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PRZEDMOWA

Publikacja niniejsza jest kolejną edycją opracowania wydawanego kwartalnie przez GUS w serii „Informacje i opracowania statystyczne”.

Głównym jej celem jest zaprezentowanie podstawowych danych o przemyśle według sekcji, działów i grup, umożliwiających przeprowadzanie analizy porównawczej oraz wskazanie zmian zachodzących w przemyśle.

Informacje zawarte w publikacji dotyczą w głównej mierze: wartości, dynamiki i struktury produkcji sprzedanej, ilości produkcji ważniejszych wyrobów, zatrudnienia, wynagrodzeń, zmian cen producentów wyrobów, robót i usług, czasu przepracowanego oraz wyników i relacji finansowych w przemyśle.

Znaczna część opracowania to zestaw danych liczbowych prezentowanych w układzie tabelarycznym, niektóre dane zostały zilustrowane w formie wykresów. Część A układu tabelarycznego obejmuje informacje przeglądowe, część B - informacje według działów przemysłu, a część C - informacje według grup przemysłu.

Prezentowane dane zostały opracowane na podstawie miesięcznych i kwartalnych wyników badań statystyki publicznej.

Prace związane z przygotowaniem i opracowaniem publikacji zostały wykonane przez pracowników Departamentu Statystyki Gospodarczej, przy współpracy pracowników Departamentu Statystyki Społecznej, Departamentu Statystyki Przedsiębiorstw i Rejestrów oraz Centralnego Ośrodka Informatyki Statystycznej.

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Warszawa, czerwiec 2006 r.

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PREFACE

This publication is another edition of the study published on a quarterly basis by the Central Statistical Office [GUS] as part of the series titled “Information and statistical papers”.

The major goal of this publication is presenting basic data about industry from the perspective of sections, divisions and groups which allows to perform a comparable analysis and demonstrate changes occurring in industry.

The information contained in the publication largely concerns the value, indices and structure of the sold production and shows production quantity of major products, employment, wages and salaries, changes in producer's prices of goods, works and services, worked time and the results and financial relations in industry.

In the major part of the study, figures are presented in tables and partially in charts. Part A covers review data, part B presents information as per divisions of industry and part C focuses on the information concerning industry groups.

The data presented in the publication is a result of monthly and quarterly public statistics research.

The works related to preparing and developing this publication have been carried out by the employees of the Economic Statistics Division in co-operation with the employees of the Social Statistics Division, the Business Statistics and Registers Division and the Central Statistical Computing Centre.

Małgorzata Kowalska
Deputy Director
Economic Statistics Division

Warsaw, June 2006

GENERAL NOTES

1. The data presented in this publication concern entities performing business activities categorised, in accordance with the Polish Classification of Activities (PKD), as industry, namely, listed under the following sections: "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing" and "Electricity, gas and water supply"; regarding the manufacture of goods, the data presented here in also concern the entities engaged in other types of business activities such as the manufacture of industrial goods. PKD was introduced on 1 May 2004 by the decree of Council of Ministers regarding the Polish Classification of Activities, dated 20 January 2004 (Journal of Laws No. 33, item 289) to replace the formerly applied PKD that had been effective as from 1 January 1998.

The figures presented in tables 1-3, 5, 8-11 concern the entities in which the number of the staff exceeds nine persons.

The figures presented in tables 12 and 18 concern the entities in which the number of staff exceeds 49 persons.

The figures presented in tables 4 and 7 concern the entities being the manufacturers of industrial goods whose number of staff engaged in all business lines exceeds 49 persons. In the second quarter the annual data presented in table 4 was adjusted accounting for the results of the manufacturers of industrial goods employing between 9 and 49 persons.

Goods are grouped (tables 4 and 7) based on the Polish Classification of Goods and Services [PKWiU] which was introduced on 1 May 2004 by way of the regulation issued by the Council of Ministers dated 6 April 2004 (Journal of Laws No. 89, item 844).

The figures presented in tables 6, 13-17, 19 and 20 concern business entities maintaining books of account and employing more than 49 persons.

2. The data were developed using the enterprise method. Absolute values are given in accordance with the respective organisational status. Sold production indices are expressed based on constant prices. The 2000 current average prices were adopted as constant prices. Indices relating to the monthly average base for 2000 = 100 were calculated using the chain-base index method.

Ratios of production seasonally adjusted using the TRAMO/SEATS method, contain the trend and irregular component. Seasonal adjustment consists in elimination of the calendar variability effect and the variability of working days (changes of working time in succeeding months) and seasonality effect (annual, regular deviations trend, observed in annual cycle).

