

POLAND AT A GLANCE

Helgi's Pocket Guide

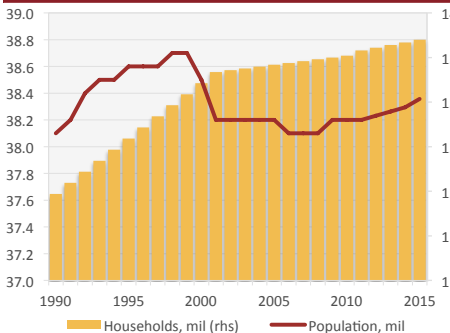
December 2012

Poland

POLAND AT A GLANCE	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Population (mil)	38.1	38.6	38.5	38.2	38.2
Households (mil)	11.97	12.59	13.21	13.42	13.52
Persons Per Household	3.18	3.07	2.91	2.85	2.83
GDP (Current USD)	64,550	139,062	171,276	303,912	469,782
GDP Growth	0.0%	7.0%	4.3%	3.6%	3.9%
GDP Per Capita (Current USD)	1,694	3,603	4,454	7,963	12,303
Housing Stock (Number Of Dwellings), mil	11.02	11.49	11.84	12.78	13.42
House Price, Nationwide Average (USD)				32,224	88,336
Households With Mortgage Loans (As Of Total Households)			0.0%	5.3%	10.7%
Bank Assets (As Of GDP)		44%	61%	59%	83%
Bank Loans (As Of GDP)		13.3%	26.8%	26.8%	50.2%
Mobile Phone Penetration (As Of Population)		0.2%	18%	76%	123%
Passenger Cars Per Household	0.44	0.60	0.76	0.92	1.28



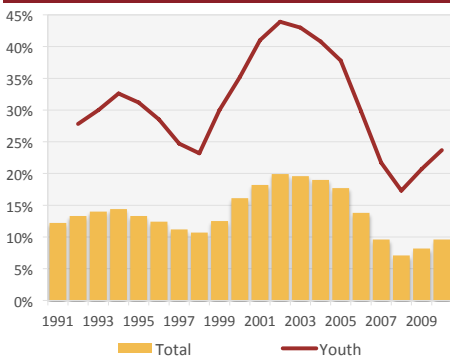
DEMOGRAPHICS



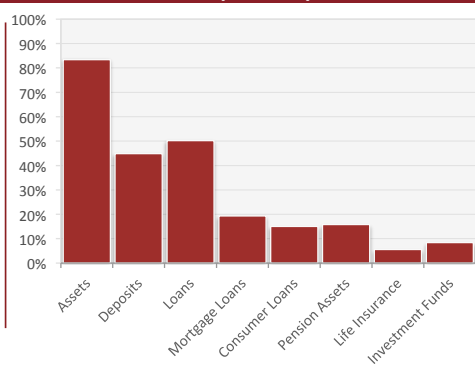
ECONOMICS



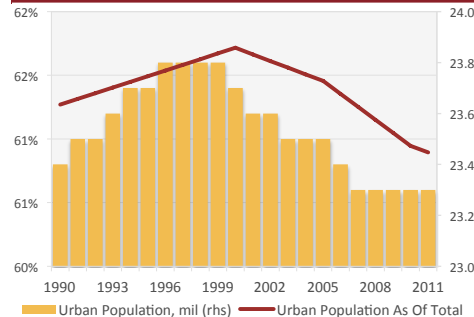
UNEMPLOYMENT



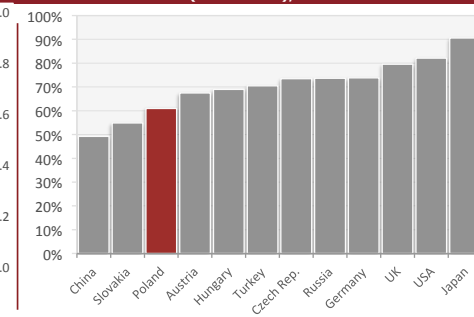
FINANCIAL PENETRATION (As Of GDP)



POPULATION

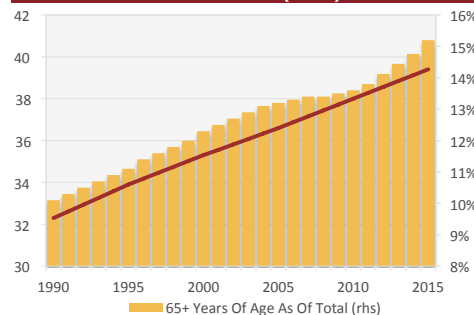


URBAN POPULATION (As Of Total), 2010

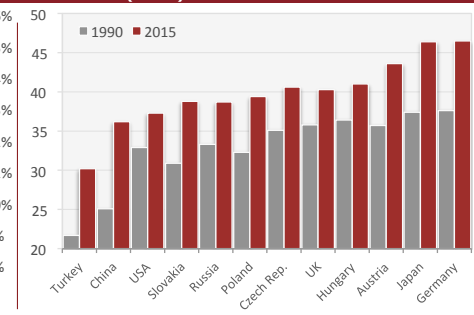


There are more than 38 million people living in Poland, but there are around 60 million Polish people worldwide. Poland has the eighth largest population in Europe and the sixth largest in the European Union. The Polish population has been rising steadily, apart from the period between 1997-2006, which 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.

MEDIAN AGE & LIFE EXPECTANCY (Years)

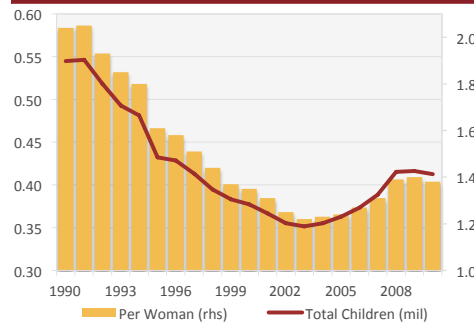


MEDIAN AGE (Years)

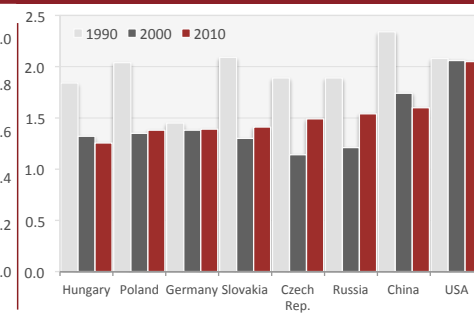


A typical Pole will be 39 years old in 2015, according to United Nations estimates, compared to the age of only 32 years seen in 1990. As we live longer (average life expectancy has increased from less than 71 years in 1990 to nearly 76 years now) and fewer children are born, no wonder that the share 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.

CHILDREN BORN



FERTILITY RATE

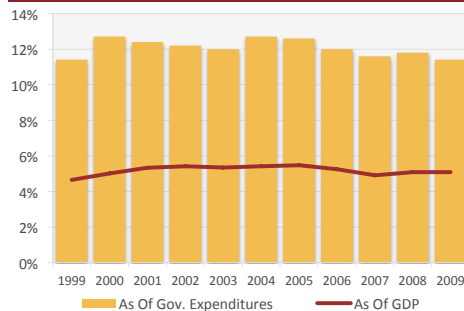


In line with global trends and their Western European neighbours, who they follow, Polish women are having fewer children than decades ago, in spite of an increase seen over the last five years. There were more than two children born per woman at the end of the 1980s, compared to 1.2 in 2003 and 1.4 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.

