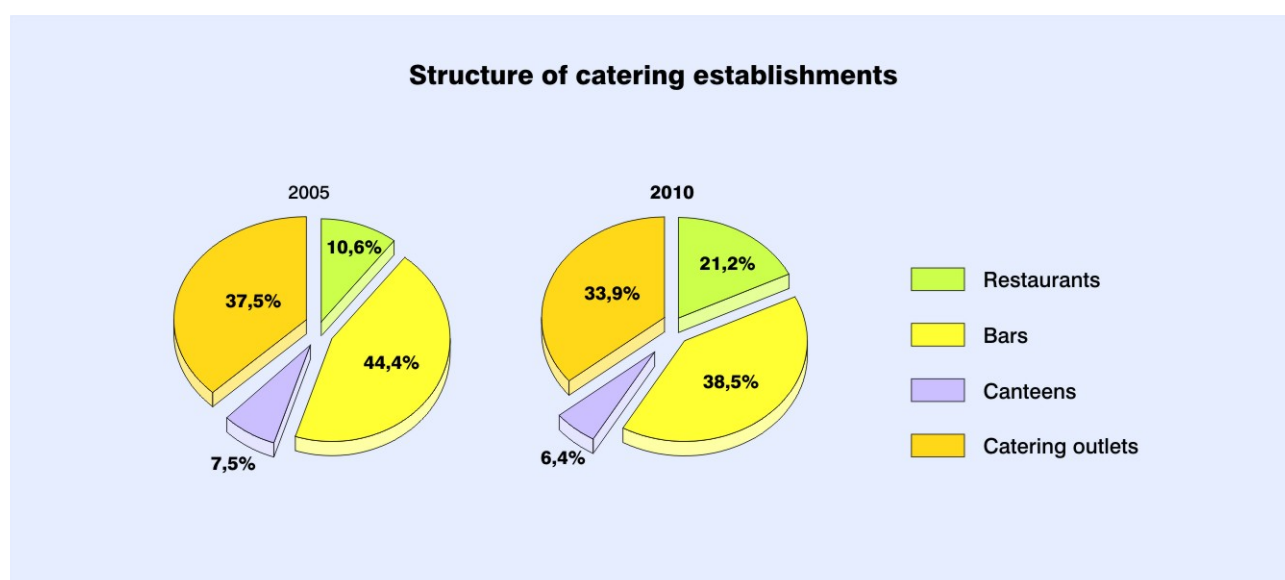
Catering

At the end of 2010, the number of catering establishments (permanent and seasonal) in the country was estimated at nearly 70.5 thous. Bars accounted for 38.5% of all catering establishments, catering outlets for 33.9%, restaurants for 21.2%, and canteens for 6.4%. The total number of catering establishments in 2010 decreased by 6.5% in comparison with 2009. The drop was recorded among entities employing 9 persons or less, while a growth occurred in all types of the establishments surveyed, owned by entities employing 10 persons or more.

The private sector in catering covered 97.8% of all catering establishments (a drop of 0.1 percentage point), including 99.2% of restaurants, 99.0% of bars, 82.2% of canteens and 98.6% of catering outlets.

Number of catering establishments

Specification a – 2010 b – 2009=100	Total	Sector	
		public	private
Number of catering establishments.....	70483	1527	68956
	93,5	94,5	93,5
restaurants.....	14937	120	14817
	110,6	82,8	110,9
bars.....	27145	271	26874
	88,9	94,4	88,9
canteens.....	4509	803	3706
	103,1	93,0	105,6
catering outlets.....	23892	333	23559
	88,5	103,7	88,4



Total revenues from catering activity in current prices in 2010 amounted to approx. PLN 21.7 billion and, in comparison with the previous year, they grew by 0.7% (in constant prices they were by approx. 2.5% lower). 69.3% of this value was generated by catering production, whereas 27.9% came from the sales of commercial goods (including 19.4% from the sales of alcohol and tobacco products) and 2.8% from other activity.

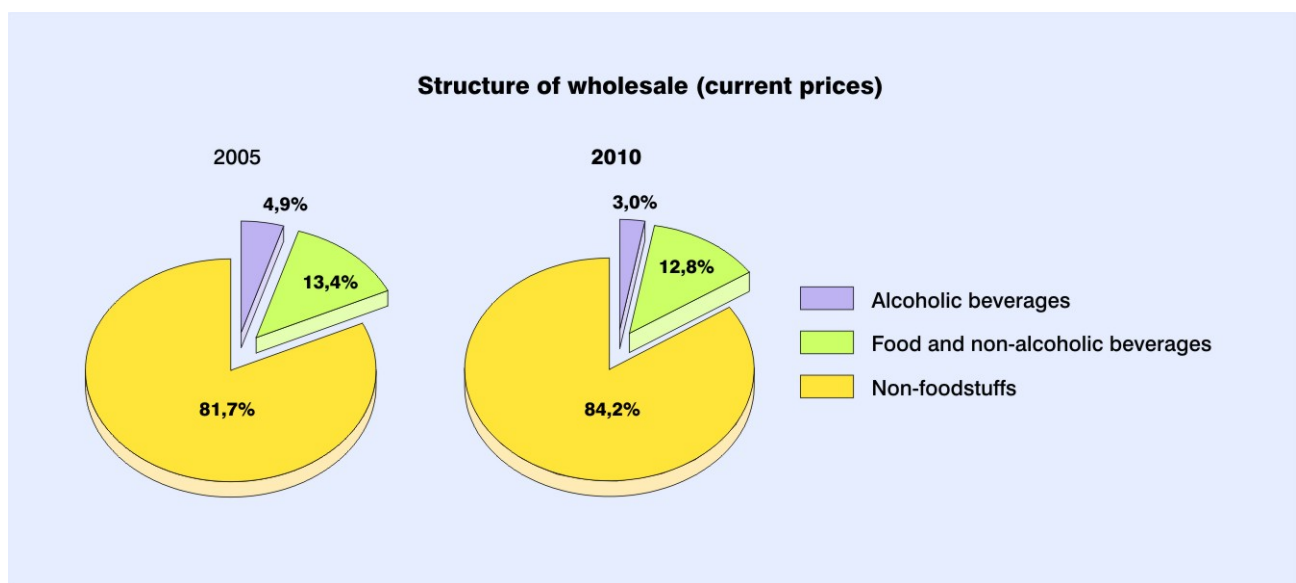
In Poland, the expenditures allocated to restaurants and hotels within the structure of private consumption still remain at a low level, as compared to the European Union countries. In 2009, the share of those expenditures for the European Union amounted to 8.5%, including for Poland to 2.9% (in 2010 – 2.8%).

Revenues from catering activity in current prices

Specification	Total	Sector	
		public	private
a – 2010 b – 2009=100	in mln zł		
Revenues total	a 21682,8	477,6	21205,2
	b 100,7	90,1	101,0
from sales of commodities	a 6043,2	86,2	5957,0
	b 91,9	100,6	91,8
of which from the sale of alcoholic	a 4199,6	38,9	4160,7
beverages and tobacco	b 92,9	90,0	93,0
from catering production	a 15022,0	377,3	14644,7
	b 104,4	87,9	104,9
from other activity	a 617,6	14,1	603,5
	b 110,4	94,0	110,8

Wholesale

Wholesale in 2010 in trade enterprises amounted (in current prices) to approx. PLN 846.5 billion (in the public sector to approx. PLN 14.8 billion and in the private one to approx. PLN 831.7 billion), and it was by 11.4% higher than a year before. A growth in wholesale of 13.0% was recorded in the group of non-foodstuff goods, and in the sales of food the growth amounted to 5.8%. The sales of alcoholic beverages were by 5.2% lower. This influenced the structure of wholesale, in which the share of sales of food and non-alcoholic beverages dropped by 0.7 percentage point, that of alcoholic beverages by 0.5 percentage point, whereas the share of sales of non-foodstuff goods grew by 1.2 percentage points.



Large wholesale enterprises (employing more than 49 persons) still play a significant role in generating revenues from this kind of activity. In 2010, the share of wholesale realised by this group of enterprises amounted to 47.1%. The share of food sales in the total sales value of large enterprises amounted to 11.9%, whereas the share of alcoholic beverages to 4.1%, and the share of non-foodstuff (consumer and non-consumer) goods to 84.0%.

Wholesale in trade enterprises by group of commodities was as follows (in current prices):

Specification	Wholesale			
	total	food and non-alcoholic beverages	alcoholic beverages	non-foodstuffs
a – 2010				
b – 2009=100	in mln zł			
Total.....a	846490,2	108418,0	25286,8	712785,4
b	111,4	105,8	94,8	113,0
of which enterprises employing				
than 49 persons .....a	398672,7	47462,4	16227,3	334983,0
b	104,2	98,5	96,4	105,5

Market supply

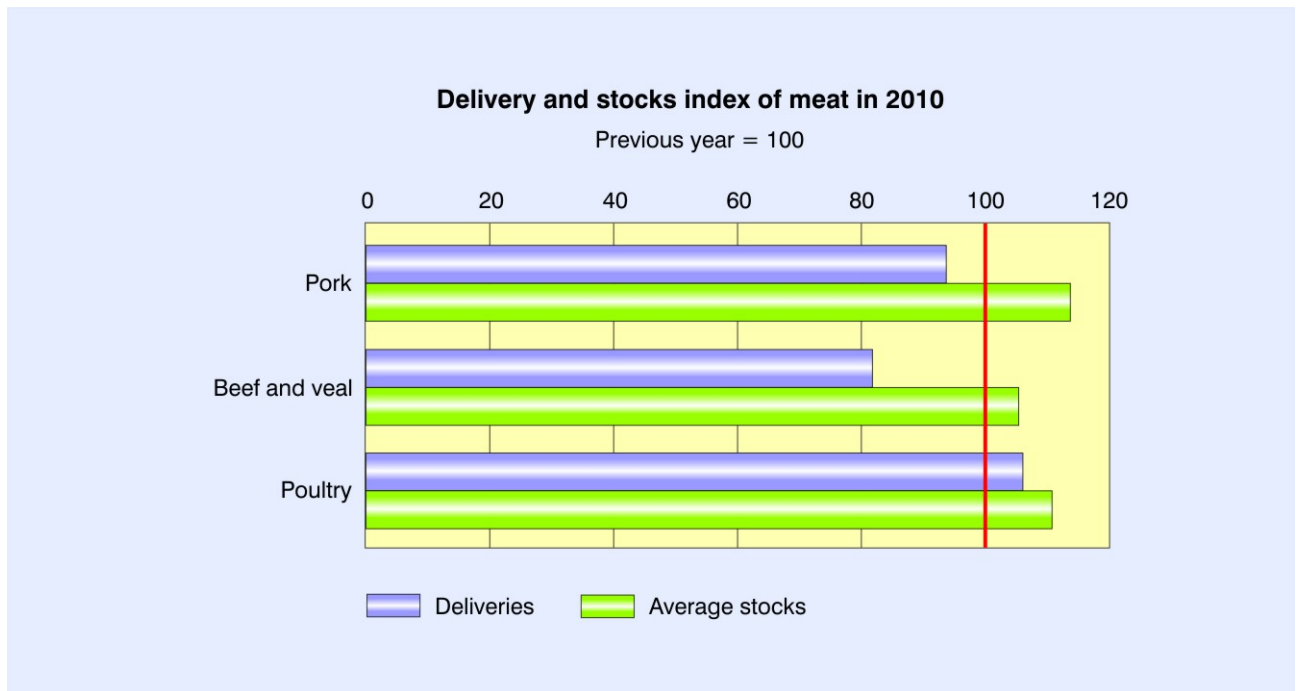
In 2010, r. **deliveries**³ of most surveyed consumer goods were higher than a year before. Foodstuffs, for which a growth was recorded both in the level of deliveries and in domestic production, constitute over a half of those goods.

In 2010, the deliveries of raw meat from animals for slaughter (i.e. mostly pork and beef) on the domestic market were by 5.5% lower than in the previous year. A drop concerned both pork (6.2%) as well as beef and veal (17.4%). The stocks of pork as well as beef and veal increased (by 13.6% and 5.3%, respectively). For several years, the exports of beef and veal have been growing systematically. The level of exports of this kind of meat in 2010 was by 18.9% higher than in 2009, and by as much as over 70% higher than in 2006. The volume of exports of beef and veal in 2009 exceeded the volume of exports of pork which, in turn, prevails among the meat types on the domestic market, having an over 93% share in the deliveries of raw meat from animals for slaughter in 2010. A considerable significance of pork in the nutritional habits of Poles is reflected in the growing consumption per capita, from 39.0 kg in 2000 to 42.6 kg in 2010, whereas the consumption of beef in the same period dropped from 7.1 to 2.4 kg.

