





Poland Quarterly Statistics

Content-related works

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Designed by Freepik, Kirenschastry and Pixel Perfect from Flaticon

Publication available on website

stat.gov.pl

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Contents

Symbols	4
Major abbreviations	4
Socio-economic situation of Poland in 2018	5
Executive summary	5
Demographic situation in Poland	7
Labour market.....	14
Wages and salaries; social benefits.....	18
Prices.....	21
Agriculture.....	25
Industry.....	30
Construction and housing construction	33
Domestic market.....	37
Transport.....	39
Financial results of non-financial enterprises	41
Investment outlays.....	46
Foreign trade	48
Gross domestic product	51
Selected socio-economic indicators for Poland.....	53
Tabl. 1. Basic annual data.....	53
Tabl. 2. Basic annual indicators.....	53
Tabl. 3. Selected quarterly indicators.....	53
General Notes	54
Methodological Notes.....	56

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 2018

Executive summary

According to preliminary estimates, the gross domestic product in 2018 grew in real terms to a greater extent than a year before (5.1% compared to 4.9% in 2017). Domestic demand was still the main factor of economic growth. Also consumption and investment demand had a positive impact, while net exports – negative. Final consumption expenditure was by 4.5% higher than a year before (compared to the increase of 4.1% in 2017), of which consumption expenditure of households sector increased by 4.5%. Gross capital formation grew by 9.6%, i.e. to a greater extent than a year before (7.9%). The growth rate of gross fixed capital formation accelerated to 8.7% (from 4.0% in 2017). The domestic demand increased by 5.5% (against 4.9% a year before). The gross value added in national economy grew to a greater extent than a year before (5.1% compared to 4.8%). A significant increase was observed in the gross value added in construction (to 17.1% from 6.8% in 2017). The growth rate in industry was faster to the one observed a year before (5.6% compared to 2.5%), while in trade; repair of motor vehicles and in transportation and storage – slower than in the previous year (4.8% and 9.3% against 5.9% and 12.7%, respectively).

In the period of four quarters of 2018 the following trends were observed:

- According to estimates, the number of employed persons in national economy at the end of 2018 was by approx. 2% higher than a year before.
- Average paid employment in enterprise sector increased (by 3.5%), although to a slightly lesser extent than in the previous year.
- The registered unemployment rate decreased in comparison with the one observed at the end of 2017 and it amounted to 5.8%.
- The growth of average monthly nominal and real gross wages and salaries in enterprise sector increased and it was the fastest during the last ten years.
- The growth of average nominal gross retirement and other pensions in both systems continued, and it accelerated in comparison with the one observed in 2017. The purchasing power of the benefits increased in both systems; of individual farmers – after the decrease observed in 2017.
- Prices of consumer goods and services increased to a lesser extent than in 2017 (by 1.6% compared to 2.0%, respectively). The average annual price index of consumer goods and services was lower than the one assumed in the budget act for 2018. Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages increased slower than in 2017. However, the prices of goods and services related to dwellings and transport strengthened.
- The indices of producer prices in industry was slightly slower than in 2017, while the growth of construction and assembly production prices accelerated.
- According to preliminary estimates, sold production of industry in total was by 5.8% higher than a year before (a growth of 6.2% was observed in 2017). Also sales in units with more than 9 employees increased to a lesser extent than in the previous year (by 5.8% compared to 6.6% in 2017, respectively). An increase in sales was recorded in all main industrial groupings, with the highest one in production of goods related to energy and the lowest one in case of non-durables consumer goods.
- It is estimated that construction and assembly production in total in 2018 was by approx. 14% higher than in the previous year (compared to 10.9% in 2017). In units with more than 9 employees the production growth amounted to 17.9%.

- According to preliminary estimates, retail sales in total in 2018 were by 4.5% higher than a year before (compared to the growth of 5.5% in 2017). In enterprises with more than 9 employees, the growth rate of retail sales in annual terms amounted to 6.2%.
- According to preliminary estimates, gross agricultural output in 2018 decreased by 4.1% in comparison with 2017. This was caused by a significant decrease in crop output – of 12.4%, with a simultaneous increase in animal output of 3.6%. With a reduced supply of basic crop products, their procurement prices were higher than in 2017. Procurement prices of animal products also increased, except for pigs for slaughter and milk. Preliminary results of sample surveys of livestock conducted as of 1 December 2018 indicate reduced pig livestock and increased cattle livestock in comparison with the corresponding period of 2017. Market conditions of agricultural production in 2018 were unfavourable for producers (compared to favourable ones in the previous year). It was influenced by the decrease in prices of agricultural products sold by private farms, along with the increase in prices of goods and services purchased for the purposes of the current agricultural production and for investment.
- The indices of foreign trade turnover were weaker than in 2017. The total turnover balance was negative (compared to the positive one a year before). The exchange increased with all groups of countries, to the largest extent with Central and Eastern Europe countries. The terms of trade index in the period of January–December 2018 was unfavourable (compared to a favourable relation a year before).
- The financial results of the surveyed enterprises were weaker than those achieved a year before. The basic economic and financial relations deteriorated. Revenues from export sales slightly increased. The majority of basic economic and financial indicators achieved by exporters was better than for enterprises in total, but worse than in 2017.
- Investment outlays of the surveyed enterprises (at constant prices) were by 12.2% higher than a year before (compared to the increase of 3.4% in 2017). Outlays on buildings and structures increased more than outlays on purchases. More investments were initiated than a year before, but of lesser estimated value.

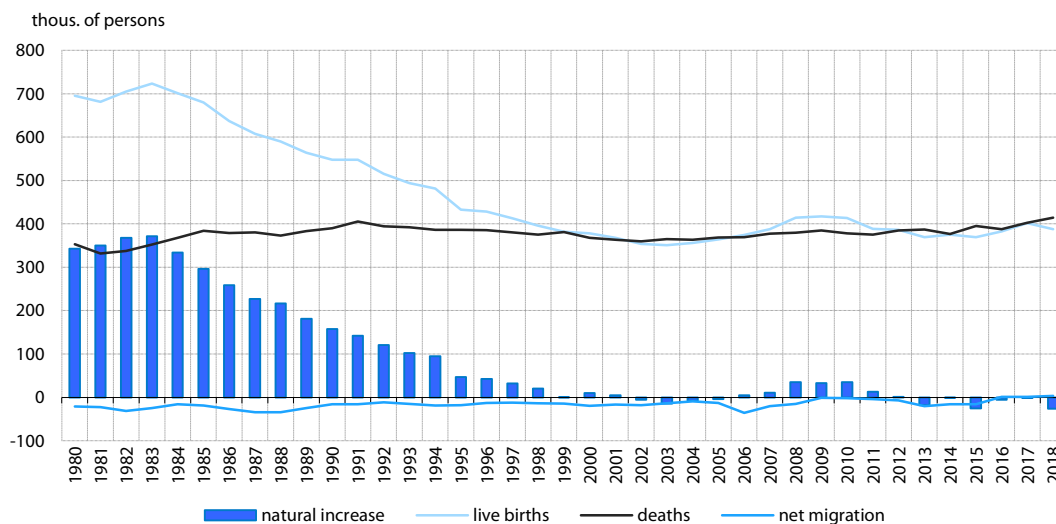
Demographic situation in Poland

According to the preliminary data, at the end of 2018, the population of Poland amounted to 38412 thousand, i.e. approx. 22 thousand less than at the end of 2017 (including in the first half of 2018 it decreased by 20 thousand people). The actual decrease rate amounted to -0.06%, which means that per every 10 thousand of population, there were about 6 persons less (in 2017 there was a slight actual increase - 0.001%).

The decrease in the population was observed since 2012, with the exception of 2017, when a slight increase (of almost 1 thousand) was recorded. Changes in the number of population in recent years have been influenced mainly by the natural increase, which has remained negative since 2013. It is estimated that in 2018 the number of births was lower than the number of deaths by approx. 26 thousand. The rate of natural increase (per 1000 population) was minus 0.7 (a year before it was negative, but close to zero). Natural increase rates are usually higher in rural than in urban areas – in recent years a natural decrease was observed in urban areas while in rural areas a small increase was observed.

According to the preliminary estimates, 388 thousand live births were registered in 2018, i.e. approx. 14 thousand less than in the previous year; birth rate dropped by 0.4 points to 10.1‰.

Chart 1. Factors determining changes in the population number



The phenomenon of birth depression has been maintained for almost 30 years – the low number of births does not ensure simple replacement of generations. In 2017¹ the total fertility rate was 1.45, which means that per every 100 women at reproductive age (15–49 years) there were 145 children born (in urban areas – 142, in rural areas – 149). The optimal value of this ratio, defined as favourable for the stable demographic development amounts to 2.10–2.15, i.e. when in a given year, on average of at least 210–215 children are born per 100 women aged 15–49.

1 Detailed data referred to in the text relate to 2017. Data for 2018 constitute a preliminary estimate.

The changes in attitudes and life priorities of young people observed since the beginning of the political transformation (reaching a certain level of education and economic stabilisation) resulted in the postponement of the age of starting a family. At present, the highest fertility rate is observed among women aged 26–31, which means that the most frequent childbirth age increased on average by 6–8 years in relation to the beginning of the transformation years and by 2–4 years in relation to the beginning of the 21st century. As a consequence, in 2017 the median age¹ of women giving birth to a child was 30 years (compared to 26 in 1990 and 2000), and the average age for giving birth to the first child increased in this period by more than 4 years and now amounts to almost 28 years.

In the last 2–3 years the structure according to the birth order has also changed – the share of second and subsequent births has increased, with a decrease in the number and share of first births.

The percentage of illegitimate births is systematically growing – at the beginning of the 1990s it was approx. 6–7%, in 2000 – approx. 12%, and in 2017 – over 24%. The percentage of children born of outside of marriage is higher in urban areas: in 2017 it amounted to over 27%, while in rural areas – approx. 21%

The number of births in Poland is still significantly determined by the number of contracted marriages. More than half of children is being born during the first three years of their parents' marriage. It is estimated that in 2018, as in the previous year, approximately 192 thousand marriages were contracted; the marriages rate amounted to approx. 5.0‰. The frequency of contracting marriage in urban and rural areas is similar. In 2017 religious marriages (i.e. those contracted churches and simultaneously registered in the Registry Office) constituted in Poland approx. 62% of legally contracted marriages (in rural areas it was about 71%). Among the newly contracted marriages, approx. 80% are the first-time marriages, i.e. contracted by single females with single males (in rural areas – approx. 85%). In the last dozen or so years, the age of bridegrooms and brides has increased significantly. In 2017, the median age of persons getting married was almost 30 years for men and 28 years for women; in the case of both sexes it was almost 4 years more than in 2000. Newlyweds in urban areas are on average 2 years older than those living in rural areas.

According to preliminary estimates, in 2018 approx. 63 thousand married couples divorced, i.e. by approx. 2.5 thousand less than a year before; divorce rate decreased by 0.1 points to 1.6 ‰. In 2017 per each 10 thousand existing marriages 73 were dissolved by court, whereas in 1990 it was 46. The frequency of divorces in urban areas is two times higher than in rural areas. Among the marriages divorced in 2017 almost 60% of them were raising 56 thousand minor children (aged below 18). Most often courts order the divorced parents to bring up children together – in 2017 there were over 50% (against 29% in 2000). Care granted exclusively to the mother concerns about 41% of cases (in 2000 this share amounted to 65%), while sole care was granted to the father only in about 4% of judgments.

For over a dozen or so years the court has adjudicated separation in respect to approx. 1.5 thousand marriages annually – it is estimated that in 2018 there were about 1.3 thousand of them. Every year there are few cases of abolishing separation, i.e. returning to marriage, however the majority of legally separated marriages request divorce.

According to preliminary data in 2018 more than 414 thousand persons died, i.e. approx. 11 thousand more than a year before. The death rate amounted to 10.8‰ (against 10.5‰ in 2017). In the total number of deceased persons, men accounted for about 52%. The median age of deceased persons in 2017 was 77 years (71 years for men and 82 years for women), while in 2000 it was 73 (69 years for men and 78 years for women respectively).

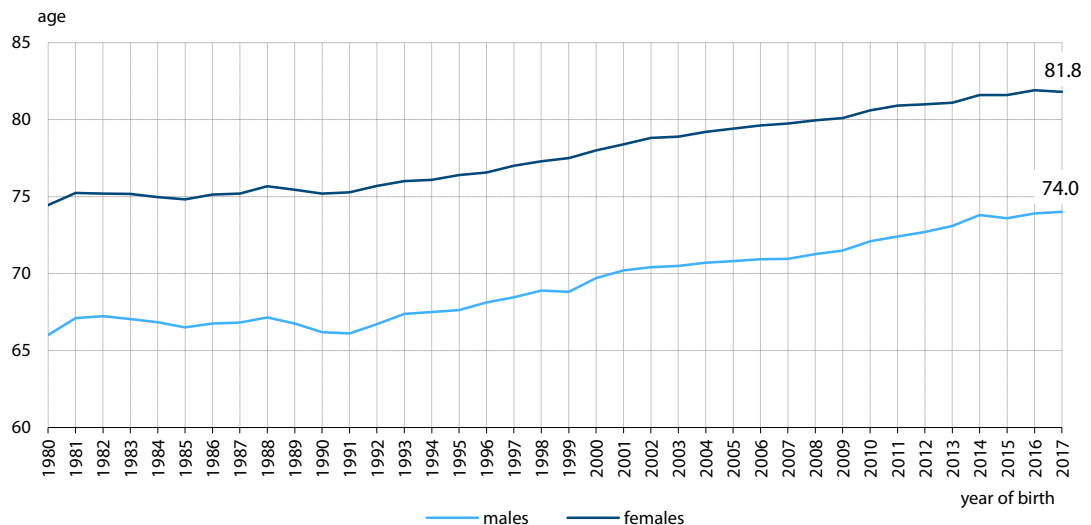
¹ Median age / middle age determines the age limit that half of the population has already crossed and the other half has not yet reached.

The main causes of deaths are circulatory system diseases and neoplasms, causing almost 70% of all deaths. Year to year, an increase in the number of neoplasms-related illnesses and deaths is observed. At the beginning of the 1990s malignant neoplasms were the cause of nearly 20% of all deaths and in 2017 – already approx. 25%. However, the share of deaths caused by circulatory system diseases is decreasing: from approx. 52% in 1990 to approx. 42% at present. Other important causes of death are respiratory diseases, as well as injuries and poisoning which are the cause of about 5–6% of all deaths.

A positive phenomenon is the persistent low infant mortality. It is estimated that in 2018 approx. 1.5 thousand children below 1 year of age died. For several years the ratio expressing the number of infant deaths per 1000 live births amounted to approx. 4 ‰; it is estimated that in 2018 it amounted to 3.9 ‰ (against to 8.1 ‰ in 2000, and 19.3 ‰ in 1990).

An improvement in the situation regarding mortality, observed since at the beginning of the 1990s, has exerted a positive impact on life expectancy, though there is still a considerable difference between men and women. In 2017, the average life expectancy for a male new-born baby was 74 years and for the girl it was 8 years longer and amounted to 82 years (assuming that the mortality conditions were maintained as in a given year). Compared to the beginning of the 1990s, life expectancy has lengthened by over 7 years for men and by more than 6 years for women. The shorter life expectancy of men results from a high excess of mortality of men, which is observed in all age groups, but the difference decreases with age.

Chart 2. Life expectancy



In the total population of Poland women account for almost 52%, and there are 107 women per 100 men (111 in urban areas and 101 in rural areas). This rate is different in terms of age. More boys than girls are born, and up to about 50 years of age males outnumber women (there are 97 women per 100 men). Then, due to the over-mortality of men, this relation is reversed – in the group of people aged 50 and more the feminisation rate is 126, while in the oldest age groups (70 years and more) it is already 175. Among the rural population the female predominance begins only after the age of 60, however in urban areas – it is already from the age of 40.

In 2017, the median age of inhabitants of Poland amounted to almost 41 years, i.e. over 5 years more than in 2000. The middle age for men amounted to almost 39 years and for women – over 42 years (in 2000 it was over 33 and 37 years, respectively). On average, inhabitants of rural areas are 3 years younger than those living in urban areas, where the median amounted to almost 42 years.

The transitions in demographic processes, and especially the birth depression present since at the beginning of the 1990s, have resulted in changes in number and structure of the population according to economic age groups. Until 2016 the number of children and youth (0–7 years) was gradually decreasing. In 2017–2018 it increased slightly, because the number of births in these years was slightly higher than the number of 17-year-olds leaving the pre-production age. It is estimated that at the end of 2018 the number of people aged 0–17 amounted to slightly over 6.9 million and was approx. 9 thousand higher than a year before, but it was still more than 4 million less than in 1990 and 2.4 million less than in 2000. The share of this group in the total number of population did not change as compared to 2017 and amounted to 18.0% (against 24.4% in 2000 and 29.0% in 1990).

Table 1. Structure of the population by economic age groups as of 31 December^a

Age groups	1990	2000	2010	2017	2018 ^b	1990	2000	2010	2017	2018 ^b
	in thousand					in %				
Total population	38073	38254	38530	38434	38412	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
at age:										
pre-working age (0–17)	11043	9333	7243	6921	6930	29.0	24.4	18.8	18.0	18.0
working age (18–59/64)	22146	23261	24831	23518	23266	58.2	60.8	64.4	61.2	60.6
mobility age (18–44)	15255	15218	15424	14860	14677	40.1	39.8	40.0	38.7	38.2
non-mobility age (45–59/64)	6890	8043	9407	8658	8589	18.1	21.0	24.4	22.5	22.4
post-working age (60/65 and more)	4884	5660	6456	7995	8216	12.8	14.8	16.8	20.8	21.4

a Data were compiled taking into account the results of subsequent national censuses: for 1990 – the 1988 National Census, for 2000 – the 2002 National Census, since 2010 the 2011 National Census. b Preliminary data.

In the years 2000–2009 as a result of reaching the age of maturity by numerous cohorts born during the recent demographic boom (from the first half of the 1980s), a significant increase in the number of the productive age group and its share in the total population was observed. Since 2010 the percentage of this age group has been decreasing and it is estimated that at the end of 2018 it amounted to less than 60.6% (23.3 million people, i.e. 252 thousand less than a year before). This result from the process of shifting the numerous persons born in the 1950s to the post-working age group and from the decreasing number of persons aged 18 entering the working age group. The aging process of labour resources has slowed down, i.e. both the number and percentage of the non-mobility working age population are decreasing which as of the end of 2018 was estimated at 22.4%. The number and percentage of population at the mobility working age is also decreasing, which for more than 20 years oscillated around 40% and according to estimates at the end of 2018, it amounted to 38.2%.

An increase in the number and percentage of persons at the post-working age is constantly observed. According to preliminary data, at the end of 2018, the number of persons at the post-working age amounted to over 8.2 million, and its share in the total population increased to 21.4% (against 5.7 million and less than 15% in 2000). In relation to 2017 the number of persons in this group increased by over 200 thousand.