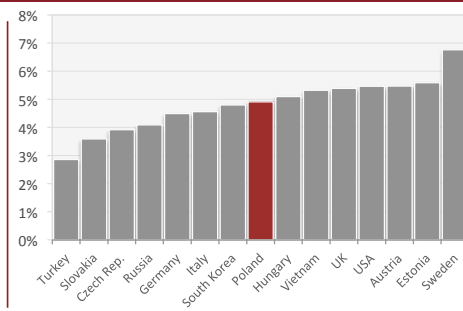
Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, United Nations, OECD, Helgi Analytics calculation

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

PUBLIC EDUCATION SPENDING

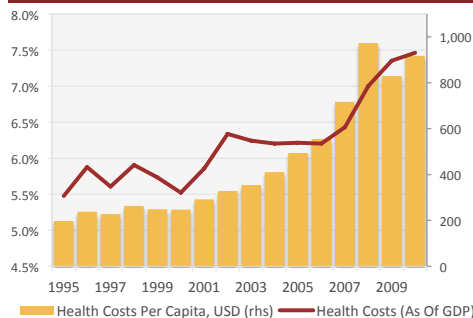


PUBLIC EDUCATION SPENDING (As Of GDP), 2008

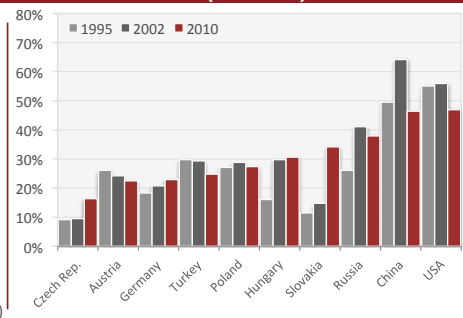


Poland's educational system is ranked as the 23rd best in the world, according to OECD's PISA, being considered neither significantly better nor worse than the OECD average. Poland invests around 5% of its GDP into education, which is by 20% more than in the neighbouring Czech Republic and more than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

HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES

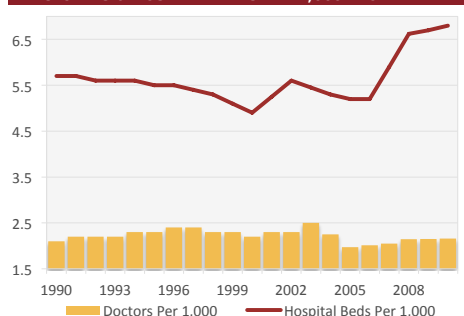


PRIVATE HEALTH COSTS (As Of Total)

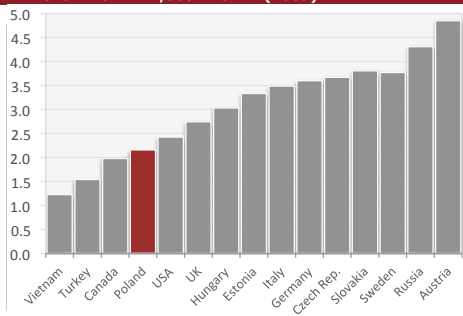


Total healthcare expenditures have risen from less than 5% in the 1990s to around 7.5% of GDP in 2010. This still means only around USD 800 per capita in absolute terms, compared to USD 5,000 in the EU15, or over USD 7,000 in the USA. Similarly to Slovakia, for example, more than 30% of health care costs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

PHYSICIANS & HOSPITAL BEDS PER 1,000 PEOPLE



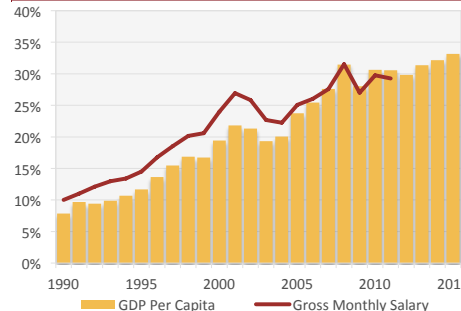
PHYSICIANS PER 1,000 PEOPLE (2009)



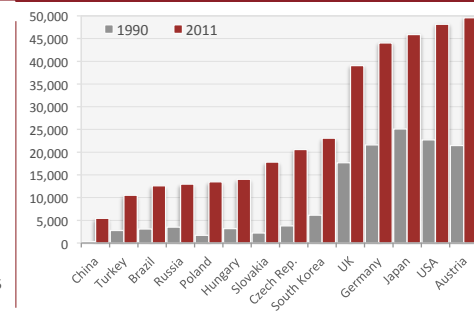
In 2010, there were only 2.2 practising physicians per 1,000 inhabitants in Poland, compared to the OECD average of 3.1, or 3.6 in the Czech Republic. On the other hand, there were more hospital beds in Poland (4.4 per 1,000 people in terms of acute care) than in most OECD countries (with the average 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, National Central Bank, United Nations, OECD, EIOPA, Helgi Analytics calculation

GDP & GROSS WAGE (Comparison With Germany)

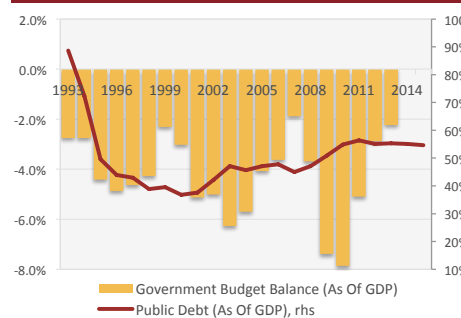


GDP PER CAPITA, (Current USD)

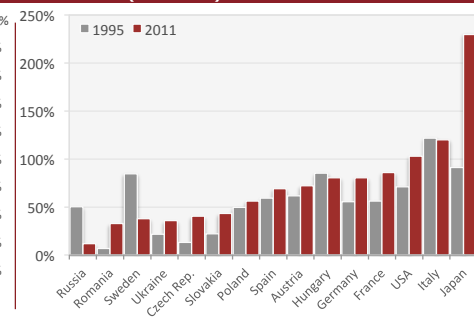


Poland's GDP has grown by an impressive 11% a year on average since 1990 in nominal USD terms. Polish GDP has exceeded USD 13,000 per capita. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Polish GDP per capita has increased from around 10% of Germany's level to nearly 31% in 2010. Poland's economy remains one of the fastest-growing in the Emerging Europe and was the only European economy overcoming the current economic crisis without its GDP falling.

BUDGET DEFICIT & PUBLIC DEBT

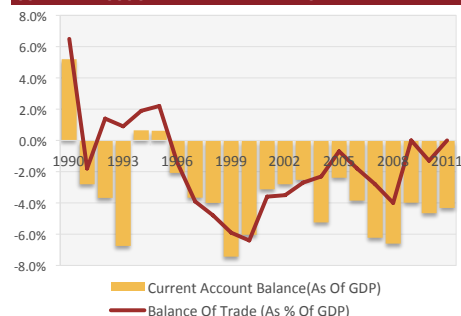


PUBLIC DEBT (As Of GDP)

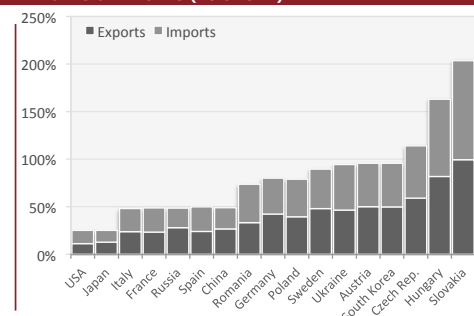


Poland belongs among the less indebted Europeans, as public debt accounts for around 55% of GDP. Private debt is also relatively small, with total bank loans being at 45% of GDP. Similarly to others, however, the trend is the main worry here. The country has been running a budget deficit of nearly 5% of GDP on average over the last decade, while overall public debt (expressed in local currency) has nearly tripled since 2000. Japan, where public debt increased from 91% in 1995 to over 200% in 2010, serves as a worrying example.

CURRENT ACCOUNT AND TRADE DEFICIT



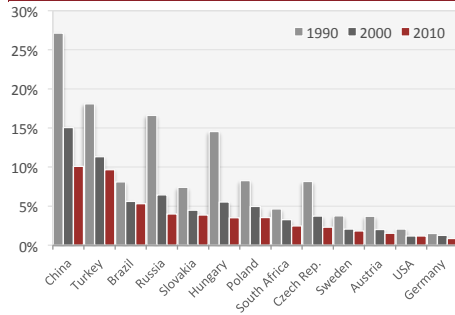
EXPORTS & IMPORTS (As Of GDP)



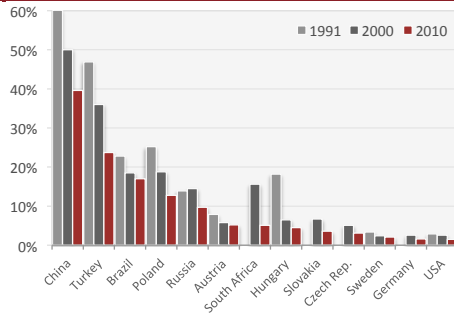
Although not at the same level as its CEE peers, the Polish economy is relatively open, with the sum of exports and imports accounting for nearly 80% of GDP. From a trading deficit of over 6% of GDP a decade ago, Polish foreign trade turned positive in 2009 for the first time since 1995. Neighbouring Germany remains Poland's dominant trading partner, purchasing more than 25% of total Polish exports, while on the other hand, imports from Germany exceed 20% of Poland's total imports.

