

DEMOGRAPHICS

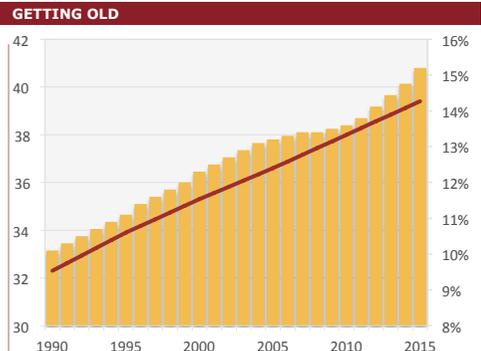
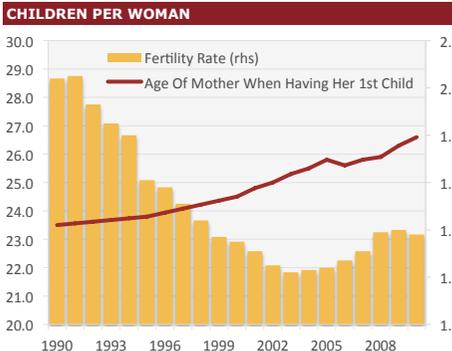
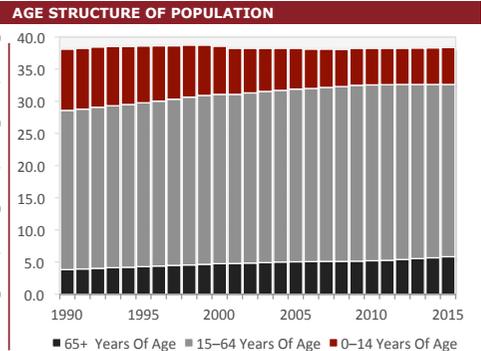
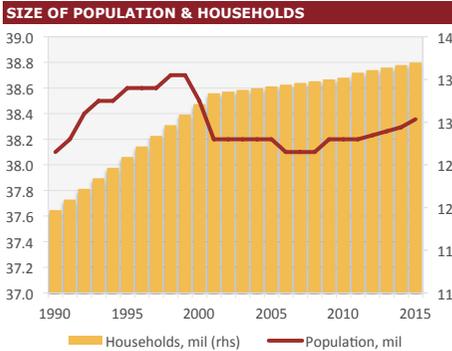
Helgi's Pocket Guide

