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C O N T E N T S

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and statistical information on the development of economy
on annual and quarterly basis

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GENERAL AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

GENERAL NOTES

1. Data presented in *Poland Quarterly Statistics* covers all units of the national economy regardless of ownership, that is, included in public and private sectors. The public sector includes State owned economic entities, units of territorial self-government administration and "mixed" ownership with public sector units' capital majority. The private sector includes units of private domestic ownership (of natural persons and other private entities), foreign ownership (of foreign persons) and "mixed" ownership with a majority of private sector unit capital (property).
2. All data are presented according to the Polish Classification of Activities (PKD), compiled on the NACE rev. 1. 1.
3. Data on employment, employees, wages and salaries:
   - data do not include budgetary entities conducting activity within the scope of national defence and public safety;
   - quarterly data refer to those entities of the national economy, in which the number of employees exceeds 9 persons, furthermore, data excludes persons employed abroad and engaged in social and political organizations, trade unions, etc.;
   - average monthly total wages and salaries in quarterly periods include complete statistical population;
   - annual data covers economic entities regardless of the number of employees.
4. Data on sold production of industry:
   - quarterly data covers those economic entities, in which the number of employees exceeds 9 persons;
   - annual data covers all economic entities regardless of the number of employees.
5. Data on the sale of construction and assembly production:
   - quarterly data (on accrued basis) covers those economic entities of construction, in which the number of employees exceeds 9 persons;
   - annual data covers all economic entities of construction regardless of the number of employees.

   Data on the sale of construction and assembly production does not cover works performed abroad.
6. Data on the production of selected products in all kinds of activities refer to those units, in which the number of employees exceeds 49 persons.
7. Data on the financial results of non-financial enterprises covers economic units keeping accounting ledgers and which are obligated to prepare quarterly reports on revenues, costs and the financial result – F-01/I-01 (with the exception of units in which the principal activity is classified as "Agriculture, hunting and forestry", "Fishing" and "Financial intermediation" according to the NACE), in which the number of employees exceeds 49 persons.
8. Annual data covers investment outlays refer to all units of the national economy. Quarterly and annual data about newly started investments refer to economic entities, irrespective of kind of activities, in which the number of employees exceeds 49 persons. Data is presented on accrued basis.
9. The category "enterprise sector", indicates those units which carry out economic activities in the following areas: forestry, logging and related service activities; sea fishing; mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas and water supply; construction; wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods; hotels and restaurants; transport, storage and communication; real estate activities, renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods, computer and related activities, other business activities; collection and treatment of sewage and of other waste, sanitation, remediation and similar activities; recreational, cultural and sporting activities and other service activities.
10. Data is compiled according to the respective organizational status of units of the national economy.
11. Relative numbers (indices, percentages) are calculated, as a rule, on the basis of absolute data expressed with higher precision than that presented in tables.
12. Some figures are provisional and may be revised in later editions of this quarterly.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

1. Data on births and deaths (including infant deaths) for all periods presented is compiled according to the definition of infant birth and death - recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO).
2. Data regarding the average number of employed persons are given after converting of part-time paid employees on full-time paid employees excluding employers and own-account workers (beyond private forms in agriculture) as well as agents.
   Employees comprise:
   - persons employed on the basis of a labour contract (wage-earners);
   - owners and co-owners of units engaged in economic activity (including family members supporting them);
   - owners, co-owners, and lessees of individual farms, including family members supporting them;
   - outworkers;
   - agents (including contributing family workers and persons employed by agents);
   - co-operatives members of agricultural production;
   - clergy fulfilling priestly obligations.
3. Data on average paid employeement includes persons employed on the basis of a full-time and part--time contract, converted to a full-time period.
4. Average monthly nominal wages and salaries per employee are computed assuming the following:
   - personal wages and salaries (excluding wages and salaries of outworkers and apprentices well as persons employed abroad),
   - payments from a share in profit or in the balance surplus of cooperatives,
   - additional annual wages and salaries for employees of budget sphere entities,
   - fees paid selected groups of employees for their work resulting from labour contracts.
5. Data on average monthly wages and salaries per employee is presented in gross, i.e. including deductions for personal income taxes and also employee's contributions to compulsory social security paid by insured person.
6. Average monthly real gross wage and salary indices are calculated as a quotient of the average monthly nominal gross wage and salary index and the consumer price index of households of employees.
7. Gross fixed capital formation in the Gross Domestic Product covers only those expenditures, which increases the value of fixed assets. The value of initial investment equipment and interests on investment credits and investment loans for the period of investment realization is not included. Outlays for total repair and the value of the increase in the basic herd in agriculture are taken into consideration. According to "ESA 1995" gross fixed capital formation includes the intangible fixed assets, such as, among others, purchase in costs of property law, organization and acquisition costs of initial capital and others. Changes in inventories comprise the value of inventory growth (fuel included), not completed production, finished products, goods and material part of interperiod settlements of own costs. In private farms in agriculture the value change in inventions constitute the value of rise in plant and animal production and trading herd. Each element of changes in inventories is valuation at annual average prices in order to eliminate the unjustified effect of inflation on gross value added.
8. The M_3 money supply comprises:
   - currency in circulation (outside banks);
   - deposits and other liabilities of households, non-monetary financial institutions, non-financial corporations, non-profit institutions serving house-holds, local government institutions, social security funds;
   - other components of M_3, i.e. debt securities including those with a primary maturity date within up to 2 years issued by banks and purchased by non-banking entities as well as banks' liabilities related to transactions with a promise to repurchase.
9. Gross financial result (profit or loss) is a result on economic activity, corrected by result on extraordinary events.
10. Net financial result (profit or loss) is obtained after decreasing the gross financial result by the obligatory encumbrances.
11. Price indices of:
    - sold production of industry (i.e. mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply) are calculated on the basis of a monthly survey on prices of products and services actually received by specifically selected economic units, included in the above mentioned sections. The survey covers about 3,3 thous. (10%) units, in which the number of employees exceeds 9 persons. The aggregated price indices are calculated using, as a weight system, the structure of sold production from 2000. These values are updated by the price changes and the changes of the sales structure taking place in consecutive months of the year to which the price indices refer;
    - construction and assembly production are calculated on the basis of a monthly survey of prices of works realized by specifically selected economic units, classified in ''the construction'' section, that is, by about 450 construction and assembly enterprises (5%), in which the number of employees exceeds 9 persons. The aggregated price indices since 1996 are calculated using, as a weight system, the structure of sold production aggregates at lower levels from 2000. These values are validated by the price changes and the changes of the sales structure taking place in consecutive months of the year to which the price indices refer;
    - consumer goods and services are obtained on the basis of a retail price survey of selected representative goods and services (approx. 1800 in 2006). The survey is conducted on the basis of price observations carried out in selected retail outlets, and service and catering units located in districts covered by the price survey (town or part of a town) and constitutes the basic source of information. Price-lists, regulations and decisions applicable to the

uniform prices binding throughout the country constitute additional sources of information.

Price indices of consumer goods and services are calculated using as a system of weight the annual structure of expenditures (excluding own consumption) of households for purchases of consumer goods and services from the year preceding the survey year. COICOP/HICP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose adapted for the needs of Harmonized Indices of Consumer Prices) is used in calculations;

- procurement of agricultural products - compiled on the basis of information on prices paid in a given period of time by procurement entities for products directly from agricultural producers. These prices are averages and are computed as a quotient of the value (excluding VAT) and quantity of every single product.

12. The source of the data on foreign trade statistics from 1992 till end of Aprill 2004 was the customs declaration document - Single Administrative Document (SAD).

    Since 1 May 2004, i.e. from the day of Poland's accession to European Union (UE), the sources of data above of foreign trade turnover are:

- SAD custom declaration document, used exclusively for registration of the foreign trade with the third countries, i.e. non EU countries (in the EXTRASTAT system;
- declaration of the import and export used for registration of the trade between EU countries exclusively (in the INTRASTAT system);
- since 1st of January 2006, Poland has used the alternative data sources, which register "the specific goods" and movements, i.e. electricity, gas, sea products and military goods.

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

13. The value of import is presented according to cif, i.e. including the transportation and insurance costs to Polish border. The value of export is presented according to fob.
14. Data on turnover by group of countries is presented in imports according to the country of origin and in exports according to the country of destination. A country of origin is a country in which the goods were produced, processed or transformed and in this form entered the Polish customs territory. A country of destination is a country in which the goods are consumed, i.e. country in which the goods are finally used, processed or transformed.
15. Current account of the balance of payments on a transaction basis includes transactions concerning the settlement for goods, services and current transfers.

    Published data are not comparable to the data based on the balance of payments compiled on the cash basis, presented in the previous editions of "Poland Quarterly Statistics".

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

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

NOTE

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

Publication consists of three currently updated parts. Part I contains quarterly macroeconomic information since 1997 (20 time series), part II – more detail statistical economic indicators since 1997 (quarterly data, nearly 460 time series) and part III – annual economic data since 1995 (above 260 time series).

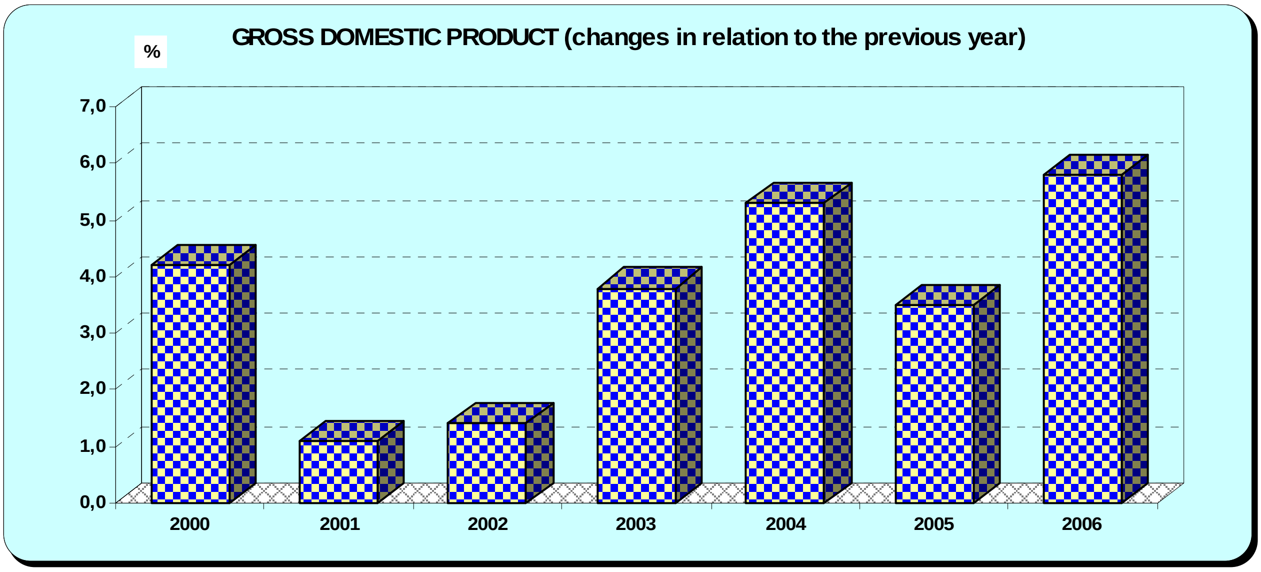
Publication is rendered free of charge.

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

I. THE ECONOMY OF POLAND IN 2006

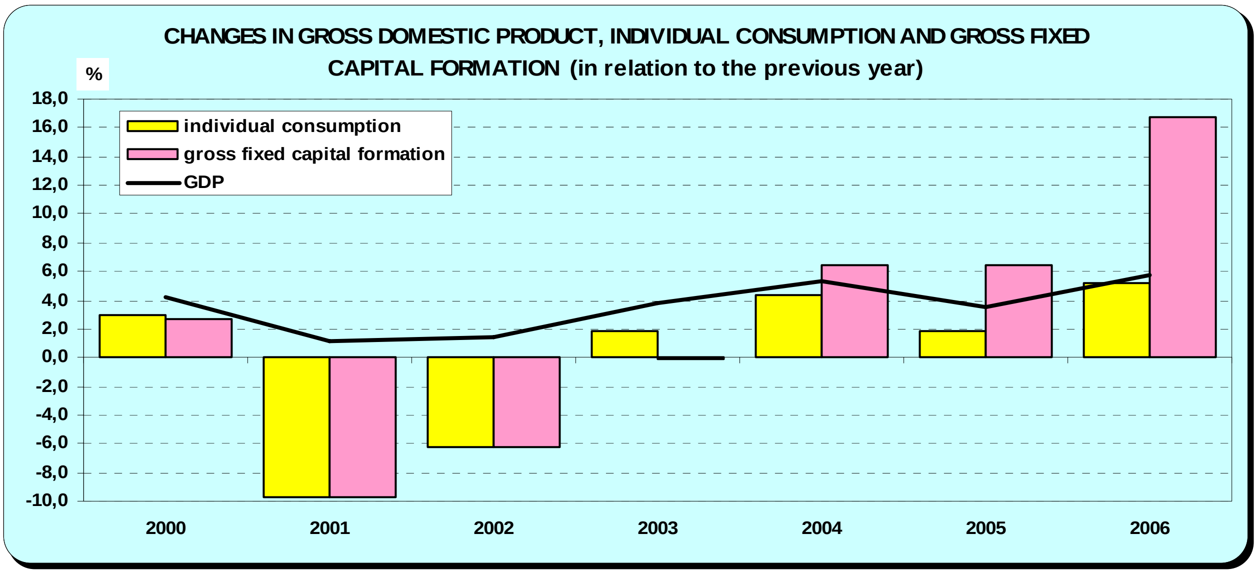
Introduction

The rate of the economic growth in 2006 was much higher than in the previous year and the highest within the period of the last 9 years. The influence of the domestic demand (including the investment demand) on creating the economic growth has got reinforced. There was an acceleration of positive changes in the still difficult situation on the labour market – the number of the employed persons was growing quicker than in the previous years, and the unemployment was going down. The low inflation rate, an increase of wages and salaries and social benefits, and credits influenced the considerable dynamics of individual consumption. The favourable financial results of enterprises in 2006 achieved in the third year in a row, as well as the persisting potential for sales - both in the domestic market and for export - influenced the considerable increase in outlays. The course of demographic processes indicates that for the first time since 2002 a positive birth rate has been recorded. However, the population number decreased more than in 2005 - in connection with the bigger negative balance of migration for permanent residence.



According to preliminary estimate, the gross domestic product in 2006 was in real terms higher by 5.8%, compared with the 3.5% growth in the previous year and 5.3% in 2004.

The gross value added in the national economy was by 5.8% higher than in the previous year, compared with the 3.3% growth in 2005. Reinforcement of the GDP dynamics occurred mainly due to the acceleration of the growth rate of the gross value added: in market services – up to 5.0%, and in the industry – up to 7.7%. Also higher than in 2005 was the increase in the gross value added in the construction (14.6%).



The rate of increase in the domestic demand last year accelerated significantly – up to 5.9% (compared with 2.4% in 2005 and 6.0% in 2004). It resulted in an increase in the final consumption expenditure by 4.5%, including the individual consumption – by 5.2%, with the increase in gross capital formation higher than in 2005. The gross fixed capital formation were higher by 16.7% compared with 6.5% in 2005. For the first time since 2001 the investment rate exceeded 20%.

Revival of investment processes occurred not only in the enterprise sector. Dynamics higher than the average was shown by outlays made by the general government sector. The outlays in the household sector were increasing slower than the average, mainly due to the low dynamics of the dwelling construction. A considerable increase, as per the estimates, was shown by – classified as a part of that sector – outlays incurred in private agriculture and – to the lower extent – outlays incurred in micro enterprises run by natural persons.

In 2006 the positive impact of the net exports on the economic growth rate, observed in 2005, was limited, with an increase in the relation of the exports and imports to GDP.

It is estimated that the total sold production of industry in 2006 was by 11.3% higher than in the previous year (in 2005 the growth was 3.7%). In enterprises employing over 9 persons the industrial production growth was a bit higher (11.9%), due to the substantial acceleration compared with the previous year in the manufacturing (13.5%). The labour efficiency in the industry in 2006 increased by 9.4%, parallel to the 2.2% increase in the paid employment. The high increase was noted, among others, in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products, manufacture of metal products, manufacture of rubber and plastic products, manufacture of basic metals, manufacture of machinery and equipments n.e.c. The production in categories and groups of the industry regarded as technical progress carriers increased by 24.8%, and its share in the total industry rose up to 16.5%.

In the construction and assembly production after several years of low dynamics a significant acceleration was noted. The level of the construction and assembly production in total went up, compared with year 2005, by approx. 12%, and in the entities employing over 9 persons the production increased by 17.5%. The production structure experienced an increase in the share of civil engineering works, with parallel decrease in the share of residential and non-residential buildings.

The retail sales increased by approx. 8% (compared with the decrease in 2005 by 2.4%, against the high level in the year of accession to EU), and sales of services in transport and communications went up – by approx. 7% each.

The gross agricultural output (according to an initial estimation) went down in the second year in a row – by 1.8%. The adverse agro-meteorological conditions caused that the crop output was lower than in the previous year, mainly because of poorer than in 2005 cereal harvests. However, the animal production was higher in 2005. Prices of plant origin products, specifically in the second half of the year, increased considerably, while the procurement prices of pigs for slaughter, piglets and poultry for slaughter were going down. The changes in production and market conditions influenced the restriction - in the second half of the year - of the upward trend in the livestock of pigs, as well as the decrease in the livestock of cattle. In view of the dynamics of prices of agricultural products sold by farmers higher than prices of goods and services purchased thereby, the “price gap” index improved up to 102.9 compared with 96.0 in 2005.

In 2006 the further, higher than in the previous two years, increase in the number of employed persons in the national economy was noted. Still the average paid employment in the enterprise sector was going up – compared with 2005 in entities employing over 9 persons, it increased by 3.0%.

At the end of December 2006 the number of the registered unemployed persons amounted to 2 309.4 thous. and on the annual scale it decreased by 463.6 thous. The unemployment rate went down on the annual scale by 2.7 points – to 14.9%. Among the unemployed persons, the share of elder unemployed persons (over 50 years of age), as well as persons without occupational qualifications, increased. What is by contrast a positive trend is the decrease in the share of young persons. An improvement in the labour market is proved by the findings of the Labour Force Survey. The number of employed persons was rising; consequently the employment rate was getting better. The unemployment rate in the 3rd quarter of 2006 accounted for 13.0% and decreased on the annual scale by 4.4%, with the highest decrease recorded in the range of persons aged 25-24, however the rate therein was still the highest (27.9%).

An average annual increase in consumer prices in 2006 (1.0%) was lower than the increase noted in 2005 (2.1%). Prices of consumer goods and services were growing faster than producer prices. The growth of prices in the industry was higher than in the previous year (2.3% compared with 0.7%), mainly as a result of high price dynamics in the mining and quarrying. A bit slower than in the previous year, but faster than in the industry, was the increase in prices in the construction (2.9%).

The weakened dynamics of consumer prices and the higher than in the previous year increase in pays in the national economy, in particular in the enterprise sector, influenced the enhancement of purchasing power of wages and salaries. The increase in average real gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in 2006 accounted for 4.2% (compared with 1.2% respectively in 2005).

In 2006 also an increase in purchasing power of retirement pays and pensions was noted in the employment system (by 6.2%) and farmers (by 4.4%), after a low dynamics observed in the two previous years.

Non-financial enterprises achieved in 2006 much better results than in 2005. The faster growth rate of revenues from the total activity than growth rate of costs influenced the improvement of the cost level indicator, much bigger profits than in 2005 and the increase in profitability rates. For several years the liquidity ratios have been improving. There was an increase in the percentage of companies selling for export, and the share of sale to export in total sales increased from 18.7% to 20.2%. The basic economic and financial relations reached by exporters looked – except for financial liquidity rates - more favourably than with respect to the whole of the surveyed enterprises. In the structure by type of the total costs there was a higher share of costs of materials consumption and slightly of costs of services made by other contractors, while the share of among others gross wages and salaries, taxes, charges and depreciation decreased.

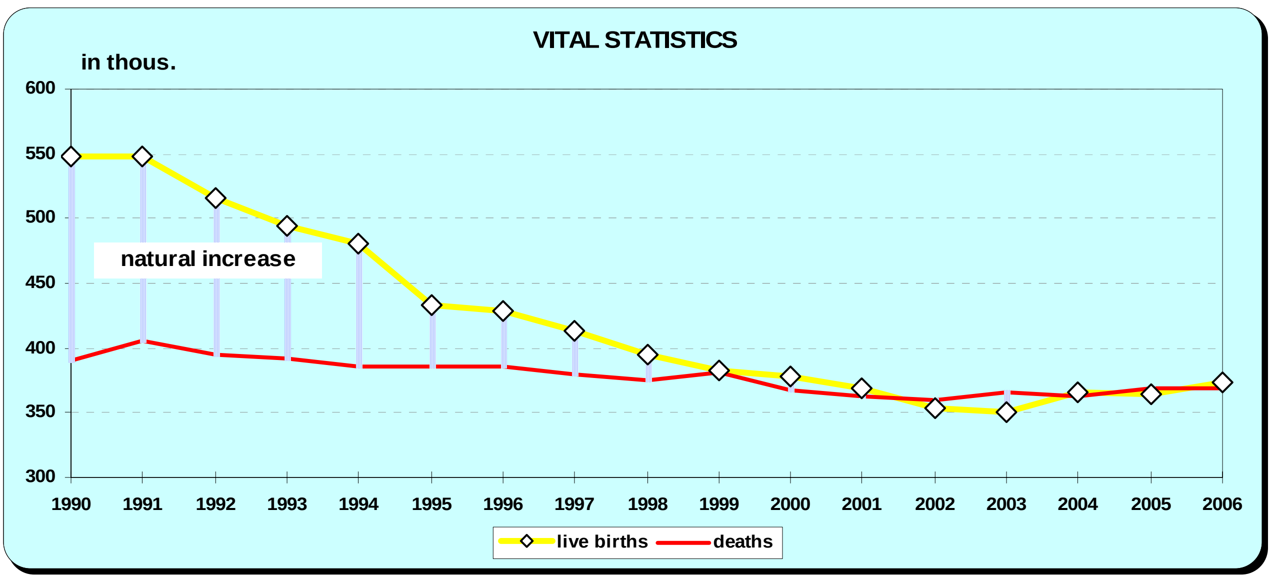
In 2006 a significant revival of investment process was noted. It was favoured by very good financial results reached by companies within the last three years, a high level of using production capacities, the increased absorption of EU funds, as well as the increase in domestic and foreign demand for products and services. In 2006 in enterprises employing over 49 persons the investment outlays growth accounted for (in constant prices) 19.2%, whereof much higher growth rate of investment expenditure was recorded on the purchase side than on the building and structures side (25.6% compared with 8.1%). It was another year of investment growth in many sections related to service activity, i.e. real estate, renting and business activities, trade and repair, as well as transport, storage and communication. In the second year in a row the outlays on financial intermediation and construction considerably increased. In the manufacturing the dynamics of outlays was higher than in the previous year. Also higher than in 2005 was the share of outlays incurred by entities with foreign capital.

In 2006 the state budget deficit was PLN 25 084.1 mn, compared with the provided PLN 30 546.7 mn.

Demographic Situation in Poland

Year 2006 was the eighth in a row in which a real decline in population number in Poland was recorded. The population number at the end of 2006 amounted to 38 125 thous. persons, i.e. by approx. 32 thous. fewer than in the previous year (in 2005 the number of population fell by 17 thous.). There was still a decrease observed – both in the number and share of the urban areas in the total population number of the country. At the same time, first time from 2002 the number of births was higher than the death number – consequently a positive birth rate was recorded.

A cause of the sudden population decline in 2006 was Poles' emigration abroad. In 2006 46.9 thous. persons[1] left permanently (in the previous year 22.2 thous. persons), and at the same time there was a slight increase in the number of persons - mostly Poles – returning permanently to the country (from 9.3 thous. in 2005 to 10.8 thous.). The international migration balance, so called definite ones, in 2006 amounted to approx. minus 36.1 thous.



In 2006 – as a result of the low birth rate and negative international migration balance[2] - the number of population in Poland was lower by approx. 130 thous., compared with year 2000. The negative real population growth rate ranged from minus 0.04% in 1999 to minus 0.08% in 2006.

A direct cause of the decline in the population number – observed within a long period – is the decrease in the number of birth (since 1984), parallel to small changes in the number of death. Since 1993 the birth rate has been running below 500 thous., and since 1998 – below 400 thous. Poland is still in the birth rate depression, albeit for three years a gradual increase in the birth number has been recorded.

The estimates show that in 2006 the difference between the birth number and death number was 4.5 thous., which means – recorded for the first time for five years – a positive natural growth (in 2005 the natural drop was minus 3.9 thous.).

In 2006 374.2 thous. children were born, i.e. by almost 10 thous. more than in 2005, but by approx. 33% fewer than in 1990 and almost by half fewer than in 1983, which was a top year of the last baby boom In 2006 the birth rate was 9.8‰ and was by 4.5 points lower than in 1990 (in 2005 it was 9.6‰). An increase in the birth intensity was noted both among families living in the urban areas and in the rural areas (with a slight advantage families living in the urban areas).

Despite the rising birth number, still the reproduction level does not guarantee a simple reproduction of generations. The period of birth rate depression, observed since 1990s, is still in progress. In 2005 the fertility rate was 1.24, which means a minimum increase (by 0.02) compared with the rate recorded in 2003, which was the lowest for over 50 years.

The women's fertility is to a great extent influenced by the number of contracted marriages. A definite majority of children is born in families created by legally contracted marriages (in 2005 approx. 82%). Almost a half of married couple's children are born within the first three years of their parents' marriage duration. At the same time for a dozen or so years there has been a systematic increase in the number of children born out of wedlock. At the beginning of the 1990s approx. 6-7% of children were born to unmarried couples, whereas within the last years it was 17-19%. That percentage is definitely higher in urban areas – in 2005 it was almost 22%, in the rural areas – not much over 14%.

In 2006 226.2 thous. new marriages were contracted, which means an increase by 19.3 thous. compared with the previous year. The marriage rate, calculated per 1 000 persons, rose by 0.5 points up to the level of 5.9‰ on the annual terms. The frequency of contracting new marriages is slightly lower in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Religious marriages, i.e. those contracted in the churches and simultaneously registered in the civil status offices, account for approx. 70% of the legally contracted marriages.

In years 2004-2006 quite a high increase in the number of divorces was recorded. In 2006 73.4 thous. married couples got divorced, i.e. by 5.5 thous. more than in the previous year and by over 30 thous. more than in 2000. The divorce rate was 1.9‰. In 2005 on average for every 1000 existing marriages 8 were dissolved in court. In the urban areas the divorce concentration is almost 3 times higher than in the rural areas.

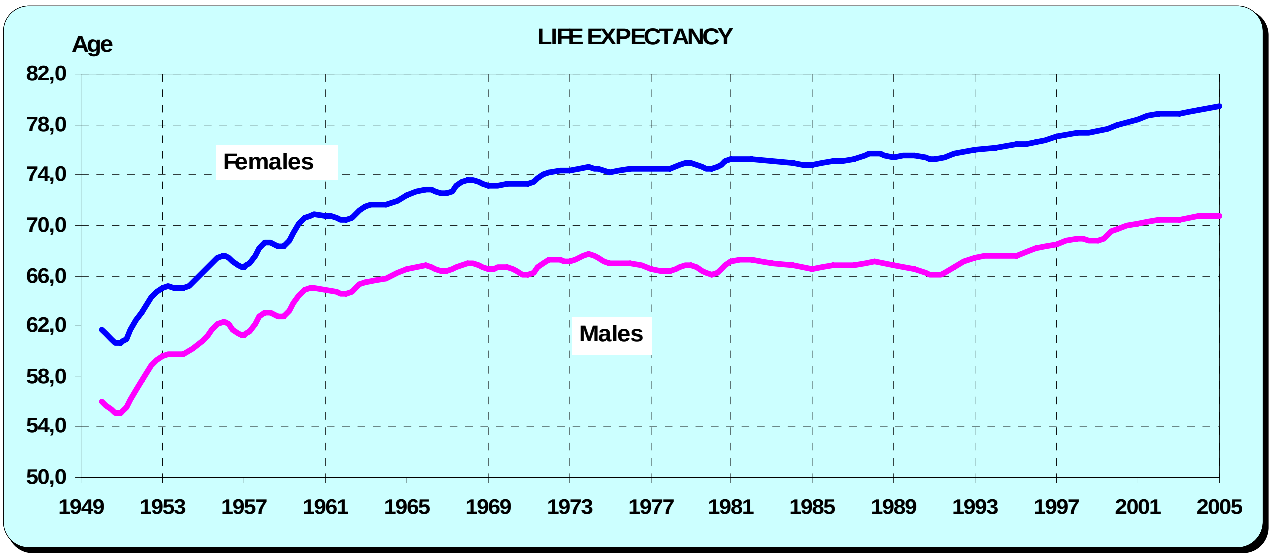
The number of legally pronounced separations, after the high increase observed for two years, in 2006 decreased; 8.1 thous. thereof were adjudicated, i.e. by 3.5 thous. fewer than in 2005.

In 2006 369.7 thous. persons died, i.e. by 1.4 thous. higher than in 2005. The death rate remained at the level from 2005 and amounted to 9.7‰. From 1992, a systematic decline in the number of deaths was observed, and since 2003 the death number fluctuates around 360-380 thous. In the total number of the deceased, approx. 47% were women.

A cause of the biggest number of deaths was still the cardiovascular system diseases and in 2005 they made 45.7% of the total deaths. For a few years a significant decrease in the mortality caused by cardiovascular system diseases has been observed. At the beginning of 1990s they were a cause of over 52% of the total deaths, and at the beginning of this century – of almost 48%. Among women mortality due to cardiovascular system diseases is definitely higher, they account for almost 53% of women's deaths, and among men – approx. 41%. There is also a gradual decrease in percentage of deaths caused by injuries and poisonings, which currently make 6.9% of the total deaths (compared with 7.6% at the beginning of 1990s). In this case there is also a great diversification of mortality as per the gender – among men injuries and poisonings cause almost 10% of deaths, whereas among women – 3.5%. An adverse phenomenon is an increase in the number of deaths cause by cancer (at the same time a higher number of new illnesses is recorded). In 1990 malignant cancers were a cause of 18.7% of deaths, in 2000 they made 23%, and presently – 24.5% of all the causes (among men they cause 26.4%, among women – almost 23%).

Still there is a decrease in the infant death numbers. In 2006 2.2 thous. babies below 1 year old died – i.e. by over 0.1 thous. deaths fewer than in 2005 and almost 5 times fewer than in 1990. The infant death rate (number of infant deaths per 1000 of live births) was shaped at the level 6.0‰ (in 1990 it was 19.3‰, and in 2005 – 6.4‰). Out of the total number of deceased infants over a half die within the period of the first week, the further 20% - before they turn first month of their lives. A cause of over a half of infant deaths is diseases and prenatal period condition, further 33% is made by congenital development defects.

The improvement of the situation as regards the mortality, observed since the beginning of 1990s, exerts a positive influence on life expectancy of Poles.



It is expected that with the unchanged conditions of dying out of population, boys born in 2005 would reach on average the age of 70.8 years, girls – 79.4 years. Compared with year 1990, duration of men's lives has lengthened by 4.3 years, and women's – by 3.9 years (compared with year 2000 – by 1 and 1.4 year respectively). Compared with the leading European countries the living age of Poles is however lower by 4-5 years for women, and by approx. 7-8 years for men. In Poland there is still a big difference between men's and women's life expectancy, which amounts to 8.6 years, whereas the European average difference is 6-7 years.

In the total number of 38125 thous. population of Poland balanced at the end of 2006 women constituted almost 52% of the total population. Per 100 men there are 107 women (among urban areas population – 111, in the rural areas population – 101). That rate changes, depending on the age – in older groups women definitely prevail. Men, however, outnumber women among population aged 44 and below – per 100 men there are 97 women; at the age over 44 years the feminization rate is 124, thereof in the oldest age groups (65 years old and more) per 100 men there are on average 164 women.

In 2005 the median age population of Poland amounted to 36.7 years, for men – 34.7, for women – 38.9; in 2000 it was: 35.4, 33.4 and 37.4 respectively. The urban areas population is older – their average age is 38 years, whereas in the rural areas it is 34.8 years.

The initial data shows that in 2006 there was still a tendency of decreasing number of children and young persons (0-17 years old) – their share in the total population number declined to 20.1% from 29% in 1990 (in 2000 that percentage was 24.4%); children aged below 15 years make presently less than 16% of the total population number, compared with over 24% in 1990 (in 2000 over 19%). Particularly big changes may be observed in the group of population at working age (women aged 18-59 years, men aged 18-65 years old). Since 1990 the percentage of population at the age of ability to work (in the total population number) has increased by 6 points, up to over 64% (in 2000 it was almost 61%). Also a further increase in the number of persons at the retirement age is being observed (men – 65 years old and more, women – 60 years old and more) – it is estimated that this group's percentage in the total population number amounted to almost 16% (in 2000 almost 15%, and in 1990 – less than 13%). The share of population aged 65 and more (men and women together) is presently 13.5% compared with 10.2% in 1990 and 12.4% in 2000. In 2006 per 100 persons at the working age there were 56 persons at the post-working age, i.e. 25 persons at the post-working age and 31 persons below 17 (in 1990 - 74 persons, i.e. 22 and 52 respectively).

Demographic changes that occurred within the recent years, i.e. first of all the increase in the birth number and number of newly contracted marriages – may suggest a breakthrough in the hitherto experienced fertility development. However, the prospect of quick way out of the deep demographic depression in which Poland finds itself is distant. Fertility of Polish women is shaped at lower level than among EU countries and is one of the lowest in European countries.

According to the guidelines of the applicable population projection, women's fertility will still remain at a low level, which will not provide for a simple reproduction of generations. At the same time there will be still a systematic increase in the average life expectancy, up to the level of 77.6 years for men and 80 years for women. However, “cutting the distance” between the most developed countries will proceed slower than in 1990s.

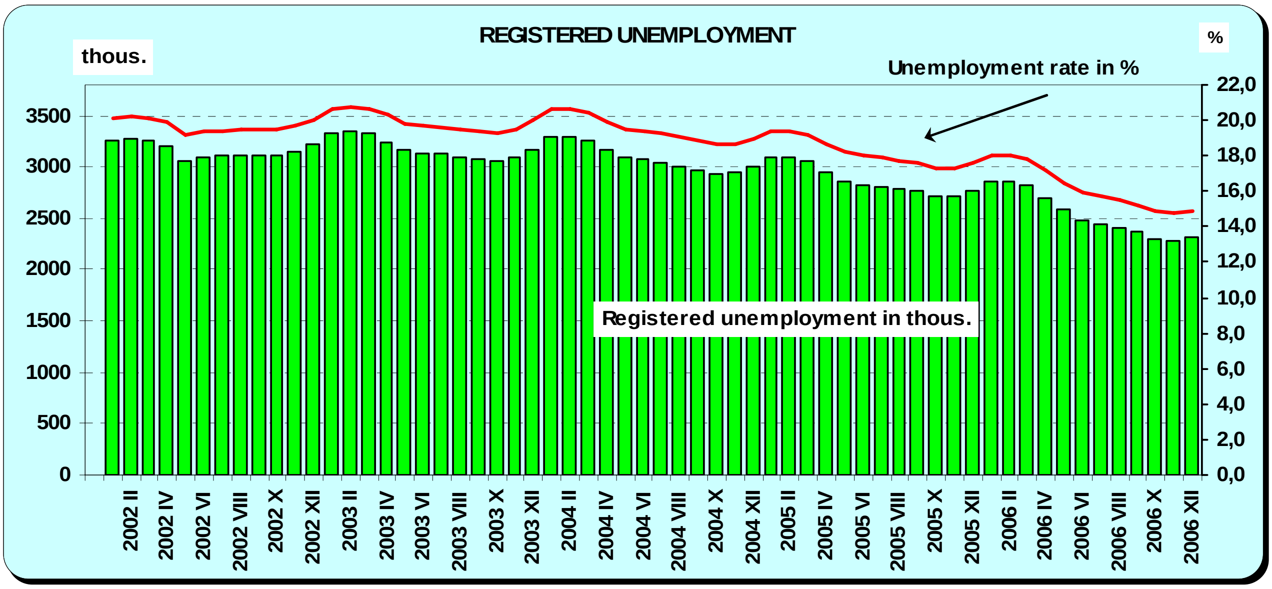
In the coming years there will be a slight increase in international migrations, thus there will be a slight increase in the negative migration balance to 24 thous. persons in 2010.

By 2020 the number population of Poland will decrease by 1 mn persons, and in the following decade (years 2020-2030) – by further 1.5 mn In 2030 population of Poland may comprise of 35.7 mn persons. Compared with the current state, it is expected that by 2030 the population number in urban areas will decrease by 3 mn persons, whereas in the rural areas it will increase by approx. 0.5 mn

Compared with projection, birth number was in 2005 by approx. 5% higher, whereas the death number was higher than the expected by 1.9%. Also changes in migration movement were observed – though international migrations for permanent residence were lower than the projection, a crucial significance was gained by the increasing, difficult to be estimated, temporary migrations.

Labour Market

In 2006 a further increase in the number of the employed persons in the national economy was recorded (by 1.8% up to the level of 13.1 mn persons). The dynamics of average paid employment in the enterprise sector accelerated. The number of the registered unemployed persons and the unemployment rate decreased on the annual scale to a much greater extent than in the previous two years. Among the unemployed persons, the share of young persons has gone down, while the share of persons over 50 years old has gone up.



Average paid employment in the enterprise sector in 2006 was at the level of 4 917.9 thous. persons, i.e. by 3.0% (by 144.5 thous.) higher than in the previous year (compared with the increase by 1.9% in 2005 respectively, i.e. by 89.6 thous.). The same as in the previous year, the decrease in the average paid employment concerned the mining and quarrying section (by 2.1%) and electricity, gas and water supply (by 1.8%). With respect to transport, storage and communication and construction in 2006 an employment increase was recorded, compared with the decrease in the previous year. In other sections there was a further increase in the average paid employment: in the trade and repair (by 5.0%), real estate, renting and business activities (by 4.3%), hotels and restaurants (by 3.2%) and manufacturing (by 3.0%). From among the sections of significant share in employment, the highest increase of the average paid employment, with parallel high dynamics of production, was recorded in units producing motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (by 10.4%), metal products (by 7.8%), rubber and plastic products (by 7.4%) and electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. (by 6.7%). Higher than average was also the increase in employment in the retail trade, repair of personal and household goods (by 7.2%). A decrease in the average paid employment occurred, among others, in units manufacturing wearing apparel and furriery (by 4.1%), in mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat (by 3.1%) and in division of electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply (by 2.9%).

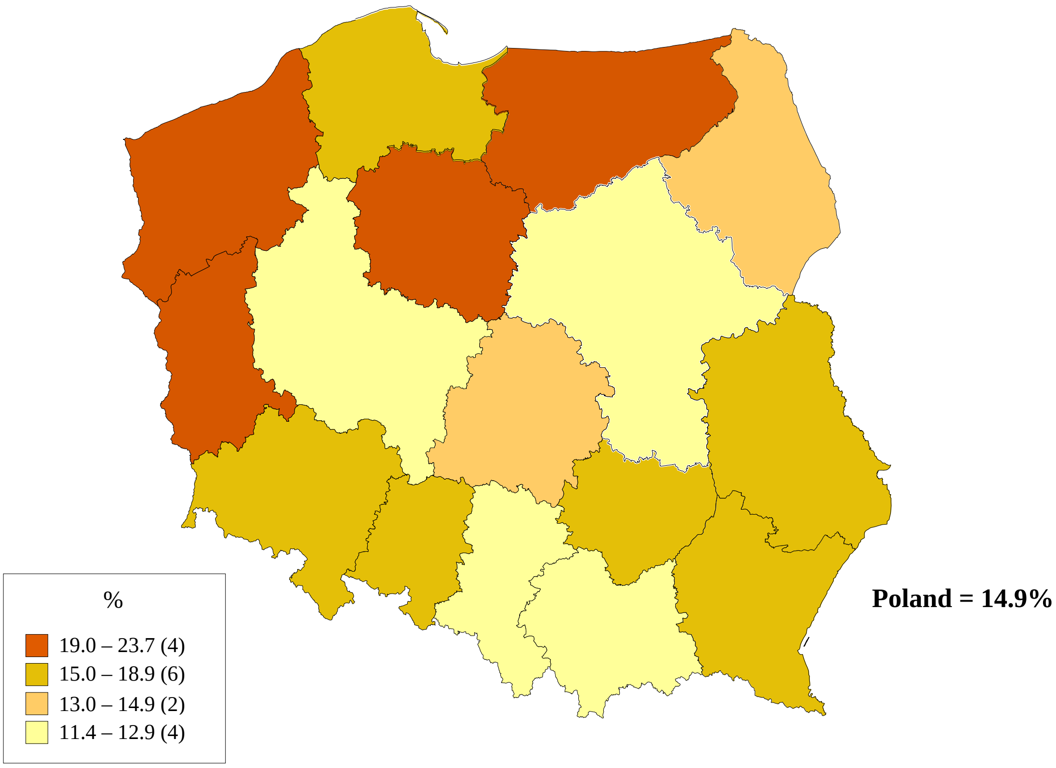
The average paid employment in particular sections of the enterprise sector was as follows:

Specification	XII 2006		I-XII 2006	
	in thous.	corresponding period of previous year=100		in thous.
Enterprise sector	4 994.7	104.1	103.0	4 917.9
of which:				
Industry	2 507.3	103.2	102.2	2 479.7
mining and quarrying	179.7	98.3	97.9	181.0
manufacturing	2 127.6	104.0	103.0	2 098.3
electricity, gas and water supply	199.9	99.2	98.2	200.3
Construction	339.9	106.3	103.6	328.5
Trade and repair	918.4	105.8	105.0	895.5
Hotels and restaurants	85.1	104.6	103.2	85.1
Transport, storage and communication	497.6	103.1	102.3	494.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	476.4	105.6	104.3	465.8

At the end of December 2006, the number of the unemployed persons registered in labour offices amounted to 2 309.4 thous. and was by 463.6 thous. lower than in the previous year. The unemployment rate amounted to 14.9% and in comparison with the end of 2005 it declined by 2.7 points. Compared with December 2005 the unemployment rate decreased in all the voivodships – in Zachodnipomorskie (by 3.9 points), Dolnośląskie (by 3.8 points), as well as in Lubuskie and Pomorskie (by 3.7 points in each). The highest unemployment rate was still noted in Warmińsko-Mazurskie (23.7%) and Zachodnio-pomorskie voivodships (21.7%), while the lowest – in Małopolskie (11.4%) and Wielkopolskie voivodships (11.8%).

