

Sarmatian Review Data

The role of Polish forests in CO2 absorption

Size of Polish forests: 9 million hectares or 22.2 million acres.

Amount of CO2 absorbed by Polish forests in 1990–2005: 330 million tons.

Amount by which CO2 in Poland was to be reduced between 2005–2012 according to Kyoto Protocols: 170 million tons.

Estimated fulfillment of this protocol in Poland in 2005–2012: Poland overfulfilled the Kyoto Protocols in spite of using coal in its electric power stations.

Source: “Szczyt klimatyczny w Paryżu: dla Polski szansą lasy, zasoby geotermalne i biomasa,” Portal <wgospodarce.pl>, 1 December 2015 <<http://wgospodarce.pl/informacje/21993-szczyt-klimatyczny-w-paryzu-dla-polski-szansa-lasy-zasoby-geotermalne-i-biomasa>>, accessed 4 December 2015.

Estimated percentage of European coal located on Polish territory: 90 percent.

Source: “Prezydent Andrzej Duda: węgiel równa się suwerenności Polski!” Portal <wgospodarce.pl>, 4 December 2015, <<http://wgospodarce.pl/informacje/22026-prezydent-andrzej-duda-wegiel-rowna-sie-suwerennosc-polski>>, accessed on the same day.

Facts and figures about Polish agriculture

Percentage of Polish territory that consists of agricultural land and forests: 59 percent and 31 percent, respectively.

Land used for agriculture in figures: arable land 73 percent; permanent pastures 21 percent, orchards 2 percent.

Increase of ecologically certified agricultural land: fourfold since 2000, from 9,000 hectares to 37,000 hectares.

Greatest polluters of the Baltic Sea due to use of artificial fertilizers that are then carried by rivers to the Baltic Sea: 1. Germany 2. Finland 3. Poland.

Source: Polish Statistical Office (GUS), as reported by Portal <wgospodarce.pl>, 25 December 2015 (accessed 5 January 2016).

Multiculturalism in practice

Percentage of EU inhabitants who hold foreign passports (i.e., passports of countries other than the country of residence): 7 percent, or 34 million persons.

The most mobile EU nation: Poland; in 10 EU countries Poles are in the first five groups holding foreign passports.

Percentage of Poles among immigrants in Ireland 22 percent; Great Britain 15 percent; Holland 11 percent; Denmark 7 percent.

Number of Poles in the UK: 748,000.

Other countries to which Poles have emigrated in considerable numbers: Germany, Sweden, Slovakia, Lithuania.

Other nationals with high mobility within the EU: Germans, Italians, and Romanians.

Nations outside the EU that most frequently emigrate to EU: Ukrainians, Turks, Russians.

Source: Eurostat statistics <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics>, accessed 5 January 2016.

Media subscription orders for 2016 inherited by PiS government from PO government

The Administration Ministry found the following subscription orders in its books: *Gazeta Wyborcza* (postcommunist left daily), 17 copies; *Polityka* (postcommunist left weekly), 14 copies; *Newsweek* (left-leaning weekly), 11 copies; *Nasz Dziennik* (clerical rightist daily), 1 copy.

Prime Minister’s Office: *Gazeta Wyborcza*, 25 copies; *Polityka*, 14 copies; *Newsweek*, 9 copies, *Nasz Dziennik*, 1 copy; *Gazeta Polska Codziennie* (rightist daily), 1 copy; *Do Rzeczy* (conservative weekly), 3 copies, *wSieci* (right wing weekly), 2 copies.

Source: “Tak urabiano urzędników,” Portal <wpolityce.pl>, <http://wpolityce.pl/polityka/273646-tak-urabiano-urzednikow-kolacja-po-psl-faworyzowala-sprzyjajaca-jej-prase-w-resortach-prenumerowano-gazete-michnika-tygodnik-lisa-inna-prase-traktowano-po-macoszemu>, 1 December 2015, accessed 11 February 2016.

Gradual increase in vodka production in Soviet Russia

Number of decaliters (1 decaliter=10 liters, or approximately 10 quarts) of vodka produced in Soviet Russia in 1924 and 1952, respectively: 30 million and 81 million.

