





Poland Quarterly Statistics

Content-related works

Statistics Poland, Statistical Products Department

supervised by

Renata Bielak

Editorial team

Katarzyna Kamińska, Anna Korczak-Żydaczewska, Wiesława Kościńska, Elżbieta Lisiak, Anna Pysznik, Leon Marmolak, Urszula Wilczyńska, Jolanta Zakrzewska-Gralec

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Publication available on website

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Symbols

Symbol	Description
Dash (-)	magnitude zero
Zero (0)	magnitude not zero, but less than 0.5 of an unit
(0,0)	magnitude not zero, but less than 0.05 of a unit
Dot (.)	data not available or not reliable
x	not applicable
"Of which"	indicates that not all elements of the sum are given
Colour red	data in MS Excel tables altered in relation to the one published in the previous editions

Major abbreviations

Abbreviation	Complete name
NACE	Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community
thous.	thousand
mln	million
mld	billion
pp	percentage point
zł, PLN	zloty
USD	United States dollar
EUR	euro
CHF	Swiss franc
EU	European Union
kg	kilogramme
pc.	piece
l	litre
hl	hectolitre
t	tonne
dt	decitonne
sections of the NACE	
Trade; repair of motor vehicles	Wholesale and retail, trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
Accommodation and catering	Accommodation and food service activities

Socio-economic Situation of Poland in the 1st quarter of 2018

Executive summary

According to preliminary data, the growth rate of the gross domestic product (at annual average constant prices of previous year), in the 1st quarter of 2018, amounted to 5.2%, in annual terms (compared to the increase of 4.9% in the 4th quarter of 2017 and 4.4% a year before, respectively). After eliminating the influence of seasonal factors, the gross domestic product (at constant prices with reference to year 2010) increased by 5.0% in annual terms (compared to the growth of 4.6% a year before).

In the 1st quarter of 2018, the following trends were observed:

- The increase in the average paid employment in the enterprise sector, in annual terms, was slower than in the previous quarters.
- The registered unemployment rate was lower than a year before. At the end of March, it amounted to 6.6%.
- The average monthly nominal and real gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector grew, in annual terms, at a rate similar to that observed in the 4th quarter of the previous year.
- The growth rates of average nominal gross retirement and other pensions from non-agricultural social security system and from farmers were close to the ones recorded in the previous period. The dynamics of purchasing power of pension benefits in both systems strengthened.
- On the agricultural market, procurement prices of the majority of basic agricultural products (except for the prices of wheat, potatoes and pigs for slaughter) were higher than a year before. It is estimated that overwintering of the winter crops was slightly worse than in the previous year. Preliminary results of the survey conducted at the end of March 2018 indicate the growth in the livestock of pigs, in annual terms.
- Prices of consumer goods and services increased, in annual terms, to a lesser extent than in the 4th quarter of 2017. The growth rate of prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages as well as goods and services related to dwelling slowed down. The price of goods and services related to the transport were lower than the year before (when their growth was observed).
- The prices of sold production of industry grew, in annual terms, significantly slower than in previous quarters of the last year. However, the dynamics of producer prices in construction accelerated.
- The annual growth rate of sold production of industry was slower than in the previous quarter. The sales grew in the majority of sections, with the exception of mining and quarrying. Production growth was observed in all main industrial groupings, the highest in energy goods.
- Construction and assembly production increased, in annual terms, at a faster rate than in the previous quarters. The increase was recorded in all construction divisions, the highest – in enterprises specialising in civil engineering.
- The annual growth rate of retail sales was slightly faster than in the 4th quarter of the previous year.
- The dynamics of sales in transportation and storage services slowed down.

- The value of exports constituted slightly below the level observed in the previous year. Imports increased, in annual terms, at a significantly slower pace than the year before. The total turnover balance was negative, in comparison to the positive ones in the last three years. In the period of January–March 2018, the turnover, at constant prices, increased both in exports and imports.
- The financial results of the surveyed enterprises were lower than those achieved a year earlier. The basic economic and financial relations deteriorated. Exporters noted weaker basic results than in the 1st quarter of the previous year, but better than entities in total.
- Investment outlays of all surveyed enterprises increased after a slight decrease a year before. Outlays on buildings and structures rose at a faster pace than outlays on purchases.
- The state budget revenue, in the period January–March 2018, amounted to PLN 88.5 bn, and expenditure to PLN 85.3 bn (respectively 26.4% and 21.5% of the amounts assumed in the Budget Act for 2018); as a result, a deficit was recorded in the amount of PLN 3.1 bn which constituted 7.5% of the plan.

Population

According to preliminary estimates, at the end of the 1st quarter 2018, the population of Poland amounted to 38412 thous. persons, i.e. by 22 thous. fewer than at the end of the previous year and by approx. 4.5 thous. less than a year before. The pace of actual decrease, in the 1st quarter of 2018, amounted to minus 0.01% (in the corresponding period of the previous year, it was minus 0.03%). In comparison with the 1st quarter of the previous year, the number of births decreased, however the number of deaths increased. It is estimated that the net of international migrations for permanent residence remained unchanged.

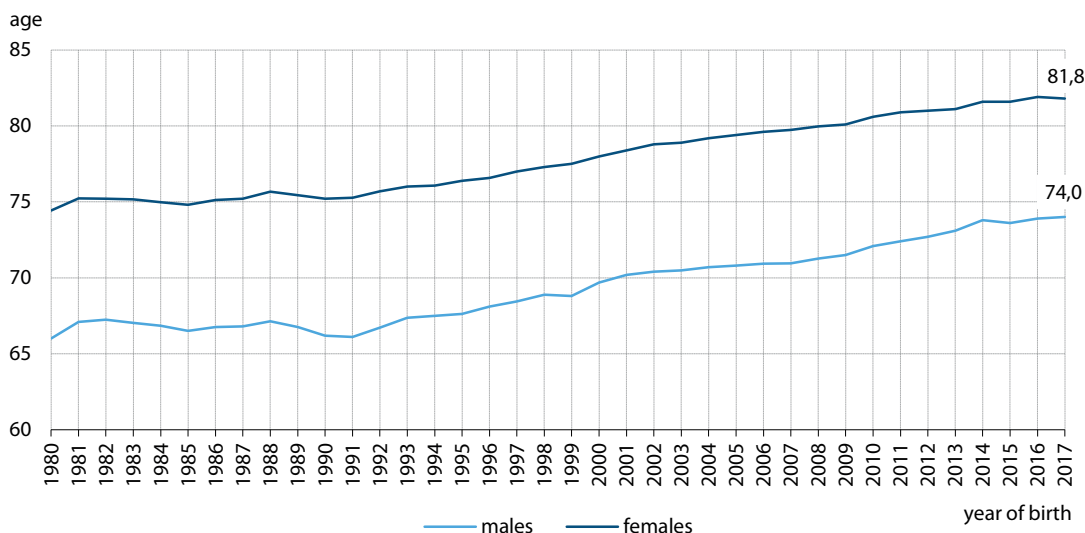
Based on the preliminary data, in the period of three months of 2018, approx. 96 thous. of live births were registered, i.e. by approx. 4 thous. fewer than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The birth rate decreased by 0.4 points in relation to the 1st quarter of the previous year and amounted to 10.0 ‰. The number of deaths increased by 1 thous. to approx. 118 thous. The death rate reached the level of 12.3‰ and was by 0.1 point higher than in the same period of the previous year.

The natural increase (the difference between the number of live births and deaths in total) remained negative and amounted to minus 22 thous. It is estimated that in the 1st quarter of 2018, on average the population number decreased by 23 persons for each 10 thous. people (in the 1st quarter of the previous year – 18 persons).

In the period of January–March 2018, approx. 0.4 thous. infants (i.e. children below 1 year of age) died. The infant death rate increased by 0.2 point, and amounted to 4.3‰.

According to the preliminary estimates, in the period of January–March 2018, approx. 15 thous. marriages were contracted (similarly as a year before), of which religious marriages accounted for almost one third. The marriage rate remained unchanged and amounted to 1.6‰. Divorce was adjudicated in relation to nearly 17 thous. of marriages (by almost 1 thous. fewer than a year before); the divorce rate remained at the level of 1.8‰. Judicial separations were pronounced in respect of over 0.4 thous. marriages (slightly fewer than a year before).

Chart 1. Expectation of life



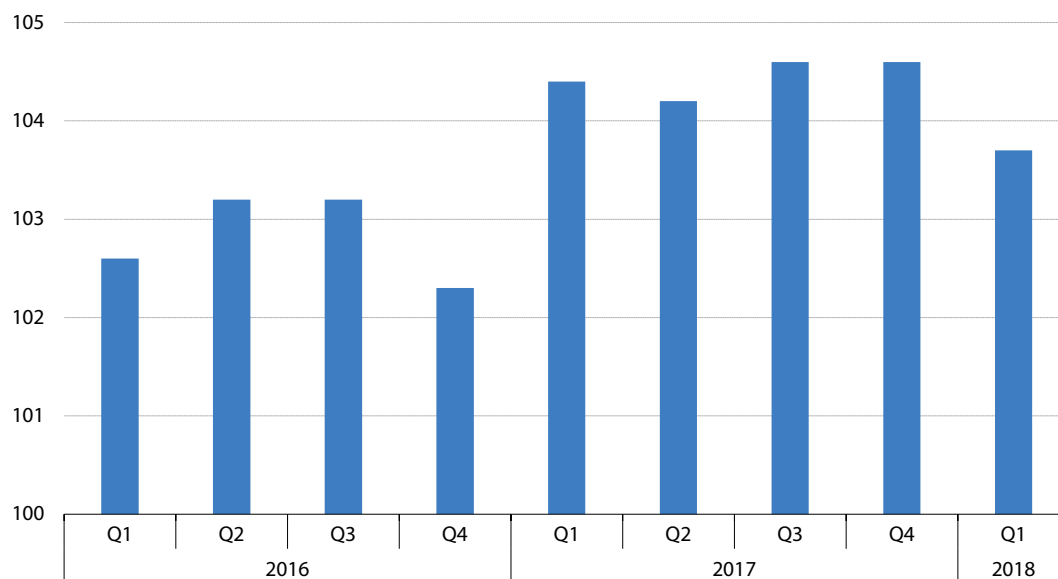
Labour market

In the 1st quarter of 2018, the average paid employment in the national economy¹ amounted to 8931 thous. persons and was by 2.7 % higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The average paid employment in the enterprise sector², grew, in annual terms, at a slower pace than in the previous periods. In the labour offices there were registered less unemployed persons than a year before and simultaneously were removed from the unemployment rolls fewer unemployed persons. The number of registered unemployed persons and the unemployment rate, at the end of March 2018, were lower than a year before.

Table 1. The employed persons and the average paid employment in the national economy¹

Specification a – corresponding period of previous year=100	2017				Q1 2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Employed persons (end of period) in thous.	9138	9169	9204	9245	9400
a	103.5	103.4	103.4	103.3	102.9
Average paid employment in thous.	8694	8718	8796	8855	8935
a	103.2	103.1	103.8	103.3	102.8

**Chart 2. Average paid employment in the enterprise sector
corresponding period of previous year=100**



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

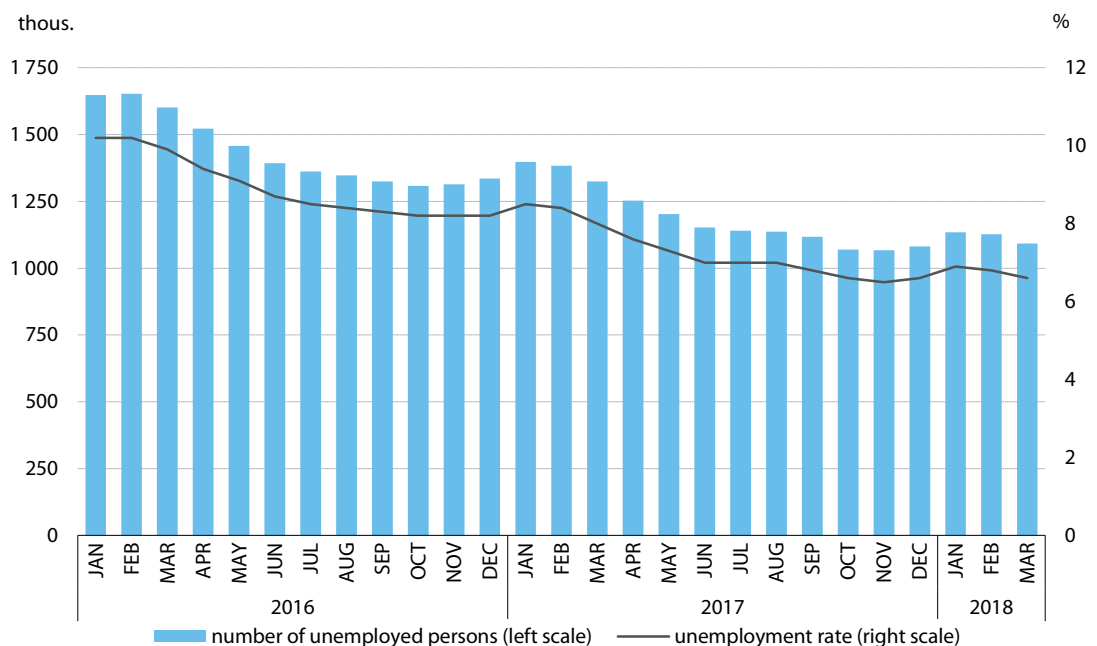
2 In economic entities employing more than 9 persons.

The average paid employment in the enterprise sector, in the period of January–March 2018, amounted to 6191.1 persons, i.e. it increased by 3.7% in comparison with the one observed a year before (against a rise of 4.4% in the corresponding period of the previous year). The growth in employment, higher than the average increase in the enterprise sector, was recorded in professional, scientific and technical activities (of 8.5%), transportation and storage (of 6.7%), administrative and support service activities (of 4.6%), as well as in construction and accommodation and catering (of 4.5% each). Employment also went up (within the range of 3.7% – 1.7%) in information and communication, trade; repair of motor vehicles, manufacturing and water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities. The decline in paid employment in mining and quarrying as well as in the real estate activities (of 0.8% each), and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of 0.7%) continued.

Among divisions with a considerable share in employment, the highest increase in average paid employment, as compared to the 1st quarter of the previous year, was observed in enterprises dealing with land and pipeline transport (of 8.6%), specialised construction activities (of 6.5%), manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (of 5.7%) as well as wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (of 5.4%). The decline in paid employment in enterprises dealing with manufacture of wearing apparel (of 2.4%) and mining and coal and lignite (of 1.5% against a drop of 9.2% in the 1st quarter of the previous year).

The number of unemployed persons registered in labour offices, at the end of March 2018, amounted to 1092.2 thous. and it was lower as compared to the one recorded in March 2017 (by 232 thous., i.e. by 17.5%). The registered unemployment rate amounted to 6.6%, i.e. it decreased by 1.4 percentage points in annual terms.

Chart 3. Registered unemployment



At the end of March 2018, the share of women in the structure of registered unemployed persons was higher than that of men and amounted to 54.1% (by 1.4 percentage points more than a year before). In comparison with March of the previous year, the percentage of previously employed persons increased (by 0.5 percentage point to 86.9%) as well as persons without occupational qualifications (by 0.1 percentage point to 30.9%). However, there was a decrease in the percentage of persons without benefit rights (by 0.3 percentage point to 85.1%) and of graduates (by 0.3 percentage point to 3.4%).

Among unemployed persons with a specific situation on the labor market, compared to the end of March of the previous year, the share of the following categories (in the number of the registered unemployed persons in total) decreased:

- long-term unemployed persons³ (by 1.4 percentage points to 53.1%),
- persons aged over 50 (by 1.1 percentage points to 27.3%),
- unemployed persons aged below 30 (by 0.8 percentage point to 26.0%, of which the share of persons aged below 25 was lower by 0.8 percentage point than a year before and amounted to 12.1%).

The percentage of unemployed persons with at least one child under 6 years of age increased (by 2.1 percentage points to 19.7%).

The following categories did not change significantly:

- unemployed disabled persons (6.1%),
- unemployed persons benefiting from social assistance (2.3%),
- unemployed persons with a disabled child under 18 years of age (0.2%).

In the 1st quarter of 2018, the number of newly registered unemployed amounted to 455.7 thous. and it was by 12.5% lower than a year before (against a decline of 13.3% in the corresponding period of the previous year). Persons registering for another time still constituted the most numerous group, and their share in the newly registered persons in total was higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year (by 0.3 percentage point to 84.0%). The percentage of unemployed persons residing in rural areas and unemployed persons without occupational qualifications also increased. However, the percentage of long-term unemployed persons, persons terminated for company reasons, persons previously not employed and graduates, decreased.