The dependency ratio is the measure determining the relations between particular economic age groups of the population, which shows the number of persons at the non-working age per 100 persons at the working age. The dependency ratio has been increasing for the past few years – it is estimated that in 2018 it amounted to 65 against 55 in 2010. More important than the value of the overall ratio are the proportions of sub-indices (separately considered relations of the number of persons at the pre-working age to the working age and the number of persons at the post-working age to the working age). The analysis of sub-indices reveals unfavourable changes in both groups.

Table 2. Non-working age population per 100 persons of working age, as of 31 December

Specification	1990	1995	2000	2010	2017	2018 ^a
Population in total	72	68	64	55	63	65
Pre-working age (0–17)	50	45	40	29	29	30
Post-working age (60/65 and more)	22	23	24	26	34	35

a Preliminary data.

The ratio for persons at pre-working age has remained unchanged for several years, whereas that for the post-working age has been rise rapidly. It is estimated that in 2018 per every 100 persons at the working age there were 30 people at the pre-working age and as many as 35 persons at the post-working age. This means that the share of potential future labour resources is lower than the share of persons who have already theoretically left the labour market. This phenomenon has been observed for the past five years; still in 2010 the sub-indices were at the level 29 and 26 respectively, and in preceding years the relations were even more favourable: in 2000 they amounted to 40 and 24 respectively, and at the beginning of the 1990s of the 20th century – 50 and 22, respectively.

The observed demographic processes indicate that the population situation in Poland remains difficult. In the immediate perspective, no considerable changes guaranteeing a stable demographic development can be expected. The low lifetime fertility level observed for over a quarter of a century will also have a negative impact on the future number of births, due to the decreasing number of women at the reproductive age. This phenomenon is additionally aggravated by the high scale of international migration of Poles (this especially concerns temporary migration of young people). The low level of fertility and birth, with a simultaneous favourable phenomenon, which is extending life expectancy, will lead to a decrease in labour supply. It will also affect the increase in acceleration of aging of the population through, above all, an increase in the number and share of the oldest population groups in the total population – currently over 1.6 million persons belong to the age group of 80 and more (over 4% of the Poland population); in 2010 it was 1.3 million (3.4%), and in 2000 – 770 thousand (2% of the population).

Table 3. Main demographic^a data

Specification	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ^b
Total population in thous. (as of December 31)	38073	38254	38157	38530	38538	38533	38496	38479	38437	38433	38434	38411
Actual increase:												
in thous.	85	-9	-17	33	9	-5	-37	-17	-41	-4	1	-22
in %	0.22	-0.02	-0.04	0.08	0.02	-0.01	-0.10	-0.04	-0.11	-0.01	0.00	-0.06
Males (in thous.)	18552	18537	18454	18653	18655	18649	18630	18620	18598	18593	18593	18582
Urban population:												
in thous.	23546	23670	23424	23429	23386	23336	23258	23216	23166	23129	23109	23071
in %	61.8	61.9	61.4	60.8	60.7	60.6	60.4	60.3	60.3	60.2	60.1	60.1
Population of age (%):												
pre-working (0–17)	29.0	24.4	20.6	18.8	18.5	18.3	18.2	18.0	18.0	17.9	18.0	18.0
working (18–59/64)	58.2	60.8	64.0	64.4	64.2	63.9	63.4	63.0	62.4	61.9	61.2	60.6
mobility (18–44)	40.1	39.8	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.8	39.7	39.4	39.1	38.7	38.2
non-mobility 45–59/64)	18.1	21.0	24.0	24.4	24.2	23.9	23.6	23.3	23.0	22.8	22.5	22.4
post-working (60/65 and more)	12.8	14.8	15.4	16.8	17.3	17.8	18.4	19.0	19.6	20.2	20.8	21.4
0–14 years (children)	24.4	19.1	16.2	15.2	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.3
65 and more	10.2	12.4	13.3	13.5	13.8	14.2	14.7	15.3	15.8	16.4	17.0	17.5
Life expectancy:												
males	66.2	69.7	70.8	72.1	72.4	72.7	73.1	73.8	73.6	73.9	74.0	.
females	75.2	78.0	79.4	80.6	80.9	81.0	81.1	81.6	81.6	81.9	81.8	.
Newly-contracted marriages:												
in thous.	255.4	211.2	206.9	228.3	206.5	203.9	180.4	188.5	188.8	193.5	192.6	192.0
per 1000 population	6.7	5.5	5.4	5.9	5.4	5.3	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0
Divorces:												
in thous.	42.4	42.8	67.6	61.3	64.6	64.4	66.1	65.8	67.3	63.5	65.3	63.0
per 1000 population	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
Separations (in thous.)	.	1.3	11.6	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3
Live births:												
in thous.	547.7	378.3	364.4	413.3	388.4	386.3	369.6	375.2	369.3	382.3	402.0	388.2
per 1000 population	14.3	9.9	9.6	10.7	10.1	10.0	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.9	10.5	10.1
Total fertility rate	1.99	1.37	1.24	1.38	1.30	1.30	1.26	1.29	1.29	1.36	1.45	.
Total deaths:												
in thous.	390.3	368.0	368.3	378.5	375.5	384.8	387.2	376.5	394.9	388.0	402.9	414.2
per 1000 population	10.2	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.8	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.8
by causes (in %):												
of the circulatory system	52.2	47.7	45.7	46.0	45.2	46.1	46.1	45.1	45.8	43.3	41.5	.
malignant neoplasms	18.7	23.0	24.5	24.5	24.6	24.6	24.3	25.4	25.5	25.8	24.7	.
injuries and poisonings	7.6	7.0	6.9	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	.
of which:												
road accidents	2.12	1.58	1.37	1.10	1.09	0.81	0.73	0.72	0.70	0.68	0.62	.
suicides	1.27	1.59	1.64	1.68	1.63	1.65	1.60	1.58	1.37	1.20	1.11	.
causes not precisely identified	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	5.9	6.4	7.4	6.6	7.6	9.4	.

a Data on the population and demographic rates per 1000 population were compiled taking into account the results of subsequent censuses: for years 1990 and 1995 – the 1998 National Census, for 2000 and 2005 – the 2002 National Census, since 2010 – the 2011 National Census. b Preliminary data.

Table 3. Main demographic^a data (cont.)

Specification	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ^b
Infant deaths:												
in thous.	10.6	3.1	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
per 1000 live births	19.3	8.1	6.4	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8
Natural increase:												
in thous.	157.4	10.3	-3.9	34.8	12.9	1.5	-17.7	-1.3	-25.6	-5.8	-0.9	-26.0
per 1000 population	4.1	0.3	-0.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	-0.5	-0.0	-0.7	-0.2	0.0	-0.7
International migrations for permanent residence (in thous.):												
immigrations	2.6	7.3	9.3	15.2	15.5	14.6	12.2	12.3	.	13.5	13.3	.
emigrations	18.4	27.0	22.2	17.4	19.9	21.2	32.1	28.1	.	12.0	11.9	.
net migrations	-15.8	-19.7	-12.9	-2.1	-4.3	-6.6	-19.9	-15.8	-15.8	1.5	1.4	3.7

a Data on the population and demographic rates per 1000 population were compiled taking into account the results of subsequent censuses: for years 1990 and 1995 – the 1998 National Census, for 2000 and 2005 – the 2002 National Census, since 2010 – the 2011 National Census. b Preliminary data.

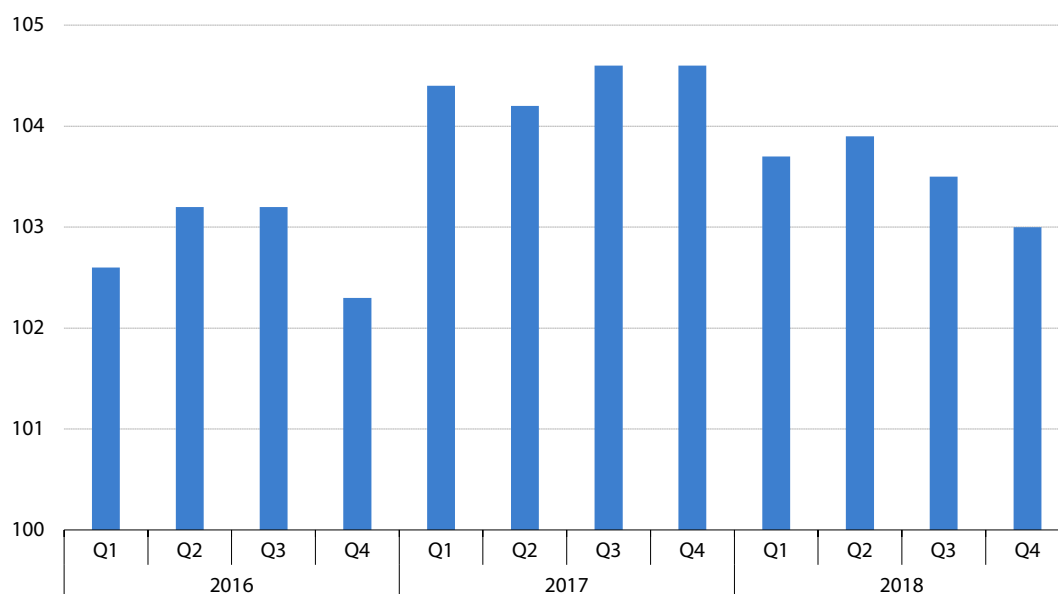
Labour market

According to estimates at the end of 2018 the number of employed persons in the national economy¹ was about 2% higher than a year before (as compared to an increase of 2.7% in 2017). The average paid employment in enterprise sector² in 2018 increased on annual basis, but to a lesser extent than a year before. The inflow to the register of the unemployed was lower than in 2017, simultaneously less persons were removed from the unemployment rolls. The registered unemployment rate at the end of 2018 was lower than a year before.

Table 4. The employed persons and the average paid employment in the national economy¹

Specification a – corresponding period of previous year=100	2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Employed persons (end of period) in thous.	9138	9169	9204	9245	9400	9431	9453	9481
a	103.5	103.4	103.4	103.3	102.9	102.9	102.7	102.6
Average paid employment in thous.	8694	8718	8796	8855	8935	8977	8998	9079
a	103.2	103.1	103.8	103.3	102.8	103.0	102.3	102.5

**Chart 3. 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.

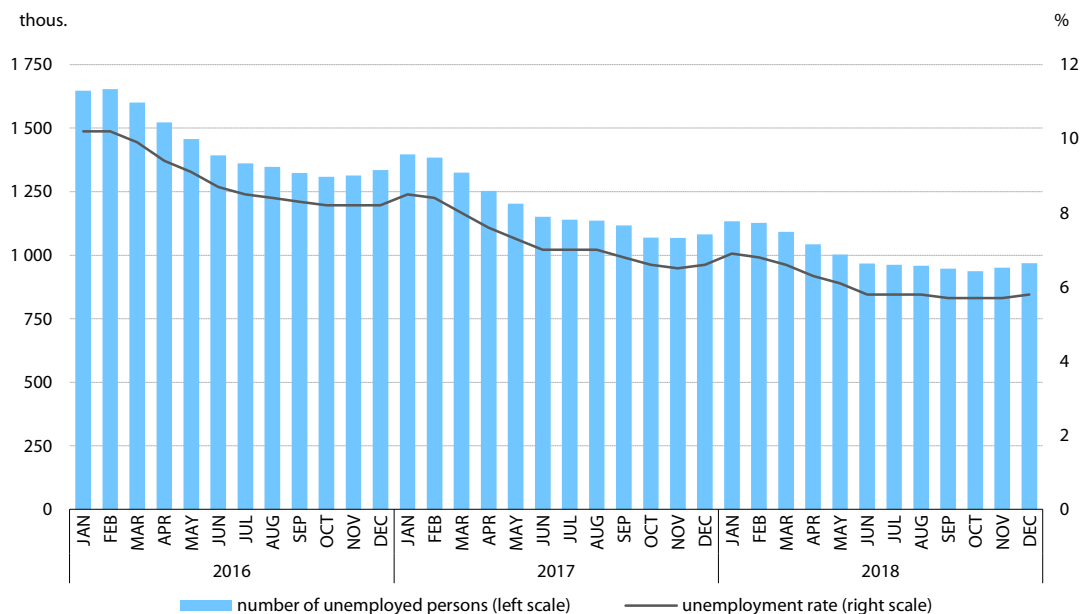
2 In economic entities employing more than 9 persons.

The average paid employment in enterprise sector in 2018 amounted to 6229.6 thousand persons and was by 3.5% higher than a year before (against an increase of 4.5% in 2017). The employment increased the most in professional, scientific and technical activities (by 7.2%), transportation and storage (by 6.7%), and construction (by 5.3%). An increase (within 4.5%–2.4%) was also recorded in the following sections: accommodation and catering, information and communication, trade; repair of motor vehicles, manufacturing, administrative and support service activities and water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities. Employment in mining and quarrying did not change significantly, while its decline was observed in real estate activity (by 2.1%) and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 0.3%).

Among the divisions with the largest share in employment, the higher than average increase in employment in relation to 2017 was noted, among others, in enterprises dealing with land and pipeline transport (8.7%), specialised construction activities (6.1%), production of machinery and equipment (5.5%), civil engineering (5.4%), wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (5.2%). Employment in construction of buildings, manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, manufacture of rubber and plastic products, as well as manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker increased by 4.4%–3.6%. The decrease in average employment was observed in manufacture of wearing apparel (by 2.8%) and in mining of coal and lignite (by 0.4%).

At the end of December 2018, there were 968.9 thousand unemployed persons registered in labour offices, i.e. 112.8 thousand less than in December 2017 (by 10.4%). Registered unemployment rate amounted to 5.8% and it was by 0.8 percentage point lower than a year before.

Chart 4. Registered unemployment

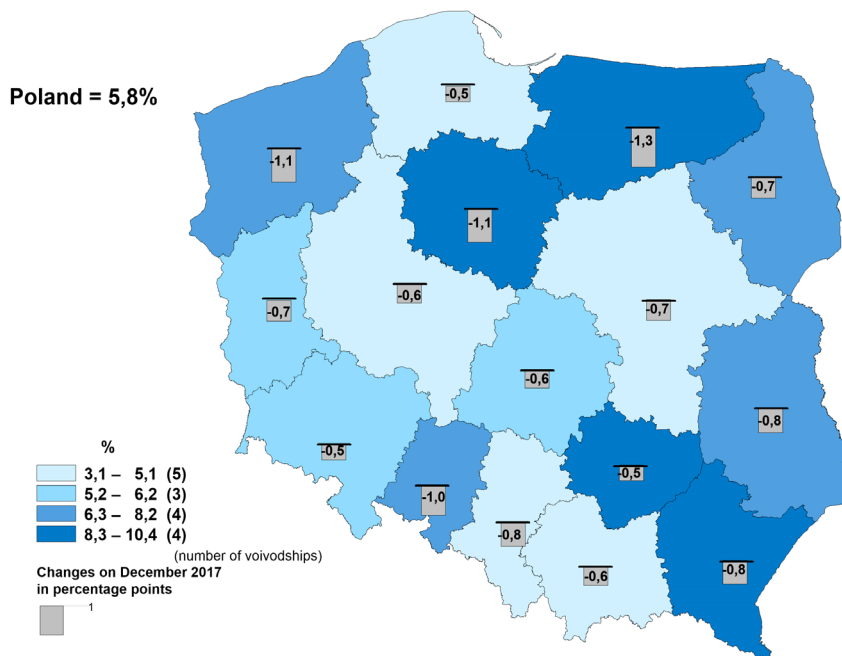


The unemployment rate in voivodships ranged from 3.1% in wielkopolskie to 10.4% in warmińsko-mazurskie. Compared to December 2017 the unemployment rate decreased in all voivodships, with the largest decline in warmińsko-mazurskie (by 1.3 percentage points), and the smallest – in dolnośląskie, pomorskie and świętokrzyskie (0.5 percentage point each).

Table 5. Registered unemployed persons and unemployment rate

Specification a – corresponding period of previous year=100	2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Registered unemployed persons in total (end of a period) in thous.	1324.2	1151.6	1117.1	1081.7	1092.2	967.9	947.4	968.9
a	82.7	82.7	84.4	81.0	82.5	84.0	84.8	89.6
Newly registered unemployed persons in thous.	520.5	414.3	491.2	488.8	455.7	366.9	416.8	422.7
a	86.7	85.8	92.6	87.8	87.5	88.5	84.9	86.5
Unemployed persons removed from unemployment rolls in thous.	531.5	586.9	525.7	524.2	445.2	491.2	437.3	401.2
a	94.4	85.0	87.8	96.1	83.8	83.7	83.2	76.5
Unemployment flow (inflow – outflow)	-11.0	-172.6	-34.5	-35.4	10.5	-124.3	-20.5	21.5
Unemployment rate (end of a period) in %	8.0	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.6	5.8	5.7	5.8

Map 1. Registered unemployment rate as of the end of December 2018



In the structure of registered unemployed persons the share of women at the end of December 2018 was by 0.9 percentage point higher than a year before and it amounted to 56.0%. An increase was observed, among others, in percentage of previously working persons (by 0.5 percentage point to 86.6%), persons without occupational qualifications (by 0.2 percentage point to 30.9%) and graduates (by 0.1 percentage point to 3.6%). Decrease occurred in the percentage of unemployed persons without benefit rights (of 1.1 percentage points to 84.2%), previously not employed (of 0.5 percentage point to 13.4%) and terminated for company reasons (of 0.4 percentage point to 3.9%).

Among the unemployed persons with a specific situation on the labour market, compared to the end of December 2017, the share of the following categories in the total number of registered unemployed has decreased:

- long-term unemployed persons³ (by 2.6 percentage points to 52.4%),
- persons over the age of 50 (by 0.5 percentage point to 27.1%),
- persons benefiting from social assistance (by 0.2 percentage point to 2.3%),
- persons below the age of 30 (by 0.1 percentage point to 26.0%, of which the share of persons below the age of 25 has decreased by 0.2 percentage point to 12.2%).

However an increased was observed in the following groups of unemployed persons:

- with at least one child under 6 years of age (of 1.0 percentage point to 20.6%),
- disabled (of 0.1 percentage point to 6.3%).

The percentage of unemployed persons with a disabled child until 18 years of age amounted to 0.2% as in December 2017.

In 2018 the number of newly registered unemployed amounted to 1662.1 thousand persons, i.e. it was by 13.2% lower than in 2017. The most numerous group were still persons registering for another time and their share in newly registered in total increased in comparison to 2017 (by 0.2 percentage point to 82.4%). The percentage of unemployed persons without occupational qualifications and residing in rural areas also increased. The percentage of long-term unemployed decreased significantly (by 3.4 percentage points to 26.8%) and to a lesser extent – persons not previously employed, graduates and persons terminated for company reasons.