Source: Andrei Kolesnikov, "Khlev, kartoshka, vodka," <[gazeta.ru](http://www.gazeta.ru/comments/column/kolesnikov/8015735.shtml)> <http://www.gazeta.ru/comments/column/kolesnikov/8015735.shtml>, 13 January 2016, accessed on the same day.

Russian trade with the European Union

Value of Russian trade with the European Union in 2014 (before Western sanctions for invading Ukraine were imposed): 501 billion dollars at 2016 exchange rate.

Value of Russian-EU trade in 2015 (after sanctions were imposed): 242 billion.

Source: Vladimir Socor, "Munich Security Conference Debates Russia's War in Ukraine," *Eurasia Daily Monitor*, vol. 13, no. 31, accessed February 16, 2016.

Polish wages in 2014 (the most recent figures available)

Number of persons whose wages per month amount to Zł 1,680 before taxes, or Zł 1,237 after taxes and other fees: 1.36 million.

Exchange rate in 2014: ca. \$1=Zł 3.90.

Median wages in Poland in 2014: Zł 3,291 before taxes, or Zł 2,359 after taxes and other fees.

Spelling out the obvious: half of the working population of Poland makes less than \$600 per month, or less than the sum assigned to migrants in wealthy European Union countries.

Source: Portal Bankier.pl <<http://bankier.pl/wiadomosc/Polowa-Polakow-zarabia-do-2359-zl-netto>>, 11 December 2015, accessed on the same day.

Losses of Polish museums in the Second World War

Number of items from Polish museums destroyed or stolen by Germans or Russians during the Second World War: 63,000 items.

Losses of paintings: 7,000 paintings by Polish painters including 47 paintings by Aleksander Gierymski, 39 by Jan Matejko, 59 by Jacek Malczewski, 29 by Stanisław Wyspiański, and 130 by the brothers Kossak. Among paintings by foreign painters, those of Rubens, Rembrandt and Dürer are particularly valuable.

Recently recovered museum objects: a rococo lady's desk from mid-eighteenth century and a Chinese-style cabinet from the early eighteenth century.

Details of recovery: the items were displayed in a Dresden museum and recently identified as stolen from the Wilanów Palace in Warsaw.

Source: "Zrabowane przez Niemców meble wróciły do Wilanowa," <http://wpolityce.pl/spoleczenstwo/282032-zrabowane-przez-niemcow-meble-wrocily-do-palacu-w-wilanowie-zobacz-zdjecia?strona=1>, 13 February 2016, accessed on the same day.

Media ownership in Poland and Germany

Percentage of Polish press titles owned by the three German press concerns Bauer, RASP, and Polska Press: 64 percent.

Percentage of German press titles owed by foreign capital: practically zero.

Titles of some of the most popular dailies, weeklies, and portals in Poland owned by German firms: *Fakt*, the largest Polish daily; *Newsweek*, one of the most popular weeklies; Portal onet.pl, ranked #6 in Poland by <alexa.com>.

Source: "Osa nadaje: największy wydawca niemieckich mediów dla Polaków rozpoczyna cykl pogadanek z dziennikarzami," Portal <wpolityce.pl>, <<http://wpolityce.pl/media/282798-osa-nadaje-najwiekszy-wydawca-niemieckich-mediow-dla-polakow-rozpoczyna-cykl-pogadanek-z-dziennikarzami-przekaz-prosty-pis-najwiekszym-wrogiem>>, 23 February 2016, accessed on the same day.

The Eastern European countries in which Americans can live most cheaply

The cheapest country of the 50 cheapest countries to live in: Belarus.

The ranking of Poland in this survey #38, ahead of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, and Czech Republic, but behind Moldova and Bulgaria.

Source: Elyssa Kirkham, "50 Cheapest Countries to Live or Retire," Portal GoBankingRates.com <<http://www.gobankingrates.com/retirement/50-cheapest-countries-live-retire/>>, 18 February 2016, accessed 23 February 2016.