3. **Sold production** concerns the total activity of an economic entity, i.e., both industrial and non-industrial production. Sold production of industry includes:

- 1) the value of finished products sold (regardless of whether or not payments due were received for them), semi-finished products and parts of own production;
- 2) the value of paid work and services rendered, i.e., both industrial and non-industrial;
- 3) lump sum agent fees in the case of concluding an agreement on commission terms and full agent fees in the case of concluding an agency agreement

as well as the value of the manufactured products not categorised as sale and treated as sale, namely, the value of own goods supplied to own retail sales outlets, own catering establishments, own warehouses, the value of benefits transferred to the social benefits fund, the value of goods and services manufactured and transferred for increasing the value of own fixed assets, the value of goods and services transferred free of charge for advertising and promotion purposes, the value of goods and services provided for the tax payer's and staff's personal needs as well as donations of goods and services rendered without a fee.

4. The value of sold production is reported at the base prices, i.e. excluding goods and services tax (VAT) and excise tax, including the value of donations in objects for the purpose of goods and services.

5. Average monthly wage and salary per employee are computed assuming the following: personal wages and salaries (excluding wages and salaries of outworkers and apprentices as well as persons employed abroad), payments from a share in profit or in the balance surplus of cooperatives, additional annual wages and salaries for employees of budget sphere entities, fees paid to selected groups of employees for performing work in accordance with labour contract. Data on wages and salaries and average monthly wages and salaries is presented in gross terms.

6. Time worked it is the normal hours of work, i.e. applicable for a given group of employees and overtime.

7. Price indices of sold production of industry are calculated on the basis of monthly representation survey on prices of products and services actually received by specifically selected economic units, included "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing" and "Electricity, gas and water supply". Price indices for each type of activity, on the base corresponding period of previous year=100, are made as averages of price indices of aggregates at lower levels weighted by their sale value of 2000. The indices are updated monthly by the price and sale structure changes, occurring in subsequent months of a year, to which the price indices refer.

The price indices illustrate the index of prices resulting from actually introduced price changes as well as changes in the sales structure and changes in structure of sales directions.

8. Data on financial results of enterprises are presented as prescribed by the amended Accounting Act dated 29 September 1994 (uniform text Journal of Laws 2002 No. 76, item 694 with later amendments).

9. Revenues from total activity include:

- 1) net revenues from sale of products within country and for export which have been manufactured by the entity (goods, semi-finished goods and services) as well as packaging, equipment and third party services if the customers are invoiced for the foregoing together with the purchased products;
- 2) revenues from sale of goods and materials, i.e. current assets purchased for resale in a non-processed condition and products manufactured by the entity if they are sold by shops within the company's network along with goods manufactured by other manufacturers.
Revenues from sale of products, goods and materials affecting the financial result is established in a value expressed in the actual sale prices, taking into account all discounts, rebates and deductions, excluding value added tax;
- 3) other operating revenues, i.e. revenues indirectly related with the operating activity of the entity, in particular: profits from the sale of non-financial fixed assets (fixed assets, assets under construction, intangible fixed assets, investments in real estate and rights), assets (cash) received free of charge, including, donated assets, as well as damages, reversed provisions, adjustments of the depreciation value for non-financial assets, revenues from social activities, revenues from rent or lease of fixed assets and investments in real estate and rights.

- 4) *financial revenues, i.e. amounts due in respect of dividends and share in profits, interest on loans granted, interest on time deposits, default interest, profits from the sale of investments, reduction of depreciation write-offs relating to investments due to the fact that the reasons resulting in the permanent loss of their value have ceased to exist (whether partially or totally), surplus of foreign exchange gains over losses.*

10. Costs of obtaining revenues from total activity include:

- 1) *cost of products sold, goods and materials related to the basic operating activity, which includes: the value of goods and materials sold as well as total costs decreased by the cost of generating benefits for the needs of the entity and corrected by charge in product stocks;*
- 2) *other operating costs, i.e. costs indirectly related to operating activity of the entity, in particular: loss on the sale of non-financial fixed assets, depreciation of leased or rented fixed assets and assets under construction, depreciation write-downs (write-downs relating to permanent loss of value), fines, penalties and damages paid, wholly or partially written-off receivables relating to bankruptcy, composition or reorganization, provisions formed for future legal liabilities or liabilities which are likely to occur (losses on current business transactions), adjustments of the depreciation value for non-financial assets, costs of maintaining premises required for social activity, donations and fixed assets received free of charge.*
- 3) *financial costs, i.e., among other things, interest from contracted credits and loans, interest and discount on bonds issued by the entity, default interest, loss on the sale of investments, write-offs updating the value of investments, the surplus of foreign exchange losses over gains.*

11. Financial result from the sale of products, goods and materials constitutes a difference between net revenues gained from the sale of products, goods and materials and costs bore for their obtaining (cost of products sold, goods and materials);

12. Gross financial result (profit or loss) is a result on economic activity corrected by result on extraordinary events;

13. Encumbrances of gross financial result include: income tax on legal and natural persons and other payments pursuant to separate regulations (payable out of profits after taxation with income tax to the benefit of the state budget by state owned enterprises and sole-shareholder companies of the State Treasury).