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

AGRICULTURE (As Of GDP)

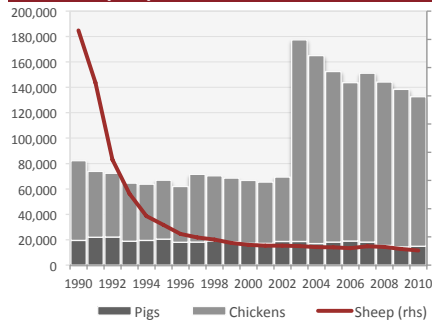


EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE (As Of Total)

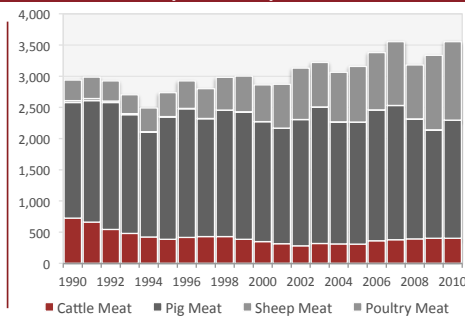


Agriculture forms about 3.6% of total Polish GDP, less than a half compared to the beginning of the 1990s. Poland is an important European producer of a number of agricultural products, such as apples, berries and outdoor vegetables. Unlike in many European countries, Polish agricultural farms are relatively small, have many employees and use few fertilisers and little machinery.

LIVESTOCK ('000)

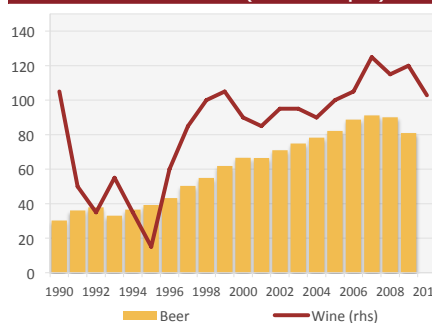


MEAT PRODUCTION ('000 tonnes)

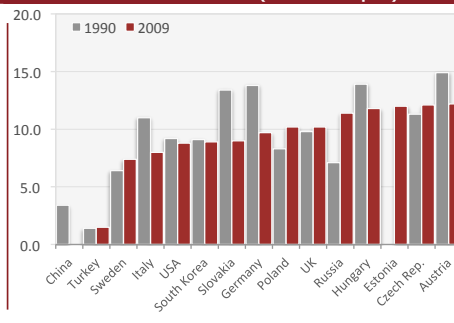


Polish agriculture has clearly benefited from the EU accession in 2004. Although the numbers of livestock have not grown as much as some would wish for, Polish meat production has been growing, especially in the area of poultry meat.

BEER & WINE CONSUMPTION (litres Per Capita)



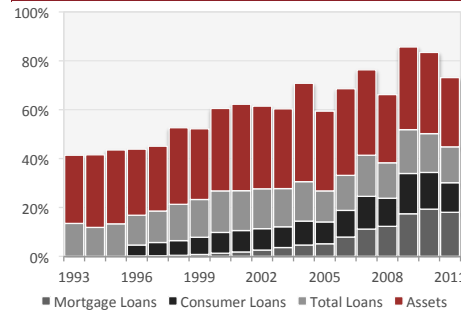
PURE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION (litres Per Capita)



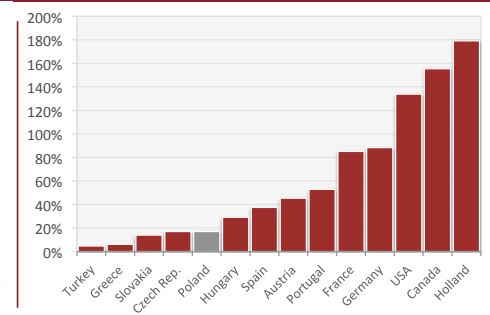
Poles are heavy drinkers and smokers. Unlike in most of Europe, where alcohol consumption has been declining, Poles have been drinking more over the last 10 years and their consumption already exceeds 10 litres of pure alcohol per capita a year. As shown above, the consumption of beer has nearly tripled over the last two decades.

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

BANKING ASSETS (As Of GDP)

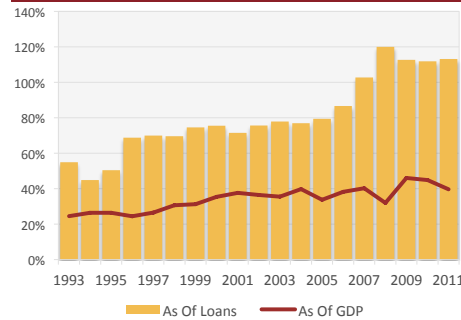


HOUSEHOLDS' ASSETS, EXCL. DEPOSITS (As Of GDP)

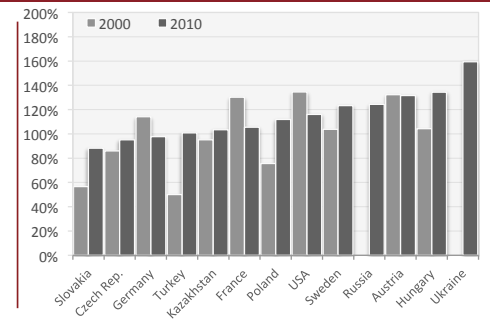


Polish banking remains under-leveraged compared to the more developed world. Bank assets have fallen to below 90% of GDP, roughly a half when compared to the most developed European economies. Having said that, Polish banking is strong, heavily foreign-owned, and well-funded and capitalised. The growth is based on solid grounds, such as a balanced economy and retail lending and enjoys a solid level of competition, unlike many other CEE countries.

BANK DEPOSITS

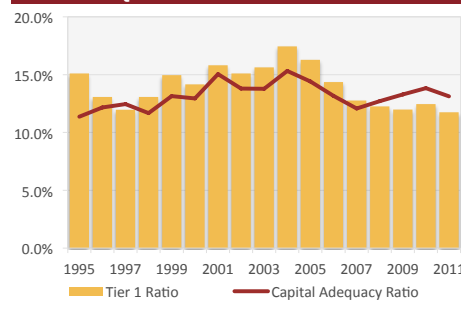


LOANS TO DEPOSITS

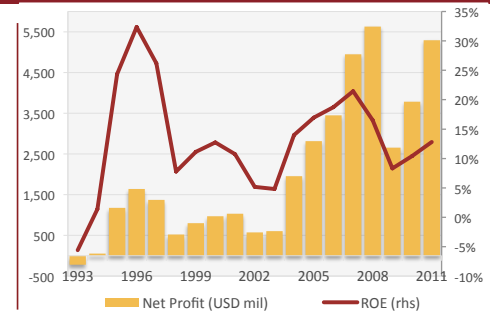


Polish banks have plenty of deposits to play with. Although the loan-to-deposit ratio is not as low as in the Czech Republic (less than 90%), banks have plenty of funds to play with, especially as a large part of mortgage loans (2/3 of mortgage loans are FX-denominated) are not funded by deposits but wholesale funds. In addition, Poles are active in alternative investments and put more savings into private pension funds, unlike the Czechs.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY & STRUCTURE



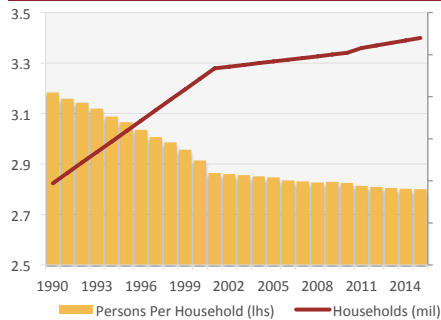
BANKING PROFITABILITY



Polish banks are well capitalised, with Tier 1 ratios of nearly 12% and capital adequacy over 13% in 2011. In addition, the vast majority of the Polish banks' capital is formed by core capital without any hybrid, subordinated or any other "tricky" capital. This puts Polish banks into an even better light than the right-hand chart above might suggest.

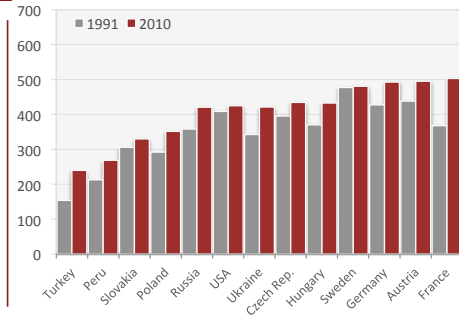
Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, United Nations, OECD, EIOPA, Helgi Analytics calculation

HOUSING STOCK

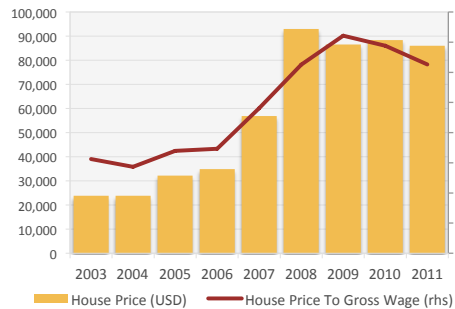


According to various analyses, there seems to be a shortage of 1.5-1.8 million dwellings in Poland. On the basis of a simple comparison of the number of households and dwellings, the shortage seems to be much smaller. In 2011, there was roughly 1 dwelling per household on average, slightly below the European average. Similarly to other CEE countries, however, the shortage should be related to the actual quality of living, the size of the living space (or number of rooms) and the expected development in terms of the number of households.