In the period of three months of 2018, 445.2 thous. persons were removed from the unemployment register, i.e. 16.2% less than a year before (against a drop of 5.6% in the corresponding period of the previous year). The main reason for deregistering was still taking up a job, as a result of which 221.8 thous. persons were removed from the unemployed rolls, i.e. less than a year before, when 256.0 thous. persons were removed. Both the number of persons who undertook non-subsidised and subsidised job decreased. The share of persons removed due to taking up a job in the total number of removed persons increased by 1.6 percentage points, in annual terms, and amounted to 49.8%. However, the share of persons removed from unemployment rolls due to other causes, among others persons who acquired retirement and other pension rights, and persons who did not confirm their readiness for taking up a job, decreased.

In the 1st quarter of 2018, 424.7 thous. job offers were submitted to labour offices⁴, i.e. by 1.3% fewer than a year before. Offers from the public sector accounted for 11.2% of all offers (against 14.2% in the corresponding period of the previous year). The number of offers in the public sector declined (by 22.2%) and grew in the private sector (by 2.2%). At the end of March 2018, job offers which were not embraced for longer than a one month accounted for 22.5% of all offers (against 20.0% a year before). From among all offers, 7.3% referred to traineeship, 4.4% were addressed to disabled persons and 0.3% – to graduates.

³ Long-term unemployed persons include persons remaining in the register of a poviata labour office for a total of over 12 months, within the last 2 years, excluding periods of internship and vocational training at the workplace.

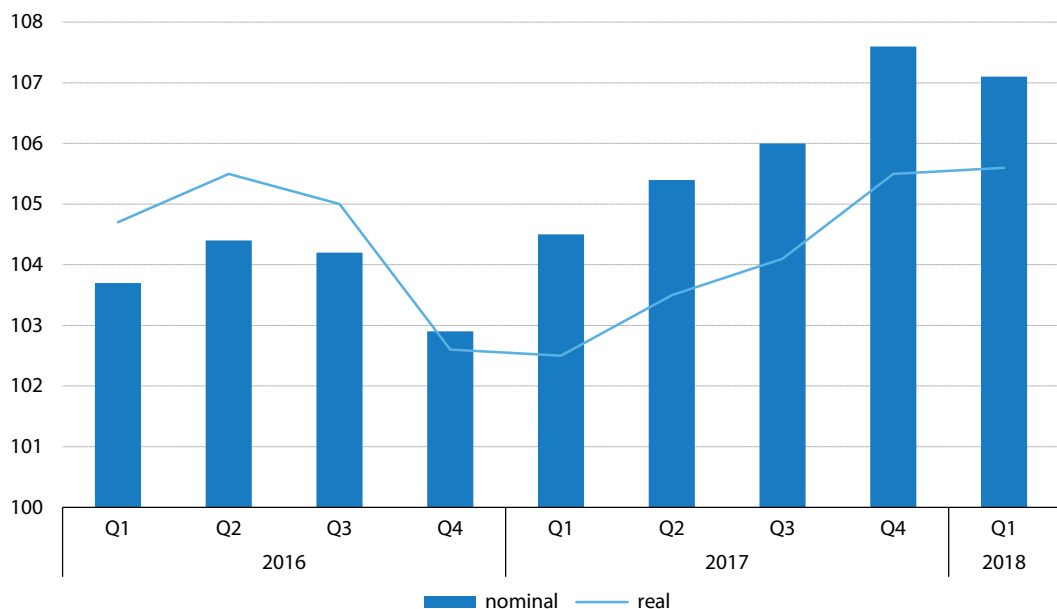
⁴ It concerns the vacant places of employment and places of occupational activation.

Wages and salaries; social benefits

In the 1st quarter of 2018, the average monthly nominal gross wage and salary in the national economy¹ amounted to PLN 4622.84, i.e. by 6.2% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase of the average monthly nominal gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector², in annual terms, was similar to the one observed in the 4th quarter of the previous year. The nominal gross retirement and other pensions from non-agricultural social security system and of farmers increased in a similar pace as in the previous period. Dynamics of the purchasing power of retirement and other pensions improved in both systems.

In the period of January–March 2018, the average monthly nominal gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector reached the level of PLN 4700.11 and it was by 7.1% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year (against an increase of 7.6% in the 4th quarter of 2017 and of 4.5% a year before). Average wages and salaries grew in all sections, most significantly in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 10.2%, after a decrease observed a year before), administrative and support service activities (by 8.8%) and accommodation and catering (by 8.5%). Wages and salaries in mining and quarrying increased to the smallest extent (by 1.3%, of which a decrease of 1.6% in mining of coal and lignite was recorded). The growth in wages and salaries occurred in most divisions with a significant share in employment, of which the highest increase was recorded in civil engineering (of 9.9%), manufacture of food products (of 8.4%) and manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (of 8.1%). Wages and salaries went up to the least extent in divisions: land and pipeline transport (by 5.3%) and construction of buildings (by 5.9%).

Chart 4. Average monthly gross wages and salaries in enterprise sector corresponding period of previous year=100



1 Including entities employing up to 9 persons.

2 In entities employing more than 9 persons.

Table 3. Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector

Specification	2017	2018	2017				Q1 2018
	Q1		Q2	Q3	Q4		
	in zł		corresponding period of previous year=100				
Total	4390.54	4700.11	104.5	105.4	106.0	107.6	107.1
of which:							
Industry	4409.12	4706.18	104.1	105.9	105.2	106.8	106.7
mining and quarrying	6361.60	6442.24	104.4	108.9	97.7	112.7	101.3
manufacturing	4181.48	4484.06	105.2	106.1	106.6	107.3	107.2
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6999.86	7710.81	99.0	106.7	102.9	102.9	110.2
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4052.15	4254.63	102.7	103.8	103.4	104.1	105.0
Construction	4265.74	4593.84	105.6	104.0	107.4	109.3	107.7
Trade; repair of motor vehicles	4147.98	4443.36	106.7	106.8	107.2	110.9	107.1
Transportation and storage	3895.47	4155.67	103.7	104.4	105.1	107.0	106.7
Accommodation and catering	3193.42	3465.80	104.8	106.6	107.0	104.3	108.5
Information and communication	7885.30	8503.27	103.6	103.6	106.9	102.4	107.8
Real estate activities	4657.91	4957.51	105.2	107.5	105.1	108.9	106.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities ^a	6572.87	7073.90	100.7	102.8	102.5	108.6	107.6
Administrative and support service activities	3132.49	3406.91	104.6	107.3	108.1	110.9	108.8

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

In the period of January–March 2018, the amount of wages and salaries in the enterprise sector was by 11.1% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year (a growth of 9.1% a year before was observed).

The purchasing power of the average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector, in the 1st quarter of 2018 was by 5.6% higher than a year before (while in the 4th quarter of the previous year the growth amounted to 5.5%, and in the 1st quarter of the previous year – to 2.5%).

Table 4. Retirees and pensioners and average monthly gross benefit

Specification	2017				Q1 2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Average number of retirees and pensioners:					
in thous. persons	8913.5	8907.9	8900.3	9019.0	9166.8
from non-agricultural social security system	7730.3	7730.9	7729.3	7849.0	7995.6
of farmers in thous. persons	1183.2	1177.0	1171.0	1170.0	1171.2
corresponding period of previous year=100	100.1	100.0	99.9	101.1	102.8
Average retirement and other pension:					
from non-agricultural social security system:					
in zł	2109.47	2129.56	2138.83	2173.72	2183.62
corresponding period of previous year=100	101.7	102.2	102.3	103.7	103.5
of farmers:					
in zł	1188.16	1202.26	1202.27	1207.44	1214.59
corresponding period of previous year=100	100.6	101.5	101.6	102.1	102.2

The average monthly nominal gross retirement and other pension from the non-agricultural social security system, in the period of January–March 2018, reached the level of PLN 2183.62 and increased by 3.5% in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year. In the 1st quarter of 2018, the average monthly real retirement and other pension from the non-agricultural social security system grew by 1.5% in annual terms.

The average monthly nominal gross retirement and other pension of farmers, in the period of January–March 2018, amounted to PLN 1214.59, i.e. by 2.2% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. In the 1st quarter of 2018, the purchasing power of the gross average retirement and other pension of farmers increased by 0.2% in annual terms.

In the period of January–March 2018, the gross amount of unemployment benefits (excluding social security contributions), amounted to PLN 362.3 mln, i.e. it dropped by 16.3% as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

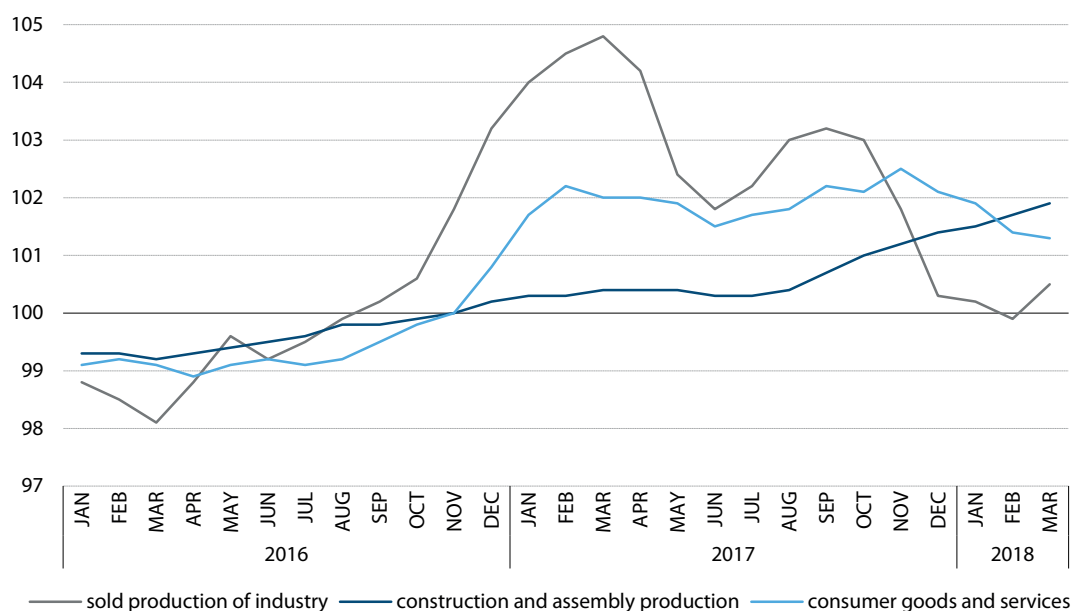
The value of pre-retirement benefits and allowances amounted to PLN 369.2 mln and was by 33.1% lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Benefits from the Bridging Pension Fund were received on average by 23.2 thous. persons, and the total amount of the paid out benefits amounted to PLN 182.1 mln (in the corresponding period of the previous year, it was 20.3 thous. persons and PLN 152.4 mln, respectively).

Prices

In the period January–March 2018, the growth in consumer prices was lower than in the last quarter of 2017. In March 2018, the prices of consumer goods and services increased in annual terms to a slightly lesser degree than in February 2018. Among others, it was the dynamics of prices of goods and services related to dwelling that slowed down. However, the growth rate of prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages accelerated. Clothing and footwear prices as well as the prices of goods and services related to the transport, similarly as in previous months, were lower than the previous year. The dynamics of producer prices in industry in annual terms, in the 1st quarter of 2018, significantly weakened in comparison with the one observed in the previous periods; whereas the increase in prices of construction and assembly production accelerated. In March 2018, after a slight drop in the previous month, the prices of sold production of industry were higher than in the previous year. The growth of producer prices in construction maintained.

Chart 5. Price indices corresponding period of previous year=100



The prices of sold production of industry, in the 1st quarter of 2018, increased by 0.2% as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. In March 2018, an increase of 0.5%, in annual terms, in prices of sold production of industry was observed (after a drop of 0.1% in February 2018).

The prices of sold production of industry in March 2018 were by 0.5% higher than those recorded in December 2017. The price increase was observed in all sections, of which the largest in mining and quarrying (of 1.2%). Prices in the manufacturing section grew by 0.5%, in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 0.3%, and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, the increase amounted to 0.1%.

Table 5. Price indices of sold production of industry and construction and assembly production

Specification	2017				2018		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	MAR	DEC
	corresponding period of previous year=100						2017=100
Prices of sold production of industry	104.4	102.8	102.8	101.7	100.2	100.5	100.5
mining and quarrying	129.3	123.1	118.9	108.6	99.3	99.7	101.2
manufacturing	103.8	102.1	102.3	101.5	100.2	100.6	100.5
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	99.7	100.7	100.7	99.6	99.2	99.3	100.1
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	103.3	102.8	102.6	102.0	101.1	101.0	100.3
Prices of construction and assembly production	100.3	100.4	100.5	101.2	101.7	101.9	100.5

Among the manufacturing divisions, the prices increased significantly, among others in manufacture of basic metals (by 3.7%), beverages (by 2.3%), paper and paper products (by 2.1%) and of other non-metallic mineral products (by 1.2%). Higher than in the previous year were also prices in manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and electrical equipment (by 1.1% each), vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (by 1.0%) as well as of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker (by 0.7%). The prices of metal products (by 0.5%), furniture (by 0.4%), machinery and equipment (by 0.3%) as well as rubber and plastic products (by 0.1%) also went up, to a lesser extent. However, a decline was observed in among others, the prices of: manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (of 0.4%), food products (of 0.5%) and also coke and refined petroleum products (of 0.8%). The prices in the manufacture of other transport equipment also decreased (by 1.4%)

In the 1st quarter of 2018, the prices of construction and assembly production increased by 1.7% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. In March 2018, the prices of construction and assembly production were by 1.9% higher than year before, and in comparison to December 2017, they increased by 0.5%.

There was observed a growth of 1.5% of prices of consumer goods and services, in the 1st quarter of 2018, in comparison to the corresponding period of the previous year (against a growth of 2.2% a year before, respectively).

In March 2018, an increase in prices of consumer goods and services, in annual terms, amounted to 1.3% (of which prices of goods grew by 1.1%, and services – by 2.0%). The growth in the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages as well as goods and services related to dwelling had the greatest impact on the level of the total price index, which influenced its increase by 0.90 percentage point and 0.42 percentage point, respectively. Declines in the clothing and footwear prices as well as in the prices of goods and services related to transport reduced the total price index by 0.20 percentage point and 0.17 percentage point, respectively.

Prices of consumer goods and services, in March 2018, were similar to the ones recorded in December 2017 (against to a growth of 0.7% a year before). The prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco increased (by 0.8%), as well as food and non-alcoholic beverages and goods and services in the scope of restaurants and hotels (0.7% each). The growth of prices was also noted in goods and services related to health (0.6%), recreation and culture, and education (0.4% each), as well as dwelling (0.2%). However, the consumers paid less for clothing and footwear (3.1%), goods and services related to transport (1.9%) and communication (1.2%) than in December 2017. The increase in prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages had the greatest impact on the consumer price index, which raised the total price index by 0.18 percentage

point. Declines in the prices of clothing and footwear as well as goods and services in the field of transport reduced the total price index by 0.17 percentage point, and 0.16 percentage point, respectively.

The increase in prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages, in March 2018 compared to December 2017, amounted to 0.7%, of which food prices grew by 0.7% and non-alcoholic beverages – by 1.2%. More than in December 2017, consumers paid for, among others, fruit (by 8.4%), vegetables (by 2.2%), wheat flour, groats and cereals and bread (1.4% each), as well as rice (1.2%). The prices of fish and seafood (by 0.9%), pasta products and couscous (by 0.5%) as well as meat (on average by 0.1%) also increased, of which the highest growth was observed in the price of poultry meat – of 1.8%. In turn, the prices of sugar (by 14.5%), oil and fats (by 3.2%, including butter prices decreased by 6.3%), as well as articles in the group "milk, cheese and eggs" (on average, by 1.3%) dropped.

Clothing and footwear prices were still lower than in December 2017 (by 2.9% and 3.7%, respectively).

Prices associated with dwelling increased by 0.2% compared to December 2017. The charges for refuse collection, sewage collection and water supply were also increased (by 2.6%, 0.6% and 0.3%, respectively). The prices of electricity, gas and other fuels were reduced (by 0.4% on average), of which gas (by 2.1%) and liquid and solid fuels – by 0.2%. Electricity prices were not changed; however, the prices of heat energy rose (by 0.3%). The prices related to furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance also increased to the similar extent (by 0.3%).

Articles and services connected with health were more expensive than in December 2017 (increase of 0.6%). Fees for dental (by 1.6%), medical (by 1.3%) and hospital and sanatorium services (by 1.1%) were raised. Prices of pharmaceutical products increased slightly (by 0.1%).

Prices of goods and services related to transport decreased by 1.9% compared to December 2017. A drop in prices of fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment was observed (on average, of 1.6%, of which liquid gas 5.8% cheaper, petrol –1.3%, and diesel oil – 1.0%) as well as prices of motor cars by 1.1%. The consumers also paid less for transport services (8.0%) in comparison to December 2017.