The income tax affecting the financial result relating to a given reporting period is composed of a current part and a deferred part. The deferred part constitutes a difference between provisions and assets relating to defer tax (pertaining to timing differences between gross financial result and taxable base due to different moments of reporting income and costs in accordance with the Accounting Act and tax regulations) as at the end and beginning of the reporting period;

14. Net financial result (profit or loss) is obtained after decreasing the gross financial result by obligatory encumbrances.

15. The cost level indicator:

- 1) from total activity constitutes the relations of the costs of obtaining revenues from total activity to revenues from total activity;
- 2) from sales of products, goods and materials constitutes the relations of the costs of obtaining revenues from sales of products, goods and materials to revenues from sales of products, goods and materials.

16. Sales profitability rate constitutes the relations of the result from the sale of products, goods and materials to net revenues from sale of products, goods and materials.

17. The profitability rate of gross turnover constitutes the relation of gross financial result to revenues from total activity.

18. The profitability rate of net turnover constitutes the relation of net financial result to revenues from total activity.

19. The first degree financial liquidity indicator constitutes the relations of short-term investments to short-term liabilities.

20. The second degree financial liquidity indicator constitutes the relations of short-term investments and short-term dues to short-term liabilities.

21. Current assets are part of the property controlled and used by the entity in its operating activity whose value has been determined in a reliable manner resulting from past events and bound to generate economic benefits to the entity in the future. They include stock (circulating or current fixed assets) and short-term: dues, investments and inter-period settlements.

22. Short-term dues include total debtors from deliveries and services and the whole or part of other debtors, which are not financial assets, with the maturity of twelve months as of the balance sheet date.

23. Short-term liabilities (excluding special funds) it's total liabilities resulting from deliveries and services and the whole or part of other liabilities with the maturity of twelve months as of the balance sheet date.

24. Long-term liabilities are total liabilities with the maturity of more than twelve months as at the balance sheet date, apart from trade creditors.

25. Relative numbers (indices, percentages) were, as a rule, calculated on the basis of absolute data expressed with a higher precision than that presented in the tables.

26. Due to the electronic method of data processing, in some cases component totals can differ from the amount given in the item "total."

27. In regard to NACE abbreviations are used. The list of the abbreviations used and their full names is given below:

abbreviation	full name
NACE divisions	
<i>Manufacture of wearing apparel and furriery</i>	<i>Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur</i>
<i>Processing of leather and manufacture of leather products</i>	<i>Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear</i>
<i>Manufacture of wood and wood, straw and wicker products</i>	<i>Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials</i>
<i>Manufacture of pulp and paper</i>	<i>Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products</i>
<i>Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products</i>	<i>Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel</i>
<i>Manufacture of metal products</i>	<i>Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment</i>
NACE groups	
<i>Manufacture of veneer sheets, plywood, laminboard, particle board and fibre board</i>	<i>Manufacture of veneer sheets; manufacture of plywood, laminboard, particle board, fibre board and other panels and boards</i>
<i>Manufacture of other products of wood, straw and wicker products</i>	<i>Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials</i>
<i>Manufacture of pharmaceuticals</i>	<i>Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products</i>
<i>Manufacture of detergents, perfumes and toilet preparations</i>	<i>Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations</i>
<i>Manufacture of non-refractory ceramic goods and refractory ceramic products</i>	<i>Manufacture of non-refractory ceramic goods other than for construction purposes; manufacture of refractory ceramic products</i>
<i>Manufacture of television and radio receivers, sound and video recording or reproducing apparatus</i>	<i>Manufacture of television and radio receivers, sound and video recording or reproducing apparatus and associated goods</i>
<i>Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and other purposes</i>	<i>Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and other purposes, except industrial process control equipment</i>

Objaśnienia znaków umownych: *Symbols*

Kreska (-)	- zjawisko nie wystąpiło <i>magnitude zero</i>
Zero (0,0)	- zjawisko istniało w wielkości mniejszej od 0,05 <i>magnitude not zero, but less than 0,05 of a unit</i>
Znak x	- wypełnienie pozycji jest niemożliwe lub niecelowe <i>not applicable</i>
Znak Δ	- oznacza, że nazwy zostały skrócone w stosunku do obowiązującej klasyfikacji; ich pełne nazwy podano w uwagach ogólnych do publikacji, ust. 27 na str. 10 <i>categories of applied classification are presented in abbreviated form; their full names are given in the general notes to the publication, item 27 on page 15</i>
Znak #	- oznacza, że dane nie mogą być opublikowane ze względu na konieczność zachowania tajemnicy statystycznej w rozumieniu ustawy o statystyce publicznej <i>data may not be published due to the necessity of maintaining statistical confidentiality in accordance with the Law of Public Statistics</i>
Znak *	- oznacza, że dane zostały zmienione w stosunku do wcześniej opublikowanych <i>data revised</i>
"w tym" "of which"	- nie podaje się wszystkich składników sumy <i>- indicates that not all elements of the sum are given</i>