DWELLINGS (As Of Households)

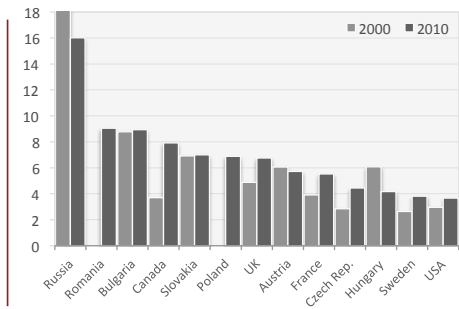


HOUSE PRICES, NATIONWIDE AVERAGE (USD)

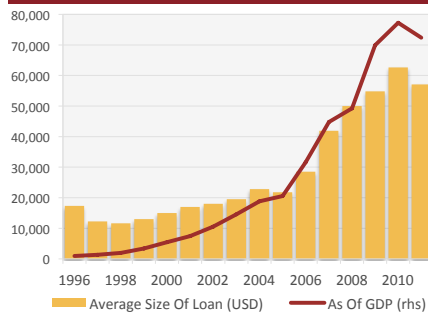


Poland's housing market was Europe's second-worst performer in 2011, down by more than 10% in inflation-adjusted terms. Prices fell less in major cities, but the downturn is significant: in Warsaw, for example, the average price of used units fell 6.6% in 2011. The number of completed but unsold units increased by 11%, despite dwelling completions falling by 3%.

HOUSE PRICE TO GROSS WAGE (2010)



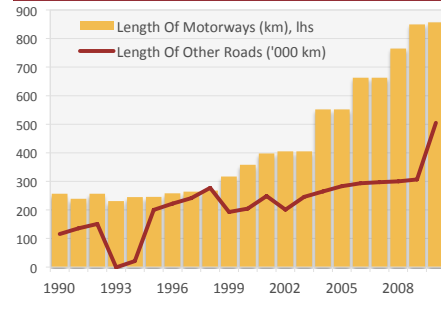
MORTGAGE LOAN PENETRATION



The mortgage lending boom has been one of the key drivers of rising real estate prices, but has also fuelled banks' asset and profit growth over the last decade. From virtually nothing in 1996, mortgage loans represent nearly a third of banks' loans now. Having said that, mortgage loans remain relatively small as a share of the economy (measured by GDP), or when compared to more developed countries.

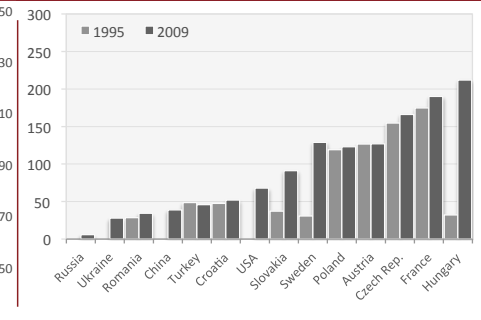
Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, United Nations, OECD, EIOPA, Helgi Analytics calculation

ROAD NETWORK

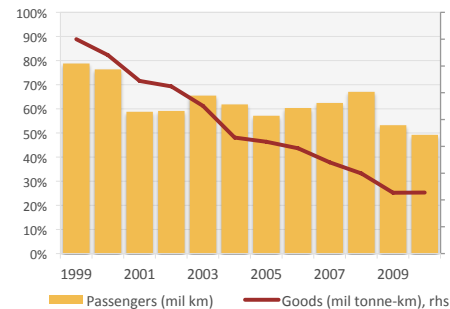


The Polish road network is pretty dense, but quality remains a big issue. With 1,070 km of motorways at the end of 2011 in a large country of nearly 39 million people, Poland is well behind its CEE peers (not even mentioning Western Europe). For example, the Czech Republic, which is one-fourth the size of Poland, had 734 km of motorways in 2010. The construction of motorways has sped up significantly in the last decade, fuelled by economic growth and EU funds, though there is still a long way to go.

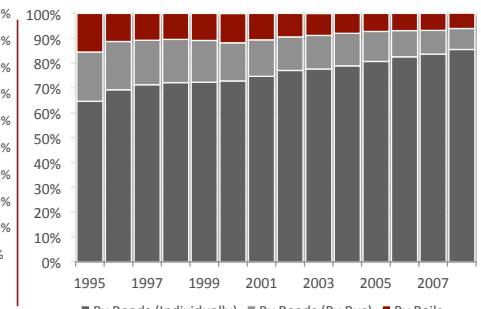
ROAD DENSITY



FROM RAILS TO ROADS (Railway vs. Road Transport)

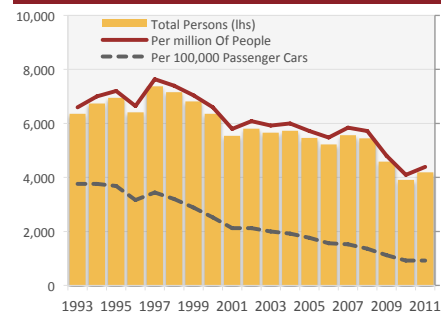


INLAND PASSENGER TRANSPORT

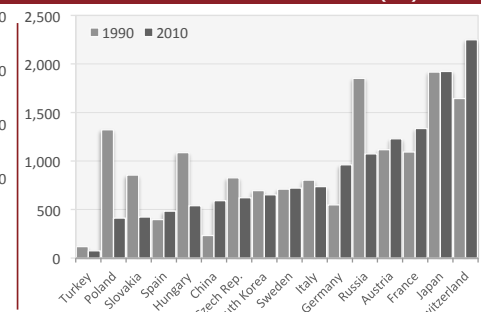


Railway transport has clearly been losing ground to road transport in Poland. This is both in domestic and international terms, as well as in the transport of passengers and goods. In 2008, 94% of inland passengers travelled by road. While the railways transported as many goods as trucks did at the beginning of the 1990s, it was less than 40% in 2009.

RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE



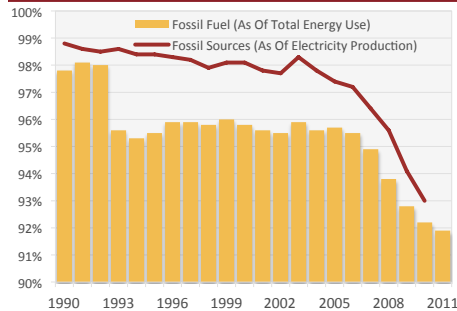
DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY TRAIN PER CAPITA (km)



While most of Western Europe (or China, for example) prefers railway transportation to that by road, Central Europe has gone the opposite way. In Poland, the capacity of passenger and goods transport (i.e. the number of seats or load capacity) has been going down and people travel by train less than a decade ago. The average distance travelled by a person by train a year dropped nearly by 50% between 1993 and 2009, to 430 km.

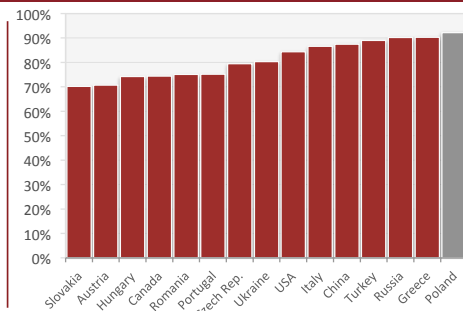
Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, United Nations, OECD, EIOPA, Helgi Analytics calculation

FOSSIL FUELS (As Of Production & Consumption)

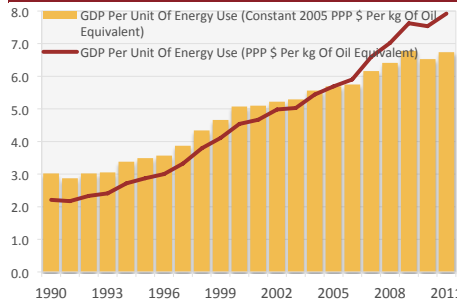


Fossil sources, and coal in particular, still dominate Polish electricity production; its share has only dropped by 9% to around 88% in the last 20 years. When the whole energy picture is taken into consideration, the Polish economy still remains very heavily dependent on fossil sources, with more than 92% of energy consumption coming from very very old animals and plants.