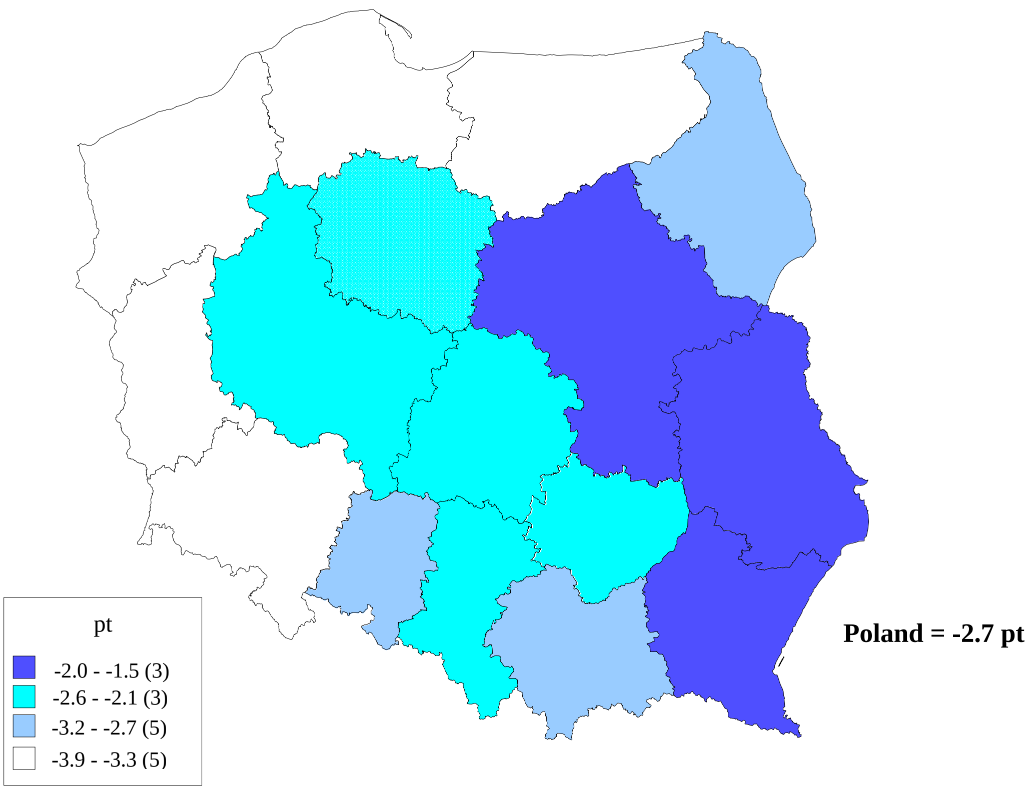
THE RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT IN 2006

At the end of December



CHANGES IN THE RATE REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT

Period in the December 2005 – December 2006



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

Specification	2005				2006			
	quarters							
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Registered unemployed (at the end of the period):								
in thous. of persons:	3 052.6	2 827.4	2 760.1	2 773.0	2 822.0	2 487.6	2 363.6	2 309.4
corresponding period of previous year =100	93.5	92.1	92.9	92.4	92.4	88.0	85.6	83.3
Newly registered unemployed:								
in thous. of persons:	673.3	600.3	758.0	761.6	720.3	573.4	696.8	701.8
corresponding period of previous year =100	97.5	103.6	110.4	104.7	107.0	95.5	91.9	92.2
Deregistered unemployed:								
in thous. of persons:	620.4	825.5	825.3	748.7	671.2	907.9	820.8	756.0
corresponding period of previous year =100	103.3	106.6	104.8	107.2	108.2	110.0	99.5	101.0
Unemployment rate (at the end of the period) in %	19.2	18.0	17.6	17.6	17.8	15.9	15.2	14.9

The number of newly registered unemployed persons in 2006 amounted to 2 692.4 thous. and was by 3.6% lower than in the previous year. Among the newly registered unemployed persons the biggest group was still comprised of persons registering for another time, and their share in the new registrations increased in comparison to December 2005 by 2.3 points up to 78.5%. The persons who had not worked yet constituted 30.0% of the total newly registered unemployed persons (compared with 30.8% in the previous year).

From the unemployment rolls 3 155.9 thous. persons were removed, i.e. by 4.5% more than in 2005. More persons than 2005 were removed due to taking up a job (1 412.8 thous., i.e. an increase by 47 thous.) – it was still the main reason for deregistering, but the share of that group persons in the total deregistered unemployed slightly decreased (by 0.4 points) to 44.8%. More than in the previous year unemployed persons took up a non-subsidized work (including seasonal) – 1 249.8 thous. persons, compared with 1 179.1 thous. in 2005. However, smaller was the number of persons who took up a subsidized work (among others intervention and public works) – it was 163.0 thous. persons, compared with 186.7 thous. in the previous year. From among the remaining persons removed from the unemployment rolls, there was a decrease in the share of persons who lost the status of unemployed as a result of unconfirmed readiness to take up a job (by 2.1 points to 30.8%). Also the share of persons due to started training or internship with the employers decreased (by 0.4 points to 10.0%). There was no change in the share of the unemployed persons who voluntarily resigned from the status of unemployed (4.0%). The percentage of persons who obtained rights for retirement pay or pension amounted to 0.7%, compared with 0.8% in 2005.

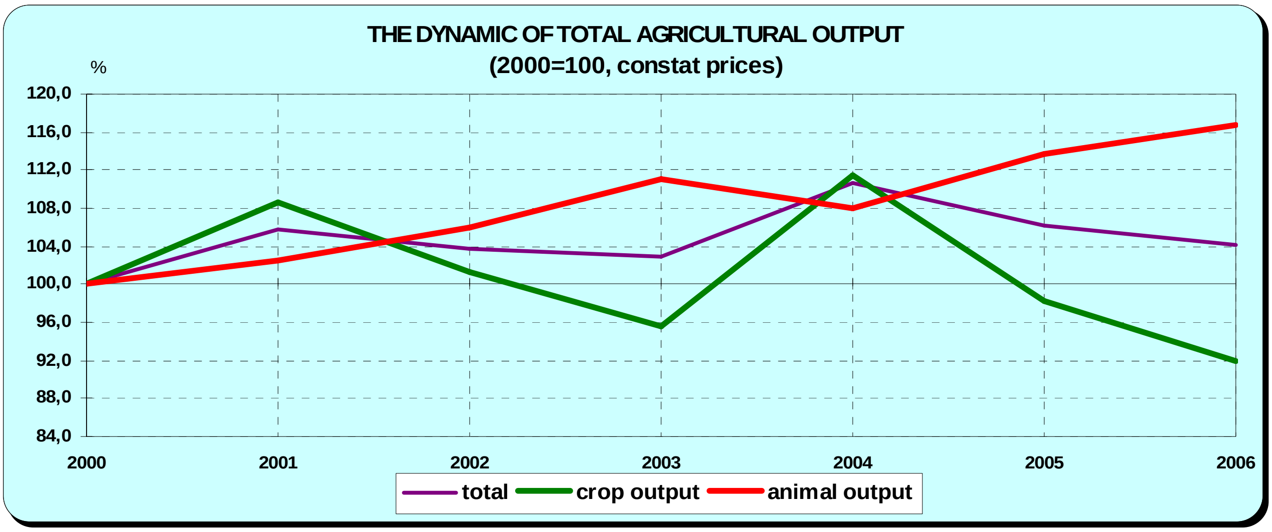
A the end of December 2006 there were 1 998.6 thous. persons without benefit right, and their share in total number of the unemployed persons, the same as in the previous year, amounted to 86.5%.

Among the persons in a specific situation on the labour market there are, among others, long-term unemployed[3], whose share in the total registered unemployed persons amounted to 65.7% at the end of December 2006, i.e. by 0.3% less than in the previous year. There was a decrease in the share of the unemployed persons below 25 years of age (they constituted 20.6% of the total unemployed persons, compared with 22.6% in 2005), and the number of persons aged over 50 years increased (from 15.9% to 18.8%). There were 29.9% registered persons without occupational qualifications (compared with 24.4% respectively in 2005), 3.8% were bringing up single-handed small children, and disabled constituted 3.1%.

In 2006 there were 1 117.2 thous. job offers submitted to the labour offices (of which 266.5 thous. from the public sector), i.e. by 231.9 thous. more than in 2005.

Agriculture

Year 2006 was the second in a row in which the agricultural production was declining. It is initially estimated that the global production decreased, compared with the previous year, by 1.8%. The same as in 2005, that decrease resulted from a considerable decline in crop output – by 6.4%, whereas the animal output was by 2.6% higher than in the previous year.



The dynamics (in constant prices) and structure (in current prices) of the global agricultural production were shaped as follows:

Specification	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006[a)]	2005	2006[a)]
	previous year=100						structure w %	
T o t a l	105.8	98.1	99.2	107.5	95.8	98.2	100.0	100.0
Crop output	108.6	93.3	94.3	116.7	88.2	93.6	48.6	49.8
Animal output	102.5	103.4	104.8	97.3	105.2	102.6	51.4	50.2

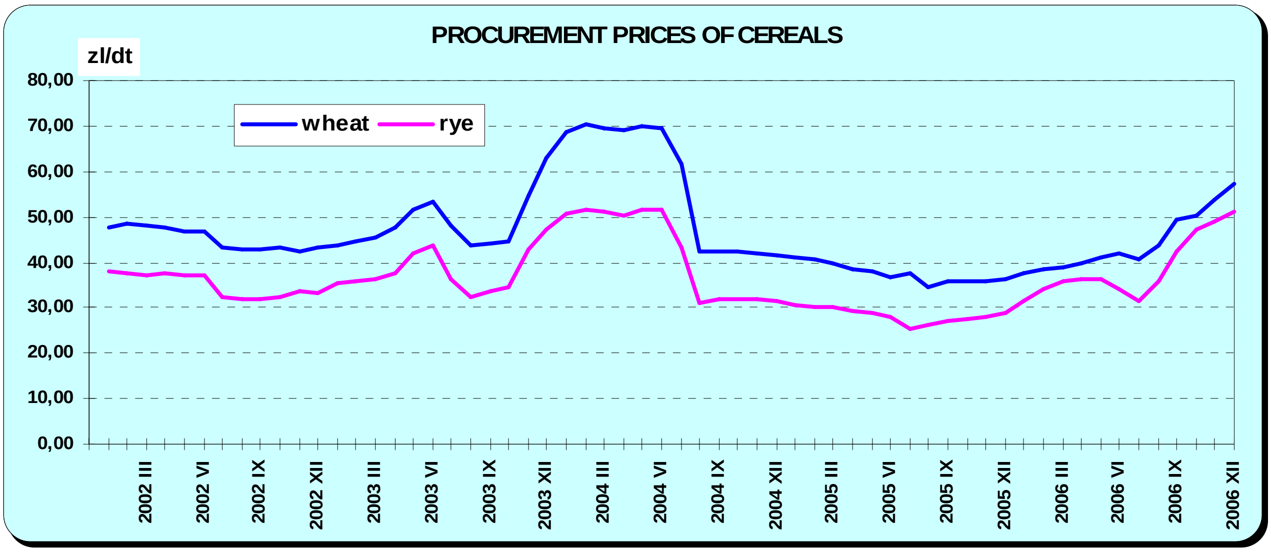
a) Preliminary data.

The decrease in the crop output was caused by a considerable decline in the harvest of most of the basic crops, including in particular cereals (by 19.1%), potatoes (by 13.4%), sugar beets (by 9.7%) and field vegetables (by 7.9%). The volume of the harvests was influenced by the decrease in yielding caused first of all by the long-lasting lack of rain and very high temperature in June and July last year, and then by heavy rains in August, hindering the harvests.

An increase in the animal output was a result of the increase in the production of beef cattle (including calves) – by 12.8%, porkers – by 9.1%, poultry – by 1.9%, eggs – by 2.5% and milk – by 0.1%, at simultaneous decrease in the stock of animal (cattle, horses and sheep).

In 2006 the prices in the agricultural produce market were shaped by the decreased supply of cereals (with the lasting great demand for grains) and high supply of animal products. The average prices of most of agricultural products were higher than in the previous year. At the purchase the average prices of cereals were higher from approx. 5% to approx. 35%, at market-places –

they were higher than in the previous year by 12%-20%. Prices of potatoes were higher by 17% and 65% respectively. Among the basic animal products, there was a decrease on an annual scale in the average purchase prices of poultry for slaughter (by approx. 14%), in both the markets – prices of pigs for slaughter (by approx. 7%) and in market-places – prices of piglets (by approx. 18%). Within a year the prices of cereals kept the upward trend, while prices of most of the animal products experienced fluctuations.



It is estimated that in 2006 the average increase in prices of agricultural products sold by individual farms exceeded the dynamics of goods and services purchased by those farms for the purposes of the current agricultural production, investments and consumption. In 2006 the average purchase prices of basic agricultural products (except for pigs for slaughter, poultry for slaughter and sugar beets) were higher than in the previous year. With rising dynamics of prices received by farmers for the agricultural products sold by them and parallel slight increase in the prices of goods and services bought by farmers, the index of price relation ("price gap") increased in comparison to the previous year to 102.9 and – the same as in 2004 – it was favourable for the agriculture.

Dynamics of prices for agricultural products sold by farmers, prices of goods and services bought by individual farms and the price relation index ("price gap") was as follows:

Specification	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 [a)]
	previous year=100						
Prices of sold agricultural products	114.7	103.8	92.6	99.5	111.4	97.9	103.3
Prices of goods and services purchased for the purposes of the current agricultural production, investments and consumption	111.4	106.5	101.9	102.1	108.6	102.0	100.4
Index of price relation ("price gap") of the sold agricultural produce to the purchased goods and services	103.0	97.5	90.9	97.5	102.6	96.0	102.9

a) Preliminary data.

In 2006, among goods purchased by farmers the highest price rises concerned: machine services – by 5.7%, seed material – by 2.3%, agricultural machines and equipment – by 2.2% and farm animals and veterinary services – by 1.4%. By contrast, there was a slight decrease in retail price indexes for fodders – 0.9% and fuels – by 0.4%.

In 2006, compared with the previous year, there was an improvement of the relation of prices for means of production for the agriculture to cereal purchase prices. With sale prices of pigs for slaughter remaining at a level much lower than in the previous year, farmers – in order to cover the costs related to purchase of means of production – had to sell more pigs for slaughter, which meant a significant deterioration of the relation.

The total sown area for crops in 2006 amounted to 11.5 ha and was by 0.3 mn ha (or 2.4%) bigger than in the previous year. The area of growing cereals in total (8.4 mn ha) was by approx. 52 thous. ha (or 0.6%) larger than in 2005 and by 16 thous. ha (or 0.2%) smaller than the average from years 2001-2005. The area of growing the procurement of basic cereals with mixed cereals, which amounted to approx. 8.0 mn ha, was larger than in the previous year by approx. 75 thous. ha (or 0.9%) and only slightly smaller (by approx. 25 thous. ha, i.e. by 0.3%) compared with the average from years 2001-2005. With respect to the previous year there was also an increase in the area of sowings of rape and agrimony (by 13.4%) to approx. 624 thous. ha and potatoes (by 1.5%) to approx. 597 thous. ha, while there was a considerable decrease in the area of sowing sugar beets (by 8.4%) to 262 thous. ha. The area of cultivation of field vegetables was similar to that from the previous year and amounted to approx. 223 thous. ha.

The consumption of mineral fertilizers (NPK) for crops in 2006 totalled 1 966.1 thous. tons and was bigger by approx. 338 thous. tons (or 20.7%) compared with the economic year 2004/05. An increase in the use was recorded in al the fertilizer groups. Calculated as per 1 ha of agriculture lands the consumption of fertilizers (NPK) amounted to 123.3 kg and was by 20.9 kg (or 20.4%) bigger than in the previous year – thereof the use of nitrogenous fertilizers was 62.5 kg, phosphatic fertilizers – 27.7 kg and potassic fertilizers – 33.1 kg, i.e. more than in the previous economic year by 11.0%, 35.8% and 28.8% respectively.

The consumption of manure of annual origin shaped at a level similar to year 2005. Under crops in 2006 there was 743.1 thous. tons of manure in calculation for pure ingredient NPK, i.e. 46.6 kg per 1 ha of agriculture lands.

According to the resulting estimation carried out in November yields and productions of the main crops in 2006 were as follows:

Specification	Production			Yields		
	in mn of tons	2005=100	2001-2005[a)]= =100	from 1 ha in dt	2005=100	2001-2005[a)]= =100
Total cereals	21.8	80.9	81.4	26.0	80.5	81.5
of which basic cereals with cereal mixed	20.5	82.1	82.5	25.6	81.3	82.8
wheat	7.1	80.5	78.3	32.4	82.0	85.3
rye	2.6	77.0	67.0	19.9	82.6	81.6
barley	3.2	88.3	94.7	25.9	80.4	81.7
oat	1.0	78.1	76.9	19.2	78.0	77.7
triticale	3.2	81.9	98.8	26.8	82.0	83.2
cereal mixed	3.4	86.3	85.6	21.9	80.2	79.6
Rape and agrimony	1.6	112.3	138.2	26.1	99.2	106.1
Potatoes	9.0	86.6	61.5	150	85.2	83.3
Sugar beets	10.8	90.3	87.9	411	98.8	100.0
Field vegetables	4.4	92.1	94.7	x	x	x
Tree fruits	2.7	111.7	98.0	x	x	x
Berry fruit	0.5	101.1	106.5	x	x	x

[a)] Annual average.

In 2006 harvests of most of the basic crops were lower than in the previous year, as well as lower compared with average crops harvested in years 2001-2005. The higher than in the previous year were only harvests of rape and agrimony (by 12.3%) and tree fruits (by 11.7%) and berry fruit (by 1.1%).

The procurement of basic cereals (with mixed cereals, excluding cereals designated for sowing) from production in 2006, in the period July-December 2006[4] amounted to 2 985.8 thous. tons, i.e. by 21.7% less than in the comparable period in 2005. The procurement of wheat amounted to 2 157.5 thous. tons (30.6%), and rye – in 304.3 thous. tons (11.6% of the crops), i.e. by over 22% less than in the previous year.

The situation in the cereal market from the very beginning was shaped under the influence of the decreased (by 8.8% compared with record harvest in 2004) supply of grains from the harvest in 2005. In 2006 over 21.8 mn t of cereals were harvested and compared with the previous year the harvest was smaller by 5.1 mn tons (or 19.1%). The biggest decline in the production occurred with respect to rye (by 23%), which was harvested in 2.6 mn t, and wheat (by 19.5%) – 7.1 mn tons. A considerable decrease in the production was caused by the yield and grain quality decline resulting from adverse atmospheric conditions during the cereal ripening and harvesting. The lingering low supply of cereals in the market with the increased demand for grains (feed grains) caused first of all by the high level of the headage of pigs and poultry, influenced the substantial increase in the cereal prices on an annual scale. In December last year, at the purchase 1 dt of wheat cost on average PLN 57.25, 1 dt of rye – PLN 50.98, i.e. more than in the previous year – by 58.5% and 77.6% respectively. In the market-place turnover prices of wheat (PLN 63.53/dt) and rye (PLN 53.98/dt) were higher than in the previous year by 48.3% and 62.8% respectively. In 2006 the average price of wheat at the purchase was PLN 44.41/dt, of rye – PLN 37.73/dt, i.e. more than in 2005 by 20.9% and 35.3% respectively. The average quotation of market-place prices for wheat (PLN 50.9/dt) was by 12.0% higher than in the previous year, and for rye (PLN 41.72/dt) – by 20.3% higher than in the previous year.

Production of potatoes last year (estimated at 9.0 mn tons) were by 13.4% smaller than in 2005 and by 38.5% smaller than the average harvests from years 1996-2000. In the July-December period last year 724.2 thous. tons of potatoes were purchased, i.e. by 12.0% less than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The limited supply influenced the increase in the prices of potatoes, which amounted to a very high level. In December last year the prices of potatoes in procurement (PLN 38.88/dt) were by 41.2% higher than in the previous year. In market-places for one dt of edible potatoes farmers got at that time approx. PLN 98 and that price was by 47.7% higher than in December 2005. The average annual price of potatoes in procurement amounted to PLN 29.68/dt, and in market-places – PLN 87.33/dt and was by 17.5% and 65.2% respectively higher than in the previous year.

The situation in animal output in 2006, under conditions of smaller than in the previous year supply of cereals and the increasing level of their prices, was shaped under the influence of the upward trends – observed from 2005 – of the stock of pigs and cattle and still remaining at the high level poultry production.

The increase supply of pigs for slaughter influenced the formation of animal products prices. In the January-December period last year over 2 464 thous. tons of pigs for slaughter was purchased, i.e. by 7.2% more than in the corresponding period of year 2005. The procurement of pigs increased by 10.7% to 1 374.7 thous. tons. In the first half of year 2006 the average procurement price of 1 kg of pigs for slaughter amounted to PLN 3.38 and was by 10.1% lower than in the previous year. In the 3rd quarter the prices of pigs for slaughter increased on average to PLN 4.12/kg, i.e. the level from the previous year. In the 4th quarter the considerable increase in the supply affected the significant decrease in the prices of the procurement of pigs. The average annual prices of pigs in procurement points (PLN 3.54/kg) and in market-places (PLN 3.61/kg) were lower than in an corresponding period of the last year by over 7%. In 2006 the decrease in procurement prices for pigs and increase in cereal prices influenced the gradual slide in profitability of breeding pigs and the decrease in the demand for piglets for further husbandry, which in the situation of high supply caused a further decline in their prices. Still in January the price for one piglet was on average PLN 123, whereas in December it was approx. PLN 86, i.e. by 30.3% less than in the previous year. The annual average was approx. PLN 107/one piglet and was 18.2% lower than in 2005.

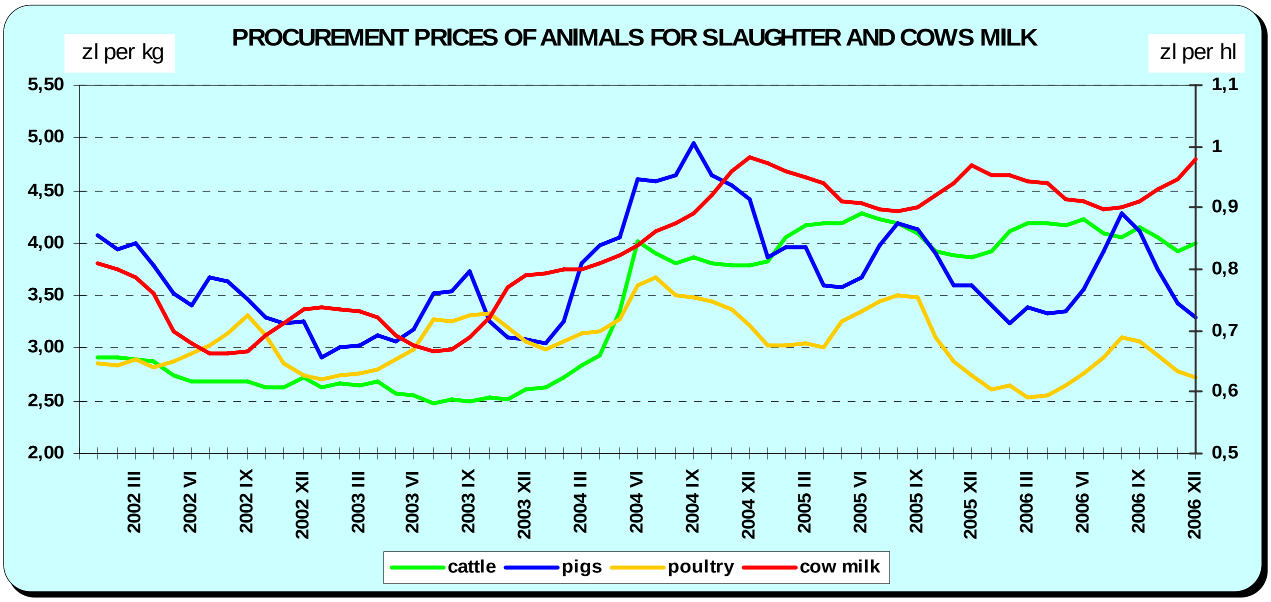
In 2006 the deteriorating profitability of pigs fattening influenced the decrease in the growth rate of the stock of pigs and beginning the process of the stocks reduction, which is proved by the decline in the group of sows in farrow recorded in the November survey. The stock of pigs as per the state at the end of November last year amounted to PLN 1 881.2 thous./pig and was bigger than in the previous year by 0.5% (or by approx. 101 thous. pigs). The stock of sows, including sows in farrow, (the size of which proves the production orientations in breeding of pigs and at the same time specifies the herd capacity) at the end of November was smaller than in the previous year by 0.1% and 1.9% respectively. Compared with July last year, in the structure of the total headage of pigs there was a decrease in the share of piglets and pigs for breeding weighing 50 kg and more, and an increase in the share of older piglets and fatteners.

In 2006 with the still high supply of poultry livestock (834.3 thous. tons), the prices of poultry for slaughter were at a lower level than in the previous year. From January (PLN 2.61/kg) to August (PLN 3.10/kg) the prices of poultry for slaughter showed a slight upward trend, but already from September until the end of the year they were going down. In December the price for on kg of poultry livestock (PLN 2.73) was by 2.0% lower in the previous month and by 0.6% than in the previous year. In 2006 the price of poultry for slaughter purchase was on average PLN 2.76/kg and was by 14.1% lower than in 2005.

In the first half of year 2006 the stock of cattle was 5 606.4 thous. heads and was by 2.2% higher than in the previous year, but already in the 2nd half year (after a seasonal decline by over 325 thous. heads) amounted to 5 281.0 thous. heads and compared with the previous year it decreased by 1.9%. The decline in the stock was recorded almost all the production and usable groups, except for bovines aged 1-2 years old. The highest extent of reduction (by 4.2%) affected the herd of cows.

In 2006 - with considerably higher than in the previous year purchase of cattle for slaughter - prices of beef shown slight fluctuations. In December last year the procurement prices of cattle for slaughter and bovines for slaughter were higher than in the previous year by 3%. The average annual in procurement price of cattle for slaughter (PLN 4.09/kg) and bovines for slaughter (PLN 4.44/kg) was higher than in 2005 by 0.2% and 1.7% respectively. In the market-place turnover the price for 1 kg of cattle for slaughter (PLN 4.26) and bovines for slaughter (PLN 4.75) was higher than in the previous year by 3.1% and 4.4% respectively.

It is initially estimated that production of animals for slaughter (cattle, veal, pork, mutton, horse and poultry) in 2006 totalled 5 035.0 thous. tons (in live weight) and was by 7.3% higher than in the previous year, including production of pigs for slaughter – approx. 2 771 thous. tons (by 9.1% higher), cattle for slaughter (including calves for slaughter) – approx. 745 thous. tons (by 12.8% higher) and poultry for slaughter – 1480 thous. tons (by 1.9%).

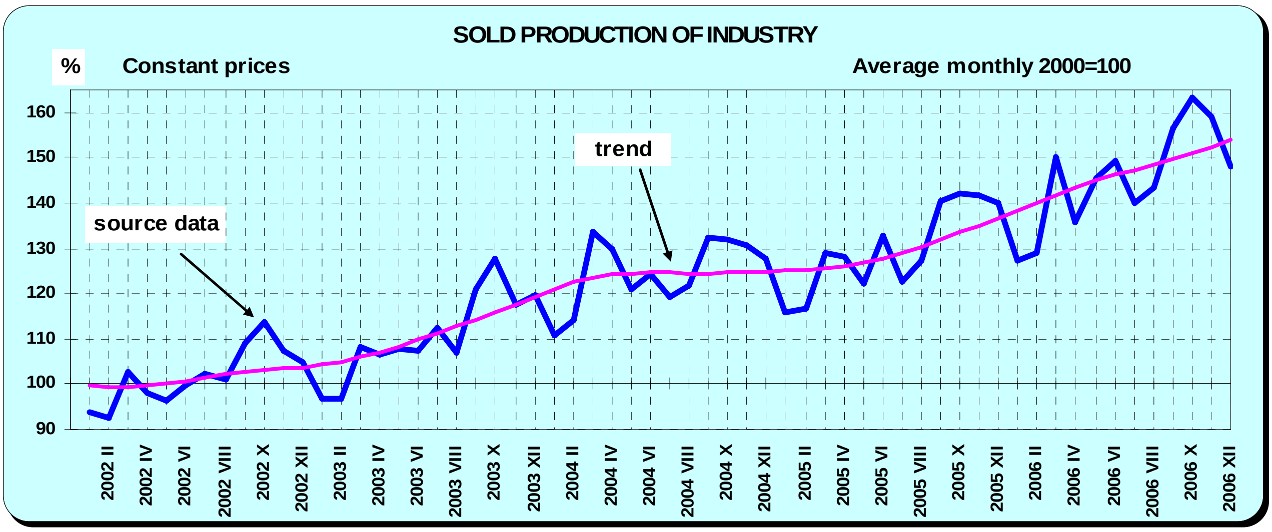


In 2006 the supply of milk in procurement was by 0.5% smaller than in the previous year. In the January to July period, with a high procurement of milk, the monthly price decrease accounted for 0.6% to 2.5%. From August last year, foremost due to the seasonal decline in milk deliveries, until the end of the year there was still an increase in milk prices. In December last year, with procurement milk at the level of 635.3 mn tons, i.e. by 1.8% bigger than in the previous year, the price for 100 l of milk was on average PLN 98.35 (more by 1.5%). The average annual procurement prices of milk amounted to PLN 92.72/100 l and were by 0.1% higher than in the previous year.

In 2006 the average price for a dairy cow was approx. PLN 2 269, and for a one year heifer approx. PLN 1430 and they were by over 10% higher than in the previous year.

Industry

It is estimated that the sold production of industry in total in 2006 was by 11.3% higher than in the previous year (in 2005 – an increase by 3.7%). The share of the private sector in the sold production of industry increased by 82.5% in 2005 to 84.2%

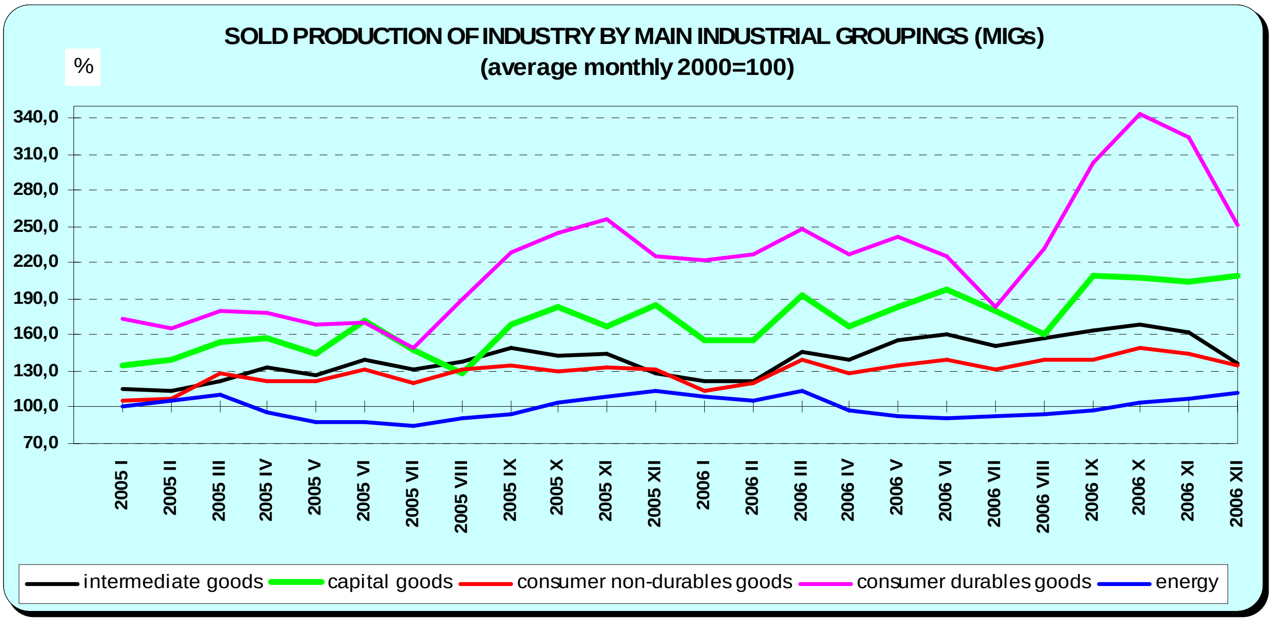


a) STATISTICA package (using a method of monthly seasonal adjustment X-11 taking into account the influence of the calendar effect) is used to carry out the decomposition of a series of monthly indices of total production sold of industry (monthly average 2000=100) and separate a long-term development trend.

The sold production of industry in enterprises employing more than 9 persons in 2006 was higher by 11.9% than in the previous year (in 2005 the growth was 4.1%). After an increase in the sold production of industry in the January to September period in 2006 by 12.3% on an annual scale, in the 4th quarter of 2006 the increase was 10.8%. In the manufacturing the sale increased in 2006 by 13.5% (in 2005 the increased was 4.3%), in electricity, gas and water supply it increased by 1.9% (against 3.8% in the previous year), and in the mining and quarrying it decreased by 1.3% (in 2005 the decrease accounted for 0.2%).

In December 2006 there was an increase in the sold production of industry by 5.9% on an annual scale. In manufacturing the production increased by 7.9%, however a decrease occurred in the mining and quarrying – by 10.5%, and the electric, gas and water supply – by 4.6%. After eliminated the influence of seasonal factors, the increase in the sold production of industry from an annual scale amounted to 10.5%, and compared with the previous month – 1.5%.

From among the main industrial groupings[5], in 2006 the fastest increase in sales was noted in enterprises producing mainly durable consumer goods – by approx. 30% (including TV and radio receivers, devices recording or reproducing apparatus – by 64.4%) and capital goods – by approx. 18%. There was also an increase in sales in entities manufacturing mainly intermediate goods (by approx. 12%), consumer non-durable goods (by approx. 8%) and energy related goods (by approx. 4%).



In industrial division and groups manufacturing products considered as drivers of technological development (in enterprise employing more than 49 persons) the increase in the production in 2006 accounted for 24.8% (in 2005 the increase was by 6.4% respectively). A considerable influence on the dynamics of the production in that group was exerted by the sale of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (an increase by 22.7%) and radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus (an increase by 45.2%). The share of drivers of technological development in the total value of the sold production of industrial enterprises increased from 15.9% in 2005 to 16.5%.

The labour efficiency in the industry, measured with sold production per one employee, was in 2006 by 9.4% higher than in the previous year, with the average employment higher by 2.2%.

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

Specification	2005					2006						2005
	I-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-XII		
	corresponding period of the previous year=100										structure in %	
Industry	**104.1**	**100.7**	**102.3**	**104.5**	**108.4**	**112.4**	**112.1**	**112.3**	**110.8**	**111.9**	**100.0**	**100.0**
mining and quarrying	99.8	96.2	98.4	101.8	102.4	105.3	98.7	96.1	95.7	98.7	5.0	5.1
manufacturing	104.3	100.9	101.9	104.9	109.2	113.8	113.5	113.9	112.8	113.5	84.8	84.3
electricity, gas and water supply	103.8	101.4	110.0	100.9	104.2	104.7	102.9	102.6	97.6	101.9	10.2	10.6
Of total industry – divisions:												
mining of coal and lignite, extraction of peat	94.0	92.4	94.1	92.5	96.8	106.7	97.6	95.8	98.9	99.8	2.9	3.4
manufacture of food products and beverages	105.0	101.9	105.3	108.0	104.5	110.4	108.5	103.9	106.8	107.3	16.9	17.9
manufacture of textiles	96.1	95.8	95.3	94.8	98.4	106.6	107.0	107.0	110.2	107.7	1.2	1.3
manufacture of wood and wood, straw and wicker products	108.9	97.8	103.2	113.1	122.0	113.7	114.6	100.8	101.2	107.2	2.5	2.7
manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	89.5	91.9	83.9	86.8	95.4	105.7	117.9	115.1	106.7	111.2	6.1	5.7
manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	103.3	100.0	104.5	105.5	103.0	111.1	111.9	109.7	111.5	111.0	6.2	6.2
manufacture of rubber and plastic products	109.1	101.7	104.8	111.2	119.1	111.6	112.6	117.8	114.5	114.2	4.8	4.7
manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	104.0	87.1	95.9	110.6	120.7	113.8	120.6	120.6	120.4	119.4	4.1	3.9
manufacture of basic metals	93.3	92.5	88.4	93.9	98.8	114.2	116.2	116.3	112.2	114.7	4.9	4.4
manufacture of metal products	110.9	107.1	107.9	115.6	112.4	113.8	114.4	121.0	120.8	117.8	5.7	5.4
manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	117.9	109.5	117.3	115.7	127.6	118.8	110.0	113.2	114.1	113.8	4.9	4.9
manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	108.8	97.8	100.2	100.8	143.3	115.3	113.4	111.1	113.5	113.3	3.4	3.2
manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	108.0	111.8	102.3	96.0	119.3	175.8	135.6	149.3	132.4	145.2	2.2	1.9
manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	102.8	111.4	97.2	102.2	101.6	120.5	122.8	131.1	115.9	122.2	9.5	9.2
manufacture of other transport equipment	102.6	98.8	104.7	97.9	107.4	97.3	90.7	135.7	113.4	108.6	1.6	1.6
manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing n.e.c.	102.6	100.1	102.7	103.6	104.0	109.0	114.8	103.4	122.3	112.6	3.6	3.7
electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	104.5	101.9	110.8	101.6	104.9	105.1	103.4	102.2	97.2	101.9	9.4	9.7

An increase in the sold production of industry compared with year 2005 was noted in 26 from among 29 divisions of industry, which accounted for 95.3% of the total industrial production valued. Taking into account divisions of a considerable share, the highest increase was recorded among others in the manufacture of:

- motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – by 22.2% (among others in manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines – by 27.9%, with an increase in the manufacture of motor vehicles by 18.6%),
- other non-metallic material products – by 19.4% (among others in the production of concrete and plaster products – by 28.9%, in the production of cement, lime and plaster – by 24.4%),
- metal products – by 17.8% (among others in metal treatment and coating of metals, general mechanical engineering - by 21.3%, and in the manufacture of structural metal products – by 21.4%),
- basic metals – 14.7% (among others in manufacture of basic iron and steel of ferrous–alloys – by 19.2%, casting of metals – by 17.2%),
- rubber and plastic products – by 14.2% (an increase in both of the groups),
- machinery and equipment – by 13.8% (among others in the production of domestic appliances – by 28.7%, the manufacture of machine tools – by 23.0%),
- electrical machinery and apparatus – by 13.3% (among others in the production of electric motors, generators and transformers – by 32.8%, in the manufacture of electrical equipment – by 16.4%),
- furniture, manufacturing – by 12.6% (among others in manufacturing of furniture - by 13.2%).

In the manufacture of food products and beverages, having the greatest share in the sold production of industry, the increase accounted for 7.3% (compared with an increase by 5.0% in the previous year). The sales increased in all the groups of the section, including among others processing and preservation of fish and fish products – by 21.1%, in manufacture of ready animals feeds – by 13.3%, in the production, processing and preserving of meat and meat products – by 8.2%, processing and preserving of fruit and vegetable – by 7.5%, in manufacture of dairy products – by 3.4%.

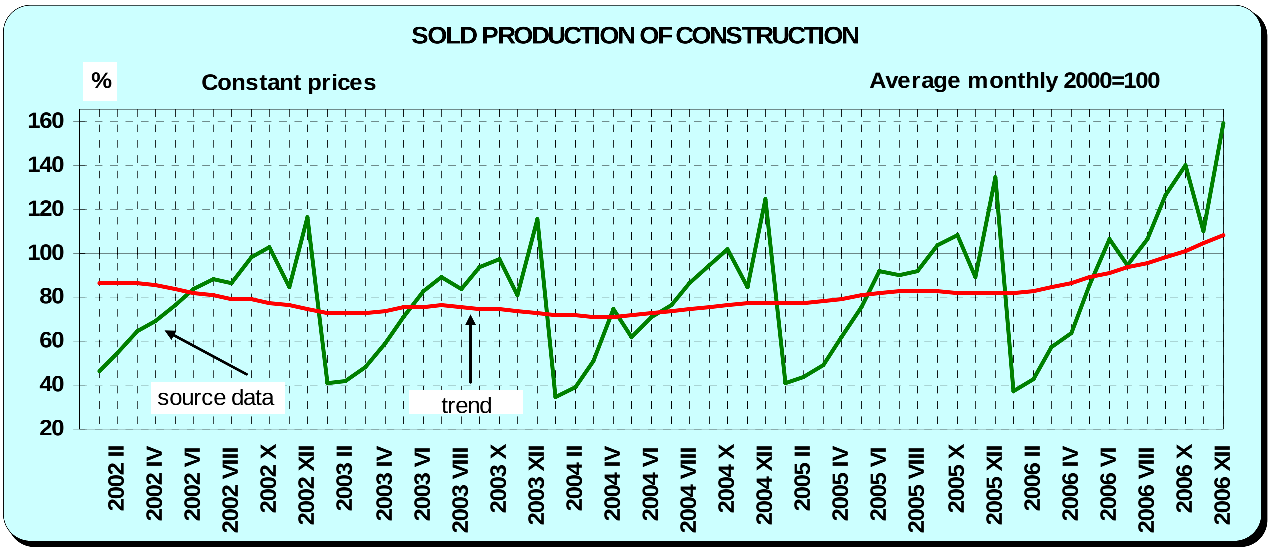
In manufacturing there was an increase in the share of, among others, the manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products (from 5.7% to 6.1%), basic metals (from (4.4% to 4.9%) and motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (from 9.2% to 9.5%), but there was a decrease in among others – manufacture of food products and beverages (from 17.9% to 16.9%) and manufacture of wood and wood products, straw and wicker products (from 2.7% to 2.5%).

From among 241 products and groups of industrial products observed in the January to December of 2006, production of 153 thereof was higher than in the previous year. The highest increase from among the more important industrial production was noted, among others, in the production of polyethylene, freight cars, automatic washing machines, shoes, TV receivers, rolled products, diesel and fuel oils, crude steel, refrigerators and freezers, passenger cars, cement, slaughter products of pigs, coke.

However, the lower than in the previous year was production of 87 products and groups of products, of which among others sugar, bicycles, vacuum cleaners, hard coal, natural gas, lignite, fibreboards, nitrogenous fertilizers.