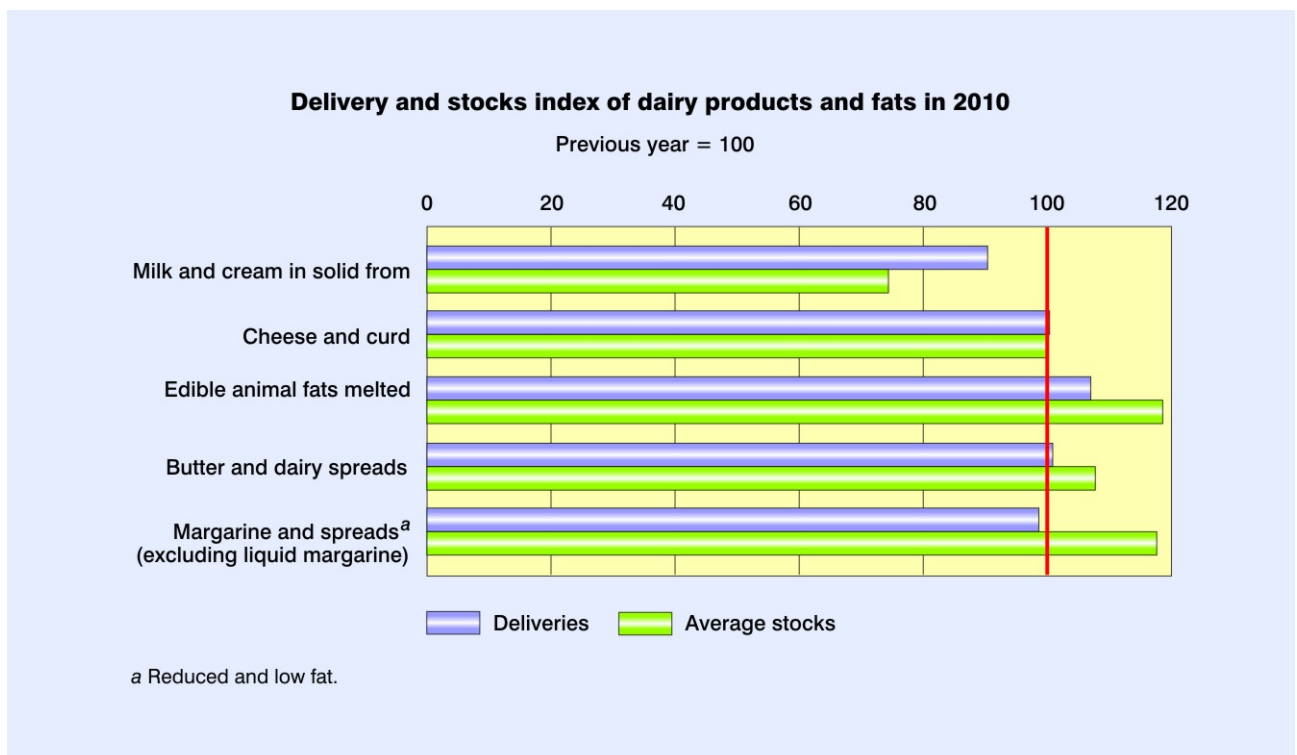
The market supply with poultry shows a considerably different pattern. In 2010, a growth concerned both the level of deliveries (6.0%) and stocks (10.7%). In the previous decade, a growth was observed in the consumption per capita, from 14.7 kg in 2000 to 24.8 kg in 2010, which was the fastest in 2000-

³ See Methodological Notes, page 16.

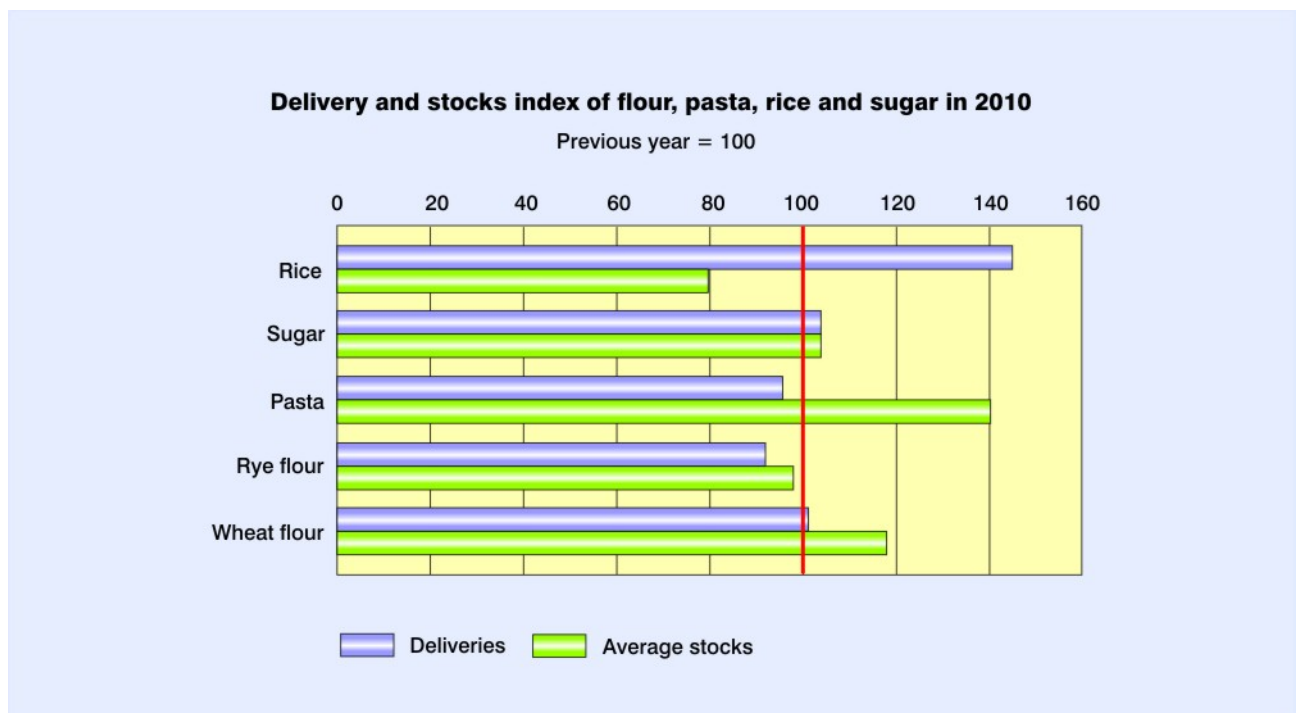
2006, and then it stabilised. The exports of poultry in the last four years grew twice, and in 2010 it increased by 30.4% in annual terms.



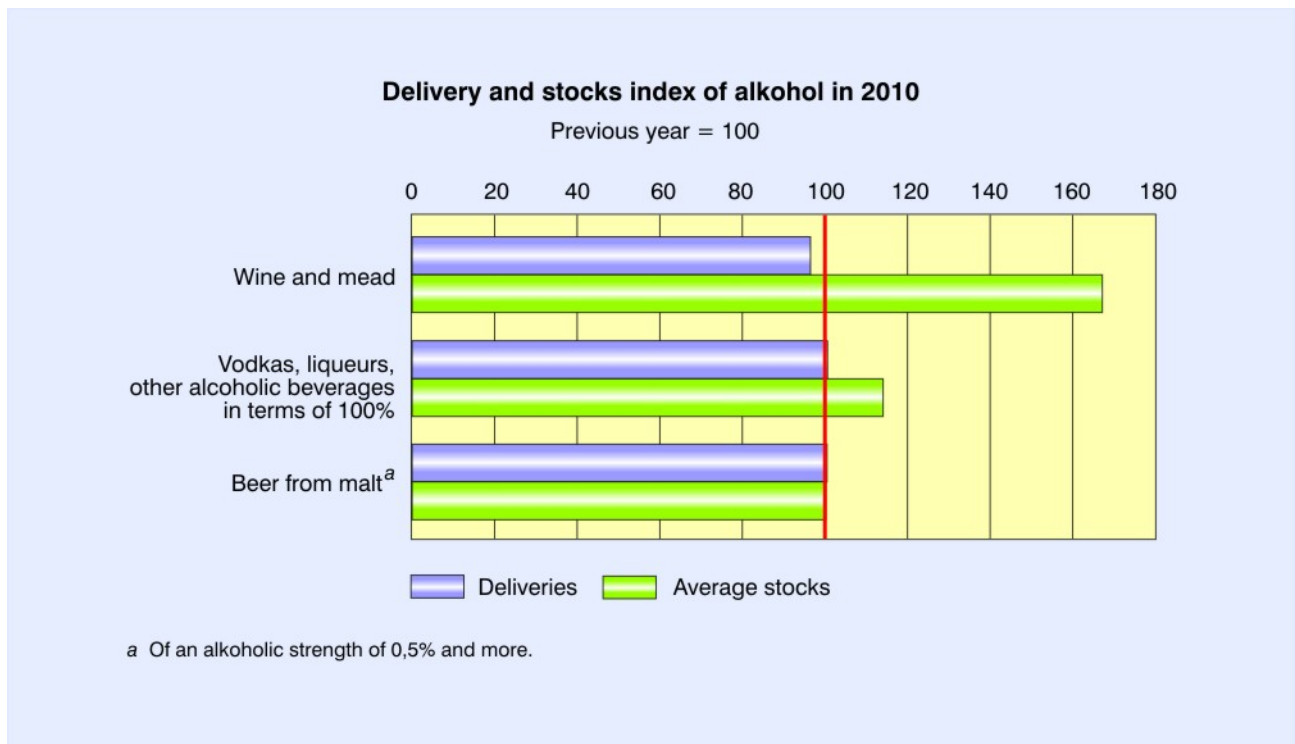
Deliveries of butter and dairy spreads, as well as margarine and spreads reduced and low fat (excluding liquid margarine) remained at a stable level, both in 2010 and in the last couple of years. In 2010, the production of these articles grew, and so did their export. Deliveries of milk and cream in a solid form dropped by 9.7%, whereas a growth in deliveries and domestic production was recorded for edible animal fats melted, as well as cheese and curd.



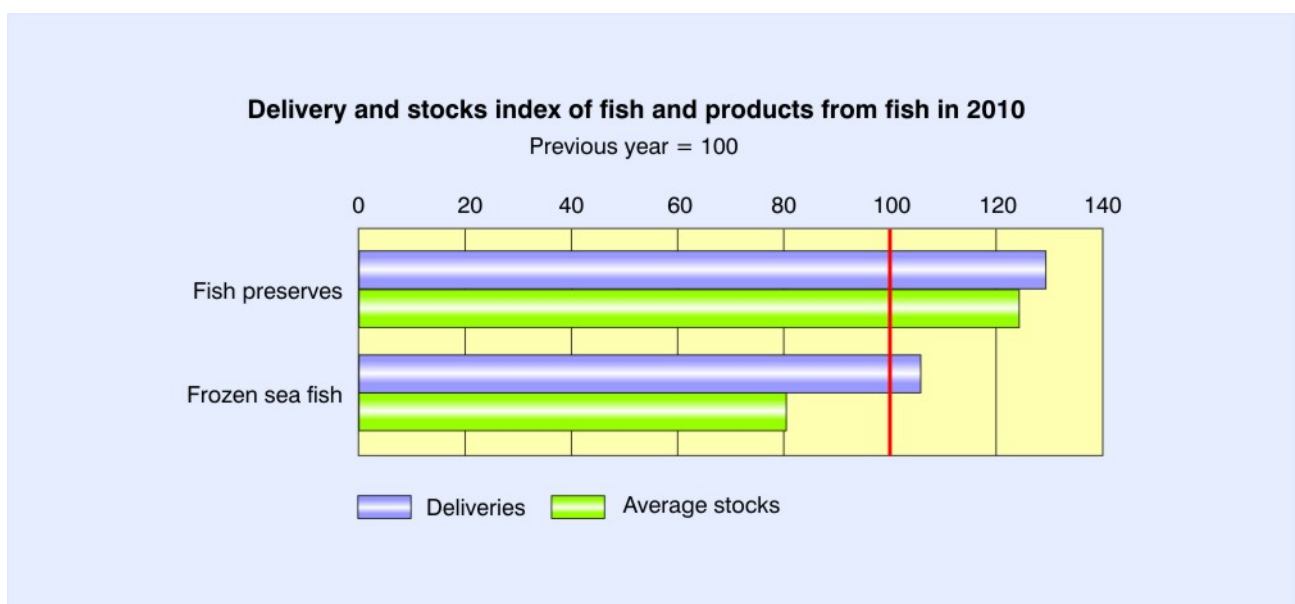
In 2010, deliveries of wheat flour maintained at a similar level to 2009, whereas the level of stocks grew by 17.9%. Deliveries of rye flour decreased by 8.1%, and so did their imports and production. Deliveries of rice, which is mostly acquired from imports, grew by 44.9% in 2010. Sugar is characterised by a relatively stable level of deliveries. In 2010, a growth of 3.8% was recorded, with a simultaneous 4.2% growth in production. A two-fold growth was also recorded in exports. Following the increases in the volume of pasta deliveries, recorded in a few recent years, in 2010 it dropped by 4.4%. The average volume of pasta stocks grew by 40.2%.