FOSSIL FUELS (As Of Total Energy Use), 2010

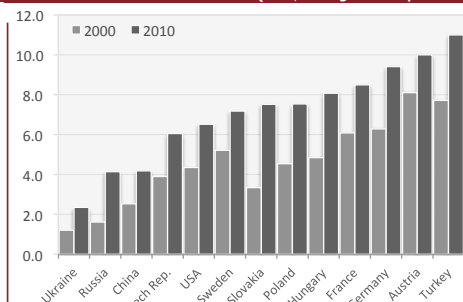


ENERGY EFFICIENCY

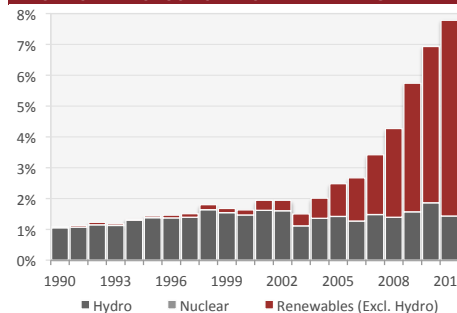


Energy efficiency has been increasing, though energy consumption still remains relatively high in Poland. Energy efficiency is one of the six main objectives of the Energy Policy until 2030 adopted in 2009. It aims at reducing the country's energy intensity to the EU-15 average and to achieve "zero-energy" economic growth by 2030, i.e. raising the GDP without increasing energy consumption.

GDP PER UNIT OF ENERGY USE (PPP\$ Per kg Of Oil Equivalent)



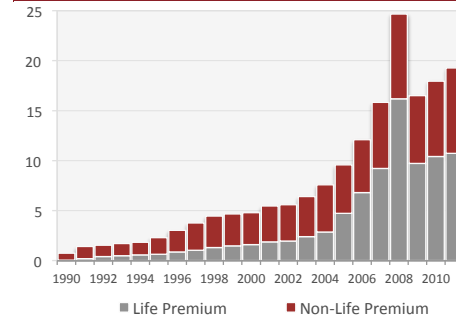
ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION FROM RENEWABLES



Poland is clearly a laggard in terms of renewable energy sources within EU countries. Only 5% of electricity was produced from renewable sources in 2010. As Poland has no nuclear power, the main renewable sources of energy are hydro power and wind power. The Polish government have announced that they are aiming to produce 13% of energy from renewable resources by the year 2015, and 16.8% by the year 2019.

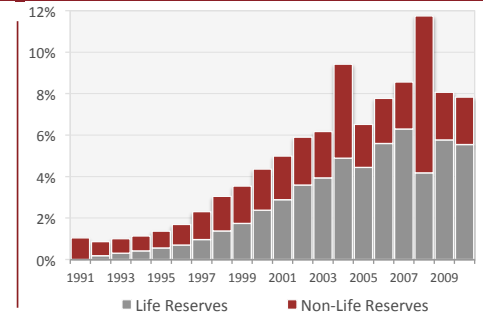
Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, United Nations, OECD, EIOPA, EIA, Helgi Analytics calculation

INSURANCE PREMIUM WRITTEN (USD bil)

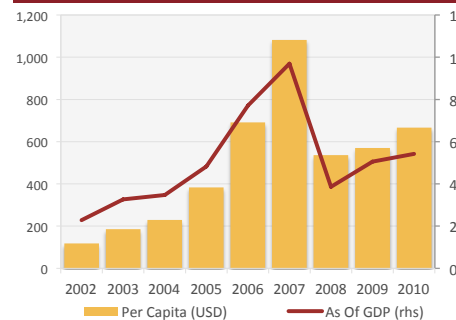


The sales of the insurance sector have increased eightfold over the last 20 years to around USD 18 bil in 2010, but overall penetration of insurance products remains relatively low. Life & non-life insurance reserves account for less than 8% of GDP, compared to 30% in Austria or over 50% in most European countries.

INSURANCE RESERVES (As Of GDP)

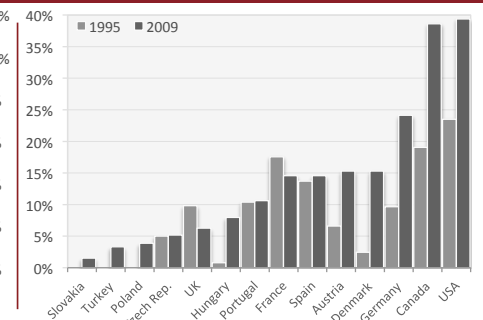


HOUSEHOLDS' ASSETS IN INVESTMENT FUNDS

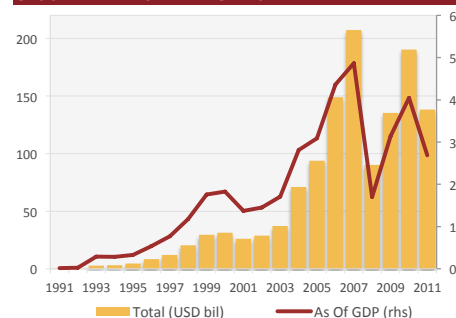


Similarly to life insurance, Poles are relatively little exposed to institutional investing as yet. The average Pole had less than USD 600 in investment funds in 2008, which represents around 4% of his/her total financial assets. This is around a third of the level in Continental Europe, or a tenth when compared to the US or Canada.

HOUSEHOLDS' ASSETS IN INVESTMENT FUNDS



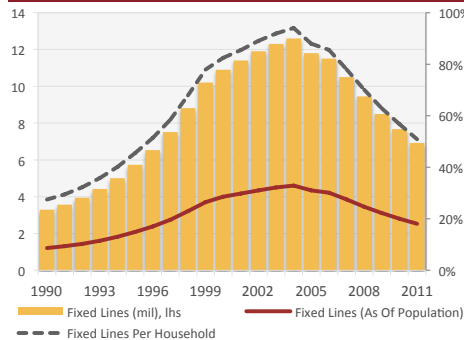
STOCK MARKET CAPITALISATION



Privatisation and pension fund reform had a great positive impact on the Warsaw Stock Exchange. Sales of shares in state-owned companies through the stock market meant a substantial supply, which was met with a demand from the newly established private pension funds. As a result, the Warsaw Stock Exchange became the most important capital market in the CEE region; the number of companies and trading volume increased substantially, and a large part of the former state property stayed in Polish ownership.

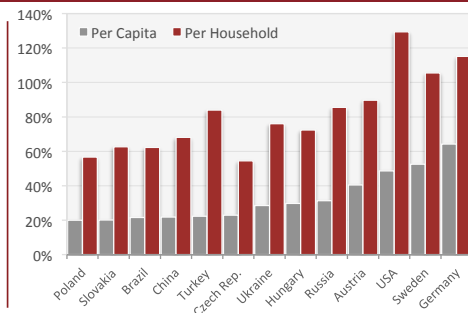
Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, United Nations, OECD, EIOPA, Helgi Analytics calculation

FIXED LINE TELEPHONY

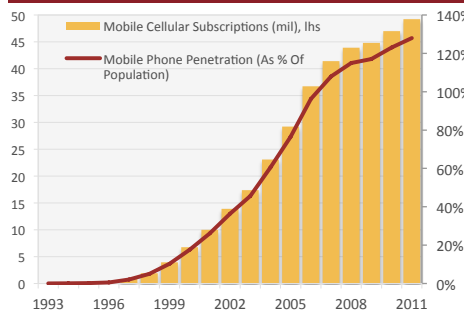


The fixed line business peaked in 2004, when the penetration of fixed lines reached 33% of the population. Since then, it has been replaced by mobile telephony. Having said that, the overall penetration of telephone lines (both fixed and mobile) has been rising, to around 1.4 lines per person in 2010.

FIXED LINE PENETRATION

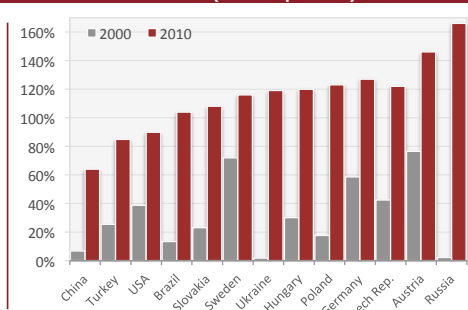


MOBILE TELEPHONY

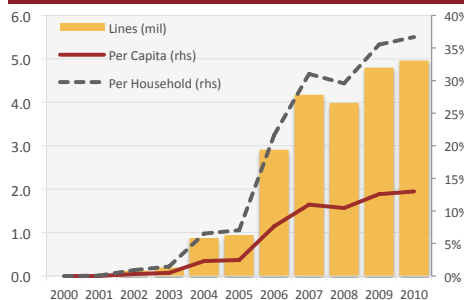


As new technologies appeared and many technical gadgets became an integral part of people's lives, mobile phones became very popular and very common in Poland. In 2011, there were 1.23 mobile phones (or subscriptions) per person on average, one of the highest figures worldwide.

