



10th International Congress of Spring Industry 2019

September 27th, 2019 in Hamburg, Germany

METALPOL

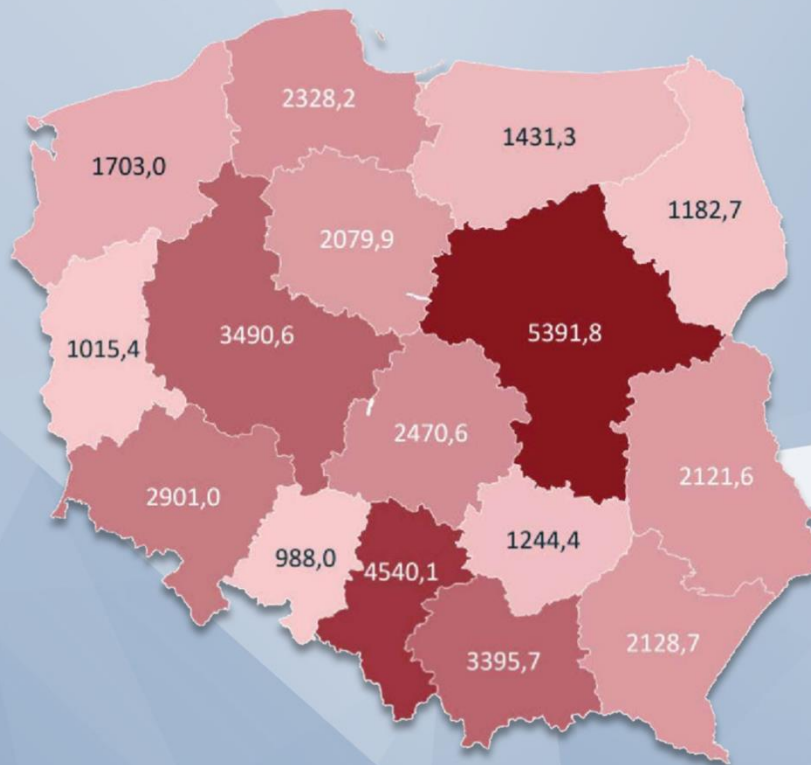
Mielec / Poland



Population by region 2019 r. (thousand)



Population
38,41 mln



city
60,1%

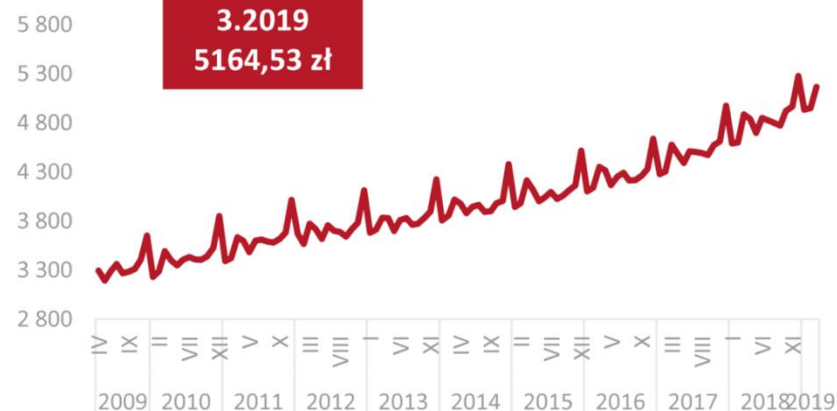


farm
39,9%

Unemployment rate 2008-2019 (%)