1774.9 thousand persons were removed from unemployment rolls in 2018, i.e. 18.1% less than in 2017. 899.8 thousand persons were deregistered due to undertaking of employment (15.4% less than in 2017). There was a decrease in both number of people who took unsubsidised work (by 11.4%) and those who took subsidised work (by 29.7%). Taking up employment, as in previous years, was the main reason for removing from unemployment rolls (50.7% of cases, i.e. 1.6 percentage points more than a year before). Among the deregistered persons grew the share of persons who did not confirm availability for work (by 0.6 percentage point to 19.2%) and those who voluntarily resigned from the status of unemployed (by 0.3 percentage point to 7.2%). In turn, the share of persons who were removed due to the start of training or internship, acquisition of the right to retirement pay pension or the right to pre-retirement allowances decreased.

In 2018, 1548.9 thousand job offers⁴, were reported to labour offices, i.e. 8.6% less than in 2017. Public sector offers accounted for 9.0% of all offers (compared to 9.8% in 2017). At the end of December 2018 job offers not used for more than one month constituted 29.9% of total offers (compared to 30.7% in December 2017). Among all offers, 5.0% were designated for persons with disabilities, 0.9% concerned traineeship and 0.03% were addressed to graduates.

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

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

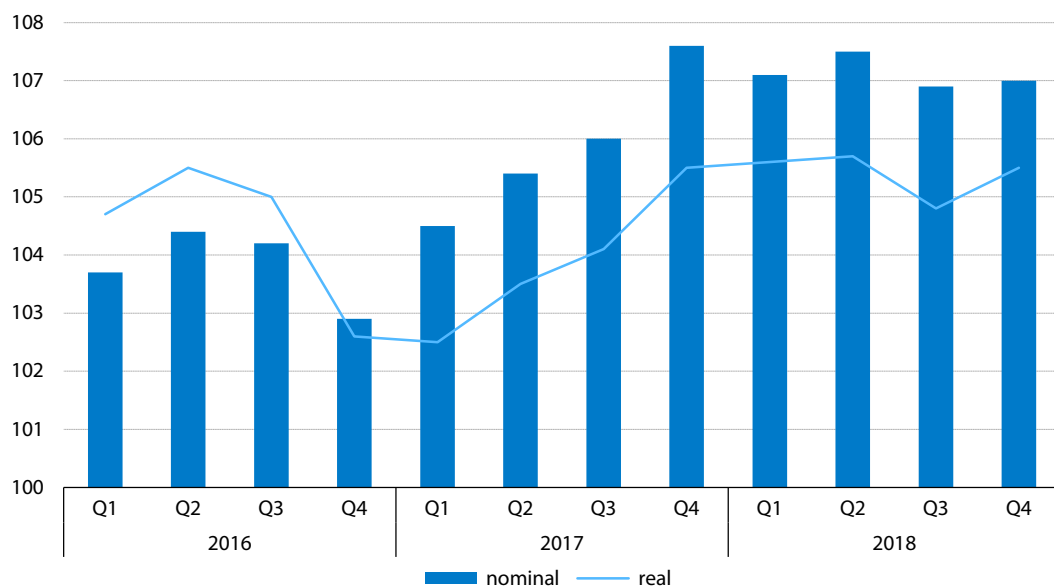
Wages and salaries; social benefits

In 2018 the average monthly gross nominal wage and salary in the national economy¹ amounted to PLN 852.29, i.e. by 7.1% more than a year before. In the enterprise sector² the average monthly gross nominal wages and salaries and their purchasing power increased to a greater extent than in 2017. In all quarters, a significant wage growth maintained. Nominal and real retirement and pension benefits from the non-agricultural social security system grew slower than salaries, but faster than a year before. The increase in nominal retirement and pension benefits of individual farmers slightly strengthened. The purchasing power of these benefits was slightly higher than in 2017, when its decline was observed.

The average monthly gross wage in enterprise sector in 2018 amounted to PLN 4852.29, and was by 7.1% higher than a year before (against an increase of 5.9% in 2017). Wage growth occurred in all sections, with the highest one in mining and quarrying (by 10.6%), and in construction (by 8.1%). Faster than average increased wages and salaries in accommodation and catering (by 7.7%), manufacturing, administrative and support service activities (by 7.5%), in trade; repair of motor vehicles (by 7.3%). The slowest growth of wages was recorded in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, as well as in real estate activities (of 5.1% each) and in transportation and storage (of 5.4%).

Among the divisions with a significant share in employment in 2018 the largest increase in average wages and salaries was noted, i.a. in the civil engineering (of 12.6%), mining of coal and lignite (of 12.5%), manufacture of food products (of 9.9%), and in the manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker (by 8.0%). Wages and salaries increased to the least extent in construction of buildings (by 3.9%), as well as in land and pipeline transport (by 4.2%).

Chart 5. Average monthly gross wages and salaries in enterprise sector corresponding period of previous year=100



1 Including entities employing up to 9 persons.

2 Including entities employing more than 9 persons.

Table 6. Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector

Specification	Q1–Q4		2017				2018					
	2017	2018	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1–Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	in PLN		corresponding period of previous year=100									
Total	4530.47	4852.29	104.5	105.4	106.0	107.6	105.9	107.1	107.1	107.5	106.9	107.0
of which:												
Industry	4569.41	4904.44	104.1	105.9	105.2	106.8	105.6	107.3	106.7	107.8	106.9	107.8
mining and quarrying	7179.86	7937.90	104.4	108.9	97.7	112.7	106.3	110.6	101.3	120.7	105.8	113.1
manufacturing	4311.75	4633.76	105.2	106.1	106.6	107.3	106.3	107.5	107.2	107.5	107.3	107.8
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7051.00	7466.28	99.0	106.7	102.9	102.9	102.8	5.9	110.2	103.9	105.7	103.8
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4263.98	4482.45	102.7	103.8	103.4	104.1	103.5	105.1	105.0	103.8	105.8	105.8
Construction	4536.21	4904.64	105.6	104.0	107.4	109.3	106.7	108.1	107.7	109.0	109.6	106.3
Trade; repair of motor vehicles	4205.93	4512.17	106.7	106.8	107.2	110.9	107.9	107.3	107.1	107.5	107.3	107.3
Transportation and storage	4157.42	4383.21	103.7	104.4	105.1	107.0	105.1	105.4	106.7	105.7	105.1	104.4
Accommodation and catering	3271.05	3522.10	104.8	106.6	107.0	104.3	105.7	107.7	108.5	107.3	108.5	106.4
Information and communication	7884.76	8430.86	103.6	103.6	106.9	102.4	104.0	106.9	107.8	107.5	105.7	106.7
Real estate activities	4839.19	5086.21	105.2	107.5	105.1	108.9	106.7	105.1	106.4	102.4	107.5	104.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities ^a	6553.37	6981.51	100.7	102.8	102.5	108.6	103.6	106.5	107.6	106.8	106.7	105.0
Administrative and support service activities	3217.07	3459.75	104.6	107.3	108.1	110.9	107.8	107.5	108.8	106.7	107.7	107.2

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

The amount of wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in 2018 was by 10.9% higher than in 2017 (compared to an increase of 10.6% observed a year before).

The purchasing power of the average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector in 2018 increased by 5.4% in annual terms (against an increase of 3.9% in 2017). In all quarters a significant growth rate maintained, the highest in the 2nd quarter (5.7%), and the lowest in the 3rd quarter (4.8%)

The average monthly nominal gross retirement and other pension from the non-agricultural social security system in 2018 amounted to PLN 2221.36 and was by 3.9% higher than in 2017. The purchasing power of the average benefit from the non-agricultural social security system in 2018 increased by 2.1% annually.

The average monthly nominal gross retirement and other pension of individual farmers in 2018 amounted to PLN 1226.88 and increased by 2.2% as compared to the previous year. The purchasing power of average gross retirement and other pension of individual farmers increased by 0.4% in 2018 as compared to 2017.

Table 7. Retirees and pensioners and average monthly gross benefit

Specification	2017					2018				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Average number of retirees and pensioners:										
in thousand persons	8913.5	8907.9	8900.3	9018.9	8935.2	9198.9	9166.8	9189.9	9198.4	9240.6
from non-agricultural social security system	7730.3	7730.9	7729.3	7849.0	7759.9	8041.6	7995.6	8026.8	8046.1	80977.7
of farmers in thousand persons	1183.2	1177.0	1171.0	1169.9	1175.3	1157.3	1171.2	1163.1	1152.3	1142.9
corresponding period of previous year=100	100.1	100.0	99.9	101.1	100.3	103.0	102.8	103.2	103.3	102.5
Average retirement and other pension:										
from non-agricultural social security system:										
in zł	2109.47	2129.56	2138.83	2173.53	2138.03	2221.36	2183.64	2225.02	2236.01	2240.43
corresponding period of previous year=100	101.7	102.2	102.3	103.7	102.5	103.9	103.5	104.5	104.5	103.1
of farmers:										
in zł	1188.16	1202.26	1202.27	1207.36	1200.00	1226.88	1214.55	1229.31	1231.70	1232.07
corresponding period of previous year=100	100.6	101.5	101.6	102.1	101.5	102.2	102.2	102.3	102.4	102.0

The gross amount of unemployment benefits (excluding social security contributions) in 2018 amounted to PLN 1337.5 million, i.e. by 13.7% less than in the previous year.

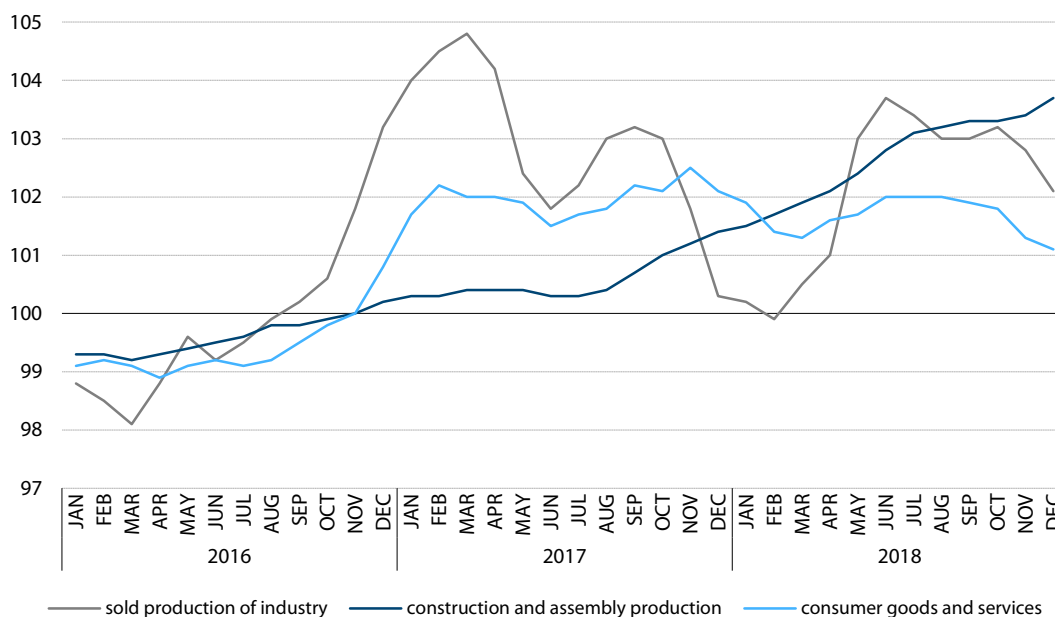
The value of payments of pre-retirement allowances and benefits in 2018 amounted to PLN 1400.5 million, and it was by 32.1% lower than in the previous year.

In 2018, payments from the Bridging Pension Fund on average collected 24.8 thous. persons monthly (against 21.7 thous. a year before), and the sum of benefits paid amounted to PLN 801.1 million, i.e. by 21.6% more than in 2017.

Prices

In 2018 prices of consumer goods and services increased in annual terms to a lower extent than a year before. In the 4th quarter the growth in prices was the slowest since the beginning of the year. The annual average consumer price index was lower than the one assumed in the budget act. Weaker than in 2017 was an increase in prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages. Prices of goods and services related to dwelling and transport grew more than a year before. Prices of sold production of industry increased slightly slower than in 2017, while an increase of prices of construction and assembly production hastened.

Chart 6. Price indices corresponding period of previous year=100



Prices of sold production of industry in 2018 were by 2.1% higher than those recorded in the previous year (against a growth of 2.9% in 2017). An increase in prices was observed in all sections, of which the largest one in mining and quarrying – of 2.9%. In manufacturing prices were raised by 2.2%, in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 1.3% and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 0.5%. In manufacturing, there was a significant increase in prices, among others, in manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (of 17.4%), basic metals (of 6.2%) and manufacture of paper and paper products (of 5.0%). Higher than a year before, were also the prices in manufacture of leather and related products (by 3.4%), other non-metallic mineral products (by 3.3%), chemicals and chemical products (by 2.6%), clothing (by 2.5%), products of wood, cork, straw and wicker (by 2.1%), beverages (by 1.8%), as well as metal products (by 1.5%). Prices increased also in manufacture of rubber and plastic products and furniture (by 0.5% each), motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (by 0.4%), machinery and equipment (by 0.2%), as well as of food products and electrical equipment (by 0.1% each). However, lower than a year before were the prices, among others, in manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products (by 1.3%) and other transport equipment (by 1.7%).

Table 8. Price indices of sold production of industry and construction and assembly production

Specification	2017					2018					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN-DEC	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN-DEC	DEC
	corresponding period of previous year=100										
Prices of sold production of industry	104.4	102.8	102.8	101.7	102.9	100.2	102.5	103.2	102.7	102.1	102.1
mining and quarrying	129.3	123.1	118.9	108.6	119.5	99.3	106.4	104.7	101.6	102.9	101.5
manufacturing	103.8	102.1	102.3	101.5	102.4	100.2	102.6	103.3	102.8	102.2	102.1
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	99.7	100.7	100.7	99.6	100.2	99.2	99.6	100.8	102.6	100.5	103.1
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	103.3	102.8	102.6	102.0	102.7	101.1	101.2	101.3	101.5	101.3	101.6
Prices of construction and assembly production	100.3	100.4	100.5	101.2	100.6	101.7	102.5	103.2	103.4	102.7	103.7

In December 2018, prices of sold production of industry increased in annual terms by 2.1% (against the growth of 2.8% in November 2018). Prices were raised in all sections, the highest increase was observed in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 3.1%. In manufacturing prices increased by 2.2%, in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 1.6% and in mining and quarrying – by 1.5%. Among the divisions of manufacturing, an increase in prices was observed, among others, in manufacture of leather and related products (of 7.7%), paper and paper products and other non-metallic mineral products (of 4.9% each) as well as basic metals (of 4.7%), coke and refined petroleum products (of 3.8%) and chemicals and chemical products (of 3.2%). Higher than a year before were also prices in manufacture of: beverages and metal products (2.6% each), products of wood, cork, straw and wicker (by 2.4%), motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (by 2.2%), as well as clothing (by 2.0%). An increase in prices was also observed in manufacture of other transport equipment and basic metals (of 1.5% each), electrical equipment (of 1.4%), machinery and equipment (of 1.3%), rubber and plastic products (of 0.8%) as well as manufacture of food products (of 0.4%) and computer, electronic and optical products (of 0.2%).

Prices of construction and assembly production in 2018 were by 2.7% higher than those recorded in the previous year (against a growth of 0.6% in 2017). Prices related to construction of buildings increased by 3.1%, civil engineering – by 2.7%, while prices of specialised construction activities – by 2.3%. In December 2018 prices of construction and assembly production increased in annual terms by 3.7%.

Prices of consumer goods and services in 2018 were by 1.6% higher than a year before (against an increase of 2.0% in 2017), of which prices of goods increased by 1.7% and services – by 1.6%. The consumer price index was mostly influenced by increases in prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages as well as prices of goods and services related to dwelling and transport, which increased the consumer price index in total by 0.64 percentage point and 0.46 percentage point, respectively. A decrease in prices of clothing and footwear caused a decline in the consumer price index in total by 0.19 percentage point, while in communication – o by 0.09 percentage point.

The growth in prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages in 2018 amounted to 2.6%, of which prices of food increased by 2.7% and prices of non-alcoholic beverages – by 1.5%. More than in 2017 consumers paid, among others, for oils and fats (by 6.8%, of which prices of butter increased by 12.8%), bread (by 5.6%), articles in the group of 'milk, cheese and eggs' (on average by 5.4%, of which price of eggs increased by 19.4%) and vegetables (by 4.7%). An increase was also recorded in prices of groats and cereal grains (of 2.3%), pasta and pasta products as well as wheat flour (of 1.9% each), meat (on average of 1.7%). More expensive were also fish and seafood (by 1.4%) as well as rice (by 1.3%). In turn, significantly lower than in 2017 were prices of sugar (by 29.9%) while slightly lower were prices of fruit (by 0.1%).

Prices of clothing and footwear in 2018 were by 3.6% lower than a year before (against a drop of 5.2% in 2017), of which the prices of clothing dropped to a greater extent than footwear (4.6% against 1.8%).

Prices of goods and services related to dwelling increased by 1.8% in annual terms, (against a growth by 1.6% in 2017). Prices of refuse collection were raised (by 3.8%) as well as of sewage collection (by 1.9%) and water supply (by 1.4%). More expensive was electricity, gas and other fuels (on average by 1.6%, of which prices of solid and liquid fuels increased by 6.7% and those of heat energy – by 0.8%; prices of electricity and gas remained unchanged). An increase was observed in prices related to furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance (by 0.7%).

Goods and services related to health were by 2.0% higher than in 2017 (against an increase of 1.2% a year before). A growth in prices of dental services (by 4.0%), medical services (by 3.7%), hospital services (by 2.4%) and pharmaceutical products (by 1.2%) was observed. However a decrease was observed in charges for sanatorium services (by 0.9%).

Prices of goods and services related to transport increased by 4.2% in annual terms (against a growth of 3.8% in 2017). Significantly more consumers paid for fuels for personal transport equipment (on average by 7.8%, of which price of diesel oil increased by 10.3%, liquid petroleum gas by 7.2% and petrol by 6.7%). Higher than in 2017 were also charges for transport services (by 0.5%). However a drop was observed in prices of motor cars (by 5.0%).

Prices of goods and services related to communication were by 1.8% lower than in 2017 (against an increase of 0.7% a year before). Significantly cheaper was telephone and telefax equipment (by 12.3%). A decrease was also recorded in payments for telephone and telefax services (by 1.5%, of which prices of Internet services dropped by 4.2%, at a simultaneous increase of prices for telephone and telefax services in package – by 5.1%) and for postal services (by 0.8%).

Prices related to recreation and culture increased in annual terms by 1.3%. More expensive than in 2017 were newspapers and periodicals (by 4.2%), tickets to cinemas, theatres and concerts (by 2.3%) and package holiday services (by 1.3%). In turn, a decrease was recorded in prices of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment (of 3.1%) and books (of 3.1%).