MOBILE SUBSCRIPTIONS (As Of Population)



FIXED BROADBAND INTERNET



Similarly to the rest of the developed world, internet penetration, quality and speed have improved dramatically over the last decade. From nothing 10 years ago, approximately every third Polish household has a fixed broadband connection now, while 62% of the population is estimated to be using the internet, according to the World Bank's figures.

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

POPULATION		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Population	<i>mil</i>	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.2
Population (As % Of World Population)	<i>%</i>	0.60%	0.59%	0.59%	0.58%	0.57%	0.57%	0.56%	0.55%	0.55%
Population Density	<i>km per capita</i>	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	126	
Number Of Households	<i>mil</i>	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.6
Persons Per Household	<i>persons</i>	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Share Of Population (0-14 Years Of Age)	<i>%</i>	18%	17%	17%	16%	16%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Share Of Population (15-64 Years Of Age)	<i>%</i>	70%	70%	70%	71%	71%	71%	72%	72%	72%
Share Of Population (65+ Years Of Age)	<i>%</i>	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	14%	14%	14%
Median Age	<i>years</i>	36.1	36.3	36.6	36.9	37.2	37.4	37.7	38.0	38.3
Old Age Dependency Ratio	<i>%</i>	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
Youth Dependency Ratio	<i>%</i>	25%	24%	23%	23%	22%	21%	21%	21%	21%
Life Expectancy, both sexes	<i>years</i>	74.6	74.8	75.0	75.1	75.2	75.5	75.7	76.2	
Life Expectancy At 65, both sexes	<i>years</i>	16.2	16.5	16.7	17.0	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.6	
Total Fertility Rate	<i>children</i>	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.27	1.31	1.39	1.40	1.38	
Age Of Mother With A 1st Child	<i>years</i>	25.3	25.5	25.8	25.6	25.8	25.9	26.3	26.6	
Infant Mortality	<i>per '000</i>	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.9
Urban Population	<i>mil</i>	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3
Urban Population As Of Total	<i>%</i>	62%	62%	61%	61%	61%	61%	61%	61%	61%
Population In Largest City	<i>mil</i>	1.68	1.69	1.69	1.70	1.70	1.71	1.71	1.71	
Population In Largest City (As Of Total Population)	<i>%</i>	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Pure Alcohol Consumption Per Capita	<i>litres</i>	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.9	10.3	10.8	10.2	10.1	
Wine Consumption Per Capita	<i>litres</i>	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.1	
Beer Consumption Per Capita	<i>litres</i>	75	78	82	89	91	90	81		
Cigarette Consumption Per Capita	<i>cigarettes</i>	1,906	1,885	1,935	1,900	1,835	1,656	1,599	1,500	1,455
Tobacco Consumption Per Capita	<i>grammes</i>		1,596					1,437		
Smokers As Of Population, +15 Years	<i>%</i>		26.3%					23.8%		
Smokers As Of 15-24 Year-Old-Population	<i>%</i>		16.5%							
Overweight Population As Of Total	<i>%</i>		33%							
Meat Consumption Per Capita	<i>kg</i>	75.3	73.6	73.0	76.1	77.6	74.3	76.9		
Fish Consumption Per Capita	<i>kg</i>	8.8	9.5	9.7	9.8	10.9	10.9	10.8		
Consumption Of Milk And Dairy Products Per Capita	<i>kg</i>	43.3	33.7	27.3	31.3	48.6	52.3	46.0		
Cheese Consumption Per Capita	<i>kg</i>	13.2	13.2	13.5	12.4	12.8	12.2	12.8		
Oil And Fat Consumption Per Capita	<i>kg</i>	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.3	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	
Fruit Consumption Per Capita	<i>kg</i>	48.9	49.7	51.2	51.8	46.6	57.0	56.4		
Consumption Of Vegetables Per Capita	<i>kg</i>	109	121	115	113	127	114	126		

HEALTH CARE		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Health Expenditures (As % Of GDP)	<i>%</i>	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	6.4%	7.0%	7.4%	7.5%	
Total Health Expenditures Per Capita	<i>USD</i>	354	411	494	555	717	973	829	917	
Public Health Expenditures (As % Of Total)	<i>%</i>	66%	65%	65%	70%	71%	72%	72%	73%	
Public Health Expenditures Per Capita	<i>USD</i>	235	265	320	388	508	702	600	666	
Private Health Expenditures (As % Of Total)	<i>%</i>	30%	31%	29%	30%	29%	28%	28%	27%	
Private Health Expenditures Per Capita	<i>USD</i>	105	126	146	167	209	269	230	251	
Public Health Expenditures (As Of Gov. Costs)	<i>%</i>	9.3%	9.4%	9.2%	9.9%	10.8%	11.7%	11.9%	11.9%	
Persons Per Doctor (Physician)	<i>persons</i>	417	435	476	455	455	455	455		
Number Of Hospital Beds	<i>beds</i>	255,928	255,773	248,073	248,107	244,414	252,242	256,270	251,456	
Hospital Beds Per 1,000 People	<i>beds</i>	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	6.6	6.7		
Neonatal Mortality (Per 1,000 Live Births)	<i>per '000</i>	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	
Births Attended By Health Staff (As % Of Total)	<i>%</i>	100%	100%	100%						

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

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

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%	10.0%
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%	
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

AGRICULTURE		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Country Land Area	sq km	312,690	312,690	312,690	312,680	312,680	312,680	312,680	312,680	312,680
Agricultural Land Area	sq km	161,690	163,270	159,060	159,570	161,770	161,540	161,190	155,030	154,424
Agricultural Land Area (As % Of Country Land Area)	%	52%	52%	51%	51%	52%	52%	52%	50%	49%
Arable Land Area	sq km	125,870	126,100	121,410	123,680	125,020	125,710			
Arable Land Area (As % Of Country Land Area)	%	41%	41%	40%	41%	41%	41%	41%		
Forest Land Area	sq km	91,436	91,718	92,000	92,274	92,548	92,822	93,096	93,370	93,510
Forest Land Area (As % Of Country Land Area)	%	29%	29%	29%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
Timber Removals	'000 cbm	30,836	32,733	31,945	32,384	35,935	34,273	34,629	35,467	36,878
Total Sawmwood Production	'000 cbm	3,360	3,743	3,360	3,607	4,417	3,863	3,850	4,224	4,605
Agriculture, Value Added (As % Of GDP)	%	4.4%	5.1%	4.5%	4.3%	4.3%	3.7%	3.7%	3.5%	
Employment In Agriculture (As Of Total)	%	18.4%	18.0%	17.4%	15.8%	14.7%	14.0%	13.3%	12.8%	
Cattle Livestock (Total)	'000	5,489	5,353	5,483	5,606	5,696	5,757	5,700	5,724	
Pigs Livestock (Total)	'000	18,605	16,988	18,112	18,881	18,129	15,425	14,279	14,865	
Sheep Livestock (Total)	'000	338	318	316	301	332	324	286	258	
Chickens Livestock (Total)	chickens	158,772	147,981	134,424	124,870	133,072	128,788	124,129	117,845	
Wheat Production	'000 tonnes	7,858	9,892	8,771	7,060	8,317	9,275	9,790	9,488	
Cow Milk Production (Whole, Fresh)	'000 litres	11,892	11,822	11,923	11,982	12,096	12,425	12,447	12,279	
Cattle Meat Production	'000 tonnes	317	311	310	363	380	393	403	401	
Pig Meat Production	'000 tonnes	2,190	1,956	1,956	2,098	2,151	1,920	1,736	1,895	
Sheep Meat Production	'000 tonnes	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	
Grapes Production	'000 tonnes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Rice Production	'000 tonnes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Number Of Agricultural Tractors	'000	1,371	1,365	1,437	1,495	1,553	1,566	1,577		
Precipitation In Depth (Annual Average)	mm per year					600	600	600		
Cereal Yield	kg per ha	2,865	3,538	3,233	2,598	3,250	3,217	3,475	3,220	
Fertilizer Consumption (kg per hectare Of Arable Land)		129	129	162	159	171	151	142		
Food Exports (As % Of Merchandise Exports)	%	7.9%	8.4%	9.4%	9.3%	9.5%	9.5%	11.0%	10.8%	10.7%
Food Imports (As % Of Merchandise Imports)	%	5.4%	5.7%	6.1%	5.9%	6.2%	6.6%	7.9%	7.6%	7.8%
Terrestrial And Marine Protected Areas (As Of Total Territorial Area)	%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	
Terrestrial Protected Areas (As Of Total Land Area)	%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	