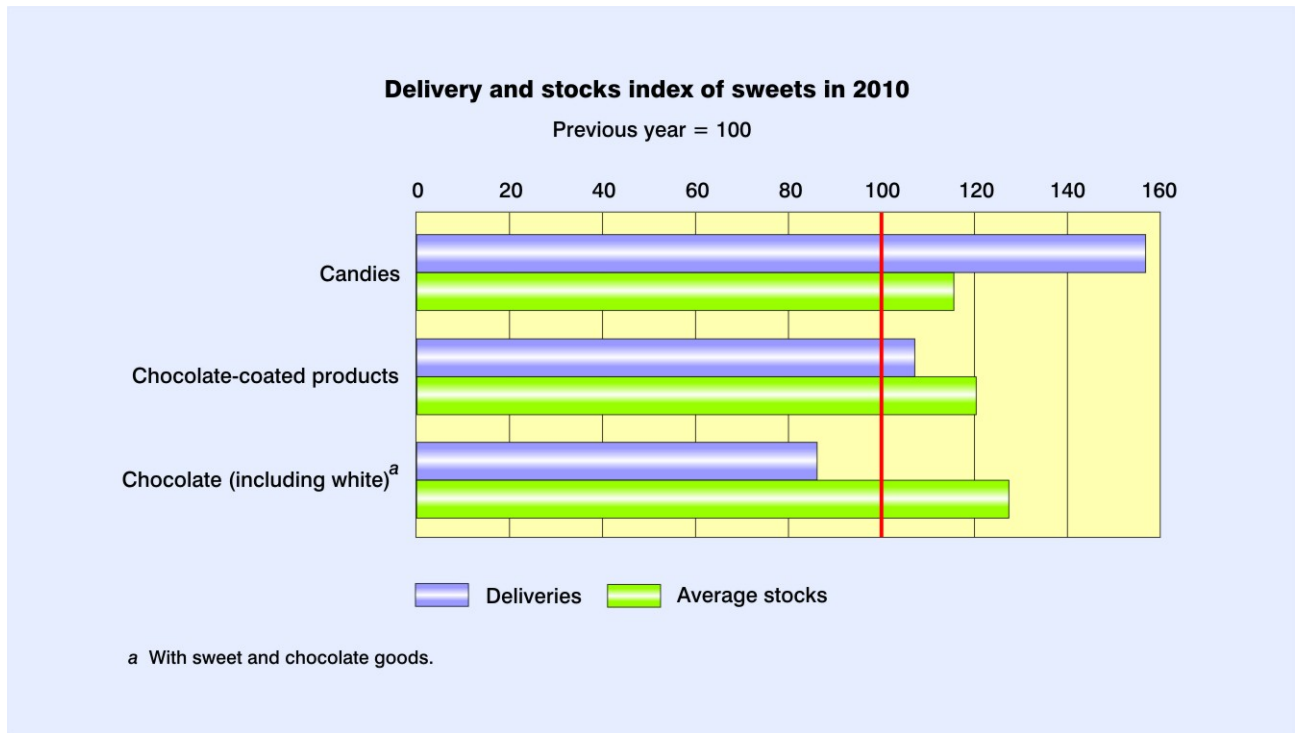
As regards deliveries of wine and mead, a drop was recorded in 2010 (3.5%), similar to the previous years. For several years, a declining production and a dynamic growth in exports (more than two-fold since 2006) has been observed for those products. Deliveries of vodkas, liqueurs, other alcoholic beverages, in terms of 100%, and deliveries of beer maintained at the level similar to the one observed in 2009. For those products, the production has been growing systematically, levelling off the growth in exports.



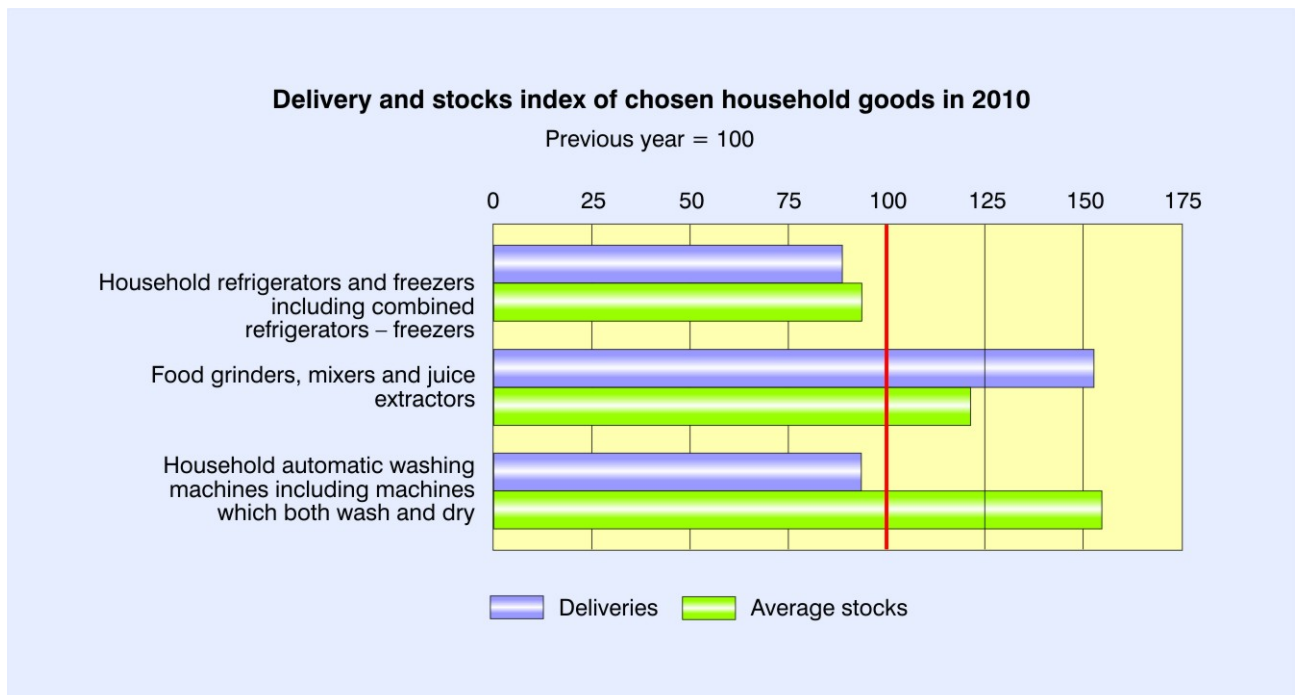
Imports constitute the principal source of the domestic market supply in frozen sea fish. In 2010, a growth in deliveries of 5.8% occurred, as a result of increased imports.



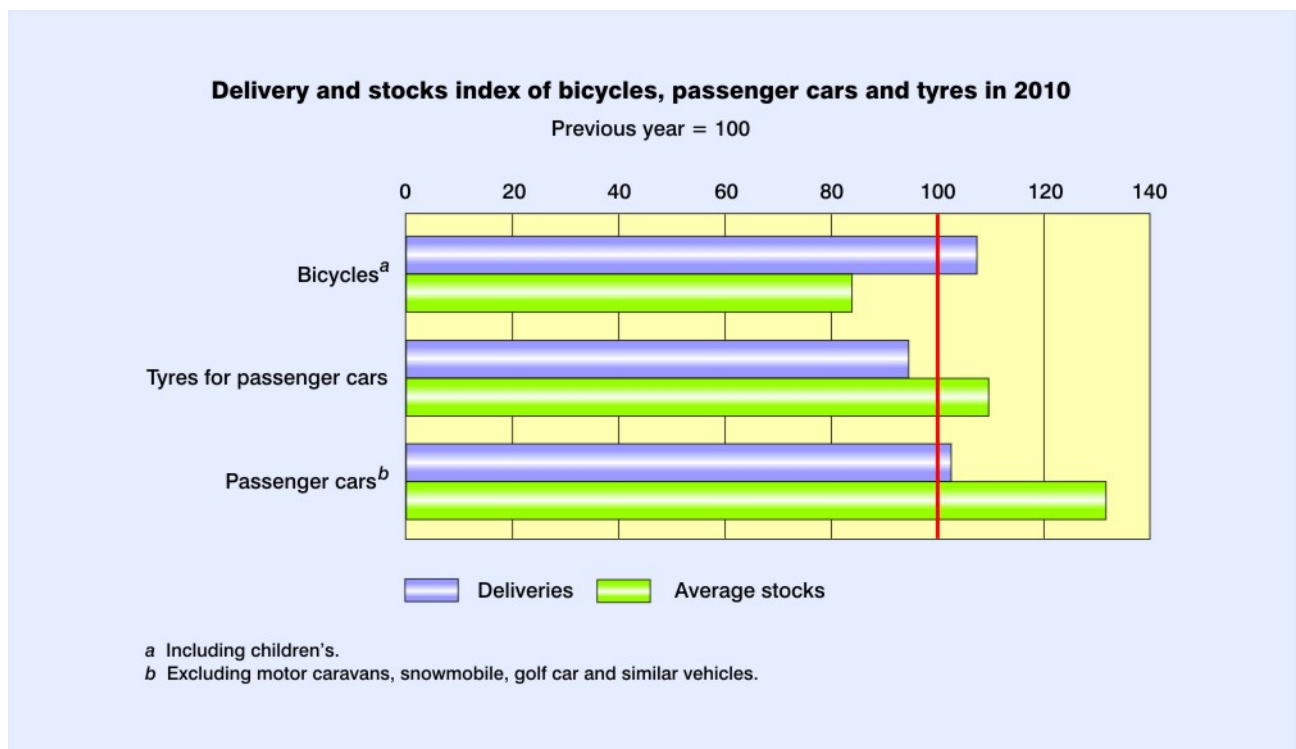
Deliveries of chocolate (including white) with sweet and chocolate goods in 2010 were by 13.9% lower. One should notice the exports of chocolate (including white) with sweet and chocolate goods, which grew by as much as by 55.8%. As regards chocolate-coated products, a growth in deliveries of 7.2% was recorded in the reference year. Both deliveries and imports of chocolate-coated products have been growing for several years (in 2010 the imports amounted to 17.0%). Deliveries of candies in 2010 grew by 56.8%, while their exports dropped by 10.4%. In 2010, each of the abovementioned categories of sweets indicated a growth in the average size of stocks.



In 2010, among the non-foodstuff goods surveyed, a drop in deliveries concerned household refrigerators and freezers, including combined refrigerators-freezers – of 11.3% and household automatic washing machines including machines which both wash and dry – of 8.9%. The exports of automatic household washing machines including machines which both wash and dry, is considerable, and its dynamic growth has been recorded for the last two years. Only in 2010, the growth in exports reached 27.0%, and it was levelled off by increased production. Deliveries of grinders, mixers and juice extractors grew by 52.9% in 2010, following a rapid drop in the previous year.



It is worth paying attention to the deliveries of passenger cars to the domestic market, which increased slightly in 2010 (a growth of 2.5%), following a significant drop in 2009 (36.3%). 2010 is the second year in a row in which the production of passenger cars decreased, following the record result achieved in 2008, with a simultaneous 6.1% drop in exports, after the period of a dynamic development in the previous years. An average level of stocks in the reference year grew by 31.6%. Deliveries of tyres for passenger cars dropped, in turn, by 5.4%. Deliveries of bicycles, including children's, grew in 2010 by 7.4%. In 2010, similar to the previous years, a drop in bicycle exports was recorded, amounting to 13.7%.