Construction

It is estimated that in 2006 the construction and assembly production realized on the basis of the contract system by all the construction enterprises was higher than in the previous year by approx. 12% (in 2005 an increase by 8.0%). In the private sector the production increased by approx. 12%, while in the public sector – by approx. 8%. The share of the private sector in the total value of the construction and assembly production was similar to that noted in the previous year and amounted to approx. 98%. The same as in the previous years, in the structure of the total construction and assembly production the biggest share was contributed by works performed by enterprises owned by domestic natural persons (over 66%) and performed by private domestic companies (approx. 23%).



a) STATISTICA package (using a method of monthly seasonal adjustment X-11 taking into account the influence of the calendar effect) is used to carry out the decomposition of a series of monthly indices of total production sold in construction (monthly average 2000=100) and separate a long-term development trend.

The construction and assembly production realized in the territory of Poland by enterprises employing more than 9 persons was by 17.5% higher than in 2005. There was a quicker increase in the sale of repair works (an increase by 23.3%) than of investment works (by 15.2%). The share of investment works in the total construction and assembly production decreased by 1.4 point – to 70.4%.

In December 2006 the construction and assembly production increased in comparison to the corresponding month in 2005 by 17.9%. Having eliminated the seasonal factors, the annual increase was 27.4%.

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

Specification	2005				2006					2005
	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-XII	
	corresponding period of the previous year=100								structure w %	
Total	**105.7**	**108.5**	**108.0**	**107.4**	**104.5**	**109.2**	**114.3**	**117.5**	**100.0**	**100.0**
of which construction activities:										
investment works	106.3	108.5	107.7	107.6	102.8	108.1	112.8	115.2	70.4	71.8
repair works	104.1	108.5	108.8	107.0	109.4	112.0	118.4	123.3	29.6	28.2

Specification	2005				2006				2005	2006
	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-XII	
	corresponding period of the previous year=100								structure w %	
From total – groups of enterprises:										
site preparation	154.8	165.8	181.5	184.1	152.1	163.0	148.5	143.6	1.7	1.4
building constructions, civil engineering	108.0	110.2	108.7	107.8	103.3	108.2	114.7	118.0	84.6	84.4
building installations	92.4	93.4	98.1	99.4	103.9	111.1	110.7	112.6	11.9	12.2
building completion	96.8	116.6	111.2	109.6	126.0	98.6	93.4	99.2	1.7	2.0

Among the groups of construction enterprises, in 2006 a considerable increase in sales was recorded in enterprises dealing mainly with building of constructions; civil engineering. An increase in the production was noted in all the groups, including entities specializing in construction road works – by approx. 26%, dealing mainly with manufacturing of roof structures and roof coverings – by over 25%, in enterprises performing specialist construction works – by over 23%. In enterprises building mainly civil engineering structures the sale rate was higher than in the previous year by approx. 20%, and in entities dealing mainly with general construction of buildings and civil engineering works – by approx. 16%.

The increase in the group of enterprises performing mainly building installations was resulted by the increase in sales among entities dealing mainly with electrical installations – by approx. 27%, performing insulation construction works – by approx. 16%, and in entities specializing performing installation for central heating, water, ventilation and gas systems – by approx. 9%. However, a decrease was noted in enterprises dealing with other construction installations – by approx. 7%.

A high increase of sales in the year-on-year was observed also in entities whose main kind of activity is site preparation, but the share of that group in the structure of the construction and assembly production is not significant.

There was a lower than in 2005 sale of works in enterprises performing mainly building completion.

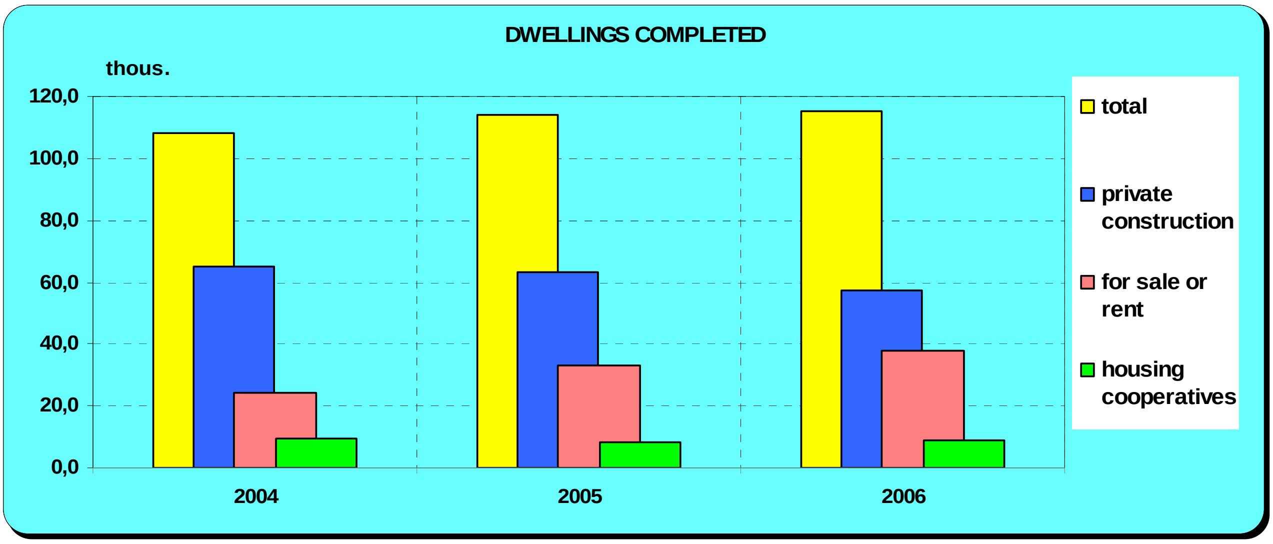
In 2006 there was a higher than 2005 share in the structure of the total construction and assembly production of building constructions; civil engineering, but lower that of residential and non-residential buildings.

Dwellings Construction

According to preliminary data[6], in 2006 the number of dwellings completed amounted to 115 187 dwellings (an increase by 1.0%). More dwellings were commissioned in the construction for sale or rent – 37 944 (by 14.8%), public building society – 6 013 (more by 11.1%), co-operative – 8 972 (by 9.1%) and municipal – 4 423 (more by 24.1%). A decrease was noted however in private construction, where 57 594 dwellings were built (by 9.0% less) and company construction – 241 (compared with 543 in the previous year). The share of private construction in the total number of the dwellings completed decreased by 5.5 pt – to 50.0%.

In 2006 in 8 voivodships effects of dwellings construction were better than in the previous year. The biggest increase in the number of dwellings completed took place in the Dolnośląskie voivodship – by 33.2% (to 9 155 dwellings) and the Małopolskie voivodship – by 15.9% (to 12 404 dwellings). In the remaining 8 voivodships there was a decrease observed in the number of realized dwellings ranging from 2.4% to 23.9%, including the Mazowieckie voivodship, where the biggest number of dwellings was commissioned – 27 090 (a decrease by 4.1%).

In December 2006 there were 15 953 dwellings completed, i.e. by 3.6% less than in the previous year. The decrease in the number of dwellings completed was also recorded in the remaining forms of construction – of which private construction – by 6.2% (to 7 269 dwellings), in municipal – by 12.2% (to 865), in the co-operative there were 1 135 dwellings completed (by 15.4% less), in public building society – 617 (by 9.4% less), and in company – 14 (compared with 93 in December 2005). The increase of number dwellings completed was noted in the construction for sale or rent, of which 6 053 dwellings were commissioned (by 6.4% more than in December of 2005).



The average usable floor space of 1 dwellings completed in 2006 amounted to 101.7 m^2 and was by 3.6 m^2 smaller than in the previous year.

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

Forms of dwellings construction	2005			2006		
	in absolute numbers	structure in %	average size of 1 dwelling in m^2	in absolute numbers	structure in %	average size of 1 dwelling in m^2
T o t a l	114 066	100.0	105.3	115 187	100.0	101.7
Private	63 279	55.5	142.5	57 594	50.0	143.0
For sale or rent	33 047	29.0	62.6	37 944	32.9	64.6
Cooperative	8 222	7.2	56.3	8 972	7.8	58.3
Public building society	5 412	4.7	50.1	6 013	5.2	50.1
Municipal	3 563	3.1	43.6	4 423	3.9	41.3
Company	543	0.5	64.7	241	0.2	79,3

In 2006 there were 168 378 construction permits for dwellings issued (by 35.9% more than in the previous year). The number of dwellings, in which construction has begun, was higher (by 30.4%) and amounted to 137 962 dwellings.

It is estimated that at the end of December 2006 there were 626.7 thous. dwellings under construction, i.e. by 5.1% more than in the previous year.

Domestic Market

It is estimated that the total volume of retail sales in 2006 was at the level by approx. 8% higher than in the previous year (in 2005 it decreased by 2.4%).

In 2006 the retail sale (in constant prices) executed by trade and non-trade enterprises (employing over 9 persons) was by 11.9% higher than in the previous year (compared with the increase by 1.5% in 2005). In enterprises selling food, beverages and tobacco products the growth was 11.0%. From among groups of significant share in the retail sales an increase was recorded also, among others, by entities selling solid, liquid and gaseous fuels (by 9,6%), motor vehicles, motorcycles and parts (by 17.7%) and entities classified as “others” (by 6.8%).

December last year was consecutive month of a high increase in retail sales on an annual scale (by 13.7%).

The dynamics (in constant prices) and structure (in current prices) of the retail sales carried out by trade and non-trade enterprises (employing over 9 persons) were as follows:

Specification	2005					2006						2005
	I-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-XII		
	corresponding period of the previous year=100										structure in %	
T o t a l	101.5	99.6	96.8	104.1	105.4	109.0	111.8	113.8	112.6	111.9	100	100
of which:												
motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts	92.2	88.2	85.0	96.4	101.3	111.5	106.5	122.1	131.2	117.7	9.2	9.0
solid, liquid and gaseous fuels	99.7	107.8	105.0	90.8	98.8	107.2	104.9	119.1	107.0	109.6	18.8	18.6
food, beverages and tobacco products	105.8	108.2	103.0	108.0	104.9	106.9	113.7	110.1	112.7	111.0	27.6	27.6
pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopaedic equipment	120.2	125.8	123.0	119.8	113.6	111.7	113.2	114.2	117.6	114.3	3.2	3.1
furniture, radio, TV and household appliances.	125.0	111.8	107.0	193.3	114.9	112.6	119.3	123.4	124.0	120.6	5.6	5.3
others	92.6	83.6	85.5	99.9	101.4	106.3	109.4	104.7	106.5	106.8	21.1	21.9

The wholesale selling (in current prices) in trade enterprises (employing over 9 persons) in 2006 was by 9.0% higher than in the previous year, and the sale of wholesale enterprises increased by 10.3%.

Transport and Communications

It is estimated that in 2006 the sale of services[7] in transport entities in total (in constant prices) increased by 7.3% compared with the previous year (in 2005 a decrease by 2.9%), but the value of services performed by the private sector entities increased by 8.0%, with respect to the public sector entities – by 5.6%.

The growth rate of selling services in transportation entities employing over 9 persons (in constant prices) in 2006 gained a significant impetus – it accelerated to 12.6% on the annual basis (compared with an increase by 2.2% in 2005). In the consecutive quarters of the last year an increase in sales at the level over 10% was recorded. Among the groups with a high share in the total transport there was a considerable sales increase in road transport (by 15.5%) and activities of travel agencies (by 36.5%), with an increase by 5.6% in the railway transport.

The total transport of goods (in entities employing over 9 persons) in 2006 amounted to 340.7 mn tons, i.e. by 6.2% more than in the previous year. An increase in transport was observed in all the types of transport, except for inland waterway transport. In the consecutive quarters of the last year an increase in transport was recorded, the largest in the 3rd quarter – by 9.9%.

In 2006 the railway transport was transported 156.1 mn tons of goods, i.e. by 4.1% more than in the previous year. After a slight decrease in the first quarter, on the annual basis in the following quarters a transportation growth was recorded – the largest in the 3rd quarter (by 11.8%). In the domestic communications, the transportation was lower by approx. 2.1%, and in the international communications – making approx. 50.2% of the total railway transport (the year before it was 47.0%) – there was an increase in the transportation of imported goods (by approx. 19.7%), exported goods (by approx. 3.4%) and transit goods (by approx. 24.7%). An increase in the transportation was recorded also in many cargo groups, except for, among others, hard coal and briquettes, petroleum products and wares made of wood and cork.

In 2006 the road transport for hire or reward was transported 113.9 mn tons of goods, i.e. by 11.6% more than in the previous year. A high increase in the transportation was recorded in all the quarters of the last year, only in the 2nd quarter it was at a level slightly below 10%.

Within the period of 12 months of the last year the pipeline transport was pumped 55.7 mn tons of crude petroleum and petroleum products, i.e. by 2.6% more than in the previous year.

Transport of goods by inland waterway transport amounted in 2006 to 5.3 mn tons, i.e. by 8.2% less than in the previous year.

In 2006 by the maritime transport was transported 9.7 mn tons of goods, i.e. by 8.6% more than in the previous year, but in the liner shipping there was an increase (by approx. 10%), and trampinga decrease (by approx. 5%).

In 2006 in the commercial seaports loaded and unloaded 60.5 mn tons of goods, i.e. by 1.7% more than in the previous year. The increase took place in the majority of groups, of which most in crude petroleum – by 22.1% and general cargoes – by 12.8%, while there was a decrease in reloading of, among others, coal and coke – by 29.3%. An increase in reloading was recorded in the following ports: Gdańsk (by 0.2%) and Gdynia (by 16.7%), and a decrease in: Szczecin (by 0.3%), Świnoujście (by 7.7%), Police (by 6.6%) and Kołobrzeg (by 8.9%).

In 2006 the means of public transport (in entities employing over 9 persons) transported 1014.3 mn passengers, i.e. 3.0% fewer than in the previous year. There was a decrease in the transportation by road transport (by 4.8% to 744.2 mn persons) and in waterway transport (by 8.6% to 0.2 mn persons). However, there was an increase in passenger transportation in railway transport (by 2.0% to 263.3 mn persons), air transport (by 26.2% to 5.9 mn persons) and in maritime sailing (by 21.7% to 0.7 mn persons).

It is estimated that in 2006 the sales of total communications services (including revenues from postal, courier and telecommunications services) in constant prices increased by approx. 7% compared with the previous year (in 2005 an increase by 0.4% was recorded).

In entities employing over 9 persons the sale of services was by approx. 6% higher than in 2005, and in telecommunications services (in particular in cellular telephony) it was increasing much faster than in postal and courier services.

In cellular telephony in 2006 there were 7.6 mn subscribers and users (pre-paid services), i.e. by 25.1% more than in the previous years. The number of subscribers and users at the end of 2006 amounted to 36.8 mn and was by 26.0% higher than in the previous year. There were 96.4 subscribers and users (in 2005 – 76.4) per 100 inhabitants.

At the end of 2006 the number of major lines[8] in the public fixed line telephony was 11.3 mn (by 4.4% less than in the previous year), and in the urban areas it was 9.1 mn (less by 4.6%) and in the rural areas 2.1 mn (less by 3.3%). At the end of 2006 the number of lines in accessible ISDN[9] amounted to 1.3 mn (90.5% of those lines were installed in the urban areas) and was by 1.3% lower than in the previous year. The subscribers' density index, measured by the number of main lines per 100 inhabitants, at the end of December 2006 amounted to 29.5 (in 2005 – 30.8).

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

The current account of the balance of payments[10] in December 2006 closed with a negative balance in the amount of EUR 915 mn, which compared with corresponding month 2005 increased by EUR 385 mn (minus EUR 530 mn in the previous year, respectively). The increase in the deficit was influenced by deterioration the negative balance of commodity turnover (by EUR 655 mn). Whereas, there was an increase in the positive balance of current transfers (by EUR 133 mn) and positive balance of services (by EUR 83 mn). There was also improved the negative balance of income (by EUR 54 mn)

The export of goods increased by 8.3% (up to EUR 7 285 mn), and import by 17.0% and it accounted for EUR 8 365 mn. The balance of commodity turnover amounted to minus EUR 1 080 mn (compared with minus EUR 425 mn in December 2005).

The credits from current transfers reached the level EUR 1 055 mn (by 18.4% higher than in December 2005), and debits from current transfers increased by 9.1% (up to EUR 373 mn). As a result, the balance of current transfers improved from EUR 549 mn up to EUR 682 mn.

The balance of services increased from EUR 112 mn to EUR 195 mn. Revenues in respect of services increased by 23.3% (up to EUR 1 544 mn), and debits by 18.3% (up to EUR 1 349 mn).

The balance of income amounted to minus EUR 712 mn (minus EUR 766 mn in 2005). Credits from income increased by 45.6% (to EUR 217 mn), however debits – by 1.5% (to EUR 929 mn).

Financial Results of Non-financial Enterprises

In 2006 financial results of non-financial enterprises[11] were much more favourable than in the previous year. As a result of bigger increase in revenues from the total activity than costs of obtaining them, there was also an improvement as regards all the basic economic and financial indices.

An increase in revenues from the total activity and net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials was noted in all the sections. There was an improvement observed with respect to the result on economic activity, gross and net financial result, including in particular in manufacturing trade and repair, as well as electricity, gas and water supply. More favourable than in the previous years were financial results in construction.

In 2006 a high dynamics persisted with reference to sales for export, the share of which in net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials of all the entities increased compared with the previous year. There was also an increase in the share of exporting entities in the total number of surveyed enterprises. The financial results achieved by exporters were more favourable than those achieved in 2005. The basic financial and economic relations in that group of entities (better than in 2005) were more favourable than with respect to the whole of enterprises (except for liquidity ratios of the 1st and 2nd degree).

Revenues, costs and financial results of surveyed enterprises were as follows:

Specification a – in total in mn PLN b – share of private sector in %		I–XII 2005	I–XII 2006
Revenues from total activity	a	1 314 630.6	1 497 743.4
	b	81.9	83.0
including net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials	a	1 266 805.6	1 445 459.0
	b	82.2	83.4
Cost of obtaining revenues from total activity	a	1 250 067.3	1 411 513.4
	b	81.8	83.0
including cost of sold products, goods and materials	a	1 199 140.3	1 365 363.0
	b	82.1	83.2
Result on economic activity	a	64 563.3	86 230.0
	b	83.4	83.6
Gross financial result	a	64 963.8	86 339.3
	b	83.2	83.6
Net financial result	a	51 409.7	69 796.8
	b	85.1	85.2
Net profit	a	62 108.5	77 898.8
	b	83.9	84.4
Net loss	a	10 698.9	8 102.0
	b	78.1	77.3

Revenues from the total activity in 2006 were by 13.9% higher than in the previous year, while the cost of obtaining them was higher by 12.9% respectively, which was reflected in the improvement of the cost level indicator from 95.1% to 94.2%. Net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials increased in all the sections, in particular in manufacturing, trade and repair, construction, electricity, gas and water supply, transport, storage and communication, real estate, renting and business activities and in the mining and quarrying. The share of net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials in the total revenues increased on the annual scale from 96.4% to 96.5%.

The financial result from sales of products, goods and materials increased by PLN 12 430.7 mn to PLN 80 096.0 mn (i.e. by 18.4%). Also the result of the other operating activity improved (by PLN 5 790.8 mn) and there was a considerable increase in the profit on financial operations (by PLN 3 445.1 mn).

Consequently, the result on economic activity was by PLN 21 666.7 mn (i.e. 33.6%) higher than in 2005, and improvement thereof was noted in all the sections, among others in manufacturing (by 21.4% to PLN 38 462.2 mn), trade and repair (by 69.0% to PLN 12 815.1 mn), electricity, gas and water supply (by 57.7% to PLN 9 731.6 mn), real estate, renting and business activities (by 42.5% to PLN 5 468.1 mn) and mining and quarrying (by 20.1% to PLN 6081.4 mn).

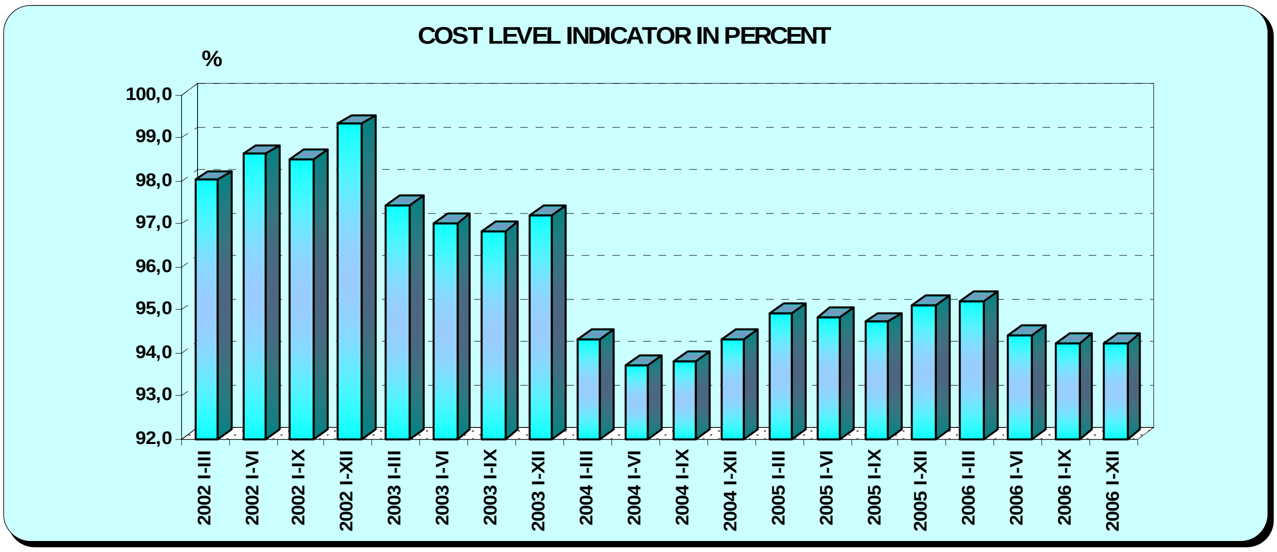
The gross financial result amounted to PLN 86339.3 mn (gross profit – PLN 94 438.4 mn, gross loss – PLN 8099.1 mn) and it was by PLN 21375.5 mn (i.e. 32.9%) higher than in 2005. Encumbrances of the gross financial result amounted to PLN 16 542.5 mn (by 22.0% more than in 2005). There was a decrease in the ratio of corporate and personal income tax to gross profit – from 16.5% to 16.0%.

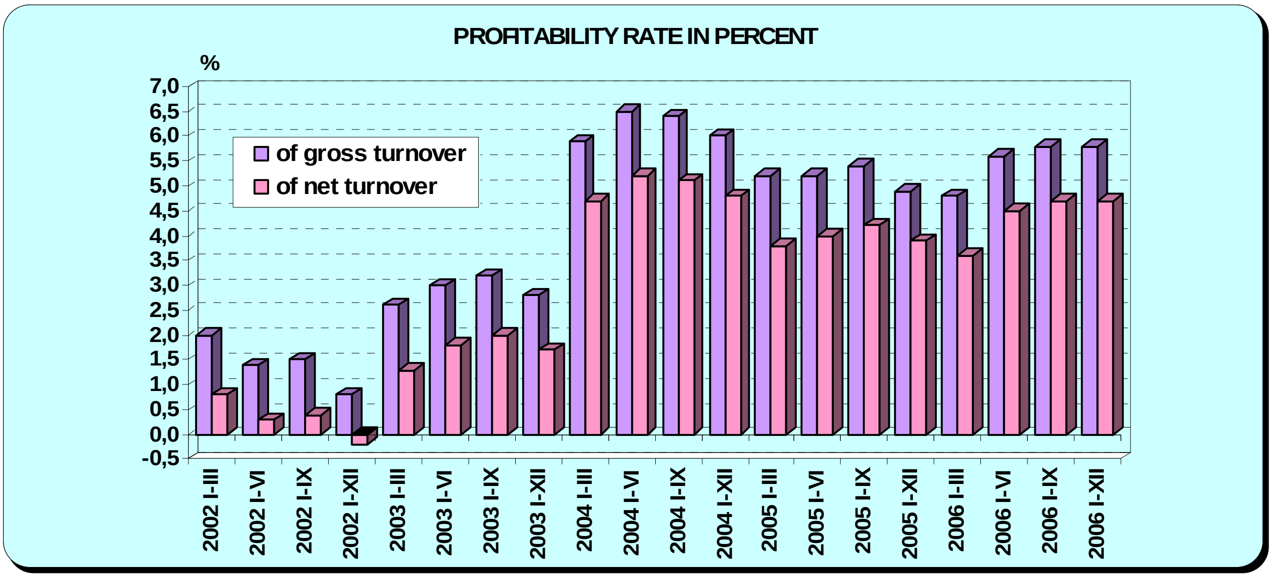
The net financial result amounted to PLN 69 796.8 mn (net profit – PLN 77 898.8 mn, net loss – PLN 8 102.0 mn) and was higher by PLN 183 871 mn (by 35.8%) compared with 2005. The bigger improvement in net financial results was noted in manufacturing (by 23.9% to 31 898.2 mn), trade and repair (by 78.7% to PLN 10 486.6 mn) and electricity, gas and water supply (by 64.2% to PLN 7 558.0 mn).

Net profit was shown by 79.7% out of the surveyed enterprises (compared with 76.0% in 2005), and their share in the total revenues increased from 85.0% to 87.7%. In manufacturing net profit was shown by 79.1% of enterprises (in 2005 it was 76.1%), whose share in revenues of that section accounted for 88.1% (compared with 85.8% respectively).

The basic economic and financial indices of the surveyed entities were as follows:

Specification a – in total b – public sector c – private sector		I–XII 2005	I–XII 2006
		in %	
Cost level indicator	a	95.1	94.2
	b	95.5	94.5
	c	95.0	94.2
Profitability rate from sales of products, goods and materials	a	5.3	5.5
	b	4.9	4.4
	c	5.4	5.8
Profitability rate of gross turnover	a	4.9	5.8
	b	4.6	5.5
	c	5.0	5.8
Profitability rate of net turnover	a	3.9	4.7
	b	3.2	4.1
	c	4.1	4.8
Financial liquidity ratio of the first degree	a	31.9	35.1
	b	49.7	55.2
	c	27.9	31.3





Profitability rate of sales of products, goods and materials increased from 5.3% to 5.5%, profitability rate of gross turnover – from 4.9% to 5.8%, and of net turnover – from 3.9% to 4.7%. Compared with 2005, there was an increase in the share - in the total number of surveyed entities - of profitable units (showing the profitability rate of net turnover equal and bigger than 0.0) from 77.8% to 81.5% and the share thereof in revenues from the total activity – from 85.7% to 88.3%. An improvement of the profitability of net turnover was noted in majority of the sections, except for the other community, social and personal activity.

In 2006 there was a considerable improvement the financial liquidity ratios of the 1st and 2nd degree, which rose from 31.9% to 35.1% and from 97.3% to 101.0% respectively. Financial liquidity ratio over 20% was reached by 44.7% of the surveyed enterprises (compared with 42.7% in the previous year), and financial liquidity ratio ranging from 100% to 130% was reached by 12.8% of entities (compared with 12.9%).

Relation of liabilities to dues and claims (from deliveries and services) was lower than in 2005 (96.0% compared with 99.2%). The value of liabilities from deliveries and services higher than the value of dues and claims resulting there from was noted in trade and repair, as well as in hotels and restaurants.

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

Specification	2005				2006			
	in bn PLN	structure in %			in bn PLN	structure in %		
		in total	public sector	private sector		in total	public sector	private sector
Total costs	819.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	923.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
depreciation	50.8	6.2	8.8	5.6	53.3	5.8	8.3	5.2
consumption of materials and energy	370.1	45.2	35.6	47.6	429.7	46.5	36.6	48.8
of which energy	25.1	3.1	4.2	2.8	27.0	2.9	4.1	2.7
services made by other contractors	176.1	21.5	20.1	21.8	199.8	21.6	20.3	21.9
taxes and fees	50.5	6.2	7.9	5.7	54.1	5.9	8.0	5.4
gross wages and salaries	115.5	14.1	19.4	12.8	126.7	13.7	19.0	12.5
social security and other benefits	27.9	3.4	5.3	2.9	30.6	3.3	5.2	2.9
of which social security contributions	20.1	2.4	3.7	2.1	22.0	2.4	3.6	2.1
other costs	28.1	3.4	2.9	3.6	29.5	3.2	2.6	3.3

Costs of current activity incurred by the all the surveyed entities in 2006 were by 12.8% higher than in 2005. In the structure by type of total costs there was an increase in the share of materials consumption costs and slightly in the costs of services made by other contractors, whereas there was a decrease in the share of gross wages and salaries, taxes and fees, depreciation, other costs, energy consumption costs and costs of social security and other benefits.

Out of the group of enterprises embraced with the survey 50.4% of entities showed in export sales, compared with 48.2% in the previous year. The level of export sales was by 23.3% higher than in 2005, and its share in net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials of the whole of entities increased from 18.7% to 20.2%. Export sales accounted for over half of turnover in 27.3% of enterprises (thereof 16.0% of those entities exceeded 75%), in 15.7% of enterprises export sales ranged from 25.1% to 50% of turnover, in 16.5% - from 10.1% to 25%, and in the other 40.5% of enterprises the share of export in total turnover was meagre and did not exceed 10%.

In the group of exporting entities there was an increase in the share of units showing net profit (81.6% compared with 78.4% in 2005, thereof in manufacturing – 79.9% compared with 77.2%). The basis economic and financial relations reached by exporters were - except for financial liquidity ratios of 1st and 2nd degree – more favourable than for the whole of surveyed enterprises.

Out of the groups of entities embraced with the survey 14 134 entities (accounting for 88.9% of the whole of surveyed enterprises in 2006, compared with 90.7% in the previous year) were economically active both in 2006 and 2005. Net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials of those entities accounted for 96.0% of total net revenues from that activity (compared with 98.1% in the previous year), and their share in the profit and loss on sales of products, goods and materials accounted for 96.8% and 92.9% (compared with 98.6% and 91.6% in 2005), in the gross profit and loss – 97.1% and 90.4% (compared with 97.8% and 89.7%), and in the net profit and loss – 97.0% and 90.5% (compared with 97.7% and 89.8%). The basic economic and financial indices noted by that group were better than in the previous year and were shaped at a higher level than with respect of the whole of the surveyed entities.

The value of current assets of the surveyed enterprises at the end of December 2006 amounted to PLN 458 836.2 mn and was by 16.4% higher than in the previous year, including the value of stocks – higher by 16.2%, short-term dues - by 13.3%, and short-term investments – by 23.5%. In the material structure of current assets there was an increase in the share of short-term investments (from 23.3% to 24.8%), and a decrease (slight) in the share of stocks (from 26.2% to 26.1%), as well as of short-term dues (from 47.9% to 46.6% including dues from deliveries and services – from 40.3% to 39.5%, with an increase in dues from taxes, subsidies, custom duties, social security contributions and other benefits – from 3.4% to 3.5%) and in short-term accrued and deferred expense (from 2.6% to 2.5%). In the structure of total stocks there was an increase in the share of semi-products and semi-finished products (from 13.1% to 14.0%) and of goods (from 33.4% to 34.0%), and a decrease in the share of materials (from 33.3% to 32.8%) and finished products (from 18.6% to 17.5%).

Compared with 2005, there were no significant changes with respect to efficiency of enterprise functioning. The inventory cycle rate lengthened a bit (up to 30 days), the indicator of dues from deliveries and services did not change (45 days), whereas the period in payment of liabilities resulting from deliveries and services shortened from 45 to 43 days.

A the end of December 2006 current assets were financed mainly with short-term liabilities; their share in the financial cover of current assets accounted for 70.7%, compared with 73.2% in the previous year.

Long- and short-term liabilities (without special funds) at the end of December 2006 amounted to PLN 456 945.4 mn and were by 9.4% higher than in the previous year. Long-term liabilities accounted for 29.0% of total liabilities (compared with 30.9% in the previous year).

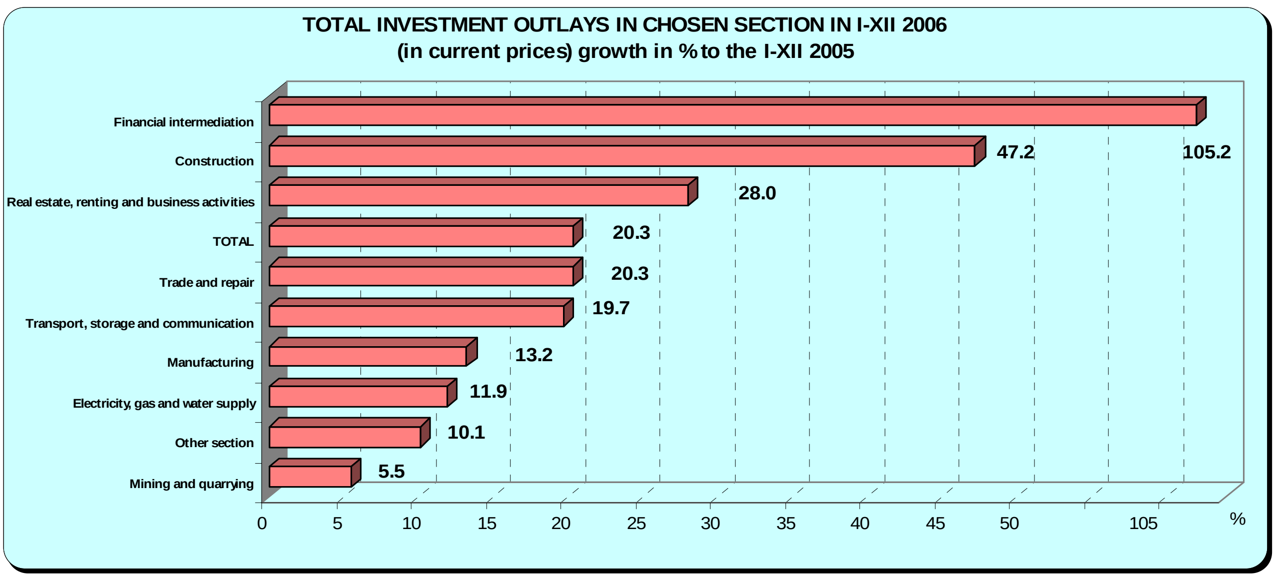
The value of short-term liabilities of the surveyed enterprises at the end of December 2006 amounted to PLN 324 238.4 mn and was by 12.4% higher than in the previous year. An increase was noted in liabilities resulting from deliveries and services – by 10.3%, credits and loans – by 15.1%, taxes, customs duties, social security and other benefits – by 12.3%, issued of debt securities – by 42.5% and in other liabilities – by 14.4%,

Long-term liabilities of the surveyed enterprises at the end of December 2006 amounted to PLN 132 707.0 mn and were by 2.8% higher than in the previous year. An increase was noted in liabilities resulting from credits and loans – by 14.9% and from issue of debt securities – by 16.2%, an in the remaining long-term liabilities a decrease by 8.5% was noted.

Total Outlays

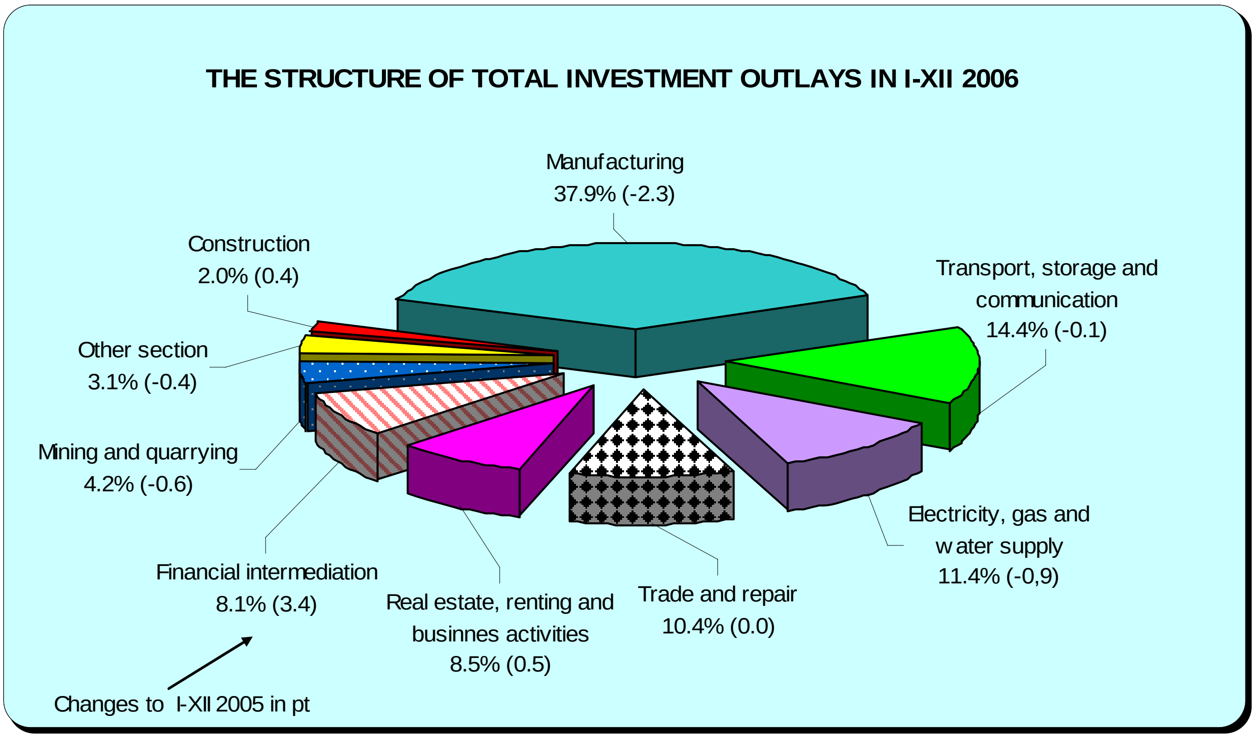
In 2006 total outlays of enterprises[12] amounted to PLN 81.2 bn and were (in constant prices) by 19.2% higher than in the previous year (in 2005 the increase amounted to 8.1%). The high dynamics of total outlays resulted first of all from the considerable increase in purchasing[13] (by 25.6%), the share of which in the total outlays increased by 2.7 points to 65.3%. Dynamics of outlays on buildings and structures was much lower (increase by 8.1%).

In most of the sections acceleration of outlays dynamics was noted (in current prices) compared with the dynamics noted in 2005. The highest increase, the same as in the previous year (after drops in preceding years) was noted in financial intermediation (almost twofold). Outlays were rising the third year in a row in construction (by approx. 47%), real estate, renting and business activities (by approx. 28%), transport, storage and communication, as well as trade and repair (by approx. 20% each). In mining and quarrying the increase in outlays was much lower than in the previous two years (it accounted for 6%).



Outlays of manufacturing entities increased by approx. 13% (compared with increase by 3.6% in 2005). The highest increase was noted among others in the manufacture of basic metals (by approx. 88%), manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks (by approx. 57%), production of tobacco products (by approx. 52%), manufacture of metal products (by approx. 48%), publishing; printing and reproduction of recorded media (by approx. 35%), rubber and plastic products (by approx. 30%), radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus (by approx. 20%). A decrease was noted among others in the manufacture of pulp and paper (by approx. 19%), manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c. (by approx. 12%) and chemical products (by approx. 6%).

In the structure of total outlays there was – on annual scale – an increase in outlays incurred by entities active in the financial intermediation (from 4.7% to 8.1%), real estate, renting and business activities (from 8.0% to 8.5%), construction (from 1.6% to 2.0%), the share of enterprises active in trade and repair accounted for, the same as in 2005, 10.4%, while there was a decrease in the share of enterprises active in manufacturing (from 40.2% to 37.9%), transport, storage and communication (from 14.5% to 14.4%), electricity, gas and water supply (from 12.3% to 11.4%) and the mining and quarrying (from 4.8% to 4.2%).



The biggest increase was noted in outlays incurred by enterprises employing from 50 to 249 persons – by 35.2%. In entities employing more than 1000 persons the increase in outlays accounted for 19.5%, whereas in units employing from 250 to 1 000 persons – 9.1%.

The investment structure according to selected sections and enterprises sizes in 2006 was as follows:

	Enterprises employing					
	50–249 persons		250–1 000 persons		more than 1 000 persons	
	number of investing entities	total outlays	number of investing entities	total outlays	number of investing entities	total outlays
	in % of the total for a given section					
T o t a l	80.2	28.9	16.6	26.4	3.2	44.7
Mining and quarrying	73.0	5.4	15.3	5.3	11.7	89.3
Manufacturing	77.1	26.2	19.7	36.0	3.2	37.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	76.9	17.5	15.5	19.1	7.6	63.4
Construction	86.4	56.8	12.6	28.4	1.0	14.8
Trade and repair	86.7	33.2	11.4	22.1	1.9	44.7
Transport, storage and communication	71.2	10.4	23.1	11.5	5.7	78.1
Financial intermediation	78.1	76.3	14.7	6.0	7.2	17.7

Compared with 2005 the share of outlays incurred by private sector entities in total outlays of surveyed enterprises increased from 74.4% to 77,1%.

In 2006 out of the outlays of private sector entities 45.9% fell to manufacturing entities (compared with 50.1% in 2005), including 19.0% on manufacture of food products and beverages, 10.0% on manufacture of rubber and plastic products, 9.2% on manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, 7.4% on manufacture of basic metals. Entities of trade and repair incurred13.4% of outlays (compared with 13.8% in 2005). Purchases accounted for approx. 71% of outlays made by private sector entities (in the previous year it was approx. 70%).