December 2012

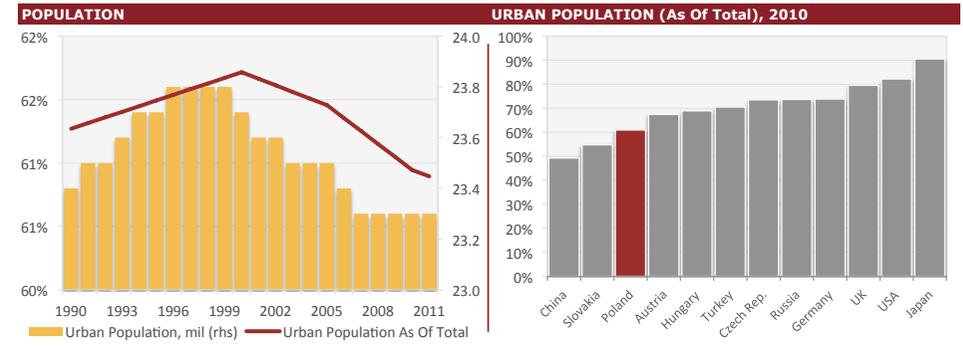
Poland



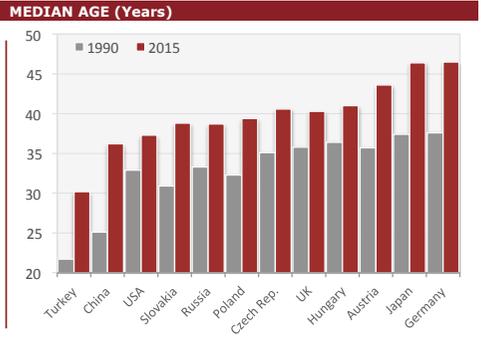
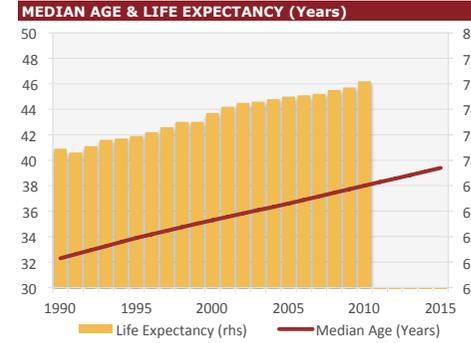
POLISH SOCIETY AT A GLANCE	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015e
Population (mil)	38.60	38.50	38.20	38.20	38.36
Households (mil)	12.59	13.21	13.42	13.52	13.70
Persons Per Household	3.07	2.91	2.85	2.83	2.80
Life Expectancy (Years)	71.9	73.7	75.0	76.2	
Median Age (Years)	33.9	35.3	36.6	38.0	39.4
Life Expectancy At 65 Years (Years)	15.0	15.8	16.7	17.6	
Population Over 65 Years Old (As Of Population)	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%
Old Dependency Ratio (65+/15-64 Years Old)	17%	18%	19%	19%	22%
Total Fertility Rate (Live Births Per Woman)	1.61	1.35	1.24	1.38	
Age Of Woman At Birth Of First Child (Years)	23.8	24.5	25.8	26.6	
Urban Population (As Of Population)	61%	62%	61%	61%	
Population In Largest City (As Of Population)	4%	4%	4%	4%	
Net Migration (As Of Population), 5Y Summary	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.3%	0.1%	



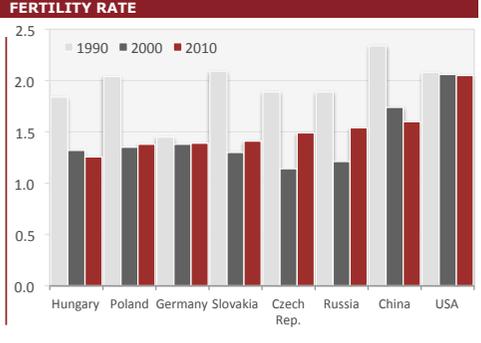
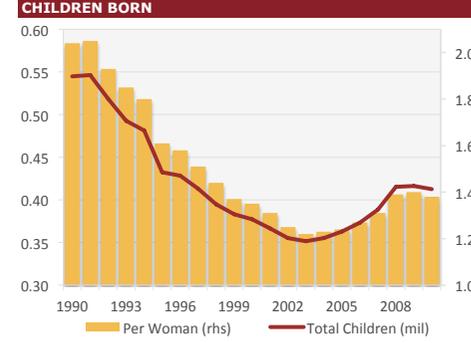
Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, United Nations, OECD, Helgi Analytics calculation



There are more than 38 million people living in Poland, but there are around 60 million Polish people worldwide. Poland has the eighth largest population in Europe and the sixth largest in the European Union. The Polish population has been rising steadily, apart from the period between 1997-2006, which was because of an increase in emigration and a drop in the birthrate. Around 60% of Poles live in towns or cities, which is, together with Slovakia, one of the lowest shares in Europe.



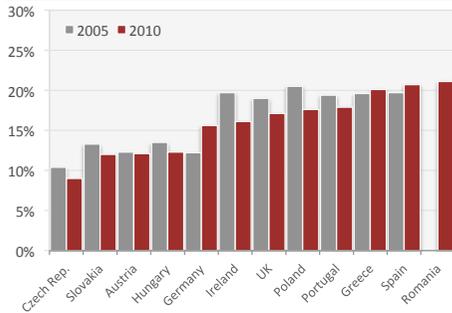
A typical Pole will be 39 years old in 2015, according to United Nations estimates, compared to the age of only 32 years seen in 1990. As we live longer (average life expectancy has increased from less than 71 years in 1990 to nearly 76 years now) and fewer children are born, no wonder that the share of people aged over 65 years old will increase to 15% of the total population in 2015. As with many other EU countries, an ageing population poses a significant, longer-term threat to the sustainability of public finances for the future.