Table 6. Price indices of consumer goods and services

Specification	2016				2017		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	MAR	DEC 2017=100
	corresponding period of previous year=100						
T o t a l	102.0	101.8	101.9	102.2	101.5	101.3	100.0
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	103.4	103.4	104.6	105.6	103.9	103.7	100.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	101.1	100.8	101.0	100.9	101.1	100.9	100.8
Clothing and footwear	94.5	94.7	94.7	95.3	95.9	96.3	96.9
Dwelling	101.1	101.5	101.6	102.1	101.7	101.6	100.2
Health	100.9	100.6	101.3	101.9	101.7	101.4	100.6
Transport	109.8	104.2	100.9	100.6	98.3	98.1	98.1
Communication	98.8	100.9	101.5	101.5	101.1	100.6	98.8
Recreation and culture	99.7	102.3	102.0	101.6	101.7	101.0	100.4
Education	100.8	100.9	101.1	101.8	102.1	102.2	100.4
Restaurants and hotels	101.9	102.0	102.3	102.7	102.9	102.9	100.7
Miscellaneous goods and services	103.3	102.6	101.9	100.9	99.8	99.6	99.6

The prices of communication goods and services were by 1.2% lower than in December 2017. The prices of bundled telecommunication services increased (by 0.9%). The cost of postal services was also higher (by 0.4%). In turn, the mobile telephony services charges decreased by 2.7% and internet access provision services by 0.1%.

Prices connected with recreation and culture, in March 2018, were higher than in December of the previous year (growth of 0.4%). The prices of newspapers and periodicals increased (by 2.1%) as well as the prices of tickets for cinemas, theaters and concert halls (by 0.6%). However, the decrease was observed in the prices of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment (1.9%), package holiday (0.7%) and books prices (0.6%).

There was an increase in prices of consumer goods and services calculated using the moving average method, in the period April 2017 – March 2018, in comparison with the previous twelve months and it amounted to 1.9% (against growth of 2.0% in March 2017 – February 2018). Consumer prices according to the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP)¹ increased by 1.4% in the reference period.

¹ The Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) is computed according to the unified methodology of the European Union. The basis of compiling the HICP for Poland constitutes an observation of prices of representatives of consumer goods and services and the weights system based on the structure of consumption in the households sector (in 2018 – the structure of consumption from 2016 in prices from December 2017). Grouping of consumer goods and services is presented on the basis of the European Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (ECOICOP).

Agriculture

On the agricultural market, in the 1st quarter 2018, the average procurement prices of most of the major agricultural products were higher than a year before. Only the procurement prices of wheat, potatoes and pigs were lower.

Table 7. Procurement of cereals^a

Specification	JUL 2017 – MAR 2018		
	in thous. tonnes	JUL 2016 – –MAR 2017=100	the share of procure- ment harvests in % in 2017
Cereal grains^b	8156.5	99.8	29.4
of which:			
Wheat	5895.5	96.6	50.5
Rye	724.5	117.4	27.1

a Without the procurement realised by natural persons. b Basic cereals including cereal mixed and excluding cereals designated for sowing.

Chart 6. Average procurement prices of cereal grain and average marketplace prices of potatoes

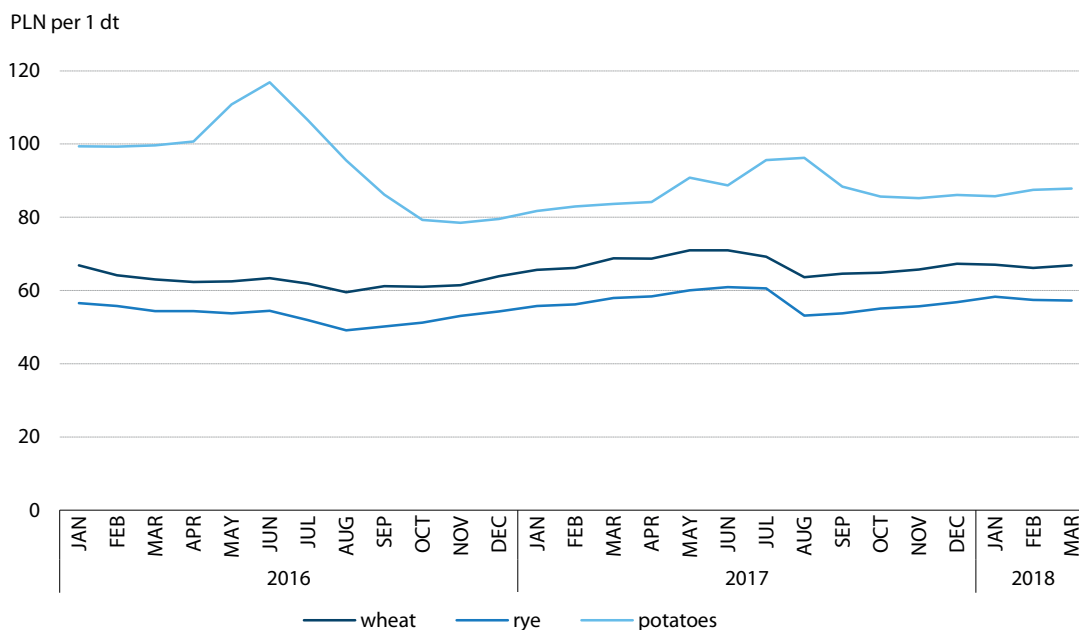


Table 8. Procurement of basic animal products^a

Specification	JAN–MAR 2018	
	in thousand tonnes	JAN–MAR 2017=100
Animals for slaughter ^b	924.4	109.3
of which:		
cattle (with calves)	57.0	105.4
pigs	328.9	111.0
poultry	537.8	108.8
Milk ^c	2827.1c	103.0

a Excluding procurement accomplished by natural persons. b It comprises cattle, calves, pigs, sheep, horses, and poultry, converted into meat, including fats in post-slaughter warm weight. c In millions of litres.

Since the beginning of this season, i.e. since July 2017 until March 2018, the procurement of basic cereals (with cereal mixed excluding sowing seed) amounted to 8156.5 thous. tonnes and stood at a level close (by 0.2% lower) to the one observed a year before. The procurement of basic cereals constituted 29.4% of the production of 2017 (compared to 23.8% a year before).

In the 1st quarter of 2018, as a result of increased national supply of major species of animals, the total procurement of animal for slaughter (in warm post-slaughter weight) was by 9.3% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year and amounted to 924.4 thous. tonnes.

Seasonal changes in prices of cereals were minor. The average procurement prices of wheat did not significantly change in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year (declined by 0.4%); however, the procurement prices of rye increased (by 1.9%). In marketplace turnover, the prices of basic types of cereals were higher than in the 1st quarter of the previous year.

On the pig market, in the 1st quarter of 2018, the average procurement prices were by 9.6% lower, and on marketplaces – similar to the ones observed a year before. In March 2018, the relation of procurement prices of pigs to the marketplace prices of rye was 7.1 (compared to 8.2 a year before). The average price of piglets for further breeding in marketplace turnover was by 10.2% higher in the 1st quarter 2018 than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Table 9. Average prices of major agricultural products

Specification	Procurement prices		Marketplace prices	
	JAN–MAR 2018		JAN–MAR 2018	
	in zł	JAN–MAR 2017=100	in zł	JAN–MAR 2017=100
Wheat ^a – per dt	66.70	99.6	80.84	106.9
Rye ^a – per dt	57.69	101.9	65.41	109.0
Potatoes ^b – per dt	53.34	89.2	87.03	105.2
Animals for slaughter (in live weight) – per kg:				
of which:				
cattle ^c (excluding calves)	6.46	103.7	7.04	101.3
of which young cattle	6.63	103.0	7.38	101.0
pigs	4.44	90.4	4.82	100.0
poultry	3.59	102.3	.	x
Piglet – per head	.	x	188.45	110.2
Milk per hl	137.21	103.9	.	x

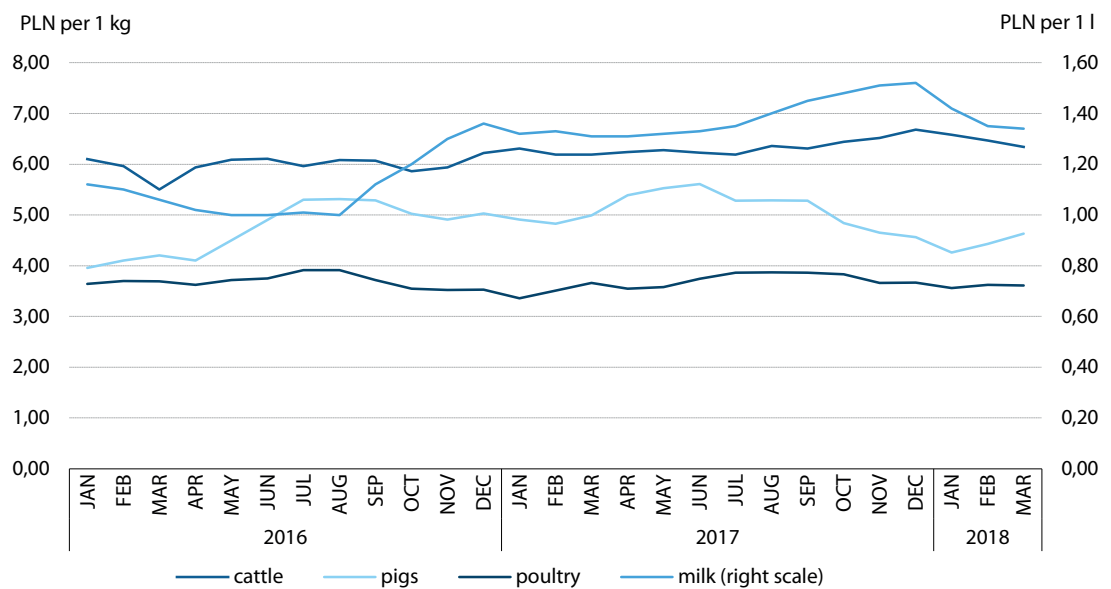
a In procurement; excluding cereals designated for sowing. b On marketplace – edible. c On marketplace – average weighted price of cattle for slaughter calculated with the adoption of the structure of procurement quantity of young cattle and cows for slaughter.

The average procurement prices of poultry for slaughter were by 2.3% higher in the 1st quarter of 2018 than a year before.

The average prices of cattle and young cattle for slaughter stood on both markets at a level higher than in the previous year (in procurement – by 3.7% and 3.0%, respectively, and on marketplaces – by 1.3% and 1.0%, respectively).

The prices of milk, in the 1st quarter of 2018, despite an increased supply (of 3.0%), were higher than a year before (by 3.9%). In marketplace turnover, the average price of a dairy cow (approx. PLN 2995) stood at the level of the previous year, and the price of a one-year heifer (approx. PLN 2160) was by 10.8% lower than a year before.

Chart 7. Average procurement prices of animals for slaughter and of milk

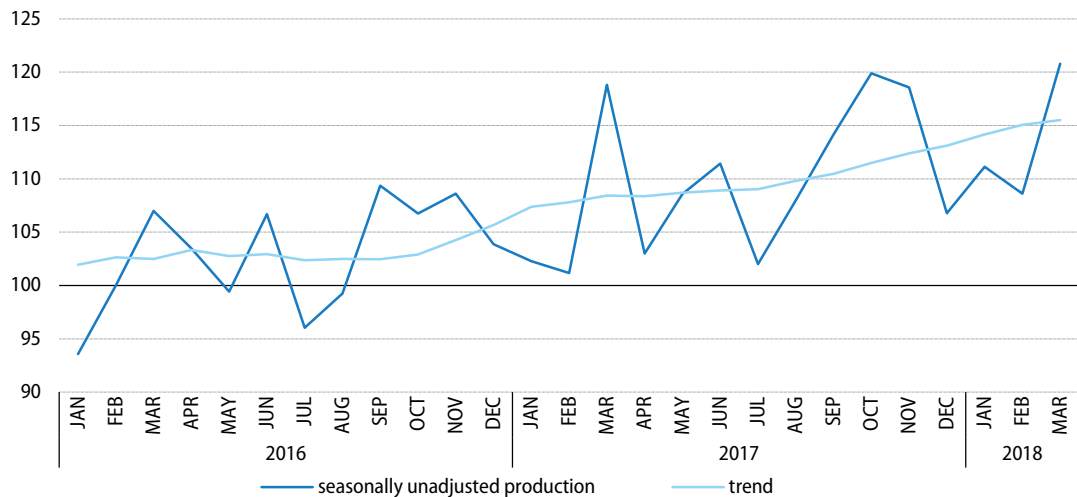


The relations of retail prices of the majority of the selected means of production to the procurement prices of rye in the 1st quarter 2018 were better than in the 4th quarter of the previous year. However, a significant deterioration of the relation of prices of means of production to the procurement prices of pigs and milk was observed.

Industry

In the 1st quarter of 2018, the sold production of industry¹ was by 5.6% higher than a year before (compared to the increase of 7.3% in the corresponding period of the previous year and of 8.5% in the 4th quarter of the previous year).

Chart 8. Sold production of industry (constant prices)
monthly average of 2015=100



In the period of January–March 2018, there was an increase, in annual terms, of sales in the section with the greatest share in the sold production of industry in total – in manufacturing (of 5.5%), as well as in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of 9.2%), and also in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (of 2.4%). However, the decline in sales in mining and quarrying has been maintained (1.8%).

In the period of January–March 2018, the production in all main industrial groupings was higher than a year before. The production of energy increased by 9.7%, of intermediate goods and of durable consumer goods – each by 6.5%, of non-durable consumer goods – by 3.5% and capital goods – by 2.3%.

Labour productivity in industry, measured by sold production of industry per one paid employee, in the 1st quarter of 2018, was by 2.8% higher than a year before, with an increase of 2.7% in average paid employment and of 6.7% – in average monthly gross wages and salary.

¹ At constant prices; in enterprises employing more than 9 persons.

Table 10. The dynamics (at constant prices) and the structure (at current prices)

Wyszczególnienie Specification	2017				2018	2017	
	JAN-MAR	APR-JUN	JUL-SEP	OCT-DEC	JAN-MAR		
	corresponding period of previous year=100				structure in %		
T o t a l	107.3	104.2	106.4	108.5	105.5	100.0	100.0
Mining and quarrying	96.7	94.5	88.3	92.4	98.2	3.2	3.5
Manufacturing	108.2	104.4	107.1	109.8	105.5	86.3	86.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	103.7	107.5	108.8	103.3	109.3	8.3	8.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	104.9	103.7	102.4	101.8	102.4	2.2	2.2

In the 1st quarter of 2018, an increase in sold production, in annual terms, was recorded in 26 (out of 34) divisions of industry, whose share accounted for 79.3% of sold production of industry in total.

Out of 283 industrial products and industrial product groups observed in the three months of 2018, the production of 160 of them was higher than a year before. The production of 123 products and product groups was lower than a year before.

Table 11. Indices (at constant prices) and structure (at current prices) of sold production of industry^a

Specification	2017				2018	2017	
	JAN-MAR	APR-JUN	JUL-SEP	OCT-DEC	JAN-MAR		
	corresponding period of the previous year=100				structure in %		
Industry	107.3	104.2	106.4	108.5	105.5	100.0	100.0
of which:							
Mining of coal and lignite	92.1	88.5	77.7	84.4	100.2	1.7	1.8
Manufacture of food products	108.1	105.6	106.7	106.4	106.4	16.2	16.1
Manufacture of beverages	98.6	105.2	99.2	105.7	102.5	1.2	1.2
Manufacture of wearing apparel	104.1	96.7	97.7	113.7	97.5	0.5	0.6
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker	108.4	103.1	104.8	108.9	107.3	2.7	2.6
Manufacture of paper and paper products	106.0	103.1	109.5	110.2	110.7	3.3	3.0
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	97.2	97.4	102.3	109.7	114.3	5.1	4.7
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	106.5	101.7	106.8	103.3	99.5	4.5	4.8
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products	106.3	94.7	96.4	119.8	79.9	0.8	1.1
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	110.3	105.0	110.2	112.9	105.2	6.5	6.5
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	110.7	105.2	105.0	113.2	108.1	3.5	3.4
Manufacture of basic metals	111.1	108.4	113.2	113.6	105.7	4.4	4.2
Manufacture of metal products	112.4	107.9	108.9	113.6	112.0	6.9	6.5

a In enterprises employing more than 9 persons.

Table 11. Indices (at constant prices) and structure (at current prices) of sold production of industry^a (cont.)

Specification	2017				2018	2017	
	JAN–MAR	APR–JUN	JUL–SEP	OCT–DEC	JAN–MAR		
	corresponding period of the previous year=100				structure in %		
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	104.6	104.0	111.2	105.8	98.1	2.6	2.9
Manufacture of electrical equipment	101.9	104.1	109.8	106.4	109.5	4.2	4.1
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	113.8	112.9	103.9	119.1	109.0	3.2	3.1
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers	112.1	103.4	107.4	108.4	99.4	11.0	11.9
Manufacture of other transport equipment	114.7	101.3	97.6	106.7	101.6	1.4	1.5
Manufacture of furniture	109.2	104.1	106.7	109.4	108.2	3.3	3.2

a In enterprises employing more than 9 persons.

