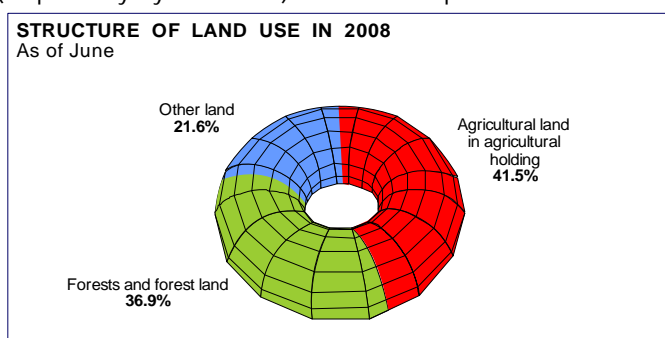


RESULTS OF THE SURVEYS – SYNTHESIS

I. LAND USE

The total area of land in Pomorskie Voivodship (according to official residence of land user) amounted to 1838.9 thous. ha in 2008 and was by 0.8% smaller than the area recorded in 2007. Arable land totalled 762.3 thous. ha (by 1.0% less than a year earlier), forests and forest land covered 678.5 thous. ha, i.e. by 0.2% more than in 2007, while other land – 398.1 thous. ha (respectively by 2.1% less). The area of private sector land made up 892.8 thous. ha, i.e. by

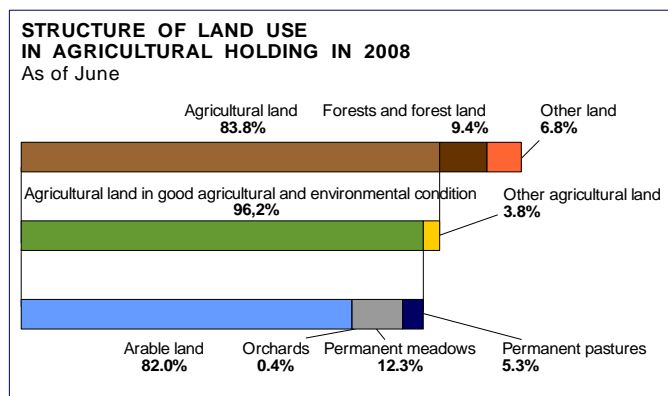


0.2% less than a year earlier, whereas the area of public sector land – 946.1 thous. ha, i.e. by respectively 1.3% less than in 2007.

The total area of land belonging to agricultural farms in 2008 amounted to 909.9 thous. ha; it decreased by 23.9 thous. ha (2.6%) on 2007. 92.0% of

the total area of agricultural land was owned by private sector, while 8.0% belonged to public sector farms. The land in private sector agricultural holdings covered the area of 837.1 thous. ha, i.e. by 10.7 thous. ha (by 1.3%) less than in 2007, while land owned by public sector – 72.8 thous. ha, which meant a decrease of 13.2 thous. ha (by 15.4%).

The area of agricultural land in agricultural holdings totalled 762.3 thous. ha and was by 7.8 thous. ha, i.e. by 1.0% smaller than in 2007. In the total area of agricultural land in holdings, 733.6 thous. ha (96.2%) was in good agricultural and environmental condition (agricultural land maintained in accordance with the norms); other agricultural land covered 28.8 thous. ha (3.8%),



i.e. land not maintained in good agricultural condition. Arable land covered 601.5 thous. ha and accounted for 78.9% of the other agricultural land area (66.1% of the total area of agricultural holdings).

Orchards covered 3.0 thous. ha, which made up 0.4% of the agricultural land and 0.3% of the total area of agricultural holdings. Permanent green agricultural land (meadows and pastures) filled 129.1 thous. ha. It accounted for 16.9% of agricultural land and 14.2% of the total area of agricultural holdings.

Results of the surveys - synthesis

28.3 thous. ha of arable land in agricultural holdings lied fallow, of which 19.9 thous. ha was in private holdings (of which 18.4 thous. ha in private farms), whereas in public sector – 8.4 thous. ha.

In 2008 the area of various land not constituting agricultural holdings totalled 928.9 thous. ha, i.e. by 1.0% more than in the previous year. Various land not constituting agricultural holdings in private sector covered the area of 55.6 thous. ha (by 18.0% more than in 2007), while in public sector – 873.3 thous. ha, i.e. by 0.1% more than in the previous year.

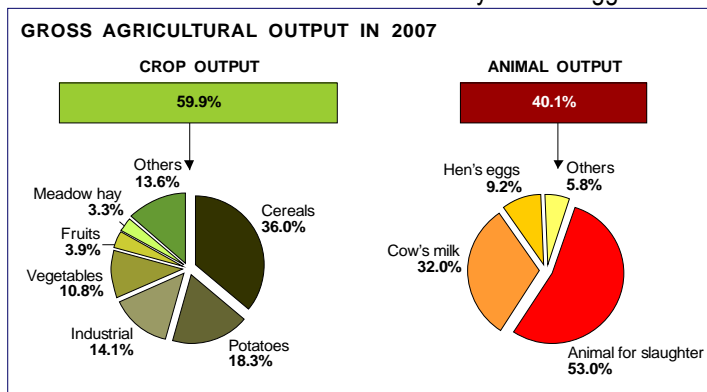
TABLE 1. LAND AREA^a AND STRUCTURE OF LAND USE BY USERS IN 2008
As of June

Specification	Total area	Agricultural land						Forests and forest land	Other land	
		grand total	in good agricultural and environmental condition							others
			total	arable land	or-chards ^b	meadows	pastures			
IN HECTARES										
Total	1838888	762307	733555	601488	3016	90480	38571	28752	678456	398125
Agricultural farms	909933	762307	733555	601488	3016	90480	38571	28752	85956	61670
private sector	837139	725264	711766	585452	3013	86170	37131	13498	59255	52619
of which private farms	716398	622852	610247	494134	2717	80081	33315	12604	57570	35977
public sector	72794	37042	21788	16036	3	4309	1440	15254	26701	9051
Private and public sector's various land not constituting agricultural farm	928955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592500	336455
IN PER CENT										
Total	100,0	41,5	39,9	32,7	0,2	4,9	2,1	1,6	36,9	21,6
Agricultural farms	100,0	83,8	80,6	66,1	0,3	9,9	4,2	3,2	9,4	6,8
private sector	100,0	86,6	85,0	69,9	0,4	10,3	4,4	1,6	7,1	6,3
of which private farms	100,0	87,0	85,2	69,0	0,4	11,2	4,7	1,8	8,0	5,0
public sector	100,0	50,9	29,9	22,0	0,0	5,9	2,0	21,0	36,7	12,4
Private and public sector's various land not constituting agricultural farm	100,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,8	36,2
In % OF TOTAL										
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Agricultural farms	49,5	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	12,7	15,5
private sector	45,5	95,1	97,0	97,3	99,9	95,2	96,3	46,9	8,7	13,2
of which private farms	39,0	81,7	83,2	82,2	90,1	88,5	86,4	43,8	8,5	9,0
public sector	4,0	4,9	3,0	2,7	0,1	4,8	3,7	53,1	3,9	2,3
Private and public sector's various land not constituting agricultural farm	50,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,3	84,5

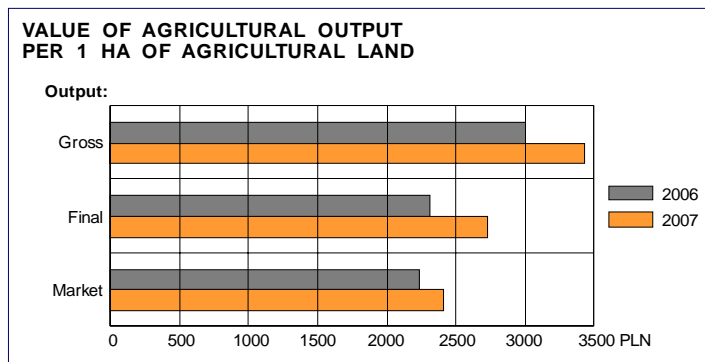
^a By the official residence of land user. ^b Including nurseries.

II. VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

Gross agricultural output in 2007 reached PLN 2646.8 m. and was by 12.4% bigger than in 2006. The increase was due to bigger than the year before crop output (by 10.2%) and animal output (by 15.7%). Private farms had a major impact on agricultural production capability in the voivodship. They made up 78.5% of the gross agricultural output. Gross output amounted to PLN 3437 per 1 ha of agricultural land and increased by 14.6% on the previous year.



Gross value of crop output in 2007 rose by PLN 147.2 m. in relation to the previous year and amounted to PLN 1584.7 m. The increase was mainly due to higher output value of:



- cereals by 12.1%, of which wheat by 5.5%, rye by 18.4%, oats by 47.5%,
- potatoes by 15.2%,
- vegetables by 1.4%.

In 2007 the value of animal output increased in relation to the previous year by PLN 143.9 m. – to PLN 1062.1 m.

Final output in 2007 achieved PLN 2100.7 m.,

i.e. by 15.2% more than in the previous year. Crop output accounted for 51.5% (PLN 1082.6 m.), whereas animal output – 48.5% (PLN 1018.1 m.) of this amount.

Final agricultural output per 1 ha of agricultural land made up PLN 2728 and was by 17.5% bigger than in the earlier year.

Sale of agricultural products for procurement and on marketplaces measured according to the value of market crop output increased by 6.3% in relation to 2006 and reached PLN 1861.1 m. This value amounted to PLN 2417 per 1 ha of agricultural land, i.e. by 8.4% up on the previous year. Private farms sold products (for procurement and on marketplaces) worth PLN 1387.9 m., i.e. 74.6% of the market crop output in the voivodship.

III. CROP PRODUCTION

Agro-meteorological conditions

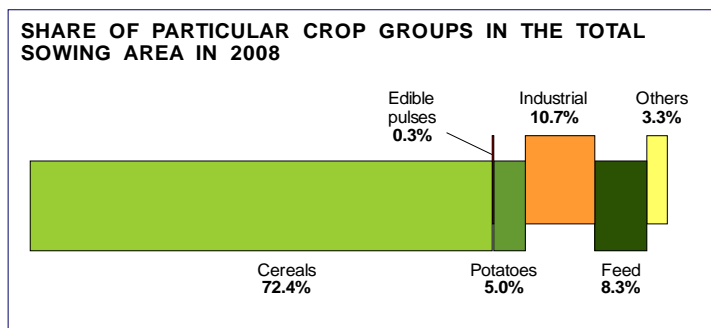
The volume of yield depends on the agro-meteorological conditions, i.e. air temperature, insolation and precipitation. These factors, apart from those dependent on men (the use of certified seeds, plant protection products, fertilizers), have an impact on development and prompt completion of field work, as well as on the condition and growth of plants at particular stages of vegetation.

Favourable agro-meteorological conditions in March 2008 initiated vegetation and allowed for spring field work. At the beginning of April sowing of spring cereals started. Temperature and humidity in April were in favour of plant growth and field work. In May and the first half of June climatic conditions were unfavourable for agriculture. Drought which occurred at that time had an adverse impact on both spring and winter cereal growth. Lack of rain took the heaviest toll on spring cereals cultivated on light soil (among others, in Kashubian region). However, crops on heavier soil with high level of ground water (e.g. in Żuławy region) were in better condition. Precipitation in July improved the crops. High air temperatures recorded in this period speeded up maturing of crops. Harvest in Pomorskie Voivodship began at the end of the first decade of July. Unfavourable weather conditions in August delayed both spring and winter cereal harvest. By the end of the month cereal crops were collected from about 75% of the harvested area. Prolonged harvest delayed preparation of land for rape crops. In due time, i.e. by 20 August, only about 50% of rape was sown. Likewise, at the end of September winter cereals were sown on about 60% of the area designated for wheat, rye and triticale crops. Only winter barley was sown in full in that period.

In September potato-lifting which had started in August continued. At the end of third decade of the month sugar beets harvest began. Agro-meteorological conditions in October were favourable for agriculture. Warm and sunny second and third decade of the month, together with satisfactory soil moisture, were in favour of autumn field work and further growth of winter crops. The harvest of sugar beets and maize for grain ended in November. Cooler weather in the third decade of November, as well as rain and snowfalls slowed the vegetation down and made it enter into winter rest.

Sown area

Sown area in 2008 diminished by 0.4% in comparison with the previous year and totalled 573.2 thous. ha, of which 565.5 thous. ha (98.7%) was in private sector.



In the total structure of sowing cereal (basic cereals, oats with barley and other cereal mixed, maize for grain, buckwheat, millet and other cereals) accounted for 72.4% of the total sown area and covered 415.2 thous. ha, edible pulses for grain – 0.3% (1.5 thous. ha respectively),

potatoes – 5.0% (28.8 thous. ha), while industrial crops made up 10.7% of the total sown area, covering 61.6 thous. ha. The area of feed plants (together with cereal and pulse mixes for grain) reached 47.4 thous. ha, which made 8.3% of the total sown area. Plants included in the “others” group made up 3.3% of the sown area, covering 18.6 thous. ha.

In relation to 2007, the share of cereals in the total sown area increased by 1.1%; feed plants rose by 0.3%, whereas the potato area decreased by 0.4%, industrial area – by 0.8%, pulses – by 0.1% and others – by 0.1%.

Production of main agricultural crop

◆ Cereals

In 2008 the cereal crop area totalled 415.2 thous. ha and was by 4.5 thous. ha (1.1%) bigger

than in 2007. Cereal yield in total came to 31.8 dt/ha, i.e. by 3.0 dt/ha (8.6%) less than in the previous year.

The total cereal production amounted to 1319.8 thous. t, i.e. by 109.7 thous. t (7.7%) less than in 2007.

The total sown area of basic cereals with cereal mixed covered 404.3 thous. ha, i.e. by 6.2 thous. ha (1.6%) more than in the previous year.

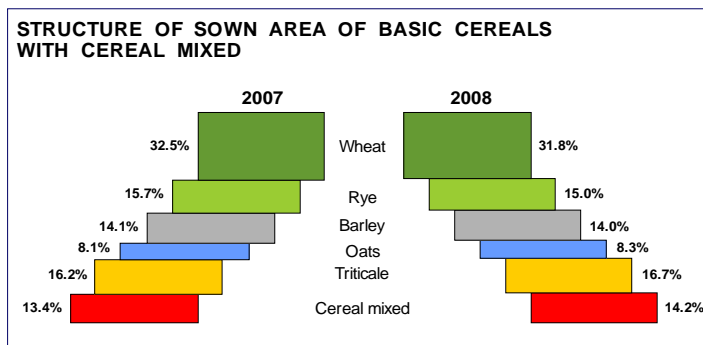
Basic cereals with cereal mixed gave yield of 32.0 dt/ha, i.e. by 3.2 dt/ha (by 9.1%) less than a year earlier.