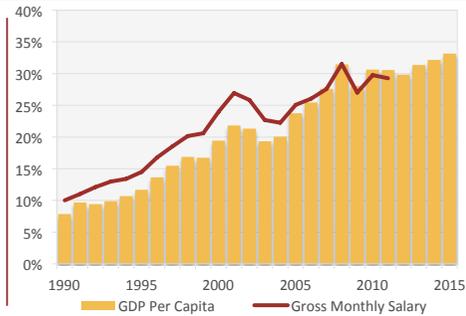
In line with global trends and their Western European neighbours, who they follow, Polish women are having fewer children than decades ago, in spite of an increase seen over the last five years. There were more than two children born per woman at the end of the 1980s, compared to 1.2 in 2003 and 1.4 now. As society gets richer and women work more, fewer children and at a later age are being seen across all the Central European countries.

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, United Nations, OECD, Helgi Analytics calculation

RISK OF POVERTY (As Of Population)

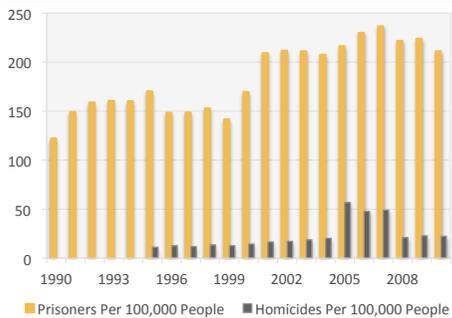


POLISH GDP & WAGES (As Of Germany)

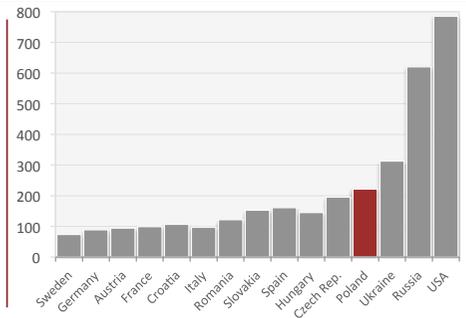


At the beginning of this millennium the Polish population had one of the largest differences between rich and poor among the EU countries, according to Eurostat. Since 2006 this rate has been declining. This is due partly to the wide social net, but also thanks to the impressive economic growth seen over the last two decades. When compared to Germany, for example, Polish GDP and average wages increased from around 7% and 10% in 1990 to almost 31% and 29% in 2011.

CRIME & PUNISHMENT

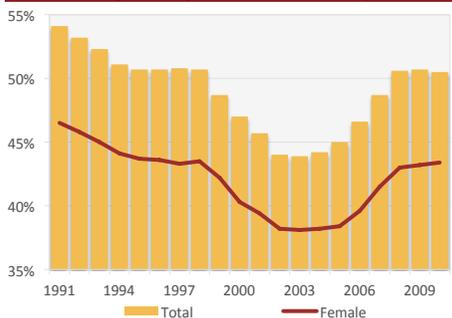


PRISONERS BEHIND BARS (Per 100,000 People), 2010

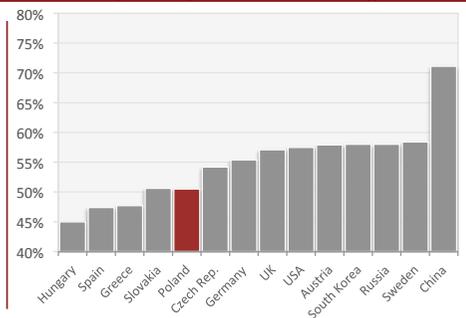


Crime in Poland is lower than in many countries of Western Europe. The victimisation rate is constantly decreasing; nevertheless, the 2004 report on security concerns of European Union residents indicated that Polish citizens were those who were most afraid of crime (along with the Greeks), which does not at all correlate with the actual crime threat. The crime rate is highest in Upper Silesia, where both the earnings and the unemployment are the highest and the social differences are growing.

WORKFORCE (As Of Population 15+ Years Old)



WORKFORCE (As Of Population 15+ Years Old), 2010

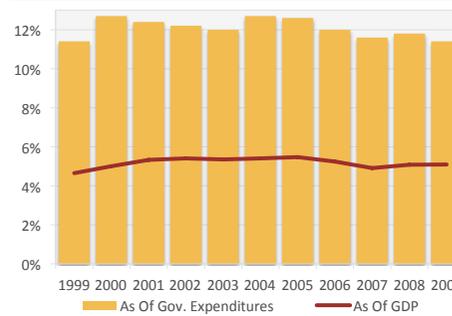


Similarly to many other countries, there are two "Polands". The first is young and educated, as demonstrated by a poll of 337 business service centres, where the average employee is 29 years old and speaks 2.4 languages and 9 out of 10 have a Master's degree. That gives an impressive picture of the Polish workforce, which is, demographically, one of the youngest EU countries. The second view shows that only 34% of older people work, which is the lowest share within the EU. Overall, Poland belongs among the countries with low labour participation rates and significant structural problems.