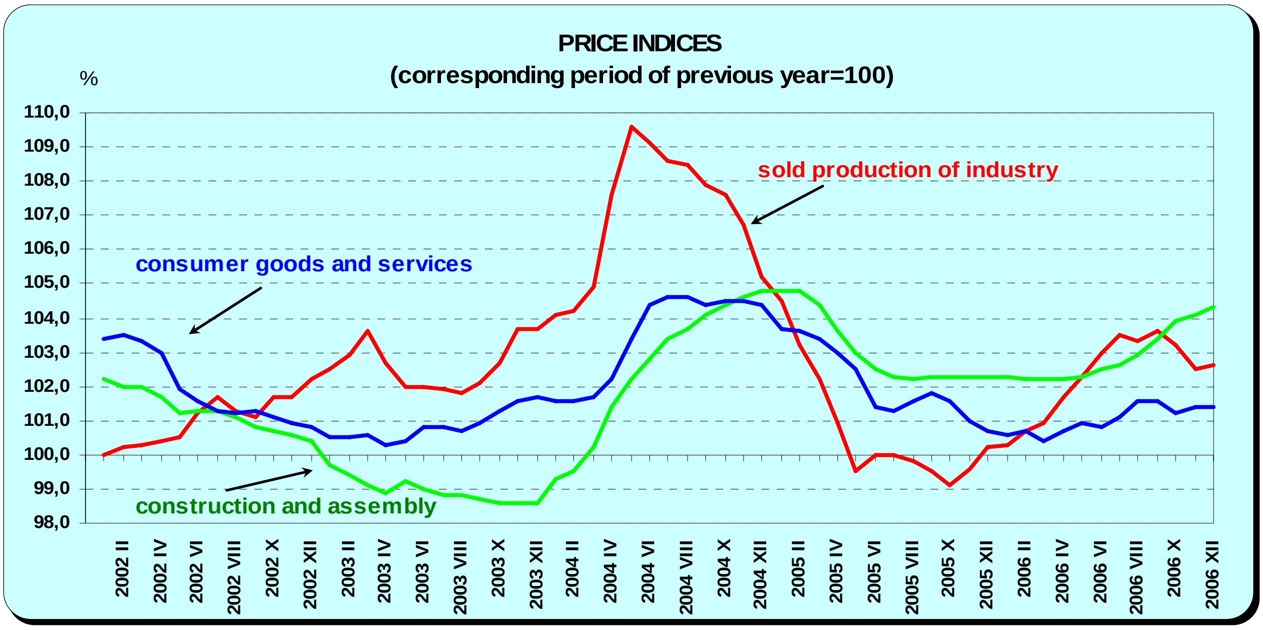
In 2006 116.6 thous. of investments were started, i.e. by approx. 11% more than in the previous year (compared with the increase by 10.0% in 2005 r.). Approximately 59% of started investments constituted electric and gas terminals of small unit cost value. The total estimate cost value of started investments amounted to PLN 37.7 bn and was by 24.6% higher than in 2005. To new investments 68.8% of estimated value of started investments fell (compared with 70.7% in 2005), thereof mainly in manufacturing (45.9%) and electricity, gas and water supply, as well as transport, storage and communication (approx. 14% each). To modernisation of existing fixed assets accounted for 31.2% of the cost value of started investments (compared with 29.3% in 2005), thereof mainly in entities of electricity, gas and water supply (31.2%), manufacturing and transport, storage and communication (approx. 24% each).

Out of the total value of outlays realized in 2006 approx. 43% (compared with 40% in the previous year) was incurred by entities with foreign capital (over USD 1 mn). Outlays of this group of entities were (in constant prices) by approx. 24% higher than in 2005. Approximately 47% of total outlays of this group were incurred by manufacturing entities, including entities dealing with production of food products and beverages – approx. 15%, motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – approx. 13%, rubber and plastic products – approx. 12%. Entities from the section of transport, storage and communication, as well as trade and repair incurred approx. 14% each of the total outlays made by the group of entities with foreign capital.

A high increase in outlays (in current prices) among entities with foreign capital was noted in manufacture of basic metals (by approx. 158%, after a considerable increase also in 2005) and in publishing (by approx. 74%, after a few years of drop). It was the consecutive year which witnessed a considerable increase in outlays in the manufacture of metal products (by approx. 63%) and tobacco products (by approx. 50%). After a high increase in 2005, there was a decrease in the manufacture of pulp and paper (by approx. 28%) and the manufacture of other non-metallic material products (by approx. 21%).

Prices

The average annual increase in consumer prices in 2006 was lower than that noted in 2005 and that assumed in the budget act. There was a much bigger than in the previous year increase in prices of the sold production of industry (mainly due to the high dynamics of prices in the mining and quarrying). In 2006 – compared with the previous year – also prices in the construction and assembly production were higher.



The average monthly growth rate of prices in industry and construction was as follows:

Specification	2005					2006				
	growth rate of prices (in %) – quarters									
	I–IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I–IV
Prices of sold production of industry	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	-0.6	0.2
mining and quarrying	0.7	1.3	0.9	-0.6	1.4	1.3	3.4	1.2	-2.4	0.9
manufacturing	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.8	0.1	-0.5	0.1
electricity, gas and water supply	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4
Prices of construction and assembly production	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4

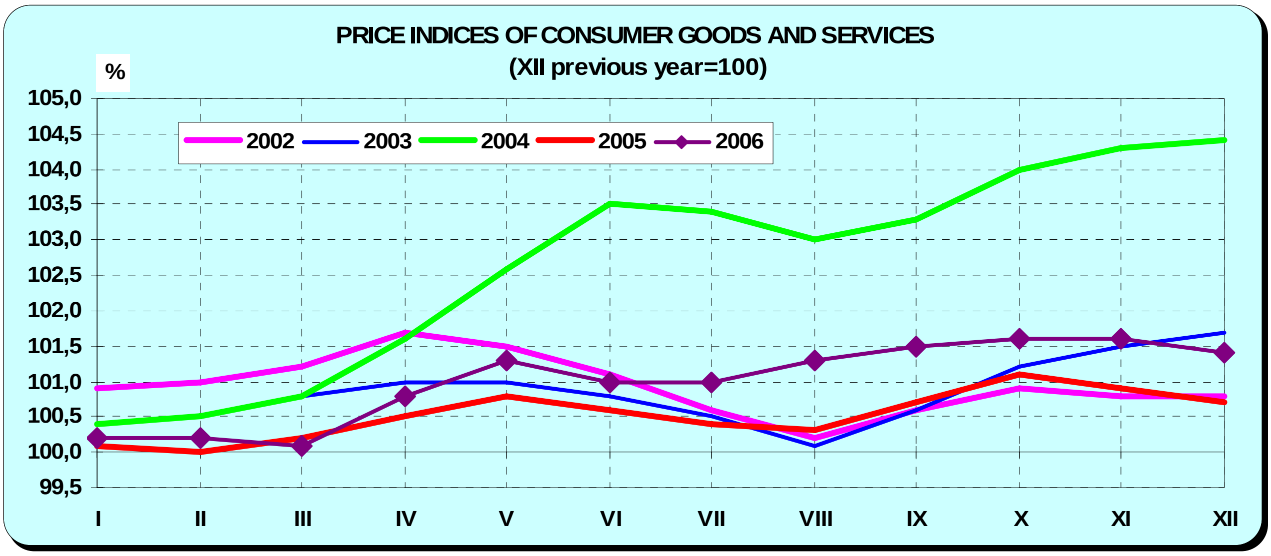
Prices in industry in 2006 were growing at the average monthly rate of 0.2%, while in 2005 the growth rate was insignificant. The highest growth rate was observed in the 2nd quarter of 2006 (0.9%), while in the 4th quarter – as a result of decrease in prices in mining and quarrying and manufacturing – the growth rate decreased to 0.6%. Increase in prices of sold production of industry in 2006 compared with the previous year was higher than respectively in 2005 r. (2.3% compared with 0.7%). There was much higher than in the previous year increase in prices in the mining and quarrying (15.9% compared with 5.6%), especially in the mining of metal ores (by 68.5%). In mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat, a drop in prices was noted (by 3.1%). In 2006 there was also an increase, above the average dynamics in industry, in prices in the electricity, gas and water supply section (6.3% compared with 3.8% in the previous year respectively). In the manufacturing (after the drop in 2005 by 0.3%) a price rises were observed (by 0.7%). Prices were increased among others in the manufacture of basic metals (by 10.5%), of coke and refined petroleum products (by 8.7%), manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus (by 6.0%), wearing apparel and furriery (by 2.1%), chemicals and chemical products (by 1.5%), as well as of rubber and plastic products (by 1.3%). However, prices were decreased among others in the manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus (by 11.5%), motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (by 3.7%), publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media (by 2.9%), as well as in the manufacture of textiles (by 2.1%).

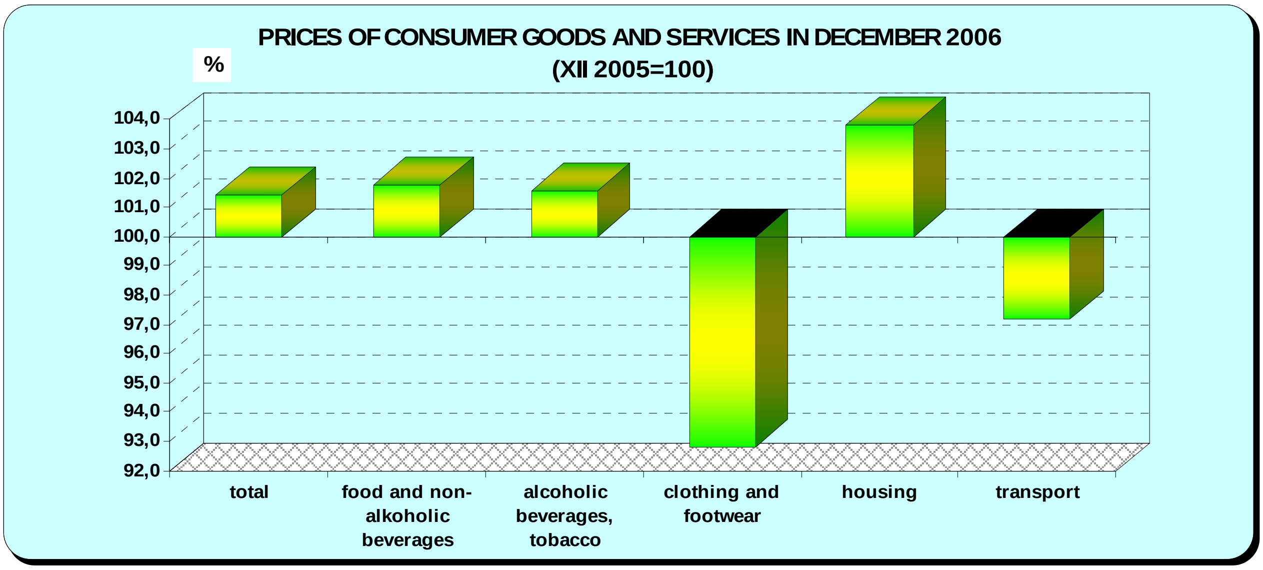
In the period from January to December 2006 the increase in prices of the sold production of industry was considerably higher than in 2005 (2.6% compared with 0.2%). The higher increase in prices was noted in mining and quarrying (by 10.7%) and in the electricity, gas and water supply section by 5.4%). In the manufacture the prices increased by 1.5% (against a drop by 1.2% in 2005).

The monthly average growth rate of prices in the construction in 2006 was higher than in 2005 (by 0.4% compared with 0.2%), whereof the highest growth rate was noted in the 3rd quarter (by 0.5%), and the lowest in the 1st quarter of 2006 (by 0.1%). Prices of the construction and assembly production in 2006, in comparison with the previous year, increased by 2.9% (compared with 3.1% in 2005). The highest increase affected prices of renting of construction and demolition equipment with operator (6.0%) and building installation (5.0%). Also an increase was noted in prices of building completion works – by 3.4%, site preparation – by 3.2% and building of constructions; civil engineering – by 2.6%.

In December 2006 the increase in the prices of construction and assembly production accounted for 4.3% year-on-year (compared with 2.3% in 2005 respectively).

In 2006 the annual average increase in prices of consumer goods and services was lower both in comparison to the previous year (1.0% compared with 2.1%), and to the increase assumed in the budget act (by 0.5%). In 2006 the monthly annual growth rate of consumer prices, the same as in the previous year, amounted to 0.1%. In the 2nd quarter of 2006 consumer prices rose at the 0.3% rate, whereas in the 1st and 4th quarter the growth rate was insignificant. The greatest influence on the level of the prices index of consumer goods and services had the increase in prices related to housing and food and non-alcoholic beverages. According to estimates, the changes in uniform prices set by government administration in 2006 increased the consumer price index by 0.8 pt.





The average monthly growth rate of prices of consumer goods and services was as follows:

Specification	2005					2006				
	growth rate of prices (in %) – quarters									
	I-IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
Prices of consumer goods and services.........	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
food and non-alcoholic beverages............	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.2
alcohol beverages and tobacco................	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
clothing and footwear	-0.5	-1.3	-0.1	-0.7	0.1	-1.5	-0.1	-0.8	0.0	-0.6
housing..	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
health...	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
transport	0.2	-0.2	0.9	1.5	-1.4	-0.7	1.3	0.4	-1.9	-0.2
communications.....................................	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	-0.1	0.1
recreation and culture.............................	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	1.0	-0.2	0.2
education	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1

Food and non alcoholic beverages prices in 2006, in comparison to the previous year, were raised by 0.6% (compared with 2.1% in 2005). The highest price rise (by 14.3%) affected vegetables; also prices of fruit (by 3.4%), fish (by 1.9%), as well as bread and cereal products (by 1.2%) went up. Whereas, a decrease was noted with reference to prices of meat (by 3.9%), of which in particular poultry – by 14.0%, as well as prices of oils and fats (by 2.4%). Prices of non-alcoholic beverages increased by 1.2%. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco increased in price on average by 1.7%, whereof a considerable increase in prices affected tobacco (4.1%) and slight alcoholic beverages – 0.2%.

Prices of clothing and footwear went down on average by 7.0%. Prices of goods and services related to housing went up by 3.8%. There was a considerable price rise of electricity, gas and other fuels, in particular of natural gas – by 23.0% and liquid gas – by 10.3%. Prices in electricity went up by 4.2%, and fuel – by 3.9%. Prices of goods and services related to health increased by 1.3%, of which the most dental services (by 2.3%). In 2006 price rises as regard transport were much lower than that noted in the previous year (0.6% compared with 4.9%), which was influenced mainly by the slower price rises of fuel for personal transport equipment (1.5% compared with 10.8% in 2005). Like in the previous year, a decrease in prices of motor cars was noted (by 3.7%). Prices related to communications went down by 0.6%, and prices of goods and services connected with culture and recreation by 0.7%. There was a decrease inter alia in prices of newspapers and periodicals (by 10.8%) and audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment (by 9.0%). Fees with reference to education were raised by 1.5%. Among miscellaneous goods and services in 2006 there was increase in among others prices of social protection (by 2.8%), while a decrease affected prices of insurance services (by 1.5%).

In the period January to December 2006 the growth in prices of consumer goods and services was higher than in the previous year (1.4% compared with 0.7%). An increase above the average dynamics affected prices related to among others housing (by 3.8%), food and non-alcoholic beverages and as regards culture and recreation (by 1.8% each). However, there was a drop in prices of clothing and footwear (by 7.2%) and with respect to transport (by 2.8%), mainly due to the decrease in prices of fuels for personal transport equipment (by 6.3%).

Wages and Salaries and Social Benefits

In 2006 a higher, than in the previous year, increase of the average monthly gross wages and salaries in the national economy was recorded, of which in the enterprise sector, particularly. It was connected to the higher growth in the nominal wages and salaries, with parallel weakening of prices dynamics of consumer goods and services. Also higher than in 2005 were the average monthly real gross retirement pays and pensions from the non-agricultural social security system, as well as those of farmers.

The average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector in 2006 was at the level PLN 2 643.92, i.e. by 5.1% higher than in the previous year (in 2005 the increase amounted to 3.2%). The higher than usual increase in wages and salaries was noted in the construction (by 9.9%), manufacturing and real estate, renting and business activities (by 5.9% in each), however to the lowest extent of wages and salaries on annual terms increased in transport, storage and communication (by 2.9%). Among the divisions with a significant share in the employment wages and salaries rose, among others, in entities producing metal products (by 6.9%), in manufacture of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c. (by 6.8%) and in entities producing machinery and equipments n.e.c. (by 6.2%).

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

Specification	Total					excluding payments from profit
	2006					
	XII		I-XII			
	in PLN	XII 2005=100	in PLN	I-XII 2005=100		in PLN
Enterprise sector	**3 027.51**	**108.5**	**2 643.92**	**105.1**	**105.1**	**2 637.72**
of which:						
Industry	3 109.76	109.3	2 673.95	105.2	105.2	2 664.49
mining and quarrying	8 008.48	126.8	4 589.65	104.3	104.7	4 549.03
manufacturing	2 557.84	105.6	2 425.64	105.9	105.9	2 420.98
electricity, gas and water supply	4 580.18	114.4	3 543.94	105.1	104.9	3 512.32
Construction	2 981.58	115.5	2 575.51	109.9	109.9	2 574.78
Trade and repair	2 727.44	109.0	2 455.49	104.7	104.7	2 454.65
Hotels and restaurants	2 107.27	105.8	1 919.94	103.9	103.9	1 918.79
Transport, storage and communication	3 140.77	104.9	2 916.95	102.9	102.9	2 910.38
Real estate, renting and business activities	2 970.42	104.6	2 653.93	105.9	106.0	2652.79

In the public sector the average monthly gross wage and salary in 2006 was PLN 3 142.34 and it increased by 4.4% on the annual terms.

In the private sector the average monthly gross wage and salary in 2006 was PLN 2 523.74, i.e. by 5.7% higher than in 2005 (in December 2005 an increase by 6.6% on the annual terms). A relation of the average gross wage and salary in the private sector to the average gross wage and salary in the public sector in 2006 was 80.3% (in the previous year it was 79.3%).

The average monthly real gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector in 2006 increased by 4.2% on the annual scale (in 2005 by 1.2% respectively). Quite a high increase in the purchasing power of average wages and salaries on the annual terms lasted from the 4th quarter 2005.

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

Specification	2005					2006				
	quarters									
	I–IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I–IV
	corresponding period of the previous year=100									
Real wages and salaries	101.2	98.7	100.8	101.1	103.8	104.3	103.9	104.1	104.5	104.2
Real retirement pays and pensions from the non-agricultural social security system	100.3	99.4	100.0	100.9	100.8	103.7	107.4	106.8	106.7	106.2
Real retirement pays and pensions of farmers	99.2	98.6	98.7	99.5	99.7	101.7	105.7	105.1	104.9	104.3

The average monthly gross retirement pay and pension from the non-agricultural social security system in 2006 amounted to PLN 1 260.84, i.e. by 7.7% higher than in the previous year. In that period its purchasing power increased by 6.2%.

The average monthly gross retirement pay and pension of farmers in 2006 amounted to PLN 802.52, i.e. by 5.9% more than in the previous year, It purchasing power increased in that period by 4.3%.

The average total number of retirees and pensioners in 2006 amounted to 9 150.6 thous. persons and on the annual terms it decreased by 0.2%. Retirement pays and pensions from the non-agricultural social security system were received by 7 564.6 thous. persons (by 0.5% more than in the previous year), while from the agricultural one – 1 586.0 thous. persons, i.e. by 3.6% less.

The gross amount of the unemployment benefits (excluding the social security contribution) amounted in 2006 to PLN 2 080.4 mn, i.e. by 7.9% less than in the previous year.

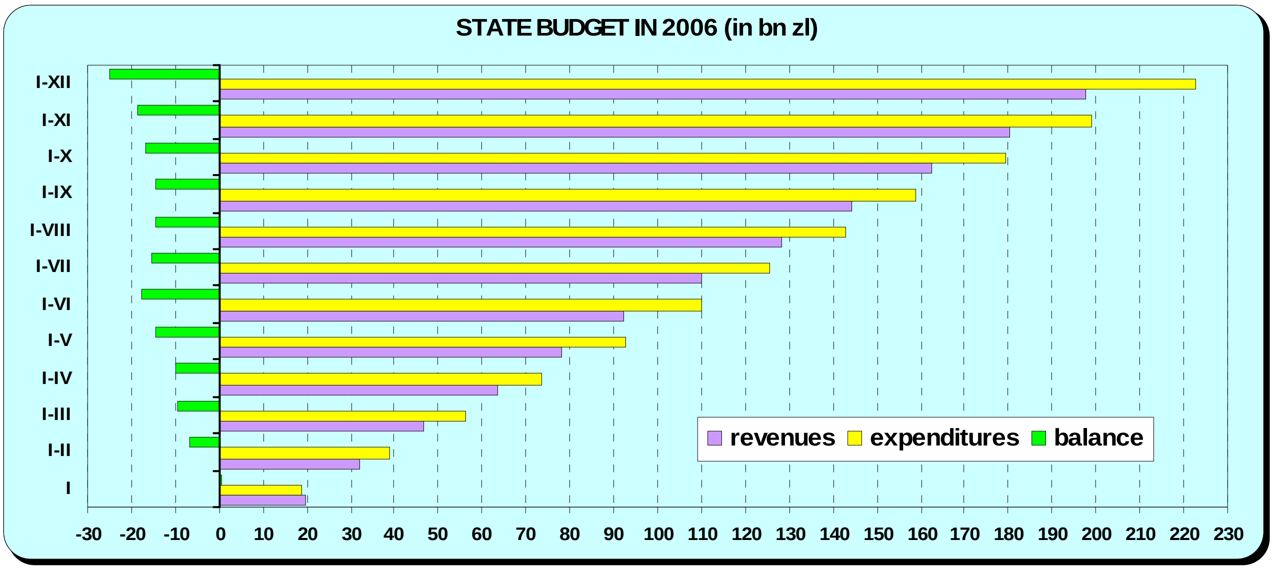
In 2006 there were PLN 4 781.6 mn paid out as pre-retirement benefits and allowances, i.e. by 11.9% less than in the previous year.

State Budget

In the January to December period of 2006 revenue of the state budget[14] amounted to PLN 197 673.5 mn, expenditure – PLN 222 757.6, deficit – PLN 25 084.1 mn (respectively 101.2%, 98.6%, 82.1% of the amount planned in the budget act for 2006).

Revenue and expenditure of the state budget were as follows:

Specification	Budget act for 2006	I–XII 2006				I–XII 2005
		execution	execution of budget act	I–XII 2005=100	structure	
	PLN mn		in %			
Total revenue	195 282.0	197 673.5	101.2	110.0	100.0	100.0
indirect taxes	128 096.5	127 608.5	99.6	110.3	64.6	64.3
of which excise tax	42 687.1	42 129.7	98.7	106.7	21.3	22.0
corporate income tax	20 126.0	19 360.9	96.2	122.8	9.8	8.8
personal income tax	26 226.0	28 265.7	107.8	115.7	14.3	13.6
revenue of state budgetary entities	16 079.1	16 651.0	103.6	102.9	8.4	9.0
of which receipts from customs duties	1 257.0	1 385.8	110.2	109.1	0.7	0.7
other revenue	4 754.4	5 787.4	121.7	74.8	2.9	4.3
of which payments from profits of the National Bank of Poland	1 168.5	1 158.0	99.1	27.8	0.6	2.3
Total expenditure	225 828.7	222 757.6	98.6	107.0	100.0	100.0
of which:						
domestic debt servicing	23 348.8	23 341.2	100.0	110.0	10.5	10.2
foreign debt servicing	4 561.4	4 508.4	98.8	125.7	2.0	1.7
allocations to:						
Pension Fund	14 932.7	14 932.7	100.0	101.5	6.7	7.1
Social Insurance Fund	24 483.4	24 483.4	100.0	121.7	11.0	9.7
general subsidies for local self-government units	34 542.6	34 542.6	100.0	106.3	15.5	15.6
State budget deficit	-30 546.7	-25 084.1	82.1	88.4	x	x
Financing of deficit:						
domestic sources	10 050.0	18 178.9	180.9	111.3	x	x
foreign sources	20 496.7	6 905.2	33.7	57.4	x	x



The execution of the budget act as regards of revenue was by 1.7 point lower than in 2005. Receipts from indirect taxes increased by 10.3%, including those from the excise tax (by 6.7%). Their share in the total amount of revenue equalled 64.6% and 21.3% respectively (compared with 64.3% and 22.0% in 2005). Revenue of state budgetary units increased by 2.9%, and their share in the total amount of revenues equalled 8.2% (compared with 9.0%). Receipts from the corporate income tax were higher by 22.8%, and those from the personal income tax – by 15.7%. The share of those receipts in the total revenue amounted to 9.8% and 14.3% respectively (compared with 8.8% and 13.6% respectively in 2005).

The execution of the budget act as regards expenditure was by 0.7 points lower than in 2005. Payments of the general subsidy for the local self-government units (gminas, poviats and voivodships) amounted to PLN 3454.6 mn and accounted for 100.0% of the amount planned in the act. The share of subsidies in the total expenditure amounted to 15.5% (compared with 15.6% in 2005). Expenditure for servicing the domestic and foreign debt accounted for 12.5% of the total expenditure (compared with 11.9%). There was an increase in allocations to the Social Insurance Fund – by 21.7% and the Pension Fund – by 1.5%.

In period January to November 2006 the current expenditure of budgetary entities were by 4.5% higher than in the corresponding period of 2005, and their share in the total amount of expenditure accounted for 18.1% (compared with 18.4% respectively in 2005).

Money

In 2006 there was an increase reported in the total money resources. There was an increase in deposits and other liabilities as well as in dues, with a parallel decrease in the net foreign assets. There was – compared with year 2005 - an increase in supply of currency in circulation, while there was a decline in dynamics of increment of other M_3 components.

The total stock of money in the period January to December 2006 increased by 15.7%, to the level of PLN 477 055.6 mn (in 2005 – an increase by 10.5%).

In 2006 the main money creation factor were dues. They increased by 23.4% amounting to PLN 367 331.3 mn (compared with the increase by 11.8% in 2005), of which dues from households increased by 33.4% (in 2005 – by 22.8%), from enterprises – by 14.6% (compared with 2.9%), from local government – by 21.5% (compared with 6.7%), from non-monetary financial institutions – by 24.8% (compared with 9.5%), and from non-profit institutions servicing households – by 19.5% (compared with 16.9%). Dues from social insurance funds decreased by 43% (compared with the drop by 5.2% in the previous year).

The second – in terms of the impact power – factor generating money was in 2006 the net central government debt. It increased by 12.9% to the level PLN 72 877.7 (in 2005 a decrease by 7.1% was noted).

A factor of negatively influencing on the increase of money supply in 2006 was net foreign assets. They decreased in 2006 by PLN 12 337.2 mn (by 7.2%) to the level PLN 158 133.0 mn (in 2005 – an increase by 19.3%).

The balance of other net items amounted in the end of December 2006 to minus PLN 121 286.4 mn, and its negative value got improved by PLN 1 075.7 mn (in 2005 – by PLN 15 117.2 mn).

The influence of particular factors on money on the change in the total money stock was as follows:

Specification a – stock of money at the end of period (end of the previous period=100)	2006 – quarters					
	I	II	III	IV	I–IV	I–IV 2005=100
	in mn PLN					
Increase in total money stock	5 146.7	20 247.6	15 242.9	23 953.2	64 590.4	x
a	101.2	104.8	103.5	105.3	x	115.7
net foreign assets	8 309.8	-7 660.1	325.9	-13 312.8	-12 337.2	x
a	104.9	95.7	100.2	92.2	x	92.8
net central government debt	-8 131.6	10 363.8	-494.3	6 580.9	8 318.8	x
a	87.4	118.4	99.3	109.9	x	112.9
dues	11 843.6	17 426.5	19 145.6	21 268.8	69 684.5	x
a	104.0	105.6	105.9	106.1	x	123.4
balance of other net items	-6 875.1	117.4	-3 734.3	9 416.3	-1 075.7	x
a	94.3	100.1	97.1	107.2	x	99.1

The increase in money stock in 2006 was influenced mainly by the increase in deposits and other liabilities by PLN 51 737.4 mn, i.e. by 15.0% (in the previous year it was 9.4%), of which deposits and other liabilities of non-financial corporations increased by 25.6% (compared with 16.9%), of households by 9.7% (compared with 3.6%), of non-monetary financial institutions by 27.3% (compared with 33.1%), of social security funds by 23.4% (compared with 58.1%), of local government by 6.3% (compared with 21.0%) and of non-profit institutions serving households – by 7.5% (in the previous year it was 8.6%).

The stock of cash in circulation (outside banks) increased in 2006 by PLN 11 756.1 mn (by 20.6% compared with the increase by 12.7% in 2005). The other components of M_3 increased by 11.0% (compared with 41.3% in 2005).

In 2006 the basic interest rates used by the National Bank of Poland (NBP), i.e. the bill rediscount rate and the lombard credit rate were reduced twice – from 4.75% to 4.25% and from 6% to 5.5% respectively on an annual basis.

The average annual official euro exchange rate was in 2006 PLN 389.51 and decreased by 3.2% compared with year 2005. In December last year the average monthly official euro exchange rate was PLN 381.30/EUR 100 and was lower by 0.4% compared with the previous month, and on the annual terms it decreased by 1.1%.

The average annual official USD exchange rate was in 2006 PLN 310.25/USD 100 (a decrease compared with the average value from 2005 by 4.1%). In December last year the average monthly official USD exchange rate was PLN 288.68/USD 100 and was lower by 2.9% compared with the previous month and by 11.2% lower than in the previous year.

Stock Exchange

At the end of 2006 on the Warsaw Stock Exchange indexes WIG, WIG-20 and WIRR determining the situation on the shares market were higher than in the previous year. In the period of four quarters of the previous year the biggest turnover was recorded on the future contracts market and the shares market. In the 4th quarter 2006 turnover of investment certificates in the system of block transactions was resumed.

In the period January to December 2006 turnover of shares in all listing systems reached PLN 334 538.9 mn, i.e. by 75.1% higher than in the previous year. The value of share turnover in the continuous trading system amounted to PLN 320 101.8 mn, in the block trades – PLN 14 248.4 mn, while in the single-price quotation (two action) – PLN 188.7 mn.

In the described period the trading of allotment certificates in continuous trading system amounted to PLN 3 629.7 mn (a decrease by 36.7%), and in the block transactions – PLN 527.8 mn (compared with 207.4 m).

In the period of four quarters of 2006 the turnover of the subscription rights in the continuous quotations system amounted to PLN 1 012.9 mn (over 11-fold increase).

In 2006 the turnover of investment certificates in the continuous quotations system in the period discussed amounted to PLN 189.1 mn (an increase by 18.3%).

In the period January to December 2006 the turnover of future contracts amounted to PLN 377 406.8 mn (i.e. by 58.6% more than in the previous year) and was by 12.8% higher than turnover of shares in all the quotations systems.

The turnover of **index units** in 2006 amounted to PLN 10.8 mn, i.e. by 35.0% more than in the previous year, and the turnover of the **subscription warrants** in the continuous quotation system – PLN 15.4 mn (compared with PLN 69.2 mn in the previous year)

The turnover of options in the period of four quarters 2006 amounted to PLN 307.1 mn (over twofold increase).

In the 3rd quarter 2006 there were structured products[15] introduced to turnover – their turnover until the end of 2006 amounted to PLN 1.1 mn

At the end of December 2006 all the stock exchange indexes were higher than in the previous year (except for index WIG-PALIWA (fuels) – a drop by 11.5%) and higher than at the end of the 3rd quarter of the previous year. The biggest companies index WIG increased in comparison to the end of December 2005 by 41.6%, and the smallest companies index WIRR by 132.4%. In the group of sector indices the highest rises on the annual terms were noted in the following indices groups: WIG-BUDOW (building) (by 148.4%), WIG-BANKI (banks) (by 51.4%) and WIG-SPOŻYW (foods stuffs) (by 50.6%).

At the end of 2006 the WIG-PL index amounted to 50 361.4 points (an increase by 42.8% on the annual terms), and the latest index WIG-PALIWA[16] (fuels) reached the level of 31 491.0 points.

In the period January to December 2006 the total turnover of bonds in all the quotation systems amounted to PLN 5 536.8 and accounted for 1.7% of the total turnover of shares (in the previous year it was 2.9%). In 2006 the turnover on the bond market were at the level 0.5% higher than that reached in the previous year. From the total turnover, 99.8% was made by turnover of Treasury Bonds and in the continuous quotation system they were by 8.9% higher than in the previous year, while in the block transactions system a 9-fold decrease was recorded.

In the period of four quarters last year turnover of corporate bonds amounted to PLN 13.3 mn (compared with PLN 30.6 mn in the previous year).

Arrivals in and Departures from Poland

According to the Border Guards' data in 2006 there were 217.0 mn clearances of persons[17] entering in and leaving from Poland on Polish borders, i.e. by 4.1% more than in the previous year. The number of cleared foreigners entering in and leaving from Poland increased by 1.0% compared with the previous year and amounted to 129.0 mn, which accounted for 59.4% of all the clearances (in the previous year – 61.3%).

The greatest traffic was observed in Poland's western border, where in 2006 100.8 mn persons were cleared, i.e. by 2.2% more than in the previous year (compared with the increase by 8.7% respectively in 2005). The share of clearances on that border in the total clearances was 46.4% (in the previous year it was 47.3%).

In the southern border a slight decrease in the number of clearances was recorded. It was crossed by 63.2 mn persons, i.e. by 0.7% fewer than in the previous year (in an corresponding period of the previous year an increase by 7.0% respectively). Clearances in that border accounted for 29.1% of the total number of clearances, compared with 30.6% in 2005. The border crossings with the Czech Republic was crossed by 44.6 mn persons (by 7.2% fewer than in the previous year), which accounted for 70.5% of clearances made on the southern border. On the border with Slovakia 18.6 mn persons were cleared, i.e. more by 19.4%.

Compared with year 2005 there was an increase in the number of clearances on Poland's eastern border. In 2006 there were 38.2 mn clearances, i.e. by 9.3% more than in the previous year (compared with the increase by 27.7% respectively in 2005). The highest increase was recorded on the border with Ukraine, which was crossed by 19.4 mn persons, i.e. by 1.7 mn more than in the previous year (by 9.4%). The same as in 2005, clearances on that border accounted for 50.8% of all the clearances on the eastern border. On border crossings with Belarus 9.8 mn persons were cleared, i.e. by 11.2% more than in 2005 (a year before an increase by 10.5%). There was also an increase in the number of persons crossing the border with Lithuania, where 5.3 mn clearances were made (by 16.5% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year). By contrast, there was a decline in the traffic on border with the Russian Federation by 3.6%, to 3.7 mn persons.

In 2006 there was still a high dynamics of the border traffic in airports, where 13.1 mn persons were cleared, i.e. by 38.1% more than in the previous year (in 2005 there was an increase by 39.6%), of which at the Okęcie airport – 6.8 m (more by 15.5%). Clearances in the Okęcie airport accounted for 52.0% of border traffic in Polish airports. Although the share of that airport in the passenger service is a dominant one, attention should be paid to the rising significance of regional airports, in particular in Kraków Bielice. In 2006 the number of clearances in that airport amounted to 2.1 mn (by 55.8% more than in the previous year), and the share thereof in airport clearances increased from 14.5% in 2005 to 16.3%. Also the number of clearances made in Katowice – Pyrzowice is going up (share in clearances – 10.4%). In 2006 the traffic in that airport increased up to 1.4 mn, i.e. by 28.8% on the annual basis. However, the highest dynamics of border traffic was recorded in Gdańsk - Rębiechowo and Wrocław – Strachowice, where respectively 113.5% and 130.8% more persons were cleared than in 2005.

In seaports 1.7 mn persons were cleared, i.e. by 2.8% fewer than in the previous year (in 2005 a decline by 35.9% respectively). The sea border crossings in Gdynia and Świnoujście were used by 1.4 mn persons (by 0.8% fewer than in the corresponding period of the previous year), which accounted for 82.0% crossings of Poland's border by sea.

In 2006 65.1 mn foreigners arriving to Poland were cleared, i.e. by 0.8% more than in the previous year (in 2005 and increase by 4.3% respectively). Citizens of the neighbouring countries accounted for 92.8% of all the leavers (compared with 93.7% in 2005). Among the persons arriving in Poland the most numerous group was Germans (37.2 mn persons, i.e. 57.1% of total arrivals of foreigners), who arrivals by 0.7% smaller than in the previous year (in 2005 by 9.7% more respectively). The number of cleared Czechs who arrived in Poland amounted to 7.1 mn (by 9.6% fewer than in the previous year). In 2006 3.4 mn Slovaks arriving in Poland were cleared, i.e. by 1.3% more than in an corresponding period of 2005. Out of Poland's Eastern neighbours, we were visited in highest number by citizens of Ukraine – 5.6 mn of arrivals (an increase by 6.9%) and Belarus – 3.9 mn (an increase by 7.1%). From Russia 1.7 mn persons arrive, which means an increase in the number of arrivals by 7.7% compared with 2005. The number of arrivals from Lithuania increased by 8.6% - to 1.5 mn.

In years 2001-2004 there was a decrease in the number of clearances of Poles leaving abroad, while in 2005 that trend was reversed. In 2006 the number Poles' departures amounted to 44.7 mn, i.e. by 9.4% more than in the previous year. Poles most often used to cross the southern border, where 18.0 mn departures were recorded (40.3% of all the clearances). The number of crossings of the western border amounted to 14.8 mn, which accounted for 33.1% of all crossings by Poles.

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[1] Data come from the PESEL population register.

[2] The balance of the number and structure of population takes into account only migration for permanent residence.

[3] Pursuant to to the act of 28 July 2005 on amending the act on promotion of employment and labor market institutions, the number long-term unemployed includes persons who are registered in a poviat labor office in total for the period of more than 12 months within the time of the last 2 years, excluding periods of internship and occupational preparation in the workplace.

[4] Excluding procurement carried out by natural persons.

[5] Enterprises producing mainly capital goods, non-durable and durable consumer goods, intermediate goods and goods connected with energy (Eng. MIGs – Main Industrial Groupings) were grouped according to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 586/2001 of 26 March 2001 on implementing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics.

[6] Registration data – may be changed after compilation of quarterly statements.

[7] Including receipts for the transport of goods, baggage, mail, trans-shipping, forwarding, the storage and warehousing of freight and other services connected with transport servicing as well as receipts from the activities of travel offices, excursion guides and tour guides.

[8] Standard main lines (fixed line telephone subscribers) were increased by the number of accessible ISDN.

[9] ISDN - Integrated Services Digital Network, allowing the use of the same network for transfer of voice, picture, faxes and data.

[10] It represents a component of the balance of payments, which is a statistical statement of foreign turnover, presenting in a systemized way business transactions conducted by Poland with the rest of the World (i.e. between residents and non-residents). The balance of payments apart from the current account takes also account of the capital and financial accounts, balance of errors and omissions and official reserve assets.

A considerable part of turnover of the balance of payments comes from a closed system of gathering data on transactions settled by the Polish ranking system. Banks send to NBP information both on their own transactions and transactions conducted in the name of banks' customers. The data from banks are supplemented with information coming directly from enterprises, from surveys of public statistics and the Institute of Tourism.

Based on materials of NBP: "Balance of Payments".

[11] The data refer to economic entities keeping account books (except for results of enterprises involved agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishery and fishing, financial agency and institutions of higher education), employing 50 persons and more.

[12] The data concern economic entities (irrespective the type of activity) keeping account books, employing 50 persons and more.

[13] Technical machinery and equipment, tools, apparatus, movable and equipment and means of transport.

[14] Compiled on the basis of information from the Ministry of Finance: "Approximate data on execution of the state budget for the period January-December 2006".

[15] Structured products are financial instruments whose price is subject to the value of a set market index (stock price or stock baskets, values of stock exchange indices, rates of exchange). The issuer of the structured product undertakes to pay the purchaser (investor) a settlement calculated according to a set formula on the date of redemption of the instrument.

[16] WIG–PALIWA - sector sub-index computed in accordance with methodology applied for WIG index, allows for revenues form dividends and subscription rights issued, calculated on the basis of the portfolio of shares of domestic stock exchange companies. Initial level of index from 30.12.2005 equaled 35600,8 pt.

[17] The survey of the Border Guards registers border crossings, and therefore the same person who passes the border a number of times is treated as several persons accordingly.

II. MAIN INDICATORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Table 1. Basic data

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Population [a)] ***(as of 30 June)***	*thous.*	**38 232**	**38 195**	**38 180**	**38 161**	**38 132**
of which at working age [b)]		23 663	23 914	24 141	24 323	24 441
(as of 31 December)	*thous.*	**38 219**	**38 191**	**38 174**	**38 157**	**38 125**
of which in urban areas	*%*	61.7	61.6	61.5	61.4	61.3
Natural increase per 1 000 population		**-0.1**	**-0.4**	**-0.2**	**-0.1**	**0.1**
Live births per 1 000 population		**9.3**	**9.2**	**9.3**	**9.6**	**9.8**
Deaths per 1 000 population		**9.4**	**9.6**	**9.5**	**9.7**	**9.7**
Infant deaths per 1 000 live births		**7.5**	**7.0**	**6.8**	**6.4**	**6.0**
Net of international migration for permanent residence	*thous.*	**-17.9**	**-13.8**	**-9.4**	**-12.9**	**-36.1**
Dwelling stocks per 1 000 population *(end of year)* [c)]		**325.4**	**329.8**	**332.3**	**334.8**	**..**
Passenger cars, registered per 1 000 population *(end of year)*		**289**	**294**	**314**	**323**	**..**
Standard main line (fixed line telephone subscribers) per 1 000 population [d)] ***(end of year)***		**285.5**	**288.8**	**292.9**	**260.7**	**..**
Doctors [e)f)]						
employed		88 070	87 617	83 372	76 046	..
with the right to practise a profession		130 495	122 429	125 053	126 576	..
Nurses [e)g)]						
employed		185 892	181 291	177 501	178 790	..
with the right to practise a profession		260 714	265 200	268 818	273 810	..
Beds in general hospitals per 10 000 population *(end of year)*		**49.2**	**48.7**	**48.0**	**47.0**	**..**
Students of tertiary education *(end of year)*	*thous.*	**1 800.5**	**1 858.7**	**1 926.1**	**1 953.8**	**..**
% of total population in age 19-24 [h)]		45.6	46.4	47.8	48.9	..
Retirees and pensioners *(annual averages)*	*thous.*	**9 237**	**9 206**	**9 212**	**9 169**	**9 151**
% of total population		24.2	24.1	24.1	24.0	24.0
Employment total *(annual averages)*	*thous.*	**14 590** [k)]				
		12 729	**12 663**	**12 615**	**12 728**	..
of which: agriculture, hunting and forestry		3 908 [k)]				
		2 047	2 037	2 023	2 019	..
industry:		2 939	2 902	2 925	2 919	..
mining and quarrying		213	201	195	188	..
manufacturing		2 486	2 467	2 503	2 511	..
electricity, gas and water supply		240	234	227	220	..
construction		751	695	643	668	..
trade and repair		2 078	2 090	2 065	2 108	..
transport, storage and communication		762	750	741	731	..
education		894	989	1 009	1 035	..
health and social work		880	757	742	748	..
Employment in private sector *(annual averages)*	*thous.*	**11 000** [k)]				
		9 139	**9 149**	**9 210**	**9 373**	..
of which: agriculture, hunting and forestry		3 862 [k)]				
		2 001	1 995	1 984	1 980	..
industry:		2 293	2 307	2 381	2 415	..
mining and quarrying		39	38	37	38	..
manufacturing		2 228	2 239	2 312	2 345	..
electricity, gas and water supply		26	30	32	32	..
construction		712	662	614	641	..
trade and repair		2 050	2 067	2 047	2 091	..
transport, storage and communication		405	408	415	420	..
education		58	68	71	76	..
health and social work		180	182	188	202	..
Arrivals of foreigners to Poland [l)]	*thous.*	**50 734.6**	**52 129.8**	**61 917.8**	**64 606.1**	**65 114.9**
Foreign departures of Poles [l)]	*thous.*	**45 042.7**	**38 729.8**	**37 225.7**	**40 841.1**	**44 695.9**
Gross Domestic Product [m)n)i)] ***(current prices)***	*mn zl*	**807 859**	**842 120**	**923 248**	**980 666**	**1 050 919**
Gross Domestic Product [m)n)i)] ***(current prices)***	*%*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
of which: agriculture, hunting and forestry		4.0	3.9	4.5	4.1	4.0
industry:		19.8	21.0	22.4	21.9	21.9
mining and quarrying		1.9	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.5
manufacturing		14.6	15.6	17.0	16.3	16.1
electricity, gas and water supply		3.3	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3
construction		5.6	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.8
trade and repair		17.6	16.8	16.8	16.7	17.1
transport, storage and communication		6.6	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.3
Expenditure on GDP [m)i)] ***(current prices)***	*%*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
private consumption expenditure		66.8	65.5	64.2	62.8	62.5
public consumption expenditure		18.0	18.3	17.7	18.3	17.9
gross capital formation		18.6	18.8	20.1	19.2	20.3
of which: gross fixed capital formation [o)]		18.7	18.3	18.1	18.2	20.0
changes in inventories		-0.1	0.5	2.0	1.0	0.3
net exports [p)]		-3.4	-2.6	-2.0	-0.3	-0.7

a) The balance on the basis on results of the Populaton and Housing Census 2002. b) Males aged 18-64, females aged 18-59. c) Based on balances of net dwelling stocks. In 2000 data concern inhabited dwellings, since 2002 – inhabited and uninhabited dwellings. d) Public telecommunications network operators. e) Data do not include persons for whom the primary workplace is a medical and nurses practice. f) Including interns but excluding dentists. g) Including interns and masters of nursery but excluding midwives. h) Excluding foreigners and extramural students. i) In 2006 – preliminary data. k) Data for 2002 were prepared in two approaches, i.e. including persons employed on private farms in agriculture with the use of the results of Agricultural Census 1996 (numerator) and of the Population and Housing Census 2002 (denominator). l) Border crossing: the same person crossing border several times is treated as several persons. m) According to the “ESA 1995”. n) In basic prices. o) According to the “ESA 1995” - gross fixed capital formation including intangible fixed assets. p) Includes estimated net purchases of residents, and includes estimated net purchases of non-residents.