TABLES

TAB.1. ENTITIES OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY RECORDED IN THE REGON REGISTER BY SECTIONS
As of 31 XII

Specification	Number of entities of national economy in total			of which natural persons conducting economic activity			
	in absolute numbers	in %	2009= =100	in absolute numbers	in %	2009= =100	
TOTAL	2009	3742673	x	x	2815617	x	x
	2010	3909802	x	104,5	2942965	x	104,5
of which services.....	2009	2849526	100,0	x	2090251	100,0	x
	2010	2970470	100,0	104,2	2175593	100,0	104,1
Trade; repair of motor vehicles ^Δ	2009	1073154	37,7	x	864812	41,4	x
	2010	1100603	37,1	102,6	887109	40,8	102,6
Transportation and storage	2009	262967	9,2	x	241262	11,5	x
	2010	265203	8,9	100,9	242830	11,2	100,6
Accommodation and catering ^Δ	2009	118499	4,2	x	94053	4,5	x
	2010	124214	4,2	104,8	97472	4,5	103,6
Information and communication	2009	84188	3,0	x	62301	3,0	x
	2010	95163	3,2	113,0	70429	3,2	113,0
Financial and insurance activities.....	2009	130622	4,6	x	117871	5,6	x
	2010	131213	4,4	100,5	117652	5,4	99,8
Real estate activities.....	2009	185064	6,5	x	28221	1,4	x
	2010	195384	6,6	105,6	31299	1,4	110,9
Professional, scientific and technical activities ...	2009	311681	10,9	x	255269	12,2	x
	2010	332231	11,2	106,6	273007	12,5	106,9
Administrative and support service activities ^Δ ...	2009	86760	3,0	x	70732	3,4	x
	2010	94152	3,1	108,5	77350	3,6	109,4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security.....	2009	26896	0,9	x	74	0,0	x
	2010	26997	0,9	100,4	91	0,0	123,0
Education	2009	109512	3,8	x	55038	2,6	x
	2010	116132	3,9	106,0	60562	2,8	110,0
Human health and social work activities	2009	173844	6,1	x	154224	7,4	x
	2010	186008	6,3	107,0	165640	7,6	107,4
Arts, entertainment and recreation.....	2009	64767	2,3	x	30365	1,5	x
	2010	67085	2,3	103,6	31351	1,4	103,2
Other service activities.....	2009	221443	7,8	x	116029	5,5	x
	2010	235949	7,9	106,6	120801	5,6	104,1
Extra-territorial organisations and bodies.....	2009	129	0,0	x	-	-	-
	2010	136	0,0	105,4	-	-	-

Source: Structural changes in the groups of entities of the national economy in 2010.

TAB. 2. GROSS VALUE ADDED BY SECTIONS IN YEARS 2009 and 2010 (current prices)

Specification	2009		2010	
	in mln zl	in %	in mln zl	in %
TOTAL	1193691	100,0	1246427	100,0
of which services	760346	63,7	800878	64,3
Trade; repair of motor vehicles ^A	224592	18,8	242471	19,5
Transportation and storage.....	67060	5,6	74373	6,0
Accommodation and catering ^A	14260	1,2	15365	1,2
Information and communication	48589	4,1	45958	3,7
Financial and insurance activities	46899	3,9	53711	4,3
Real estate activities	67349	5,6	69839	5,6
Professional, scientific and technical activities.....	64269	5,4	63742	5,1
Administrative and support service activities	19969	1,7	21356	1,7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security.....	65248	5,5	66517	5,3
Education	57969	4,9	60969	4,9
Human health and social work activities.....	44843	3,8	47813	3,8
Arts, entertainment and recreation.....	10606	0,9	10445	0,9
Other service activities	21922	1,8	21823	1,8
Activities of households.....	6771	0,5	6496	0,5

a Including „hidden economy“.

Source: For 2009 National Accounts; For 2010 preliminary data as of 30.09.2011.

TAB. 3. EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SECTIONS
As of 31 XII

Specification	2009		2010	
	in thous.	in %	in thous.	in %
TOTAL	13782,3	100,0	14020,9	100,0
of which services	7882,9	57,2	8050,0	57,4
Trade; repair of motor vehicles ^A	2179,5	15,8	2219,8	15,8
Transportation and storage	693,7	5,1	696,0	5,0
Accommodation and catering ^A	252,5	1,8	260,5	1,9
Information and communication	239,6	1,7	242,8	1,7
Financial and insurance activities	333,9	2,4	336,7	2,4
Real estate activities	193,1	1,4	197,1	1,4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	480,2	3,5	506,3	3,6
Administrative and support service activities	375,7	2,7	416,5	3,0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	964,5	7,0	970,1	6,9
Education	1071,9	7,8	1081,5	7,7
Human health and social work activities	747,6	5,4	764,1	5,4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	146,3	1,1	149,6	1,1
Other service activities	204,4	1,5	209,0	1,5

Source: Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland 2011.

TAB. 4. AVERAGE PAID EMPLOYMENT, AVERAGE MONTHLY GROSS WAGES AND SALARIES
BY SECTIONS IN 2010

Specification	Average paid employment			Average gross wages and salaries		
	in thous.	in %	2009=100	in zł	in %	2009=100
TOTAL	9834,5	100,0	100,7	3225	100,0	104,0
of which services.....	x	x	x	x	x	x
Trade; repair of motor vehicles ^Δ	1622,3	16,5	100,7	2593	80,4	101,9
Transportation and storage.....	578,6	5,9	99,4	2971	92,1	101,7
Accommodation and catering ^Δ	183,6	1,9	101,5	1967	61,0	102,6
Information and communication.....	194,5	2,0	99,4	5515	171,0	103,6
Financial and insurance activities.....	276,4	2,8	99,1	5459	169,3	102,3
Real estate activities.....	141,9	1,4	101,4	3373	104,6	103,5
Professional, scientific and technical activities.....	333,3	3,4	102,1	4015	124,5	101,1
Administrative and support service activities.....	355,2	3,6	110,7	2123	65,8	103,2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security.....	642,8	6,5	102,1	4150	128,7	103,2
Education.....	1036,0	10,5	99,7	3380	104,8	106,9
Human health and social work activities.....	664,1	6,8	101,2	3147	97,6	102,6
Arts, entertainment and recreation.....	130,0	1,3	101,2	2949	91,4	103,3
Other service activities.....	99,0	1,0	100,6	2322	72,0	93,2

Source: Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland 2011.

TAB. 5. NUMBER OF ENTITIES OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY^a
As of December 31

Specification	2009	2010	2009=100	2009	2010	2009=100
	Trade; repair of motor vehicles ^Δ			Accommodation and catering ^Δ		
TOTAL	1073154	1100603	102,6	118499	124214	104,8
of which:						
State-owned enterprises	28	22	78,6	2	-	x
Companies.....	204462	209598	102,5	23595	24874	105,4
of which:						
commercial	91779	95678	104,2	7223	7984	110,5
of which:						
joint- stock.....	1731	1773	102,4	105	111	105,7
limited liability.....	73953	77364	104,6	6131	6731	109,8
civil	112682	113920	101,1	16372	16890	103,2
Co-operatives.....	2913	2917	100,1	68	84	123,5
Natural persons conducting economic activity	864812	887109	102,6	94053	98472	104,7

a Recorded in the REGON register.

TAB. 6. ECONOMIC ENTITIES BY NUMBER OF SHOPS^a
As of 31 XII

Specification	2009	2010
TOTAL	310364	283607
up to 2 shops	303902	277112
3-10.....	5231	5278
11-20.....	761	758
21-50.....	339	320
51-100.....	79	81
101-200	36	38
above 200 shops.....	16	20

a See Methodological notes, page 18.

TAB. 7. SHOPS AND PETROL STATIONS BY ORGANIZATIONAL FORMS^a
As of 31 XII

Specification	Total	Public sector	Private sector
TOTAL 2009	381577	1529	380048
2010	355661	1328	354333
of which:			
Shops..... 2009	371839	1274	370565
2010	346058	1076	344982
Department stores 2009	60	-	60
2010	67	-	67
Trade stores 2009	314	2	312
2010	303	-	303
Hipermarkets..... 2009	495	-	495
2010	562	-	562
Supermarkets 2009	4041	2	4039
2010	4461	2	4459
Other shops 2009	366929	1270	365659
2010	340665	1074	339591
Petrol stations..... 2009	9738	255	9483
2010	9603	252	9351

a See Methodological notes, page 18.

TAB. 8. SELECTED ORGANIZATIONAL FORMS OF SHOPS BY VOIVODSHIPS IN 2010
As of 31 XII

Specification	Department stores	Trade stores	Supermarkets	Hypermarkets
POLSKA.....	67	303	4461	562
Dolnośląskie.....	5	19	377	57
Kujawsko-pomorskie.....	2	15	280	29
Lubelskie.....	3	21	213	22
Lubuskie.....	-	7	171	12
Łódzkie.....	6	18	258	40
Małopolskie.....	7	13	294	36
Mazowieckie.....	12	57	502	72
Opolskie.....	1	9	155	18
Podkarpackie.....	7	18	233	21
Podlaskie.....	5	10	135	10
Pomorskie.....	1	18	286	42
Śląskie.....	6	31	564	102
Świętokrzyskie.....	-	10	104	11
Warmińsko-mazurskie.....	1	15	196	18
Wielkopolskie.....	7	23	432	47
Zachodniopomorskie.....	4	19	261	25

TAB. 9. STRUCTURE OF SHOPS AND PETROL STATIONS BY ORGANIZATIONAL AND OWNERSHIP FORMS^a IN 2010
As of 31 XII

Specification	Total	Private sector	of which:	
			private domestic ownership	foreign ownership
a – share in %				
b – share of sales area in %				
Shops..... a	100,0	99,7	96,2	3,4
b	100,0	99,7	75,1	24,1
of which:				
Department stores a	100,0	100,0	76,1	22,4
b	100,0	100,0	52,5	46,0
Trade stores a	100,0	100,0	62,4	37,3
b	100,0	100,0	62,7	37,1
Hipermarkets..... a	100,0	100,0	14,4	84,7
b	100,0	100,0	13,9	85,5
Supermarkets..... a	100,0	100,0	38,2	60,9
b	100,0	100,0	34,3	64,4
Petrol stations..... a	100,0	97,4	71,8	11,3
b	-	-	-	-

a See Methodological notes, page 18.

TAB. 10. STRUCTURE OF SHOPS BY OWNERSHIP AND VOIVODSHIPS IN 2010
As of 31 XII

Specification	Total	Private sector	of which:	
			private domestic ownership	foreign ownership
a – share in %				
b – share of sales area in %				
POLAND	100,0	99,7	96,2	3,4
a	100,0	99,7	75,1	24,1
b	100,0	99,7	75,1	24,1
Dolnośląskie.....	100,0	99,8	95,6	4,1
a	100,0	99,9	68,7	30,1
b	100,0	99,9	68,7	30,1
Kujawsko-pomorskie.....	100,0	99,8	96,0	3,7
a	100,0	99,8	75,5	24,2
b	100,0	99,8	75,5	24,2
Lubelskie	100,0	99,5	96,8	2,6
a	100,0	99,6	81,7	17,5
b	100,0	99,6	81,7	17,5
Lubuskie	100,0	99,5	96,5	3,0
a	100,0	99,6	77,8	21,6
b	100,0	99,6	77,8	21,6
Łódzkie.....	100,0	99,8	96,3	3,1
a	100,0	99,3	73,7	25,2
b	100,0	99,3	73,7	25,2
Małopolskie.....	100,0	99,7	96,9	2,6
a	100,0	99,9	79,4	19,7
b	100,0	99,9	79,4	19,7
Mazowieckie	100,0	99,6	95,7	3,8
a	100,0	99,4	73,7	25,2
b	100,0	99,4	73,7	25,2
Opolskie	100,0	99,9	96,3	3,4
a	100,0	100,0	76,6	22,8
b	100,0	100,0	76,6	22,8
Podkarpackie.....	100,0	99,6	96,9	2,3
a	100,0	99,8	80,0	17,8
b	100,0	99,8	80,0	17,8
Podlaskie	100,0	99,9	96,5	2,9
a	100,0	99,8	82,2	16,9
b	100,0	99,8	82,2	16,9
Pomorskie.....	100,0	99,8	95,8	3,9
a	100,0	99,9	71,4	28,0
b	100,0	99,9	71,4	28,0
Śląskie	100,0	99,5	95,3	4,1
a	100,0	99,9	69,2	30,4
b	100,0	99,9	69,2	30,4
Świętokrzyskie	100,0	99,8	97,6	2,1
a	100,0	99,9	82,1	17,5
b	100,0	99,9	82,1	17,5
Warmińsko-mazurskie.....	100,0	99,6	97,2	2,4
a	100,0	99,8	84,2	15,5
b	100,0	99,8	84,2	15,5
Wielkopolskie	100,0	99,8	96,5	3,2
a	100,0	99,9	76,3	23,4
b	100,0	99,9	76,3	23,4
Zachodniopomorskie.....	100,0	99,8	95,6	4,2
a	100,0	99,9	73,0	26,8
b	100,0	99,9	73,0	26,8

TAB. 11. SHOPS AND PETROL STATIONS BY SPECIALIZATION^a
As of 31 XII

Specification	2009	2010
	Shops	
Shops	371839	346058
of which:		
General foodstuffs.....	102811	91753
Fruit and vegetables.....	5035	5112
Meat.....	11674	10990
Fish.....	982	948
Baker's and confecioner's products.....	6726	6868
With alcoholic beverages.....	3206	3860
With cosmetics and toilet goods.....	7720	7433
With textile products.....	4748	5363
With clothing products.....	36210	34687
With footwear and leather products.....	8178	7982
With furniture and lighting appliances.....	9302	8319
With radio, TV and household appliances.....	6917	5629
With books and stationery.....	7060	6552
With motor vehicles.....	12522	17267
Other shops ^b	148748	133295
Petrol stations	9738	9603

a See Methological notes, page 18.

b Shops with various specialization not listed above.