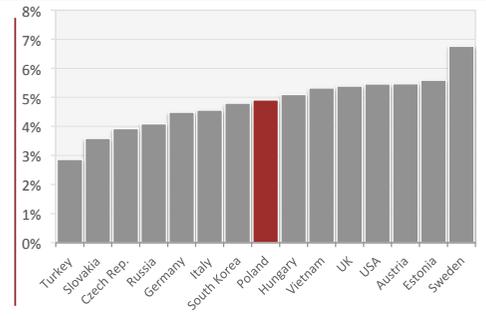
Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, United Nations, OECD, Helgi Analytics calculation



PUBLIC EDUCATION SPENDING

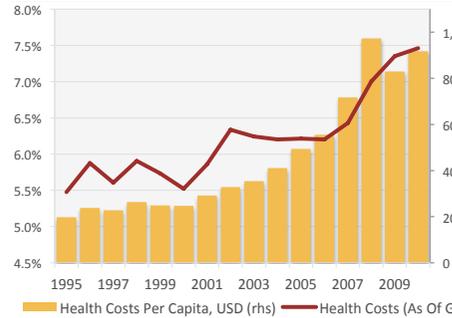


PUBLIC EDUCATION SPENDING (As Of GDP), 2008

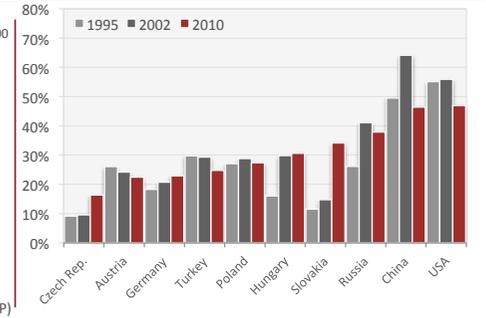


Poland's educational system is ranked as the 23rd best in the world, according to OECD's PISA, being considered neither significantly better nor worse than the OECD average. Poland invests around 5% of its GDP into education, which is by 20% more than in the neighbouring Czech Republic and more than in Germany in relative terms.

HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES

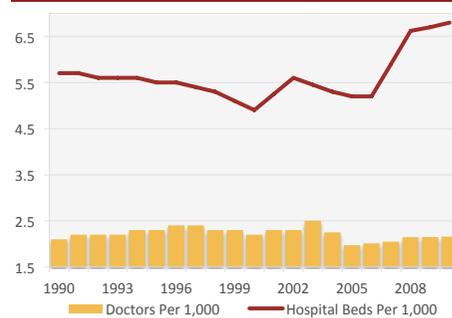


PRIVATE HEALTH COSTS (As Of Total)

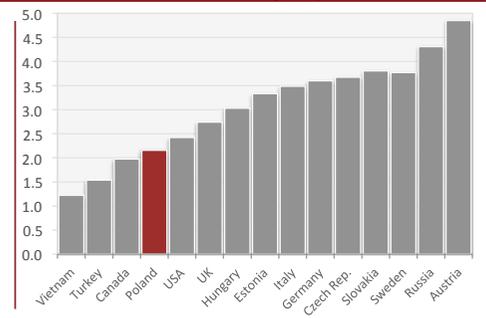


Total healthcare expenditures have risen from less than 5% in the 1990s to around 7.5% of GDP in 2010. This still means only around USD 800 per capita in absolute terms, compared to USD 5,000 in the EU15, or over USD 7,000 in the USA. Similarly to Slovakia, for example, more than 30% of health care costs are covered by private sources in Poland, which is one of the highest figures in Europe.