Table 9. Price indices of consumer goods and services

Specification	2017					2018					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN-DEC	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN-DEC	DEC
	corresponding period of previous year=100										
T o t a l	102.0	101.8	101.9	102.2	102.0	101.5	101.7	102.0	101.4	101.6	101.1
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	103.4	103.4	104.6	105.5	104.2	103.9	103.2	102.2	101.1	102.6	100.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	101.1	100.8	101.0	100.9	101.0	101.1	101.7	101.8	101.6	101.5	101.4
Clothing and footwear	94.5	94.7	94.7	95.3	94.8	95.9	96.0	96.4	97.3	96.4	97.3
Dwelling	101.1	101.5	101.6	102.1	101.6	101.7	101.7	102.0	101.8	101.8	101.7
Health	100.9	100.6	101.3	101.9	101.2	101.7	102.0	101.9	102.6	102.0	102.9
Transport	109.8	104.2	100.9	100.6	103.8	98.3	104.4	108.5	105.9	104.2	104.0
Communication	98.9	100.9	101.5	101.5	100.7	101.1	98.9	97.9	94.8	98.2	93.9
Recreation and culture	99.7	102.3	102.0	101.6	101.4	101.7	100.9	101.5	101.2	101.3	100.9
Education	100.8	100.9	101.1	101.8	101.2	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.9	102.4	103.0
Restaurants and hotels	101.9	102.0	102.3	102.7	102.2	102.9	102.9	102.9	103.1	103.0	103.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	103.3	102.6	101.9	100.9	102.2	99.8	99.0	99.2	99.9	99.5	99.9

In December 2018, an annual increase in prices of consumer goods and services amounted to 1.1% (of which the prices of goods increase by 1.2% and services – by 0.9%). A growth in prices of goods and services related to dwelling and transport increased the total price index by 0.44 percentage point and by 0.35 percentage point, respectively. A growth in prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages increased the total index by 0.22 percentage point, while prices of goods and services related to restaurants and hotels increased it by 0.18 percentage point. Drops in prices related to communication as well as clothing and footwear decreased the consumer price index in total by 0.29 percentage point and by 0.14 percentage point, respectively.

Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages in December 2018 increased in annual terms by 0.9%, of which prices of food increased by 0.8% and prices of non-alcoholic beverages – by 1.6%. Significantly more than in December 2017 consumers paid for vegetables (by 10.1%) and bread (by 9.1%). An increase was observed in prices of wheat flour (of 4.3%), groats and cereal grains (by 2.7%), fish and seafood (by 2.3%) and pasta and pasta products (by 1.9%). However significantly less than in December 2017 consumers paid for sugar (by 17.3%) and fruit (by 12.0%). A drop was also recorded in prices of products in the group of 'milk, cheese and eggs' – on average by 2.1% (of which prices of eggs dropped by 14.5%).

A drop was also observed in prices of oils and fats (on average of 1.5%, of which prices of butter decreased by 1.2%). A decrease in prices of meat was also observed as compared to those observed in December 2017, which amounted on average 0.4%.

Prices of clothing and footwear dropped, as compared to December 2017 by 3.3% and 1.5%, respectively.

Prices related to dwelling were by 1.7% higher than in the previous year. An increase was observed in prices of waste removal (by 3.5%), sewage services (by 2.3%) and water supply (by 1.7%). Charges for electricity, gas and other fuels also increased (on average by 1.1%, of which prices of gas increased by 3.0%, solid and liquid fuels – by 1.3% and heat energy – by 1.2%, with unchanged prices of electricity). Prices of goods and services related to furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance were by 1.1% higher than a year before.

Prices of products and services related to health increased in annual terms by 2.9%. A growth was also observed in charges for dental services (of 3.7%) and medical services (of 3.5%). More than in December 2017 consumers also paid for pharmaceutical products (by 2.8%), hospital services (by 2.3%) and sanatorium services (by 1.1%).

Prices of goods and services related to transport in December 2018 were also by 4.0% higher than a year before. A growth was observed in prices of fuels for personal transport equipment – of 7.6% (of which, more was need to be paid for diesel oil – by 12.9%, liquid gas – by 11.8% and petrol – by 4.4%). However dropped the prices of motor cars (by 5.7%) and charges for transport services (by 1.0%).

Prices for goods and services related to communication in December 2018 were by 6.1% lower than in the corresponding period of 2017. Significantly cheaper was telephone and telefax equipment (by 13.0%). A decrease was also recorded in payments for telephone and telefax services (of 5.9%, of which prices of internet services dropped by 3.2%) and for postal services (of 1.8%).

Charges related to recreation and culture increased by 0.9% as compared to December 2017. More expensive were newspapers and periodicals (by 6.1%), books (by 2.4%), tickets to cinemas, theatres and concerts (by 1.6%) and services related to organised tourism (by 0.1%). In turn, a decrease was recorded, among others, in prices of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment (of 4.3%).

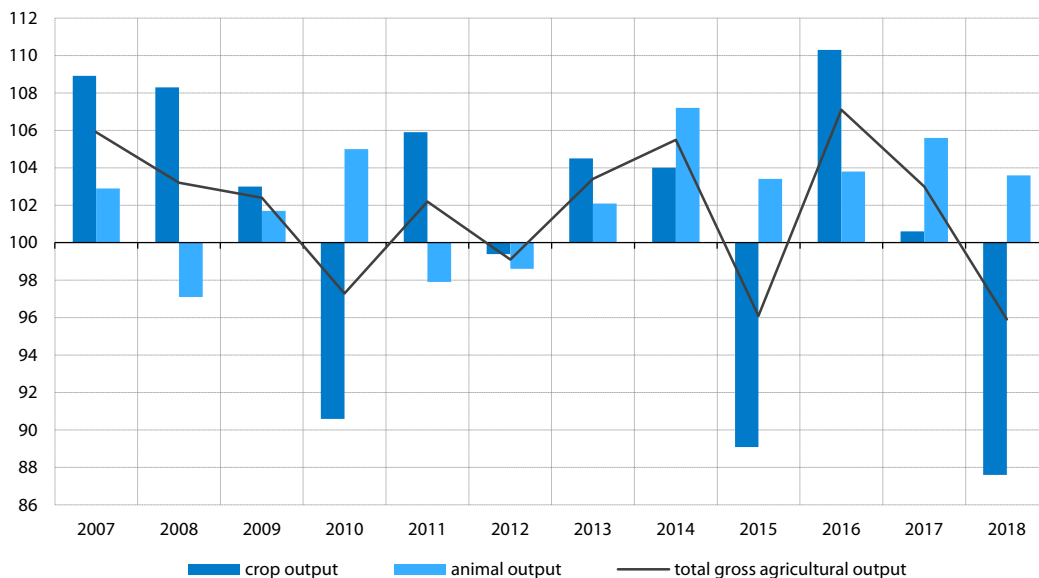
According to the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP)¹ calculated with the use of moving average method, the increase in prices, in the period of January–December 2018, as compared to the corresponding period of 2017 amounted to 1.2% (against an increase of 1.6% respectively in 2017).

¹ The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) is calculated according to unified methodology of the European Union. The basis for HICP development for Poland constitutes observation of prices of representatives of consumer goods and services and weights system based on structure of consumption in household sector (in 2018 – consumption structure from 2016 in prices from December 2017). Grouping of consumer goods and services was performed in the basis of the European Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (ECOICOP).

Agriculture

According to a preliminary estimate, in 2018 gross agricultural output was by 4.1% lower than in the previous year. It was influenced by a significant decrease in crop output – of 12.4%, with an increase in animal output – of 3.6%.

Chart 7. Average procurement prices of cereal grains and average marketplace prices of potatoes



The decrease in crop output was affected by unfavourable agro-meteorological conditions in the vegetation period, mainly the local occurrence of drought. Production of basic crops was significantly lower than in the previous year: cereals in total – by 16.1% (i.e. basic cereals with cereal mixed, maize for grain, buckwheat and millet and other cereals), rape and turnip rape – by 18.9%, potatoes – by 18.0%, sugar beets – by 7.0% and ground vegetables – by 10.0%.

According to the preliminary estimate in 2018, an increase in annual terms was recorded in output of all basic animal products, i.e. poultry for slaughter – of 5.2%), pigs for slaughter – of 4.6%), cattle for slaughter (including calves) – of 1.3%, hen eggs – of 7.4% and milk – of 1.6%.

With a lower than in the previous year supply from the crop production, in 2018 the average procurement prices of basic crop products grew: of wheat – by 8.7%), rye – by 7.9% and potatoes – by 11.7%. Higher than in 2017, were also prices of cattle for slaughter (by 4.4%) and young cattle for slaughter (by 4.2%) as well as poultry for slaughter (by 2.4%). The increased domestic supply of pigs for slaughter and milk influenced on a decrease in procurement prices of those products (by 12.4% and 3.0%, respectively). The average prices of majority of basic agricultural products in the marketplace turnover increased as compared to 2017 and were higher than in procurement. However, on the marketplace a decrease was recorded in prices of pigs for slaughter (of 4.3%), one-year heifers (of 2.0%) and piglets for breeding (of 1.1%).

In 2018 the retail prices of the basic means of production in agriculture increased. Significant, higher than in 2017, was the growth in prices of fuels, technical oils and lubricants (of 8.5%). Prices of construction materials, veterinary services, agricultural machinery and tools and feeds also increased to a greater extent than in the previous year (an increase in prices ranging from 3.5% to 2.5%). Slightly slower than in 2017 was growth in prices of machinery services for farming and gardening (by 2.2%). Slight changes in prices were recorded in prices of sowing seeds, mineral fertilisers, plant protection products and farm animals (by approx. 1%).

The market conditions of agricultural output in 2018 significantly worsened as compared to the previous year. It is estimated that at a decrease in prices of agricultural products sold by private farms (by 3.5%) and simultaneous increase in the average prices of goods and services purchased for current agricultural output and investment purposes (by 3.3%), the index of price relations ('the price gap') was unfavourable and amounted to 93.4.

Table 10. Price indices of sold agricultural products and of goods and services purchased by private farms and index of price relations ('price gap')

Specification	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ^a
	previous year=100								
Price indices of sold agricultural products	112.1	118.8	104.2	100.3	93.5	96.7	97.9	112.0	96.5
Price indices of goods and services purchased for the purposes of the current agricultural production and for investments	101.8	109.7	106.0	101.2	98.6	97.6	98.8	101.8	103.3
Index of price relations of sold agricultural products goods and services purchased for the purposes of the current agricultural production and for investments ('price gap')	110.2	107.3	97.8	99.1	95.1	99.1	99.1	110.0	93.4

^a Preliminary data.

Production of the main agricultural crops in 2018, excluding fruit from trees and berries, was lower than a year before. Despite significant scale of this drop, basic crop production (except for vegetables) was higher than average crop productions from the period of 2011–2015. The size of production was influenced mainly by decreased yields, caused by excessive drying of soil. Within the areas covered by regional deficit and uneven distribution of precipitation, an average annual total of precipitation was lower by approx. 20% from the average from the period of 1971–2000.

The procurement of basic cereals (with cereal mixed, without sowing seeds) from the last year crops in the period of July–December 2018 amounted to 4273.9 thousand tonnes and was by 27.9% lower than in the corresponding period of 2017.

Table 11. Yields of main crops

Specification	Production			Yields		
	in mln t	2017=100	2011–2015 ^a = =100	per 1 ha in dt	2017=100	2011–2015 ^a = =100
Cereals in total	26.8	83.9	116.1	34.3	81.7	113.2
of which basic cereals including cereal mixed)	22.8	82.1	113.1	32.3	80.8	111.0
wheat	9.8	84.2	121.1	40.6	83.2	112.2
rye	2.2	81.0	105.2	24.2	79.1	115.2
barley	3.0	80.4	110.9	31.2	78.4	105.4
oats	1.2	79.6	105.5	23.5	78.9	103.5
triticale	4.1	76.9	112.4	31.7	80.7	109.3
cereal mixed	2.5	88.0	100.5	25.2	78.0	105.0
Rape and turnip rape	2.2	81.1	112.5	25.8	87.8	116.2
Potatoes	7.5	82.0	115.7	251	91.6	131.9
Sugar beets	14.6	93.0	155.7	619	90.9	130.3
Field vegetables	4.1	90.0	94.3	x	x	x
Tree fruit	4.5	170.0	133.0	x	x	x
Berry fruit	0.6	117.0	103.8	x	x	x

a Annual averages.

Prices of basic consumer and feed cereals in 2018 were clearly above the level recorded in the previous year. The average procurement prices of wheat increased by 8.7% and of rye – by 7.9% and on the marketplace – grew by approx. 6%.

In 2018 an average prices of potatoes at procurement and on the marketplace were by 11.7% and 10.9%, respectively, higher than in 2017.

Table 12. Average prices of major agricultural products

Specification	JAN–DEC 2018			
	procurement prices		marketplace prices	
	in PLN	JAN–DEC 2017=100	in PLN	JAN–DEC 2017=100
Wheat ^a – per dt	72.31	108.7	83.63	106.0
Rye ^a – per dt	59.44	107.9	67.10	106.1
Potatoes ^b – per dt	41.34	111.7	96.95	110.9
Animals for slaughter (in live weight) – per kg:				
of which:				
cattle ^c (excluding calves)	6.60	104.4	7.05	101.6
of which young cattle	6.79	104.2	7.38	101.5
pigs	4.47	87.6	4.95	95.7
poultry	3.76	102.4	.	x
Piglet – per head	.	x	182.01	98.9
Milk per hl	134.11	97.0	.	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.

As a result of an increased domestic supply of poultry and pigs for slaughter, in 2018 the procurement of animals for slaughter in total (in post-slaughter warm weight) amounted to 4158.6 thousand tonnes and was by 1.7% higher than a year before.

The procurement prices of pigs for slaughter followed a downward trend. In procurement an average price per 1 kg of pigs for slaughter in 2018 was by 12.4% lower than in 2017, while on the marketplace – lower by 4.3%. In December 2018, similarly as in November 2018, the relation of procurement prices of pigs to the rye prices on the marketplace amounted to 5.9 (against 7.0 in December 2017). In 2018 an average price of piglets was by 1.1% lower than a year before. In December 2018, the price per one piglet was by 6.7% lower than a month before and by 7.7% lower than a year before.

At an increase of domestic poultry production, in 2018 an average price of poultry for slaughter was by 2.4% higher than the one recorded in the previous year.

On the beef market, in 2018 the procurement prices of cattle for slaughter were lower than in 2017 by 4.4% and prices of young cattle for slaughter – by 4.2%. In the marketplace turnover the prices per 1 kg of cattle for slaughter and young cattle for slaughter were also higher than a year before (by 1.6% and 1.5%, respectively).

In 2018, at procurement of milk by 2.5% higher than in the previous year, average prices of this raw material were by 3.0% lower than in 2017.

In the marketplace turnover, in 2018, an average price of dairy cow was by 0.4% higher than the one recorded in the previous year, while a price of a one-year heifer – by 2.0%.

Table 13. Procurement of major animal products^a

	JAN–DEC 2018	
	in thousand tonnes	JAN–DEC 2017=100
Animal for slaughter ^b	4158.6	101.7
of which:		
cattle (including calves)	331.1	95.9
pigs	1537.3	102.8
poultry	2284.2	101.8
Milk	11590.3 ^c	102.5

a Without the procurement realized by natural persons. b Includes cattle, calves, pigs, sheep, horses and poultry; in terms of meat including fats in warm post-slaughter weight; indices are given in comparable conditions, i.e. after change of conversion rates of animals post-slaughter warm weight from January 2018. c In million litres.

According to preliminary results of a sample survey of pigs performed at the beginning of December 2018 a reduction in livestock of pigs was observed. Livestock of pigs amounted to 11027.7 thousand heads and was by 7.4% lower than a year before. A decrease was observed in of most of utility groups, excluding pigs for slaughter. The greatest decrease was observed in the number of mated sows (of 18.7%) and sows for breeding (of 18.0%).

At the beginning of December 2018, the total livestock of cattle amounted to 6183.3 thousand heads and was by 2.4% higher than a year before. Results of the survey indicate an increase in the population of cattle in majority of utility groups, except for calves.

