



## NOVEMBER 2011 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR POLAND: ANSWERS FROM PKPP-LEWIATAN

	Industry: past 6 months	Industry: next 6 months	Services: past 6 months	Services: next 6 months		
Driving force behind investment decisions in the next 6 months	neutral	neutral	positive	positive		
	Replacement	Extension	Rationalisation	Innovation		
Influence on companies' investment decisions	neutral	positive	neutral	neutral	positive	neutral
	Global demand	Domestic demand	Cost of finance	Availability of finance	Company Profitability	Capacity Utilisation
months		Services				
Investment intentions over the next 6	(laster pace)	Industry		(Siower pace)	(laster pace)	
	Increase (faster pace)	Increase (slower pace)	Unchanged	Decrease (slower pace)	Decrease (faster pace)	
months	Services					
Trend in profitability over the next 6	Industry	Negative	Unchanged			
	Positive	Nogotivo	Unchanged			_
6 months	Services					
Trend in business climate over the next	<b>Positive</b> Industry	Negative	Unchanged			
ESSINGIAL SERVINIERI						
ECONOMIC SENTIMENT						
nports		6,5	5,0			
Private non-residential investment Exports		-10,0 7,0	0,0 6,0			
nvestment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation)		8,0	3,0			
Public consumption		0,0	3,0 0,0			
Annual % change Private consumption		3,8	3.0			
Components of aggregate demand - in rea	al tarms	-,-	-1,0			
gross public debt (% of GDP) current account balance (% of GDP)		54,9 -5,0	54,9 -4,0			
government net lending (% of GDP)		-5,1	-3,6			
Employment growth		2,0	0,0			
Jnemployment rate		9,4	9,6			
Real GDP growth  Consumer price inflation		4,1 3,5	3,1 2,7			
Annual % change		2011	2012			





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ACCESS TO FINANCE AND IMPACT	OF THE CRISIS ON	POTENTIAL GROW	/I H		
Opposed to Consollate	als a sue les sees /				
Compared to 6 months ago,	sharply up /			1	
cost/access to finance has been	restrained	up / more difficult	same	down / easier	
for SMEs				Cost	
				Access	
for larger companies (-250 cmplayees)				Cost	
for larger companies (>250 employees)				Access	
				Access	
Over the next 6 months, cost /access to	sharply up /				
finance will be	restrained	up / more difficult	same	down / easier	
for SMEs		•	Cost		
			Access		
for larger companies (>250 employees)			Cost		
			Access		
	Consolidation of banking sector	Access to capital markets	Engcouraging equity financing through tax	Better use of existing EU instruments	Greater potential for Public-Private-
Measures to alleviate current financial difficulties for SMEs	balance sheets  Very limited effect	Very limited effect	reforms  Very limited effect	(including EIB)  Moderate effect	Partnerships Very limited effect
	Consolidation of banking sector balance sheets	Access to capital markets	Encouraging equity financing through tax reforms	Better use of existing EU instruments (including EIB)	Greater potential for Public-Private- Partnerships
Measures to alleviate current financial difficulties for midsize and large companies	Very limited effect	Very limited effect	Very limited effect	Very limited effect	Moderate effect





	Tight, appropriate for the euro area	Tight	Appropriate	Loose	Loose, appropriate fo the euro area
Monetary policy is				yes	
	adequate	inadequate			
Consistency between fiscal and monetary policies	yes				
	excellent committment	satisfactory	neither satisfactory nor	unsatisfactory	no clear committmen
Regarding the sustainability of public		committment	unsatisfactory	committment yes	creating an extremely
Exit Strategies	excessive focus	sufficient focus	satisfactory nor unsufficie	unsufficient focus	so far ignored
Tight fiscal rules and more effective institutions				V/00	
Greater efficiency of public				yes	yes
Credible cost-cutting measures Increased scope of public-private				yes	yes
Reform of pension systems				yes	
Improved efficiency of healthcare sector				yes	
Entry Strategies More and better-targeted education and	excessive focus	sufficient focus	satisfactory nor unsufficie	unsufficient focus	so far ignored
training				yes	
More and better targeted R&D and Prioritisation of infrastructure				yes	
investments			yes		
Growth enhancing tax reforms				yes	
	respect the 3% limit	be in balance			
In 2015, the government deficit will	yes	no			