Table 2. Basic indices

	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
	2000=100			previous year=100		
Population *(as of 30 June)*	**99.8**	**99.7**	**99.7**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**99.9**
Employment *(annual averages)*	**96.3**	**97.2**	**..**	**99.6**	**100.9**	**..**
of which: in private sector	**101.6**	**103.4**	**..**	**100.7**	**101.8**	**..**
Gross Domestic Product a)b) *(constant prices)*	**112.0**	**115.9**	**122.6**	**105.3**	**103.5**	**105.8**
Expenditure on GDP a)b) *(constant prices)*	**112.0**	**115.9**	**122.6**	**105.3**	**103.5**	**105.8**
of which: private consumption expenditure	112.0	114.1	119.9	104.2	101.9	105.1
public consumption expenditure	112.5	118.5	121.3	103.1	105.3	102.4
gross fixed capital formation	89.9	95.7	111.7	106.4	106.5	116.7
exports of goods and services	140.6	151.8	174.7	114.0	108.0	115.1
imports of goods and services	122.5	128.3	148.1	115.2	104.7	115.4
Investment outlays *(constant prices)*	**87.3**	**94.0**	**..**	**106.5**	**107.7**	**..**
of which: industry	102.6	109.2	..	109.5	106.4	..
mining and quarrying	116.0	148.9	..	104.3	128.4	..
manufacturing	102.8	109.1	..	113.5	106.1	..
electricity, gas and water supply	96.8	98.1	..	98.9	101.3	..
construction	85.5	104.3	..	104.8	122.0	..
trade and repair	74.1	84.6	..	110.0	114.2	..
transport, storage and communication	61.5	67.5	..	101.8	109.8	..
Sold production of industry *(constant prices)*	**124.0**	**128.6**	**143.1**	**112.6**	**103.7**	**111.3**
mining and quarrying	90.2	90.2	..	101.0	100.0	..
manufacturing	127.9	132.9	..	114.6	103.9	..
electricity, gas and water supply	108.2	112.1	..	100.2	103.6	..
Sale of construction and assembly production in construction entities (*constant prices)*	**87.6**	**94.6**	**..**	**101.8**	**108.0**	**..**
Gross agricultural output a) *(constant prices)*	**110.7**	**106.1**	**104.2**	**107.5**	**95.8**	**98.2**
crop	111.4	98.3	92.0	116.7	88.2	93.6
animal	108.1	113.7	116.7	97.3	105.2	102.6
Final agricultural output *(constant prices)*	**120.3**	**115.1**	**.**	**108.0**	**95.7**	**.**
Crops: cereals	132.7	120.5	97.5	126.7	90.9	80.9
sugar beets a)	96.9	90.7	87.4	108.4	93.6	96.3*
potatoes	57.8	42.8	37.1	101.9	74.1	86.6
Livestock *(end of year)*						
cattle	90.9	94.1	**92.3**	98.5	103.6	98.1
pigs c)	102.4	110.1	110.7	94.3	107.6	100.5
Railway freight transport	**87.4**	**80.1**	**83.5**	**101.1**	**91.6**	**104.3**
Synthetic balance of energy						
production	98.9	98.6	..	98.5	99.7	..
domestic consumption	102.3	103.8	..	98.5	101.4	..
imports	113.1	122.8	..	105.7	108.6	..
exports	98.4	97.5	..	109.7	99.0	..
Price indices:						
sold production of industry d)	**112.7**	**113.5**	**116.1**	**107.0**	**100.7**	**102.3**
construction and assembly production d)	**106.4**	**109.7**	**112.9**	**102.5**	**103.1**	**102.9**
consumer	**112.2**	**114.6**	**115.7**	**103.5**	**102.1**	**101.0**
of which:						
food and non-alcoholic beverages	109.8	112.1	112.8	106.3	102.1	100.6
alcoholic beverages, tabacco	107.1	110.0	111.9	102.6	102.7	101.7
Average monthly real gross wages and salaries	**107.3**	**109.3**	**113.6**	**100.7**	**101.8**	**104.0**
Imports *(constant prices)*	**140.5**	**147.8**	**171.2**	**117.3**	**105.2**	**115.8**
from EU countries	..	..	..	118.9	102.7	112.3
Central and Eastern European countries	..	..	..	104.9	103.1	112.8
Exports *(constant prices)*	**169.9**	**187.9**	**217.8**	**118.2**	**110.6**	**115.9**
to EU countries	..	..	..	116.5	108.8	116.2
Central and Eastern European countries	..	..	..	142.3	124.0	126.6

a) In 2006 – preliminary data. b) Volume index numbers (2000=100) for total of GDP and expenditure on GDP are compiled according to the “ESA 1995”. c) End of November. d) Excluding taxes on the product but including subsidies related to particular products.

Table 3. Selected indicators of change

	Increase or decrease (-) in % over: CP - corresponding quarter of previous year PP - previous quarter		2003				2004	
			Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II
1	**Unemployed persons (*end of period)***	***CP***	**1.9**	**1.4**	**-1.1**	**-1.3**	**-1.7**	**-2.0**
2		***PP***	**3.2**	**-5.6**	**-2.0**	**3.3**	**2.8**	**-6.0**
3	**Average monthly real gross wages and salaries**	***CP***	**2.9**	**3.3**	**2.4**	**0.9**	**3.0**	**1.0**
4		***PP***	**-0.5**	**-4.2**	**1.4**	**4.4**	**1.6**	**-6.2**
5	**Sold production of industry *(constant prices)***	***CP***	**4.4**	**9.1**	**8.9**	**12.2**	**19.0**	**16.4**
6		***PP***	**-8.1**	**7.0**	**5.9**	**7.7**	**-2.5**	**4.6**
7	Mining and quarrying	*CP*	-4.3	-7.0	-0.2	-3.3	0.2	12.1
8		*PP*	-13.6	-9.5	18.4	4.4	-10.5	1.3
9	Manufacturing	*CP*	4.9	11.1	10.5	14.6	23.5	19.2
10		*PP*	-9.7	13.1	7.0	4.9	-2.7	9.1
11	of which: food products and beverages	*CP*	0.9	9.3	5.5	5.9	11.2	4.8
12		*PP*	-9.0	12.8	4.0	-0.7	-4.5	6.4
13	coke, refined petroleum products	*CP*	-6.1	6.6	0.4	6.2	15.1	7.9
14		*PP*	-17.1	12.0	10.5	3.5	-10.1	5.0
15	chemicals and chemicals products	*CP*	14.1	10.4	7.1	14.2	10.8	11.4
16		*PP*	7.1	2.0	4.4	0.2	3.9	2.6
17	basic metals	*CP*	0.3	2.0	7.4	6.7	27.8	26.2
18		*PP*	-3.3	9.3	8.0	-6.5	15.9	7.8
19	machinery and equipments	*CP*	7.3	9.0	26.3	21.7	27.1	26.8
20		*PP*	-12.5	13.0	21.2	1.6	-8.6	12.7
21	Electricity, gas and water supply	*CP*	4.5	-0.1	-1.2	1.5	-1.7	-8.1
22		*PP*	6.1	-24.1	-9.5	39.4	2.8	-29.0
23	**Sale of construction and assembly production in construction entities (*constant prices)* a)**	***CP***	**-23.1**	**-14.0**	**-8.7**	**-5.9**	**-4.3**	**-3.2**
24	**Dwellings completed**	***CP***	**26.5**	**84.8**	**194.2**	**9.1**	**2.1**	**-43.1**
25	**Prices of sold production of industry b)**	***CP***	**3.0**	**2.2**	**1.9**	**3.4**	**4.4**	**8.8**
26		***PP***	**1.0**	**-0.1**	**1.0**	**1.4**	**2.0**	**4.1**
27	**Prices of consumer goods and services**	***CP***	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.8**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**3.3**
28		***PP***	**0.6**	**0.4**	**-0.6**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**2.0**
29	**Production of hard coal**	***CP***	**-0.4**	**-2.9**	**-2.0**	**0.2**	**-0.8**	**2.2**
30	**Production of cement**	***CP***	**-33.2**	**-0.3**	**7.7**	**30.3**	**37.7**	**17.5**
31	**Production of crude steel**	***CP***	**-0.1**	**13.4**	**13.0**	**8.3**	**30.9**	**14.4**
32	**Production of electricity**	***CP***	**7.6**	**6.9**	**5.0**	**3.0**	**3.8**	**4.7**
33	**Imports of crude petroleum c) d)**	***CP***	**2.5**	**3.4**	**-1.6**	**-11.9**	**-11.8**	**2.9**
34	**Exports of hard coal c) d)**	***CP***	**-4.6**	**-0.1**	**-9.6**	**-29.3**	**-27.7**	**-18.5**

a) Data on accrued base. b) Excluding taxes on the product but including subsidies related to particular products. c) Since 2006 – provisional data.

2004		2005				2006				
Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	
-3.3	-5.5	-6.5	-7.9	-7.1	7.6	-7.6	-12.0	-14.4	-16.7	1
-3.3	1.0	1.8	-7.4	-2.4	-0.5	1.8	-11.9	-5.0	-2.3	2
0.8	1.2	0.3	1.7	1.8	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.8	4.2	3
1.2	5.1	0.2	-4.6	1.3	7.4	0.3	-4.9	1.2	7.9	4
9.2	6.2	0.7	2.3	4.5	8.4	12.4	12.1	12.3	10.8	5
-0.6	4.7	-7.5	6.3	1.5	8.7	-4.1	5.9	1.7	7.2	6
-1.7	-1.2	-3.8	-1.6	1.8	2.4	5.3	-1.3	-3.9	-4.3	7
3.8	4.9	-12.9	3.7	7.4	5.5	-10.4	-2.8	4.6	5.1	8
10.0	7.7	0.9	1.9	4.9	9.2	13.8	13.5	13.9	12.8	9
-1.2	2.7	-8.9	10.2	1.7	7.0	-5.1	9.9	2.0	6.0	10
2.0	6.5	1.9	5.3	8.0	4.5	10.4	8.5	3.9	6.8	11
1.2	3.6	-8.6	10.0	3.8	0.2	-3.5	8.1	-0.6	3.0	12
5.6	-1.6	-8.1	-16.1	-13.2	-4.6	5.7	17.9	15.1	6.7	13
8.1	-3.5	-16.0	-4.2	11.8	6.1	-7.0	6.9	9.1	-1.6	14
7.4	9.5	0.0	4.5	5.5	3.0	11.1	11.9	9.7	111.5	15
0.6	2.2	-5.2	7.3	1.5	-0.3	2.2	8.1	-0.5	1.3	16
13.5	14.3	-7.5	-11.6	-6.1	-1.2	14.2	16.2	16.3	12.2	17
-2.9	-5.8	-6.2	3.0	3.1	-0.9	8.4	4.9	3.2	-4.4	18
7.5	8.5	9.5	17.3	15.7	27.6	18.8	10.0	13.2	14.1	19
2.7	2.5	-7.7	20.7	1.4	13.1	-14.1	11.7	4.3	14.0	20
6.8	-3.1	1.4	10.0	0.9	4.2	4.7	2.9	2.6	-2.4	21
5.0	26.6	7.5	-23.0	-3.6	30.7	8.0	-24.3	-3.9	24.3	22
-4.1	-0.9	5.7	8.5	8.0	7.4	4.5	9.2	14.3	17.5	23
-62.5	-5.6	-6.1	4.3	28.2	1.7	6.7*	-3.7*	6.2*	5.2	24
8.3	6.5	3.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.6	2.3	3.5	2.8	25
0.6	-0.3	-1.1	0.9	0.2	-0.4	-0.1	2.6	1.4	-1.1	26
4.5	4.4	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.3	27
0.6	0.9	0.3	0.6	-0.2	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	28
-3.1	-3.2	-4.3	-0.4	-2.0	-3.8	0.7	-2.7	-4.3	-6.5	29
0.6	-3.9	-16.9	-7.7	7.6	17.5	-14.2	13.0	14.4	32.8	30
12.7	9.5	-13.4	-27.2	-28.3	-11.0	3.2	25.9	36.0	10.7	31
2.6	-5.6	0.1	-2.7	0.5	8.2	6.2	9.7	4.7	-0.8	32
8.7	-2.4	13.9	-7.8	-8.3	11.5	3.7	18.4	14.3*	6.4	33
20.6	24.0	-4.9	-17.7	-10.2	26.0	47.5	7.8*	-25.8*	-50.3	34

d) Indices were calculated from data expressed in 10^3 t.

Table 4. Main indicators

	CP - corresponding period of previous year=100 PP - previous period=100 A - average period of 2000=100		2003	2004	2005	2006	2004 Q. II
	Labour market						
1	**Persons working excluding agriculture, hunting and forestry (*average in period*) [a)]**	***thous.***	**8 502**	**8 486**	**8 633**	**..**	**7 200**
2		***PP***	**99.2**	**99.8**	**101.7**	**..**	**100.4**
	of which:						
3	Industry	*thous.*	2 639	2 663	2 665	..	2 409
4		*PP*	98.8	100.9	100.1	..	99.9
5	mining and quarrying	*thous.*	200	193	187	..	193
6		*PP*	94.8	96.7	96.6	..	98.5
7	manufacturing	*thous.*	2 206	2 244	2 259	..	1 992
8		*PP*	99.3	101.7	100.7	..	100.3
9	electricity, gas and water supply	*thous.*	233	226	219	..	225
10		*PP*	97.5	97.0	97.1	..	98.3
11	Construction	*thous.*	496	453	484	..	318
12		*PP*	91.0	91.3	106.7	..	100.5
13	Trade and repair	*thous.*	1 308	1 295	1 361	..	815
14		*PP*	101.3	99.0	105.0	..	100.2
	Unemployment *(end of period):*						
15	**registered unemployed persons**	***thous.***	**3 175.7**	**2 999.6**	**2 773.0**	**2 309.4**	**3 071.2**
16		***PP***	**98.7**	**94.5**	**92.4**	**83.3**	**94.0**
17	**unemployment rate [b)]**	***%***	**18.0** **20.0**	**19.0**	**17.6**	**14.9**	**19.4**
18	**unemployed persons according to Labour Force Survey [a) c) d)]**	***thous.***	**3 273**	**3 081**	**2 893**	**2 076**	**3 225**
19	**Retirees and pensioners (*annual average)***	***thous.***	**9 206**	**9 212**	**9 169**	**9 151**	**9 227**
20		***A***	**97.8**	**97.9**	**97.4**	**97.2**	**98.0**
	Investment outlays [e)]						
21	**Total *(constant prices)***	***CP***	**100.6**	**106.5**	**107.7**	**..**	**108.7**
22	buildings and structures		101.7	104.8	107.6	..	112.7
23	machinery, technical equipment, tools and transport equipment		99.4	108.9	108.0	..	106.7
24	**Estimated value of investments newly started *(current prices)***	***mn zl***	**26 266.8**	**26 775.6**	**30 284.0**	**37 746.3**	**13 306.3**
25	**Sold production of industry [f) g)]**	***mn zl***	**564 622.3**	**678 521.4**	**698 710.8**	**..**	**160 677.9**
26		***A***	**110.1**	**124.0**	**128.6**	**..**	**124.2**
27	Mining and quarrying	*mn zl*	26 756.4	33 393.2	34 886.4	..	7 929.9
28		*A*	89.3	90.2	90.2	..	87.6
29	Manufacturing	*mn zl*	471 058.9	576 838.1	590 267.3	..	139 063.1
30		*A*	111.6	127.9	132.9	..	131.2
31	of which: food products and beverages	*mn zl*	101 673.8	113 469.8	119 956.0	..	28 775.5
32		*A*	112.9	117.1	125.4	..	119.3
33	coke, refined petroleum products	*mn zl*	20 048.3	33 861.8	32 413.6	..	8 865.6
34		*A*	74.8	78.1	63.8	..	91.8
35	chemicals and chemicals products	*mn zl*	35 584.4	40 988.9	41 536.1	..	9 808.8
36		*A*	122.3	134.9	136.7	..	133.1
37	basic metals	*mn zl*	20 926.7	32 631.4	28 759.9	..	8 806.3
38		*A*	82.9	101.2	94.8	..	105.7
39	machinery and equipments	*mn zl*	26 520.1	31 393.4	37 449.9	..	7 068.3
40		*A*	118.6	138.3	166.8	..	139.4
41	Electricity, gas and water supply	*mn zl*	66 807.0	68 290.1	73 557.1	..	13 684.9
42		*A*	108.0	108.2	112.1	..	88.4

a) In 2006 – preliminary data. b) Registered unemployed persons to the of economically active civilian population; data for 2002 and 2003 were prepared in of the economically active civil population, i.e. the use of the results of Agricultural Census 1996 (numerator) and of the Population and Housing Census and Housing Census 2002; data are not comparable with surveys published for previous periods d) Since the II quarter of 2006 data have been counted on published earlier. Since III quarter 2006 data were recalculated because of, a correction of structure population by age and differ it from the data published earlier. e) Quarterly data on accrued base. f) The value – in current prices, index numbers – in constant prices. g) Excluding taxes on the product

2004		2005				2006				
Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	
7 168	7 220	7 251	7 302	7 293	7 362	7 394	7 443	7 460	7 555	1
99.6	100.7	100.4	100.7	99.9	100.9	100.4	100.7	100.2	101.3	2
2 401	2 433	2 440	2 442	2 429	2 453	2 477	2 481	2 498	2 516	3
99.7	101.3	100.3	100.1	99.5	101.0	101.0	100.3	100.5	100.7	4
190	189	186	185	185	184	181	181	181	180	5
98.4	99.6	98.6	99.3	99.9	99.3	98.9	99.9	99.9	99.6	6
1 988	2 020	2 032	2 037	2 030	2 054	2 082	2 086	2 104	2 123	7
99.8	101.6	100.6	100.2	99.7	101.2	101.3	100.4	100.7	100.9	8
223	223	221	220	214	215	214	214	213	213	9
99.5	100.0	99.1	99.3	97.4	100.3	99.8	99.8	99.5	100.2	10
331	332	315	319	329	332	320	325	340	355	11
104.1	100.4	94.6	101.3	103.3	100.9	96.5	102.6	103.4	104.3	12
808	810	848	851	851	861	892	893	893	904	13
99.1	100.2	104.7	100.4	100.0	101.2	103.6	100.1	100.1	101.1	14
2 970.9	2 999.6	3 052.6	2 827.4	2 760.1	2 773.0	2 822.0	2 487.6	2 363.6	2 309.4	15
96.7	101.0	101.8	92.6	97.6	100.5	101.8	88.1	95.0	97.7	16
18.9	19.0	19.2	18.0	17.6	17.6	17.8	16.0	15.2	14.9	17
3 106	3 081	3 199	3 072	3 017	2 893	2 701*	2 365	2 235*	2 076	18
9 208	9 200	9 195	9 174	9 157	9 149	9 151	9 153	9 146	9 152	19
97.8	97.7	97.6	97.4	97.2	97.1	97.1	97.1	97.0	97.1	20
109.0	109.2	..	103.4	106.7	108.1	..	115.6	119.8	119.2	21
111.2	110.5	..	105.4	106.9	106.0	..	98.3	104.9	108.1	22
108.2	108.4	..	102.6	106.5	109.5	..	124.6	127.9*	125.6	23
20 041.9	26 775.6	..	13 905.5	20 829.7	30 284.0	..	16 602.2	26 639.6	37 746.3	24
161 106.6	168 181.0	154 080.8	163 178.6	166 157.0	179 807.4	172 785.0	185 117.8	190 597.9	201 311.5	25
123.5	129.4	119.6	127.1	129.0	140.3	134.5	142.5	144.9	155.4	26
8 299.1	8 681.1	7 828.0	8 060.5	8 615.0	9 361.7	8 814.1	9 190.7	9 704.1	9 753.9	27
91.0	95.4	83.2	86.2	92.6	97.8	87.6	85.1	89.0	93.5	28
138 405.7	141 275.3	126 232.5	139 602.7	142 413.8	150 509.1	141 724.1	158 783.0	164 407.0	171 054.3	29
129.5	133.2	121.2	133.6	135.9	145.4	137.9	151.7	154.7	164.1	30
29 682.5	30 476.0	27 150.9	29 755.7	31 010.2	30 761.2	29 169.5	31 809.4	32 345.2	33 325.9	31
120.7	125.6	114.3	125.6	130.4	131.2	126.1	136.3	135.6	140.2	32
10 162.0	9 941.8	7 945.6	8 516.2	10 623.7	10 858.1	9 895.2	11 738.2	12 943.2	11 158.7	33
99.3	95.8	80.4	77.0	86.2	91.4	85.0	90.9	99.2	97.6	34
9 957.9	10 398.7	9 691.8	10 412.9	10 495.7	10 494.1	10 703.9	11 789.0	11 821.4	12 035.5	35
133.8	136.7	129.6	139.1	141.2	140.8	143.9	155.7	154.9	157.0	36
8 640.0	8 066.1	7 235.0	7 313.2	7 196.2	7 125.2	7 901.4	9 030.9	9 986.0	9 777.6	37
102.6	96.6	90.7	93.4	96.3	95.5	103.5	108.6	112.0	107.1	38
7 303.0	7 427.2	6 799.7	8 191.1	8 312.7	9 268.2	7 888.1	8 888.4	9 223.7	10 460.4	39
143.2	146.8	135.5	163.5	165.8	187.5	161.0	179.9	187.6	213.9	40
14 401.8	18 224.7	20 020.3	15 515.3	15 128.1	19 936.6	22 246.8	17 144.1	16 486.9	20 503.3	41
92.9	117.6	126.3	97.2	93.7	122.4	132.2	100.1	96.1	119.5	42

two approaches, which are differentiated by the source of data concerning number of employed persons on private farms, in agriculture which is a component 2002 (denominator). c) Since I quarter 2003 data were generalized on the basis of population balances elaborated after using the results of the Population the basis of exact data of birth. The performance of I quarter 2006 were recalculated including above-mentioned changes as well as they differ from the data but including subsidies related to particular products.

Table 4. Main indicators (cont.)

	CP - corresponding period of previous year=100 PP - previous period=100		2003	2004	2005	2006	2004
							Q. II
	Production of selected products						
1	Hard coal	*thous. t*	102 301	100 943	98 274	95 158	23 691
2	Sulphur a) (in terms of 100%)	*thous. t*	918.1	953.2	960.0	799.8	240.9
3	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarns and yarn of processed continous fibres	*thous. m^2*	214 617	240 743	220 852	195 912	62 406
4	Plastics	*thous. t*	1 597.3	1 724.7	1 675.5	2 302.6	410.3
5	Cement	*thous. t*	11 312	12 265	12 429	14 372	4 236
6	Crude steel b)	*thous. t*	9 107	10 593	8 444	9 980	2 772
7	General purpose passenger cars	*thous.*	338.1	522.4	540.1	632.1	145.2
8	Electricity	*GW·h*	149 156	150 835	153 325	160 492	34 631
	Construction						
9	**Sales of construction and assembly production c)d)e)**	***mn zl***	**67 542.6**	**70 598.7**	**78 564.4**	**..**	**13 512.9**
10	***(constant prices)* e)**	***corresponding period of 2000=100***	**86.1**	**87.6**	**94.6**	**..**	**65.2**
11	**Dwellings under construction e)**	***thous.***	**619.2**	**612.1**	**603.9**	**626.7**	**619.6**
12		***corresponding period of 2000=100***	**87.2**	**86.2**	**85.0**	**88.2**	**89.1**
13	**Dwellings started**	***thous.***	**83.7**	**101.1**	**105.8**	**138.0**	**32.9**
14		***corresponding period of 2000=100***	**66.5**	**80.3**	**84.1**	**109.6**	**89.5**
15	**Dwellings completed**	***thous.***	**162.7**	**108.1**	**114.1**	**115.2**	**22.0**
16		***corresponding period of 2000=100***	**185.3**	**123.2**	**129.9**	**131.2**	**134.9**
	Transport	***average period of 2000=100***					
17	**Railway transport of goods**		**86.4**	**87.4**	**80.1**	**83.5**	**90.3**
18	of which: exported		99.6	85.7	93.6	97.0	85.6
19	imported		103.7	117.2	100.9	121.9	152.0
	Passengers transport						
20	of which: railway		78.6	75.4	71.5	72.7	76.4
21	motor f)		86.2	83.9	81.9	78.0	86.8
	Commercial seaports g)						
22	goods loaded		113.7	123.5	130.5*	119.6	126.1
23	goods unloaded		96.0	108.5	109.7*	135.5	103.9
	Price indices						
24	**Sold production of industry h)**	***CP***	**102.6**	**107.0**	**100.7**	**102.3**	**108.8**
25		***PP***	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**104.1**
26	mining and quarrying	*CP*	103.0	123.7	105.6	115.9	131.3
27		*PP*	x	x	x	x	107.5
28	manufacturing	*CP*	102.4	106.7	99.7	100.7	108.3
29		*PP*	x	x	x	x	104.4
30	electricity, gas and water supply	*CP*	104.6	101.9	103.8	106.3	102.9
31		*PP*	x	x	x	x	100.3
32	**Construction and assembly production h)**	***CP***	**98.9**	**102.5**	**103.1**	**102.9**	**102.1**
33		***PP***	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**102.3**
34	**Procurement prices of**: wheat	*CP*	103.6	105.9	76.3	120.9	137.7
35		*PP*	x	x	x	x	100.1
36	animals for slaughter: cattle (excluding calves)	*CP*	90.8	131.2	123.3	100.5	131.2
37		*PP*	x	x	x	x	124.7
38	pigs	*CP*	87.1	129.7	92.7	92.9	134.7
39		*PP*	x	x	x	x	124.2
40	**Prices of consumer goods and services**	***CP***	**100.8**	**103.5**	**102.1**	**101.0**	**103.3**
41		***PP***	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**102.0**
	State budget i) *(end of period)*						
42	**Revenues**	***mn zl***	**152 111**	**156 281**	**179 772**	**197 674**	**74 759**
43	**Expenditures**	***mn zl***	**189 154**	**197 698**	**208 133**	**222 758**	**94 488**
44	**Balance**	***mn zl***	**-37 043**	**-41 417**	**-28 361**	**-25 084**	**-19 729**
45	relation to GDP k)	*%*	4.4	4.5	2.9	2,4	4.5

a) Until 2005 - native, sublimated, precipitated and refined, since 2006 – native (from mining). b) Data from specialistic surveys of the Ministry of Economy. services enterprises. g) Loading and unloading of sea cargoes at commercial seaports. h) Excluding taxes on the product but including subsidies related to

2004		2005				2006				
Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	
24 948	25 938	25 245	23 607	24 459	24 964	25 433	22 973	23 417	23 335	1
223.4	239.4	231.5	240.3	245.6	242.6	192.1	201.0	208.0	198.7	2
57 879	59 286	61 515	64 699	44 907	49 731	50 875	50 128	46 686	48 223	3
447.9	428.0	414.9	375.5	418.9	466.2	551.1	550.3	607.5	593.7	4
3 967	2 584	1 228	3 909	4 257	3 035	1 053	4 419	4 870	4 029	5
2 733	2 493	2 248	2 017	1 959	2 220	2 319	2 540	2 664	2 457	6
115.0	129.6	134.3	132.0	120.3	153.5	158.1	165.3	146.9	161.8	7
34 802	39 248	42 201	33 696	34 964	42 464	44 823	36 948	36 614	42 107	8
24 385.9	**38 040.6**	**5 497.0**	**15 175.5**	**27 104.3**	**41 958.5**	**5 876.5**	**16 959.6**	**31 797.6**	**50 843.2**	9
70.8	**75.1**	**60.0**	**70.8**	**76.5**	**80.7**	**62.7**	**77.3**	**87.4**	**94.8**	10
629.8	**612.1**	**600.9**	**612.5**	**618.0**	**603.9**	**592.4***	**613.9***	**628.9***	**626.7**	11
88.9	**86.2**	**89.0**	**88.1**	**87.2**	**85.0**	**87.7***	**88.3***	**88.8***	**8.2**	12
32.1	**18.4**	**15.2**	**34.6**	**33.4**	**22.6**	**16.8**	**43.5**	**41.3**	**36.3**	13
96.6	**52.4**	**73.1**	**94.1**	**100.6**	**64.5**	**80.8**	**118.5**	**124.3**	**103.7**	14
21.8	**36.1**	**26.5**	**22.9**	**28.0**	**36.7**	**28.3**	**22.1***	**26.2***	**38.6**	15
106.4	**109.3**	**147.5**	**140.6**	**136.4**	**111.1**	**157.4***	**135.4***	**128.0***	**116.9**	16
90.3	**86.2**	**73.7**	**79.6**	**80.3**	**86.7**	**72.1**	**82.5**	**89.7**	**89.8**	17
82.7	80.1	74.3	84.9	107.7	107.5	99.7	100.6	95.3	92.3	18
115.7	111.1	109.4	96.7	87.7	110.1	104.0	110.1	130.8	142.6	19
69.5	77.1	71.3	71.0	68.1	75.8	74.9	72.8	68.9	74.3	20
66.4	91.9	88.6	84.4	65.3	89.5	84.1	79.7	61.2		21
134.7	117.7	114.1	120.4	143.2	144.5	131.1	128.8	114.0	106.3	22
111.8	114.1	108.6	103.8	110.6	115.7	113.3	119.8	146.2	166.6	23
108.3	**106.5**	**103.3**	**100.1**	**99.8**	**99.6**	**100.6**	**102.3**	**103.5**	**102.8**	24
100.6	**99.7**	**98.9**	**100.9**	**100.2**	**99.6**	**99.9**	**102.6**	**101.4**	**98.9**	25
126.4	119.3	110.0	103.7	103.0	106.1	107.2	118.3	122.5	115.5	26
101.0	99.3	102.0	101.3	100.3	102.4	103.1	111.8	103.9	96.5	27
108.3	106.5	102.7	99.3	98.8	98.3	99.3	100.4	101.6	101.3	28
100.6	99.7	98.1	100.9	100.1	99.2	99.1	102.1	101.3	98.9	29
101.1	100.6	102.8	103.1	104.2	105.0	106.2	107.4	106.3	105.4	30
100.2	100.0	102.3	100.6	101.2	100.9	103.4	101.8	100.1	100.0	31
103.7	**104.6**	**104.7**	**103.0**	**102.3**	**102.3**	**102.2**	**102.3**	**103.0**	**104.1**	32
101.5	**100.4**	**100.4**	**100.7**	**100.7**	**100.5**	**100.3**	**100.8**	**101.3**	**101.6**	33
97.5	88.6	58.2	54.2	82.1	85.3	95.2	108.3	129.8	147.3	34
61.7	98.1	96.0	93.3	93.4	101.8	107.2	106.2	112.0	115.5	35
154.5	148.6	147.1	123.4	108.2	102.7	101.6	99.6	98.3	102.5	36
113.0	98.2	106.2	104.6	99.1	93.3	105.1	102.5	97.8	97.3	37
131.4	143.9	115.9	86.1	86.7	81.6	85.4	94.3	100.3	94.5	38
112.6	95.7	86.6	92.3	113.3	90.1	90.6	101.8	120.6	84.9	39
104.5	**104.4**	**103.6**	**102.3**	**101.6**	**101.1**	**100.6**	**100.8**	**101.4**	**101.3**	40
100.6	**100.9**	**100.3**	**100.6**	**99.8**	**100.4**	**100.0**	**100.9**	**100.2**	**100.3**	41
113 108	**156 281**	**41 228**	**86 694**	**133 041**	**179 772**	**46 785**	**92 311**	**144 182**	**197 674**	42
141 949	**197 698**	**53 954**	**104 942**	**150 823**	**208 133**	**56 060**	**110 005**	**158 792**	**222 758**	43
-28 841	**-41 417**	**-12 726**	**-18 248**	**-17 782**	**-28 361**	**-9 275**	**-17 694**	**-14 610**	**-25 084**	44
4.3	4.5	5.6	3.9	2.5	2.9	3.9	3.6	1.9	2,4	45

c) In construction entities. d) Absolute data in current prices. e) Quarterly data on accrued base. f) Excluding transport by municipal transport particular products. i) In 2006 – preliminary data. k) Excluding revenues from privatization from the revenue of the state budget.

Table 4. Main indicators (cont.)

	PP - previous period=100		2003	2004	2005	2006	2004 Q. II
	Average wages and salaries [a]						
1	**Monthly nominal gross**	*zl*	**2 185.02**	**2 273.44**	**2 360.62**	**2 477.23**	**2 230.53**
2		***PP***	**104.2**	**104.0**	**103.8**	**104.9**	**95.6**
3	of which: enterprise sector	*zl*	2 341.53	2 438.57	2 515.85	2 643.92	2 399.28
4		*PP*	102.8	104.1	103.2	105.1	101.0
5	budgetary sector	*zl*	2 266.31	2 384.84	2 500.89	2 621.20	2 226.77
6		*PP*	105.5	105.2	104.9	104.8	81.4
7	industry	*zl*	2 206.47	2 292.75	2 375.79	..	2 416.62
8		*PP*	103.0	103.9	103.6	..	100.5
9	mining and quarrying	*zl*	3 767.69	4 062.42	4 347.13	..	3 589.10
10		*PP*	102.0	107.8	107.0	..	92.4
11	manufacturing	*zl*	1 980.73	2 053.65	2 123.63	..	2 227.83
12		*PP*	103.6	103.7	103.4	..	102.4
13	electricity, gas and water supply	*zl*	2 999.87	3 145.20	3 284.80	..	3 084.68
14		*PP*	103.1	104.8	104.4	..	98.3
15	construction	*zl*	1 810.14	1 844.57	1 906.52	..	2 154.77
16		*PP*	102.8	101.9	103.4	..	101.0
17	trade and repair	*zl*	1 831.34	1 874.68	1 921.89	..	2 311.13
18		*PP*	106.1	102.4	102.5	..	100.5
19	**Monthly real gross**	***2000=100***	**106.6**	**107.3**	**109.3**	**113.6**	**105.4**
20	of which: enterprise sector		105.1	105.9	107.2	111.6	104.6
21	budgetary sector		108.3	110.3	113.4	117.8	103.5
	Money supply (M_3) [b)c)] ***(end of period)***						
22	**Total**	***mn zl***	**342 943**	**373 409**	**412 465***	**477 056**	**353 318**
23	currency in circulation (excluding vault cash)		49 372	50 710	57 155	68 911	50 472
24	deposits and other liabilities		291 287	315 672	345 381*	397 119	298 004
25	other components M_3		2 284	7 027	9 929	11 026	4 842
	Claims [b)c)] ***(end of period)***						
26	**Total**	***mn zl***	**257 650**	**266 148**	**297 647***	**367 331**	**262 292**
27	households		101 035	114 997	141 252	188 487	108 751
28	non-financial corporations		126 535	121 554	125 020	143 281	124 918
	Interest rate ***(end of period)***						
29	**Rediscount rate**	**%**	**5.75**	**7.00**	**4.75**	**4.25**	**5.75**
30	**Lombard rate**	**%**	**6.75**	**8.00**	**6.00**	**5.50**	**6.75**
	Zloty deposits in principial commercial banks of						
	households						
31	checking accounts (individuals)	*w %*	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.30	0.30
32	12 months	*w %*	3.40	4.40	3.20	3.10	3.50
	non-finacial corporations						
33	current accounts	*w %*	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
34	12 months	*w %*	3.20	3.40	2.20	2.10	3.20
	Exchange rates (by Narodowy Bank Polski)	**(*average in period)* *zl***					
35	**100 USD**		**388.89**	**365.40**	**323.48**	**310.25**	**389.38**
36	**100 ECU/100 EUR**		**439.78**	**453.40**	**402.54**	**389.51**	**469.35**
	Gross foreign debt [d)]						
37		***(end of period) mn USD***	**106 961**	**129 422**	**132 685***	**166 800**	**114 090***
	Official reserve assets without gold						
38		***(end of period) mn USD***	**32 787**	**35 335**	**40 874**	**46 381**	**34 998**
	Current account balance of payments on a transaction basis	***mn USD***					
39	Goods: exports		61 007	81 862	95 395*	117 294	20 193
40	Services: exports		11 174	13 471*	16 227*	20 559	3 042
41	Goods:imports		66 732	87 484	99 161*	122 247	22 234
42	Services: imports		10 647	12 457*	14 315*	18 328	2 842
43	**Balance**		**-4 599**	**-10 677***	**-5 105***	**-7 926**	**-3 646***
44	of which: goods		-5 725	-5 622	-2 766*	-4 953	-2 041
45	services		527	1 014*	1 912*	2 231	200

a) In 2006 – preliminary data. b) Since January 2005 National Bank of Poland presents monetary agregates basing on the data received from MFis sector which
Unions; data are presented in comparable conditions since December 2003. c) In June 2005, the NBP redefined the category of dues. Interest arrears due with NBP adopting a new definition of foreign indeptedness (the definition was broadened in regard to credits of direct investors, debt securities - owned

2004		2005				2006				
Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	
2 269.93	**2 405.46**	**2 415.45**	**2 318.53**	**2 347.24**	**2 528.62**	**2 530.18**	**2 427.27**	**2 464.66**	**2 662.51**	1
101.8	**106.0**	**100.4**	**96.0**	**101.2**	**107.7**	**104.7**	**95.9**	**101.5**	**108.0**	2
2 429.50	2 547.99	2 425.24	2 470.30	2 495.64	2 670.54	2 539.55	2 582.33	2 627.53	2 822.51	3
101.3	104.9	95.2	101.9	101.0	107.0	104.7	101.7	101.8	107.4	4
2 233.77	2 342.20	2 876.89	2 304.04	2 327.40	2 497.59	2 986.24	2 410.73	2 448.60	2 640.55	5
100.3	104.9	122.8	80.1	101.0	107.3	103.8	80.7	101.6	107.8	6
2 440.50	2 587.72	2 457.18	2 485.02	2 510.69	2 705.17	2 563.32	2 607.19	2 659.59	2 851.58	7
101.0	106.0	95.0	101.1	101.0	107.7	104.3	101.7	102.0	107.2	8
3 679.44	5 195.75	4 097.30	3 920.04	3 925.60	5 665.49	4 140.48	4 114.74	4 300.98	5 808.88	9
102.5	141.2	78.9	95.7	100.1	144.3	101.1	99.4	104.5	135.1	10
2 248.25	2 263.22	2 211.41	2 285.69	2 308.33	2 355.95	2 338.85	2 404.90	2 441.36	2 515.31	11
100.9	100.7	97.7	103.4	101.0	102.1	105.8	102.8	101.5	103.0	12
3 099.90	3 316.36	3 331.86	3 123.71	3 207.04	3 515.56	3 408.21	3 306.31	3 419.76	3 697.91	13
100.5	107.0	100.5	93.8	102.7	109.6	102.3	97.0	103.4	108.1	14
2 280.62	2 329.08	2 177.89	2 284.42	2 413.87	2 499.89	2 327.23	2 494.84	2 628.62	2 831.54	15
105.8	102.1	93.5	104.9	105.7	103.6	106.9	107.2	105.4	107.7	16
2 274.09	2 388.04	2 308.00	2 322.11	2 330.80	2 420.24	2 400.67	2 415.98	2 434.60	2 569.32	17
98.4	105.0	96.6	100.6	100.4	103.8	104.0	100.6	100.8	105.5	18
106.7	**112.1**	**112.3**	**107.1**	**108.5**	**116.5**	**121.5**	**115.5**	**116.9**	**126.1**	19
105.3	109.5	104.0	105.4	106.6	113.7	118.6	119.7	121.5	130.4	20
103.2	107.3	131.5	104.7	105.9	113.3	117.2	93.9	95.1	102.4	21
355 942	**373 409**	**380 227**	**391 461**	**400 989**	**412 465***	**417 612**	**437 859**	**453 102***	**477 056**	22
50 139	50 710	51 383	53 844	55 346	57 155	58 408	64 212	66 193*	68 911	23
300 321	315 672	320 389	325 309	335 144	345 381*	349 655	362 360	374 096*	397 119	24
5 482	7 027	8 455	12 308	10 499	9 929	9 549	11 287	12 813*	11 026	25
264 793	**266 148**	**272 463**	**281 796**	**290 288**	**297 647***	**309 490**	**326 917**	**342 063***	**367 331**	26
112 369	114 997	117 930	125 638	133 631	141 252	147 908	161 834	175 245*	188 487	27
123 768	121 554	124 072	125 883	125 610	125 020	128 881	132 403	137 977*	143 281	28
7.00	**7.00**	**6.50**	**5.50**	**4.75**	**4.75**	**4.25**	**4.25**	**4.25**	**4.25**	29
8.00	**8.00**	**7.50**	**6.50**	**6.00**	**6.00**	**5.50**	**5.50**	**5.50**	**5.50**	30
0.30	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	31
4.40	4.40	4.30	3.70	3.20	3.20	3.00	3.10	3.10	3.10	32
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	33
3.70	3.40	3.40	2.90	2.20	2.20	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.10	34
362.30	**327.95**	**307.12**	**327.76**	**329.38**	**329.30**	**318.61**	**313.85**	**310.32**	**298.42**	35
442.68	**424.31**	**403.03**	**413.14**	**402.23**	**391.81**	**383.22**	**394.28**	**395.60**	**384.87**	36
118 161	**129 422**	**126 905**	**125 938**	**129 223**	**132 685***	**139 869***	**148 882***	**154 550***	**166 800**	37
35 284	**35 335**	**36 807**	**39 792**	**39 489**	**40 874**	**42 338**	**44 932**	**46 704**	**46 381**	38
20 560	23 263	23 128	23 893	23 744	25 630	26 134*	28 449	29 928*	32 783	39
3 606	4 169	3 431	4 145	4 274	4 377	4 167	5 061	5 488*	5 843	40
21 923	24 343	23 491	24 665	24 501	26 504	26 558	29 259	31 412*	35 018	41
3 618	3 348	3 007	3 534	3 988	3 786	3 833	4 664	4 941*	4 890	42
-2 572	**-1 529**	**-1 107**	**-931**	**-1 415**	**-1 652**	**-1 685**	**-1 594**	**-1 209***	**-3 438**	43
-1 363	-1 080	-363	-772	-757	-874	-424	-810	-1 484*	-2 235	44
-12*	821	424	611	286	591	334	397	547*	953	45

comprises apart from Polish banks, branches of foreign credit institutions with their registered offices in Poland, branches of foreign banks and also Credit was moved from dues to the balance of other (net) items. Data is presented in comparable conditions since December 2003. d) Changes were connected by non-residents - issued on the domestic market, commercial credits, funds of non-residents in current accounts and deposit accounts in Polish banks.