TAB. 12. SHOPS BY SALES AREA AND VOIVODSHIPS IN 2010^a
As of 31 XII

Voivodships	Total	Sales area of shops in m ²	Number of shops by sales area							
			99 m ² and less	100 - 199 m ²	200 - 299 m ²	300 - 399 m ²	400 - 999 m ²	1000 - 1999 m ²	2000 - 2499 m ²	2500 m ² and more
POLAND	346058	31769150	313729	13908	5372	3123	6950	1875	244	857
Dolnośląskie	27572	2612641	24947	1086	403	268	598	174	15	81
Kujawsko-pomorskie.....	18109	1648455	16366	729	261	179	423	89	14	48
Lubelskie	16496	1574547	14807	674	327	165	354	108	19	42
Lubuskie	10454	952103	9538	392	143	81	218	57	8	17
Łódzkie	23828	2030796	21876	849	317	166	428	116	20	56
Małopolskie	30353	2577443	27638	1291	474	254	489	132	12	63
Mazowieckie	49281	4357152	45059	1795	748	419	838	267	35	120
Opolskie	8652	888142	7756	376	147	83	212	48	6	24
Podkarpackie	17027	1534699	15162	799	323	204	407	80	14	38
Podlaskie	10299	949496	9128	519	210	123	233	58	10	18
Pomorskie.....	21642	2014808	19643	853	325	187	414	139	22	59
Śląskie	43089	4251421	38974	1833	615	364	894	241	28	140
Świętokrzyskie	11169	828004	10446	322	112	71	159	40	3	16
Warmińsko-mazurskie...	12814	1242163	11540	548	237	131	246	80	9	23
Wielkopolskie.....	31182	2859529	28177	1259	513	304	675	160	21	73
Zachodniopomorskie.....	14091	1447751	12672	583	217	124	362	86	8	39

a See Methodological notes, page 18.

TAB. 13. SHOPS AND PETROL STATIONS BY VOIVODSHIPS^a
As of 31 XII

Voivodships	Number of shops	Sales area of shops in m ²	Number of petrol stations	Population per 1 shop	
POLSKA	2009	371839	31550423	9738	103
	2010	346058	31769150	9603	110
Dolnośląskie	2009	27650	2532053	612	104
	2010	27572	2612641	590	104
Kujawsko-pomorskie	2009	19352	1762424	574	107
	2010	18109	1648455	520	114
Lubelskie.....	2009	18730	1478236	668	115
	2010	16496	1574547	785	130
Lubuskie.....	2009	9503	924827	338	106
	2010	10454	952103	322	96,7
Łódzkie	2009	27132	2047603	900	93,7
	2010	23828	2030796	735	106
Małopolskie	2009	31795	2465685	673	104
	2010	30353	2577443	642	109
Mazowieckie.....	2009	48374	4123179	1508	108
	2010	49281	4357152	1592	106
Opolskie.....	2009	8357	798966	207	123
	2010	8652	888142	239	119
Podkarpackie	2009	20878	1604915	636	101
	2010	17027	1534699	481	124
Podlaskie.....	2009	9788	892086	292	122
	2010	10299	949496	366	115
Pomorskie	2009	24136	2210953	448	92,4
	2010	21642	2014808	426	104
Śląskie	2009	44647	4078625	799	104
	2010	43089	4251421	918	108
Świętokrzyskie	2009	14056	883317	337	90,4
	2010	11169	828004	365	113
Warmińsko-mazurskie	2009	15087	1214334	355	94,6
	2010	12814	1242163	322	111
Wielkopolskie	2009	33938	3016803	936	100
	2010	31182	2859529	830	110
Zachodniopomorskie.....	2009	18416	1516417	455	91,9
	2010	14091	1447751	470	120

a See Methodological notes, page 18.

TAB. 14. STRUCTURE OF RETAIL SALES IN SHOPS AND PETROL STATIONS IN 2010

No.	Specification	Total	Motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts	Sold, liquid and gaseous fuels	Foodstuffs, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages and tobacco products
1	TOTAL.....	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
2	Fruit and vegetables.....	2,5	0,0	0,0	6,2
3	Meat and meat products.....	5,4	0,1	0,0	13,9
4	Fish and fish products.....	1,1	0,0	0,0	2,6
5	Bread and cereal products.....	2,9	0,0	0,0	7,7
6	Milk, eggs and cheese.....	3,6	0,0	0,0	8,8
7	Sugar and confectionery.....	2,1	0,0	0,1	4,9
8	Coffee, tea and cocoa.....	1,3	0,0	0,0	3,2
9	Other foodstuff articles and non- alcoholic beverages.....	8,0	0,0	1,0	18,7
10	Alcoholic beverages.....	4,8	0,0	1,0	11,4
11	Tobacco.....	2,9	0,0	1,5	5,9
12	Pharmaceutical and medical articles.....	4,8	0,0	0,0	0,4
13	Cosmetics and toilet goods.....	3,7	0,0	0,0	4,8
14	Textile products.....	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,3
15	Clothing including accessories and furryery.....	4,4	0,0	0,0	1,1
16	Footwear and leather products.....	1,6	0,0	0,0	0,2
17	Furniture and lighting appliances.....	2,4	0,0	0,0	0,2
18	Household appliances and articles.....	2,6	0,0	0,0	1,3
19	Radio and television articles.....	1,6	0,0	0,0	0,2
20	Books, newspapers and stationery.....	1,4	0,0	0,1	0,9
21	Motor vehicles.....	8,9	94,5	0,3	0,3
22	of which automobiles.....	6,3	71,9	0,0	0,0
23	Fuels.....	16,2	0,1	93,7	0,1
24	Other non-foodstuff articles.....	17,3	5,3	2,3	6,9

TAB. 14. STRUCTURE OF RETAIL SALES IN SHOPS AND PETROL STATIONS IN 2010 (cont.)

No.	Specification	Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopaedic equipment	Textiles, clothing, footwear	Furniture, consumer electronics, household appliances	Press, books, other sale in specialized stores	Others
1	TOTAL.....	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
2	Fruit and vegetables.....	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,2
3	Meat and meat products.....	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	2,1
4	Fish and fish products.....	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,8
5	Bread and cereal products.....	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,7
6	Milk, eggs and cheese.....	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,1	2,2
7	Sugar and confectionery.....	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	1,5
8	Coffee, tea and cocoa.....	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,5
9	Other foodstuff articles and non- alcoholic beverages.....	0,6	0,1	0,0	0,2	5,6
10	Alcoholic beverages.....	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	2,6
11	Tobacco.....	0,4	0,0	0,0	1,1	2,2
12	Pharmaceutical and medical articles.....	60,1	0,0	0,0	0,3	10,0
13	Cosmetics and toilet goods.....	30,8	0,3	0,2	0,7	2,5
14	Textile products.....	0,1	4,1	1,1	0,3	0,9
15	Clothing including accessories and furriery.....	0,4	67,5	0,0	1,1	2,2
16	Footwear and leather products.....	0,1	25,8	0,0	0,6	0,6
17	Furniture and lighting appliances.....	0,0	0,1	29,4	0,5	2,6
18	Household appliances and articles.....	0,6	0,4	26,5	0,7	2,5
19	Radio and television articles.....	0,0	0,0	21,7	0,4	0,6
20	Books, newspapers and stationery.....	0,4	0,1	0,1	12,6	2,6
21	Motor vehicles.....	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	3,4
22	of which automobiles.....	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3
23	Fuels.....	0,0	0,0	0,1	1,0	1,1
24	Other non-foodstuff articles.....	5,7	1,6	20,8	79,8	51,6

TAB. 15. INDEX OF RETAIL SALES CHANGES BY TYPE OF ENTERPRISE ACTIVITY^a (in current prices)

Specification	2009	2010
	previous year = 100	
TOTAL	104,3	105,5
of which:		
Motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts	94,8	107,9
Sold, liquid and gaseous fuels	94,2	113,1
Food, beverages and tobacco products	110,1	101,2
Other retail sales in non-specialized stores	118,1	113,6
Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics orthopaedic equipment	116,8	117,2
Textiles, clothing, footwear	114,1	113,1
Furniture, radio, TV and household appliances	98,5	123,0
Newspapers, books, other sale in specialized stores	104,0	83,6
Others	105,0	95,9

a Data concerns entities employing more than 9 persons.

TAB. 16. STRUCTURE OF RETAIL SALES BY TYPE OF ENTERPRISE ACTIVITY^a

Specification	2009	2010
TOTAL.....	100,0	100,0
of which:		
Motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts	9,4	9,6
Sold, liquid and gaseous fuels	17,0	18,2
Food, beverages and tobacco products	29,0	27,9
Other retail sales in non-specialized stores.....	7,3	7,8
Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics orthopaedic equipment	4,0	4,5
Textiles, clothing, footwear	4,5	4,8
Furniture, radio, TV and household appliances.....	6,0	7,0
Newspapers, books, other sale in specialized stores	7,4	5,9
Others	15,0	13,6

a Data concerns entities employing more than 9 persons.

TAB. 17. MARKETPLACES BY VOIVODSHIPS
As of December 31

Voivodships	Permanent marketplaces						Seasonal ^a marketplaces (during the year)	Annual receipts from market- place fees in thous. zł
	number of market- places	of which with predomi- nance of small retail sales	area of marketplaces in m ²		number of the small- retail sales outlets			
			total	of which sales area	total	of which at marketplaces opened daily		
POLSKA .....2009	2256	2031	14834647	9206907	108008	71731	7073	260895,1
2010	2235	1999	14693266	9190590	105758	67513	6913	246460,4
Dolnośląskie .....2009	152	146	815523	425498	6783	5055	643	16139,0
2010	149	143	855762	474692	6669	4759	696	15582,1
Kujawsko-.....2009	138	121	673995	369276	5103	3632	127	9257,9
pomorskie 2010	136	121	663523	359974	5594	3997	123	7914,1
Lubelskie.....2009	190	167	1109648	761703	5407	3759	58	10471,9
2010	191	166	1101018	747492	5401	3774	57	11232,5
Lubuskie.....2009	75	70	436506	200912	5746	4539	163	15045,5
2010	75	69	407222	201441	5608	4402	150	14338,5
Łódzkie .....2009	179	162	1633967	951481	9939	5812	87	25044,8
2010	186	167	1643726	941005	9763	5604	90	23264,1
Małopolskie .....2009	151	140	835476	661577	5988	3256	1206	21824,2
2010	150	137	833045	658311	5897	3251	1167	22063,4
Mazowieckie.....2009	316	278	3243183	2029571	18840	10886	731	38990,7
2010	311	266	3105251	2005488	16366	8234	872	36204,2
Opolskie .....2009	53	46	164025	96673	2374	1896	463	6515,7
2010	53	46	171112	101702	2350	1867	415	5254,1
Podkarpackie ....2009	127	116	465050	316393	3070	2166	145	10846,4
2010	126	115	456965	325257	3045	2265	144	10356,4
Podlaskie.....2009	79	61	848773	563526	3613	3035	45	3716,8
2010	79	61	850455	563630	4055	2770	58	3527,8
Pomorskie .....2009	89	82	356742	196973	3497	2393	596	9635,2
2010	92	87	358902	193241	3223	2071	281	9649,7
Śląskie .....2009	195	181	1196874	679068	15333	8572	359	31209,7
2010	183	171	1149360	641846	13944	7861	349	29014,4
Świętokrzyskie...2009	77	70	769957	638333	3349	1522	78	13544,7
2010	77	70	775970	647619	3463	1522	72	12176,7
Warmińsko-.....2009	77	70	429668	253901	2570	2045	55	6854,3
mazurskie 2010	79	74	432461	255640	2846	2343	56	6858,5
Wielkopolskie...2009	247	220	1308442	877711	10633	7822	469	29268,3
2010	237	205	1337992	884977	11840	7515	473	27602,5
Zachodnio-.....2009	111	101	546818	184311	5763	5341	1848	12530,0
pomorskie 2010	111	101	550502	188275	5694	5278	1910	11421,4

a Number of the marketplaces or places located on streets and squares open periodically.