In the 1st quarter of 2018, industrial entities² obtained worse financial results than a year before. Financial result from the sales of products, goods and materials decreased by 7.1% to PLN 24.6 bn, gross financial result dropped by 9.7% to PLN 25.2 bn and net financial result - by 10.6% to PLN 20.8 bn. Less favourable than a year before the net results were recorded in all sections: water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – lower by 23.4%, mining and quarrying – by 16.5%, manufacturing – by 11.9% and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 3.6%. Among the sections of manufacturing, worse than a year before net financial result was obtained, among others, in manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products, motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, chemicals and chemical products, rubber and plastic products, metal products and furniture. On the other hand, an increase was recorded in net financial results, among others, in manufacture of electronic equipment, basic metals and food products.

Profitability rate from sales in industry in total got worse from 7.6% a year before to 6.8%. A worsening was observed in gross turnover profitability rate (from 7.7% a year before to 7.3%) and in net turnover profitability rate (from 6.4% to 5.6%). Cost level indicator increased from 92.3% to 93.3%. The financial liquidity indicators were lower than a year before – of the first degree (34.5% against 35.8%) and of the second degree (104.5% against 106.2%). The share of enterprises with net profit in the industrial enterprises in total decreased in annual terms (from 74.4% to 74.1%) and the share of their revenues in the total revenues also went down (from 86.5% to 85.8%).

Investment outlays³ in industry, in the 1st quarter of 2018, amounted to PLN 13.3 bn and were by 4.6% lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year (following a drop of 1.0% a year before). A deep decrease of outlays was recorded in the section of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, at an increase in outlays in the other sections.

² Data concern economic entities keeping accounting ledgers and employing 50 persons and more.

³ Data on investment outlays and estimated value are provided in current prices.

Construction

In the 1st quarter of 2018, the construction and assembly production¹ performed domestically was by 26.1% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year (when an increase of 3.9% was observed).

Chart 9. Construction and assembly production (constant prices) monthly average of 2015=100

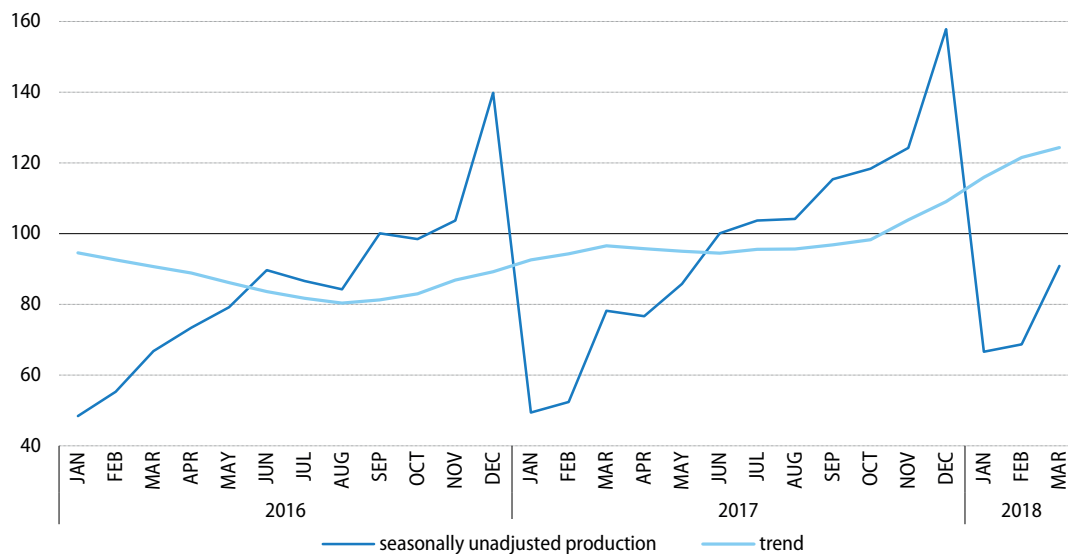


Table 12. Indices (at constant prices) and structure (at current prices) of construction and assembly production

Specification	2016				2017	2016	
	JAN-MAR	JAN-JUN	JAN-SEP	JAN-DEC	JAN-MAR		
	corresponding period of previous year = 100				structure in %		
Total	103.9	107.6	112.9	112.1	126.1	100.0	100.0
construction work:							
investments	102.2	107.4	113.6	113.7	126.5	65.9	65.7
repairs	107.2	107.9	111.7	109.4	125.4	34.1	34.3
Construction of buildings	106.7	103.6	107.8	107.5	123.6	39.8	40.5
Civil engineering	102.0	114.8	122.2	116.7	141.4	31.1	27.7
Specialised construction activities	102.1	104.9	108.1	111.1	115.9	29.1	31.8

¹ At constant prices; in construction enterprises employing more than 9 persons.

In the period of January–March 2018, the construction and assembly production increased in annual terms in all construction divisions. In enterprises dealing mainly with the construction of buildings, the production increased by 23.6%. A high growth was observed in entities specialising in the development of building projects (of 52.1%), and the sales in entities performing mainly construction of residential and non-residential buildings increased to a lesser extent (by 20.6%).

In entities specialising in the construction of civil engineering, the production was by 41.4% higher than in the period of January–March 2017, which was mostly influenced by a high increase in sales of works in enterprises dealing mainly with the construction of roads and railways (of 62.0%). A growth in production was also observed in entities specialising in construction of other civil engineering projects n.e.c. (by 29.8%) and in works connected with the construction of utility projects (by 10.3%).

In the division of specialised construction activities, the construction and assembly production was by 15.9% higher than in the 1st quarter of the previous year, and it increased to the greatest extent in entities dealing mainly in the demolition and site preparation (by 43.6%). An increase was also observed in entities dealing mainly building completion and finishing (of 27.1%), remaining other specialised construction activities (of 12.8%), as well as electrical, plumbing and other construction installation (of 11.6%).

In the structure of construction and assembly production in total by types of constructions, the share of civil engineering works increased in annual terms in the 1st quarter of 2018, and the share of railways, suspension and elevated railways, and highways, streets and roads was higher than a year before, and among others, that of complex constructions on industrial sites was lower. The share of buildings in the production in total decreased and there was a decline in the share on residential buildings at the same time with a minor increase in the share of non-residential buildings.

Table 13. Structure (at current prices) of construction and assembly production by types of constructions

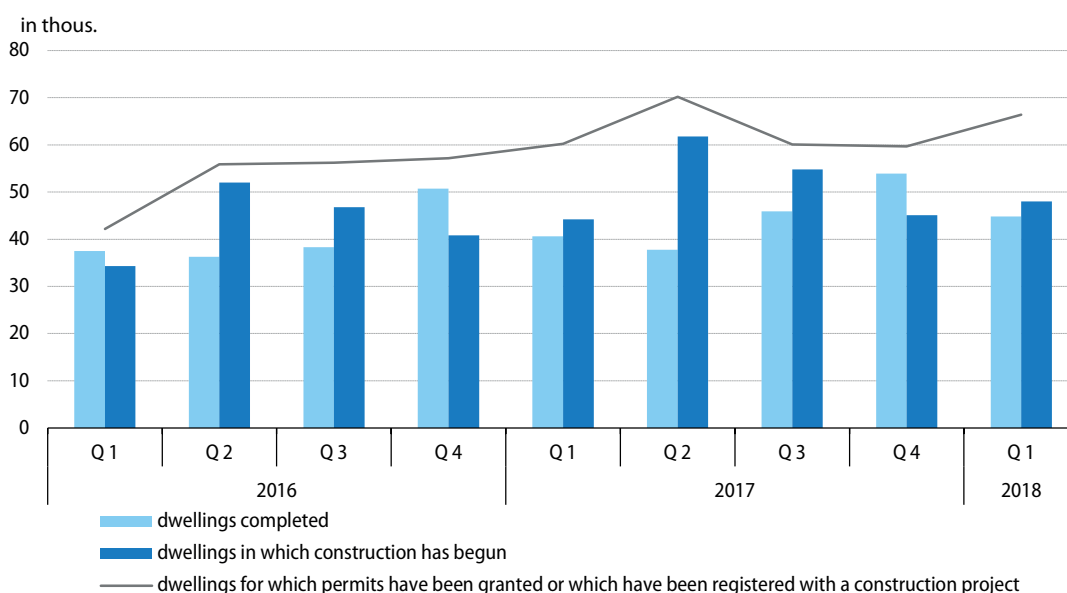
Types of constructions	Structure in %	
	Q1 2017	Q1 2018
Grand total	100.0	100.0
Buildings in total	62.5	61.0
residential buildings	21.9	20.2
of which:		
one-dwelling buildings	2.7	2.0
two- and more dwelling buildings	17.7	17.4
non-residential buildings	40.6	40.8
of which:		
office buildings	5.1	5.5
wholesale and retail trade buildings	9.2	8.0
industrial buildings and warehouses	17.2	17.6
buildings for public entertainment, education, hospital or institutional care	6.0	6.7
Civil engineering works	37.5	39.0
of which:		
highways, streets and roads	9.8	10.8
railways, suspension and elevated railways	2.5	4.0
bridges, elevated highways, tunnels and subways	2.4	2.5
harbours, waterways, dams and other waterworks	0.9	0.8
long-distance pipelines, communication and electricity lines	5.6	5.3
local pipelines and cables	6.3	6.8
of which waste water treatment plants	0.6	1.3
complex constructions on industrial sites	8.0	6.9
sports and recreation structures	0.7	0.8
other civil engineering works n.e.c.	1.2	1.0

In the 1st quarter of 2018, financial situation of enterprises² conducting activity in the scope of construction was better than in the corresponding period of 2017. The enterprises achieved positive gross and net financial results against the negative results a year before, which was affected by an improvement in the entities specialising in civil engineering. In the entities mainly dealing with construction of buildings and specialised construction activities, the net and gross financial results were lower than in the 1st quarter of the previous year. Profitability rate from sales in construction in total increased from minus 1.1% to 0.7%. An improvement was observed in gross turnover profitability rate from minus 0.4% to 1.4% and net turnover profitability rate from minus 1.1% to 0.8%. Total cost level indicator grew to 98.6% from 100.4% a year before. A decrease was recorded in financial liquidity indicators: of the first degree – from 53.8% to 40.8% and of the second degree – from 120.1% to 108.4%. The share of entities with net profit in the surveyed construction entities in total was higher than in the 1st quarter of the previous year (it amounted to 53.7% against 49.4% a year before) and the share of their revenues in the revenues of all construction entities (71.9% against 68.0%).

Investment outlays³ in construction, in the 1st quarter of 2018, were by 16.1% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year (after a drop by 4.2% a year before).

In the 1st quarter of 2018, more dwellings were completed than a year before. The number of dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project was higher. There were also more dwellings in which construction has begun.

Chart 10. Dwellings completed



² Data concern economic entities keeping accounting ledgers and employing 50 persons and more.

³ Data on investment outlays and estimated value are provided in current prices.

In the 1st quarter of 2018, 44.9 thous. dwellings were completed, i.e. is by 10.6% more than a year before (when an increase of 8.5% was observed). A growth was observed in the number of dwellings completed in construction for sale or rent (of 12.1% to 24.9 thous.) and in private construction (of 9.2% to 19.0 thous.). In comparison with the previous year more than twice as much dwellings were completed in public building society. The number of dwellings completed in cooperatives construction was lower than in the 1st quarter of the previous year (491 against to 569 in the 1st quarter of the previous year), in municipal construction (143 against to 231) and company construction (4 against to 13 a year before).

The average useful floor area of 1 dwelling completed in the period of January–March 2018 amounted to 95.2 m² and was by 2.0 m² smaller than in the 1st quarter of the previous year.

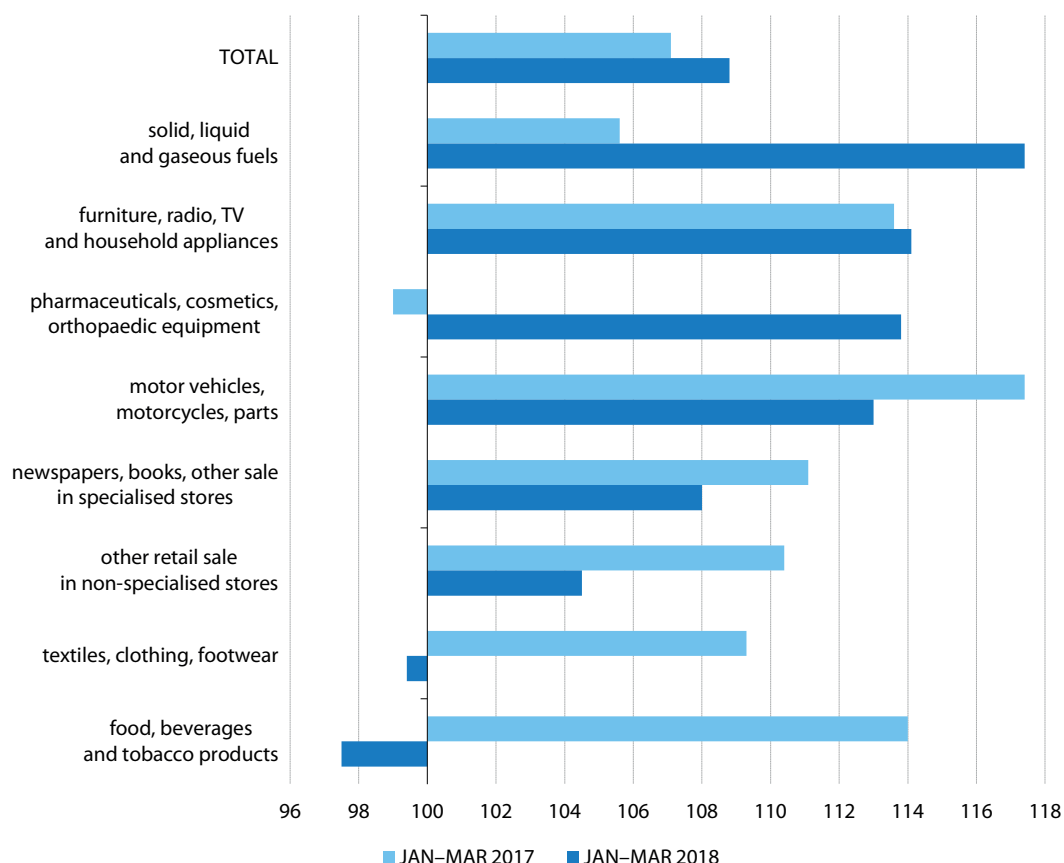
In the 1st quarter of 2018, the number of dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project amounted to 66.8 thous. and was by 10.8% higher than a year before (against to the increase of 42.8% in the corresponding period of the previous year). The number of dwellings in which construction has begun equaled 48.0 thous. dwellings, i.e. by 8.5% more than in the 1st quarter of the previous year (against to the increase of 28.9% a year before).

At the end of March of 2018, 761.8 thous. dwellings were under construction, i.e. by 3.7% more than a year before.

Domestic market

In the 1st quarter of 2018, the retail sales¹ were by 8.1% higher than a year before (compared to the increase of 7.5% in the previous quarter and of 7.1% in the corresponding period of the previous year).

Chart 11. Retail sales of goods (at constant prices) corresponding period of previous year=100



In the period of January–March 2018, sales were higher than a year before in all groups. Among groups with a significant share in retail sales in total, a growth higher than average was observed in other retail sales in non-specialised stores (of 11.5%) and in the group of others (of 8.6%). Sales increased also in entities trading with food, beverages and tobacco products (by 6.4%), solid, liquid and gaseous fuels (by 6.3%) and motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts (by 5.0%).

Wholesale² in trade enterprises, in the 1st quarter of 2018, went up by 6.6% in annual terms, of which in wholesale enterprises it grew by 3.9%. Among groups with a substantial share in wholesale in total, a significant rise was observed in groups: pharmaceuticals, cosmetics (of 13.8%) and food (of 11.0%).

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

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

Table 14. Indices (at constant prices) of retail sales

Specification	2017				2018	2017	
	JAN–MAR	APR–JUN	JUL–SEP	OCT–DEC	JAN–MAR		
	corresponding period of the previous year=100				structure in %		
Total ^a	107.1	106.7	107.9	107.5	108.1	100.0	100.0
of which:							
Motor, vehicles, motorcycles, parts	109.3	103.8	110.4	110.2	105.0	10.1	10.9
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels	111.1	105.3	105.7	102.3	106.3	15.0	15.1
Food, beverages and tobacco products	99.0	106.7	103.8	103.3	106.4	26.9	26.5
Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	105.6	106.9	108.3	105.8	111.5	11.6	11.4
Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopaedic equipment	113.6	113.5	111.5	112.6	113.2	7.0	6.7
Textiles, clothing, footwear	117.4	112.0	126.1	119.4	116.7	6.1	5.9
Furniture, radio, TV and household appliances	110.4	106.3	109.6	112.4	108.7	7.8	7.7
Newspapers, books, other sale in specialised stores	114.0	108.5	104.5	112.0	101.4	4.9	5.2
Others	106.7	102.6	105.6	103.9	108.6	9.4	9.5

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

In the 1st quarter of 2018, financial results recorded by the enterprises³ conducting activity in the scope of trade; repair of motor vehicles were better than a year before. Financial result from the sales of products, goods and materials increased by 17.6% to PLN 4.8 bn, gross financial result – by 3.0% to PLN 4.1 bn and net financial result – by 0.4% to PLN 3.2 bn. Profitability rates remained relatively low in comparison to the ones noted by all enterprises. An improvement was observed in the profitability rate from sales (to 2.3% from 2.0% a year before), while a decrease was noted in the gross turnover rate (to 1.9% from 2.0%), and the net turnover rate remained unchanged and amounted to 1.5%. Cost level indicator decreased slightly from 98.0% to 98.1%. An increase was observed in financial liquidity indicator of the first degree (from 22.2% to 23.7%) and indicator of the second degree determined at the comparable to the previous year level and amounted to 78.3%. The share of entities with net profit in the entities in total went up in the section of trade; repair of motor vehicles (from 63.7% to 65.9%), as well as the share of their revenues in the revenues from total activities of the entities in this section (from 69.9% to 71.4%).