It was estimated that in comparison with the yield achieved in 2007, only winter wheat had better yield (by 1.5 dt/ha), i.e. by

3.1% and maize for grain (by 3.9 dt/ha), i.e. by 8.6%. The other kinds of cereal yielded worse:

- spring wheat by 5.4 dt/ha (by 15.4%),
- rye by 1.3 dt/ha (by 4.9%),
- winter barley by 1.1 dt/ha (by 2.9%),
- spring barley by 6.0 dt/ha (by 19.2%),
- oats by 8.7 dt/ha (by 31.0%),
- winter triticale by 2.4 dt/ha (by 6.7%),
- spring triticale by 5.3 dt/ha (by 21.1%),
- winter cereal mixed by 5.5 dt/ha (by 17.0%),
- spring cereal mixed by 7.5 dt/ha (by 26.9%).

The output of basic cereals with cereal mixed achieved 1293.6 thous. t, i.e. by 106.7 thous. t (by 7.6%) less than a year earlier.

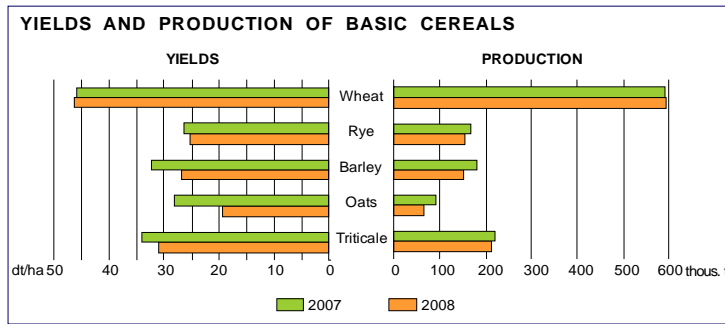


TABL. 2. SOWN AREA, YIELDS AND PRODUCTION OF CEREALS

Specification	2007	2008	
	in absolute numbers	2007=100	
TOTAL			
Area in thous. ha	410.7	415.2	101.1
Yields per ha in dt	34.8	31.8	91.4
Production in thous. t	1429.5	1319.8	92.3
Of which BASIC CEREALS WITH CEREAL MIXED			
Area in thous. ha	398.1	404.3	101.6
Yields per ha in dt	35.2	32.0	90.9
Production in thous. t	1400.3	1293.6	92.4

Intensive cereals (wheat, barley, triticale) were sown on the area of over 252.7 thous. ha, i.e. by 2.7 thous. ha (by 1.1%) more than in 2007. The sown area of intensive cereals made up 62.5% of basic cereals with cereal mixed and was of 0.3 percentage point smaller than in the previous year.

Results of the surveys - synthesis



Extensive cereals (rye, oats and cereal mixed) were sown on the area of 151.7 thous. ha, i.e. by 3.5 thous. ha (by 2.4%) bigger than in 2007. Their share in the sown area of basic cereals with cereal mixed reached 37.5% and was by 0.3 percentage point bigger

than a year earlier.

◆ Rape and turnip rape

The harvested area of rape and turnip rape (both winter and spring) amounted to 51.9 thous. ha and was by 2.5 thous. ha (by 4.6%) smaller than the area recorded in 2007. Winter rape predominated, accounting for 98.1% of rape and turnip rape total harvested area. Rape and turnip rape yields were by 2.2 dt/ha bigger than in the previous year, making up 30.4 dt/ha.

TABL. 3. PRODUCTION OF RAPE AND TURNIP RAPE

Specification	2007	2008	
	in absolute numbers		2007=100
Area in thous. ha	54.4	51.9	95.4
Yields per ha in dt	28.2	30.4	107.8
Production in thous. t	153.2	157.6	102.8

The output of rape and turnip rape amounted to 157.6 thous. t and was by 4.4 thous. t (by 2.8%) higher than in 2007.

◆ Potatoes

The harvested area of potatoes was 28.8 thous. ha, by 2.1 thous. ha (by 6.7%) smaller than in 2007. Unfavourable weather and difficult growth conditions in May and first decade of June had an adverse impact on potato yield only in the regions suffering from deficiency of soil moisture (mainly in Kashubian region). Rainfalls at the end of June and in July improved potato crops. All in all, the potato crops reached 218 dt/ha and were by 0.5% bigger than in 2007, yet this result was achieved mainly owing to irrigated and heavily fertilized plantations.

TABL. 4. PRODUCTION OF POTATOES

Specification	2007	2008	
	in absolute numbers		2007=100
Area in thous. ha	30.9	28.8	93.3
Yields per ha in dt	217	218	100.5
Production in thous. t	671.0	628.8	93.7

◆ Sugar beets

The sown area of sugar beets amounted to 8.5 thous. ha and was by 2.0 thous. ha (by 19.0%) smaller than in 2007.

Agriculture in pomorskie voivodship in 2008

TABL. 5. PRODUCTION OF SUGAR BEETS

Specification	2007	2008	
	in absolute numbers		
Area in thous. ha	10.5	8.5	81.0
Yields per ha in dt	487	473	97.1
Production in thous. t	511.7	402.8	78.7

Sugar beets yielded 473 dt/ha, by 2.9% less than in 2007.

The production of sugar beets amounted to 402.8 thous. t, i.e. by 108.9 thous. t (by 21.3%) less than in 2007.

◆ **Pulses**

In 2008 the total area of feed plant grown in main crop, together with acreage of permanent green agricultural land, was 168.4 thous. ha, by 6.9 thous. ha (by 4.3%) bigger than a year earlier.

The area of permanent green agricultural land which amounted to 129.1 thous. ha, increased by 5.1 thous. ha (by 4.1%) on the previous year. Likewise, the area of field feed plant production increased. It was by 1.8 thous. ha (by 4.8%) bigger and reached 39.3 thous. ha.

In comparison with 2007, the sown area of feed root plants decreased by 17.4% in the field feed plant group, while pulse feed – by 60.5%.

TABL. 6. FED PLANT AREA
As of June

Specification	2007	2008	
	in thous. ha		
Total	161.5	168.4	104.3
Permanent green agricultural land	124.0	129.1	104.1
Field fodder crops	37.5	39.3	104.8

The area of feed plant crops on arable land accounted for 28.0% of the total sown area in 2008.

TABL. 7. FEED PLANT FOR FODDER CROPS

Specification	2007	2008	
	in thous. t		
Feed root plants	116.1	89.2	76.8
Pulses feed	43.9	15.8	36.0
Small-seed legumes ^a	582.8	519.9	89.2
Maize for green forage	519.2	523.7	100.9
Permanent green agricultural land ^b	553.1	516.7	93.4
permanent meadows	394.6	367.1	93.0
permanent pastures	158.5	149.6	94.4
After crops and companion crops	6.5	6.0	93.6

a Including grass and pastures field. *b* In terms of hay.