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

BANKING STRUCTURE & INFRASTRUCTURE		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number Of Banks	banks	58	57	61	63	64	70	67	70	66
Number Of ATMs	ATMs	7,575	8,054	8,776	9,938	11,542	13,575	15,883	16,902	
ATMs Per Bank	ATMs	131	141	144	158	180	194	237	241	
ATMs (As Of Bank Branches)	ATMs	0.83	0.96	1.05	1.14	1.23	1.34	1.57	1.64	
ATM Penetration (People Per ATM)	persons	5,043	4,743	4,353	3,834	3,301	2,807	2,405	2,260	
Number Of Banking Units (Branches)	branches	9,162	8,366	8,389	8,712	9,414	10,114	10,134	10,306	
Branches Per Bank	branches	158	147	138	138	147	144	151	147	
Bank Branch Penetration (People Per Bank Branch)	persons	4,169	4,566	4,554	4,373	4,047	3,767	3,769	3,707	
Number Of Bank Employees	persons	151,254	149,605	152,954	157,931	167,127	181,114	175,249	176,915	176,700
Employees Per Bank Branch	persons	17	18	18	18	18	18	17	17	
Cost Per Bank Employee	per year	14,997	16,652	19,877	18,010	21,738	31,277	24,472		
Bank Payment Cards	'000	15,675	17,752	20,370	23,848	26,496	30,275	33,213	31,984	
Bank Payment Card Penetration	%	41%	46%	53%	63%	70%	79%	87%	84%	
Bank Debit Cards	'000	15,675	17,752	20,370	23,848	26,496	30,275	33,213	31,984	
Bank Debit Card Penetration	%	35%	37%	40%	44%	48%	54%	58%	60%	
Bank Debit Cards	'000	1,718	2,837	4,384	6,354	7,813	9,405	10,858	8,901	
Bank Debit Card Penetration	%	4.5%	7.4%	11%	17%	21%	25%	28%	23%	
Bank Current Accounts	'000									
Bank Account Penetration	%									
Foreign Banks (Market Share On Total Assets)	%	68%	68%	70%	70%	71%	72%	68%	66%	65%
State Banks (Market Share On Total Assets)	%	24%	21%	20%	20%	18%	17%	21%	22%	
Market Share Of 3 Largest Banks (On Total Assets)	%									
Market Share Of 5 Largest Banks (On Total Assets)	%	52%	50%	49%	47%	47%	45%	45%	44%	44%
Market Share Of 10 Largest Banks (On Total Assets)	%	75%	72%	69%	67%	65%	62%	64%	63%	63%

BANK RATIOS		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Net Interest Margin (As Of Total Bank Assets)	%	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.0%	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%
Bank Cost To Income Ratio	%	68%	65%	61%	59%	57%	56%	55%	53%	51%
Bank Costs To Assets	%	3.9%	3.7%	3.5%	3.3%	3.2%	2.9%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%
Bank Return on Equity (ROE)	%	4.8%	14.0%	16.9%	18.7%	21.4%	16.5%	8.3%	10.4%	12.8%
Bank Return on Assets (ROA)	%	0.5%	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.5%	0.8%	1.0%	1.3%
Bank Loans (As Of Bank Deposits)	%	78%	77%	79%	87%	103%	120%	113%	112%	113%
Bank Equity (As % Of Bank Assets)	%	10.1%	9.8%	9.4%	8.7%	8.5%	9.2%	9.8%	10.0%	10.0%
Capital Adequacy Ratio	%	13.8%	15.3%	14.4%	13.2%	12.1%	12.7%	13.3%	13.8%	13.1%
Tier1 Capital Ratio	%	15.6%	17.4%	16.3%	14.4%	12.8%	12.3%	12.0%	12.4%	11.7%
Provisions (As Of Non-Performing Loans)	%	39%	51%	66%	69%	68%	60%	52%	54%	
Non-Performing Loans (As Of Total Loans)	%	21.2%	14.9%	11.0%	7.4%	5.2%	4.5%	6.5%	7.2%	6.7%
Loan Loss Provisions (As Of Operating Profit)	%	48%	23%	13%	11%	9%	26%	58%	45%	31%
Loan Loss Provisions (As Of Bank Loans)	%	1.9%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	2.1%	1.7%	1.2%

HOUSING		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Housing Stock (Number Of Dwellings)	mil	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.4	
Size Of Dwelling (Average)	sqm	68.8	69.0	69.3	69.5	69.8	70.2	70.5	70.9	
Dwellings Per Household	dwellings	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.99	0.99	
Dwellings Per 1,000 People	dwellings	330	332	334	338	341	345	348	351	
Home Ownership (As Of Total Dwellings)	%		57%					69%		
Housing Stocks (sqm Per Person)	sqm	22.7	22.9	23.2	23.5	23.8	24.2	24.6	24.9	
Number Of Rooms	mil			38.2	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.2	38.2	
Rooms Per Person	rooms			1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Rooms Per Dwelling	rooms			3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	
New Dwellings Completed	'000 units	163	108	114	115	134	165	160	136	131
Dwellings Completed Per 1,000 People	dwellings	4.3	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.3	4.2	3.6	3.4
Living Space Per Dwelling Completed (Average)	sqm									

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

MORTGAGE LENDING		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Mortgage Loans	<i>USD mil</i>	7,914	11,902	15,641	26,974	47,618	65,176	75,296	90,708	93,072
Mortgage Loans (As Of GDP)	%	3.7%	4.7%	5.1%	7.9%	11.2%	12.3%	17.5%	19.3%	18.1%
Mortgage Loans Per Capita	<i>USD</i>	207	312	409	708	1,250	1,711	1,971	2,375	2,436
Mortgage Loan Interest Rate (Average, CZK)	%	8.2%	7.5%	7.2%	5.9%	5.8%	7.1%	6.3%	6.0%	6.3%
LVR On Mortgage Loan Book (Nationwide Average)					44%	67%	63%	70%	66%	70%
Number Of Mortgage Loans	<i>mil</i>	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6
Average Size Of Mortgage Loan	<i>USD</i>	19,526	22,828	21,809	28,530	41,929	50,035	54,797	62,608	57,075
Households With Mortgage Loan (As Of Total)	%	3.0%	3.9%	5.3%	7.0%	8.4%	9.7%	10.2%	10.7%	12.0%
Number Of Mortgage Loans (As Of Housing Stock)	%	3.2%	4.1%	5.6%	7.3%	8.7%	9.9%	10.3%	10.8%	

STOCK MARKET & CAPITAL FLOW		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number Of Listed Domestic Companies	<i>companies</i>	203	225	248	267	328	349	354	569	757
Market Capitalisation Of Listed Companies	<i>USD mil</i>	37,165	71,102	93,873	149,054	207,322	90,233	135,277	190,235	138,246
Stock Market Capitalisation (As Of GDP)	%	17%	28%	31%	44%	49%	17%	31%	41%	27%
Stocks Traded, Total Value	<i>USD bil</i>	8.5	17	30	55	85	68	56	78	96
Stocks Traded (As Of Market Capitalisation)	%	26%	31%	36%	45%	48%	46%	50%	48%	58%
Stocks Traded (As Of GDP)	%	3.9%	6.6%	9.9%	16.1%	19.9%	12.8%	12.9%	16.5%	18.6%
Institutional Investors' Assets (Investment Funds)	<i>USD mil</i>	7,769	12,547	19,551	34,926	56,875	28,208	32,608	39,370	
Institutional Investors' Assets (As Of GDP)	%	3.6%	5.0%	6.4%	10.2%	13.4%	5.3%	7.6%		