Table 4. Main indicators (cont.)

			2003	2004	2005	2006	2004 Q. II
	Financial results of enterprises						
	Revenues from total activity a)						
1	**T o t a l**	*mn zl*	**1 080 601.7**	**1 258 714.8**	**1 314 630.6**	**1 497 743.4**	**595 020.7**
	of wich:						
2	**Industry**		**585 313.0**	**696 289.0**	**717 652.8**	**812 963.1**	**335 868.1**
3	mining and quarrying		30 013.9	35 788.3	36 303.0	39 205.4	16 759.2
4	manufacturing		449 236.2	552 255.7	566 435.9	649 195.4	264 765.9
5	of which: food products and beverages		94 909.3	108 946.5	111 923.5	119 426.7	51 239.3
6	coke, refined petroleum products		41 280.6	53 204.1	54 910.8	69 607.3	24 079.4
7	chemicals and chemical products		37 796.6	44 128.9	46 336.9	51 984.5	21 338.9
8	basic metals		21 861.3	33 814.3	30 442.5	39 375.3	15 883.2
9	machinery and equipments		24 610.1	28 299.6	32 130.3	36 255.9	13 664.6
10	electricity, gas and water supply		106 062.9	108 244.9	114 913.9	124 562.4	54 343.0
11	**Construction**		**43 488.2**	**46 914.2**	**52 006.5**	**63 061.9**	**17 357.0**
12	**Trade and repair**		**299 543.1**	**345 299.5**	**371 952.6**	**431 239.5**	**162 512.4**
	Gross financial result a)						
13	**T o t a l**	*mn zl*	**30 176.0**	**75 412.4**	**64 963.8**	**86 339.3**	**38 387.3**
	of which:						
14	**Industry**		**22 295.3**	**51 254.9**	**43 142.4**	**54 355.9**	**27 411.9**
15	mining and quarrying		2 822.2	5 618.6	5 065.3	6 080.2	2 896.5
16	manufacturing		15 813.2	40 208.1	31 912.4	38 543.6	20 823.8
17	of which: food products and beverages		2 373.2	5 297.1	4 821.2	5 763.4	2 335.2
18	coke, refined pretroleum products		1 769.2	6 342.7	4 626.8	3 630.8	2 935.0
19	chemicals and chemical products		2 286.2	3 859.8	3 773.8	3 634.5	1 870.7
20	basic metals		-43.4	3 331.7	960.3	4 422.2	1 545.7
21	machinery and equipments		315.0	1 714.6	1 849.9	2 572.1	1 028.9
22	electricity, gas and water supply		3 659.9	5 428.1	6 164.7	9 732.2	3 691.6
23	**Construction**		**114.3**	**782.5**	**1 273.5**	**2 781.6**	**-4.1**
24	**Trade and repair**		**2 685.8**	**8 461.9**	**7 584.8**	**12 828.6**	**3 872.9**
	Net financial result a)						
25	**T o t a l**	*mn zl*	**17 987.4**	**60 700.9**	**51 409.7**	**69 796.8**	**30 864.4**
	of which:						
26	**Industry**		**14 654.0**	**41 481.5**	**34 478.5**	**44 142.7**	**22 200.0**
27	mining and quarrying		2 418.9	4 378.8	4 136.5	4 686.6	2 191.4
28	manufacturing		10 423.9	33 239.6	25 738.3	31 898.2	17 313.8
29	of which: food products and beverages		1 405.7	4 282.9	3 872.0	4 677.0	1 863.0
30	coke, refined pretroleum products		1 481.4	5 134.6	3 709.0	3 029.9	2 405.0
31	chemicals and chemical products		1 636.6	3 135.0	3 048.0	2 881.0	1 453.5
32	basic metals		-123.9	2 755.4	722.7	3 543.8	1 293.2
33	machinery and equipments		-21.2	1 348.9	1 439.8	2 140.3	774.2
34	electricity, gas and water supply		1 811.2	3 863.1	4 603.6	7 558.0	2 694.9
35	**Construction**		**-245.2**	**501.6**	**894.9**	**2 216.7**	**-81.3**
36	**Trade and repair**		**980.3**	**6 685.6**	**5 869.4**	**10 486.6**	**3 079.0**
	Gross turnover profitability rate a)b)						
37	**T o t a l**	*%*	**2.8**	**6.0**	**4.9**	**5.8**	**6.5**
	of wich:						
38	**Industry**		**3.8**	**7.4**	**6.0**	**6.7**	**8.2**
39	mining and quarrying		9.4	15.7	14.0	15.5	17.3
40	manufacturing		3.5	7.3	5.6	5.9	7.9
41	of which: food products and beverages		2.5	4.9	4.3	4.8	4.6
42	coke, refined petroleum products		4.3	11.9	8.4	5.2	12.2
43	chemicals and chemical products		6.0	8.7	8.1	7.0	8.8
44	basic metals		-0.2	9.9	3.2	11.2	9.7
45	machinery and equipments		1.3	6.1	5.8	7.1	7.5
46	electricity, gas and water supply		3.5	5.0	5.4	7.8	6.8
47	**Construction**		**0.3**	**1.7**	**2.4**	**4.4**	**-0.0**
48	**Trade and repair**		**0.9**	**2.5**	**2.0**	**3.0**	**2.4**
	Net turnover profitability rate a)c)						
49	**T o t a l**	*%*	**1.7**	**4.8**	**3.9**	**4.7**	**5.2**
	of wich:						
50	**Industry**		**2.5**	**6.0**	**4.8**	**5.4**	**6.6**
51	mining and quarrying		8.1	12.2	11.4	12.0	13.1
52	manufacturing		2.3	6.0	4.5	4.9	6.5
53	of which: food products and beverages		1.5	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.6
54	coke, refined petroleum products		3.6	9.7	6.8	4.4	10.0
55	chemicals and chemical products		4.3	7.1	6.6	5.5	6.8
56	basic metals		-0.6	8.1	2.4	9.0	8.1
57	machinery and equipments		-0.1	4.8	4.5	5.9	5.7
58	electricity, gas and water supply		1.7	3.6	4.0	6.1	5.0
59	**Construction**		**-0.6**	**1.1**	**1.7**	**3.5**	**-0.5**
60	**Trade and repair**		**0.3**	**1.9**	**1.6**	**2.4**	**1.9**

a) Quarterly data on accrued base. b) Relation of gross financial result to income from the whole activity. c) Relation of net financial result to income from the

2004		2005				2006				
O. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	
910 318.3	1 258 714.8	294 462.0	614 127.0	947 552.0	1 314 630.6	329 614.5	691 895.0	1 079 802.7	1 497 743.4	1
508 778.3	696 289.0	167 046.2	341 299.7	520 377.1	717 652.8	188 078.1	385 829.7	592 641.9	812 963.1	2
25 617.0	35 788.3	8 327.7	17 093.2	26 156.9	36 303.0	9 102.4	18 667.3	28 987.7	39 205.4	3
405 944.0	552 255.7	126 826.6	266 804.9	412 244.3	566 435.9	143 064.8	304 162.8	473 875.6	649 195.4	4
79 790.2	108 946.5	25 148.9	53 716.7	82 774.1	111 923.5	27 030.1	56 840.5	87 694.5	119 426.7	5
38 784.3	53 204.1	11 518.8	24 583.1	39 638.0	54 910.8	14 479.3	32 407.7	52 131.7	69 607.3	6
32 332.7	44 128.9	10 875.8	22 455.2	34 167.6	46 336.9	12 292.6	25 701.0	38 316.1	51 984.5	7
24 718.4	33 814.3	7 355.3	15 132.5	22 865.5	30 442.5	8 332.0	17 821.9	28 745.4	39 375.3	8
21 049.9	28 299.6	6 773.9	14 439.5	23 077.3	32 130.3	7 564.9	16 386.7	25 698.0	36 255.9	9
77 217.4	108 244.9	31 892.0	57 401.6	81 975.9	114 913.9	35 910.8	62 999.7	89 778.6	124 562.4	10
31 033.7	46 914.2	7 879.5	19 917.0	33 977.2	52 006.5	7 833.1	21 354.9	40 263.9	63 061.9	11
248 853.0	345 299.5	81 061.0	171 825.3	268 291.4	371 952.6	91 679.1	195 535.5	309 270.4	431 239.5	12
57 905.9	75 412.4	15 086.1	32 206.1	50 704.4	64 963.8	15 864.4	38 564.8	63 093.0	86 339.3	13
40 872.8	51 254.9	11 596.5	22 982.0	34 623.0	43 142.4	12 166.0	27 103.3	42 722.6	54 355.9	14
4 354.9	5 618.6	1 577.4	2 623.4	4 178.5	5 065.3	1 521.7	3 225.2	4 984.1	6 080.2	15
32 538.4	40 208.1	7 173.5	16 586.0	25 989.2	31 912.4	7 064.0	18 749.8	30 802.0	38 543.6	16
191.8	5 297.1	1 004.0	2 392.8	3 826.0	4 821.2	1 090.0	2 973.1	4 730.2	5 763.4	17
5 047.6	6 342.7	1 255.6	2 697.2	3 960.6	4 626.8	451.7	2 209.6	3 355.2	3 630.8	18
2 993.2	3 859.8	1 053.8	2 103.1	3 097.7	3 773.8	1 164.4	2 183.1	3 142.7	3 634.5	19
2 591.0	3 331.7	437.7	727.8	879.1	960.3	518.6	1 640.6	3 181.5	4 422.2	20
1 556.1	1 714.6	329.9	786.8	1 316.6	1 849.9	424.4	1 113.6	1 737.1	2 572.1	21
3 979.6	5 428.1	2 845.6	3 772.5	4 455.3	6 164.7	3 580.2	5 128.3	6 936.4	9 732.2	22
630.8	782.5	-235.5	160.2	720.2	1 273.5	-191.7	466.9	1 349.7	2 781.6	23
5 620.6	8 461.9	822.9	2 390.0	4 701.8	7 584.8	963.0	3 813.9	7 620.6	12 828.6	24
46 402.7	60 700.9	10 987.0	24 854.6	39 960.4	51 409.7	12 015.4	30 882.4	50 724.2	69 796.8	25
33 061.3	41 481.5	8 715.9	18 115.8	27 552.4	34 478.5	9 668.6	22 200.1	34 785.0	44 142.7	26
3 242.3	4 378.8	1 075.7	1 918.4	3 173.9	4 136.5	1 185.0	2 615.6	3 807.3	4 686.6	27
27 081.9	33 239.6	5 561.5	13 366.7	21 107.4	25 738.3	5 649.0	15 577.9	25 635.9	31 898.2	28
150.0	4 282.9	760.7	1 919.8	3 078.4	3 872.0	860.6	2 478.4	3 887.5	4 677.0	29
4 102.9	5 134.6	1 007.6	2 215.3	3 182.3	3 709.0	344.2	1 905.6	2 809.5	3 029.9	30
2 414.8	3 135.0	809.3	1 658.3	2 492.0	3 048.0	936.8	1 794.9	2 574.6	2 881.0	31
2 151.1	2 755.4	383.1	578.2	678.6	722.7	432.2	1 317.4	2 587.9	3 543.8	32
1 238.7	1 348.9	225.4	585.8	1 011.4	1 439.8	322.3	899.1	1 436.9	2 140.3	33
2 737.0	3 863.1	2 078.7	2 830.7	3 271.1	4 603.6	2 834.6	4 006.5	5 341.9	7 558.0	34
448.8	501.6	-291.7	19.3	486.2	894.9	-247.9	318.2	1 050.3	2 216.7	35
4 335.6	6 685.6	447.6	1 664.4	3 565.4	5 869.4	512.5	2 933.9	6 028.4	10 486.6	36
6.4	6.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	4.9	4.8	5.6	5.8	5.8	37
8.0	7.4	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.2	6.7	38
17.0	15.7	18.9	15.3	16.0	14.0	16.7	17.3	17.2	15.5	39
8.0	7.3	5.7	6.2	6.3	5.6	4.9	6.2	6.5	5.9	40
1.1	4.9	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.0	5.2	5.4	4.8	41
13.0	11.9	10.9	11.0	10.0	8.4	3.1	6.8	6.4	5.2	42
9.3	8.7	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.1	9.5	8.5	8.2	7.0	43
10.5	9.9	6.0	4.8	3.8	3.2	6.2	9.2	11.1	11.2	44
7.4	6.1	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.6	6.8	6.8	7.1	45
5.2	5.0	8.9	6.6	5.4	5.4	10.0	8.1	7.7	7.8	46
2.0	1.7	-3.0	0.8	2.1	2.4	-2.4	2.2	3.4	4.4	47
2.3	2.5	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.1	2.0	2.5	3.0	48
5.1	4.8	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	49
6.5	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	4.8	5.1	5.8	5.9	5.4	50
12.7	12.2	12.9	11.2	12.1	11.4	13.0	14.0	13.1	12.0	51
6.7	6.0	4.4	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	5.1	5.4	4.9	52
0.9	3.9	3.0	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.2	4.4	4.4	3.9	53
10.6	9.7	8.7	9.0	8.0	6.8	2.4	5.9	5.4	4.4	54
7.5	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.6	7.6	7.0	6.7	5.5	55
8.7	8.1	5.2	3.8	3.0	2.4	5.2	7.4	9.0	9.0	56
5.9	4.8	3.3	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.3	5.5	5.6	5.9	57
3.5	3.6	6.5	4.9	4.0	4.0	7.9	6.4	6.0	6.1	58
1.4	1.1	-3.7	0.1	1.4	1.7	-3.2	1.5	2.6	3.5	59
1.7	1.9	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	0.6	1.5	1.9	2.4	60

whole activity.

Table 4. Main indicators (cont.)

	CP- corresponding period of previous year=100		2003	2004	2005	2006	2004 Q. II
	External trade a)	*mn USD*					
1	**Imports**		**68 004**	**88 156**	**101 539**	**124 647**	**22 627**
	from countries:						
2	developed		47 138	66 890	74 477	87 123	17 357
3	European Union		41 574	60 110	66 596	78 332	15 683
4	of which: Germany		16 584	21 481	25 053	29 707	5 629
5	Central and Eastern Europe		12 039	8 750	11 723	15 577	2 165
6	developing		8 827	12 516	15 339	21 947	3 106
	by SITC sections:						
7	(0+1) food, live animals, beverage and tobacco		3 367	4 611	5 898	6 865	1 085
8	(2+4) crude materials, inedible, animal and vegetable oils		2 297	3 319	3 417	4 263	828
9	(3) mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials		6 203	8 126	11 618	12 992	1 832
10	(5+6+8+9) chemicals, manufactured goods, etc.		30 277	38 044	44 169	55 726	10 068
11	(7) machinery and transport equipment		25 860	34 057	36 437	44 801	8 814
12	**Exports**		**53 577**	**73 781**	**89 378**	**109 108**	**17 725**
	to countries:						
13	developed		40 082	62 851	74 747	90 648	15 285
14	European Union		36 843	58 367	69 014	84 270	14 265
15	of which: Germany		17 281	22 134	25 225	29 583	5 363
16	Central and Eastern Europe		10 512	6 666	8 943	11 811	1 473
17	developing		2 983	4 264	5 688	6 649	967
	by SITC sections:						
18	(0+1) food, live animals, beverage and tobacco		4 246	6 064	8 369	9 972	1 336
19	(2+4) crude materials, inedible, animal and vegetable oils		1 401	1 959	2 133	2 693	468
20	(3) mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials		2 312	4 030	4 714	4 901	1 066
21	(5+6+8+9) chemicals, manufactured goods, etc.		25 378	33 117	39 222	47 674	7 849
22	(7) machinery and transport equipment		20 240	28 611	34 940	43 868	7 007
23	**Trade balance**		**-14 427**	**-14 375**	**-12 161**	-15 539	**-4 902**
	groups of countries:						
24	developed		-7 056	-4 039	270	3 525	-2 072
25	European Union		-4 731	-1 743	2 418	5 938	-1 418
26	of which: Germany		-697	653	172	-124	-266
27	Central and Eastern Europe		-1 527	-2 084	-2 780	-3 766	-692
28	developing		-5 844	-8 252	-9 651	-15 298	-2 139
	by SITC sections:						
29	(0+1) food, live animals, beverage and tobacco		879	1 453	2 471	3 107	25
30	(2+4) crude materials, inedible, animal and vegetable oils		-896	-1 359	-1 284	-1 570	-360
31	(3) mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials		-3 891	-4 096	-6 904	-8 091	-766
32	(5+6+8+9) chemicals, manufactured goods, etc.		-4 899	-4 927	-4 947	-8 052	-2 219
33	(7) machinery and transport equipment		-5 620	-5 446	-1 497	-933	-1 807
34	**Gross Domestic Product b)**	***mn zl***	**842 120**	**923 248**	**980 666**	**1 050 919**	**225 309.4**
35		***CP***	**103.8**	**105.3**	**103.5**	**105.8**	**105.9**
36	gross value added	*mn zl*	743 321	820 375	863 684	924 753	204 220.7
37		*CP*	103.6	105.1	103.3	105.8	105.5
38	industry	*mn zl*	176 530	207 299	213 622	230 380	49 779.9
39		*CP*	107.8	110.5	103.9	107.7	113.6
40	construction	*mn zl*	43 505	45 406	52 320	61 121	9 047.8
41		*CP*	97.1	101.8	107.2	114.6	100.1
42	market services	*mn zl*	374 474	404 147	428 462	458 835	106 103.0
43		*CP*	102.4	104.2	103.6	105.0	104.5
	Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product						
44	private consumption	*mn zl*	551 951	592 375	616 336	656 658	148 205.3
45		*CP*	101.9	104.2	101.9	105.1	105.0
46	public consumption	*mn zl*	153 723	163 659	179 029	188 266	42 483.8
47		*CP*	104.9	103.1	105.3	102.4	104.6
48	gross fixed capital formation	*mn zl*	153 758	167 158	178 391	210 496	35 192.9
49		*CP*	99.9	106.4	106.5	116.7	104.9

a) Since 2006 – provisional data. Since January 2003 data are presented in comparable conditions, i.e. includnig changes in groups of countries as a result of new

2004		2005				2006				
Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	
22 173	**23 966**	**23 957**	**25 578**	**24 962**	**27 312**	**27 595***	**30 489***	**31 655***	**34 908**	1
16 603	17 961	17 823	19 290	17 934	19 430	19 598*	21 828*	21 922*	23 775	2
14 842	16 129	15 879	17 113	16 091	17 513	17 558*	19 538*	19 653*	21 583	3
5 503	5 793	5 851	6 408	6 216	6 578	6 652*	7 283*	7 694*	8 078	4
2 344	2 494	2 591	2 670	3 012	3 450	3 426*	3 702*	4 263*	4 186	5
3 227	3 511	3 543	3 618	3 746	4 432	4 571*	4 959*	5 470*	6 947	6
1 123	1 431	1 361	1 373	1 437	1 727	1 604*	1 591*	1 646*	2 024	7
885	915	941	878	729	869	892	997*	1 201*	1 173	8
2 256	2 434	2 362	2 711	3 117	3 428	2 822*	3 117*	3 602*	3 451	9
9 536	10 110	10 600	11 196	10 853	11 520	12 374*	13 538*	14 257*	15 557	10
8 374	9 076	8 693	9 420	8 556	9 768	9 903*	11 246*	10 949*	12 703	11
18 767	**20 819**	**21 408**	**22 431**	**21 505**	**24 034**	**24 504***	**26 928***	**27 696***	**29 980**	12
15 690	17 314	18 308	18 727	17 747	19 965	20 764*	22 470*	22 806*	24 608	13
14 474	15 876	16 820	17 167	16 400	18 627	19 332*	20 828*	21 263*	22 847	14
5 571	5 858	6 195	6 300	6 078	6 652	6 931*	7 171*	7 599*	7 882	15
1 954	2 090	1 873	2 203	2 353	2 514	2 272*	2 727*	3 226*	3 586	16
1 123	1 415	1 227	1 501	1 405	1 555	1 468*	1 731*	1 664*	1 786	17
1 689	1 830	1 762	2 133	2 148	2 326	2 209*	2 363*	2 630*	2 770	18
522	545	497	548	522	566	557*	715*	692*	729	19
1 162	1 117	1 123	1 148	1 138	1 305	1 257*	1 289*	1 238*	1 117	20
8 508	9 143	9 484	9 852	9 666	10 220	10 711*	11 667*	12 360*	12 936	21
6 885	8 183	8 542	8 750	8 031	9 617	9 770*	10 894*	10 776*	12 428	22
-3 406	**-3 147**	**-2 549**	**-3 147**	**-3 187**	**-3 278**	**-3 091***	**-3 561***	**-3 959***	-4 928	23
-913	-646	485	-563	-187	535	1 166*	642*	884*	833	24
-368	-253	941	54	309	1 114	1 774*	1 290*	1 610*	1 264	25
68	65	344	-108	-138	74	279*	-112*	-95*	-196	26
-390	-404	-718	-467	-659	-936	-1 154*	-975*	-1 037*	-600	27
-2 104	-2 096	-2 316	-2 117	-2 341	-2 877	-3 103*	-3 228*	-3 806*	-5 161	28
565	400	401	760	711	599	605*	772*	984*	746	29
-363	-370	-444	-330	-207	-303	-335*	-282*	-509*	-444	30
-1 093	-1 317	-1 239	-1 563	-1 979	-2 123	-1 565*	-1 828*	-2 364*	-2 334	31
-1 028	-967	-1 116	-1 344	-1 187	-1 300	-1 663*	-1 871*	-1 897*	-2 621	32
-1 488	-893	-151	-570	-525	-151	-133*	-352*	-173*	-275	33
228 858.0	**256 245.1**	**228 833.5**	**237 271.2**	**240 966.9**	**273 594.0**	**240 871.8**	**251 736.0**	**258 611.1**	**299 699.9**	34
104.8	**104.0**	**102.4**	**103.0**	**104.1**	**104.5**	**105.2**	**105.5**	**105.8**	**106.4**	35
202 788.4	227 136.6	205 342.3	208 854.7	210 134.4	239 352.1	215 737.2	222 562.8	224 963.0	261 490.2	36
104.8	104.2	102.4	103.1	103.6	103.9	105.0	105.8	105.7	106.6	37
52 055.6	56 389.6	53 182.8	47 349.8	51 435.6	61 654.1	55 648.1	52 078.0	55 554.3	67 099.1	38
107.6	106.3	100.8	102.5	104.1	107.7	108.2	107.3	107.4	107.8	39
12 475.9	18 549.1	6 765.5	10 677.1	14 347.5	20 529.6	7 243.4	11 995.0	16 825.3	25 057.7	40
99.8	104.9	105.5	111.6	108.6	104.6	104.2	112.0	114.8	119.3	41
98 201.8	109 022.2	99 083.9	110 679.0	104 735.2	113 964.0	104 353.1	117 169.7	112 694.6	124 617.5	42
104.3	103.2	104.0	103.4	104.4	102.7	103.4	104.8	105.7	105.8	43
149 126.0	149 152.6	152 649.0	153 993.7	154 428.7	155 264.3	161 904.7	164 075.8	165 639.7	165 037.7	44
104.4	102.6	101.3	101.4	102.2	102.6	105.2	104.8	105.5	105.1	45
40 813.7	40 770.3	43 258.8	46 544.7	44 146.0	45 079.8	45 754.0	47 615.0	45 202.5	49 694.7	46
102.9	101.8	103.7	105.0	104.6	107.8	104.6	101.5	101.1	102.5	47
39 204.3	66 316.2	27 934.7	36 563.0	41 423.2	72 470.2	29 744.6	42 753.4	50 329.9	87 668.0	48
105.3	108.6	101.2	103.9	106.4	110.1	107.7	114.8	119.8	119.3	49

members accession to the European Union.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC TENDENCIES IN EUROPEAN UNION

Chart 1.1.

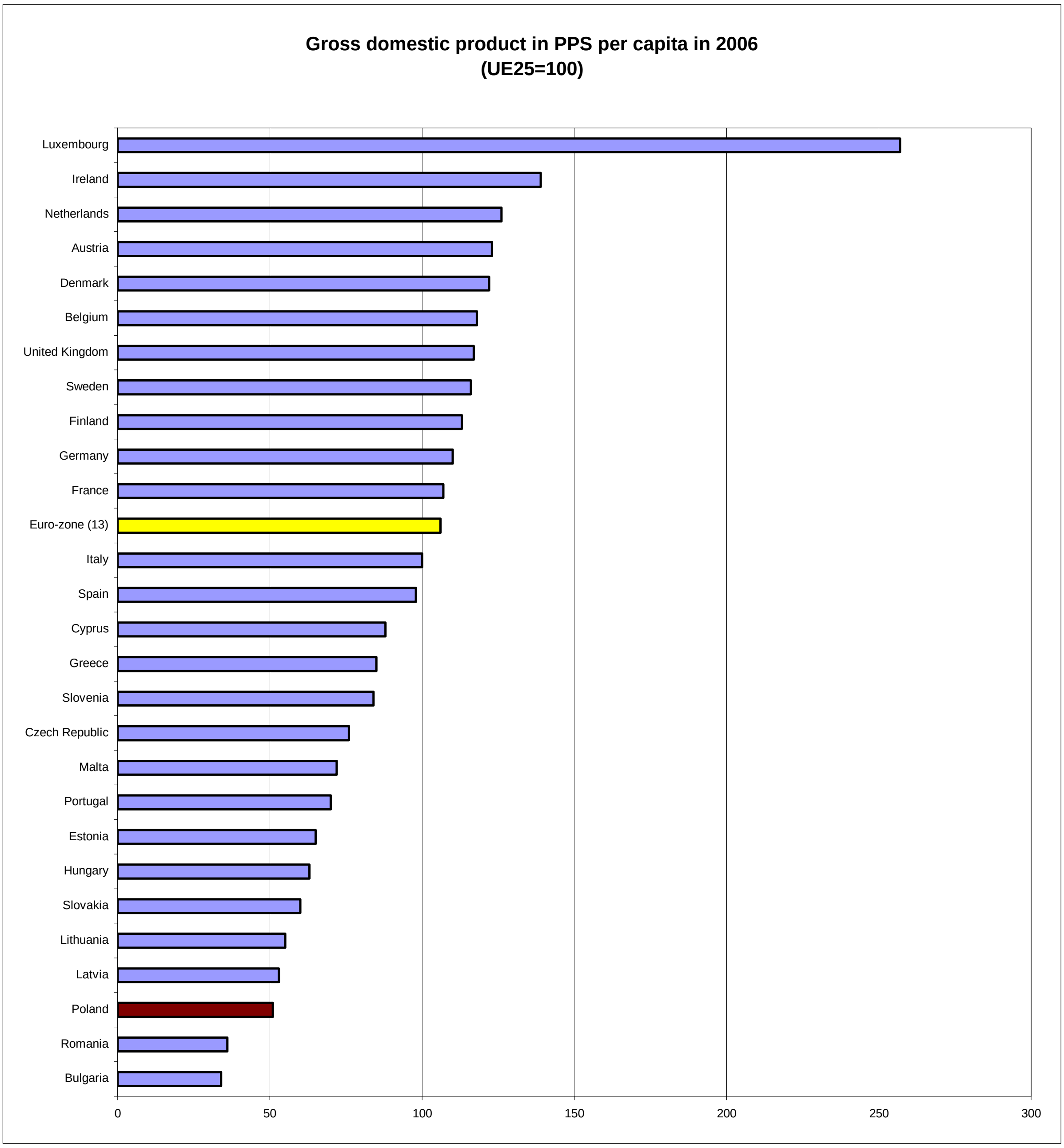


Chart 1.2.

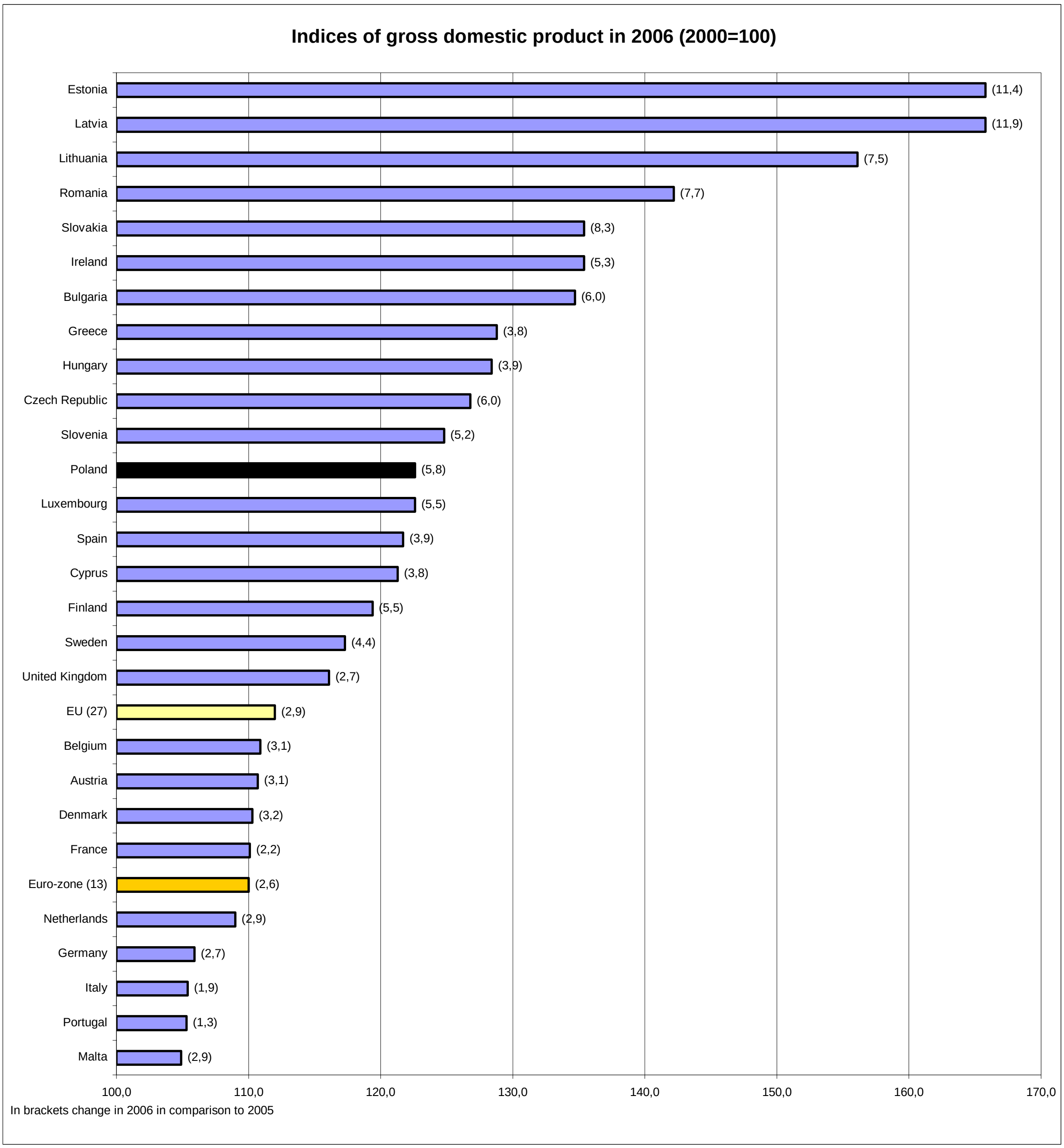
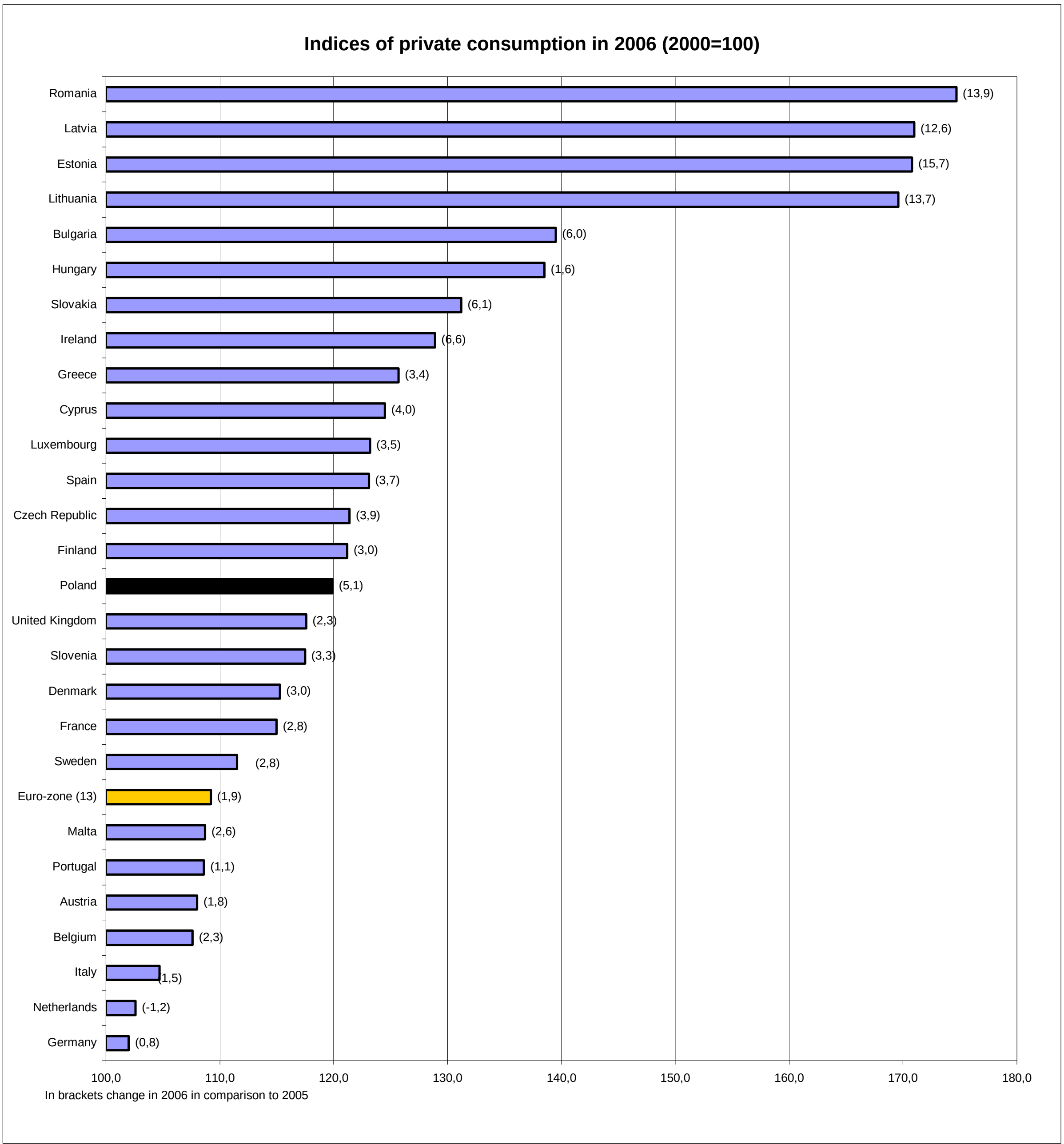

Indices of gross domestic product in 2006 (2000=100)
Estonia (11,4)
Latvia (11,9)
Lithuania (7,5)
Romania (7,7)
Slovakia (8,3)
Ireland (5,3)
Bulgaria (6,0)
Greece (3,8)
Hungary (3,9)
Czech Republic (6,0)
Slovenia (5,2)
Poland (5,8)
Luxembourg (5,5)
Spain (3,9)
Cyprus (3,8)
Finland (5,5)
Sweden (4,4)
United Kingdom (2,7)
EU (27) (2,9)
Belgium (3,1)
Austria (3,1)
Denmark (3,2)
France (2,2)
Euro-zone (13) (2,6)
Netherlands (2,9)
Germany (2,7)
Italy (1,9)
Portugal (1,3)
Malta (2,9)
100,0
110,0
120,0
130,0
140,0
150,0
160,0
170,0
In brackets change in 2006 in comparison to 2005

Chart 1.3.



Indices of private consumption in 2006 (2000=100)
Romania
(13,9)
Latvia
(12,6)
Estonia
(15,7)
Lithuania
(13,7)
Bulgaria
(6,0)
Hungary
(1,6)
Slovakia
(6,1)
Ireland
(6,6)
Greece
(3,4)
Cyprus
(4,0)
Luxembourg
(3,5)
Spain
(3,7)
Czech Republic
(3,9)
Finland
(3,0)
Poland
(5,1)
United Kingdom
(2,3)
Slovenia
(3,3)
Denmark
(3,0)
France
(2,8)
Sweden
(2,8)
Euro-zone (13)
(1,9)
Malta
(2,6)
Portugal
(1,1)
Austria
(1,8)
Belgium
(2,3)
Italy
(1,5)
Netherlands
(-1,2)
Germany
(0,8)
100,0
110,0
120,0
130,0
140,0
150,0
160,0
170,0
180,0
In brackets change in 2006 in comparison to 2005

Chart 1.4.

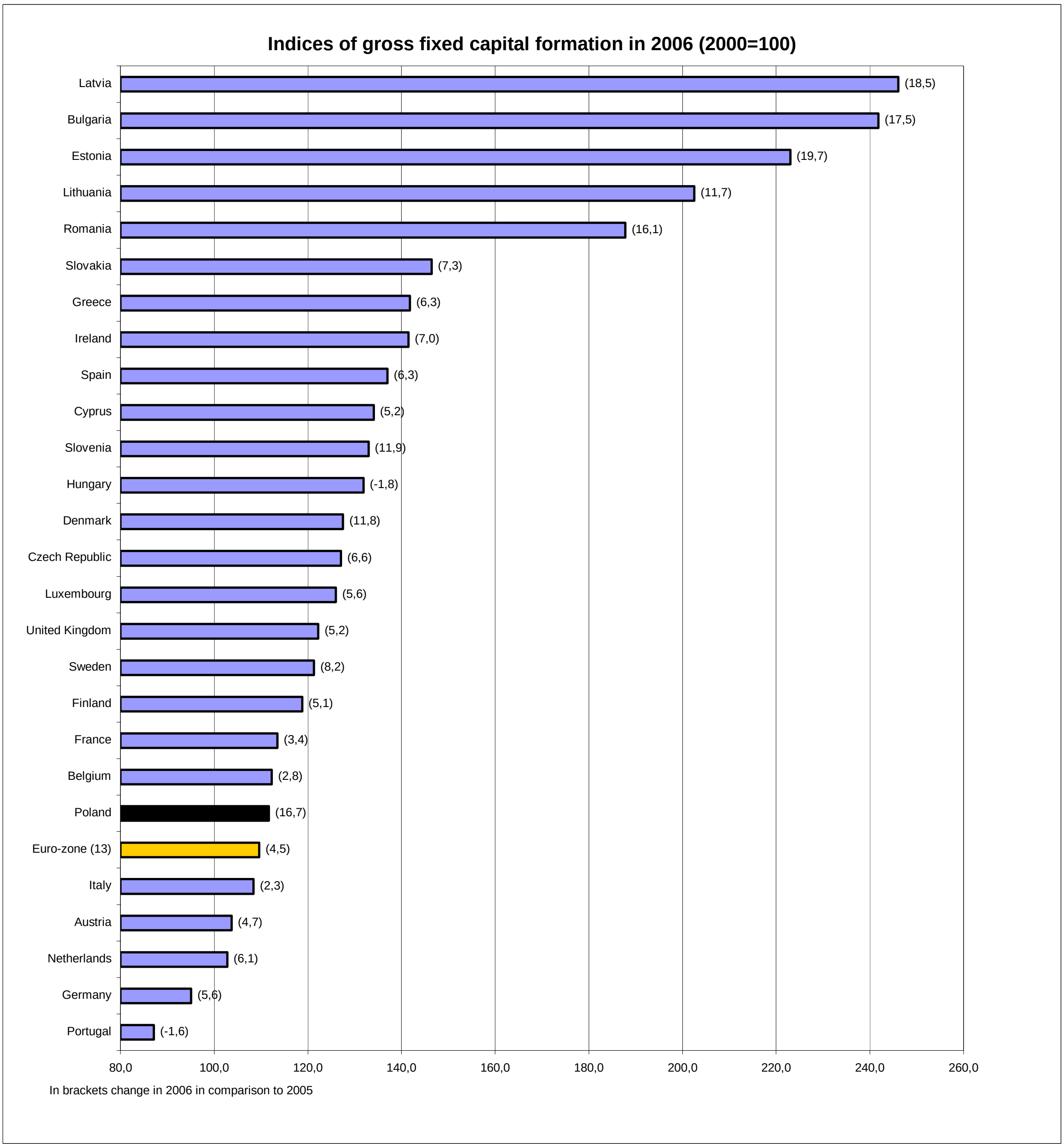

Indices of gross fixed capital formation in 2006 (2000=100)
Latvia (18,5)
Bulgaria (17,5)
Estonia (19,7)
Lithuania (11,7)
Romania (16,1)
Slovakia (7,3)
Greece (6,3)
Ireland (7,0)
Spain (6,3)
Cyprus (5,2)
Slovenia (11,9)
Hungary (-1,8)
Denmark (11,8)
Czech Republic (6,6)
Luxembourg (5,6)
United Kingdom (5,2)
Sweden (8,2)
Finland (5,1)
France (3,4)
Belgium (2,8)
Poland (16,7)
Euro-zone (13) (4,5)
Italy (2,3)
Austria (4,7)
Netherlands (6,1)
Germany (5,6)
Portugal (-1,6)
80,0
100,0
120,0
140,0
160,0
180,0
200,0
220,0
240,0
260,0
In brackets change in 2006 in comparison to 2005

Chart 2.1.