Investment outlays⁴ carried by the entities dealing with trade; repair of motor vehicles, in the 1st quarter of 2018, were by 31.9% higher than a year before (against a rise of 14.5% in the corresponding period of the previous year).

3 Data concern economic entities keeping accounting ledgers and employing 50 persons and more.

4 Data on investment outlays and estimated value are provided in current prices.

Transport

In the period of January–March 2018 the sales of services in transport¹ increased by 8.6% in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year, i.e. to a lesser extent than in the previous quarters.

From groups having a significant share in total transport, in the period of January–March 2018 the sales increased in annual terms, e.g. in road transport (by 10.5%) and railway transport (by 4.7%), as well as warehousing and support activities for transportation (by 4.3%).

The weight of transported goods in total amounted to 143.5 mln tonnes in the 1st quarter of 2018, i.e. by 14.7% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase in weight of transported goods was observed in all types of transport, except inland waterway transport.

Volume of transported goods with railway transport, in the period of January–March 2018, amounted to 61.7 mln tonnes, i.e. by 13.8% more than a year before. Higher than in the period of the three months of the previous year was volume of domestic transport of goods (by 13.1%). In international transport, the weight of transport of goods was by 15.3% higher than that observed a year before and there was an increase in the weight of imported goods (by 31.6%) and transit goods (by 19.0%) along with a decrease of exported goods volume (by 8.1%).

65.4 mln tonnes of goods was carried by hire or reward road transport, in the 1st quarter of 2018 (by 16.4% more than a year before). The transport potential of hire or reward road transport grew by 8.8% since the beginning of the year.

Pipeline transport was used to pump 14.3 mln tonnes of crude petroleum and petroleum products, i.e. by 16.9% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The weight of transported goods by maritime transport, in the 1st quarter of 2018, increased by 8.1% in annual terms (to the amount of 1.9 mln tonnes of goods).

Table 15. Transport of goods

Specification	JAN–MAR 2018		
	in mln tonnes	increase (+) / drop (-) in % in comparison to the period of:	
		JAN–MAR 2016	JAN–MAR 2017
T o t a l	143,5	+25,4	+14,7
of which:			
Railway transport	61,7	+23,5	+13,8
Hire or reward road transport ^a	65,4	+33,0	+16,4
Pipeline transport	14,3	+9,4	+16,9
Maritime transport	1,9	+24,2	+8,1

^a In transport entities employing more than 9 persons. The share of hire or reward road transport in total hire or reward transport amounts to over 25%.

¹ At constant prices; in transportation units employing up to 9 persons; including receipts for transports of goods, passengers, baggage and mail, trans-shipping, forwarding, storage and warehousing of freight and other services connected with transport servicing.

In seaports, 22.1 mln tonnes of goods were loaded and unloaded, in the three months of 2018, i.e. by 20.1% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The weight of transports of all types of goods increased, of which the largest extent – that of remaining general cargos (by 53.1%) and containers (by 44.5%, after the decline a year before). Volume of liquid bulk goods grew by 16.4% (including petroleum – by 16.1%), dry bulk goods – by 8.8% (including coal and coke by 88.4%, after a deep decline a year before) and of ro-ro goods – by 8.0%.

In the majority of ports more goods were loaded and unloaded than a year before, with the exception of Police (where a decline by 16.6% to 0.4 mln tonnes was observed). In Gdańsk, volume of loading and unloading increased by 47.5% (to 10.9 mln tonnes compared to the decline a year before). In the seaport of Gdynia volume of loading and unloading rose by 3.8% (to 4.7 mln tonnes), in Świnoujście – by 1.0% (to 3.8 mln tonnes) and in Szczecin – by 0.5% (to 2.2 mln tonnes).

In the period of January–March 2018, 158.6 mln passengers were carried by public transport, i.e. by 4.2% less than a year before. There was a decline in transport of passengers by railway transport (by 4.6% to 72.1 mln persons) and in transport by road transport (by 4.6% to 83.5 mln persons). However, the number of passengers carried by air transport increased (by 28.5% to 2.9 mln persons).

In the 1st quarter of 2018, financial results of enterprises² in w transportation and storage were lower than a year before. Financial result from the sales of products, goods and materials decreased by 11.5% to PLN 0.6 bn, gross financial result – by 22.3% to PLN 1.1 bn and net financial result – by 24.8% to PLN 0.8 bn. An worsening was observed in turnover profitability rate from sales (to 2.0% from 2.4%), gross turnover rate (to 3.4% from 4.6%) and net turnover rate (to 2.5% from 3.6%). Cost level indicator decreased to 96.6% from 95.4% a year before. A decline was recorded in financial liquidity indicators: of the first degree – to 72.6% from 74.5% and of the second degree – to 141.4% from 147.1%). The share of enterprises with net profit in the transport enterprises in total was higher than a year before (67.2% against 66.5%), it increased also the share of their revenues in the revenues from the total activities of all surveyed enterprises in the section transportation and storage (to 75.5% from 70.7%).

Investment outlays³ in the section of transportation and storage, in the 1st quarter of 2018, were by 86.8% higher than a year before (when a drop of 13.8% was recorded).

² Data concern economic entities keeping accounting ledgers and employing 50 persons and more.

³ Data on investment outlays are provided in current prices.

Financial results of non-financial enterprises

Financial results of the surveyed enterprises¹, in the 1st quarter of 2018, were lower than the ones obtained a year before. Slower dynamics of revenues from total activity than costs of obtaining them resulted in worsening of economic and financial indicators. There was a slight increase in revenues from export sales, but their share in the net revenues from the sales of products, goods and materials for the entities in total was lower than a year before. The majority of basic economic and financial relations achieved by exporters was worse than in the 1st quarter of 2017, but better than for the surveyed enterprises in total. A downturn of the results was observed in the majority of sections, among others, in manufacturing and in real estate activities. However, the improvement of financial results was recorded in such sections as construction, as well as in information and communication.

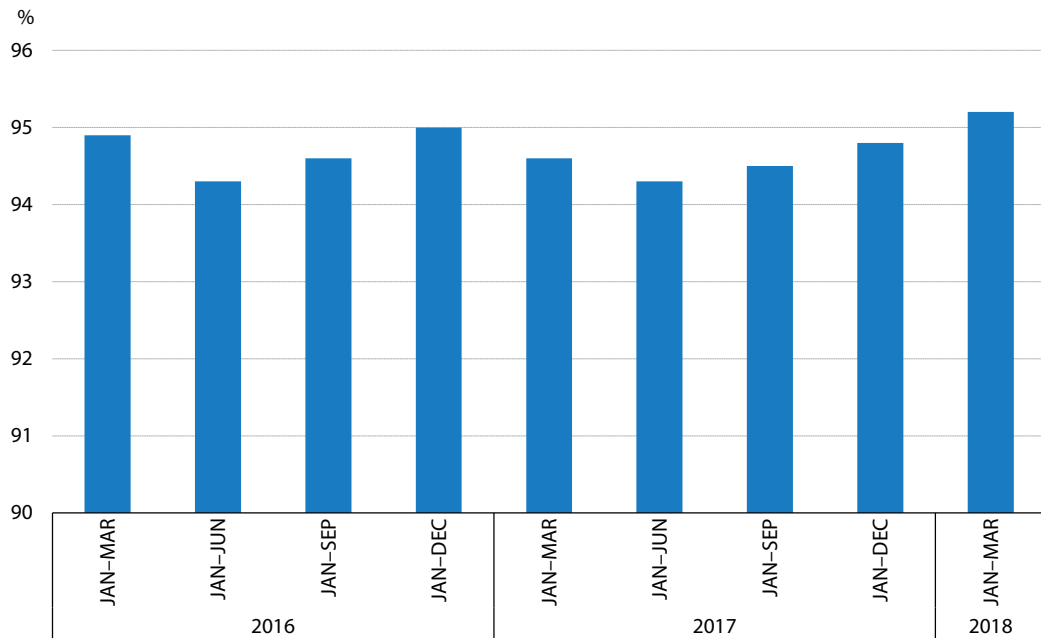
Revenues from total activity, in the 1st quarter of 2018, were by 4.6% higher than those obtained a year before, while costs of obtaining them increased by 5.3%. As a result, cost level indicator decreased from 94.6% to 95.2%. Net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials were by 4.8% higher than a year before, of which the highest increase was observed, among others, in manufacturing, trade; repair of motor vehicles, construction, transportation and storage, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, professional, scientific and technical activities and in administrative and support service activities. Decrease in net revenues from the sale of products, goods and materials was recorded, among others, in mining and quarrying.

Financial result from sales of products, goods and materials was by 0.8% lower than in the 1st quarter of 2017 and amounted to PLN 33144.5 mln. An improvement was observed in the result of other operating activity (of PLN 161.8 mln to PLN 2960.5 mln). A significant worsening of the result was recorded in financial operations (to minus PLN 2313.5 mln from PLN 408.1 mln a year before).

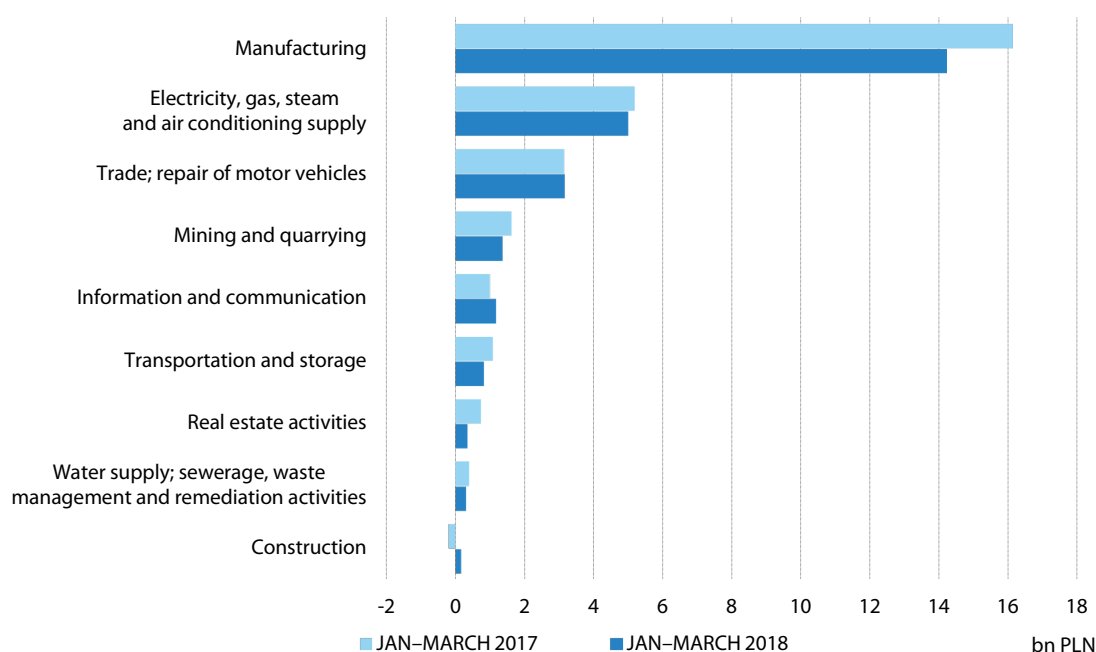
Table 16. Revenues, costs and financial results

Specification	2017				2018
	JAN-MAR	JAN-JUN	JAN-SEP	JAN-DEC	JAN-MAR
	in mln PLN				
Revenues from total activity	675317.0	1376772.8	2084519.2	2865057.6	706604.8
of which net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials	655590.3	1328446.8	2022069.6	2771747.6	686704.6
Costs of obtaining revenues from total activity	638686.9	1298019.9	1970688.5	2714983.6	672813.4
of which costs of products, foods and materials sold	622167.0	1264119.9	1921676.4	2637002.1	653560.1
Gross financial result	36630.1	78752.9	113830.7	150074.0	33791.4
Net financial result	29900.6	66952.1	95920.6	126395.9	27209.6
Net profit	38828.9	78231.0	111484.7	145290.1	36736.5
Net loss	8928.3	11278.9	15564.1	18894.3	9526.9

¹ Data concern economic entities keeping accounting ledgers and employing 50 persons or more. Data do not include entities classified to the sections of NACE Rev. 2: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Financial and insurance activities, as well as higher education institutions.

Chart 12. Cost level indicator

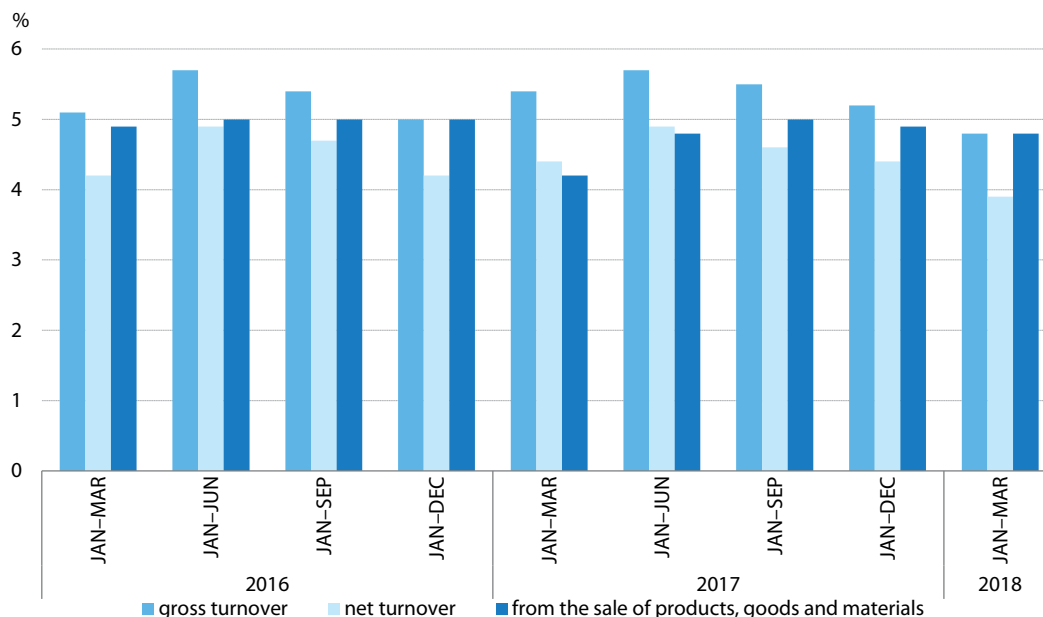
Gross financial result was by 7.7% lower than a year before and amounted to PLN 33791.4 mln (gross profit – PLN 429.0 mln, gross loss – PLN 9178.6 mln). Encumbrances on gross financial result decreased by 2.2% in annual terms up to PLN 6581.8 mln. Net financial result amounted to PLN 27209.6 mln (gross profit – PLN 36736.5 mln, gross loss – PLN 9526.9 mln) i.e. was by PLN 2690.9 mln (by 9.0%) lower in comparison to the corresponding period of the previous year. The largest reducing of the net financial result was recorded in manufacturing (of PLN 1912.6 mln to PLN 14176.9 mln), real estate activities (of PLN 403.4 mln to PLN 337.1 mln), transportation and storage (of PLN 270.0 mln to PLN 816.3 mln), mining and quarrying (of PLN 266.7 mln to PLN 1349.1 mln), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of PLN 185.6 mln to PLN 4990.4 mln), accommodation and catering (of PLN 110.9 mln to PLN 1.8 mln) and water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (of PLN 93.7 mln to PLN 306.8 mln). An improvement in net financial result in comparison to the 1st quarter of the previous year was observed in construction (of PLN 348.6 mln to PLN 161.1 mln), information and communication (of PLN 173.0 mln to PLN 1173.7 mln), administrative and support service activities (of PLN 76.8 mln to PLN 328.4 mln) and in trade; repair of motor vehicles (of PLN 13.0 mln to PLN 3152.5 mln).

Chart 13. Net financial result

In the 1st quarter of 2018, net profit was reported by more surveyed enterprises (68.7% against 67.9% a year before), and the revenues obtained by them amounted to 78.9% of the revenues from total activities of all entities (against 79.1% a year before). In manufacturing, net profit was reached by 74.9% of enterprises (against 75.5% a year before), and the share of revenues obtained by them in the revenues of the total entities of this section accounted for 85.2% (against 85.8% a year before, respectively).