PHYSICIANS & HOSPITAL BEDS PER 1,000 PEOPLE



PHYSICIANS PER 1,000 PEOPLE (2010)

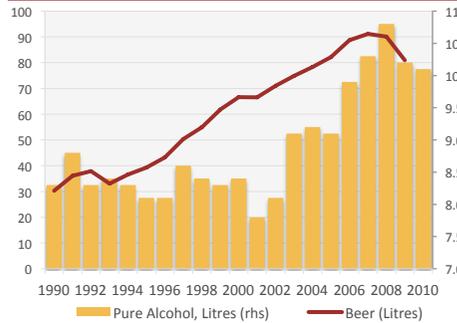


In 2010, there were only 2.2 practising physicians per 1,000 inhabitants in Poland, compared to the OECD average of 3.1, or 3.6 in the Czech Republic. On the other hand, there were more hospital beds in Poland (4.4 per 1,000 people in terms of acute care) than in most OECD countries (with the average at 3.4), though the number has been declining as the average length of stays in hospitals declines and the number of day surgery procedures rises.

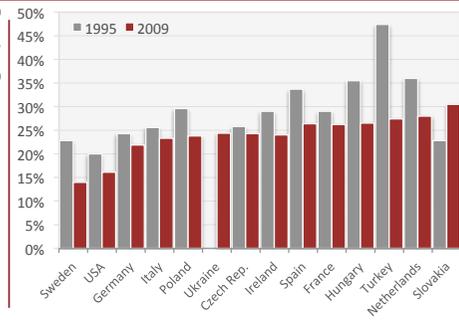
Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, United Nations, OECD, Helgi Analytics calculation



ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION (Litres Per Capita)

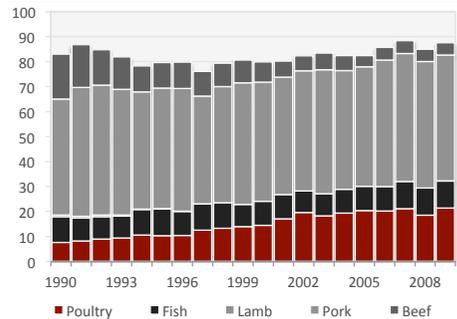


TOBACCO CONSUMPTION (Proportion Of Smokers)

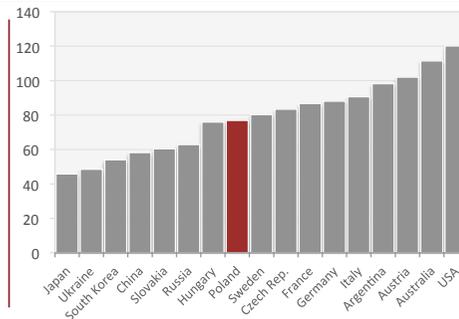


Poles are heavy drinkers and smokers. Unlike in most of Europe, where alcohol consumption has been declining, Poles have been drinking more over the last 10 years and their consumption already exceeds 10 litres of pure alcohol per capita a year. Whereas the proportion of smokers continues to decrease (from around 30% in 1995 to 26% in 2009), the decline is slowing down (to around 24% in 2009) and youngsters smoke more than 10 years ago.

MEAT CONSUMPTION (kg Per Capita)

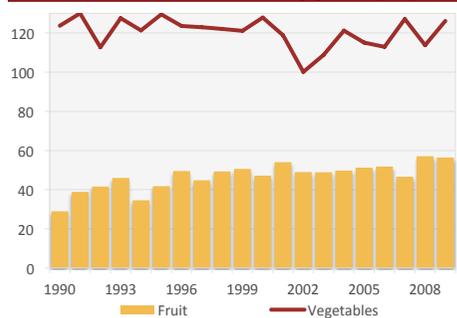


MEAT CONSUMPTION (kg Per Capita), 2009

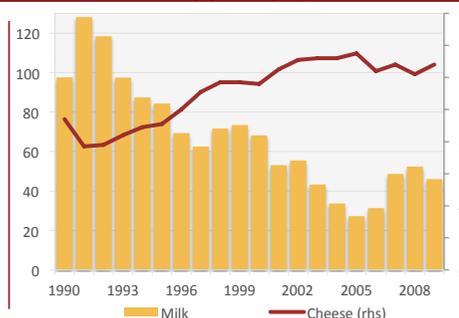


Poles are average carnivores (meat-eaters) consuming more than 80 kg of meat per person a year, on average. A reduction in the consumption of beef in the first half of the 1990s was increasingly replaced by a higher consumption of poultry meat since the middle of the 1990s, so the average consumption of meat has been rising gradually for nearly 15 years. Poles eat less than 11 kg of fish a year per person, an amount similar to 20 years ago, which is a fraction of what their Western neighbours consume.