Chart 8. Pig livestocks

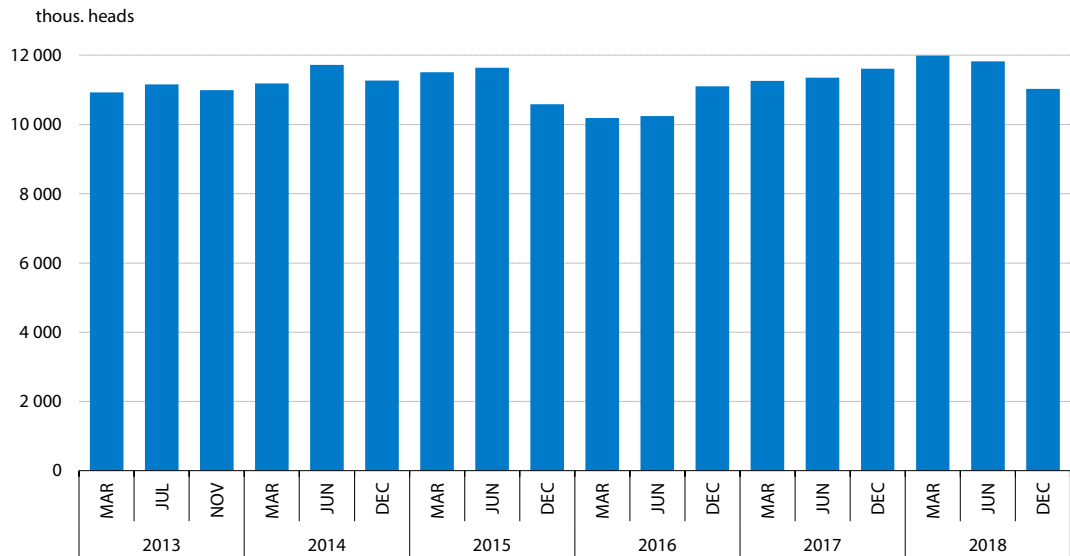
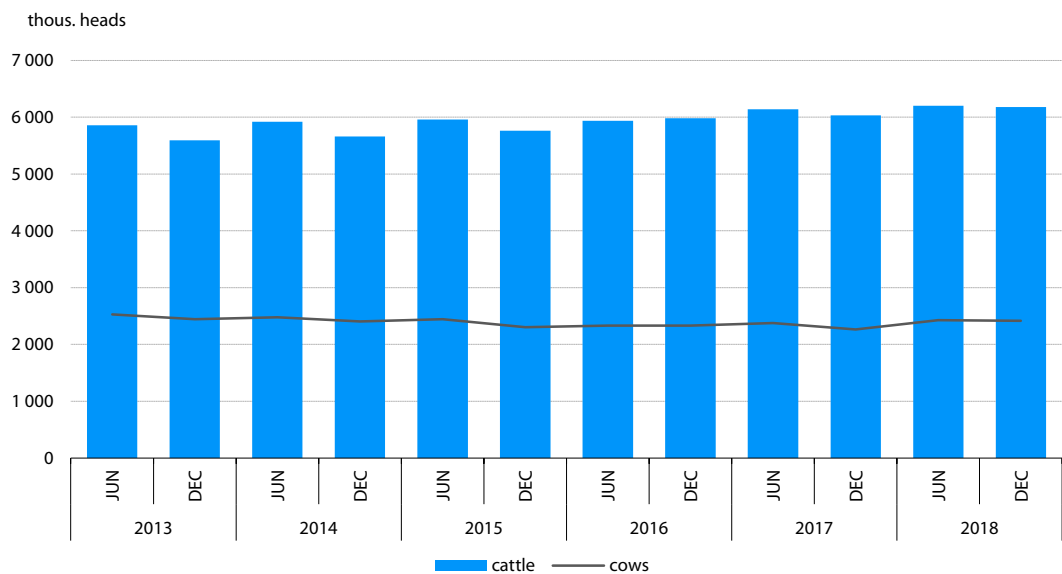


Chart 9. Cattle livestocks

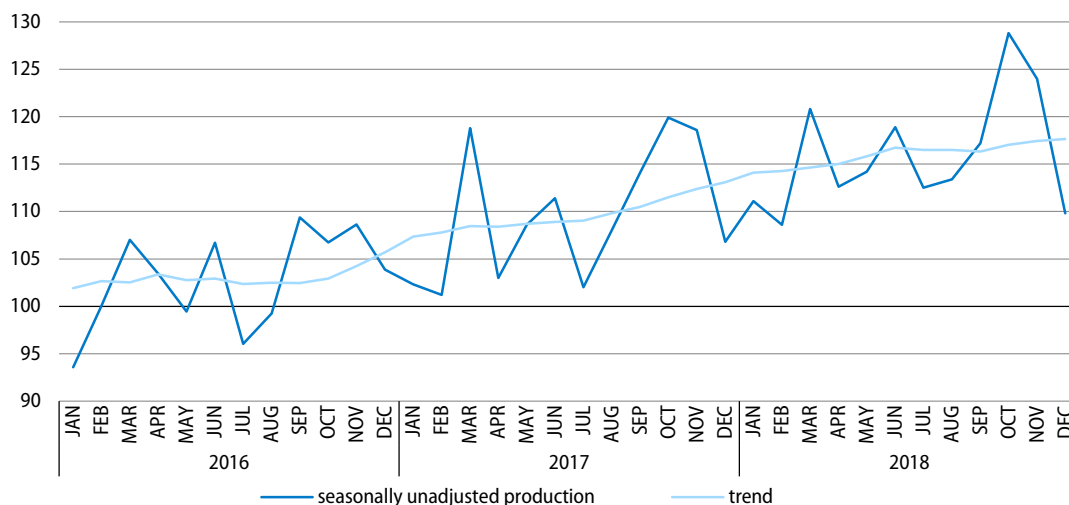


In 2018 as compared with the previous year, an improvement was observed in relation of prices for the means for production to the procurement prices of wheat and rye, excluding the relation concerning prices of diesel oil. However, the relations of prices of majority of the means of production to the procurement prices of pigs, cattle for slaughter and milk worsened.

Industry

According to preliminary estimates, in 2018 sold production of industry¹ in total was by 5.8% higher than a year before (in 2017 an increase of 6.2% was noted).

Chart 10. Sold production of industry (constant prices) monthly average of 2015=100



Sold production of industry in enterprises employing more than 9 persons² in 2018 increased by 5.8% compared to the previous year, i.e. to a lesser extent than in 2017 (6.6%). In particular quarters of 2018 its annual growth rate remained stable (over 5%) except for the 2nd quarter when it accelerated to 7.0%.

In 2018, in all sections of industry the production was higher than a year before. The increase greater than in 2017 was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (9.0% against 5.5%) and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (6.1% against 3.1%). In manufacturing production increased to a lesser extent than in the previous year (by 5.7% compared to 7.3%). Meanwhile in mining and quarrying sold production increased by 1.0% in annual terms whereas in 2017 it dropped by 7.2%.

An increase of sold production in comparison with the previous year was observed in 2018 in all main industrial groupings. Sales in production of energy increased the most – by 8.0%. Sold production of intermediate goods grew by 6.7%, capital goods – by 5.6%, durable consumer goods – by 3.9%, and non-durable consumer goods – by 2.9%.

Labour productivity in industry, measured by sold production per one paid employee, rose in relation to the previous year by 3.1%, with an average paid employment higher by 2.6%, and an increase of 7.3% in average monthly nominal gross wages and salaries.

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

2 At constant prices.

Table 14. Indices (at constant prices) and structure (at current prices) of sold production of industry

Specification	2017					2018					2017	
	JAN–MAR	APR–JUN	JUL–SEPT	OCT–DEC	JAN–DEC	JAN–MAR	APR–JUN	JUL–SEPT	OCT–DEC	JAN–DEC		
	corresponding period of previous year=100										structure in %	
Total	107.3	104.2	106.4	108.5	106.6	105.5	107.0	105.3	105.4	105.8	100.0	100.0
Mining and quarrying	96.7	94.5	88.3	92.4	92.8	98.2	99.2	106.6	99.7	101.0	3.4	3.5
Manufacturing	108.2	104.4	107.1	109.8	107.3	105.5	107.2	105.1	105.1	105.7	87.3	87.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	103.7	107.5	108.8	103.3	105.5	109.3	107.2	106.9	111.8	109.0	7.0	6.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	104.9	103.7	102.4	101.8	103.1	102.4	106.9	107.9	106.9	106.1	2.3	2.3

In 2018, the increase in sold production compared to the previous year was noted in 29 (out of 34) divisions of industry, whose sales accounted for almost 94% of the total value of sold production of industry.

From 296 industrial products and groups of products observed in 2018 – production of 164 was higher than a year before. In turn, in case of 130 industrial products and groups of products the production in 2018 was lower than in 2017.

Table 15. Indices (at constant prices) and structure (at current prices) of sold production of industry^a by divisions of NACE

Specification	2017					2018					2017	
	JAN–MAR	APR–JUN	JUL–SEPT	OCT–DEC	JAN–DEC	JAN–MAR	APR–JUN	JUL–SEPT	OCT–DEC	JAN–DEC		
	corresponding period of the previous year=100										structure in %	
Industry	107.3	104.2	106.4	108.5	106.6	105.5	107.0	105.3	105.4	105.8	100.0	100.0
of which:												
Mining of coal and lignite	92.1	88.5	77.7	84.4	85.5	100.0	98.3	101.8	99.2	99.8	1.6	1.7
Manufacture of food products	108.1	105.6	106.7	106.4	106.7	106.3	104.3	101.8	103.2	103.9	16.0	16.6
Manufacture of beverages	98.6	105.2	99.2	105.7	102.2	102.5	105.3	107.4	104.0	105.0	1.4	1.4
Manufacture of wearing apparel	104.1	96.7	97.7	113.7	03.2	97.5	108.1	104.1	97.9	101.6	0.5	0.6
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker	108.4	103.1	104.8	108.9	106.2	107.3	107.9	107.6	102.9	106.4	2.6	2.6
Manufacture of paper and paper products	106.0	03.1	109.5	110.2	107.2	110.7	110.2	108.6	108.1	109.4	3.2	3.0
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	97.2	97.4	102.3	109.7	101.7	114.3	114.1	107.6	102.7	109.3	5.9	5.0
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	106.5	101.7	106.8	103.3	104.6	99.4	106.6	102.6	103.4	103.0	4.4	4.5
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products	106.3	94.7	96.4	119.8	104.2	79.9	79.2	82.7	77.3	79.6	0.8	1.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	110.3	105.0	110.2	112.9	109.5	105.2	108.8	103.9	106.7	106.1	6.5	6.5
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	110.7	105.2	105.0	113.2	108.2	107.9	108.3	109.0	107.6	108.2	4.0	3.9
Manufacture of basic metals	111.1	108.4	113.2	113.6	111.5	105.6	101.4	106.8	100.9	103.7	4.2	4.1

a In enterprises employing more than 9 persons.

Table 15. Indices (at constant prices) and structure (at current prices) of sold production of industry^a by divisions of NACE (cont.)

Specification	2017					2018					2017	
	JAN–MAR	APR–JUN	JUL–SEPT	OCT–DEC	JAN–DEC	JAN–MAR	APR–JUN	JUL–SEPT	OCT–DEC	JAN–DEC		
	corresponding period of the previous year=100										structure in %	
Manufacture of metal products	112.4	107.9	108.9	113.6	110.7	111.9	112.1	110.6	104.8	109.7	7.2	6.9
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	104.6	104.0	111.2	105.8	106.3	98.1	99.9	97.1	104.2	100.0	2.7	2.9
Manufacture of electrical equipment	101.9	104.1	109.8	106.4	105.6	109.4	114.0	110.7	119.3	113.5	4.4	4.2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	113.8	112.9	103.9	119.1	112.5	108.9	108.4	116.9	101.9	108.7	3.3	3.3
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers	112.1	103.4	107.4	108.4	107.7	99.4	106.5	101.9	104.1	103.0	10.5	11.0
Manufacture of other transport equipment	114.7	101.3	97.6	106.7	104.8	101.6	106.2	115.5	125.7	112.4	1.5	1.4
Manufacture of furniture	109.2	104.1	106.7	109.4	107.4	108.0	109.5	103.0	103.5	105.9	3.1	3.1

a In enterprises employing more than 9 persons.

In 2018, industrial enterprises³ achieved worse financial results than a year before. The financial result of sales of products, goods and materials decreased from 1.6% to PLN 86.3 billion; gross financial results decreased – by 10.5% to PLN 87.3 billion and so did also net financial results – by 12.5% to PLN 73.0 billion. The net financial result deteriorated in all sections of industry, mostly in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 40.5%) and in mining and quarrying (by 37.4%). In water supply; sewerage, waste management; and remediation activities the net financial result was by 14.1% lower than a year before and in manufacturing – by 1.3% lower. Among the manufacturing divisions, a net financial result weaker than in 2017 was achieved in e.g. manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, chemicals and chemical products, furniture, rubber and plastic products and coke and refined petroleum products. Higher than in the previous year was, however, the net financial result e.g. in the production of pharmaceutical products, electrical equipment, beverages, paper and paper products and basic metals.

Gross sales profitability indicator in industry in 2018 was weaker than a year before and amounted to 5.7% (compared to 6.2% in 2017). Gross turnover profitability indicators decreased from 6.6% to 5.6% and net turnover profitability indicators decreased from 5.6% to 4.7%. Cost level indicator increased (from 93.4% to 94.4%). The financial liquidity indicator was lower than in the previous year: of first degree (by 32.6% compared to 36.5%) and of second degree (94.8% compared to 102.5%). The percentage of industrial enterprises declaring net profit decreased (by 1.0% to 81.9%), as well as the share of revenues of these entities in the revenues of industrial enterprises in total (by 2.1% to 88.7%).

Investment outlays^{3,4} in industry in 2018 were increased by 7.2% in comparison to the previous year (after a drop by 0.5% in 2017). The outlays increased in the majority of sections, mostly in mining and quarrying. A slight decrease was recorded only in the production and supply of electricity, gas, steam and hot water. The number of investments newly started by industrial enterprises (by 12.1%) and their estimated value (by 5.2%) was larger than in the previous year.

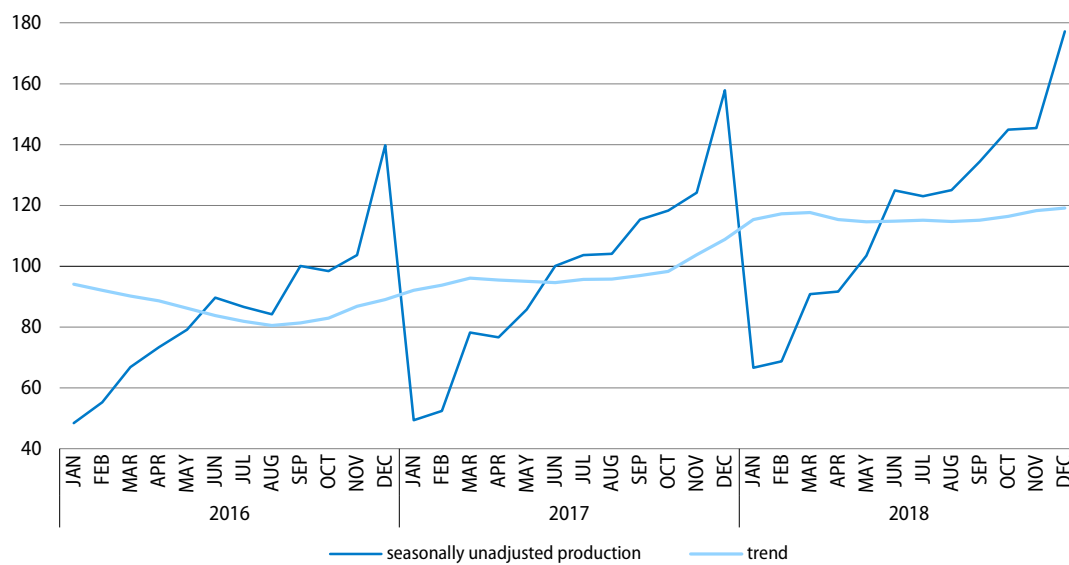
³ Data concern economic entities keeping accounting ledgers and employing 50 persons and more.

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

Construction and housing construction

According to preliminary estimates, the construction and assembly production¹ in total performed domestically in 2018 was by approx. 14% higher than in the previous year (against an increase of 10.9% in 2017).

Chart 11. Construction and assembly production (constant prices) monthly average of 2015=100



Construction and assembly production² performed domestically by construction enterprises employing more than 9 persons increased by 17.9% in 2018 (against an increase of 12.1% in 2017). Sales of restoration works grew to a greater extent than of investment works. The highest indices of production were recorded in the 1st quarter of 2018 (an increase of 26.1% in annual terms); in subsequent quarters its growth gradually weakened, although it was still high.

Table 16. Indices (at constant prices) and structure (at current prices) of construction and assembly production

Specification	2017				2018				2017	
	JAN-MAR	JAN-JUN	JAN-SEP	JAN-DEC	JAN-MAR	JAN-JUN	JAN-SEP	JAN-DEC		
	corresponding period of previous year=100								structure in %	
Total	103.9	107.6	112.9	112.1	126.1	123.7	119.8	117.9	100.0	100.0
construction work:										
investment	102.2	107.5	113.7	113.7	128.6	123.3	117.4	115.8	61.8	62.9
restoration	107.2	107.9	111.7	109.4	121.5	124.4	124.1	121.4	38.2	37.1
Construction of buildings	106.7	103.6	107.8	107.5	123.6	125.1	117.9	118.8	32.9	32.5
Civil engineering	102.0	114.8	122.2	116.7	141.3	132.3	126.7	122.0	42.5	41.0
Specialised construction activities	102.1	104.8	108.1	111.1	115.8	111.7	112.8	110.3	24.6	26.5

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

2 At constant prices.

In 2018, the increase in construction and assembly production compared to the previous year was recorded in all divisions of construction. Sales increased the most in units specialising in civil engineering – by 22.0%. In enterprises specialising in construction of buildings the growth of production amounted to 18.8%, and in entities carrying out mainly specialised construction activities – to 10.3%.

In the division 'Construction of buildings' – units specialising in construction of residential and non-residential buildings (the main group of this division) recorded an increase in production of 16.5%, and entities whose main activity was the development of building projects – an increase of 42.4%.

In civil engineering – production increased the most in enterprises specialising in construction of utility projects – by 23.9%. Higher than in the previous year was also the sales in units specialising in construction of roads and railways – by 22.9%, and in construction of other civil engineering projects – by 10.7%.

In the division of specialised construction activities – production grew the most in enterprises specialising in building completion and finishing – by 24.0%. The increase was also recorded in entities dealing mainly with other specialised construction activities – by 16.0%, electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities – by 6.5%, and those specialising in demolition and site preparation – by 3.2%.

Table 17. Structure (at current prices) of construction and assembly production by types of constructions

Types of constructions	Structure in %	
	2017	2018
Grand total	100.0	100.0
Buildings in total	49.7	48.7
residential buildings	17.0	16.5
of which:		
one-dwelling buildings	1.7	1.4
two- and more dwelling buildings	14.1	14.2
non-residential buildings	32.7	32.2
of which:		
office buildings	3.9	3.9
wholesale and retail trade buildings	7.5	6.7
industrial buildings and warehouses	12.8	12.0
buildings for public entertainment, education, hospital or institutional care	6.0	7.1
Civil engineering works	50.3	51.3
of which:		
highways, streets and roads	21.1	21.6
railways, suspension and elevated railways	4.9	5.5
bridges, elevated highways, tunnels and subways	2.9	2.4
harbours, waterways, dams and other waterworks	1.3	1.0
long-distance pipelines, communication and electricity lines	5.3	5.4
local pipelines and cables	7.1	7.8
of which waste water treatment plants	0.9	1.5
complex constructions on industrial sites	5.9	5.1
sports and recreation structures	0.7	1.3
other civil engineering works n.e.c.	1.1	1.2

Within the structure of construction and assembly production by types of constructions covered by the works, the share of buildings decreased as compared to 2017 – to a similar degree residential (by 0.5 percentage point down to 16.5% of total production) and non-residential (by 0.5 p.p. to 32.2%). Simultaneously, the share of civil engineering works increased (by 1.0 percentage point up to 51.3%), to the greatest extent – of local pipelines and cables (by 0.7 p.p. to 7.8%). The increase in share was also observed, among others, in case of railways, suspension and elevated railways, sports and recreation constructions, as well as highways, streets and roads. Among civil engineering works, the share in total production decreased the most in case of complex constructions on industrial sites (by 0.8 percentage

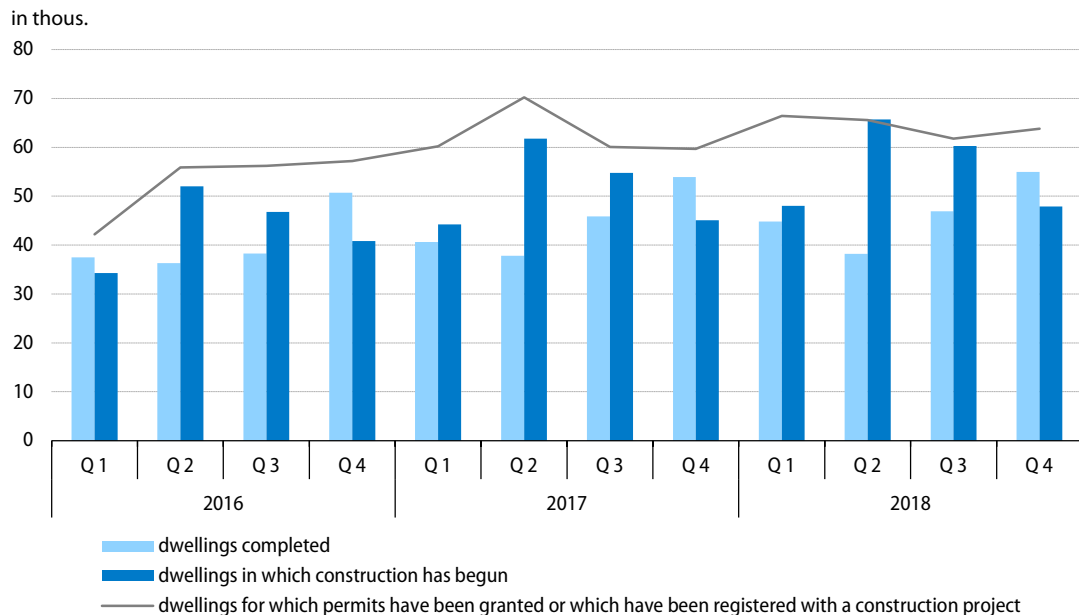
point down to 5.1%); lower than in 2017 was also, among others, the share of bridges, elevated highways, tunnels and subways, as well as of harbours, waterways, dams and other waterworks.