Table 17. The basic economic and financial indices

Specification	2017				2018
	JAN-MAR	JAN-JUN	JAN-SEP	JAN-DEC	JAN-MAR
	in %				
Cost level indicator	94.6	94.3	94.5	94.8	95.2
Profitability rate from the sales of products, goods and materials	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8
Gross turnover profitability rate	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.8
Net turnover profitability rate	4.4	4.9	4.6	4.4	3.9
Financial liquidity indicator of the first degree	37.4	37.3	36.3	38.4	37.0

Chart 14. Profitability rate

Profitability rate from sales of products, goods and materials decreased from 5.0% to 4.8%, a drop was also observed in gross turnover profitability rate – from 5.4% to 4.8% and net turnover profitability rate – from 4.4% to 3.9%. In comparison with the 1st quarter of 2017, in the total number of surveyed entities, an increase was recorded in the share of profitable entities (with net turnover profitability rate equal or higher than zero) – 68.1% against 68.1% a year before, and their share in the revenues from total activities dropped slightly from 79.2% to 79.0%. Weakening of the net turnover profitability rate was observed, among others, in real estate activities (from 12.0% to 5.7%), accommodation and catering (from 3.8% to 0.1%), mining and quarrying (from 12.2% to 9.8%), other operating activity (from 8.1% to 5.7%), water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (from 6.0% to 4.6%), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 9.9% to 8.8%), transportation and storage (from 3.6% to 2.5%) and manufacturing (from 5.6% to 4.8%). In trade; repair of motor vehicles, the net turnover profitability rate remained unchanged, reaching the level of 1.5%. An improvement in net turnover profitability was recorded in construction (from minus 1.1% to 0.8%), information and communication (from 4.3% to 5.0%) and in administrative and support service activities (from 2.3% to 2.8%).

A decrease was observed in the value of the financial liquidity indicators: of the 1st degree – from 37.4% to 37.0% and of the 2nd degree – from 103.7% to 103.0%. The liquidity ratio of the first degree above 20% was obtained by 49.0% of the surveyed entities (against 49.5% in the 1st quarter of 2017), and the liquidity indicator of the second degree within the range from 100% to 130% was noted by 12.3% of the surveyed enterprises (against 11.9% in the corresponding period of the previous year).

The relation of liabilities to dues (resulting from deliveries and services) determined above the level from a year before (94.8% against 93.2%). The value of liabilities resulting from deliveries and services, exceeding the value of dues connecting with them, was recorded, among others, in trade; repair of motor vehicles, mining and quarrying, accommodation and catering and in real estate activities.

Costs of current activity incurred by the surveyed enterprises in total, in the 1st quarter of 2018 were by 5.6% higher than a year before. In the structure of total cost by type, an increase was observed in the share of costs of gross wages and salaries and social insurance and other employee benefits, on the other hand; a decrease was noted in the share of costs of depreciation, costs of materials and energy, external services and of taxes and payments. The share of other costs remained unchanged.

From the group of the surveyed enterprises, 48.5% entities reported export sales, in the 1st quarter of 2018 (against 49.7% a year before). The level of the export sales was by 1.2% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The share of export sales in net revenues from the sales of products, goods and material of entities in total dropped from 26.1% to 25.3%. In the 1st quarter of 2018, 71.8% of export sales fell on those entities in which export sales account for more than 50% of the turnover from the sales of products, goods and materials (against 73.3% a year before). In the group of exporting entities, an decrease was recorded in the share of units reporting net profit from 74.6% to 73.9%, of which in manufacturing – from 77.5% to 76.2%. In comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year, the basic economic and financial relations achieved by exporters worsened, but they were better than for the surveyed enterprises in total. The financial liquidity indicators of the first and the second degree were lower than the ones recorded in entities in total.

Among the surveyed enterprises, 89.5%, i.e. 14888 entities conducted economic activity both in 2017 and in 2018 (against 87.7%, respectively, a year before). Net revenues from the sales of products, goods and materials of these entities comprised 96.7% of net revenues from sales recorded in enterprises in total (against 95.8% a year before). The share of this group of enterprises in net profit and loss of total surveyed enterprises amounted to 96.6% and 94.2% respectively (against 96.1% and 87.7% a year before). Profitability rates reached by the group were worse than a year before and determined at similar level as reported by the surveyed enterprises in total.

Value of current assets of the surveyed entities, as at the end of March 2018, amounted to PLN 945867.0 mln and was by 7.7% higher than a year before, of which it increased the value of stocks (by 8.4%), of short-term dues (by 7.5%), and of short-term investments (by 7.2%). Short-term inter-period settlements grew by 8.5%. In the structure of tangible current assets, an increase was observed in the share of stocks (from 28.0% to 28.2%), and a decrease – in the share of short-term investments (from 24.7% to 24.6%). The share of short-term dues and inter-period settlements remained unchanged and amounted to 43.8% and 3.5% respectively. In the structure of total stocks, a decline was reported in the share of finished products (from 15.8% to 15.4%) and the share of materials (from 29.8% to 29.6%). On the other hand, a growth was observed in the share of semi-finished products and work in progress (from 14.6% to 15.1%). The share of goods remained at the level of 38.1%.

Current assets were financed mainly by short-term dues, and their share in financial coverage of assets accounted for 66.3% (against 66.1% a year before).

In comparison to the 1st quarter of 2017, the scope of effectiveness of enterprises operations remained unchanged. Stocks rotation cycle and cycles of dues and payment of short-term dues resulting from deliveries and services have become extended by 1 day and spanned 35, 45 and 42 days respectively.

Long-term and short-term liabilities (without specific funds), as at the end of March 2018, amounted to PLN 979304.0 mln and were by 4.9% higher than a year before. Long-term liabilities accounted for 35.9% of liabilities in total (against 37.9% a year before).

Value of short-term liabilities of the surveyed enterprises carried out at the level of PLN 627344.1 mln and was by 8.1% higher than at the end of March 2017. An increase was recorded in liabilities resulting from deliveries – of 11.4%, deliveries and services – of 8.3%, taxes, customs, insurances and other benefits and wages and salaries – 8.2% each, and liabilities resulting from bank credits and loans – of 4.9%. Other short-term liabilities grew by 17.1%. However, the liabilities resulting from the issued debt securities were lower than a year before – by 16.1%. Inter-period settlements went up by 4.0%.

Long-term liabilities, at the end of March 2018, amounted to PLN 351959.9 mln and were by 0.5% lower than a year before. A decrease was observed in liabilities resulting from issued debt securities – of 5.3% and other long-term liabilities – of 5.0%. The liabilities resulting from credits and loans increased by 2.0%.

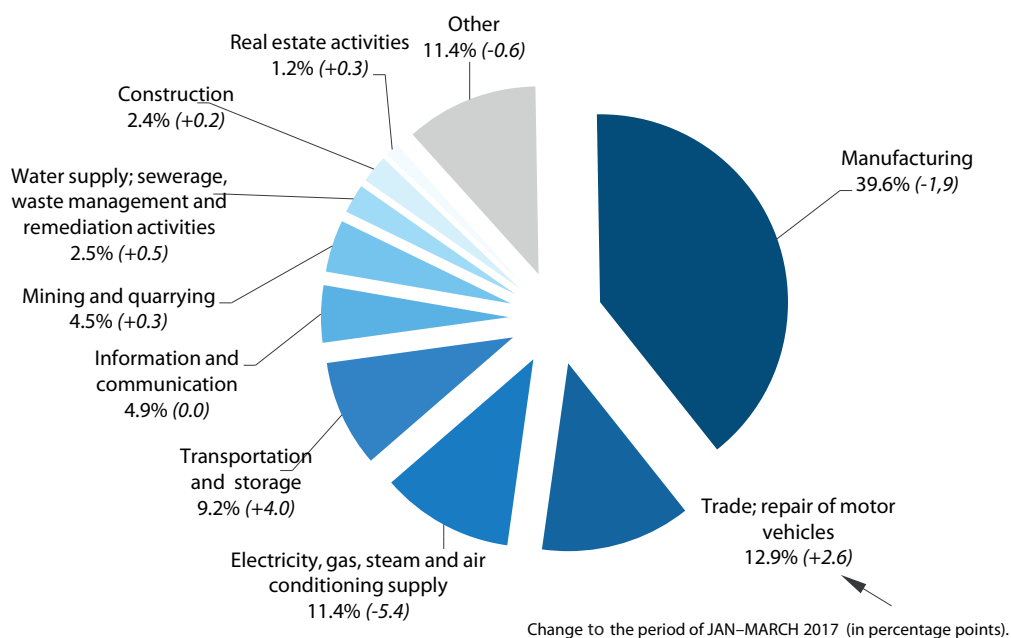
Investment outlays

Total outlays of the surveyed enterprises¹, in the 1st quarter of 2018, amounted to PLN 22.9 bn and were (at constant prices) by 6.6% higher than a year before (in the 1st quarter of 2017 a drop of 0.4% was observed). There went up outlays on buildings and structures (by 10.3%). An increase was also observed in purchases² - of 5.2%, of which on machinery, technical equipment and tools (of 2.9%) and on transport equipment (of 13.3%). Share of purchases in the total outlays amounted to 67.1% (68.2% a year before).

The highest increase in outlays (at current prices) was observed in transportation and storage (of 86.8% against a drop of 13.8% a year before), water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (of 33.1% against a drop of 2.3%), trade; repair of motor vehicles (of 31.9% against an increase of 14.5%), real estate activities (of 30.6% against a drop of 2.1%), construction (of 16.1% against a drop of 4.2%) and mining and quarrying (of 13.3% against a drop of 22.2%). On the other hand, a decrease was observed in outlays on electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of 28.3% against a drop of 9.5% a year before).

In the total value of outlays performed by the surveyed enterprises, entities with foreign capital³ incurred 46.6% of outlays (45.0% a year before). Outlays of this group of entities were (at constant prices) by 10.4% higher than those recorded a year before. The majority of outlays among the surveyed entities with foreign capital were carried by the units in manufacturing – 48.3%, trade; repair of motor vehicles – 17.5%, administrative and support service activities – 16.4% and information and communication – 8.9%.

Chart 15. Structure of the investment outlays in total in the period of JAN–MAR 2018 (at current prices)



¹ Data concern economic entities keeping accounting ledgers and employing 50 persons or more. Data do not include entities the main activity of which is classified according to NACE Rev. 2 in the sections "Agriculture, forestry and fishing", "Financial and insurance activities", as well as higher education institutions.

² Machinery, technical equipment and tools as well as transport equipment.

³ Data concern economic entities, with 50% and more share of foreign capital, (excluding credit and insurance institutions), keeping accounting ledgers in which the number of employed persons amounts to 50 and more.

Foreign trade

In the 1st quarter of 2018, in the foreign trade turnover, the exports value was slightly higher than a year before. Imports increased in annual terms, but to a much lesser extent than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Total turnover balance was negative, against the positive values observed in the last three years. Turnover at constant prices in the period of January–March 2018 increased compared with the corresponding period of 2017, and the price relations were neutral.

Exports calculated in zlotys at current prices decreased by 0.8% in comparison with the 1st quarter of the previous year and amounted to PLN 218.8 bn, and imports increased by 2.3% to PLN 222.8 bn. The exchange closed with negative balance and amounted to PLN 4.0 bn (compared to PLN 2.9 bn a year before).

In the period of January–March 2018, exports at constant prices grew by 0.6% compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, and imports – by 3.9%. In comparison to the previous year, the volume of exports in turnover was higher, with the Central and Eastern European countries (by 4.3%) and with developing countries (by 1.4%) and lower – with the EU countries (by 0.1%). In imports, the volume of goods increased from the Central and Eastern European countries (by 9.7%) and from developing countries (by 11.7%), and decreased – from the EU countries (0.2%). Transaction prices of exported goods (calculated in zlotys) in the period January–March 2018 decreased in annual terms by 0.1%, and of imported goods – by 0.4%.

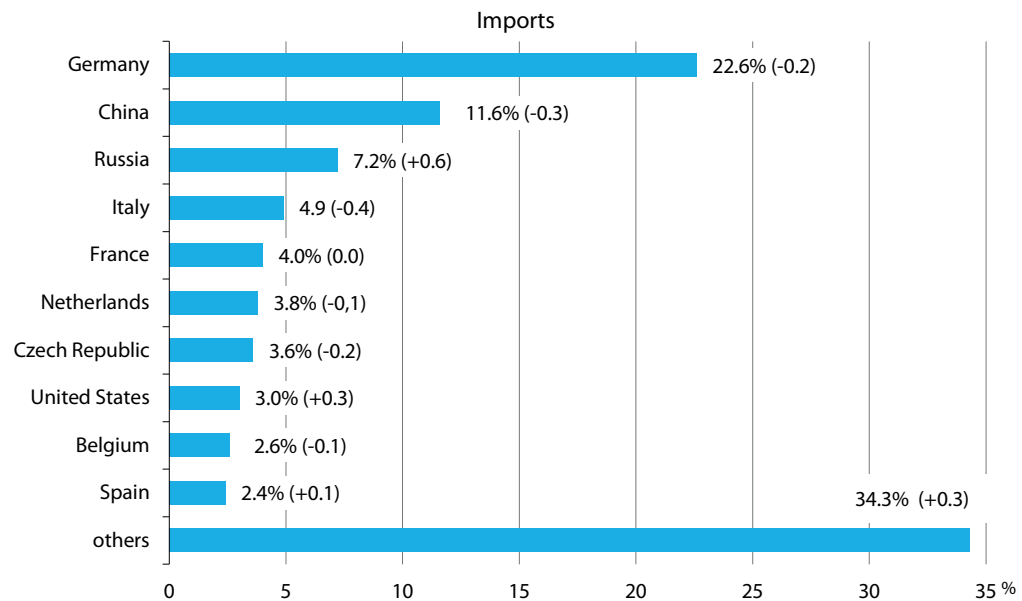
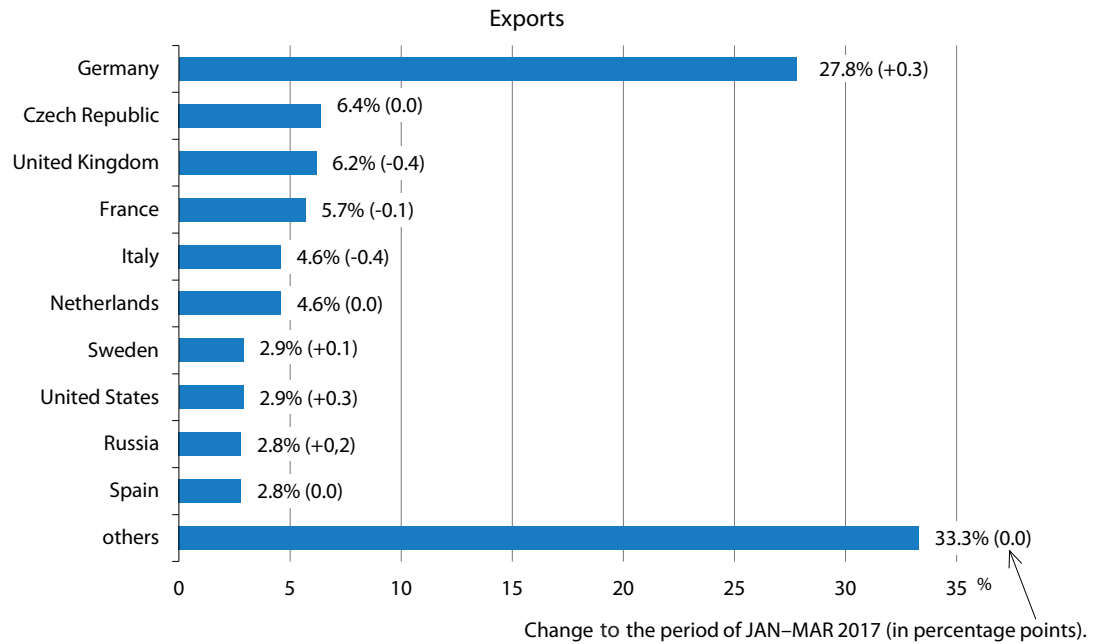
Terms of trade index of the total turnover reached the level of 100.3 (compared to 97.8 in the period of January–March 2017). In the exchange with the EU countries, it amounted to 99.0 (against to 101.1 a year before), in the turnover with the Central and Eastern European countries amounted to 94.0 (compared with 76.9), and with developing countries – to 102.0 (compared to 97.7).