TAB. 18. STRUCTURE OF TURNOVER FROM THE SALE (excluding VAT) OF WHOLESALE ENTERPRISES BY CUSTOMER TYPE^a

Specification	Type of customer	Total		Of which foreign capital	
		2008	2009	2008	2009
		in %			
Wholesale trade^Δ	Total.....	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	of which:				
	retail traders.....	33,1	31,2	30,1	27,7
	wholesalers, purchasing groups ...	39,9	41,8	45,7	45,9
	producers.....	15,2	15,7	15,7	18,3
	final individual consumers	7,1	6,8	5,0	4,5
	other final consumers	3,3	4,0	3,1	3,1

a Data concerns entities employing more than 9 persons.

TAB. 19. SHARE OF PURCHASES OF COMMODITIES BY TYPE OF SUPPLIER^a

Specification	Type of supplier	2008	2009	2008	2009
		Total purchases of goods		of which foreign capital	
		in %			
Trade; repair of motor vehicles^Δ	Total purchases of goods.....	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	of which:				
	directly from the domestic producers	48,2	51,6	42,2	49,1
	from wholesalers, purchasing groups	29,0	24,3	16,9	8,9
	from imports	21,5	22,8	40,2	41,1
	from other sources	1,3	1,3	0,7	0,8
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Purchases of goods	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	of which:				
	directly from the domestic producers	25,8	30,6	9,7	15,7
	from wholesalers, purchasing groups	27,6	34,0	6,1	13,9
	from imports	42,6	31,7	83,4	70,0
	from other sources	4,0	4,0	0,8	0,5
Wholesale trade^Δ	Purchases of goods.....	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	of which:				
	directly from the domestic producers	52,8	54,1	37,5	42,0
	from wholesalers, purchasing groups	23,7	19,7	17,8	8,0
	from imports	22,5	25,1	43,9	48,7
	from other sources	1,0	1,2	0,8	1,4
Retail trade^Δ	Purchases of goods.....	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	of which:				
	directly from the domestic producers	44,9	52,8	61,7	68,9
	from wholesalers, purchasing groups	42,3	32,0	19,0	9,2
	from imports	11,8	14,5	18,7	21,8
	from other sources	1,0	1,0	0,6	0,1

a Data concerns entities employing more than 9 persons.

TAB. 20. TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES^A IN 2009

Specification	Turnover	Margin	Gross output	Gross value added
	in mln zł			
Trade; repair of motor vehicles^A	1200311,5	197144,2	282459,0	147385,6
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.....	103243,0	13271,1	24049,0	12998,2
Sale of motor vehicles	66264,6	5473,7	11462,1	5696,5
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles.....	9266,9	1856,1	5365,9	3086,4
Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories.....	26316,1	5612,1	6864,2	4020,5
Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories	1395,4	329,2	356,8	194,8
Wholesale trade^A	708327,6	104890,4	156341,3	77291,8
Wholesale on a fee or contract basis.....	21204,7	3208,4	6754,2	3600,5
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	22787,5	2558,0	4263,1	1980,0
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco.....	139215,7	22012,3	28382,1	16232,5
Wholesale of household goods	100763,1	16332,4	23535,2	10550,2
Wholesale of information and communication equipment.....	10511,1	1203,3	2242,5	1108,6
Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies.....	30517,2	4511,5	7381,2	4013,9
Other specialised wholesale.....	211060,6	27081,0	39691,7	18764,6
Non-specialised wholesale trade.....	172267,7	27983,5	44091,3	21041,5
Retail trade^A.....	388740,9	78982,7	102068,7	57095,6
Retail sale in non-specialised stores	150953,0	26744,1	34927,2	20409,0
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	41849,5	8131,6	11171,2	6818,4
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	42183,5	4002,1	5639,4	3163,6
Retail sale of information and communication equipment in specialised stores	9083,3	1340,0	2462,7	1316,6
Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores	32630,7	6967,3	9290,5	4405,1
Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores	7689,4	2394,9	2752,9	1310,5
Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores	85080,7	24139,6	26850,1	15708,9
Retail sale via stalls and markets	7087,9	1800,5	3361,7	1890,2
Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets	12182,9	3462,6	5613,0	2073,3

TABL. 20. TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES^A IN 2009 (cont.)

Specification	Gross operating surplus	Purchases of goods and services	Compensation of employees	Investment outlays ^a
	in mln zł			
TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES^A	83655,2	916574,1	59693,0	14319,8
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.....	7180,4	78506,8	5542,4	1331,1
Sale of motor vehicles	2744,3	54279,5	2821,8	948,1
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles.....	1757,7	3700,0	1261,6	112,8
Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories.....	2537,9	19513,7	1408,3	267,1
Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories.....	140,5	1013,6	50,7	3,1
Wholesale trade^A.....	46105,0	555527,7	29399,3	6169,4
Wholesale on a fee or contract basis.....	2041,6	13890,2	1526,6	142,2
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	1403,3	18197,6	487,0	79,2
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco.....	11810,8	110533,1	4137,9	821,9
Wholesale of household goods	5420,6	76923,6	4912,3	981,5
Wholesale of information and communication equipment.....	497,0	8151,4	593,1	59,1
Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies.....	2177,8	22760,2	1767,5	424,2
Other specialised wholesale.....	10718,4	173485,3	7435,2	1642,4
Non-specialised wholesale trade.....	12035,5	131586,3	8539,7	2018,9
Retail trade^A.....	30369,8	282539,6	24751,3	6819,3
Retail sale in non-specialised stores	8510,5	115262,3	10872,00	3250,6
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	4676,1	29539,7	1916,7	735,8
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	1732,3	36073,2	1234,6	396,0
Retail sale of information and communication equipment in specialised stores	759,2	6602,2	546,3	48,1
Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores	2143,6	23121,7	2126,8	565,2
Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores	726,4	4700,2	536,7	98,7
Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores.....	9005,6	57394,3	6463,7	1618,5
Retail sale via stalls and markets	1650,6	3584,9	223,5	0,2
Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets	1165,5	6261,1	831,0	106,2

a Data concerns enterprises conducting distributive activity, in which number of employees exceeds 9 persons.

TAB. 21. DELIVERIES OF SELECTED CONSUMER GOODS

Goods	Unit of measure	Deliveries ^a		
		in absolute numbers		2009=100
		2009	2010	
Raw meat from animals for slaughter.....	thous. t	1800	1700	94,5
of which meat:				
pork.....	thous. t	1695	1591	93,8
beef and veal.....	thous. t	83,0	68,6	82,6
Poultry.....	thous. t	1144	1213	106,0
Variety meat products from poultry.....	thous. t	162	156	96,2
Meat and variety meat products from animals for slaughter ^b	thous. t	939	863	91,9
of which canned hams and shoulders as well as other canned meat, offal and fats.....	thous. t	30,4	15,3	50,2
Frozen sea fish.....	thous. t	197	209	105,8
Fish preserves.....	thous. t	27,3*	35,3	129,4
Margarine and spreads ^c (excluding liquid margarine).....	thous. t	320	315	98,6
Butter and dairy spreads.....	thous. t	163	164	100,8
Cheese and curd.....	thous. t	621	623	100,3
of which:				
rennet ripening cheese.....	thous. t	242	222	91,9
processed (melted) cheese.....	thous. t	56,0	48,0	85,7
Wheat flour.....	thous. t	2175	2200	101,1
Groats and meals.....	thous. t	220	195	88,8
Chocolate (including white) ^d	thous. t	214	184	86,1

a Quantity of products produced domestically (data concern economic entities employing more than 9 persons), minus their exports and plus their imports corrected by the balance of changes at producers; see note table 22.

b Including: tinned food, cured meat products and other products.

c Reduced and low fat.

d With sweet and chocolate goods.

TAB. 21. DELIVERIES OF SELECTED CONSUMER GOODS (cont.)

Goods	Unit of measure	Deliveries ^a		
		in absolute numbers		2009=100
		2009	2010	
Pasta.....	thous. t	213	204	95,6
Vodkas, liqueurs, other alcoholic beverages in terms of 100%.....	thous. hl	1238	1245	100,6
of which pure vodka	thous. hl	982	977	99,5
Wine and mead	thous. hl	2739	2643	96,5
of which grape wine (including vermouth) ^b	thous. hl	1048	1107	105,6
Beer from malt ^c	thous. hl	34687	34857	100,5
Mineral waters and soft drinks	thous. hl	52631	54649	103,8
of which natural mineral waters	thous. hl	17938	19655	109,6
Cigarettes containing tobacco or mixtures of tobacco and tobacco substitutes	mln units	58964	69297	117,5
Tyres for passenger cars	thous. units	10183	9633	94,6
Household refrigerators and freezers including combined refrigerators-freezers	thous. units	1473	1306	88,7
Household automatic washing machines including machines which both wash and dry	thous. units	1134	1033	91,1
Food grinders mixers and juice extractors	thous. units	2723	4165	152,9
Radio receivers (including sets)	thous. units	2949	2797	94,8
Television receivers ^d	thous. units	7055	5556	78,7
Passenger cars ^e	thous. units	282	289	102,5
Bicycles ^f	thous. units	752	807	107,4

a Quantity of products produced domestically (data concerns economic entities employing more than 9 persons), minus their exports and plus their imports corrected by the balance of changes at producers; see note table 22.

b Including vermouth.

c Of an alcoholic strength of 0,5% and more.

d Including monitors excluding used for computers.

e Excluding motor caravans, snowmobiles, golf car and similar vehicles.

f Including children's.

TAB. 22. STOCKS OF SELECTED PRODUCTS AT PRODUCERS¹ IN 2010

Specification	Unit of measure	As of day			
		31 III	30 VI	30 IX	31 XII
a - absolute numbers					
b - corresponding period of the previous year=100					
Raw meat from animals for slaughter.....	a	18,4	17,7	17,4	19,4
	b	110,2	116,1	104,6	117,1
of which meat:					
pork.....	a	15,1	14,3	13,8	15,7
	b	111,2	117,4	110,3	115,8
beef and veal.....	a	3,2	3,4	3,6	3,8
	b	105,8	111,1	87,5	123,1
Poultry.....	a	23,1	24,6	31,1	21,3
	b	141,0	121,0	105,5	87,9
Edible animal fats melted.....	a	1,4	1,5	1,3	1,5
	b	130,0	102,8	112,3	133,9
Meat and variety meat products from animals for slaughter ²	a	16,1	15,1	16,1	20,2
	b	104,1	123,3	130,8	165,1
Sea fish frozen.....	a	5,3	5,6	4,0	3,0
	b	87,8	93,8	79,1	58,2
Fish preserves.....	a	2,6	3,4	3,0	2,6
	b	101,5	123,8	120,1	169,0
Margarine and spreads ³ (excluding liquid margarine).....	a	7,6	8,2	8,2	7,1
	b	132,5	129,7	107,0	105,5
Butter and other fats from milk.....	a	2,4	1,9	2,7	3,0
	b	82,7	102,0	168,5	103,4
Rennet ripening cheese.....	a	6,1	5,1	6,5	7,7
	b	106,9	59,0	89,6	127,7
Wheat flour.....	a	31,6	45,7	31,2	28,1
	b	115,6	164,1	98,2	97,2
Sugar.....	a	778,6	398,8	204,6	865,3
	b	118,4	101,9	181,0	86,2
Vodkas, liqueurs, other alcoholic beverages in terms of 100%.....	a	86,6	88,2	97,2	79,6
	b	111,6	126,0	112,8	107,1
Wine and mead.....	a	107,1	183,7	203,4	180,3
	b	143,4	226,5	147,9	163,7
Beer from malt ⁴	a	838,8	964,4	1 012,8	801,1
	b	99,9	78,5	127,1	107,6
Cigarettes containing tobacco or mixtures of tobacco and tobacco substitutes.....	a	2655	3051	1929	1560
	b	32,3	54,1	105,0	72,2

1 Data refers to enterprises employing more than 49 persons.

2 Including: tinned food, cured meat products and other products

3 Reduced and low fat

4 Of an alcoholic strength of 0,5% and more

TAB. 22. STOCKS OF SELECTED PRODUCTS AT PRODUCERS¹ IN 2010 (cont.)