FRUIT & VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION (kg Per Capita)



DAIRY CONSUMPTION (kg Per Capita)



Polish milk consumption has dropped by nearly two thirds compared to the beginning of the 1990s, to around 30 kg per capita in 2005, though recent years have shown some signs of a revival. On the other hand, Poles like eating cheese and eat 50% more of it now when compared to two decades ago. Poles also consume a lot of vegetables, especially as domestic harvesting is often not included, while fruit consumption has increased by nearly 50% in the last two decades to nearly 60 kg per person a year, on average.

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, United Nations, OECD, Helgi Analytics calculation

POPULATION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Population	mil	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.2
Population (As % Of World Population)	%	0.60%	0.59%	0.59%	0.58%	0.57%	0.57%	0.56%	0.55%
Population Density	km per capita	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	126
Number Of Households	mil	13.38	13.40	13.42	13.44	13.46	13.48	13.50	13.58
Persons Per Household	persons	2.86	2.85	2.85	2.84	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.81
Share Of Population (0-14 Years Of Age)	%	18%	17%	17%	16%	16%	15%	15%	15%
Share Of Population (15-64 Years Of Age)	%	70%	70%	70%	71%	71%	72%	72%	72%
Share Of Population (65+ Years Of Age)	%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	14%	14%	14%
Median Age	years	36.1	36.3	36.6	36.9	37.2	37.4	37.7	38.0
Old Age Dependency Ratio	%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
Youth Dependency Ratio	%	25%	24%	23%	23%	22%	21%	21%	21%
Life Expectancy, both sexes	years	74.6	74.8	75.0	75.1	75.2	75.5	75.7	76.2
Life Expectancy, female	years	78.9	79.2	79.4	79.6	79.7	80.0	80.1	80.6
Life Expectancy, male	years	70.5	70.7	70.8	70.9	71.0	71.3	71.5	72.1
Life Expectancy At 65, both sexes	years	16.2	16.5	16.7	17.0	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.6
Life Expectancy At 65, female	years	18.0	18.4	18.5	18.8	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.5
Life Expectancy At 65, male	years	13.9	14.2	14.3	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.8	15.1
Total Fertility Rate	children	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.27	1.31	1.39	1.40	1.38
Age Of Mother With A 1st Child	years	25.3	25.5	25.8	25.6	25.8	25.9	26.3	26.6
Infant Mortality	per '000	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.4	4.9
Urban Population	mil	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3
Urban Population As Of Total	%	62%	62%	61%	61%	61%	61%	61%	61%
Population In Largest City	mil	1.68	1.69	1.69	1.70	1.70	1.71	1.71	1.71
Population In Largest City (As Of Total Population)	%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%

POVERTY, MIGRATION & SECURITY

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Income Share Held By Highest 10%	%	27.4%	27.2%	26.7%	26.9%	27.2%	27.1%		
Income Share Held By Highest 20%	%	43.2%	42.4%	42.0%	42.0%	42.2%	42.1%		
Income Share Held By Lowest 10%	%	2.9%	3.0%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.3%		
Income Share Held By Lowest 20%	%	6.9%	7.3%	7.5%	7.6%	7.6%	7.7%		
Poverty Headcount At USD 2 Per Person, PPP	%								
People At Risk Of Poverty	%			20.5%	19.1%	17.3%	16.9%	17.1%	17.6%
Net Immigration	persons	-13,765	-9,382	-12,878	-36,134	-20,485	-26,458		
Migrants Per Population (5 Years Cum.)	%			-0.3%				0.1%	
Refugees (By Country Or Territory Of Asylum)	persons	1,836	2,507	4,604	6,790	10,053	12,774	15,320	15,555
Prisoners	persons	80,692	79,344	82,656	87,669	90,199	84,549	85,598	80,728
Prisoners Per 100,000 People	persons	211	208	216	230	237	222	224	211
Homicide, Victims Of Crime	persons	716	776	2170	1820	1869	807	873	853
Victims Of Homicide Per mil Citizens	persons	18.7	20.3	56.8	47.8	49.1	21.2	22.9	22.3
Number Of Judges	persons	8,336	8,160	8,151	8,254	10,082	9,918	9,918	9,927
Number Of Judges Per mil Citizens	persons	218	214	213	217	265	260	260	260