Table 18. Foreign trade turnover

Specification	JAN–MAR 2018						JAN–MAR 2017	JAN–MAR 2018
	in mln PLN	in mln EUR	in mln USD	JAN–MAR 2017=100				
				PLN	EUR	USD	structure in %	
Exports	218846.9	52451.8	63831.4	99.2	103.7	119.6	100.0	100.0
Developed countries	190700.5	45704.0	55610.9	99.2	103.7	119.5	87.2	87.1
of which European Union	176028.4	42186.8	51327.3	99.3	103.8	119.7	80.4	80.4
of which euro area	125960.6	30188.0	36730.8	99.4	103.8	119.8	57.5	57.6
Developing countries	16105.3	3860.9	4702.6	97.3	101.6	117.3	7.5	7.4
Central and Eastern European countries	12041.1	2886.8	3517.9	102.3	106.9	123.3	5.3	5.5
Imports	222771.3	53392.9	64981.1	102.3	106.9	123.3	100.0	100.0
Developed countries	147585.8	35375.5	43067.2	100.6	105.1	121.3	67.4	66.2
of which European Union	131649.1	31555.1	38414.7	100.5	105.0	121.1	60.2	59.1
of which euro area	105484.4	25283.4	30778.0	101.0	105.5	121.7	48.0	47.4
Developing countries	55363.0	13266.5	16132.0	103.4	108.0	124.5	24.6	24.9
Central and Eastern European countries	19822.5	4750.9	5781.8	113.5	118.7	137.0	8.0	8.9
Balance	-3924.4	-941.1	-1149.7	x	x	x	x	x
Developed countries	43114.7	10328.6	12543.7	x	x	x	x	x
of which European Union	44379.3	10631.7	12912.6	x	x	x	x	x
of which euro area	20476.1	4904.6	5952.8	x	x	x	x	x
Developing countries	-39257.7	-9405.6	-11429.4	x	x	x	x	x
Central and Eastern European countries	-7781.4	-1864.1	-2264.0	x	x	x	x	x

In the geographical structure of turnover, compared to the period of January–March of the previous year, the share of developed countries decreased, while the share of the Central and Eastern European countries increased. The share of developing countries declined slightly in exports and grew – in imports.

Chart 16. Geographical structure of foreign trade turnover by countries in the period of January–March 2018



The value of turnover with Germany, our most important trade partner, increased, in annual terms, in exports, by 0.2% to PLN 60.8 bn, and in imports – by 1.5% to PLN 50.3 bn. The exchange closed with a positive balance amounting PLN 10.5 bn (against PLN 11.2 bn a year earlier). Germany's share in the total exports rose by 0.3 percentage point and amounted to 27.8%, and total imports decreased by 0.2 percentage point to 22.6%.

In the turnover with Germany, according to SITC commodity groups, a growth in exports was recorded, among others of: manufactures of base metal n.e.s., plastic articles n.e.s., and furniture and parts thereof. On the other hand, mainly the export parts and accessories for motor vehicles decreased. In terms of imports, the value of imported motor vehicles for the transport of persons, internal combustion piston engines and parts thereof as well as medicaments, increased. The products which were imported in smaller quantities, were, among others, parts and accessories of the motor vehicles.

In the ranking of our trading partners in the 1st quarter of 2018, Russia, as the year before, was in 9th position in exports and in imports it was ranked as the 3rd. Exports to Russia increased by 7.1% and amounted to PLN 6.2 bn, while imports from that country grew by 11.6% and amounted to PLN 16.0 bn. Turnover balance deepened from minus PLN 8.5 bn recorded a year before to minus PLN 9.8 bn. Russia's share rose in total exports from 2.6% after three months of 2017 to 2.8%, and in total imports from 6.6% to 7.2%.

In the turnover with Russia, according to SITC commodity groups, in comparison to the 1st quarter of 2017, an increase was observed in exports of other machinery and equipment and household-type, electrical and non-electrical equipment. However, the exports of, among others, medicaments decreased. If it comes to imports, the main increase was observed in the value of flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, not clad, plated or coated and coal, while the most serious decrease was observed in processed petroleum oils.

China ranked 23rd in the ranking of trading partners in exports and 2nd in imports. Exports to this country declined by 16.0% to PLN 1.8 bn, while imports increased by 0.8% to PLN 25.8 bn. The trade exchange closed with a negative balance of PLN 24.0 bn (compared to minus PLN 23.9 bn in the period of January–March 2017). China's share in the total exports decreased slightly in annual terms – from 1.0% to 0.8%, while in total imports – from 11.9% to 11.6%.

In turnover with China, according to the nomenclature of the SITC, the export decline was observed, among others, in the following products: rubber, copper, parts and accessories of the motor vehicles, while the growth was observed in: parts and accessories of office and automatic data processing machines. Relating to import, the value of, among others, electrical and apparatus machinery, n.e.s., baby carriages, toys, games and sporting goods as well as parts and accessories of office and automatic data processing machines increased significantly and, for instance, the value of telecommunications equipment import decreased.

The total trade turnover according to the SITC nomenclature increased in comparison with the period January–March 2017, among others in the following sections: mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, miscellaneous manufactured articles. However, the value of trade exchange of, among others, animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes decreased. In the commodity structure on both sides of the exchange, the share of, among others, manufactured goods classified chiefly by material increased, and the share of chemicals and related products as well as food and live animals decreased.

In the structure of imports distribution by main economic categories, as compared with the corresponding period of the period year, the share of investment goods increased from 14.4% to 14.7%. The share of intermediate consumption goods decreased from 60.2% to 59.9%, while the share of consumer goods remained unchanged and amounted to 25.4%. The increase in imports of goods intermediate consumption was observed and amounted to 1.9%, as well as of consumer goods (by 2.1%) and of investment goods (by 4.7%).

State budget

In the period of January–March 2018, revenue of the state budget¹ amounted to PLN 88.5 bn (i.e. 26.4% of the amount assumed in the budgetary act for 2018), and the expenditure to PLN 85.3 bn (21.5%, respectively). The deficit reached the level of PLN 3.1 bn, which constituted 7,5% of the plan.

Table 19. Revenue and expenditure of the state budget

Specification	Budget act ^a 2018	JAN–MAR 2018				JAN–MAR 2017=100
		execution	low on public finances	structure		
		in PLN mln		in %		
Total revenue	335705.4	88469.2	26.4	100.0	103.8	
tax revenue	331672.6	82859.4	25.0	93.7	103.3	
of which:						
indirect taxes	237914.0	59147.3	24.9	66.9	102.1	
of which:						
value added tax (VAT)	166000.0	42623.4	25.7	48.2	101.0	
excise tax	70000.0	16071.5	23.0	18.2	106.1	
corporate income tax	32400.0	9365.0	28.9	10.6	95.9	
personal income tax	55500.0	12820.6	23.1	14.5	116.3	
tax on some financial institution	4568.6	1112.9	41.0	1.3	103.4	
non-tax revenue	21908.7	5571.0	25.4	6.3	111.8	
of which:						
dividends from the State Treasury holdings in companies and payment from profit state owned enterprises and sole shareholder companies of the State Treasury	2248.0	135.8	6.0	0.2	514.5	
receipts from customs duties	3787.0	943.5	25.0	1.1	109.3	
revenue of state budgetary units and other non- -tax revenue	13611.3	3926.1	28.9	4.4	110.1	
non-returnable funds from the European Union and other sources	2124.1	38.8	1.8	0.1	162.4	
Total expenditure	397197.4	85341.5	21.5	100.0	97.5	
of which:						
grants and subventions for:						
Pension Fund	17565.7	4014.5	22.9	4.7	106.0	
Social Insurance Fund	46637.7	5233.4	11.2	6.1	50.1	
general subvention for local government units	54444.7	19693.9	36.2	23.1	103.6	
current expenditure of budgetary units	75508.8	16683.7	22.1	19.6	102.1	
State Treasury debt service	30699.9	5129.6	16.7	6.0	91.3	
European Union own resources	19643.6	4409.3	22.5	5.2	146.5	
Deficit (-) / Surplus (+)	-41492.0	3127.6	7.5	x	x	
Deficit financing ^b						
domestic sources	52843.3	-12670.6	-24.0	x	x	
foreign sources	4108.8	9542.9	23.2	x	x	

a Journal of Laws dated 11.01.2018, item 291. b Including the financing of the state budget and European Union funds deficit.

¹ On the basis of information from the Ministry of Finances: Estimated data on the state budget execution in the period of January–March 2018.

The revenue executed, in the period of January–March 2018, was by 3.8% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Receipts from indirect taxes amounted to PLN 59.1 bn, of which from excise tax to PLN 16.1 bn and were higher than a year before by 2.1%, 6.1%, respectively. Their share in the total revenue amounted to 66.9% and 18.2%, respectively. Receipts from corporate income tax equaled to PLN 9.3 bn, and from personal income tax to PLN 12.8 bn, which is by 4.1% less from corporate income tax and by 16.3% more from personal income tax in comparison with the previous year. Their share in the total revenue amounted to 28.9% and 23.1%, respectively. The execution of the state budget revenue due to the inflow of funds from the European Union and other sources amounted to PLN 38.3 mln, which constituted 1.8% of the plan.

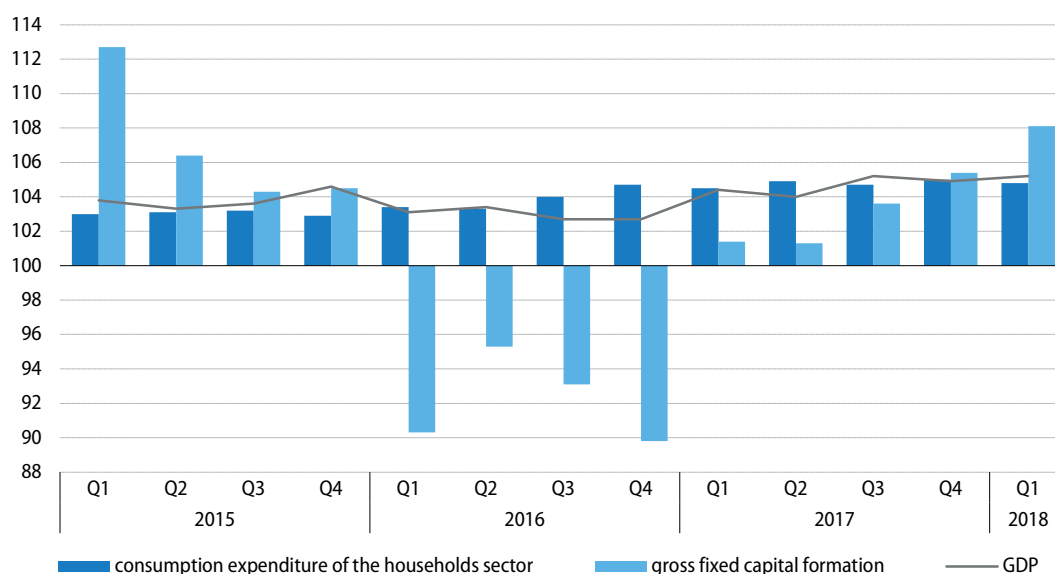
The expenditure incurred, in the period of January–March 2018, was by 2.5% lower than a year before. Payments of the general subvention for local government units amounted PLN 19.6 bn, i.e. increased by 3.6% in annual terms and constituted 23.1% of total expenditure. Expenditure for State Treasury debt service constituted 6.0% of total expenditure and declined by 8.7% in relation to the corresponding period of the previous year. Grants for the Pension Fund paid in the period of January–March 2018 amounted to PLN 4.0 bn (i.e. 4.7% of total expenditure), and for the Social Insurance Fund to PLN 5.2 bn (6.1%, respectively).

Gross domestic product

According to preliminary data, in the 1st quarter of 2018, the seasonally unadjusted gross domestic product, increased, in real terms, by 5.2% in comparison to the corresponding period of the previous year (against a growth of 4.9% in the 4th quarter of 2017). After eliminating the influence of seasonal factors, GDP was real higher by 5.0%, than in the previous year and in comparison to the previous quarter, it grew by 1.6%.

The main factor of economic growth in the 1st quarter of 2018 was still domestic demand, and its impact increased to 6.4 percentage points (from 4.9 percentage points in the previous quarter). Influencing of final consumption expenditure was positive and amounted to 3.6 percentage points (of which 3.0 percentage points constituted the impact of the consumption expenditure in the households sector and 0.6 percentage point of public consumption expenditure in the general government sector). As a result of the positive impact of investment demand (0.9 percentage point), and changes in inventories (1.9 percentage points) the positive impact of the gross capital formation strengthened (up to 2.8 percentage points from 1.5 percentage points in the 4th quarter of 2017). Net export influenced negatively at the economic growth rate (minus 1.2 percentage points against a neutral effect in the previous period).

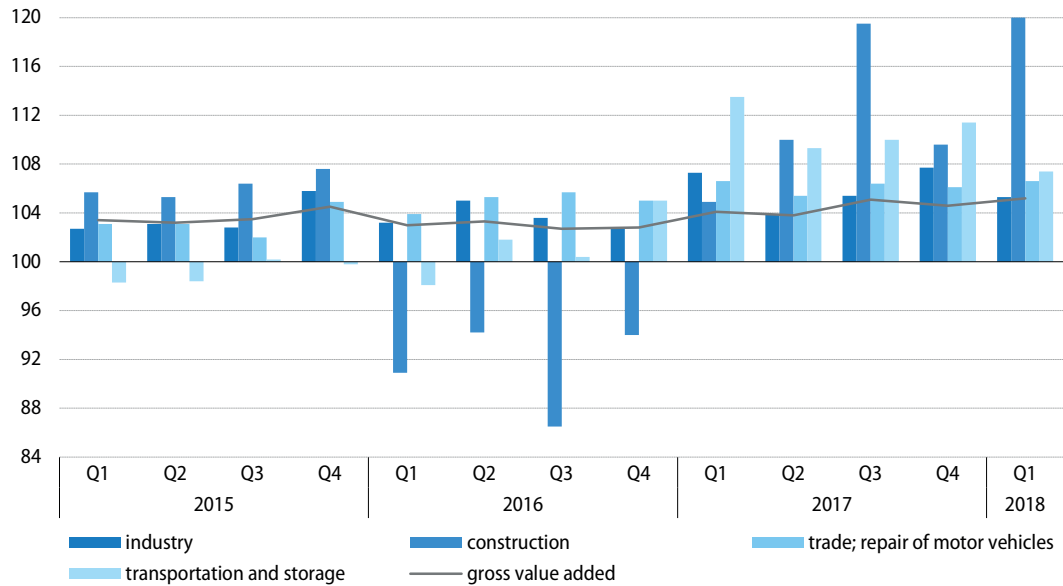
Chart 17. Gross domestic product, consumption expenditure of the households sector and gross fixed capital formation corresponding period of the previous year=100



The domestic demand, in the 1st quarter of 2018, was by 6.8% higher in comparison to the previous year (against a growth of 5.1% in the previous quarter). The increase in final consumption expenditure amounted to 4.5% (of which consumption expenditure in the households sector, grew by 4.8% and in public consumption expenditure – by 3.6%). Gross capital formation rose by 21.0% in annual terms (against an increase of 5.5% in the 4th quarter of 2017), of which gross fixed capital formation, which increased by 8.1%. The investment rate amounted to 12.2% (against 11.8% in the 1st quarter of 2017 and 24.4% in the 4th quarter of 2017).

The growth rate of exports, in the 1st quarter of 2018, slowed down to 1.1% in annual terms and of imports – to 3.5% (in the 4th quarter of 2017 it amounted to 8.2% and 8.9%, respectively).

Chart 18. Gross value added corresponding period of the previous year=100



Gross value added in the national economy in the 1st quarter of 2018 was higher by 5.2% in comparison to the previous year. In industry, it increased by 5.3%, and in construction – by 24.4%. In the trade and repair of motor vehicles, the gross value added was higher by 6.6% in comparison to the previous year, and in the transportation and storage, this increase amounted to 7.4%. The growth occurred also in financial and insurance activities (by 14.9%), information and communication (by 2.9%), accommodation and catering (by 2.3%), professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support services (by 2.0%), as well as in real estate and public administration and defence; compulsory social security, education, human health and social work activities (by 0.7% each).

Selected socio-economic indicators for Poland

Tables available as separated Excel files.