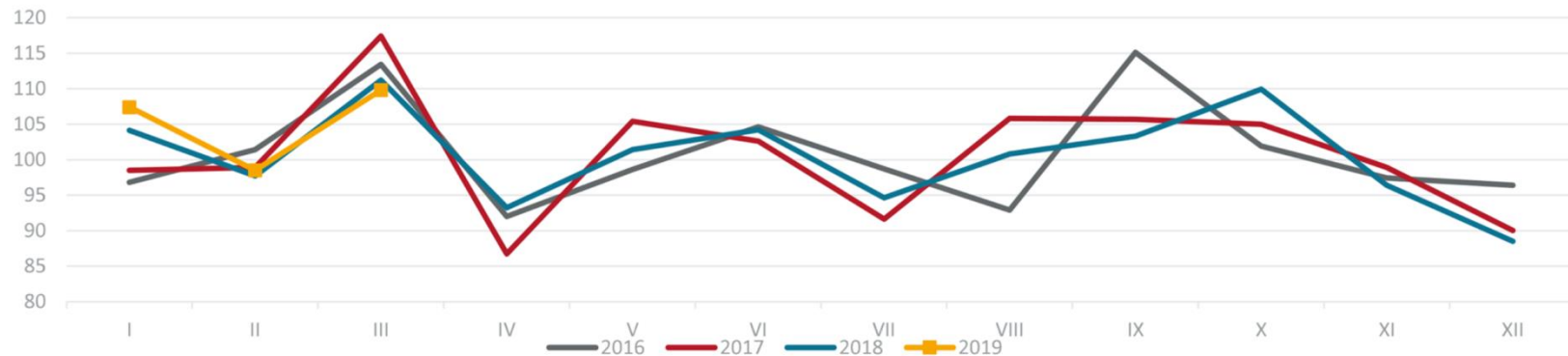


Average salary 2008-2019 (zł)