Fodder crop production in 2008 came to:

- feed root plants – 89.2 thous. t, i.e. by 26.9 thous. t (by 23.2%) less than in the previous year,

Results of the surveys - synthesis

- from permanent green agricultural land (in terms of hay) – 516.7 thous. t, i.e. respectively by 36.4 thous. t (by 6.6%) less than in 2007,
- fodder pulses – 15.8 thous. t, i.e. respectively by 28.1 thous. t (by 64.0%) less than in 2007.

The production of small-seed legumes diminished by 62.9 thous. t (by 10.8%) and came to 519.9 thous. t, whereas production of maize for green forage increased by 4.5 thous. t (by 0.9%) and reached 523.7 thous. t.

The area of permanent meadows not utilized agriculturally, i.e. not cultivated, mown but not collected, was estimated to comprise 17.6% of the total area of permanent meadows in the first crop (in 2007 – 19.5%), in the second crop – 21.1% (respectively: 22.8%) and in the third crop – as much as 30.6% (respectively: 30.5%).

Production of main horticultural crops

◆ Ground vegetables

In 2008 the harvested area of ground vegetables including the acreage of vegetable production in home gardens amounted to 8.8 thous. ha and was by 10.4% smaller than a year earlier. This downward trend was slightly smaller (by 9.8%) in private farms which predominated in vegetable output. The harvested area of all basic kinds of ground vegetables decreased, in particular the harvested area of tomatoes (by 11.6%) and edible carrot (by 11.0%). A decrease in the harvested area of the group of “other vegetables” was alike (by 10.7%) and cabbage (by 10.4%). The smallest decrease took place in cauliflower crops (by 6.9%).

150.4 thous. t ground vegetables were collected, i.e. by 17.1% less than a year earlier. First of all, it was due to smaller yields of all basic kinds of ground vegetables. Cauliflowers and onion suffered the most from unfavourable meteorological conditions, their yields fell by 15.9% and 13.2% respectively. The smallest decrease was recorded in the harvest of beetroots – by 1.7%.

TABL. 8. GROUND VEGETABLES PRODUCTION

Specification	2007	2008	
	in thous. t		2007=100
T o t a l	181.6	150.4	82.9
Cabbages	42.4	35.1	82.8
Cauliflowers	9.9	7.8	78.3
Onions	9.5	7.4	78.2
Carrots	47.3	40.8	86.1
Beetroots	15.8	13.9	88.2
Cucumbers	8.9	7.5	84.8
Tomatoes	1.5	1.2	82.5
Others ^a	46.3	36.7	79.3

a Parsley, leeks, celeries, radish, lettuce, rhubarb, asparagus, dill and other.

In 2008 cabbage was harvested on the area of 1.0 thous.ha. Its yield, by 7.7% lower than a year earlier, made up 35.1 thous. t, i.e. by 17.2% less than in 2007.

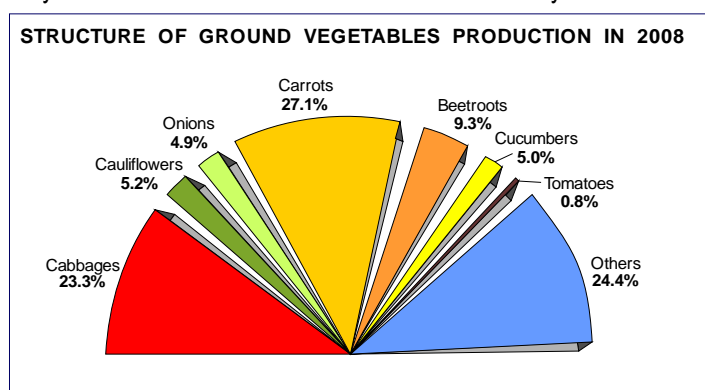
Cauliflower crop came from 0.4 thous. ha to 7.8 thous. t. Its yield was estimated at the level of 21.7% lower than in the previous year.

Onion was harvested on a similar to cauliflower acreage. Giving yield by 13.2% smaller than in 2007, its production amounted to only 7.4 thous. t, i.e. by 21.8% less.

The production of edible carrot came to 40.8 thous. t and was by 13.9% lower than a year earlier. It was due to smaller yield (by 3.4%) and smaller crop acreage (by 11.0%).

Estimated output of beetroots was 13.9 thous. t, i.e. by 11.8% less than a year earlier. These poor results were mainly due to a 10.2% decrease in the harvested area.

In 2008 the weather conditions during vegetation were as favourable for stenothermal vegetables as in the previous year. Tomato yield was by 6.7% down on 2007 and cucumbers – by 6.4%. With tomato harvested area smaller by as much as 11.6%, 1.2 thous. t was produced, i.e. by 17.5% less than a year earlier. In the case of cucumbers, the acreage of 9.4% yielded only 7.5 thous. t, i.e. by 15.2% less.



The total output of parsley, leeks, celeries, radish, lettuce, rhubarb, asparagus, dill and other vegetables was estimated at 36.7 thous. t, i.e. by 20.7% less than in the previous year. A fall in production resulted from both smaller crop acreage (by 10.7%), as well as from smaller yield (by 10.5%).

◆ Tree fruit

In 2008 tree fruit output including planting in home gardens totalled 20.1 thous. t and was by as much as 50.1% bigger than in 2007. Such considerable increase in fruit production was influenced by much higher yield from all kinds of trees, first of all walnuts, apricots, peaches, plums and cherries which suffered most from spring frosts in 2007.

TABLE 9. PRODUCTION OF TREE FRUIT

Specification	2007		2008	
	in t		2007=100	
Total	13419	20138	150.1	
Apples	11285	17172	152.2	
Pears	932	1003	107.7	
Plums	393	855	217.5	
Cherries	712	855	120.1	
Sweet cherries	92	220	238.5	
Others ^a	5	33	624.5	
of which walnuts	1	19	19 times	

^a Apricots, peaches, walnuts.

It is estimated that the output of apples in 2008 came to almost 17.2 thous. t and was by 52.2% bigger than in 2007. Such considerable increase in the production of apples was accounted for 54.4% yielding. The production would have been even higher, if all fruit had been collected. Some fruit was left on trees due to very low prices. A slight decrease (by 1.4%) of the planting surface area was noted.

Results of the surveys - synthesis

With the yield higher by 20.2%, 1.0 thous. t pears, i.e. by 7.7% more than in 2007 were collected. A relatively small, considering high yield, production was due to smaller interest in planting of this kind of fruit (by 10.5%).

Plum production in 2008 amounted to almost 0.9 thous. t and was by 117.5% up on a disastrous output in 2007. A gradual liquidation of old planting was noticed (by 9.5%).

Likewise, the output of cherries was by 0.9 thous. t bigger, i.e. by 20.1%, than in the previous vegetation season. Such production resulted mostly from much bigger yield (by 40.0%), as the acreage diminished by 14.2%.

Sweet cherries production in 2008 amounted to 0.2 thous. t and was by as much as 138.5% up on the 2007 results. Planting increased by 134.4%, yet the planting surface area rose by 1.7%.

The joint production of peaches, apricots and walnuts surpassed the output achieved in 2007 over 6 times, while the yields were seven times bigger. Very large planting of walnuts have been noticed in recent years, due to possibilities of receiving financial resources from the European Union.