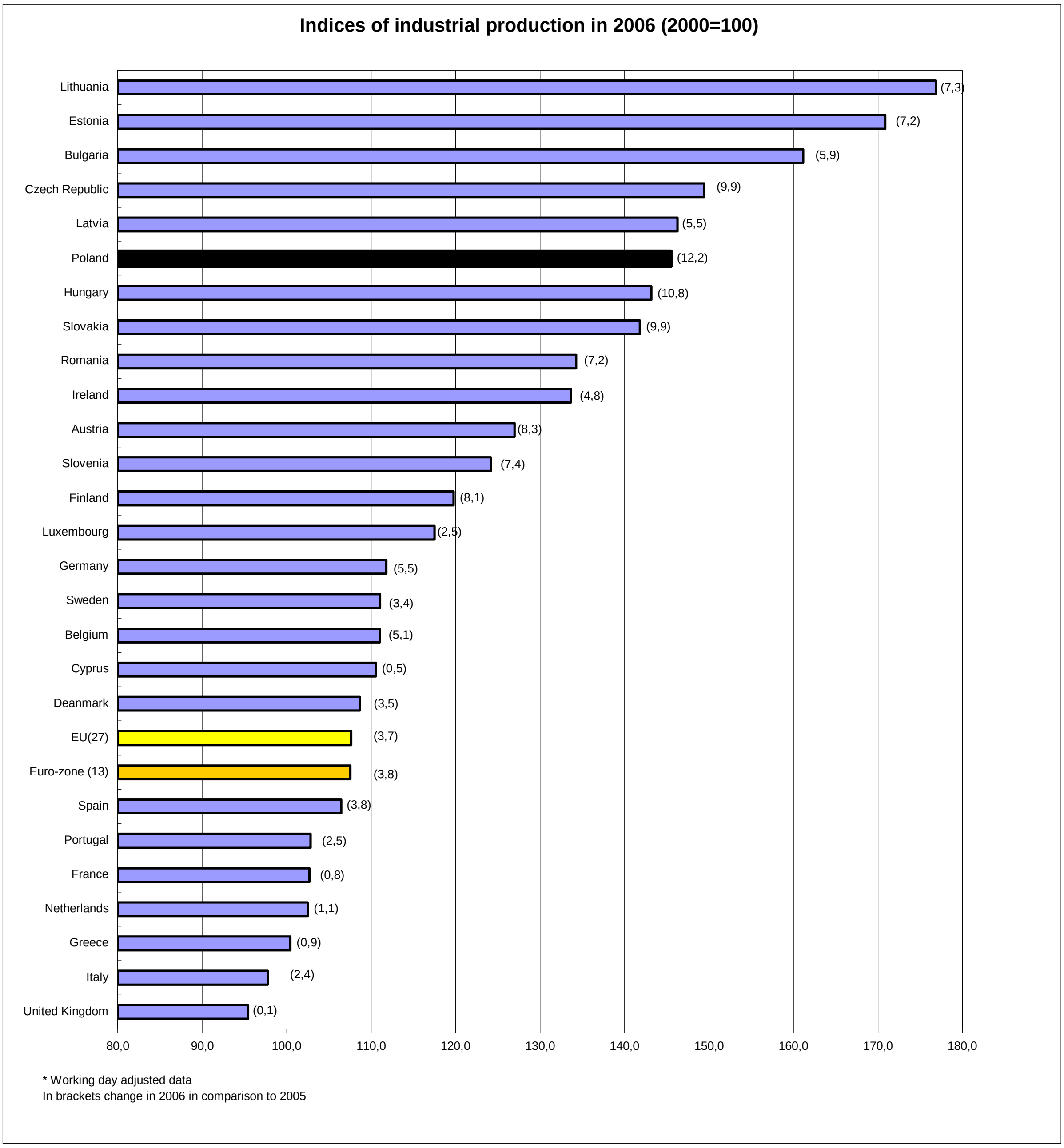
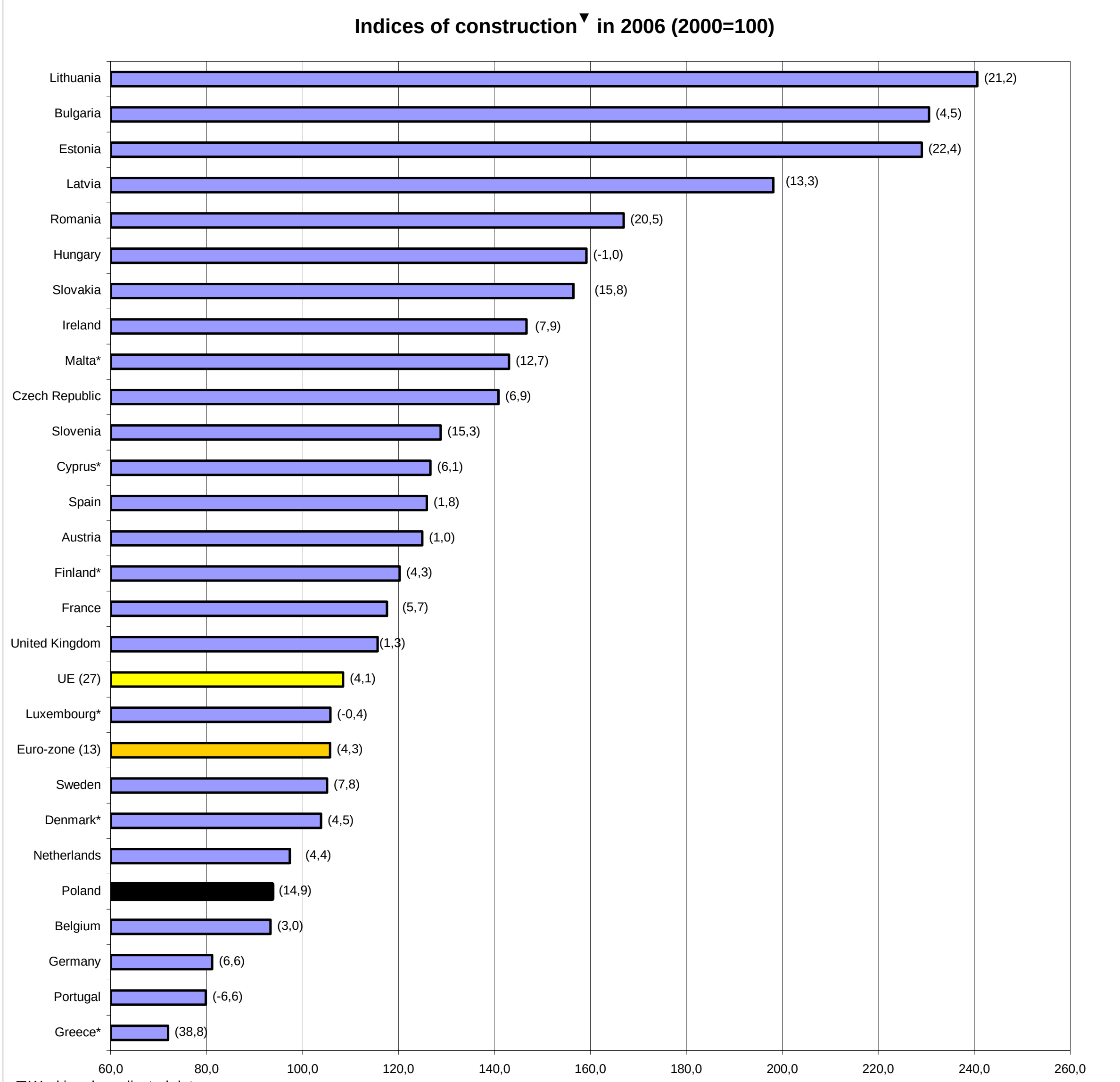

Indices of industrial production in 2006 (2000=100)
Lithuania (7,3)
Estonia (7,2)
Bulgaria (5,9)
Czech Republic (9,9)
Latvia (5,5)
Poland (12,2)
Hungary (10,8)
Slovakia (9,9)
Romania (7,2)
Ireland (4,8)
Austria (8,3)
Slovenia (7,4)
Finland (8,1)
Luxembourg (2,5)
Germany (5,5)
Sweden (3,4)
Belgium (5,1)
Cyprus (0,5)
Deanmark (3,5)
EU(27) (3,7)
Euro-zone (13) (3,8)
Spain (3,8)
Portugal (2,5)
France (0,8)
Netherlands (1,1)
Greece (0,9)
Italy (2,4)
United Kingdom (0,1)
80,0
90,0
100,0
110,0
120,0
130,0
140,0
150,0
160,0
170,0
180,0
* Working day adjusted data
In brackets change in 2006 in comparison to 2005

Chart 2.2.

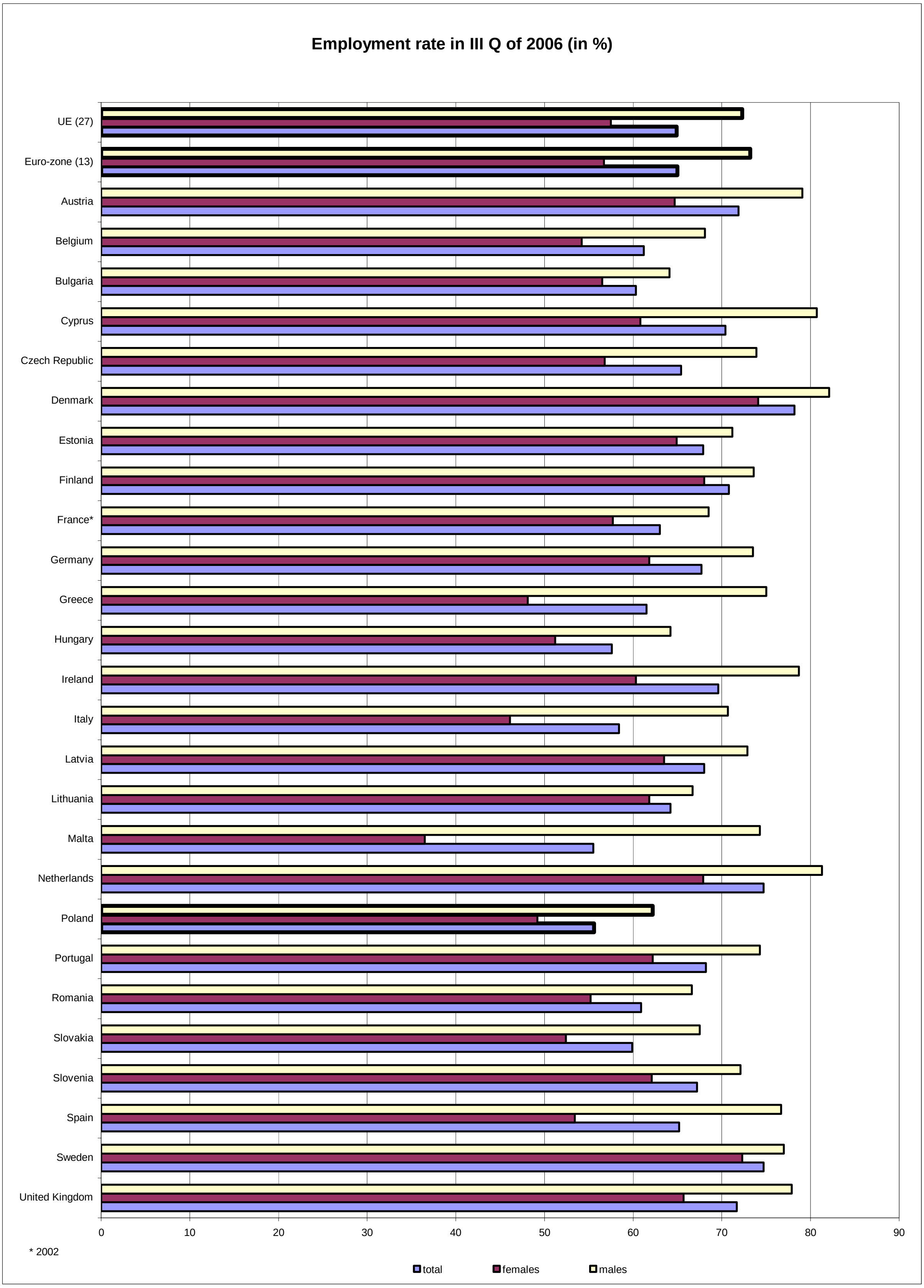


▼Working day adjusted data

* 2005

In brackets change in 2006 in comparison to 2005

Chart 3.1.



Employment rate in III Q of 2006 (in %)
UE (27)
Euro-zone (13)
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France*
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Malta
Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
* 2002
total
females
males

Chart 3.2.

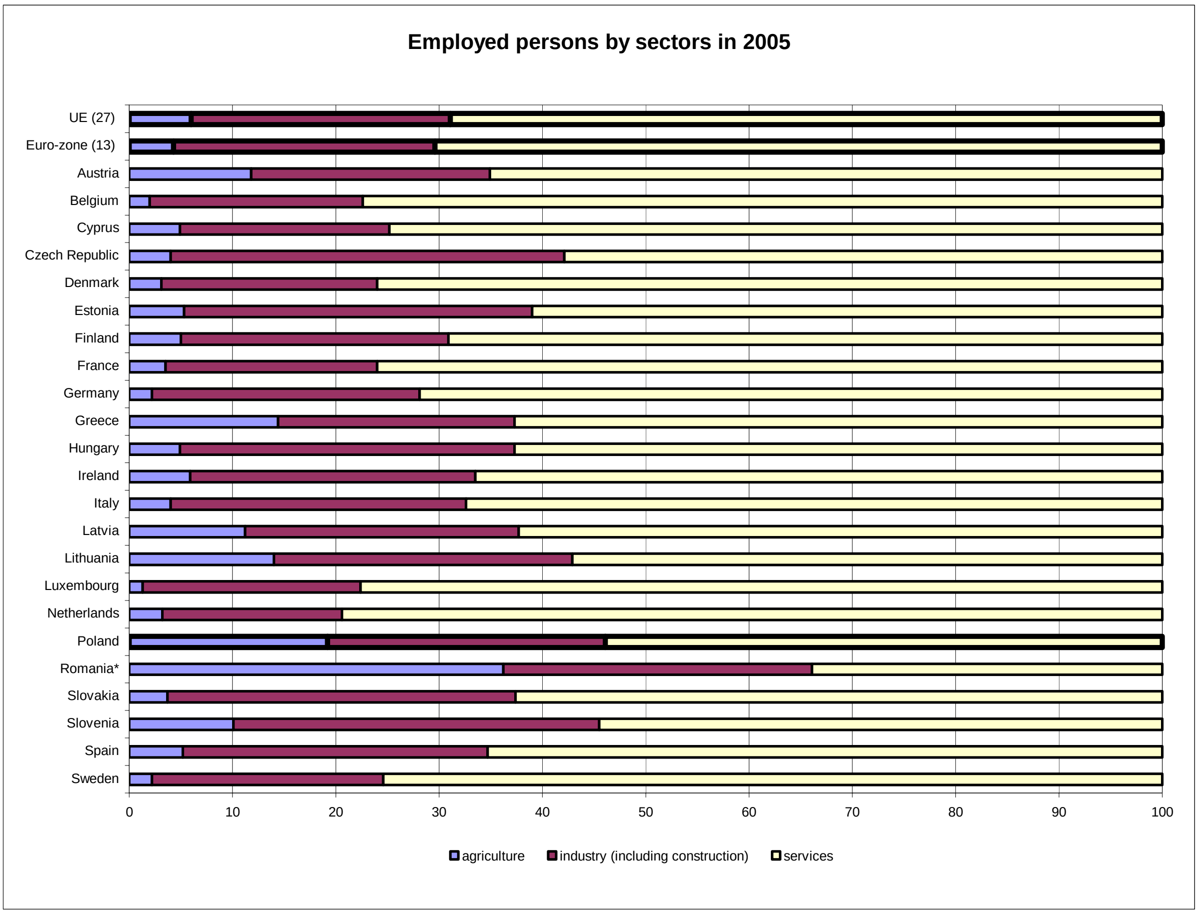


Table 3.1. Harmonized unemployment rate

Country	2000			2005			2006		
	total	females	males	total	females	males	total	females	males
	in %								
European Union (27)	**8.6**	**10.0**	**7.5**	**8.7**	**9.7**	**7.9**	**7.9**	**8.8**	**7.1**
of which Euro Zone (13)	**8.2**	**10.4**	**6.5**	**8.6**	**10.0**	**7.4**	**7.8**	**9.2**	**6.7**
Austria	3.6	4.3	3.1	5.2	5.5	4.9	4.8	5.2	4.4
Belgium	6.9	8.5	5.6	8.4	9.5	7.6	8.3	9.2	7.5
Finland	9.8	10.6	9.1	8.4	8.6	8.2	7.7	8.1	7.4
France	9.1	10.9	7.6	9.6	10.6	8.8	9.0	10.0	8.2
Germany	7.2	8.7	6.0	9.5	10.3	8.8	8.4	9.1	7.7
Greece	11.2	17.1	7.4	9.8	15.3	6.1	..	..	..
Ireland	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.6
Italy	10.1	13.6	7.8	7.7	10.1	6.2	..	..	..
Luxembourg	2.3	3.1	1.8	4.5	5.8	3.5	4.8	6.4	3.6
Netherlands	2.8	3.6	2.2	4.7	5.1	4.4	3.9	4.4	3.5
Portugal	4.0	4.9	3.2	7.6	8.7	6.7	7.4	8.6	6.3
Slovenia	6.7	7.0	6.5	6.5	7.0	6.1	6.0	7.2	5.0
Spain	11.1	16.0	7.9	9.2	12.2	7.0	8.6	11.6	6.4
Bulgaria	16.4	16.2	16.7	10.1	9.8	10.3	8.9	9.3	8.6
Cyprus	4.9	7.2	3.2	5.2	6.5	4.3	4.9	5.6	4.2
Czech Republic	8.7	10.3	7.3	7.9	9.8	6.5	7.2	9.0	5.8
Denmark	4.3	4.8	3.9	4.8	5.3	4.4	3.8	4.5	3.2
Estonia	12.8	11.8	13.8	7.9	7.1	8.8	5.6	5.4	5.7
Hungary	6.4	5.6	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.5	7.9	7.2
Latvia	13.7	12.9	14.4	8.9	8.7	9.1	6.9	6.1	7.6
Lithuania	16.4	14.1	18.6	8.3	8.3	8.2	5.9	5.6	6.2
Malta	6.7	7.4	6.4	7.3	9.0	6.5	7.4	9.2	6.5
Poland	**16.1**	**18.1**	**14.4**	**17.7**	**19.1**	**16.6**	**14.0**	**15.1**	**13.1**
Romania	7.2	6.4	7.8	7.2	6.4	7.8	7.4	6.3	8.3
Slovakia	18.8	18.6	18.9	16.3	17.2	15.5	13.3	14.7	12.3
Sweden	5.6	5.3	5.9	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.1	7.3	6.9
United Kingdom	5.3	4.8	5.8	4.8	4.3	5.1	..	..	..

Table 4.1. Harmonized indices of consumer prices (HICP)

Specification	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
	previous year=100						2000=100
European Union (27)	**103.2**	**102.5**	**102.1**	**102.3**	**102.3**	**102.3**	**115.6**
of which Euro-zone (13)	**102.4**	**102.3**	**102.1**	**102.1**	**102.2**	**102.2**	**114.1**
Austria	102.3	101.7	101.3	102.0	102.1	101.7	111.7
Belgium	102.4	101.6	101.5	101.9	102.5	102.3	112.8
Finland	102.7	102.0	101.3	100.1	100.8	101.3	108.6
France	101.8	101.9	102.2	102.3	101.9	101.9	112.6
Germany	101.9	101.4	101.0	101.8	101.9	101.8	110.1
Greece	103.7	103.9	103.4	103.0	103.5	103.3	122.6
Ireland	104.0	104.7	104.0	102.3	102.2	102.7	121.6
Italy	102.3	102.6	102.8	102.3	102.2	102.2	115.3
Luxembourg	102.4	102.1	102.5	103.2	103.8	103.0	118.2
Netherlands	105.1	103.9	102.2	101.4	101.5	101.7	116.9
Portugal	104.4	103.7	103.3	102.5	102.1	103.0	120.6
Slovenia	108.6	107.5	105.7	103.7	102.5	102.5	134.5
Spain	102.8	103.6	103.1	103.1	103.4	103.6	121.2
Bulgaria	107.4	105.8	102.3	106.1	106.0	107.4	140.4
Cyprus	102.0	102.8	104.0	101.9	102.0	102.2	115.9
Czech Republic	104.5	101.4	99.9	102.6	101.6	102.1	112.7
Denmark	102.3	102.4	102.0	100.9	101.7	101.9	111.8
Estonia	105.6	103.6	101.4	103.0	104.1	104.4	124.1
Hungary	109.1	105.2	104.7	106.8	103.5	104.0	138.2
Latvia	102.5	102.0	102.9	106.2	106.9	106.6	130.3
Lithuania	101.6	100.3	98.9	101.2	102.7	103.8	108.8
Malta	102.5	102.6	101.9	102.7	102.5	102.6	115.8
P o l a n d	**105.3**	**101.9**	**100.7**	**103.6**	**102.2**	**101.3**	**116.0**
Romania	134.5	122.5	115.3	111.9	109.1	106.6	247.2
Slovakia	107.2	103.5	108.4	107.5	102.8	104.3	138.6
Sweden	102.7	101.9	102.3	101.0	100.8	101.5	110.7
United Kingom	101.2	101.3	101.4	101.3	102.1	102.3	110.0

Chart 4.1.

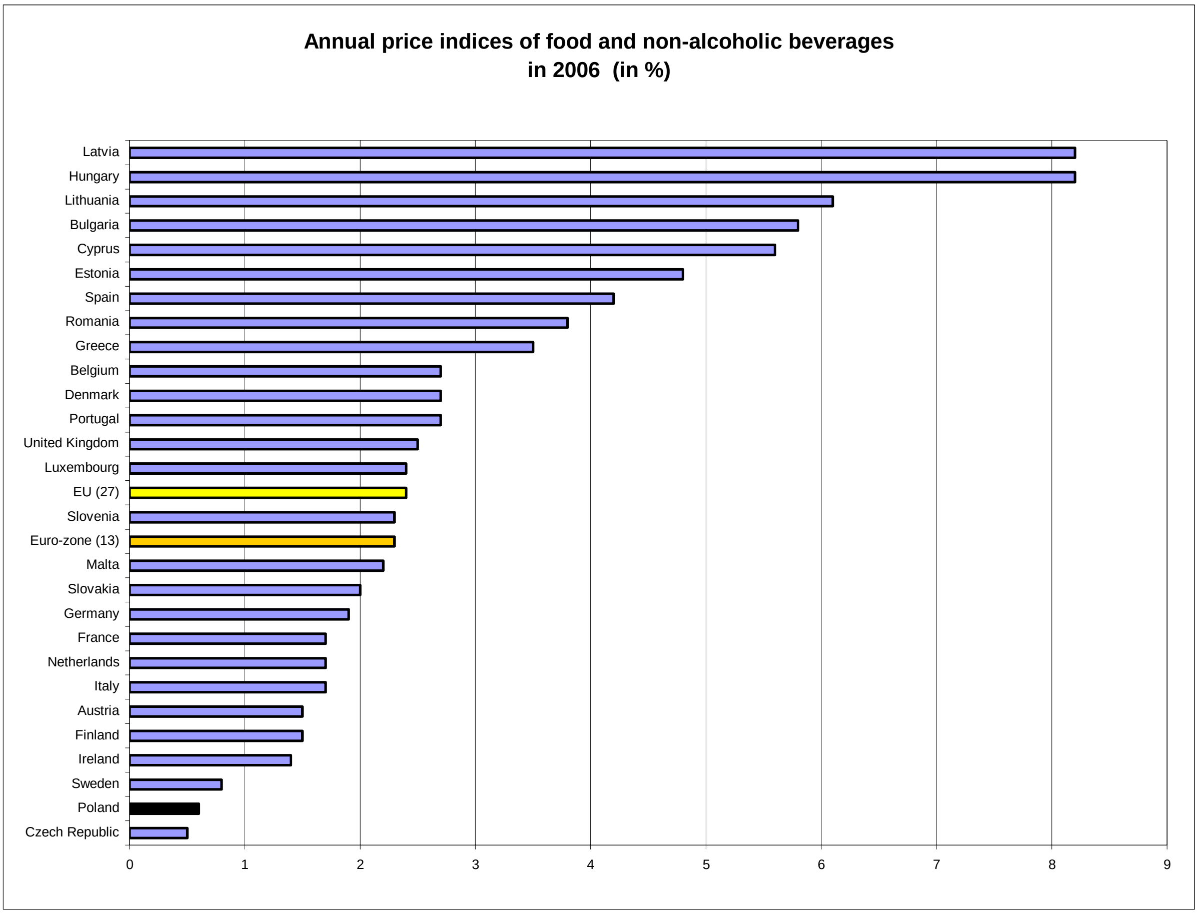


Chart 5.1.

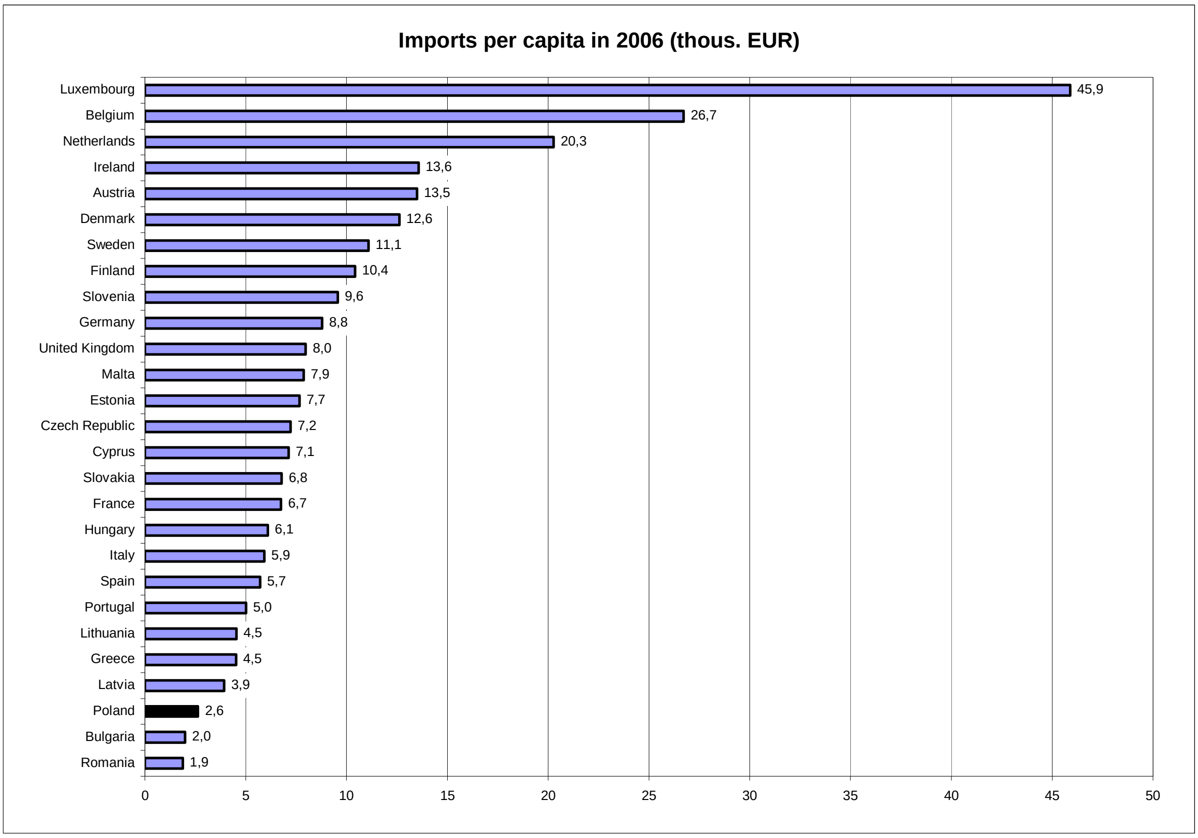


Chart 5.2.

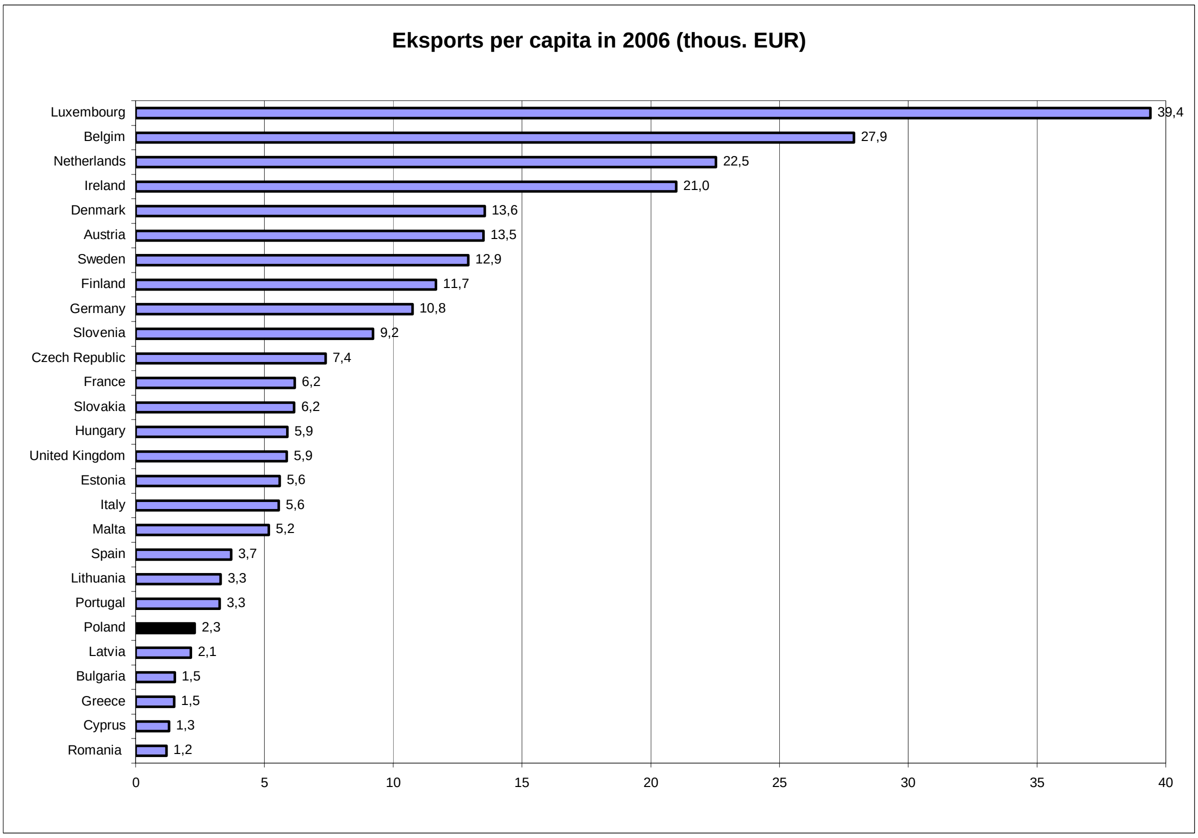


Table 5.1. Imports in per cent of exports

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
European Union							
of which Euro-zone (13)							
Austria	107.0	105.4	99.5	102.4	101.3	101.7	99.9
Belgium	94.2	93.9	91.6	91.9	93.0	95.3	95.8
Finland	74.7	75.4	75.9	80.0	83.6	89.3	89.4
France	103.5	101.6	99.3	101.7	104.2	108.8	109.1
Germany	90.1	85.0	79.6	80.4	78.7	80.0	81.7
Greece	285.8	278.1	303.6	336.4	344.8	315.2	303.6
Ireland	65.9	61.1	59.4	58.0	59.0	62.5	64.6
Italy	99.3	96.6	97.1	99.4	100.4	103.1	106.5
Luxembourg	134.1	126.6	124.1	121.2	123.1	116.6	116.5
Netherlands	93.6	90.4	89.8	89.4	89.5	89.5	90.0
Portugal	164.0	163.9	155.1	148.4	153.4	160.3	153.9
Slovenia	115.8	108.7	105.5	108.0	108.2	105.2	103.8
Spain	135.5	132.5	131.4	133.6	141.5	149.9	154.0
Bulgaria	132.1	142.1	137.7	143.3	145.0	135.9	130.8
Cyprus	850.0	740.0	780.0	900.0	552.5	425.0	550.0
Czech Republic	109.8	108.9	105.7	106.0	101.4	97.9	97.9
Denmark	88.8	87.7	87.5	86.4	88.4	89.2	93.1
Estonia	135.3	129.7	141.7	142.5	139.6	132.3	137.3
Hungary	114.1	110.3	109.3	111.0	108.9	105.7	103.4
Latvia	175.0	177.3	179.2	176.9	178.1	170.7	183.7
Lithuania	146.2	141.7	145.5	137.1	132.8	131.6	137.5
Malta	137.0	140.0	133.3	145.0	147.5	161.1	152.4
Poland	**154.4**	**139.3**	**134.5**	**127.2**	**119.6**	**113.7**	**114.3**
Romania	125.7	137.0	128.6	135.9	139.2	146.2	157.1
Slovakia	107.8	117.0	115.1	103.1	106.7	110.5	109.9
Sweden	83.7	83.6	82.1	81.8	81.5	85.6	85.8
United Kingdom	122.0	126.1	129.9	130.7	135.4	133.6	136.1

Source: New Cronos database

SOCIO-ECONOMIC TENDENCIES IN EUROPEAN UNION

Chart 1.1.

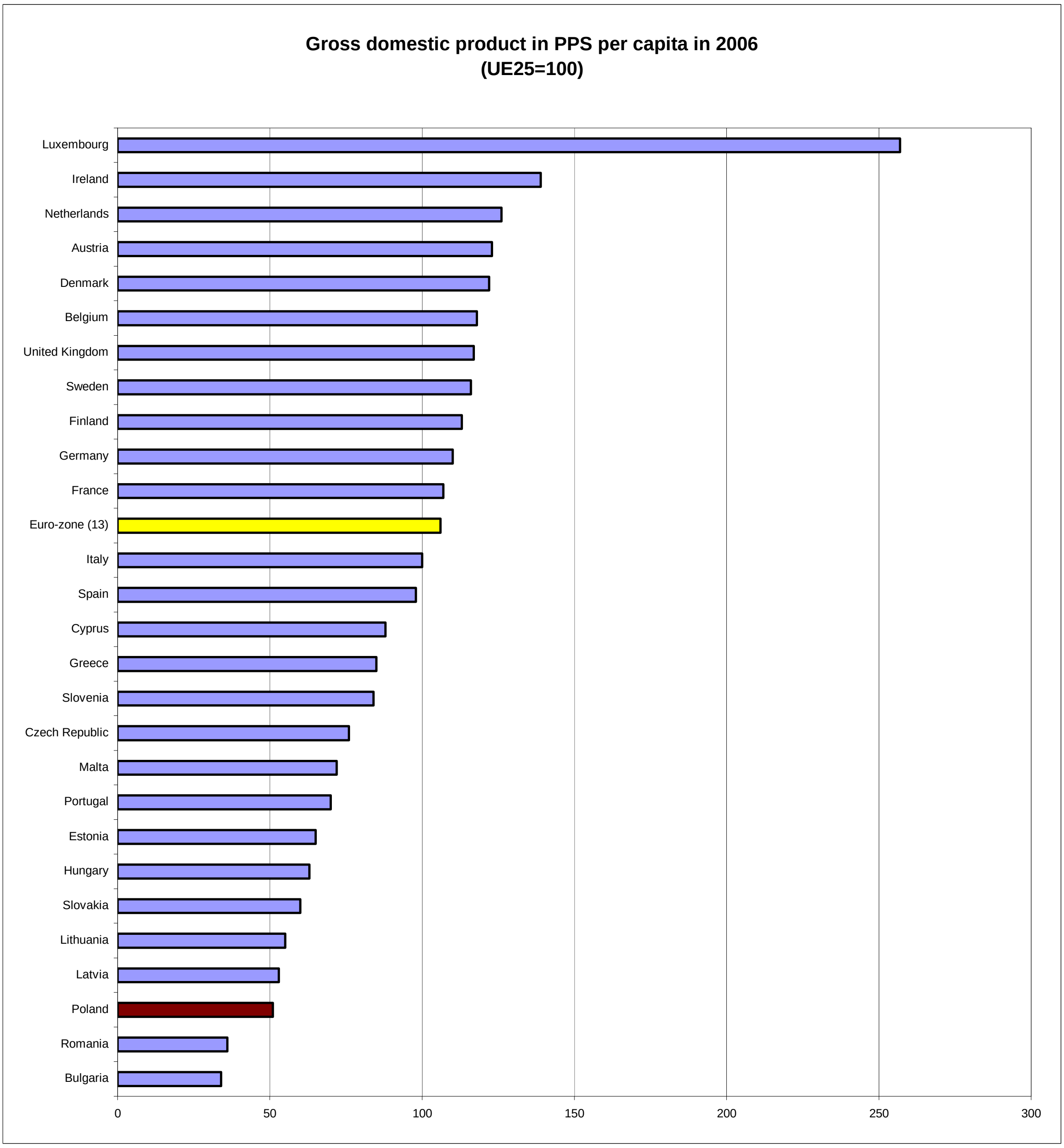


Chart 1.2.