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Pure Alcohol Consumption Per Capita	litres	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.9	10.3	10.8	10.2	10.1
Wine Consumption Per Capita	litres	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.1
Beer Consumption Per Capita	litres	75	78	82	89	91	90	81	
Cigarette Consumption Per Capita	cigarettes	1,906	1,885	1,935	1,900	1,835	1,656	1,599	1,555
Tobacco Consumption Per Capita	grammes			1,596				1,437	
Smokers As Of Population, +15 Years	%			26.3%				23.8%	
Smokers As Of 15-24 Year-Old-Population	%			16.5%					
Overweight Population As Of Total	%			33%					
Meat Consumption Per Capita	kg	75.3	73.6	73.0	76.1	77.6	74.3	76.9	
Fish Consumption Per Capita	kg	8.80	9.50	9.70	9.80	10.90	10.90	10.80	
Milk And Dairy Products Consumption Per Capita	kg	43.3	33.7	27.3	31.3	48.6	52.0	46.0	
Cheese Consumption Per Capita	kg	13.2	13.2	13.5	12.4	12.8	12.2	12.8	
Oil And Fat Consumption Per Capita	kg	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.3	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6
Fruit Consumption Per Capita	kg	48.9	49.7	51.2	51.8	46.6	57.0	56.4	
Consumption Of Vegetables Per Capita	kg	109	121	115	113	127	114	126	

Source: National Statistical Office, Faostat, OECD, World Bank, Eurostat, United Nations. For more details, description and explanation of particular indicators, please, visit www.helgilibrary.com

HEALTH CARE										
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Health Expenditures (As % Of GDP)	%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	6.4%	7.0%	7.4%	7.5%	
Total Health Expenditures Per Capita	USD	354	411	494	555	717	973	829	917	
Public Health Expenditures (As % Of Total)	%	66%	65%	65%	70%	71%	72%	72%	73%	
Public Health Expenditures Per Capita	USD	235	265	320	388	508	702	600	666	
Private Health Expenditures (As % Of Total)	%	29.5%	30.8%	29.5%	30.0%	29.1%	27.7%	27.7%	27.4%	
Private Health Expenditures Per Capita	USD	105	126	146	167	209	269	230	251	
Public Health Expenditures (As Of Gov. Costs)	%	9.3%	9.4%	9.2%	9.9%	10.8%	11.7%	11.9%	11.9%	
Persons Per Doctor (Physician)	persons	417	435	476	455	455	455	455	455	
Number Of Hospital Beds	beds	255,928	255,773	248,073	248,107	244,414	252,242	256,270	251,456	
Hospital Beds Per 1,000 People	beds		5.3	5.2	5.2		6.6	6.7		
Neonatal Mortality (Per 1,000 Live Births)	per '000	5.00	4.80	4.60	4.40	4.20	4.00	3.80	3.70	
Births Attended By Health Staff (As % Of Total)	%	100%	100%	100%						

EDUCATION										
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Public Spending On Education (As % Of GDP)	%	5.4%	5.4%	5.5%	5.3%	4.9%	5.1%	5.1%		
Public Spending On Education (As % Of Government)	%	12.0%	12.7%	12.6%	12.0%	11.6%	11.8%	11.4%		
Gross School Enrolment (Pre-Primary Education)	%	51%	53%	55%	57%	60%	62%	66%	71%	
Gross School Enrolment (Primary Education)	%	98%	98%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	99%	
Gross School Enrolment (Secondary Education)	%	106%	98%	100%	99%	99%	98%	97%	97%	
Gross School Enrolment (Tertiary Education)	%	60%	62%	64%	66%	67%	69%	71%	72%	
Primary Completion Rate (As % Of Relevant Group)	%	99%	100%	97%	96%	96%	0%	95%	95%	
Number Of Teachers (Primary Education)	persons	235,763		235,950	231,609	233,612	238,917	238,741	239,888	
Number Of Teachers (Secondary Education)	persons	275,967		296,029	289,324	287,425	279,408	276,969	273,368	
Pupil To Teacher Ratio (Primary Education)	persons	12.7		11.5	11.2	10.6	9.9	9.6	9.3	
Pupil To Teacher Ratio (Secondary Education)	persons	14.1		11.6	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.7	10.4	