In 2018, construction enterprises³ achieved much better financial results than in 2017. The financial result derived from the sale of products, goods and materials increased by 32.0% to PLN 4.8 billion. Gross financial result increased (by 36.4% to PLN 5.2 billion) as well as net profit (by 49.2% to PLN 4.3 billion). The net financial result recorded the highest improvement in enterprises dealing mainly with the construction of buildings – increased by 68.8%. In entities specialising in the construction of civil engineering, the net result increased by 40.3%, and in entities implementing mainly specialised construction activities – by 27.2%.

The gross sales profitability indicator in construction in total was higher than in the previous year (4.2% compared to 3.6%). Also, the gross turnover profitability rates and net turnover profitability improved (respectively to 4.4% from 3.7% and to 3.7% from 2.8%). The cost level indicator decreased from 96.3% to 95.6%. The financial liquidity indicators were at a lower level than a year before: 1st degree (40.9% against 46.4%) and second degree (110.2% against 110.8%). The share of enterprises indicating net profit in the total number of construction companies increased (by 3.3 percentage points to 84.1%), but the share of their revenues in total revenues of enterprises decreased (by 5.0 percentage points to 79.0%).

Investment outlays^{3,4} in construction in 2018 were by 20.5% higher than in the previous year (after an increase of 4.1% recorded in 2017). The number of newly started investment projects and their estimated value were also increased (respectively by 13.7% and 18.3%).

Chart 12. Construction activity in the scope of construction of dwellings



In 2018, more dwellings were completed than in the previous year. The number of dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project and the number of dwellings under construction was also higher.

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.

In 2018, 185.2 thousand dwellings were completed, i.e. by 3.8% more than in 2017 (when an increase of 9.2% was observed in annual terms). There was an increase in the number of dwellings completed in construction for sales or rent (of 7.0% to 112.4 thousand), while a decrease was observed in private construction (of 2.0% to 66.3 thousand). Among groups with smaller share in construction, more dwellings than a year before were completed in cooperative construction (an increase of 30.1% to 3.0 thousand), municipal (of 8.6% to 1.9 thousand) and public building society construction (of 1.5% to 1.5 thousand). A decrease was recorded in company construction (to 128 from 146 dwellings in the previous year).

As compared to 2017, in the structure of dwellings completed, the share of construction for sales or rent increased (by 1.8 percentage points to 60.7%) while the share of private construction decreased (by 2.1 percentage point to 35.8%). The share of other forms of construction was small and remained almost unchanged.

The average useful floor area of a complete dwelling in 2018 amounted to 90.2 m² and it was by 2.5 m² lower than in the previous year. In the most forms of construction the average useful floor area of a completed dwelling was lower than in 2017, except for public building society and company construction.

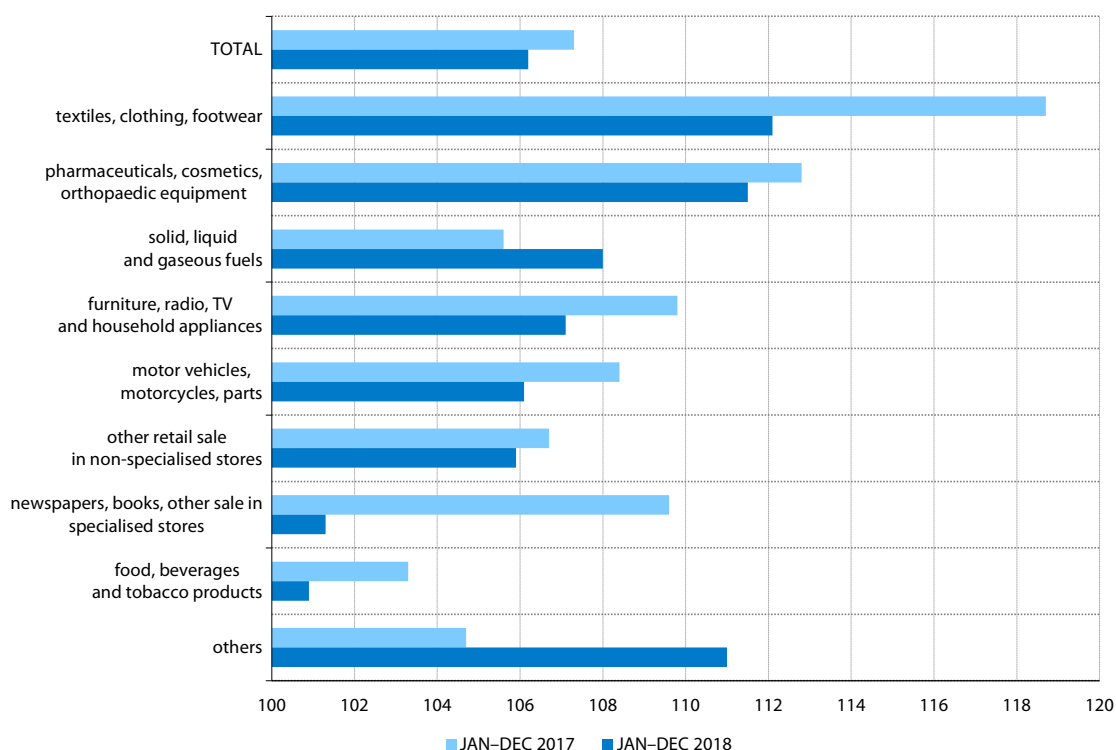
In 2018, similar to the previous years, there was an upwards trend (in annual terms) in the number of dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project of 2.7% to 257.1 thousand dwellings (against an increase of 18.3% in the corresponding period of the previous year). In 2018, construction of 221.9 thousand dwellings was started, i.e. by 7.7% more than in 2017 (against an increase of 18.4% in the corresponding period of the previous year).

At the end of December 2018, 795.6 thousand dwellings were under construction, i.e. by 4.8% more than at the end of 2017.

Domestic market

According to preliminary estimates total retail sales¹ in 2018 were by 4.5% higher than in the previous year (when an increase of 5.5% was observed).

Chart 13. Retail sales of goods (at constant prices) corresponding period of previous year=100



In enterprises with more than 9 persons employed retail sales² in 2018 were 6.2% higher than in the previous year (as compared to an increase of 7.3% in 2017). After a significant increase in sales in the 1st quarter (by 8.1%) in subsequent periods its growth rate was in the range of 5.5% – 5.8%.

Sales in all groups were higher than in 2017. Among the groups with a significant share in total retail sales, high growth was recorded in group – others (of 11.0%), and in enterprises dealing in solid, liquid and gaseous fuel (of 8.0%). Sales also increased in entities trading in motor vehicles, motorcycles and parts (by 6.1%), and in units conducting other retail sales in non-specialised stores (by 5.9%). The sale in group of food, beverages and tobacco products was slightly higher than a year before (by 0.9%).

Wholesale³ sales in 2018 were by 10.9% higher than in the previous year, of which in wholesale enterprises it grew by 8.4% (compared to an increase of 12.9% and 11.9% a year before, respectively). Among the significant groups high increase in sales was observed in the following groups: information and communication equipment, machinery, and supplies (of 18.4%) as well as cosmetics and pharmaceutical products (of 11.1%).

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

Table 18, Indices (at constant prices) and structure (at current prices) of retail sales

Specification	2017					2018					2017	
	JAN–MAR	APR–JUN	JUL–SEPT	OCT–DEC	JAN–DEC	JAN–MAR	APR–JUN	JUL–SEPT	OCT–DEC	JAN–DEC		
	corresponding period of previous year=100										structure in %	
Total ^a	107.1	106.7	107.9	107.5	107.3	108.1	105.5	105.6	105.8	106.2	100.0	100.0
of which:												
Motor, vehicles, motorcycles, parts	109.3	103.8	110.4	110.2	108.4	105.0	109.4	105.2	104.8	106.1	9.4	9.9
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels	111.1	105.3	105.7	102.3	105.6	106.3	108.5	106.9	109.4	108.0	15.9	14.8
Food, beverages and tobacco products	99.0	106.7	103.8	103.3	103.3	106.4	98.1	99.4	100.5	100.9	25.6	26.6
Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	105.6	106.9	108.3	105.8	106.7	111.5	102.6	107.7	102.3	105.9	11.1	11.3
Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopaedic equipment	113.6	113.5	111.5	112.6	112.8	113.2	108.6	111.1	112.9	111.5	6.7	6.4
Textiles, clothing, footwear	117.4	112.0	126.1	119.4	118.7	116.7	109.6	113.1	109.9	112.1	6.6	6.6
Furniture, radio, TV and household appliances	110.4	106.3	109.6	112.4	109.8	108.7	107.9	105.2	106.8	107.1	8.3	8.3
Newspapers, books, other sale in specialised stores	114.0	108.5	104.5	112.0	109.6	101.4	103.6	100.8	99.4	101.3	5.1	5.4
Others	106.7	102.6	105.6	103.9	104.7	108.6	111.7	110.1	113.2	111.0	10.0	9.6

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 2018, enterprises⁴ operating in the field of trade; repair of motor vehicles observed higher financial results than in the previous year. Financial result from sales of products, goods and materials increased by 7.9% to PLN 27.5 billion, gross financial result increased by 8.5% to PLN 25.5 billion, and net financial result increased by 7.1% to PLN 20.3 billion. Profitability indicators of the sales of products, goods and materials and gross turnover profitability indicator did not change (amounted to 2.9% and 2.7%, respectively) and net turnover indicator slightly declined (from 2.2% to 2.1%). Cost level indicator stood at the level from a year before and amounted to 97.3%. Financial liquidity indicators decreased – first degree from 25.6% to 24.8% and second degree from 81.2% to 76.5%. The share of enterprises declaring net profit in the total amount of surveyed enterprises slightly declined (from 82.4% to 82.3%), but the share of their revenues in the revenues from total activities of the total amount of entities in the trade; repair of motor vehicles increased (from 85.2% to 86.1%).

Investment outlays^{4,5} implemented by units conducting activity in terms of trade; repair of motor vehicles in 2018 were by 23.4% higher than a year before (compared to the increase by 13.1% in 2017). The number of newly started investments increased by 3.3% but their estimated value was by 2.4% lower than a year before.

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

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

Transport

It is estimated that in 2018 the sales of services in transport¹ entities in total² was by 9.0% higher than a year before (against an increase of 9.9% in 2017).

In transport entities with the number of employed above 9 persons, sales at constant prices were by 11.0% higher than in 2017 (when the increase amounted to 12.3%).

In road transport, the group with the largest share in the total transport, increase in sales was slightly faster than a year before (12.8% against 11.9%). On the other hand, in 2017, there was a slower increase in warehousing and support activities for transportation (6.1% against 13.5%) and in railway transport (5.2% against 9.5%).

The total cargo transport (in entities with the number of employed above 9 persons) in 2018 amounted to 604.0 million tonnes, i.e. by 10.0% more than in the previous year. An increase in transport was recorded in most types of transport.

The volume of goods transported by railway transport in 2018 amounted to 249.3 million tonnes, i.e. by 4.1% more than in 2017. There was an increase in international transport (of which transit goods – of approx. 21% and imported goods – of approx. 19%, with a decrease in the volume of exported goods – of approx. 5%). Slightly lower than in 2017 was also the volume of loads in internal transport – by approx. 1%.

In 2018, the volume of goods transported by hire or reward road transport amounted to 290.0 million tonnes, i.e. by 18.2% more than in the previous year. In 2018, pipeline transport was used to pump 55.4 million tonnes of crude petroleum and petroleum products (by 5.8% more than in 2017).

Tablica 19. Transport of goods

Specification	JAN–DEC 2018		
	in mln tonnes	increase (+) / drop (-) in % in comparison to the period of:	
		JAN–DEC 2016	JAN–DEC 2017
Total	604.0	+19.3	+10.0
of which:			
Railway transport	249.3	+12.0	+4.1
Hire or reward road transport ^a	290.0	+32.2	+18.2
Pipeline transport	55.4	+2.5	+5.8
Maritime transport	8.1	+20.5	+3.7

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

2 At constant prices; in transport entities employing more than 9 persons.

The volume of goods transported by maritime transport in 2018 amounted to 8.1 million tonnes, i.e. by 3.7% more than a year before.

In seaports, in 2018, 92.0 million tonnes of goods were loaded and unloaded, i.e. by 17.8% more than in the previous year. An increase was observed in all types of cargo, to the highest extent in other general cargo – of 39.3% and containers – of 29.1%. The turnover of dry bulk cargo increased by 16.8% (of which coal and coke – of 43.3%), liquid bulk cargo – of 11.5% (of which crude petroleum and oil products – of 9.8%) and in roll-on, roll-off goods – by 3.2%.

In 2018, as compared to the previous year, there was an increase in cargo traffic in ports of Gdańsk (of 25.2% to 42.5 million tonnes), Gdynia (of 14.9% to 21.1 million tonnes), Świnoujście (of 14.3% to 16.8 million tonnes) and Szczecin (of 7.1% to 9.4 mln tonnes). On the other hand, a decrease was observed in Police port (of 17.1% to 1.5 million tonnes).

In 2018, 624.7 million passengers were carried by means of public transport (excluding transport by urban transport fleet), i.e. by 2.4% less than a year before, which was related to a decrease in road transport (of 7.1% to 298.7 million persons). In turn, the number of passengers carried by both railway transport (by 1.4% to 307.4 million persons) and air transport increased (by 22.4% to 17.1 million persons).

Financial results of non-financial enterprises

In 2018, the financial results of the surveyed enterprises¹ were weaker than those achieved a year before. Basic economic and financial indicators deteriorated. There was a slight increase in revenues from export sales, but their share in the net revenue from sales of products, goods and materials for the entities in total was lower than a year before. The majority of the basic economic and financial relations achieved by the exporters was worse than in 2017, but better than for enterprises surveyed in total. The results of enterprises from the section of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply as well as mining and quarrying worsened. Financial results and basic economic and financial relations of the enterprises surveyed in total improved, among others, in trade, repair of motor vehicles and in construction.

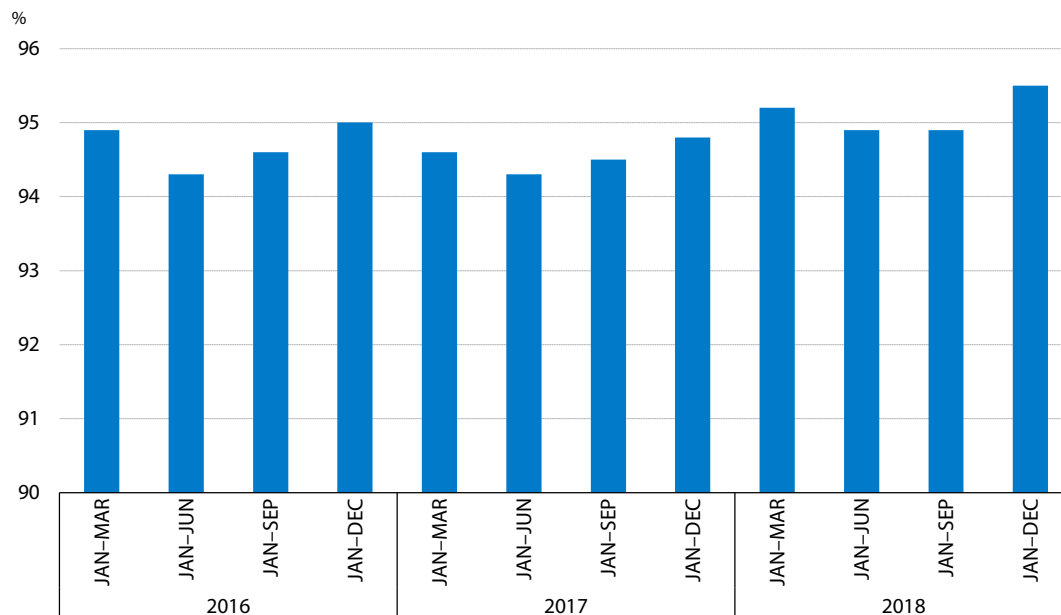
Revenues from total activity in 2018 were by 6.7% higher than those achieved in the previous year and the costs of obtaining them increased by 7.5%. As a result, the value of the cost level indicator deteriorated from 94.8% to 95.5%. Net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials were by 7.3% higher than a year before. Their increase was observed in all sections, the highest in construction, administrative and support service activities, professional, scientific and technical activities and other service activities.

The financial result from sales of products, goods and materials was by 2.1% higher than a year before and it amounted to PLN 137642.5 million. As a result of higher indices of revenues than indices of costs of obtaining them, the result from other operating activity significantly declined (by PLN 4807.2 million to PLN 3468.0 million). A significant deterioration of the result of financial operations was recorded (from PLN 7053.3 million a year before to PLN minus 3392.9 million), which was a consequence of increased financial costs with simultaneously decreased revenues.