Specification	Unit of measure	As of day			
		31 III	30 VI	30 IX	31 XII
a - absolute numbers					
b - corresponding period of the previous year=100					
Carpets, mats and textile floor coverings	a thous. m ²	356	339	289	353
	b	89,0	68,2	94,8	97,8
Pantyhose and tights	a mln units	15,1	15,4	15,2	14,9
	b	78,3	74,1	67,7	67,3
Fabric outerwear and clothing	a mln units	1,0	0,8	0,9	0,9
	b	64,0	54,4	50,0	82,9
Knitted underwear	a mln units	3,0	3,0	2,5	2,7
	b	105,9	119,2	103,5	113,5
Footwear ²	a mln pairs	2,8	2,5	1,9	2,7
	b	52,8	94,6	87,8	81,4
Footwear with textile uppers	a mln pairs	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,4
	b	107,4	115,2	114,9	100,7
Soaps, organic surface-active products and those preparations use as soap	a thous. t	3,2	2,8	3,5	3,5
	b	123,0	85,2	111,0	114,4
Tyres for passenger cars	a thous. units	1487	2398	1659	2056
	b	101,2	121,0	108,9	104,6
Household refrigerators and freezers including combined refrigerators-freezers	a thous. units	117,2	161,9	115,1	64,8
	b	101,9	117,2	80,3	68,9
Household automatic washing machines including machines which both wash and dry	a thous. units	114,9	188,0	172,0	141,8
	b	156,7	162,5	152,1	147,5
TV receivers ³	a thous. units	340,5	373,3	432,2	202,9
	b	278,3	199,1	160,3	94,6
Passenger cars ⁴	a thous. units	5,8	6,9	5,2	6,3
	b	132,7	143,9	96,9	162,9
Bicycles ⁵	a thous. units	141,5	91,8	77,4	139,9
	b	74,8	74,4	82,4	107,0

1 Data refers to enterprises employing more than 49 persons.

2 Including rubber footwear.

3 Including monitors, excluding used for computers

4 Excluding motor caravans, snowmobiles, golf car and similar vehicles

5 Including children's

TAB. 23. CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED CONSUMER GOODS PER CAPITA

Consumer goods	Unit of measure	1990	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010
Grain of 4 cereals (in terms of processed products) ^a	kg	115	120	119	112	111	110
Potatoes ^a	kg	144	134	126	118	116	112
Vegetables	kg	119	121	110	115	116	108
Fruit	kg	29,0	51,6	54,1	55,0	55,5	45,0
Meat and edible offal ^b	kg	68,8	66,1	71,2	75,3	75,0	74,3
of which meat:	kg	63,7	62,0	66,8	71,2	70,8	70,5
beef	kg	16,4	7,1	3,9	3,8	3,6	2,4
pork	kg	37,7	39,0	39,0	42,7	42,4	42,6
poultry	kg	7,6	14,7	23,4	24,1	24,0	24,8
Animal edible fats	kg	8,2	6,7	6,6	6,4	6,0	6,3
Butter	kg	7,8	4,2	4,2	4,3	4,7*	4,4
Cow's milk ^c	l	242	193	173	182	187*	191
Hen eggs	units	190	188	215	205	206	204
Sugar	kg	44,2	41,6	40,1	38,4	38,8	40,3
Vodkas, liqueurs, other alcoholic beverages in terms of 100%	l	3,8 ^d	2,0	2,5	3,4	3,2	3,2
Wine and mead	l	7,4	12,0	8,6	8,3	7,0	7,0
Beer from malt ^e	l	30,5	66,9	80,7	94,4	91,2	90,5
Cigarettes containing tobacco or mixtures of tobacco and tobacco substitutes	units	2654	1954	1974	2091	1749	1821

a Data concerns farming years i.e. period from 1 VII of a given year to 30 VI of the following year.

b Including meat and offal designated for processed products.

c Including milk designated for processed products; excluding milk used in the production of butter.

d Of domestic production.

e With 0,5% and more alcohol.

TAB. 24. INDICES OF TURNOVER IN RETAIL TRADE^a – CURRENT PRICES (2005=100).

Period	Turnover in retail trade	food, beverages and tobacco	sale of non-foodstuffs	of which:			
				textile, clothing, footwear	household equipment	books, newspapers and other sale in specialised stores	
2005	I	85,8	88,8	83,9	79,1	83,0	83,5
	II	81,0	84,3	78,9	71,1	77,1	80,4
	III	95,7	102,5	91,5	98,7	90,6	86,8
	IV	95,0	97,9	93,2	105,0	85,1	88,7
	V	95,1	99,5	92,3	100,0	86,2	88,1
	VI	99,2	100,9	98,2	98,8	93,0	99,7
	VII	102,3	105,4	100,4	92,0	94,7	96,2
	VIII	107,8	104,8	109,7	99,1	105,8	114,4
	IX	106,7	98,5	111,7	104,0	106,3	121,3
	X	106,8	103,3	108,9	119,8	111,0	102,7
	XI	100,8	95,6	104,0	104,0	106,3	103,9
	XII	123,9	118,6	127,2	128,3	161,0	134,3
2008	I	117,7	115,3	119,1	140,9	133,3	96,7
	II	119,6	116,2	121,7	141,6	140,1	105,0
	III	132,9	130,7	134,2	170,0	152,9	113,1
	IV	135,3	125,9	141,1	175,1	158,8	130,6
	V	134,7	130,1	137,5	171,7	151,0	124,6
	VI	136,8	135,9	137,3	167,4	154,9	123,8
	VII	138,9	133,4	142,3	174,1	173,0	126,7
	VIII	135,7	131,1	138,6	168,3	172,4	123,2
	IX	137,3	125,7	144,4	196,1	182,1	128,8
	X	141,7	128,1	150,1	198,5	185,4	130,2
	XI	126,5	118,1	131,7	170,6	173,5	112,7
	XII	154,6	145,6	160,2	213,4	235,5	150,7
2009	I	124,4	127,6	122,5	165,0	130,8	107,5
	II	122,7	124,7	121,5	146,2	134,0	112,4
	III	139,5	137,0	141,0	186,7	155,4	133,9
	IV	144,8	143,1	145,8	203,2	143,0	144,4
	V	139,6	135,7	142,0	185,5	148,3	135,9
	VI	141,5	135,1	145,4	181,9	153,5	134,4
	VII	145,8	142,2	148,0	178,1	166,1	133,1
	VIII	142,0	139,7	143,4	179,1	163,1	132,6
	IX	139,2	130,2	144,7	183,6	163,5	133,7
	X	142,9	134,0	148,3	217,1	162,8	124,7
	XI	131,3	125,5	134,8	159,2	156,3	118,7
	XII	161,0	154,8	164,9	215,0	211,4	149,7
2010	I	124,7	124,0	125,1	170,7	122,5	93,1
	II	123,4	120,9	125,0	163,2	120,5	93,8
	III	151,6	140,8	158,2	221,4	173,7	122,5
	IV	143,3	134,2	148,9	200,8	149,0	119,9
	V	148,0	135,0	156,0	198,8	172,7	119,9
	VI	154,1	140,2	162,7	206,5	171,6	125,8
	VII	160,1	149,9	166,3	205,7	189,1	126,8
	VIII	158,0	140,3	168,9	203,8	201,3	141,5
	IX	158,7	135,7	172,8	231,1	208,0	134,0
	X	162,7	139,1	177,1	257,8	200,9	132,2
	XI	147,8	131,0	158,1	195,5	200,9	116,8
	XII	189,3	170,1	201,1	253,4	266,8	166,5

a See Methodological notes, page 10.

TAB. 25. DEFLATED TURNOVER IN RETAIL TRADE^a (2005=100).

Period	Turnover in retail trade	food, beverages and tobacco	sale of non-foodstuffs	of which:		
				textile, clothing, footwear	household equipment	books, newspapers and other sale in specialised stores
2005 I	86,9	88,7	85,8	76,9	82,5	84,8
II	82,0	84,4	80,5	70,1	76,6	81,7
III	96,7	102,4	93,2	97,8	90,1	88,2
IV	95,1	97,2	93,7	104,2	84,7	88,7
V	94,7	98,0	92,7	99,2	85,9	88,1
VI	99,1	100,2	98,4	98,1	92,8	99,6
VII	102,3	106,2	99,9	91,9	94,7	95,9
VIII	107,6	106,0	108,6	100,1	106,0	113,8
IX	105,9	99,2	110,0	105,5	106,5	120,5
X	105,7	103,1	107,2	121,2	111,4	102,1
XI	100,2	95,8	102,8	105,2	106,8	103,2
XII	124,0	118,8	127,2	129,8	161,9	133,4
2008 I	114,3	104,7	120,2	168,1	130,0	103,0
II	116,5	105,3	123,4	171,4	136,3	112,1
III	129,1	118,0	135,9	204,0	148,6	120,9
IV	131,6	113,0	143,1	210,4	154,3	140,4
V	130,1	115,6	139,0	206,6	146,8	134,5
VI	131,4	121,1	137,7	202,0	150,5	133,5
VII	133,9	119,8	142,6	213,1	168,2	136,9
VIII	131,7	118,9	139,6	209,3	167,9	133,2
IX	133,7	113,2	146,3	240,9	177,4	139,1
X	137,9	114,5	152,3	243,3	180,8	140,3
XI	123,4	104,7	134,9	209,4	169,2	120,8
XII	152,0	128,2	166,6	263,5	229,9	161,2
2009 I	122,6	111,3	129,6	211,0	127,9	112,3
II	119,7	108,1	126,9	190,2	131,0	117,0
III	135,5	116,8	147,0	242,1	151,5	138,6
IV	139,8	120,1	152,0	263,9	139,0	149,2
V	134,1	113,2	146,9	240,9	144,1	139,9
VI	135,1	113,5	148,3	237,5	149,0	138,1
VII	138,8	120,0	150,3	236,2	161,4	136,6
VIII	136,2	119,1	146,7	241,1	158,4	136,3
IX	133,9	111,1	147,9	243,2	159,0	137,1
X	137,5	114,0	152,0	283,4	158,4	127,6
XI	125,0	106,1	136,6	207,9	152,1	121,1
XII	153,8	130,3	168,2	282,1	206,0	152,6
2010 I	118,3	103,6	127,3	228,8	119,6	94,8
II	117,2	100,7	127,3	222,1	117,6	95,5
III	144,2	116,7	161,1	299,6	169,6	124,5
IV	135,3	110,5	150,6	270,6	145,3	122,1
V	138,8	110,5	156,2	268,3	168,4	122,0
VI	144,3	114,3	162,7	279,5	167,4	127,6
VII	150,3	123,3	166,8	281,7	184,6	128,7
VIII	150,1	116,6	170,7	284,3	196,8	143,9
IX	150,1	111,2	174,0	314,8	203,4	135,7
X	153,3	113,0	178,0	345,6	196,6	133,6
XI	138,2	106,1	157,9	262,0	196,4	117,9
XII	176,3	137,6	200,2	340,2	260,8	167,4

a See Methodological notes, page 10.