◆ Bush fruit and berries

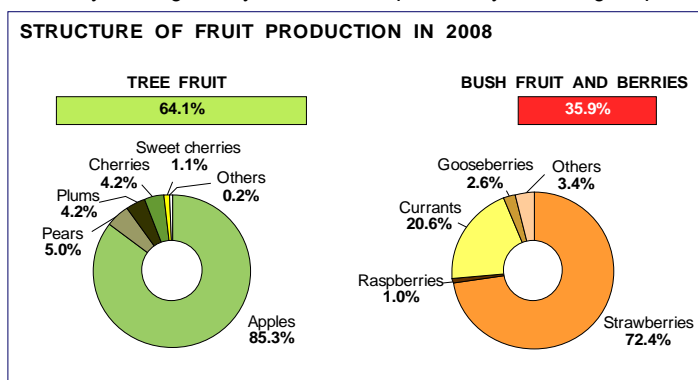
The total production of bush fruit and berries in 2008 amounted to 11.3 thous. t and was by 20.7% smaller than the output recorded in the previous year. All kinds of bush fruit gave higher yield than a year earlier, except for strawberries which gave poorer yield. 8.2 thous. t strawberries were collected, i.e. by 31.2% less than a year earlier, which was due to by 26.4% smaller yield and a slight decrease of the acreage (by 6.6%).

TABL. 10. PRODUCTION OF BUSH FRUIT AND BERRIES

Specification	2007	2008	
	in t	in t	2007=100
Total	14222	11276	79,3
Strawberries	11855	8161	68,8
Raspberries ^a	104	117	113,0
Currants	1713	2320	135,4
Gooseberries	227	296	130,4
Others ^b	323	382	118,3

a Including thornless blackberry. *b* Chokeberry, high bush blueberry, hazel and others.

With yield higher by 13.2% and practically unchanged planting area, over 0.1 thous. t of raspberries were collected. Autumn raspberries yielded very well in 2008.



The harvested area of currants increased by 6.6%, which together with higher yield (by 27.1%) resulted in the production of 2.3 thous. t, i.e. by 35.4% higher than in 2007.

Gooseberries yielded by 28.1% more from the area by only 1.7% bigger. Their output came to 0.3 thous. t, i.e. by 30.4% more than in the previous vegetation season.

output came to 0.3 thous. t, i.e. by 30.4% more than in the previous vegetation season.

The production of chokeberry, high bush blueberry, hazel and other kinds totalled 0.4 thous. t and was by 18.3% higher than a year earlier. The rise in production to such extent was mainly due to better yield (by 16.6%), because the harvested area increased only slightly (by 1.2%).

IV. ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Livestock

The increase of fodder crop prices, as well as the prices of pigs for slaughter had a negative impact on profitability of animal production in the first half of 2008. As a result, a further decline in pig stock was recorded, while the cattle production showed a moderate increasing trend.

TABL. 11. LIVESTOCK IN 2008
As of June

Specification	Total	Sector		Dynamic	
		private	public	June	December
		in thous. pcs		2007=100	2007=100
Cattle	199.1	196.4	2.7	100.4	103.4
of which cows	77.2	75.9	1.3	94.6	96.4
Sheep	13.7	13.7	-	105.4	119.1
of which ewes	6.9	6.9	-	90.3	105.5
Horses ^a	14.2	14.2	0.0	101.5	x
of which aged 3 years and older	9.8	9.8	0.0	109.9	x
Goats	4.1	4.1	-	113.8	x
of which females aged 1 year or older	3.1	3.1	-	152.9	x
Poultry ^b	5135.6	5135.6	-	95.5	107.5
Pigs ^c	891.6	890.7	0.9	88.5 ^d	87.8 ^e
of which bows	81.3	81.2	0.1	79.8 ^d	86.2 ^e

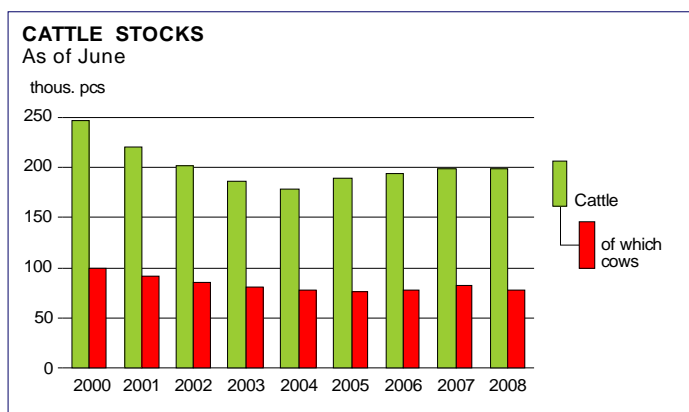
a Estimated data. b More than 2 weeks. c As of the end of July. d To July 2007. e To March 2008.

Cattle

In June 2008 the cattle stock amounted to 199.1 thous. heads and was by 0.9 thous. heads (by 0.4%) bigger than in the corresponding period of 2007. In comparison with the amount of stock in December 2007, it was by 6.5 thous. heads bigger (by 3.4%).

There were 77.2 thous. cows, which meant a decrease of the stock by 4.4 thous. heads (by 5.4%) in relation to June 2007 and by 2.9 thous. heads (by 3.6%) on December 2007.

In private sector in June 2008 the cattle stock came to 196.4 thous. heads, which meant a rise of 1.0 thous. heads (by 0.5%) on the corresponding period of 2007 and in comparison with December 2007 – a rise of 6.5 thous. heads (by 3.4%). The cattle stock in private farms increased to 180.4 thous. heads, i.e. by 1.9 thous. heads (by 1.1%) more than in June 2007 and by 6.4 thous. heads (by 3.7%) more than in December 2007.



Results of the surveys - synthesis

In public sector the cattle stock came to 2.7 thous. heads in June 2008, which meant a fall of 4.9% over the year. However, in comparison with December 2007, there was a rise of 2.2%.

Stocking density per 100 ha agricultural land amounted to 26.1 heads in June 2008, compared with 25.7 heads the year before.

A share of particular age and breeding groups in the total stock structure in June 2008 was as follows:

- calves less than 1 year old – 29.5%,
- bovines aged between 1 and 2 years – 25.0%,
- cattle aged 2 years and more – 45.5%,
of which cows – 38.8%.