Exchange rate 1 EUR = 4,3 PLN

Sold production of industry 2015-2019



Production of goods - March



SUPPLY GOODS

YEAR TO YEAR
+7,8%

MONTH TO MONTH
+10,02%



INVESTMENT
GOODS

YEAR TO YEAR
+9,9%

MONTH TO MONTH
+14,7%



NOT DURABLE
NON-CONSUMER
GOODS

YEAR TO YEAR
+2,9%

MONTH TO MONTH
+12,5%



CONSUMER
DURABLE GOODS

YEAR TO YEAR
+3,0%

MONTH TO MONTH
+5,9%

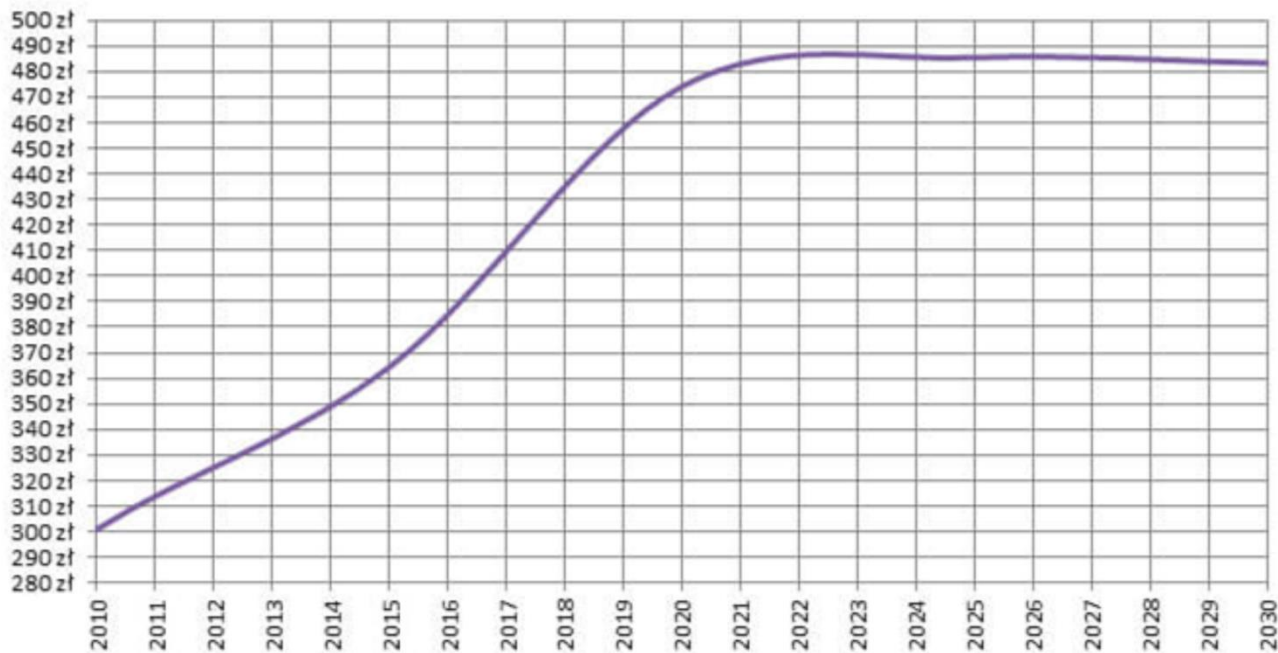


RELATED TO
ENERGY GOODS

YEAR TO YEAR
-2,3%

MONTH TO MONTH
+1,5%

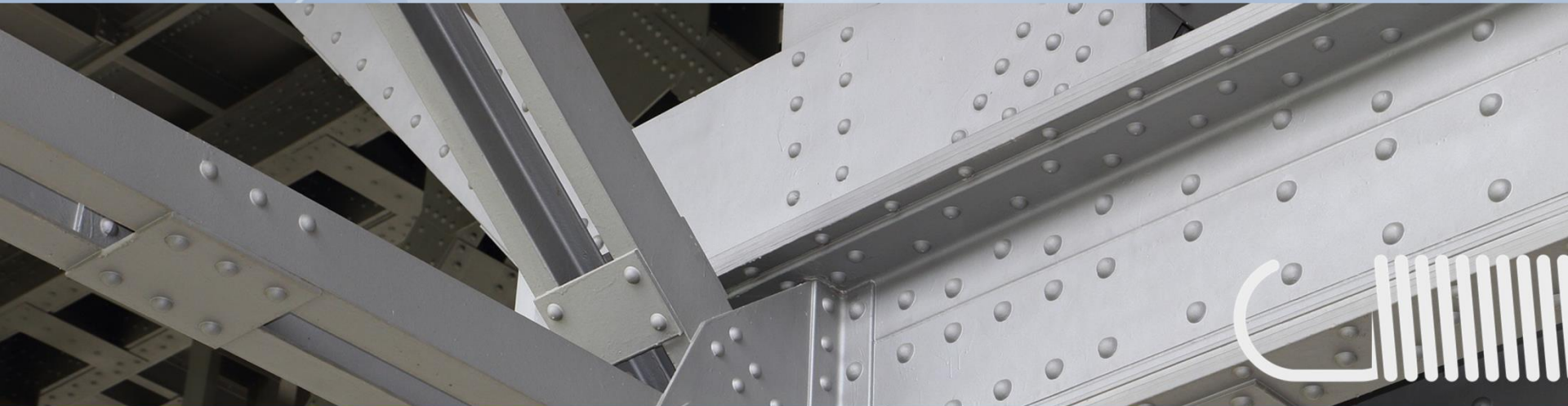
Electricity price forecast (MWh)



- ★ Energy prices increased dramatically due to the fact that Polish Energy sector is mainly based on coal and their price went up since coal is mostly imported from Russia.
- ★ Green Energy share is less than 12% and by 2020 has to reach 20% although the biomass price is also relatively high. Due to that also the CO2 emission obligation are very pricy for Poland.



- ★ Direct cause is also a diminishing steel production in Poland.
- ★ The overall domestic annual steel production reached 10,3 mln tons.
- ★ In the contrary the steel consumption prognosis shows possible increase by additional 3% and this might cause difficulty in supplying the steel at competitive prices.



Current Economic situation in Poland:

- ★ During the current global economic slow-down, Poland stands out as a European growth champion. With an uninterrupted pace of high growth averaging 4.2% per annum between 1992-2019, Poland is steadily catching up with Western Europe and has become the seventh largest economy in the EU with a total GDP of €524 billion.
- ★ The strength and resilience of the Polish economy can be attributed to its large domestic market.
- ★ A vibrant entrepreneurial landscape of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) benefiting from a large domestic market and strong competitive advantages in neighbouring European countries is also an important source of growth.



- ★ Poland's resilience was proven during the financial crisis of 2008/09 when it was the only EU country to avoid recession. Since 1989, Poland has increased its GDP per capita almost eightfold to \$15,431 (€13,558).
- ★ One of the most important features of the Polish economy is its large domestic consumer market, comprising 61% of GDP, exceeding the EU average.




- ★ In fact, household consumption, driven by a strong labour market and wage growth of more than 5%, is expected to continue to be one of the main drivers of the Polish economy in the mid-term.
- ★ The government's policy of significant increases in social transfers is fuelling this growth even further.
- ★ What are the risks to this Polish growth story? The most widely cited sources of economic headwinds include deteriorating demographics, an ageing population and emigration. Nevertheless, since 2014, around 1-1.3 million Ukrainians arrived in Poland to work, and together with the inflow from CIS countries, the number of immigrants has reached 2 million, remarkably the highest immigration inflow in absolute numbers for any EU country.



- ★ Poland has no Spring Association – data is hard to gather.
- ★ Number of domestic spring manufacturers about 20 companies, mainly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).



Thanks for attention!

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