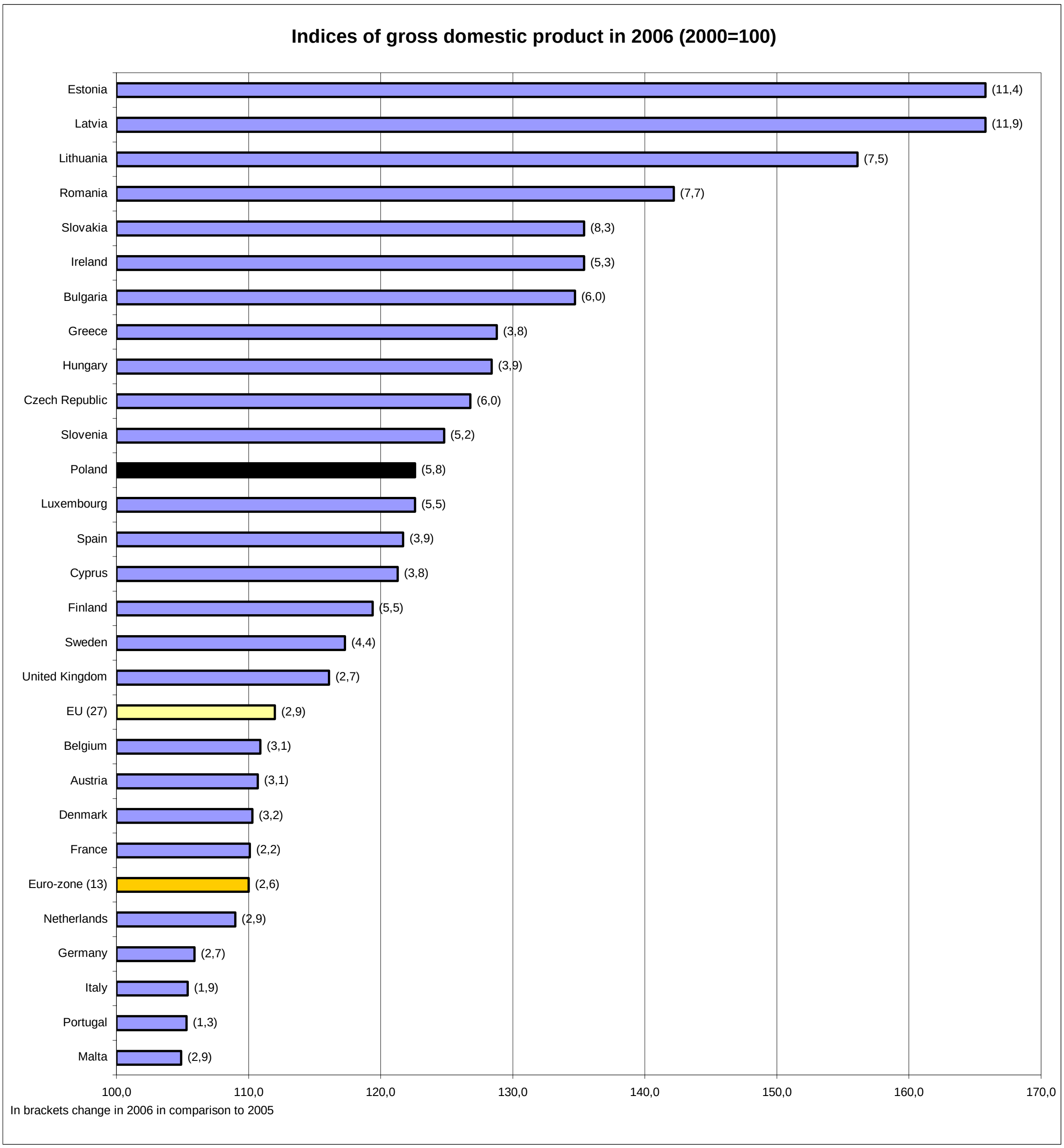
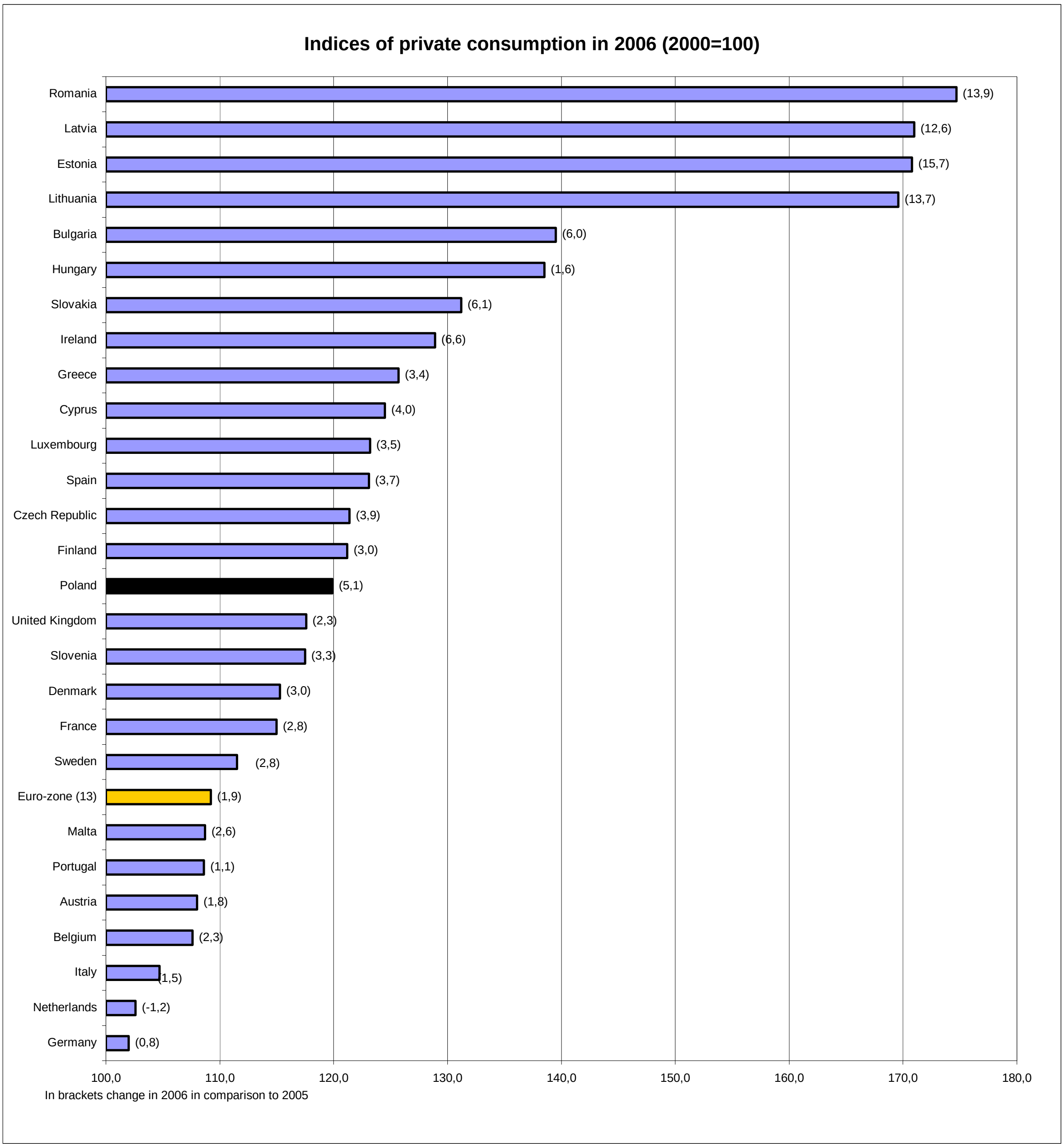

Indices of gross domestic product in 2006 (2000=100)
Estonia
Latvia
Lithuania
Romania
Slovakia
Ireland
Bulgaria
Greece
Hungary
Czech Republic
Slovenia
Poland
Luxembourg
Spain
Cyprus
Finland
Sweden
United Kingdom
EU (27)
Belgium
Austria
Denmark
France
Euro-zone (13)
Netherlands
Germany
Italy
Portugal
Malta
(11,4)
(11,9)
(7,5)
(7,7)
(8,3)
(5,3)
(6,0)
(3,8)
(3,9)
(6,0)
(5,2)
(5,8)
(5,5)
(3,9)
(3,8)
(5,5)
(4,4)
(2,7)
(2,9)
(3,1)
(3,1)
(3,2)
(2,2)
(2,6)
(2,9)
(2,7)
(1,9)
(1,3)
(2,9)
100,0
110,0
120,0
130,0
140,0
150,0
160,0
170,0
In brackets change in 2006 in comparison to 2005

Chart 1.3.



Indices of private consumption in 2006 (2000=100)
Romania (13,9)
Latvia (12,6)
Estonia (15,7)
Lithuania (13,7)
Bulgaria (6,0)
Hungary (1,6)
Slovakia (6,1)
Ireland (6,6)
Greece (3,4)
Cyprus (4,0)
Luxembourg (3,5)
Spain (3,7)
Czech Republic (3,9)
Finland (3,0)
Poland (5,1)
United Kingdom (2,3)
Slovenia (3,3)
Denmark (3,0)
France (2,8)
Sweden (2,8)
Euro-zone (13) (1,9)
Malta (2,6)
Portugal (1,1)
Austria (1,8)
Belgium (2,3)
Italy (1,5)
Netherlands (-1,2)
Germany (0,8)
100,0
110,0
120,0
130,0
140,0
150,0
160,0
170,0
180,0
In brackets change in 2006 in comparison to 2005

Chart 1.4.

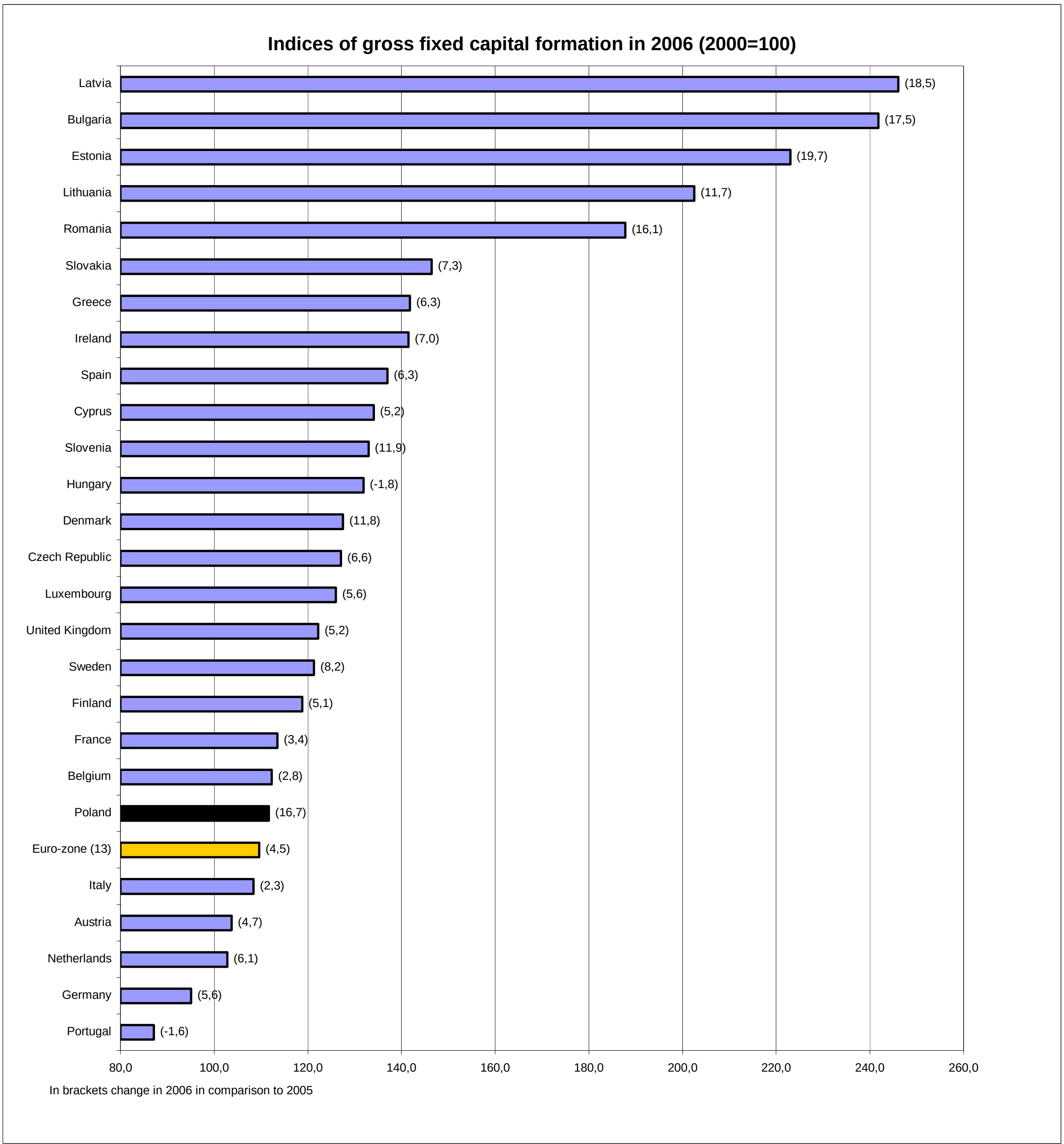
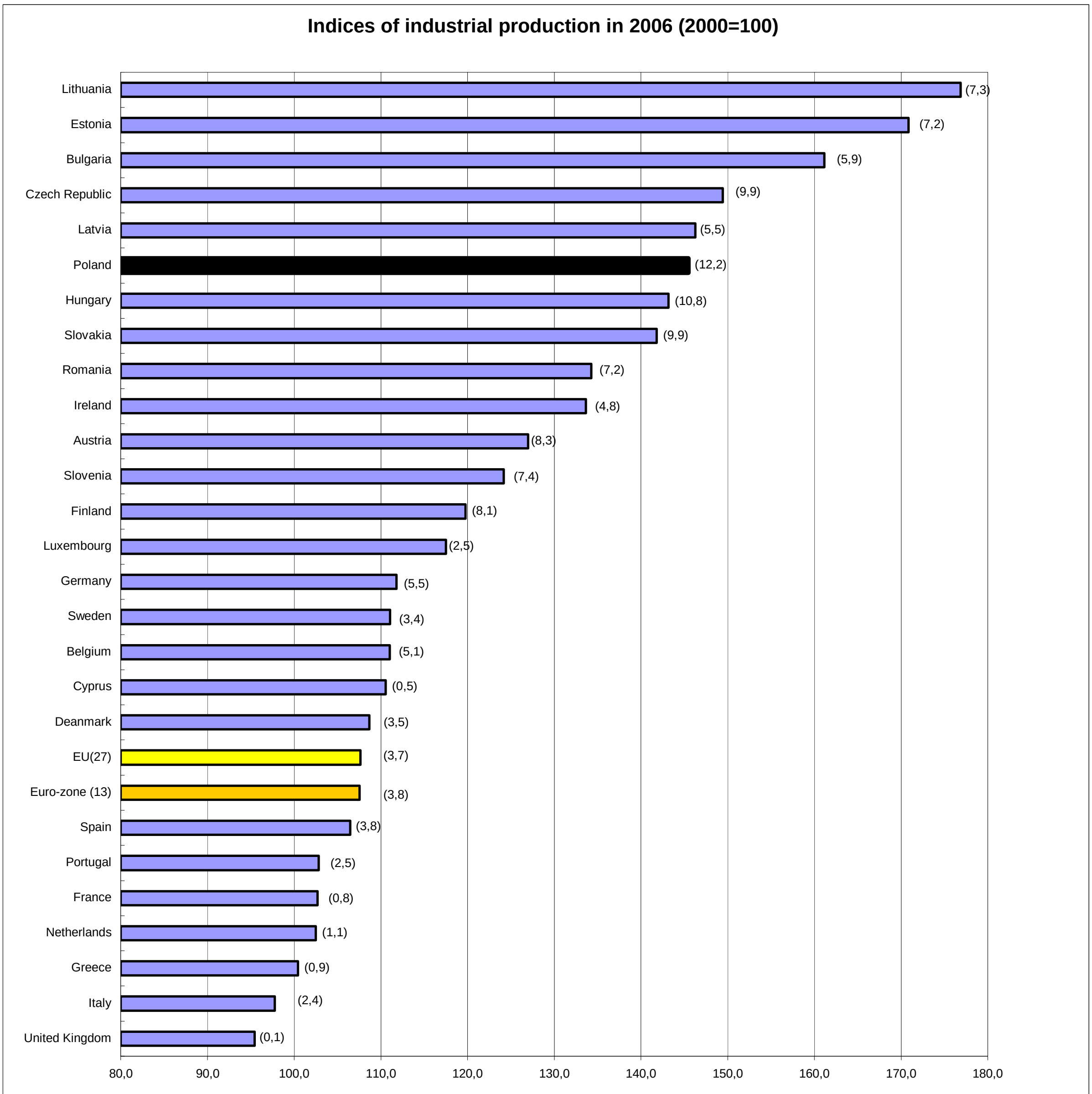

Indices of gross fixed capital formation in 2006 (2000=100)
Latvia (18,5)
Bulgaria (17,5)
Estonia (19,7)
Lithuania (11,7)
Romania (16,1)
Slovakia (7,3)
Greece (6,3)
Ireland (7,0)
Spain (6,3)
Cyprus (5,2)
Slovenia (11,9)
Hungary (-1,8)
Denmark (11,8)
Czech Republic (6,6)
Luxembourg (5,6)
United Kingdom (5,2)
Sweden (8,2)
Finland (5,1)
France (3,4)
Belgium (2,8)
Poland (16,7)
Euro-zone (13) (4,5)
Italy (2,3)
Austria (4,7)
Netherlands (6,1)
Germany (5,6)
Portugal (-1,6)
80,0
100,0
120,0
140,0
160,0
180,0
200,0
220,0
240,0
260,0
In brackets change in 2006 in comparison to 2005

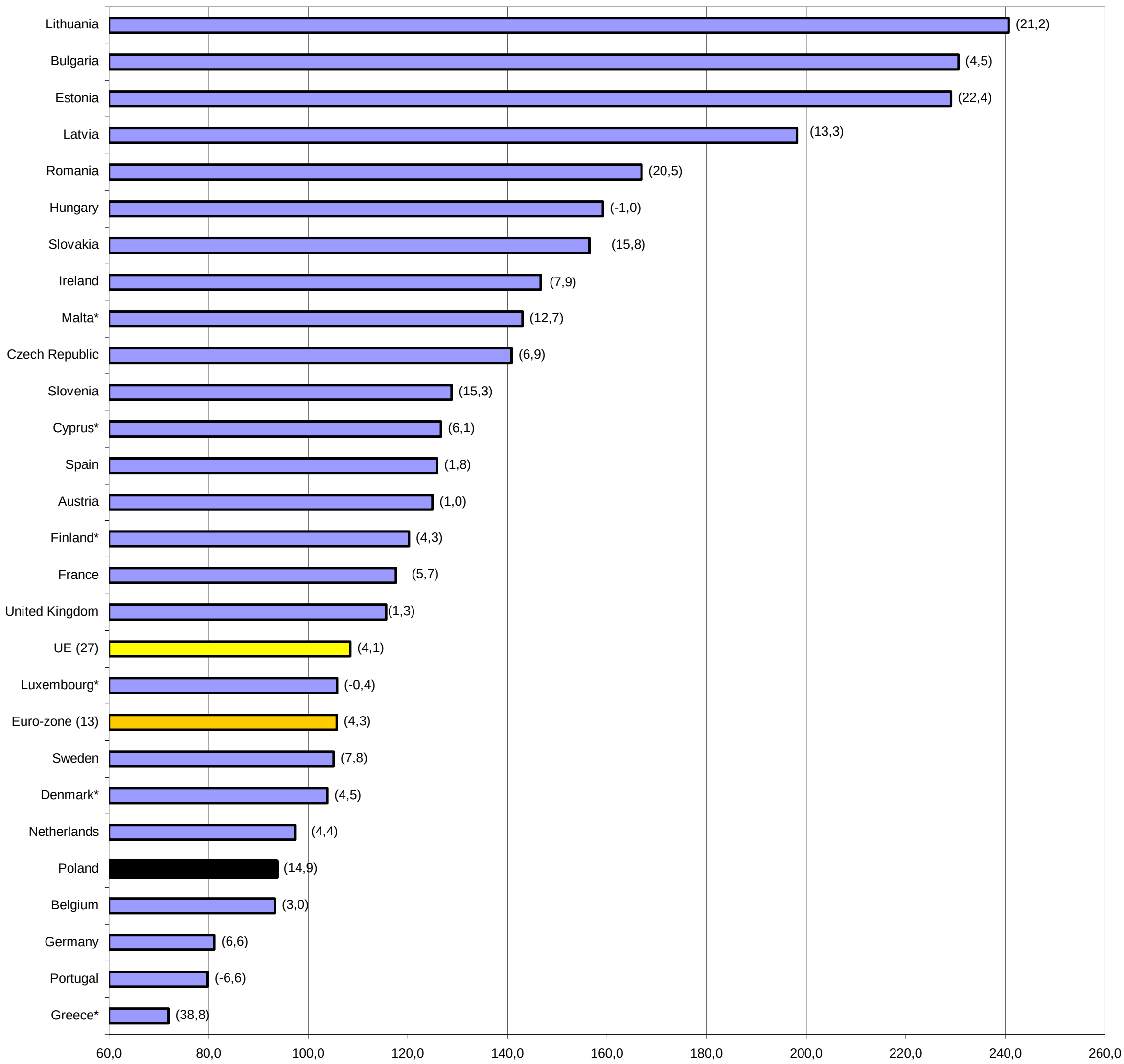
Chart 2.1.



* Working day adjusted data
In brackets change in 2006 in comparison to 2005

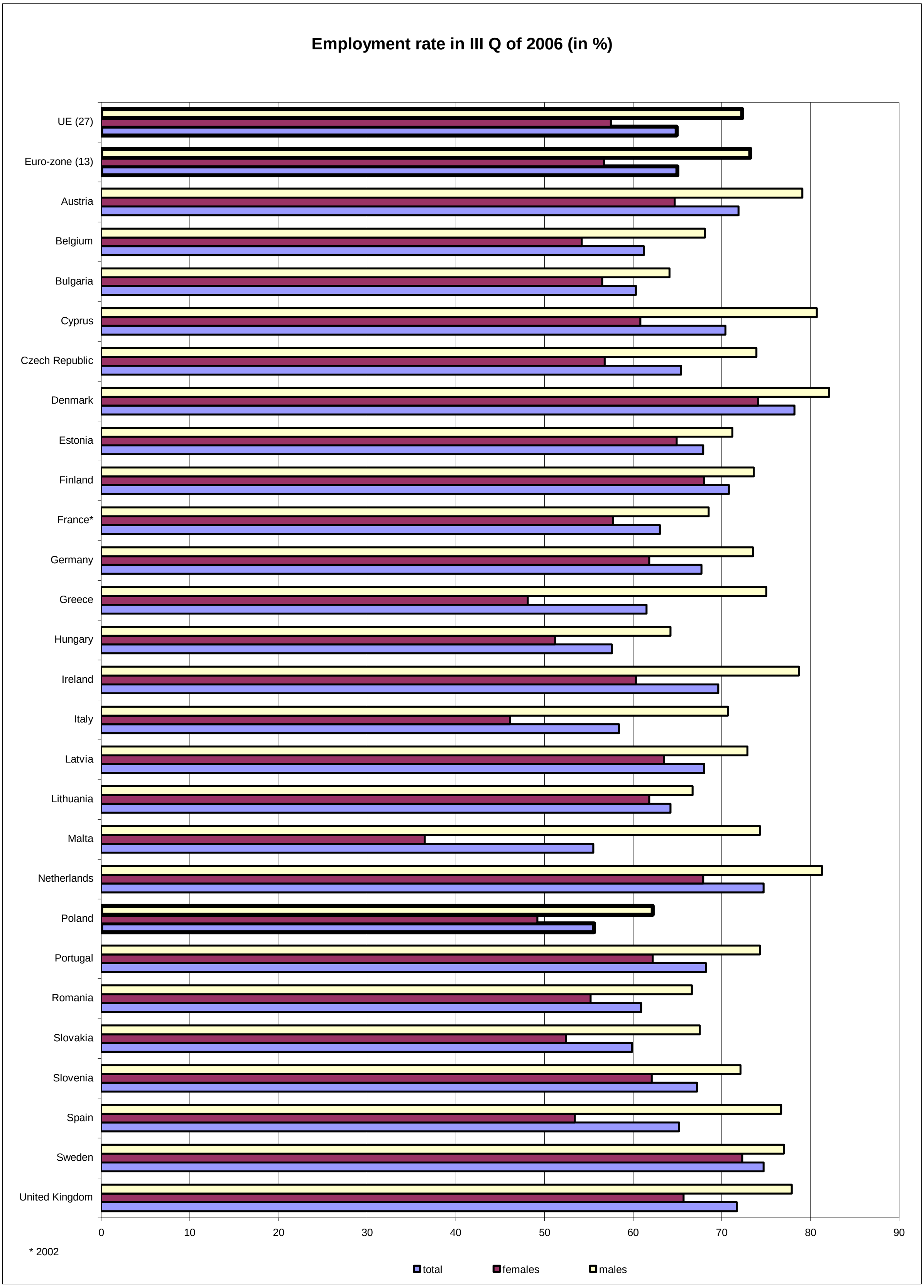
Chart 2.2.

Indices of construction▼ in 2006 (2000=100)



▼Working day adjusted data
* 2005
In brackets change in 2006 in comparison to 2005

Chart 3.1.



Employment rate in III Q of 2006 (in %)
UE (27)
Euro-zone (13)
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France*
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Malta
Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
* 2002
total
females
males

Chart 3.2.

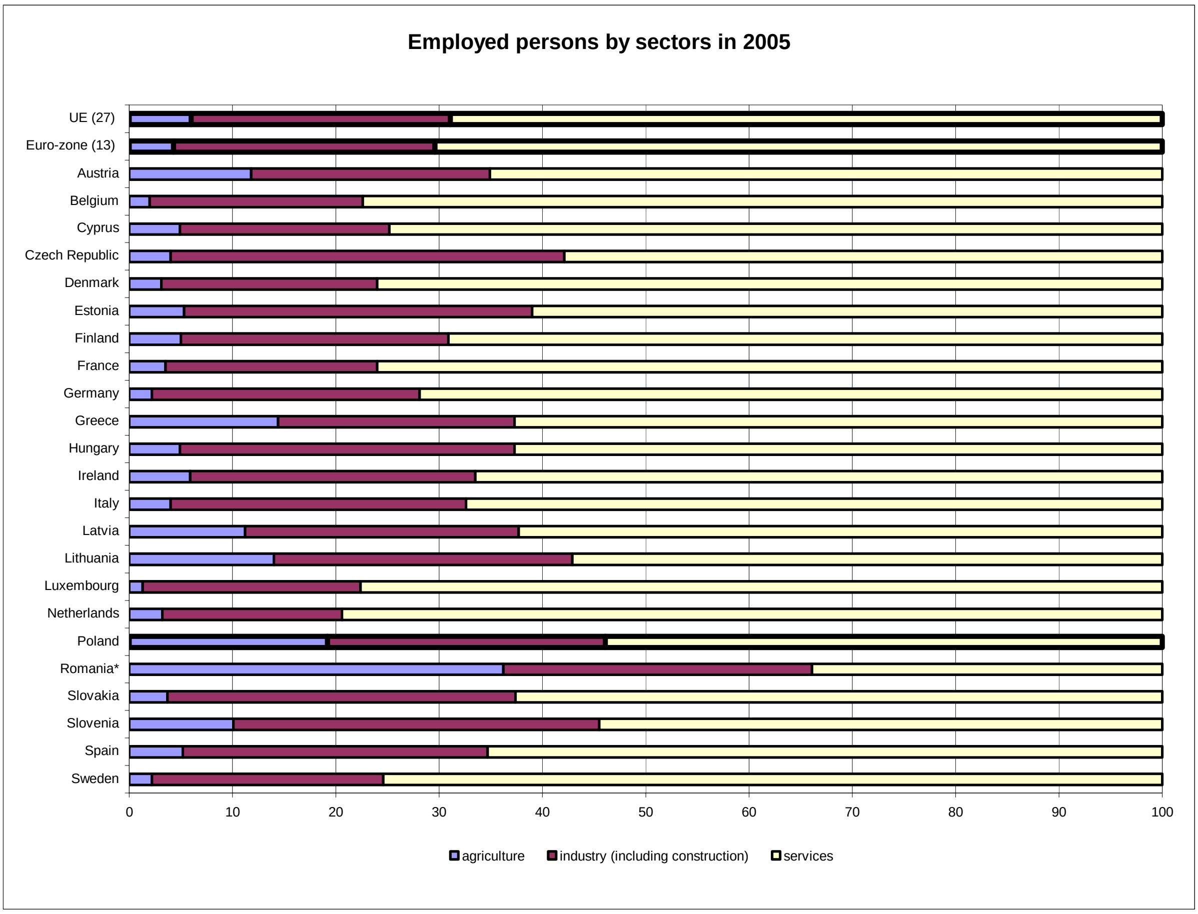


Table 3.1. Harmonized unemployment rate

Country	2000			2005			2006		
	total	females	males	total	females	males	total	females	males
	in %								
European Union (27)	**8.6**	**10.0**	**7.5**	**8.7**	**9.7**	**7.9**	**7.9**	**8.8**	**7.1**
of which Euro Zone (13)	**8.2**	**10.4**	**6.5**	**8.6**	**10.0**	**7.4**	**7.8**	**9.2**	**6.7**
Austria	3.6	4.3	3.1	5.2	5.5	4.9	4.8	5.2	4.4
Belgium	6.9	8.5	5.6	8.4	9.5	7.6	8.3	9.2	7.5
Finland	9.8	10.6	9.1	8.4	8.6	8.2	7.7	8.1	7.4
France	9.1	10.9	7.6	9.6	10.6	8.8	9.0	10.0	8.2
Germany	7.2	8.7	6.0	9.5	10.3	8.8	8.4	9.1	7.7
Greece	11.2	17.1	7.4	9.8	15.3	6.1	..	..	..
Ireland	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.6
Italy	10.1	13.6	7.8	7.7	10.1	6.2	..	..	..
Luxembourg	2.3	3.1	1.8	4.5	5.8	3.5	4.8	6.4	3.6
Netherlands	2.8	3.6	2.2	4.7	5.1	4.4	3.9	4.4	3.5
Portugal	4.0	4.9	3.2	7.6	8.7	6.7	7.4	8.6	6.3
Slovenia	6.7	7.0	6.5	6.5	7.0	6.1	6.0	7.2	5.0
Spain	11.1	16.0	7.9	9.2	12.2	7.0	8.6	11.6	6.4
Bulgaria	16.4	16.2	16.7	10.1	9.8	10.3	8.9	9.3	8.6
Cyprus	4.9	7.2	3.2	5.2	6.5	4.3	4.9	5.6	4.2
Czech Republic	8.7	10.3	7.3	7.9	9.8	6.5	7.2	9.0	5.8
Denmark	4.3	4.8	3.9	4.8	5.3	4.4	3.8	4.5	3.2
Estonia	12.8	11.8	13.8	7.9	7.1	8.8	5.6	5.4	5.7
Hungary	6.4	5.6	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.5	7.9	7.2
Latvia	13.7	12.9	14.4	8.9	8.7	9.1	6.9	6.1	7.6
Lithuania	16.4	14.1	18.6	8.3	8.3	8.2	5.9	5.6	6.2
Malta	6.7	7.4	6.4	7.3	9.0	6.5	7.4	9.2	6.5
Poland	**16.1**	**18.1**	**14.4**	**17.7**	**19.1**	**16.6**	**14.0**	**15.1**	**13.1**
Romania	7.2	6.4	7.8	7.2	6.4	7.8	7.4	6.3	8.3
Slovakia	18.8	18.6	18.9	16.3	17.2	15.5	13.3	14.7	12.3
Sweden	5.6	5.3	5.9	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.1	7.3	6.9
United Kingdom	5.3	4.8	5.8	4.8	4.3	5.1	..	..	..

Table 4.1. Harmonized indices of consumer prices (HICP)

Specification	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
	previous year=100						2000=100
European Union (27)	**103.2**	**102.5**	**102.1**	**102.3**	**102.3**	**102.3**	**115.6**
of which Euro-zone (13)	**102.4**	**102.3**	**102.1**	**102.1**	**102.2**	**102.2**	**114.1**
Austria	102.3	101.7	101.3	102.0	102.1	101.7	111.7
Belgium	102.4	101.6	101.5	101.9	102.5	102.3	112.8
Finland	102.7	102.0	101.3	100.1	100.8	101.3	108.6
France	101.8	101.9	102.2	102.3	101.9	101.9	112.6
Germany	101.9	101.4	101.0	101.8	101.9	101.8	110.1
Greece	103.7	103.9	103.4	103.0	103.5	103.3	122.6
Ireland	104.0	104.7	104.0	102.3	102.2	102.7	121.6
Italy	102.3	102.6	102.8	102.3	102.2	102.2	115.3
Luxembourg	102.4	102.1	102.5	103.2	103.8	103.0	118.2
Netherlands	105.1	103.9	102.2	101.4	101.5	101.7	116.9
Portugal	104.4	103.7	103.3	102.5	102.1	103.0	120.6
Slovenia	108.6	107.5	105.7	103.7	102.5	102.5	134.5
Spain	102.8	103.6	103.1	103.1	103.4	103.6	121.2
Bulgaria	107.4	105.8	102.3	106.1	106.0	107.4	140.4
Cyprus	102.0	102.8	104.0	101.9	102.0	102.2	115.9
Czech Republic	104.5	101.4	99.9	102.6	101.6	102.1	112.7
Denmark	102.3	102.4	102.0	100.9	101.7	101.9	111.8
Estonia	105.6	103.6	101.4	103.0	104.1	104.4	124.1
Hungary	109.1	105.2	104.7	106.8	103.5	104.0	138.2
Latvia	102.5	102.0	102.9	106.2	106.9	106.6	130.3
Lithuania	101.6	100.3	98.9	101.2	102.7	103.8	108.8
Malta	102.5	102.6	101.9	102.7	102.5	102.6	115.8
P o l a n d	**105.3**	**101.9**	**100.7**	**103.6**	**102.2**	**101.3**	**116.0**
Romania	134.5	122.5	115.3	111.9	109.1	106.6	247.2
Slovakia	107.2	103.5	108.4	107.5	102.8	104.3	138.6
Sweden	102.7	101.9	102.3	101.0	100.8	101.5	110.7
United Kingom	101.2	101.3	101.4	101.3	102.1	102.3	110.0

Chart 4.1.

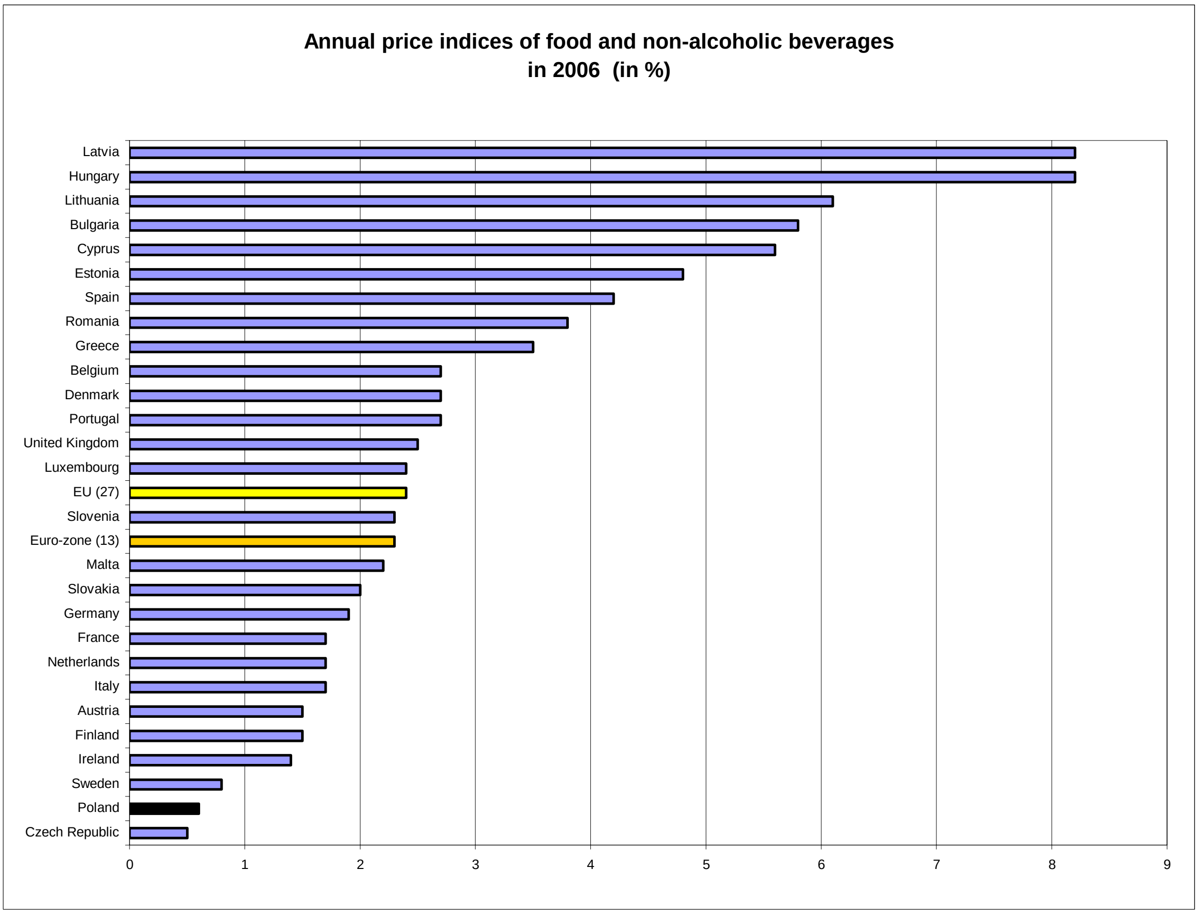


Chart 5.1.

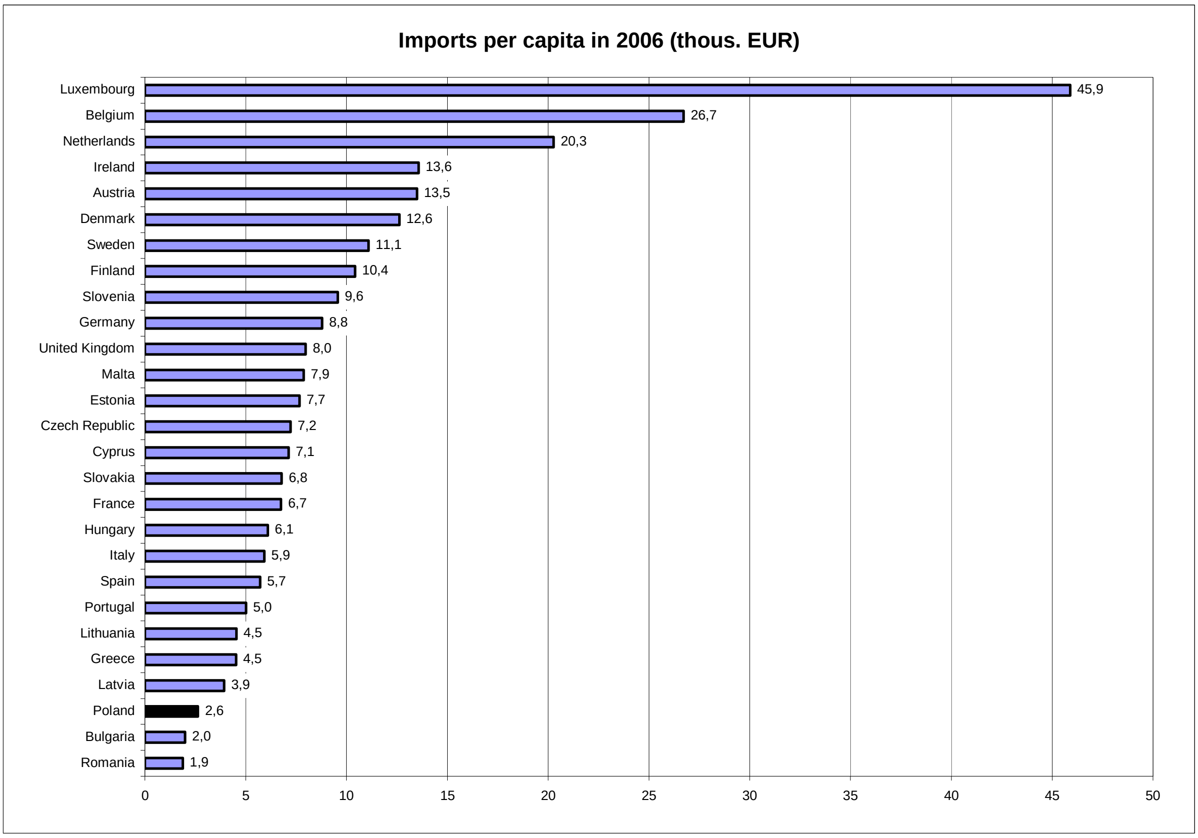


Chart 5.2.

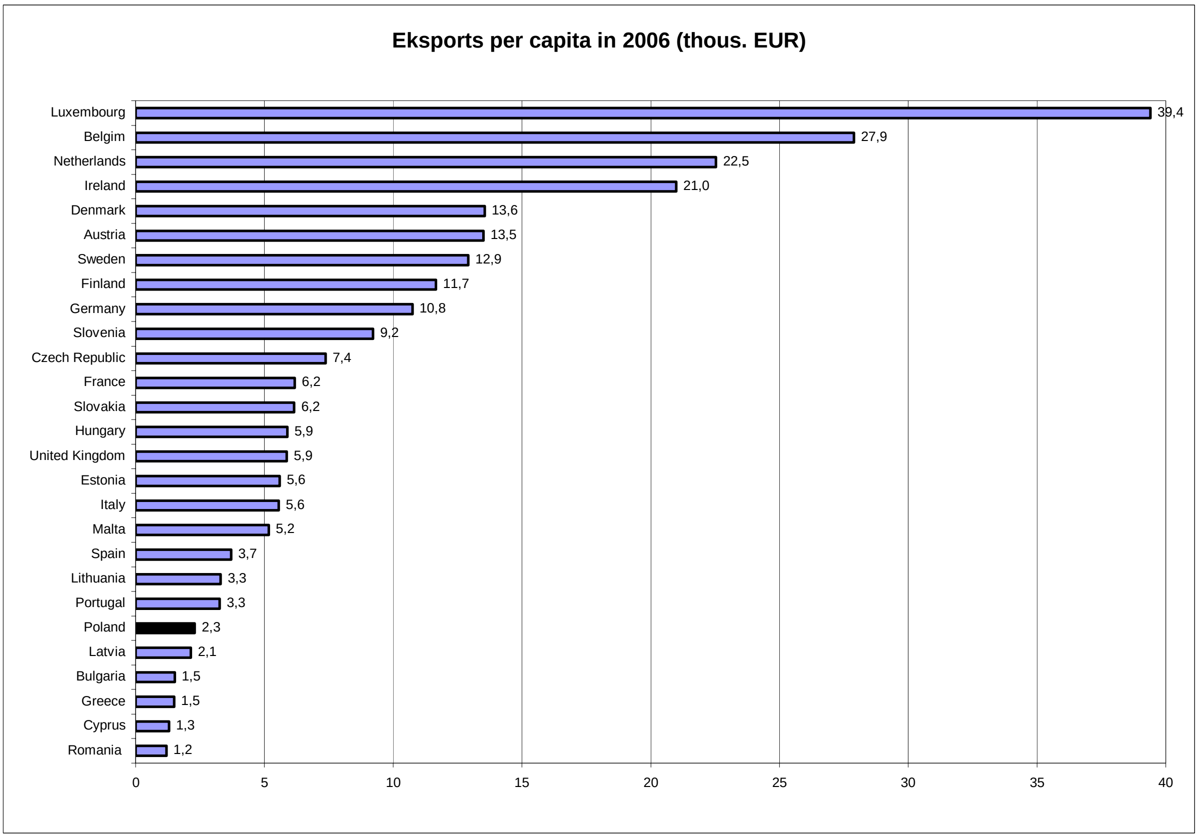


Table 5.1. Imports in per cent of exports

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
European Union							
of which Euro-zone (13)							
Austria	107.0	105.4	99.5	102.4	101.3	101.7	99.9
Belgium	94.2	93.9	91.6	91.9	93.0	95.3	95.8
Finland	74.7	75.4	75.9	80.0	83.6	89.3	89.4
France	103.5	101.6	99.3	101.7	104.2	108.8	109.1
Germany	90.1	85.0	79.6	80.4	78.7	80.0	81.7
Greece	285.8	278.1	303.6	336.4	344.8	315.2	303.6
Ireland	65.9	61.1	59.4	58.0	59.0	62.5	64.6
Italy	99.3	96.6	97.1	99.4	100.4	103.1	106.5
Luxembourg	134.1	126.6	124.1	121.2	123.1	116.6	116.5
Netherlands	93.6	90.4	89.8	89.4	89.5	89.5	90.0
Portugal	164.0	163.9	155.1	148.4	153.4	160.3	153.9
Slovenia	115.8	108.7	105.5	108.0	108.2	105.2	103.8
Spain	135.5	132.5	131.4	133.6	141.5	149.9	154.0
Bulgaria	132.1	142.1	137.7	143.3	145.0	135.9	130.8
Cyprus	850.0	740.0	780.0	900.0	552.5	425.0	550.0
Czech Republic	109.8	108.9	105.7	106.0	101.4	97.9	97.9
Denmark	88.8	87.7	87.5	86.4	88.4	89.2	93.1
Estonia	135.3	129.7	141.7	142.5	139.6	132.3	137.3
Hungary	114.1	110.3	109.3	111.0	108.9	105.7	103.4
Latvia	175.0	177.3	179.2	176.9	178.1	170.7	183.7
Lithuania	146.2	141.7	145.5	137.1	132.8	131.6	137.5
Malta	137.0	140.0	133.3	145.0	147.5	161.1	152.4
Poland	**154.4**	**139.3**	**134.5**	**127.2**	**119.6**	**113.7**	**114.3**
Romania	125.7	137.0	128.6	135.9	139.2	146.2	157.1
Slovakia	107.8	117.0	115.1	103.1	106.7	110.5	109.9
Sweden	83.7	83.6	82.1	81.8	81.5	85.6	85.8
United Kingdom	122.0	126.1	129.9	130.7	135.4	133.6	136.1

Source: New Cronos database