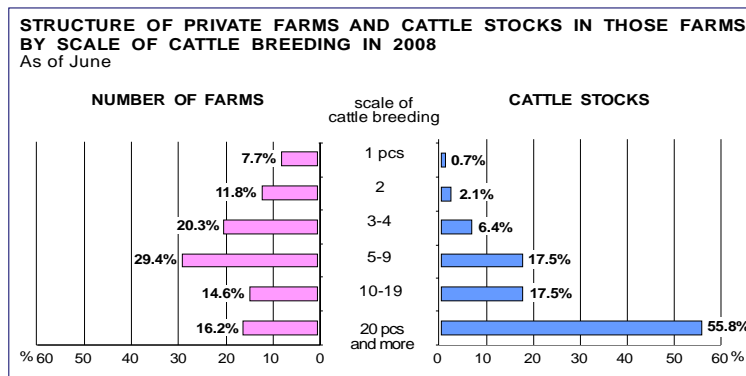
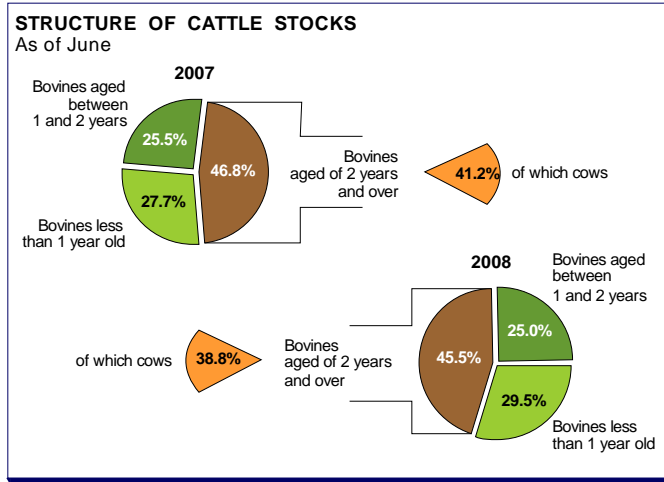
In comparison with the cattle stock in June 2007, calves less than 1 year old increased in number (by 1.8 percentage point). However, young cattle aged between 1 and 2 years had a smaller (by 0.5 percentage point) share in the stock, as well as cattle aged 2 years and more (by 1.3 percentage point) and cows (by 2.4 percentage point).

In the voivodship the average figures for private farms raising cattle were broken down as follows:

- 7.7% owned 1 head,
- 11.8% – 2,
- 20.3% – 3-4,
- 29.4% – 5-9,
- 14.6% – 10-19,
- 16.2% – owned 20 heads of cattle and more.

In relation to June 2007, the number of farms raising 1 head of cattle fell by 3.0 percentage point, 2 heads – by 3.1 percentage point and 10-19 heads of cattle – by 2.6 percentage point, whereas the share of farms having 3-4 heads of cattle increased (by 4.0 percentage point), as well as those owing 20 heads and more (by 0.8 percentage point).

Of the whole, the population of cattle raised in private farms; 0.7% in farms having 1 head (the year before – 1.0%), 2.1% – in farms raising 2 heads (in 2007 – 2.8%), 6.4% in farms with 3-4 heads (in the previous year – 5.1%), while the most – 90.8% were raised in farms having 5 and more heads of cattle (the year before – 91.1%).



The results of the survey on cattle stocks carried out in June show an increasing trend in breeding of this kind, although the increase was at a slower pace. In June 2007, in comparison with June 2006, the cattle stock increased by 1.8%. In December 2007 it showed a rise of 2.8% on a year's scale and in June 2008 the yearly increase reached 0.4%.

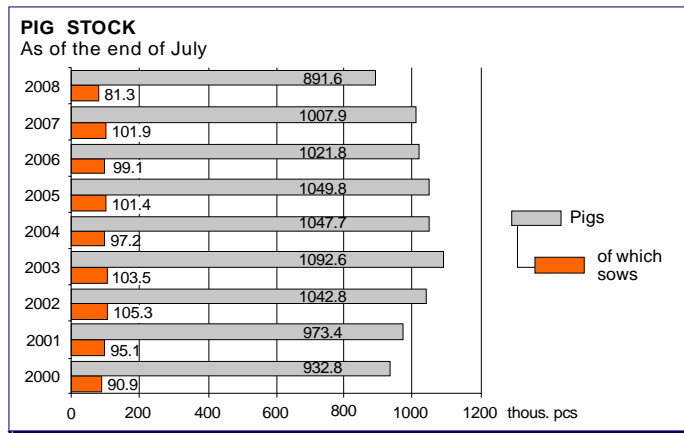
Between January and June this year average procurement prices of 1 kg of livestock for slaughter (PLN 3.97) were by 1.5% higher than at the same time in 2007. Average procurement prices of 100 l of milk (PLN 107.21) in the same period were by 11.7% higher on a year's scale.

In June 2008 the procurement price of 1 kg of livestock was PLN 4.06, i.e. by 5.7% more than in June 2007 and by 1.5% more than in May this year. At the same time the procurement price of 100 l of milk reached PLN 95.53, i.e. by 0.3% more than in June 2007.

Pigs

At the end of July 2008 the pig stock amounted to 891.6 thous. heads and was by 116.3 thous. heads (by 11.5%) smaller than in the corresponding period of 2007, as well as by 7.3 thous. heads (by 0.8%) smaller than at the end of March 2008.

In relation to the corresponding period of the previous year, sows decreased in number by 20.5 thous. heads (by 20.2%) to the level of 81.3 thous. heads, of which mated sows by 13.5 thous. heads (by 20.9%) to 51.0 thous. heads. In comparison with March 2008, the decrease came to 4.6 thous. heads (5.4%), of which the number of mated sows decreased by 3.7 thous. (by 6.7%).

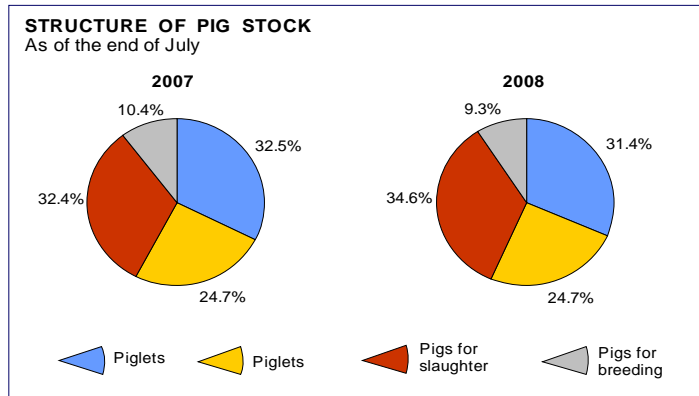


The pig stock in July 2008 amounted to 890.7 thous. heads and decreased by 115.0 thous. heads (by 11.4%) on the year's scale. In comparison with the end of March 2008, the stock shrank by 7.1 thous. heads, i.e. by 0.8%. There were 654.7 thous. pigs in private farms, i.e. 73.4% of the pig stock on the voivodship scale. A yearly decrease in the amount of stock in this group of holdings came to 97.7 thous. heads (13.0%). However, in relation to the end of March

2008, the pig stock increased by 3.9 thous. heads (by 0.6%).

In public sector the pig stock decreased by 1.3 thous. heads (by 59.4%), over the year. In comparison with March 2008, the decrease came to 0.2 thous. heads (by 17.5%).

At the end of July 2008 stocking density per 100 ha of agricultural land was 117.0 pigs, of which 10.7 sows, compared with res-



pectively 130.9 and 13.2 the year before.

The share of particular production and breeding groups in the total stock structure at the end of July 2008 was as follows:

- piglets up to 20 kg – 31.4%,

Results of the surveys - synthesis

- piglets between 20 kg and 50 kg – 24.7%,
- pigs for slaughter weighing 50 kg and more – 34.6%,
- pigs for breeding weighing 50 kg and more – 9.3%,
 - of which sows for breeding in total – 9.1%
 - of which mated sows – 5.7%

In comparison with the structure of pig stock recorded at the end of July 2007, pig stock for slaughter increased by 2.2 percentage point, while both the number of piglets and pig stock for breeding fell by 1.1 percentage point.