ENERGY PRODUCTION & USE		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Electric Power Production	<i>GWh</i>	150,009	152,550	155,359	160,764	158,761	154,710	151,121	157,089	162,608
Electric Power Production Per Capita	<i>kWh</i>	3,927	3,993	4,067	4,220	4,167	4,061	3,956	4,112	4,257
Electric Power Consumption	<i>GWh</i>	127,010	130,435	131,187	136,735	139,584	142,047	136,996	144,452	
Electric Power Consumption Per Capita	<i>kWh</i>	3,325	3,415	3,434	3,589	3,664	3,728	3,586	3,781	
Electric Power Distribution & Transmission Losses	<i>GWh</i>	14,460	14,431	14,563	14,021	14,416	12,589	12,533	11,851	
Electric Power Losses (As Of Output)	%	9.6%	9.5%	9.4%	8.7%	9.1%	8.1%	8.3%	7.5%	
Market Share Of The Largest Electricity Generator	%	19%	19%	19%	17%	17%	19%	18%	17%	
Household Electric Power Consumption	<i>GWh</i>									
Electricity Consumption Per Household	<i>kWh</i>									
Energy Production (kt Of Oil Equivalent)	<i>kt</i>	79,855	78,824	78,649	77,633	72,512	71,358	67,524	67,391	69,225
Energy Use (kt Of Oil Equivalent)	<i>kt</i>	91,105	91,371	92,377	97,241	96,824	97,892	93,987	101,454	102,623
Energy Imports (As Of Energy Use)	%	12%	14%	15%	20%	25%	27%	28%	34%	33%
Energy Use (kg Of Oil Equivalent Per Capita)	<i>kg</i>	189	180	176	174	162	156	147	153	148
Energy Use Per USD 1,000 Of GDP (2005 PPP)	<i>kg</i>	189	180	176	174	162	156	147	153	148
Fossil Fuel Consumption (As Of Total)	%	96%	96%	96%	96%	95%	94%	93%	92%	92%
CO2 Emissions	<i>kt</i>	304,856	304,988	303,521	319,410	315,201	316,059	298,905		
CO2 Emissions Per Capita	<i>kg</i>	7,981	7,984	7,946	8,383	8,273	8,296	7,825		
Total Gas Consumption (cubic metres)	<i>bil</i>	18,256	19,326	20,242	20,287	20,153	20,356	19,761	21,447	21,415
Gas Consumption Per Capita (cubic metres)	<i>'000</i>	478	506	530	532	529	534	517	561	561

ENERGY DEPENDANCE & ALTERNATIVES		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Energy Dependence (Hard Coal & Derivatives)	%	-34%	-37%	-31%	-28%	-20%	-8.7%	-6.9%		
Energy Dependence (Petroleum Products)	%	98%	96%	97%	100%	104%	96%	98%		
Energy Dependence (Natural Gas)	%	67%	68%	70%	72%	67%	73%	68%		
Comb. Renewables & Waste (Of Oil Equivalent)	<i>metric tonnes</i>	4,486	4,602	4,742	5,101	5,110	5,855	6,655	7,594	8,295
Comb. Renewables & Waste (As Of Total Energy)	%	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%	5.3%	5.3%	6.0%	7.1%	7.5%	8.1%
Renewable Internal FreshWater Withdrawal Per Cap.	<i>cubic metres</i>					1,406				1,403
Biofuels Production (Barrels)	<i>000/day</i>	569	114	2,194	2,898	1,930	5,606	7,900	8,455	7,756
Biofuels Production (As Of Worldwide Production)	%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Biofuels Production (Tonnes Of Oil Equivalent)	<i>'000 tonnes</i>	28	6	109	144	96	279	393	421	386
Electricity Production (As Of Worldwide Production)	%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	#DIV/0!
Solar Capacity (Cum. Installed Photovoltaic Power)	<i>MW</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solar Capacity (As Of Worldwide Total)	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Wind Capacity (Cum. Installed Wind Capacity)	<i>MW</i>	55	55	65	170	313	472	849	1,231	1,667
Wind Capacity (As Of Worldwide Total)	%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%
Geothermal Capacity (Cum. Installed Capacity)	<i>MW</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Geothermal Capacity (As Of Worldwide Total)	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

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

TELECOMMUNICATION & INTERNET		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Telecommunication Revenues	<i>USD mil</i>	7,650	9,589	11,443	12,951	15,153	17,884	13,849		
Telecommunication Employees	<i>persons</i>				53,928	50,455	55,280	54,058		
Number Of Fixed Lines	<i>mil</i>	12.3	12.6	11.8	11.5	10.5	9.5	8.5	7.7	6.9
Fixed Line Penetration (As Of Population)	%	32%	33%	31%	30%	28%	25%	22%	20%	18%
Fixed Lines Per Household	%	0.92	0.94	0.88	0.86	0.78	0.70	0.63	0.57	0.51
Market Share Of Incumbent Fixed Line Operator	%	91%	89%	85%						
Mobile Cellular Subscriptions	<i>mil</i>	17.4	23.1	29.2	36.7	41.4	43.9	44.8	47.0	49.2
Mobile Phone Penetration (As Of Population)	%	46%	61%	76%	96%	108%	115%	117%	123%	128%
Market Share Of The Largest Mobile Operator	%		38%	36%	34%	36%	33%	33%	31%	
Price Of 10-Minute Local Call	<i>EUR</i>	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.51	0.51	0.51	
Price Of 10-Minute Inland Long-Distance Call	<i>EUR</i>	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	
Prices Of 10-Minute International Call To USA	<i>EUR</i>	10.72	3.72	3.79	3.76	3.76	2.97	1.24	1.24	
Number Of Fixed Broadband Internet Connections	<i>mil</i>	0.20	0.88	0.95	2.91	4.17	3.99	4.80	4.96	
Fixed Broadband Internet Lines (As Of Population)	%	0.5%	2.3%	2.5%	8%	11%	10%	13%	13%	
Fixed Broadband Internet Lines Per Household	%	1.5%	6.5%	7%	22%	31%	30%	36%	37%	
Share Of Population Using Internet	%			7%	10%	21%	25%	33%	39%	45%
Number Of Personal Computers	<i>mil</i>	5.5	4.5	5.3	6.5					
Personal Computers Penetration (As Of Population)	%	14%	12%	14%	17%					
Personal Computers Per Household	%	41%	34%	40%	48%					

HIGH TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
R&D Expenditures (As % Of GDP)	%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	
Researchers In R&D Per mil People	<i>persons</i>	1,534	1,596	1,629	1,561	1,608	1,618	1,598		
Hi-Tech Exports (Current USD)	<i>USD mil</i>	1,337	1,989	2,645	3,225	3,371	5,907	6,627	8,378	
Hi-Tech Exports (As % Of Total Exports)	%	1.9%	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%	1.9%	2.8%	3.9%	4.2%	
Hi-Tech Exports (As % Of GDP)	%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	1.5%	1.8%	
Patent Applications (Non-Residents)	<i>patents</i>	3,973	5,359	4,555	655	361	290	241	227	
Patent Applications (Residents)	<i>patents</i>	2,268	2,381	2,028	2,157	2,392	2,488	2,899	3,203	
Scientific And Technical Journal Articles	<i>articles</i>	6,582	6,672	6,854	7,232	7,138	7,529	7,355		
Secure Internet Servers	<i>servers</i>	389	565	838	1,451	2,104	3,229	4,693	8,049	10,306
Secure Internet Servers (Per 1 mil People)	<i>servers</i>	10	15	22	38	55	85	123	211	270
Technicians In R&D (per million People)	<i>persons</i>	285	263	234	227	226	190	189		
Trademark Applications (Direct Non-resident)	<i>apps.</i>	1,898	1,153	984	1,318	1,100	1,081	913	918	
Trademark Applications (Direct Resident)	<i>apps.</i>	13,281	13,776	13,828	14,043	13,951	14,705	13,229	14,064	
Trademark Applications (Total)	<i>apps.</i>	24,611	22,536	21,654	21,462	20,614	20,609	17,877	18,251	
Trademark Applications (Madrid)	<i>apps.</i>	9,432	7,607	6,842	6,101	5,563	4,823	3,735	3,269	

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

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.

Helgi Analytics

Eliasova 38, Prague 6
160 00, Czech Republic
www.helgianalytics.com

DISCLAIMER

© 2012, HELGI ANALYTICS LTD. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. All information contained herein is protected by Copyright Law and no such information may be copied or otherwise reproduced, in whole or in part, in any form or manner, by any Person or Company without Helgi Analytics' prior written consent. All information contained herein is obtained by Helgi Analytics from sources believed by it to be accurate and reliable. Because of the possibility of human and mechanical error, as well as other factors, however, all information contained herein is provided without warranty of any kind. Under no circumstances is Helgi Analytics under any liability to any person or entity for any loss or damage caused by any error, or other circumstance or contingency within or beyond the control of Helgi Analytics or any of its directors, employees, or agents in connection with the procurement, collection, compilation, analysis, interpretation, communication, publication, or delivery of any such information, or any direct or indirect damages whatsoever. The financial reporting, analysis, projections, observations, and other information contained herein are, and must be construed solely as, statements of opinion and not statements of fact or recommendations to purchase, sell, or hold any securities.