Table 20. Revenues, costs and financial results

Specification	2017				2018			
	JAN-MAR	JAN-JUN	JAN-SEP	JAN-DEC	JAN-MAR	JAN-JUN	JAN-SEP	JAN-DEC
	in million PLN							
Revenues from total activity	675317.0	1376772.8	2084519.2	2865057.6	706604.8	1466606.8	2232988.3	3057031.9
of which net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials	655590.3	1328446.8	2022069.6	2771747.6	686704.6	1421701.1	2172770.8	2974308.2
Costs of obtaining revenues from total activity	638686.9	1298019.9	1970688.5	2714983.6	672813.4	1391442.6	2119411.1	2919314.3
of which costs of products, foods and materials sold	622167.0	1264119.9	1921676.4	2637002.1	653560.1	1351103.8	2066679.5	2836665.7
Gross financial result	36630.1	78752.9	113830.7	150074.0	33791.4	75164.2	113577.3	137717.6
Net financial result	29900.6	66952.1	95920.6	126395.9	27209.6	62434.8	94612.3	112696.3
Net profit	38828.9	78231.0	111484.7	145290.1	36736.5	76399.2	110996.8	137829.1
Net loss	8928.3	11278.9	15564.1	18894.3	9526.9	13964.4	16384.6	25132.8

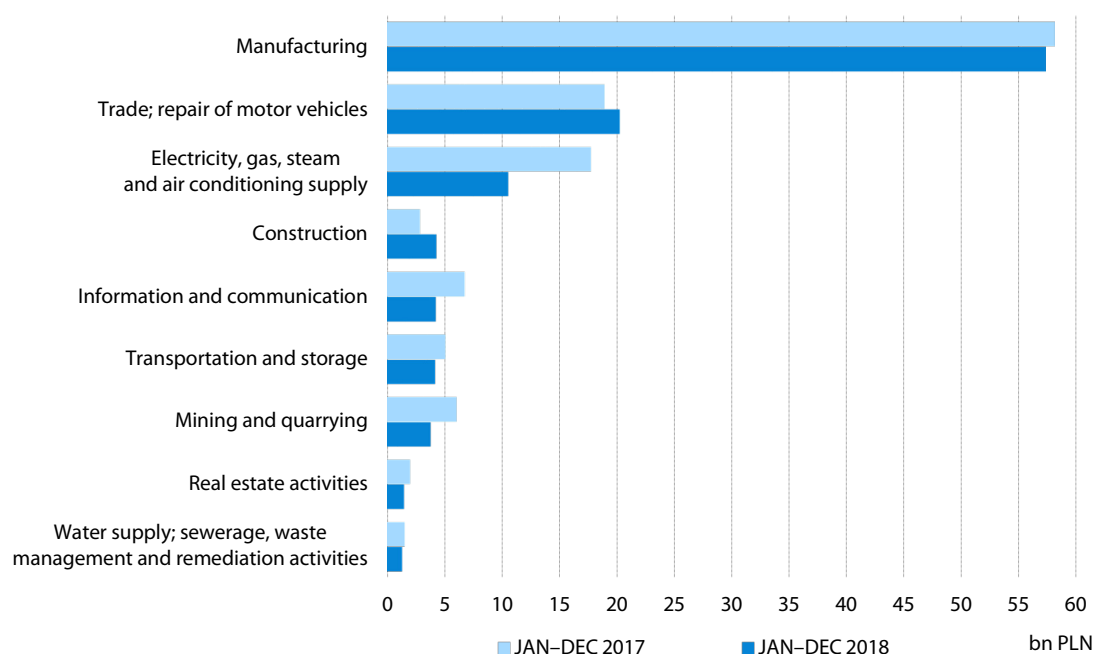
¹ Data concern 17711 economic entities keeping accounting ledgers and employing 50 persons or more. Data do not include entities classified to the sections of NACE Rev. 2: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Financial and insurance activities, as well as higher education institutions.

Chart 14. Cost level indicator

The gross financial result was by 8.2% lower than a year before and it amounted to PLN 137717.6 million (gross profit – PLN 162744.6 million, gross loss – PLN 25027.0 million). Encumbrances on gross financial result increased annually by 5.7% to PLN 25021.3 million.

The net financial result amounted to PLN 112696.3 million (net profit – PLN 137829.1 million, net loss – PLN 25132.8 million) and it was by 10.8% lower than a year before (by PLN 13699.5 million). Deterioration of the net financial result was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by PLN 7193.5 million to PLN 10557.2 million), information and communication (by PLN 2506.5 million to PLN 4248.7 million), mining and quarrying (by PLN 2259.5 million to PLN 3790.0 million), professional, scientific and technical activities (by PLN 2043.3 million to PLN 1804.6 million), transportation and storage (by PLN 883.9 million to PLN 4201.7 million), manufacturing (by PLN 739.6 million to PLN 57300.8 million), real estate activities (by PLN 527.9 million to PLN 1492.2 million), water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (by PLN 215.6 million to PLN 1315.0 million) and in accommodation and catering (by PLN 187.0 million to PLN 952.4 million). The net financial result increased in construction (by PLN 1418.0 million to PLN 4301.2 million), trade; repair of motor vehicles (by PLN 1351.4 million to PLN 20275.4 million) and in administrative and support service activities (by PLN 158.2 million to PLN 1765.3 million).

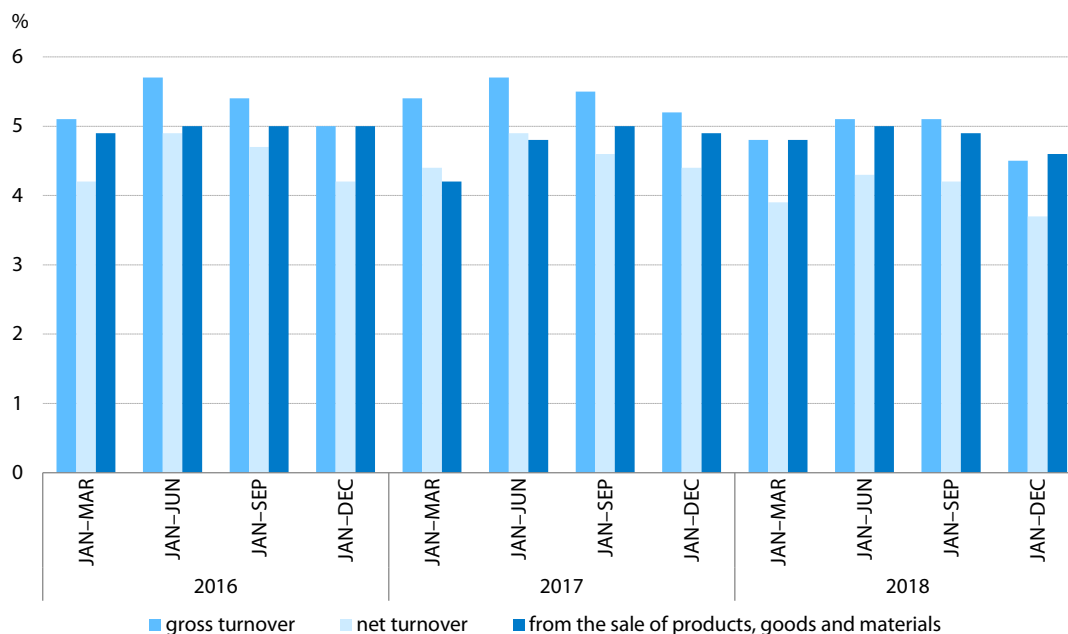
Net profit was reported by 80.6% of the surveyed enterprises (against 80.9% in 2017), and the revenues obtained constituted 85.9% of revenues from total activities of the surveyed enterprises (compared to 87.4% a year before). In manufacturing, net profit was reached by 82.3% enterprises (compared to 82.8% a year before), and the share of their revenues in the revenues of all entities in this section amounted to 89.9% (compared to 90.0% a year before).

Chart 15. Net financial result

Gross sales profitability indicator decreased from 4.9% to 4.6%. Gross turnover profitability indicator deteriorated from 5.2% to 4.5%, and net turnover profitability indicator – from 4.4% to 3.7%. In the total number of the surveyed enterprises, the share of profitable units declined slightly (of those which declare net turnover profitability indicator equal to or greater than 0.0) from 81.0% in 2017 to 80.8%, and their share in revenues from total activities declined from 87.4% to 86.0%. Deterioration of net turnover profitability was observed in professional, scientific and technical activities (from 8.4% to 3.6%), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 9.2% to 5.3%), mining and quarrying (from 10.1% to 6.6%), information and communication (from 6.7% to 4.1%), real estate activities (from 8.5% to 6.3%), accommodation and catering (from 8.1% to 6.4%), water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (from 5.4% to 4.4%), transportation and storage (from 3.9% to 2.9%), other service activities (from 7.2% to 6.5%) and in manufacturing (from 4.8% to 4.5%). Improvement in net turnover profitability was observed in construction (from 2.8% to 3.7%). In administrative and support service activities the profitability of net turnover remained at the level from a year before (3.2%).

Table 21. The basic economic and financial indices

Specification	2017				2018			
	JAN-MAR	JAN-JUN	JAN-SEP	JAN-DEC	JAN-MAR	JAN-JUN	JAN-SEP	JAN-DEC
	in %							
Cost level indicator	94.6	94.3	94.5	94.8	95.2	94.9	94.9	95.5
Profitability rate from the sales of products, goods and materials	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.6
Gross turnover profitability rate	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.5
Net turnover profitability rate	4.4	4.9	4.6	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.7
Financial liquidity indicator of the first degree	37.4	37.3	36.3	38.4	37.0	36.1	34.8	36.2

Chart 16. Profitability rates


The value of 1st degree financial liquidity indicator decreased from 38.4% a year before to 36.2%, as well as that of the 2nd degree – from 102.2% to 98.4%. First degree liquidity indicator above 20% was obtained by 49.8% of the surveyed enterprises (compared to 49.9% a year before), and the second degree liquidity indicator from 100% to 130% was obtained by 12.3% of the surveyed enterprises (compared to 12.2% a year before).

The ratio of liabilities to dues (resulting from deliveries and services) was at a level lower than in 2017 (98.9% compared to 99.6%). A value of liabilities on deliveries and services higher than the value of dues from deliveries and services was observed in e.g. in trade; repair of motor vehicles, mining and quarrying and in accommodation and catering.

The costs of current activity incurred by the surveyed enterprises in total in 2018 were by 7.2% higher than a year before. In the structure of total costs by type, the share of costs of gross wages and salaries and costs of materials use grew and the costs of external services, taxes and payments, other costs and depreciation decreased. The share of costs of electricity consumption and the share of social securities and other benefits did not change.

From the group of enterprises covered by the survey 51.0% of units declared export sales in 2018 (compared to 51.8% a year before). The level of export sales was by 3.8% higher than in 2017. The share of export sales in net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials of all entities decreased to 24.4% (25.2% in the previous year). In 2018, 70.2% of export sales was observed in enterprises in which it constituted more than 50% of turnover from the sales of products, goods and materials – compared to 72.8% a year before.

The share of units declaring net profit in the group of exporting entities slightly declined, to 82.6% from 82.8% a year before. In manufacturing, the percentage of units declaring net profit declined to 82.3% from 83.0%. The basic economic and financial relations achieved by the exporters were worse than in 2017 but better than those observed in the total of enterprises. First and second degree financial liquidity indicators of these entities were lower than the ones recorded in entities in total.

Among the surveyed enterprises, 90.5%, i.e. 16032 units conducted economic activity both in 2017 and 2018 (compared to 89.8% a year before, respectively). Net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials of these entities accounted for 97.3% of net revenues from sales of total entities (compared to 97.1% a year before). The share of this group of enterprises in the net profit and loss of total entities covered by the survey amounted to 96.6% and 95.1%, respectively (compared to 97.1% and 87.2% a year before). Gross and net financial results observed in this group were at a level lower than a year before.

The value of current assets of the surveyed enterprises at the end of 2018 amounted to PLN 1015096.2 million and was by 6.2% lower than in 2017. The value of short-term investments increased (by 1.7%) and so did also the value of short-term receivables (by 5.2%), stocks (by 11.6%) and short-term inter-period settlements (by 9.3%). In the material structure of current assets, the share of stocks (from 27.7% to 29.1%), as well as the share of short-term inter-period settlements (from 2.8% to 2.9%) grew, while the share of short-term investments (from 26.1% to 25.0%) and the share of short-term receivables (from 43.3% to 42.9%) decreased. In the total stocks structure, the share of materials grew (from 30.0% to 30.8%), while work in progress and semi-finished products and goods declined (from 14.7% to 14.2%), as well as the share of finished products (from 15.6% to 15.4%) and goods (from 38.1% to 37.7%).

Current assets were financed mainly by short-term liabilities and their share in the financial assets coverage accounted for 69.1% (compared to 67.9% a year before).

Compared to 2017, no significant changes were recorded (in the scope of effectiveness of enterprises activity). The rotation cycle of stocks was extended by 2 days, to 36 days. The rotation cycles of payment of liabilities on deliveries and services and short-term dues were extended by 1 day, to 43 days.

Long-term and short-term liabilities (without special funds) at the end of 2018 amounted to PLN 1063345.9 million and were by 5.8% higher than a year before. Long-term liabilities accounted for 34.1% of liabilities in total (compared to 35.4% a year before).

The value of short-term liabilities of the surveyed enterprises was at the level of PLN 700958.3 million and was by 7.9% higher than at the end of 2017. Liabilities due for bank credits and loans increased by 11.6%, for deliveries and services – by 4.1%, for debt securities issued – by 24.6%, to advances received for deliveries – by 14.6%, on account of taxes, customs, duties, insurance and other benefits – by 3.1%, in respect of wages and salaries – by 10.0% and other short-term liabilities – by 16.1%. Inter-period settlements grew by 5.5%.

Long-term liabilities of the surveyed enterprises at the end of December 2018 amounted to PLN 362387.7 million and were by 2.1% higher than a year before. There was an increase in liabilities due to bank credits and loans by 9.5% , as well as liabilities due to debt securities issued decreased by 17.2%. Other long-term liabilities declined by 3.4%.

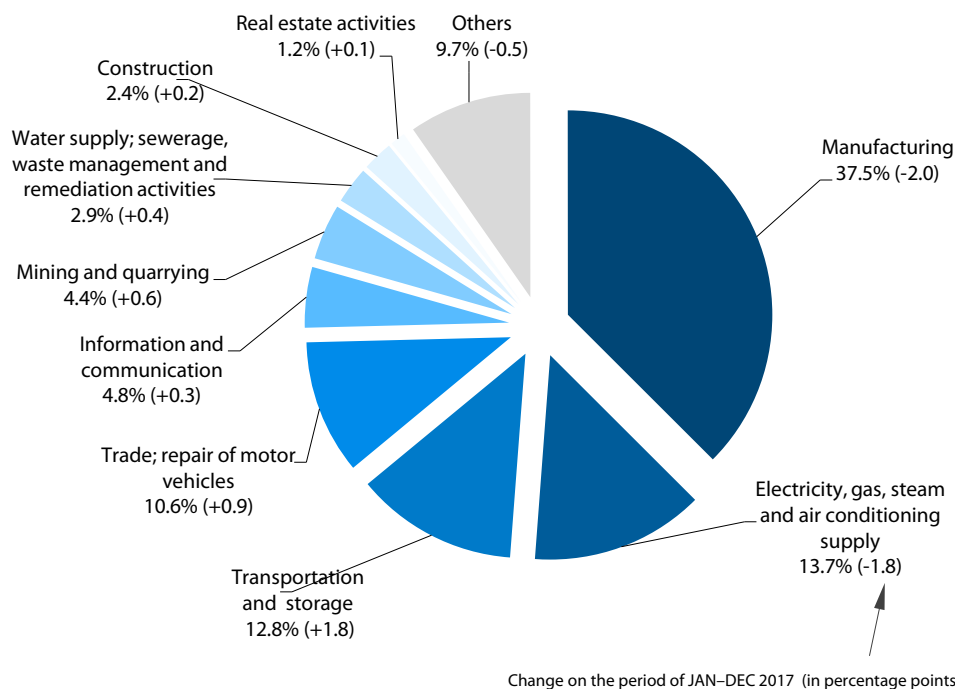
Investment outlays

Investment outlays of the surveyed enterprises¹, in 2018 amounted to PLN 142.0 billion and were (at constant prices) by 12.2% higher than a year before (compared to an increase of 3.4% in 2017). Outlays on buildings and structures increased by 15.3% and outlays on purchases² by 10.7%. The share of purchases in total outlays decreased from 64.3% to 62.6%. The outlays were implemented by 83.7% of the surveyed entities.

The highest growth in outlays (at current prices) was recorded in transportation and storage (of 30.8% against a growth of 37.4% a year before). An increase of outlays was also recorded in mining and quarrying (of 30.0% against a drop of 11.2%), and water supply; sewerage and waste management; remediation activities (of 27.8% against a rise of 5.7%), trade; repair of motor vehicles (of 23.4% against a growth of 13.1%), information and communication (of 19.8% against a growth of 2.6%), real estate activities (of 16.7% against a rise of 6.6%) and manufacturing (of 6.7% against a growth of 5.2%). However, outlays decreased in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of 0.4% after a drop of 11.0% a year before).

Among the divisions of manufacturing with the highest share of in investment outlays, the largest increase was observed in outlays on enterprises engaged in the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (of 30.7% against an increase of 5.6% a year before), manufacture of rubber and plastic products (of 18.1% against a growth of 7.2%), manufacture of metal products (of 15.2% against a growth of 18.8%) and manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (of 8.6% against a drop of 7.9%). The decrease in outlays occurred, among others, in enterprises engaged in manufacture of food products (of 1.1% against an increase of 3.6% a year before).

Chart 17. Structure of the investment outlays in total in the period of JAN–DEC 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.

Among the divisions of manufacturing with the highest share of in investment outlays, the largest increase was observed in outlays on enterprises engaged in the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (of 30.7% against an increase of 5.6% a year before), manufacture of rubber and plastic products (of 18.1% against a growth of 7.2%), manufacture of metal products (of 15.2% against a growth of 18.8%) and manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (of 8.6% against a drop of 7.9%). The decrease in outlays occurred, among others, in enterprises engaged in manufacture of food products (of 1.1% against an increase of 3.6% a year before).

In the structure of total outlays by section, in comparison with 2017, an increase was recorded, among others, in the share of outlays carried by entities dealing with transportation and storage (from 11.0% to 12.8%), trade; repair of motor vehicles (from 9.7% to 10.6%), mining and quarrying (from 3.8% to 4.4%) and information and communication (from 4.5% to 4.8%). However, a decrease was observed, among others, in the share of outlays carried by entities dealing with electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 15.5% to 13.7%) and manufacturing (from 39.5% to 37.5%).

In the surveyed enterprises by size classes, an increase was observed in entities with 250 to 1000 employed persons – of 16.1% and with 1000 employed persons and more – of 17.1%, while a decrease was recorded in entities employing from 50 to 249 persons – of 2.0%.

In 2018, 230.9 thousand investments were newly started, i.e. by 8.8% more than a year before (against an increase of 2.2% in 2017). Approximately 63% newly started investments concerned electricity and gas connections with a low unit value. The total value of the newly started investments amounted to PLN 58.8 billion and was by 8.1% lower than a year before (in 2017 an increase of 10.2% was recorded). For modernisation of existing fixed assets fell 40.2% of the estimated value of the newly started investments (against 44.6% in 2017).

The estimated value increased, among others, for investments started in the section of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply to PLN 12.0 billion (of 24.2% compared to the increase of 5.3% a year before). However, the estimated value of investments started, among others, in manufacturing decreased to PLN 21.2 billion (of 2.7% compared to the increase of 5.0% a year before), in transportation and storage to PLN 10.1 billion (of 38.7% compared to the increase of 62.1%) and information and communication to PLN 2.8 billion (of 33.1% compared to a decrease of 41.0%).