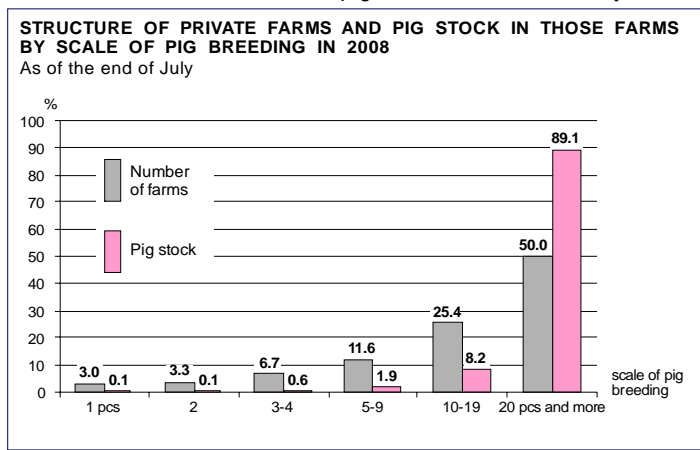
The breakdown of private farms raising pigs was as follows:

- 3.0% had 1 head,
- 3.3% – 2,
- 6.7% – 3-4,
- 11.6% – 5-9,
- 25.4% – 10-19,
- 50.0% – had 20 heads and more.

In comparison with July 2007, the share of holdings raising 1 pig decreased by 0.3 percentage point, 2 heads – by 2.9 percentage point and 20 and more pigs – by 6.2 percentage point. However, the number of holdings owning 3-4 heads, 5-9 heads and 10-19 heads (by 1.5; 1.7 and 2.1 percentage point respectively).

In the total number of pigs raised in private farms, 0.1% were in farms having 1 pig (like in the previous year), 0.1% in farms with 2 pigs (in 2007 – 0.3%), 0.6% in farms owning 3-4 heads (the year before – 0.5%), 1.9% in units with 5-9 heads (1.5% in July 2007), 8.2% in farms with 10-19 pigs (the year before – 5.8%) and 89.1% in holdings with large-scale breeding, i.e. having 20 and more pigs (in 2007 – 91.8%).

The amount and structure of pig stock at the end of July 2008 continued to decrease in terms



of pig breeding. In July 2007 a decrease in the number of pigs on the year's scale accounted for 1.4%. At the end of November 2007 the stock increased by 0.6%, to fall again by 9.0% at the end of March 2008. At the end of July 2008 the decline came to 11.5%. The stock of sows in total, including mated sows, increased respectively by 2.8% and 2.7% in July 2007, whereas a decrease

of, respectively, 3.8% and 6.1% was recorded in November 2007. In March 2008 the stock of sows in total decreased by 15.0% on the year's scale and mated sows – by 14.7%. In July 2008 the number of sows for breeding fell by 20.2% on the year's scale, of which mated sows by 20.9%.

Unfavourable economic conditions which have made pig stock breeding unprofitable for the past few years had an influence on the amount and structure of the pig stock in the discussed period.

The procurement price of pigs for slaughter in January 2008 was PLN 3.43 per 1 kg: by 9.9% more than in January 2007. In March 2008 the price reached PLN 3.57, i.e. 20.6% up on the same period of the previous year, while in June and July 2008 – PLN 4.28 and PLN 4.45 respectively, i.e. by 23.7% and 12.4% more than a year earlier. Although the prices of pigs for slaughter increased in the surveyed period with respect to the same time of the previous year, this increase did not result in higher profitability of pig fattening, as the prices of cereal increased considerably both in procurement and on marketplaces.

The prices of basic cereals in marketplace turnover in January 2008 amounted to PLN 76.84 per 1 dt, in March 2008 – PLN 80.47, in June – PLN 83.88 and in July – PLN 89.59, showing a 16.6% increase in the analysed period. In July 2008 procurement price of pigs for slaughter (1 kg) was equal to 5.7kg of rye (according to marketplace prices); the corresponding figure for July 2007 was 6.5 kg. Smaller profitability of pig breeding resulted in a decline in demand for piglets for breeding. This, in turn, caused a gradual decrease of piglet price in marketplace turnover in the first half of 2008. The procurement price of 1 piglet was PLN 80.67 in January 2008 (in January 2007 – PLN 85.00), in March – PLN 76.67 (PLN 90.00 in March 2007), in June and July – PLN 86.67 and PLN 80.56 (compared with, respectively, PLN 77.50 and PLN 86.11 in the same months of 2007).

Sheep

In June 2008 the sheep stock increased to 13.7 thous. heads and was by 0.7 thous. heads (by 5.4%) bigger than a year earlier. The population of ewes decreased by 0.7 thous. heads (by 9.7%) to the level of 6.9 thous. heads.

The sheep stock increased by 0.8 thous. heads (by 6.5%) on December 2007, while the number of ewes was by 0.8 thous. heads smaller, i.e. by 10.0%.

In June 2008 the sheep density per 100 ha of agricultural land came to 1.8 heads, as compared with 1.7 heads in June 2007.

Horses

The horse stock in agricultural holdings in June 2008 reached 14.2 thous. heads and increased by 0.2 thous. heads (by 1.5%) on June 2007.

Horses aged 3 years and older accounted for 68.5% (in June 2007 – 63.2%) in the structure of horse stock in total.

The density of horses per 100 ha of agricultural land reached 2.4 heads, in June 2007 – 1.8 heads.

Goats

The goat stock in June 2008 reached 4.1 thous. heads and was by 0.5 thous. heads (by 13.8%) up on June 2007.

Goat ewes aged 1 year and older accounted for 76.2% (by 19.5% more than in June 2007), their stock made up 3.1 thous. heads.

The density of goats per 100 ha agricultural land was, like at the same time a year earlier, 0.5 heads.

Poultry

In June 2008 the poultry stock (aged over 2 weeks) totalled 5135.6 thous. heads. It was by 678.9 thous. heads, i.e. by 11.7% smaller than in the corresponding period the year before.

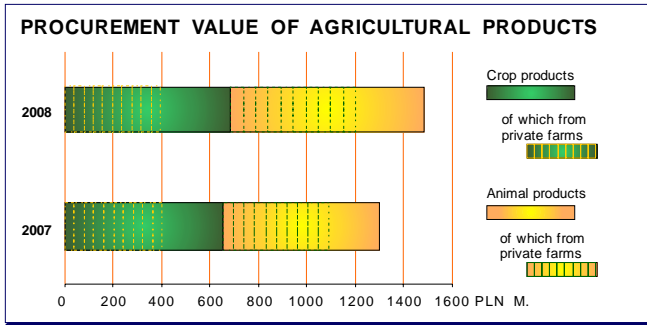
The structure of species was broken down as follows:

- 92.9% – hens, of which laying hens – 33.9% (in July 2007 92.5% and 30.6% respectively),
- 1.3% – geese (1.3% in June 2007),
- 2.1% – turkeys (3.2% respectively),
- 3.7% – ducks and other poultry (respectively 3.0%).

An average density of poultry in total per 100 ha of agricultural land made up 673.7 heads, in comparison with 755.1 heads in June 2007.

V. PROCUREMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Procurement value of agricultural products in 2008 totalled PLN 1485.8 m. and was by 14.0% higher than the previous year's value.



14.0% higher than the previous year's value. In comparison with the previous year, the procurement value of animal and crop products increased by 5.1% and 23.0% respectively.