TAB. 26. MONTHLY INDICES OF DEFLATED TURNOVER IN RETAIL TRADE FOR COUNTRIES OF EU IN 2010

Country	Indices for base year 2005= 100 ^a											
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Countries of EU(27)..	96,9	91,8	102,0	101,5	103,2	104,2	108,1	103,6	103,7	108,2	106,8	130,1
Euro zone (16).....	95,6	88,3	99,0	98,4	99,6	100,4	104,8	99,2	100,1	104,7	100,9	125,5
Belgium BE.....	103,0	88,4	102,7	102,5	100,1	107,7	105,9	98,7	106,5	110,0	103,1	128,3
Bulgaria BG.....	110,5	109,4	114,8	118,3	120,9	125,3	133,5	133,4	133,9	137,4	132,6	141,7
Czech Republic CZ	102,6	99,2	116,0	116,2	116,9	119,0	119,0	115,9	121,2	125,7	123,3	144,6
Denmark DK.....	87,2	80,2	97,6	88,8	96,7	95,2	96,4	94,0	89,0	93,8	92,8	116,6
Germany DE.....	88,0	84,8	98,1	96,3	97,4	94,2	97,8	95,1	95,6	101,5	100,8	116,7
Estonia EE.....	90,2	84,1	94,8	96,7	105,1	108,0	109,5	108,4	100,3	104,3	99,4	118,7
Ireland IE.....	99,0	101,2	101,2	104,6	104,0	104,0	108,3	104,2	101,7	103,9	108,0	136,7
Greece EL.....	105,7	101,4	100,8	95,5	87,3	91,5	90,5	85,9	86,3	90,6	85,6	103,7
Spain ES.....	98,8	81,7	92,5	87,7	91,1	93,3	97,7	86,3	87,4	92,2	86,0	102,7
France FR.....	103,8	93,0	102,4	107,4	107,8	110,0	115,7	116,1	111,6	116,8	114,9	147,1
Italy IT.....	88,2	86,3	96,0	92,8	95,4	96,7	104,5	89,6	98,0	101,7	91,9	126,1
Cyprus CY.....	101,6	100,8	123,5	118,6	120,7	129,1	128,1	114,3	111,7	112,2	106,7	148,3
Latvia LV.....	80,7	76,6	86,1	88,4	92,8	93,2	95,9	98,6	94,7	95,2	89,6	106,2
Lithuania LT.....	82,2	77,9	88,1	88,6	93,0	92,7	96,9	99,8	93,3	96,5	90,8	108,2
Luxembourg LU.....	111,7	102,8	118,3	116,2	116,0	117,9	124,1	111,5	118,7	127,9	136,1	164,3
Hungary HU.....	74,8	74,5	87,8	91,4	90,7	94,4	101,3	99,5	97,2	99,7	94,8	115,9
Malta MT.....	98,9	92,7	98,4	105,1	98,1	102,7	115,0	105,8	105,6	106,9	103,2	115,3
Netherlands NL.....	94,5	87,6	100,7	100,6	104,5	104,4	102,5	101,2	100,9	103,3	102,5	115,2
Austria AT.....	99,3	94,7	106,6	105,7	102,5	101,4	109,0	100,7	104,3	110,3	106,8	131,0
Poland PL.....	120,5	119,9	143,4	134,4	142,0	144,0	148,7	151,9	149,4	154,8	139,7	175,6
Portugal PT.....	93,3	86,2	95,9	93,7	96,2	94,2	104,8	104,7	99,1	99,5	95,4	130,3
Romania RO.....	120,6	122,0	143,8	145,3	149,4	155,8	147,6	163,1	158,5	153,3	147,6	159,3
Slovenia SI.....	97,9	91,8	108,1	109,9	107,6	112,7	112,9	106,5	111,6	116,5	107,0	123,8
Slovakia SK.....	95,9	95,3	105,0	101,9	106,8	111,4	112,6	113,2	113,1	113,3	112,6	130,5
Finland FI.....	98,6	91,4	104,5	108,6	114,8	120,2	118,2	116,2	110,4	113,6	111,4	140,1
Sweden SE.....	95,9	90,6	103,3	108,8	114,9	117,4	117,6	116,8	111,9	112,8	111,3	137,9
United Kingdom UK..	99,1	101,7	105,6	106,3	108,5	109,4	112,2	108,9	107,4	112,9	123,8	140,7

Source: Eurostat, short-term statistics (August 2011).

a Data adjusted for working days

TAB. 27. THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF MONTHLY DEFLATED TURNOVER IN RETAIL TRADE FOR COUNTRIES OF EU IN 2010

Country	Percentage change compared with the same period of the previous year (t/t-12) ^a											
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Countries of EU(27)...	-1,5	0,2	1,6	-0,9	0,9	1,4	1,4	1,6	1,5	1,1	1,3	0,3
Euro zone (16).....	-0,6	0,3	1,7	-0,3	0,8	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,3	0,9	1,1	-0,2
Belgium BE	-3,1	-5,4	-4,9	-3,1	-5,5	5,0	-2,2	1,7	3,5	0,8	4,1	1,6
Bulgaria BG.....	-12,0	-11,2	-11,0	-10,9	-8,1	-6,2	-4,2	-3,8	-4,3	-4,5	-4,8	-3,7
Czech Republic CZ.....	-3,1	-2,6	0,6	-3,5	-2,9	1,9	0,0	-1,3	1,3	-1,0	0,3	-3,5
Denmark DK.....	-5,0	-2,1	6,6	-8,4	-1,5	-1,0	-2,6	-2,0	-1,2	-2,3	0,9	-1,5
Germany DE.....	-1,5	0,7	0,4	-1,2	2,0	3,7	2,4	2,7	2,1	1,3	0,2	0,2
Estonia EE	-8,9	-7,8	-7,0	-6,0	-2,0	-3,3	2,4	2,7	5,0	4,2	8,3	7,5
Ireland IE.....	-4,1	-1,7	2,4	0,7	1,7	-0,7	-1,5	-0,8	-1,1	0,0	-0,1	-3,0
Greece EL.....	6,0	1,9	9,8	-5,8	-7,0	-4,5	-9,3	-11,6	-10,5	-8,1	-11,7	-19,4
Spain ES	-3,1	-1,5	1,8	-2,9	-2,3	0,2	-4,3	-4,7	-5,0	-2,5	-2,6	-5,0
France FR	1,5	2,3	3,5	3,4	4,9	0,8	6,7	4,9	4,8	3,0	6,0	4,2
Italy IT.....	-0,6	0,3	1,9	-0,5	-0,8	0,8	0,9	1,6	1,1	1,4	-1,1	-0,2
Cyprus CY	-4,8	-3,3	12,5	-4,0	1,0	2,9	1,5	1,1	0,3	1,4	1,8	3,5
Latvia LV.....	-17,7	-13,6	-7,2	-6,2	-5,8	-3,2	-1,9	2,8	6,3	5,6	7,9	8,1
Lithuania LT.....	-16,7	-16,4	-10,3	-12,6	-10,5	-8,1	-8,9	-6,6	-0,2	-0,2	4,1	1,9
Luxembourg LU	4,5	9,5	8,1	9,0	8,1	9,9	8,8	10,9	9,5	7,3	13,0	5,7
Hungary HU	-5,7	-4,1	-3,9	-4,8	-5,4	-4,6	2,4	0,3	0,7	-0,6	-0,3	-1,5
Malta MT.....	4,7	4,1	6,0	8,5	-1,0	4,1	7,5	3,0	4,2	-0,7	0,8	-3,8
Netherlands NL.....	-2,4	-3,9	-1,5	-1,9	-1,0	0,1	-1,6	0,9	0,9	-0,1	1,2	-2,7
Austria AT	1,5	3,5	2,8	0,4	0,4	2,2	4,3	1,5	2,4	1,6	4,1	1,0
Poland PL	-1,4	-1,3	3,8	-2,8	4,0	6,3	8,1	9,8	11,8	13,8	10,2	13,3
Portugal PT.....	-0,4	0,7	1,8	-0,4	2,2	-0,3	-0,6	0,1	-0,4	-0,9	-4,2	-0,5
Romania RO	-11,1	-8,2	-3,9	-6,0	-3,0	2,4	-8,2	-2,6	-1,2	-7,9	-8,5	-9,8
Slovenia SI.....	-8,4	-4,2	-1,5	-1,7	-2,0	3,6	2,8	0,0	3,1	2,4	3,7	-0,6
Slovakia SK.....	-3,0	-2,9	0,2	-5,5	-3,0	1,0	-1,6	-1,8	-1,8	-3,7	-3,1	-2,3
Finland FI	0,0	0,4	2,1	1,2	2,2	4,9	2,1	4,6	5,2	5,1	3,2	1,7
Sweden SE.....	1,6	0,9	2,8	-2,0	2,5	2,9	1,8	3,5	4,2	4,3	4,5	2,9
United Kingdom UK ..	-3,4	1,5	1,7	-0,8	1,6	0,4	1,0	1,0	0,2	0,2	1,0	0,3

Source: Eurostat, short-term statistics (August 2011).

a Data adjusted for working days

TAB. 28. TRADE ENTERPRISES^a BY NUMBER OF WAREHOUSES
As of December 31

Specification	2006	2009
TOTAL	9218	8504
1 warehouse.....	3746	4144
2-5.....	4079	3309
6-10.....	876	677
above 10 warehouses	517	374
of which wholesale trade enterprises	6704	7751
1 warehouse	2705	3785
2-5.....	2976	3034
6-10	621	604
above 10 warehouses	402	328

a Data concerns entities employing more than 9 persons.

TAB. 29. TRADE WAREHOUSES^a BY VOIVODSHIPS IN 2009
As of December 31

Voivodships	Secured warehouses		Roofed warehouses		Storage sites		Siloes and reservoirs capacity in m ³
	number	Storage area in m ²	number	Storage area in m ²	number	Storage area in m ²	
POLSKA	26737	20084710	3210	1479284	4488	11830669	3699534
Dolnośląskie.....	1744	1433946	221	116209	336	883724	245017
Kujawsko-pomorskie	1813	1693640	183	73211	369	868115	521395
Lubelskie.....	937	564689	134	41409	168	331946	37500
Lubuskie.....	608	414275	65	26761	115	320445	31256
Łódzkie	1760	1434574	260	126775	270	824481	101741
Małopolskie.....	2545	1447914	343	161759	474	961348	217802
Mazowieckie	4930	4426380	523	265451	507	1160912	1582940
Opolskie	512	387293	87	37799	137	352086	65616
Podkarpackie.....	1473	921935	152	59726	240	435042	120886
Podlaskie	721	619748	81	51677	134	501506	32749
Pomorskie	1267	804791	180	72901	264	402994	121525
Śląskie	2878	1715506	370	170843	565	2385461	147835
Świętokrzyskie.....	590	412815	78	35883	133	232162	20737
Warmińsko-mazurskie	527	266870	78	30516	78	209523	79411
Wielkopolskie	3355	2874742	349	166038	502	1374168	266316
Zachodniopomorskie.....	1077	665592	106	42326	196	586756	106808

a Data concerns enterprises conducting distributive activity in which number of employees exceeds 9 persons.

TABL. 30. STRUCTURE OF SECURED WAREHOUSES IN TRADE ENTERPRISES^a BY OWNERSHIP IN 2009
As of December 31

Specification	Total	Public sector	of which:	Private sector	of which:	
			state ownership		private domestic ownership	foreign ownership
Number of warehouses.....	18883	499	207	18384	15678	2417
Storage area in m²	14411804	400379	306947	14011425	10692251	3036560
of which:						
wholesale warehouses						
number of warehouses %.....	92,4	98,8	97,1	92,2	91,5	96,5
storage area in %.....	93,9	98,3	97,8	93,7	94,1	92,0
retail warehouses						
number of warehouses %.....	7,1	1,2	2,9	7,3	8,0	3,1
storage area in %.....	5,9	1,7	2,2	6,0	5,5	7,9

a Data concerns entities employing more than 9 persons.

TABL. 31. MAJOR DATA REGARDING THE INTERNAL TRADE IN 1995-2010

Specification	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010
Retail sales (constant prices) 1995=100	100,0	120,3	127,3	154,2	156,8	155,2
Total retail sales (current prices) in mln zl	169585,0	360317,5	433255,4	564665,0	582774,7	592958,4
Retail sales in retail sales outlets ^a in mln zl (current prices)	162726,7	345610,0	416159,5	544460,6	561802,2	571893,2
of which:						
food and non-alcoholic beverages	51907,3	102861,0	125553,2	146494,7	152208,0	156013,2
alcoholic beverages and tobacco.....	18514,3	32833,0	38839,3	47530,4	52045,8	53763,3
non foodstuffs (excluding tobacco)	92305,1	209916,0	251767,0	350435,5	357548,4	362116,7
Wholesale in mln zl (current prices).....	.	.	584146,2	803613,4	759814,3	846490,2
Sales area of shops in m ²	19792640	26933785	28262206	31070114	31550423	31769150
of which:						
Department stores	230714	615687	390550	276215	294530	312893
Trade stores	577800	484484	451966	308532	307185	302035
Supermarkets .....	.	1068665	2125077	2951094	3298283	3627907
Hypermarkets .....	.	653546	2566686	3181166	3312495	3793938
Total number of shops ^b	425600	431991	385990	385663	371839	346058
of which:						
Department stores	134	135	95	63	60	67
Trade stores	780	500	462	312	314	303
Supermarkets .....	.	1602	2716	3629	4041	4461
Hypermarkets .....	.	99	374	463	495	562
Petrol stations	5344	7744	10086	10073	9738	9603
Population per 1 shop	91	89	98,9	98,9	103	110
Number of catering establishments	60845	84342	92072	81131	75378	70483
of which:						
Restaurants	4857	8519	9716	13731	13501	14937
Bars	23493	36436	40834	33151	30519	27145
Centeens	3815	7010	6950	5207	4373	4509
Food stands.....	28680	32377	34572	29042	26985	23892
Revenues from catering activity in mln zl (current prices).....	7027,0	15381,0	17680,6	20777,4	21532,0	21682,8
Total number of marketplaces.....	7414	7540	9042	10523	9329	9148
Number of permanent marketplaces.....	2354	2376	2313	2261	2256	2235
Number of seasonal marketplaces	5060	5164	6729	8262	7073	6913
Storage area of secured warehouses ^c	10627	14776	16718	.	20085	.
Storage area of roofed warehouses ^c	924	1064	1135	.	1479	.
Storage area of storage sites ^c	8764	13352	14209	.	11831	.

a Including retail sales conducted by wholesalers and producers.

b See Methodological notes, page 18.

c Wholesale and retail distribution; data in thous. m²; concern economic entities employing more than 9 persons; in 1995 more than 5 persons.