In the total value of outlays performed by the surveyed enterprises, entities with foreign capital¹ carried 41.6% of outlays (against 42.0% in 2017). The outlays of this group of entities (at constant prices) were by 11.8% higher than a year before. The entities dealing with manufacturing implemented 53.1% of investment outlays of this group of entities (with an increase of outlays at current prices of 11.7%), entities dealing with trade; repairs of motor vehicles – 14.2% (increase in outlays of 21.9%), administrative and support services – 14.0% (increase in outlays of 2.4%), information and communication – of 8.5% (increase in outlays of 8.6%).

In the structure of outlays carried by the entities of manufacturing with foreign capital participation, the largest share comprised of the entities dealing with manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – 20.9% (increase at current prices of 11.0%), the entities manufacturing other non-metallic material products – 10.4% (increase in outlays of 34.2%), the entities manufacturing food products – 9.8% (increase in outlays of 5.5%) and rubber and plastic products – 9.3% (increase in outlays of 26.4%).

¹ Data concern economic entities, with foreign capital exceeding USD 1 million (excluding credit and insurance institutions) keeping accounting ledgers in which the number of employed persons amounts to 50 or more.

Foreign trade

In 2018, according to preliminary data, foreign trade turnover increased in annual terms to a lesser extent than in 2017. The dynamics of imports was higher than of exports. The total turnover closed with a negative balance compared to a positive one a year before. The turnover, at constant prices, in the period of January–December 2018 increased, in annual terms and the terms of trade index developed negatively (compared to the positive result a year before).

Exports calculated in PLN (at current prices) increased by 6.5% in comparison with 2017 and amounted to PLN 940.4 billion and imports grew by 9.3% to PLN 961.8 billion. The exchange closed with a negative balance at PLN 21.4 billion (against a positive one of PLN 2.5 billion a year before).

Exports, at constant prices, in the period of January–December 2018 increased, in annual terms, by 5.0% and imports rose by 5.9%. The volume of exports was higher than a year before in the turnover with the Central and Eastern European countries (by 7.8%), the EU countries (by 4.7%) and with developing countries (by 1.8%). In imports, there was an increase of the volume of imported goods from developing countries (by 12.8%), the Central and Eastern European countries (by 8.6%) and the EU countries (by 2.9%).

The transaction prices of exported goods (calculated in PLN) were by 1.1% higher than in the period of twelve months of 2017, and those of the imported goods – by 3.2% higher, respectively

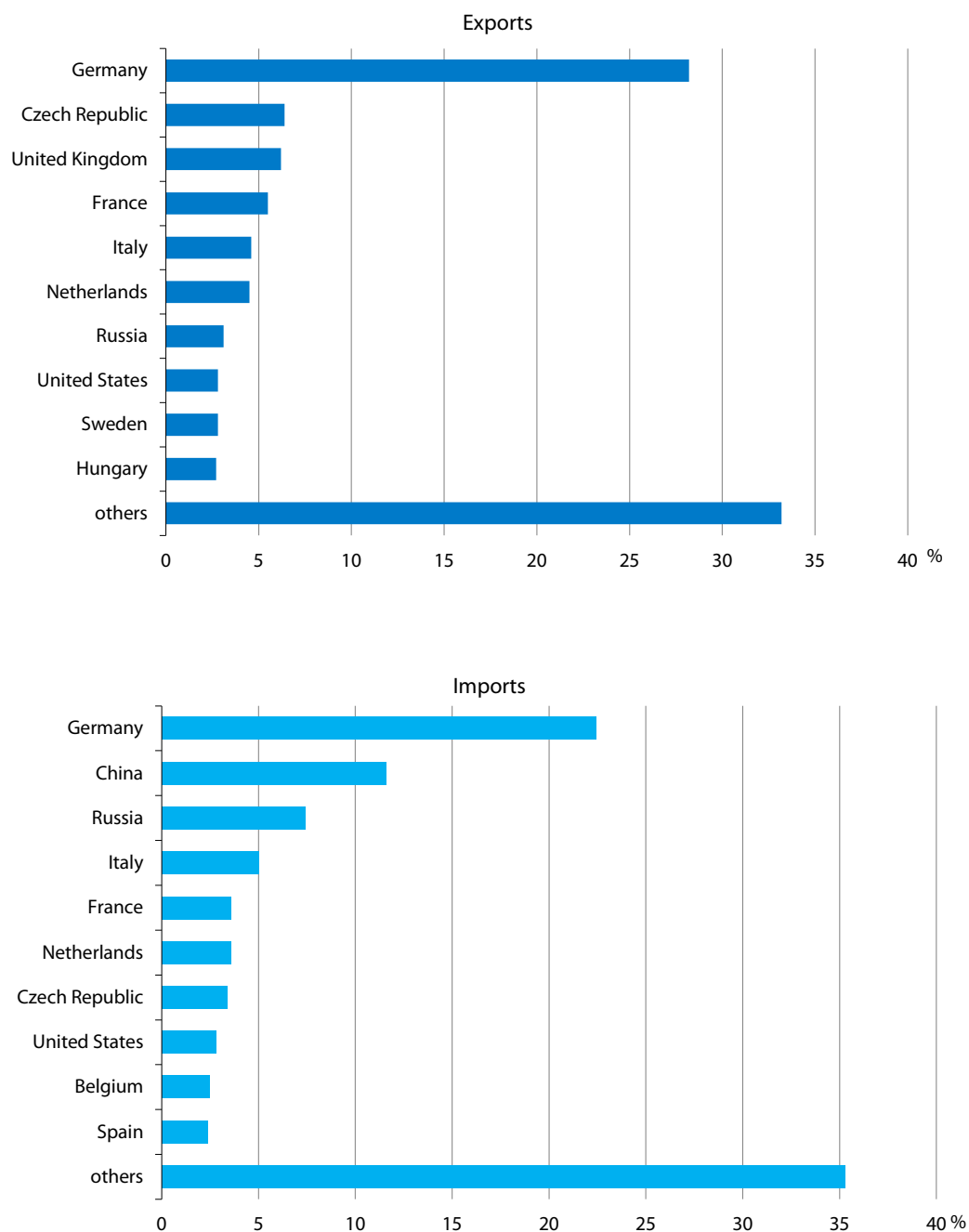
The terms of trade index in the total turnover in the period of January–December 2018 reached the level of 98.3 (against 100.2 in the period of January–December 2017). In the exchange with the EU countries it amounted to 99.5 (against 102.6, respectively), in the turnover with the Central and Eastern European countries – to 86.1 (compared to 86.2), and in the turnover with the developing countries – to 98.0 (against 97.8).

Table 22. Foreign trade turnover

Specification	JAN–DEC 2018						JAN–DEC 2017	JAN–DEC 2018
	in million PLN	in million EUR	in million USD	JAN–JUN 2017=100				
				PLN	EUR	USD	structure in %	
Exports	940 366.6	221 040.5	261 815.3	106.5	107.0	113.1	100.0	100.0
Developed countries	817 998.4	192 292.7	227 796.5	107.0	107.4	113.6	86.6	87.0
of which European Union	755 709.8	177 649.1	210 444.8	107.0	107.4	113.5	80.0	80.4
of which euro area	542 255.8	127 472.4	151 013.4	107.6	108.1	114.3	57.1	57.7
Developing countries	67 352.9	15 827.0	18 736.5	100.7	101.0	106.7	7.6	7.2
Central and Eastern European countries	55 015.4	12 920.8	15 282.3	107.6	107.8	113.6	5.8	5.8
Imports	961 819.8	226 066.5	267 699.9	109.3	109.7	115.9	100.0	100.0
Developed countries	630 145.7	148 150.0	175 556.6	105.7	106.2	112.2	67.7	65.5
of which European Union	561 021.9	131 902.8	156 312.1	105.6	106.0	112.1	60.4	58.3
of which euro area	447 793.2	105 279.8	124 760.3	105.4	105.9	111.9	48.3	46.6
Developing countries	243 971.9	57 317.7	67 789.7	113.8	114.2	120.4	24.4	25.4
Central and Eastern European countries	87 702.2	20 598.8	24 353.6	125.9	126.3	133.1	7.9	9.1
Balance	-21 453.2	-5 026.0	-5 884.6	x	x	x	x	x
Developed countries	187 852.7	44 142.7	52 239.9	x	x	x	x	x
of which European Union	194 687.9	45 746.3	54 132.7	x	x	x	x	x
of which euro area	94 462.5	22 192.6	26 253.1	x	x	x	x	x
Developing countries	-176 618.1	-41 490.7	-49 053.2	x	x	x	x	x
Central and Eastern European countries	-32 686.8	-7 678.0	-9 071.3	x	x	x	x	x

In the geographical structure of turnover in 2018, as compared to 2017, the share of developed countries (including the EU countries) on the exports side increased, the share of developing countries decreased and the share of the Central and Eastern European countries did not change. The share of developing countries and the share of the Central and Eastern European countries in imports in total was higher than in 2017, and the share of developed countries (including the EU countries) was lower.

Chart 18. Geographical structure of foreign trade turnover by countries in the period of January–December 2018



Exports to the European Union countries increased by 7.0% in comparison with 2017 to PLN 755.7 billion and imports grew by 5.6% to PLN 561.0 billion. The positive balance was at a higher level than a year before and amounted to PLN 194.7 billion (against PLN 175.1 billion in 2017). The turnover with the EU countries constituted 80.4% of the value of exports in total (increase in annual terms of 0.4 percentage point) and 58.3% of the value of imports in total (decline of 2.1 percentage points, respectively).

The value of turnover with Germany increased in annual terms in exports by 9.1% to PLN 264.8 billion, and in imports – by 5.7% to PLN 215.3 billion. The exchange closed with a positive balance at PLN 49.5 billion (against PLN 39.0 billion in 2017). The share of Germany in the total exports was by 0.7 percentage point higher and amounted to 28.2% and in the total imports it decreased from 23.1% to 22.4%.

In the exchange with Germany according to SITC commodity groups, an increase in annual terms in exports was recorded, among others, articles of plastics n.e.c. and household type, electrical and non-electrical equipment, n.e.c. For imports, the value of internal combustion piston engines and parts thereof and motor vehicles for the transport of persons increased.

As in 2017, in the ranking of our trading partners, Russia ranked 7th in exports and 3rd in imports. Exports to Russia increased by 9.4% to PLN 28.8 billion, while imports grew by 26.5% and amounted to PLN 70.8 billion. The turnover balance dropped from PLN – 29.5 billion in 2017 to PLN – 40.0 billion. The share of Russia in the total exports was close to the one observed a year before and amounted to 3.1% and in the total imports it increased from 6.4% to 7.4%.

In comparison with 2017, in the turnover with Russia according to the SITC commodity groups, a significant increase in the exports of, among others, automatic data processing machines, household type, electrical and non-electrical equipment was noted, with a decrease in exports of, among others, medications. In imports, there was a growth, among others, in the value imported of coal and crude petroleum oils and the value of aluminium decreased.

In the ranking of our trading partners, China was ranked 21st in exports and 2nd in imports. Exports to China increased by 3.0% to PLN 9.0 billion and imports from this country rose by 7.6% to PLN 111.6 billion. The exchange closed with a negative balance amounting to PLN 102.6 billion (compared to PLN – 94.9 billion in 2017). The share of China in the total turnover in total in exports remained at the level from a year before and amounted to 1.0% and in imports it decreased by 0.2% to 11.6%.

In turnover with China according to SITC commodity groups, in exports an increase was observed in the value of, among others, parts and accessories for machines, and decrease, among others, of copper. In imports, there was an increase in the value of, among others, household type, electrical and non-electrical equipment n.e.c. and a decrease – among others, telecommunication equipment.

In the majority of commodity sections according to the SITC nomenclature the turnover in 2018 was higher than in 2017. Exports increased to the greatest extent in the following sections: crude materials inedible except fuels; mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials and beverages and tobacco. In imports, the largest increase was observed in the value of goods imported under the following sections: mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, miscellaneous manufactured articles and machinery and transport equipment. In the goods structure of exports, the share of machinery and transport equipment increased to the greatest extent while in imports – of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials. On both sides of the exchange, lower than a year before was the share of the chemicals and related products section.

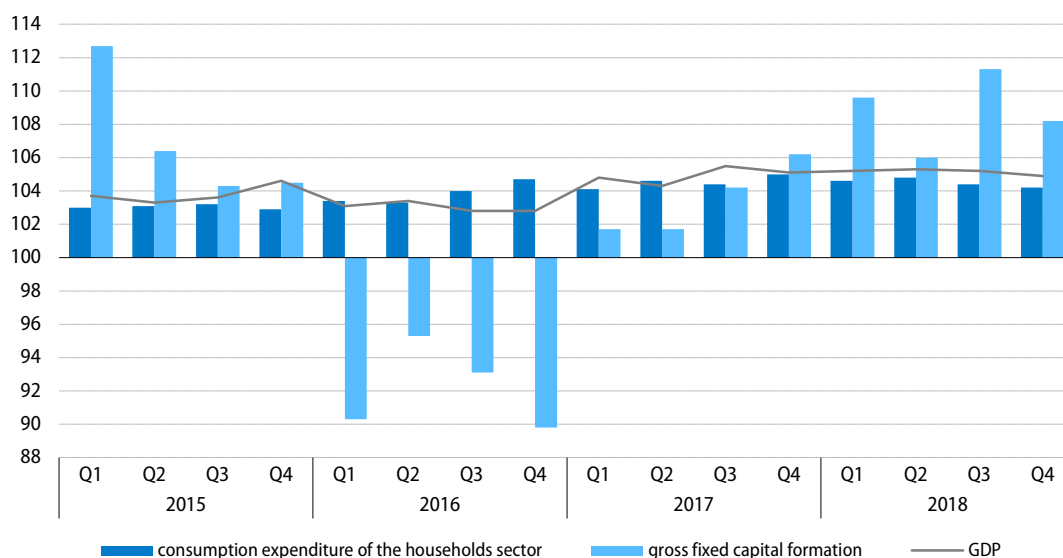
In the structure of distribution of imports by broad economic categories, in comparison with 2017, the share of goods designated for intermediate consumption increased (from 59.4% to 59.9%). In turn, the share of consumer goods decreased (from 25.4% to 25.0%) and capital goods (from 15.3% to 15.1%). An increase was observed in the imports of goods of all categories: designated for intermediate consumption – of 10.2%, capital goods (of 8.1%) and consumer goods (of 7.8%).

Gross domestic product

According to preliminary estimates, in the 4th quarter of 2018 gross domestic product seasonally unadjusted was by 4.9% higher than a year before (compared to the increase of 5.2% in the 3rd quarter 2018). After the elimination of the impact of seasonal factors, GDP grew annually in real terms by 4.5% and by 0.4% compared to the previous quarter.

The main factor of economic growth in the 4th quarter of 2018 was still domestic demand; however, its impact decreased to 4.6 percentage point (from 5.8 percentage points a quarter before). Final consumption expenditure had a positive impact on GDP growth – 3.0 percentage points (3.5 percentage points in the previous quarter), of which 2.1 percentage points was the impact of consumption expenditure of the households sector, and 0.9 percentage point - of public consumption expenditure in the general government sector. A positive impact of gross capital formation was recorded (1.6 percentage points compared to 2.3 percentage points in the 3rd quarter of 2018), as a result of a positive impact of investment demand, with a negative impact of the increase in inventories. Foreign demand had a positive impact (0.3 percentage point), while in the previous period its impact was negative (minus 0.6 percentage point).

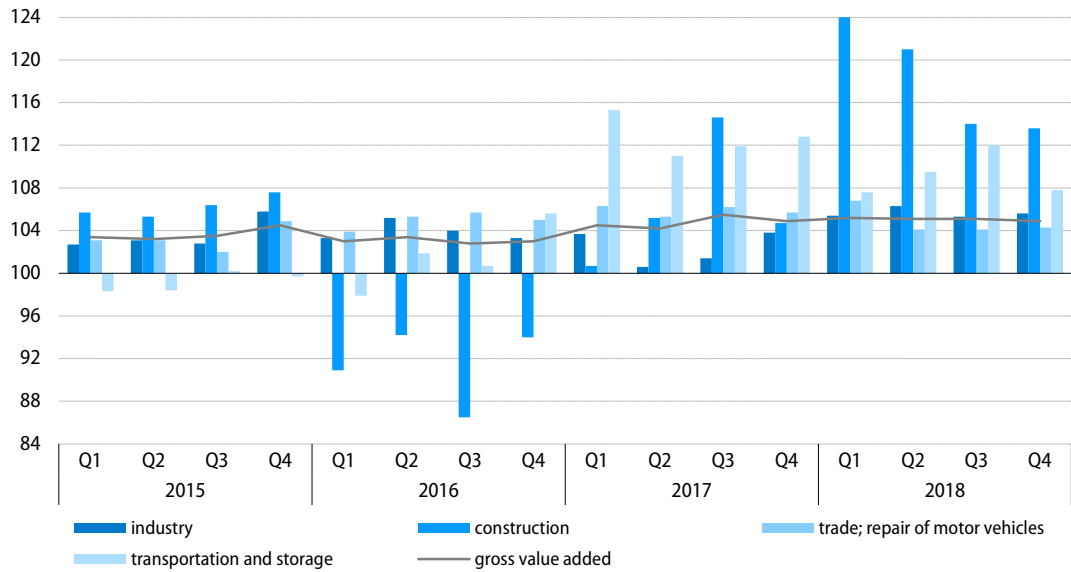
Chart 19. Gross domestic product, consumption expenditure of the households sector and gross fixed capital formation corresponding period of the previous year=100



Domestic demand in the 4th quarter of 2018 was by 4.8% higher than a year before (against the increase of 6.1% in the previous quarter). Final consumption expenditure increased by 4.3% (including consumption expenditure of the households sector by 4.2% and public consumption by 4.7%). Gross capital formation was by 6.1% higher than a year before (against the increase of 12.4% in the 3rd quarter of 2018), including increased gross fixed capital formation by 8.2%. The investment rate amounted to 24.9% (compared to 24.1% a year before and 17.9% in the previous quarter).

Exports grew in annual terms by 7.9% and imports by 7.8%, i.e. to a greater extent than in the 3rd quarter of 2018, when an increase was recorded of 5.3% and 7.0%, respectively.

Chart 20. Gross value added corresponding period of the previous year=100



Gross value added in the national economy in the 4th quarter of 2018 was by 4.9% higher than a year before. In industry it increased by 5.6% and in construction by 13.6%. In trade, repair of motor vehicles, gross value added increased in annual terms by 4.3%, and in transportation and storage – by 7.8%. An increase was also observed in financial and insurance activities (of 5.8%), information and communication (of 2.9%), professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities (of 2.6%), real estate activities (of 1.9%), as well as in accommodation and catering and in public administration and defence; compulsory social security, education, human health care and social work activities in total (of 2.8%).

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).