Tabl. 1. Basic annual data

Specification	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Population (as of 31 XII)	38 516	38 130	38 167	38 530	38 528	38 533	38 494	38 479	38 437	38 433	38 434
of which: females	19 704	19 721	19 735	19 877	19 854	19 854	19 805	19 805	19 838	19 840	19 834
in working age ¹⁾	24 545	24 550	24 024	24 831	24 739	24 000	24 422	24 230	24 002	23 798	23 910
in urban areas	61.2	61.1	61.0	60.9	60.7	60.0	60.4	60.3	60.2	60.2	60.2
Population at non-working age per 100 persons at working age	55.3	55.1	55.0	55.2	55.5	55.6	57.4	56.8	56.1	56.1	55.0
Per 1000 population:											
natural increase	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
live births	10.2	10.0	11.0	10.7	10.1	10.0	9.6	9.7	9.0	9.2	10.0
deaths	9.9	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0
deaths of infant (per 1000 live births)	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0
marriages	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
divorces	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Net international migration for permanent residence	-20.9	-14.9	-1.2	-2.1	-4.3	-6.8	-19.9	-15.6	-15.8	1.5	1.5
Per 1000 population:											
dwellings (as of 31 XII)	341	343	349	330	353	356	360	363	367	371	371
passenger cars (registered) (as of 31 XII)	383	422	432	447	470	486	504	520	539	564	564
mobile-telephone subscribers (as of 31 XII)	1 089	1 196	1 179	1 232	1 310	1 409	1 488	1 497	1 484	1 429	1 376
Medical personnel working directly with a patient²⁾ (as of 31 XII):											
doctors	83 919	82 387	82 813	83 201	84 221	85 025	85 240	87 887	88 437	91 730	91 730
nurses	13 352	13 028	12 169	12 549	13 033	12 401	12 222	13 388	12 900	13 326	13 326
others	197 462	197 508	200 260	200 789	200 860	211 620	200 987	199 168	197 381	198 802	198 802
Beds in general hospitals³⁾ per 10 thous. population (as of 31 XII)	48.5	50.6	50.6	48.4	49.0	49.0	48.8	48.3	48.6	48.6	48.6
Students of higher education institutions (as of 31 XII)	1 937	1 938	1 900	1 841	1 764	1 677	1 550	1 469	1 405	1 349	1 349
Employed persons (annual average)	13 334	13 881	13 769	13 834	13 946	13 899	13 735	13 976	14 056	14 438	14 438
of which: agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 022	2 015	2 012	2 151	2 150	2 149	2 147	2 150	2 148	2 150	2 150
industry	3 029	3 128	2 961	2 904	2 894	2 893	2 863	2 862	2 837	2 868	2 868
mining and quarrying	182	184	185	175	174	176	170	161	160	160	160
manufacturing	2 674	2 687	2 480	2 438	2 450	2 426	2 391	2 453	2 404	2 594	2 594
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	148	153	152	161	167	149	139	133	127	124	124
water supply, sewerage waste management and remediation activities	120	131	130	139	142	142	142	144	140	149	149
construction	827	910	806	824	861	800	805	825	847	882	882
trade, repair of motor vehicles ⁴⁾	2 207	2 324	2 227	2 218	2 208	2 170	2 127	2 140	2 170	2 215	2 215
transportation and storage	712	703	733	730	740	740	737	744	703	800	800
information and communication	213	242	252	255	255	274	284	300	318	341	341
education	1 058	1 005	1 084	1 080	1 087	1 095	1 079	1 085	1 100	1 115	1 115
human health and social work activities	742	754	787	803	812	821	827	837	840	850	850
arts, sports and recreation	9 489	9 259	9 332	9 348	9 524	9 527	9 502	9 678	9 879	9 869	9 869
Retirees and pensioners (annual average)	24.1	24.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.4	23.1	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.3

Tabl. 2. Basic annual indicators

Specification	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Population (as of 31 XII)	38 516	38 130	38 167	38 530	38 528	38 533	38 533	38 528	38 533	38 494	38 479	38 494	38 479	38 437	38 433	38 434	38 434	38 434
Employed persons (annual average)	13 334	13 881	13 769	13 834	13 946	13 899	13 946	13 899	13 899	13 735	13 976	14 056	14 438	14 438	14 438	14 438	14 438	14 438
GDP at basic prices (annual average)	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Government expenditure (annual average)	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Government revenue (annual average)	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Government deficit (annual average)	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Government debt (annual average)	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Government debt to GDP (annual average)	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Government debt to population (annual average)	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Government debt to government revenue (annual average)	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Government debt to government expenditure (annual average)	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Government debt to government revenue and expenditure (annual average)	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Government debt to government revenue and expenditure (annual average) as a % of GDP	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Government debt to government revenue and expenditure (annual average) as a % of population	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Government debt to government revenue and expenditure (annual average) as a % of government revenue	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Government debt to government revenue and expenditure (annual average) as a % of government expenditure	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Government debt to government revenue and expenditure (annual average) as a % of government revenue and expenditure	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Government debt to government revenue and expenditure (annual average) as a % of government revenue and expenditure (annual average) as a % of GDP	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Government debt to government revenue and expenditure (annual average) as a % of government revenue and expenditure (annual average) as a % of population	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Government debt to government revenue and expenditure (annual average) as a % of government revenue and expenditure (annual average) as a % of government revenue	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Government debt to government revenue and expenditure (annual average) as a % of government revenue and expenditure (annual average) as a % of government expenditure	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Government debt to government revenue and expenditure (annual average) as a % of government revenue and expenditure (annual average) as a % of government revenue and expenditure	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Government debt to government revenue and expenditure (annual average) as a % of government revenue and expenditure (annual average) as a % of government revenue and expenditure (annual average) as a % of GDP	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Government debt to government revenue and expenditure (annual average) as a % of government revenue and expenditure (annual average) as a % of population																		

General Notes

1. Data contained in the Poland Quarterly Statistics have been presented in accordance with the Polish Classification of Activities – PKD 2007, compiled on the basis of the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community – NACE Rev. 2.
2. The category of “Industry” used in this quarterly refers to NACE Rev. 2 sections “Mining and quarrying”, “Manufacturing”, “Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” and “Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities”.
3. Data are compiled according to the respective organizational status of units of the national economy.
4. Data by NACE Rev. 2 sections, divisions and groups as well as voivodships are compiled on the basis of the enterprise (entity) method, assuming whole entities of the national economy as the basis for grouping all data characterising their activity according to individual classification levels and territorial divisions.
5. Data presented in the publication cover units of the national economy regardless of ownership, i.e. included in the public and private sectors.
6. The information concerning the enterprise sector is presented on the basis of the definition of “enterprise” – introduced by the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 696/93 of 15 March 1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community. In accordance with the above-mentioned Regulation, an enterprise is treated as an organisational unit producing goods or providing services, which obtains benefits from a certain degree of independence in decision making, especially in the area of allocation of its current assets. An enterprise conducts one or several types of activity in one or several places and is established by a legal entity or a group of legal entities. The enterprise sector includes entities conducting economic activity in the scope of forestry and logging; marine fishing; mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; construction; wholesale and retail sale; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities; information and communication; real estate activities; legal and accounting activities; activities of head offices; management consultancy activities; architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis; advertising and market research; other professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities; arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of computers and personal and household goods; other personal service activities.
7. Data on employed persons, employment, as well as wages and salaries does not include private farms in agriculture and budgetary entities conducting activity within the scope of national defence and public safety; furthermore:
 - quarterly data refer to those entities of the national economy in which the number of employed persons exceeds 9; furthermore, the data on employment, as well as wages and salaries exclude persons employed abroad and engaged in social and political organisations, trade unions, etc.;
 - average monthly total wages and salaries in quarterly periods cover complete statistical population;
 - annual data cover all entities of the national economy regardless of the number of employed persons.
8. Data on sold production of industry, construction and assembly production, wholesale and retail trade of goods:
 - quarterly data (in the case of sale of construction and assembly production are provided on an accrued basis) cover those economic entities in which the number of employed persons exceeds 9;

- annual data cover all economic entities regardless of the number of employees.
Data on the sale of construction and assembly production concern works accomplished by construction entities on the basis of the contract system (i.e. for outside clients) and do not include work performed abroad.
9. Data on the production of selected industrial products in all kinds of activities refer to those entities in which the number of employed persons exceeds 49.
 10. Data on the financial results of non-financial enterprises refer to economic entities keeping accounting ledgers (excluding entities whose basic type of activity is classified according to the NACE Rev. 2 in the sections "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" and "Financial and insurance activities" as well as higher education institutions) in which the number of employed persons exceeds 49.
 11. Quarterly data referring to investment outlays and newly started investments refer to economic entities (excluding entities whose basic type of activity is classified according to the NACE Rev. 2 in the sections "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" and "Financial and insurance activities" as well as higher education institutions) in which the number of employed persons exceeds 49. Quarterly data are presented on an accrued basis. Annual data concerning investment outlays include all units of the national economy regardless of the number of employees.
 12. Unless otherwise stated, data in value terms and structural indicators are provided at current prices, and dynamic indices – on the basis of value at constant prices. As constant prices in the period of 2006–2010 were adopted constant prices of 2005 (2005 average current prices), in years 2011–2015 – constant prices of 2010 (2010 average current prices) and since 2016 – constant prices of 2015 (2015 average current prices), except for foreign trade turnover, where average current prices from the year preceding the surveyed year were assumed as constant prices, as well as for investment outlays and retail sales, for which current prices from the corresponding period of the previous year were assumed as constant prices.
 13. Relative numbers (indices, percentages) are calculated, as a rule, on the basis of absolute data expressed with higher precision than that presented in tables.
 14. Some data are preliminary and may be revised in subsequent editions of the Poland Quarterly Statistics.

Methodological Notes

1. Data on population for the period of 2007–2009 are compiled on the basis of the results of the Population and Housing Census 2002 and since 2010 – the Population and Housing Census 2011, as well as data from current reporting on vital statistics and population migration.
2. Data on the number and structure of population concern the *jure* population. This category does not include people who have come from abroad for temporary stay, while include permanent Polish residents staying temporarily abroad (regardless of the duration of their absence).
3. Data regarding employed persons concern persons performing work providing earnings or income and include:
 - employees hired on the basis of an employment contract;
 - owners, co-owners, and leaseholders of private farms in agriculture (including contributing family workers);
 - owners and co-owners of entities engaged in economic activities excluding private farms in agriculture (including contributing family workers);
 - other self-employed persons, e.g. persons practicing learned professions;
 - outworkers;
 - agents (including contributing family workers and persons employed by agents);
 - members of agricultural production co-operatives;
 - clergy fulfilling priestly obligations.
4. Data on the average number of employed persons are given after converting of part-time paid employees into full-time paid employees, excluding employers and own-account workers (excluding private farms in agriculture) as well as agents.
5. Data on average paid employment include persons employed on the basis of a full-time and part-time contract, converted into a full-time period.
6. Data on registered unemployment concerning persons registered in powiat labour offices are presented in accordance with the Law of 20 April 2004 on Promoting Employment and Labour Market Institutions (Journal of Laws 2017, Item 1065).

The number of the unemployed does not include persons undergoing, among others, traineeship, internship and occupational preparation of adults, as well as social utility works.

The long-term unemployed are persons remaining in the register rolls of the powiat labour office for the overall period of over 12 months during the last 2 years, excluding the periods of traineeship or occupational preparation of adult at the workplace.

7. Registered unemployment rate was calculated as a ratio of the number of registered unemployed persons to the economically active civilian population, i.e. excluding persons in active military service, as well as employees of budgetary entities conducting activity within the scope of national defence and public safety.
8. Data on the economic activity of population aged 15 and more are compiled on the basis of the generalized results of the probability sample Labour Force Survey (LFS) conducted quarterly using a continuous observation method (a sliding survey week). The survey includes persons who are members of sampled households, excluding persons staying outside the households, i.e. abroad or living in institutional households, for 12 months or longer (until the second quarter of 2012 – exceeded 3 months). The LFS data are calculated on the basis of the exact date of birth. The survey results have been generalized based on population balances compiled on the basis on Population and Housing Census 2011.

Work, i.e. performing, having or seeking work, is the basic criterion of dividing population into employed persons, unemployed persons and economically inactive persons.

Economically active population (i.e. labour force) covers all persons who are considered employed or unemployed. Economically inactive population (i.e. outside the labour force) covers all persons who in the survey week were classified neither as employed nor as unemployed.

Unemployed persons are persons aged 15–74 who in the reference week were not employed, were actively looking for work and were ready to take up work within two weeks after the reference week.

The unemployed also included persons who had found a job and they were waiting to start it in the period not longer than 3 months, and they were able to take up work.

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

The employment rate is calculated as a share of employed persons (in total or in a given group) in the number of population aged 15 or more (in total or in a given group).

The LFS unemployment rate is calculated as a share of the unemployed persons (in total or in a given group) in the number of the economically active persons aged 15 or more (in total or in a given group).

9. Average monthly nominal wage and salary per paid employee are calculated assuming:
- personal wages and salaries, excluding wages and salaries of outworkers and apprentices as well as persons employed abroad;
 - payments from a share in profit or in the balance surplus of cooperatives;
 - additional annual wages and salaries for employees of budget sphere entities;
 - fees paid to selected groups of employees for performing work in accordance with labour contract.

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

Indices of average monthly real gross wage and salary are calculated as a quotient of the average monthly nominal gross wage and salary index and consumer price index of households of employees.

10. Price indices of:
- sold production of industry (i.e. mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, and also water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities) are calculated on the basis of a monthly survey on prices of products and services actually received by specifically selected economic units, included in the above mentioned sections. The survey covers about 3.2 thousand units in which the number of employed persons exceeds 9. The price indices were calculated using, as a weight system, for data from January 2015, the structure of sold production from 2015. These values are updated monthly by the price changes and the changes in the sales structure taking place in consecutive months of the year to which the price indices refer;
 - construction and assembly production are calculated on the basis of a monthly survey of prices of works realized by specifically selected economic units, classified in "Construction" section, i.e. by approx. 400 construction and assembly enterprises in which the number of employed persons exceeds 9. The price indices were calculated using, as a weight system, for data from January 2015, the sales value from 2015. These values include the price changes and the changes in the sales structure taking place in consecutive months of the year to which the price indices refer;
 - consumer goods and services are obtained on the basis of price observations of representatives of consumer goods and services (approx. 1700 in 2018). Price observations carried out in selected

retail outlets, service and catering units located in the price survey regions (a town or part of a town) constitute the principal source of information. Price-lists, regulations and decisions applicable to the uniform prices binding throughout the country or its parts, and also price observations of goods and services purchased through the Internet constitute additional sources of information. Price indices of consumer goods and services are calculated using, as a weight system, the annual structure of expenditure (excluding own consumption) of particular groups of households on purchasing consumer goods and services from the year preceding the one under the survey, obtained from the Household Budget Survey. The grouping of consumer goods and services is presented on the basis of the European Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (ECOICOP);

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

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

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

12. Data on the sales in construction and assembly production concerning work carried out with own resources (i.e. without subcontractors), domestically on the basis of a contract system (i.e. for outside clients) by construction entities according to NACE Rev. 2 were included in "Construction" section, consisting of constructing buildings and structures, including the preparation through a diversified scope of terrestrial works, ground work (zero state), making load bearing elements, partitions, roof laying and covering (raw state), and assembly, installation and completion works. All the categories include works associated with building, rebuilding, extension, restoration, renovation and temporary building structures.

13. Data on retail sales include the sales of consumer and non-consumer goods carried out by retail sales outlets i.e. in shops (including public pharmacies), warehouses, repositories, petrol stations and small retail outlets (stall and portable sales outlets, pharmaceutical outlets), in catering establishments as well as in wholesale networks and at producers in quantities indicating purchases to meet the needs of individual customers.

14. Data on wholesale of commodities include the sales from own or rented warehouses in which commodities are stored, belonging to "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" section.

Wholesale carried out by wholesale enterprises concerns the sales of commodities by enterprises included in "Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles" division.

15. The gross financial result (profit or loss) is the sum of the financial results: from sale of products, goods and materials, on other operating activity and on financial operations.

16. The net financial result (profit and loss) is obtained after decreasing of the gross financial result by obligatory encumbrances, which include corporate and personal income tax as well as other payments resulting from separate regulations.

17. Data on investment outlays include outlays on new fixed assets and (or) the improvement (enlargement, rebuilding, reconstruction, modernization) of existing capital asset items.

Outlays on fixed assets include outlays on:

- buildings and structures (including buildings and places, as well as civil engineering constructions), including construction and assembly works, design and cost estimate documentation;
- machinery, technical equipment and tools (including instruments, movables and fittings);
- transport equipment;
- other, i.e. detailed meliorations, costs incurred for purchasing land and second-hand fixed assets and livestock (basic herd), long-term plantings, interests on investment credits and investment loans for the period of investment realization (included exclusively in data expressed at current prices), except for interests not included in outlays on fixed assets by units that use International Accounting Standards (IAS) implemented since 1 I 2005.

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

18. Since 1 May 2004, i.e. the day of Poland's accession to the European Union (EU), the data on Poland's foreign trade turnover have been based on:

- the EXTRASTAT system – based on customs declarations; the system includes trade turnover carried out between Poland and the so-called third countries, i.e. non-EU countries;
- the INTRASTAT system – based on INTRASTAT arrival and dispatch declarations; the system includes trade turnover between Poland and other EU member states;
- alternative data sources used to register trade in “specific goods”, i.e. electricity, gas, sea products and military goods.

Data obtained from the combination of the above mentioned sources created a unified collection of statistical data on foreign trade turnover.

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

20. Data on turnover by group of countries are presented in imports – according to the country of origin and in exports – according to the country of destination.

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

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

21. The M3 money supply comprises:

- currency in circulation (excluding bank vault cash);
- zloty and foreign currency deposits and other liabilities of monetary financial institutions to households, non-monetary financial institutions, non-financial corporations, non-profit institutions serving households, local government institutions and social security funds;
- current liabilities (overnight deposits and deposits without an agreed term),
- term and blocked (deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years),
- deposits redeemable at notice of up to 3 months.
- other components of M3, i.e. debt securities including up to 2 years, issued by monetary financial institutions and held by residents and non-residents, and liabilities of monetary financial institutions related to repurchase agreements and also in money market funds units (until 2011).

22. Data concerning gross domestic product and gross value added, as well as components of its distribution are compiled according to the principles of ESA 2010 (the European System of National and Regional Accounts in the European Union).