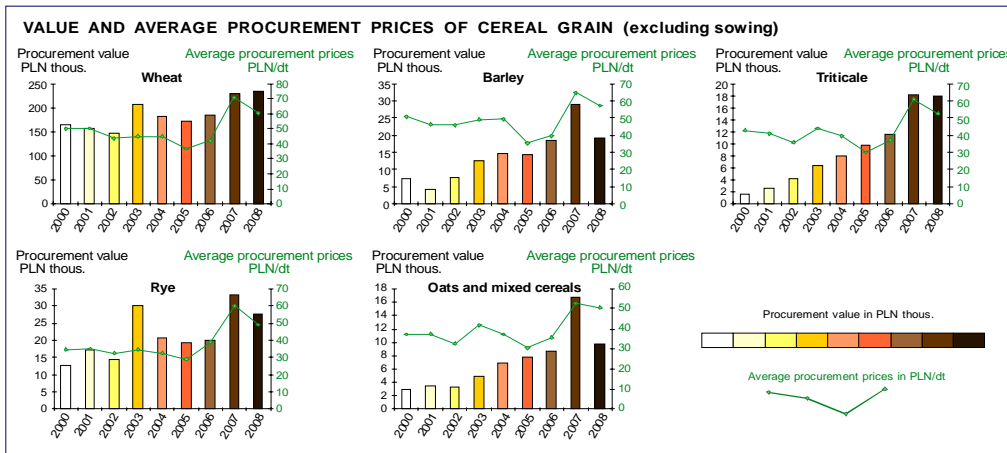
Procurement value of agricultural products from private farms in 2008 reached PLN 960.5 m., which meant a rise of 12.7% on 2007. The price of animal products increased in

procurement by 26.0%, whereas the crop output declined in price by 2.0%.

The procurement of cereals in 2008 amounted to 561.6 thous. t. and was by 9.1% up on 2007. The biggest growth was recorded in wheat (by 19.6%), while the biggest decline – in oats and cereal mixed (by 38.5%).

In 2008 only 16 t of edible pulses were purchased, i.e. by 46.7% less than in the previous year.

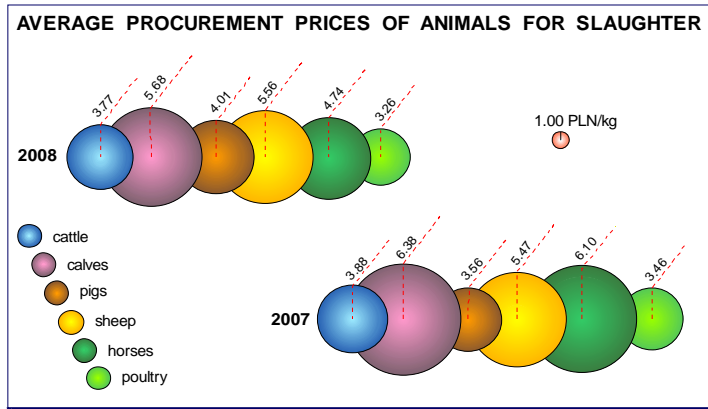
The amount of purchased animals for slaughter in 2008 amounted to 147.3 thous. t, which was by 18.9% up on 2007). Procurement of horses was smaller than a year earlier (by 66.7%), as well as calves (by 5.0%); however, the procurement of cattle and poultry was much higher: by 85.4% and 75.7% respectively.



In 2008 226.7 m. l of cows' milk was purchased in procurement, i.e. by 13.5% more than in 2007. The procurement of consumer hen's eggs was by 27.4% bigger than in the previous year; it amounted to 172.0 thous. eggs.

VI. PRICE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

In 2008 the recorded procurement prices of basic cereals including cereal mixed decreased. The biggest decrease on the previous year was recorded in the procurement price of rye (by 18.6%) and wheat (by 14.7%).

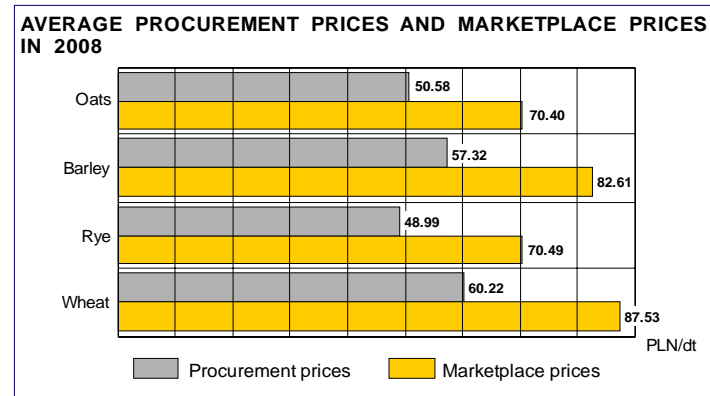


An average procurement price of potatoes totalled PLN 38.06 per 1 dt in 2008; it was by 8.1% higher than in the previous year. With respect to 2007, the procurement of edible potatoes increased in price by 11.1%, while industrial – by 11.6%.

An average procurement price of 1 dt of sugar beet came to PLN 10.12, which was by 7.8% less

than the year before. 1 dt of rape and turnip rape cost PLN 126.27 in procurement, i.e. by 28.5% more than in the previous year.

In 2008 the procurement prices of livestock (without calves) were lower than in the corresponding period of 2007,



whereas the prices of pigs were higher. In the analysed period, 1 kg of pig cost PLN 4.01, i.e. by 12.6% more than in 2007, while the cattle (without calves) – PLN 3.77, by 2.8% less than in 2007.

In 2008 the average cereal marketplace prices were higher than procurement prices.

The biggest difference was noted in the case of wheat and barley which had higher marketplace prices than procurement prices: by 45.4% and 44.1% respectively.

VII. MEANS OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE

In 2008 50.1 thous. tractors were in use. Those which were used in private farms accounted for 98.6% of all tractors. In the whole agriculture in 2008 there was 15.2 ha of agricultural land per 1 tractor.

Results of the surveys - synthesis

Draft force resources (live and mechanical) in agriculture in 2008 amounted to 378 thous. draft units. In most cases it was mechanical force whose resources were owned by private farms. There were 49.6 draft units on average per 100 ha of agricultural land.

The consumption of mineral fertilizers (NPK) in terms of pure ingredient in the farming year 2007/08 came to 99.4 thous. t. In relation to the corresponding period of the previous year it increased by 1.7 thous. t, i.e. by 1.7%. This increase was recorded in group of nitrogenous fertilizers (N) – by 0.6 thous. t. (by 1.2%) and in phosphatic fertilizers (P_2O_5) – by 1.3 thous. t (by 6.7%), whereas a slight drop (by 0.8%) was recorded in potassic group (K_2O).

In the farming year 2007/08, 130.4 kg of mineral fertilizers (NPK) were used per 1 ha of agricultural land, i.e. by 3.6 kg more than the year before. More than half of these fertilizers – 70.7 kg per 1 ha of agricultural land were nitrogenous fertilizers.

In 2008 the consumption of lime fertilizers (including lime and magnesium) under crop reached 35.1 thous. t CaO and was by 5.6 thous. t, i.e. by 19.1% higher than in 2007. 46.1 kg CaO, i.e. 7.8 kg (by 20.4% more than in 2007) were used per 1 ha of agricultural land .