MACROECONOMIC ROUND-UP										
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
GDP	USD bil	216.8	252.8	303.9	341.7	425.3	529.4	430.9	469.8	514.5
GDP Growth	%	3.9%	5.3%	3.6%	6.2%	6.8%	5.1%	1.6%	3.9%	4.4%
GDP Per Capita	USD	5,675	6,620	7,963	8,958	11,157	13,886	11,294	12,303	13,463
Industrial Production Growth	%	8.8%	12.7%	3.7%	12.0%	9.3%	2.7%	-3.8%	11.1%	6.9%
Retail Sales Growth	%									
Government Budget Balance (As % Of GDP)	%	-6.3%	-5.7%	-4.1%	-3.6%	-1.9%	-3.7%	-7.4%	-7.9%	-5.1%
Public Debt (As % Of GDP)	%	47%	46%	47%	48%	45%	47%	51%	55%	56%
Unemployment Rate	%	19.6%	19.0%	17.7%	13.8%	9.6%	7.1%	8.2%	9.6%	
Gross Average Monthly Wage	USD	635	693	791	839	986	1,239	1,000	1,070	1,145
Foreign Debt (As % Of GDP)	%	49%	51%	44%	50%	55%	46%	65%	66%	
Imports (As % Of GDP)	%	36%	40%	38%	42%	44%	44%	39%	44%	
Exports (As % Of GDP)	%	33%	38%	37%	40%	41%	40%	39%	42%	
Current Account Balance (As % Of GDP)	%	-2.5%	-5.2%	-2.4%	-3.9%	-6.2%	-6.6%	-4.0%	-4.7%	-4.3%
Foreign Exchange Reserves (Including Gold)	USD bil	34.0	36.8	42.6	48.5	65.7	62.2	79.5	93.5	97.7
Foreign Exchange Reserves (As % Of Imports)	%	44%	37%	37%	34%	35%	27%	47%	46%	
Foreign Direct Investments	USD bil	4.6	12.7	11.1	21.5	25.6	15.0	14.4	17.1	15.3
Foreign Direct Investments (As % Of GDP)	%	2.1%	5.0%	3.6%	6.3%	6.0%	2.8%	3.3%	3.6%	3.0%
Foreign Direct Investments (As % Of CA Deficit)	%	84%	96%	153%	164%	96%	43%	84%	78%	69%
Workers' Remittances, Received (As % Of GDP)	%	1.1%	1.9%	2.1%	2.5%	2.5%	2.0%	1.9%	1.6%	1.5%
Portfolio Investments (As % Of GDP)	%	1.1%	3.7%	4.1%	-0.9%	-1.5%	-0.4%	3.4%	5.4%	3.3%
Development Assistance (As % Of GDP)	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

INFLATION, FOREX & INTEREST RATES										
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Inflation, CPI (Average)	%	0.8%	3.6%	2.1%	1.1%	2.4%	4.3%	3.5%	2.5%	4.3%
Long-Term Interest Rate (10-Year Gov. Bond Yield)	%	5.8%	6.9%	5.2%	5.2%	5.5%	6.1%	6.1%	5.8%	
Short-Term Interbank Interest Rate (3-Month)	%	5.7%	6.2%	5.2%	4.2%	4.8%	6.3%	4.3%	3.9%	4.6%
Interest Spread To USD, 10-Year Gov. Bond	%	1.8%	2.6%	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%	2.4%	2.9%	2.6%	-2.8%
Interest Spread To USD, 3M IBOR	%	4.5%	4.7%	1.7%	-1.0%	-0.5%	3.1%	3.4%	3.4%	4.2%
FX Rate To USD (Average)	per USD	3.89	3.65	3.24	3.10	2.76	2.41	3.12	3.02	2.96
FX Rate To EUR (Average)	per EUR	4.40	4.53	4.02	3.90	3.78	3.51	4.33	3.99	4.12

Source: National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, OECD, World Bank, Eurostat, United Nations. For more details, description and explanation of particular indicators, please, visit www.helgilibrary.com



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ABOUT HELGI ANALYTICS

Helgi Analytics is a consulting company based in the Czech Republic. The company mainly provides consultancy in the area of financial services and real estate and focuses primarily on the region of Central and Eastern Europe.

Helgi Analytics also runs a web application called Helgi Library, which is a database/library offering data and analyses on more than 95% of the world's economy and population. The Library aims to bring interesting statistical data and analyses to a wide audience under affordable conditions. If you wish to get more details, please visit www.helgilibrary.com or contact us at info@helgianalytics.com.

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