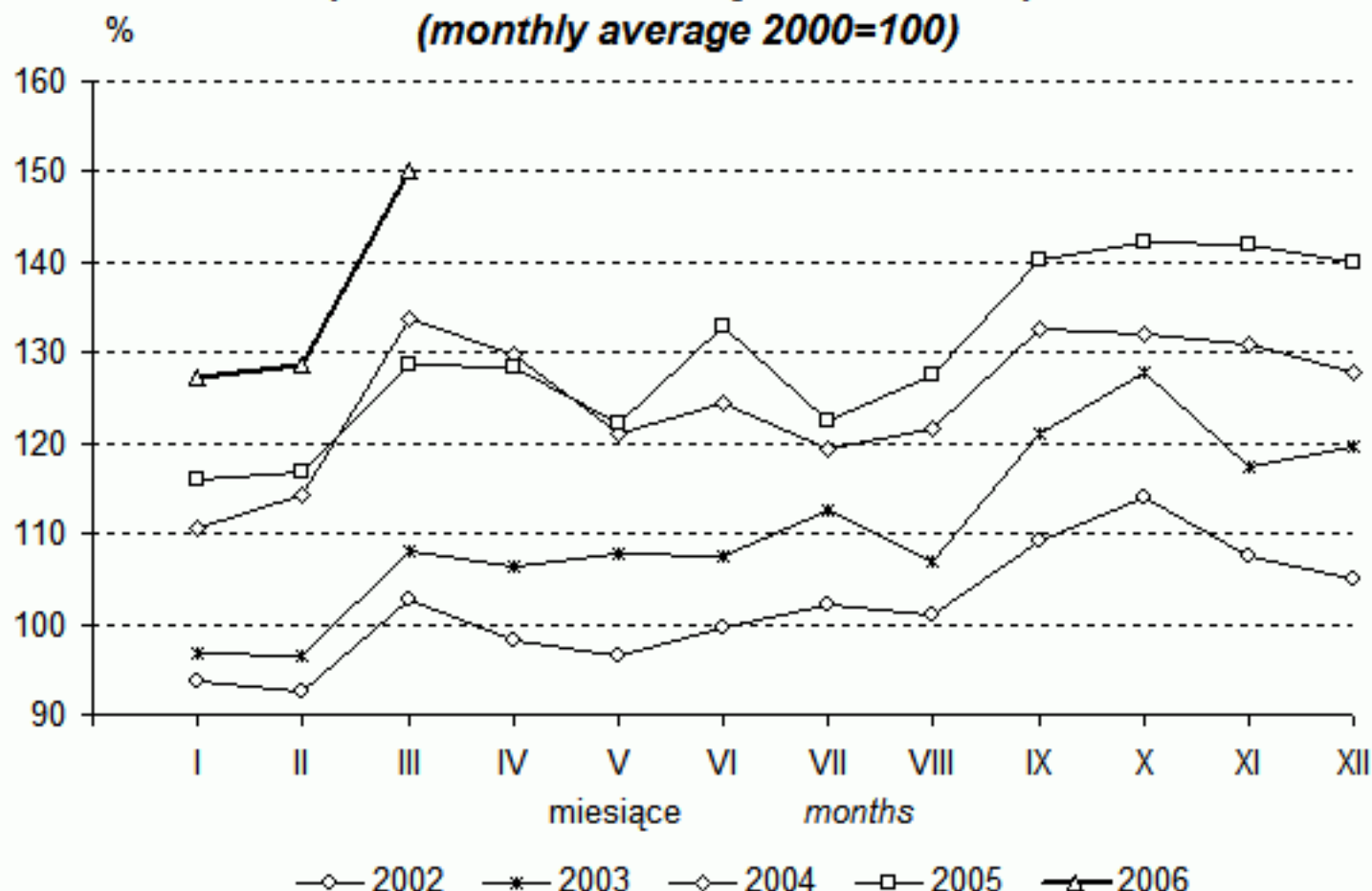
Ważniejsze skróty *Major abbreviations*

tys. = tysiąc <i>thous. thousand</i>	m ² = metr kwadratowy <i>square metre</i>	MW = megawat <i>megawatt</i>
mln = milion <i>million</i>	km = kilometr kwadratowy <i>square kilometre</i>	GW h = gigawatogodzina <i>gigawatt hour</i>
mld = miliard <i>milliard</i>	l = litr <i>litre</i>	TJ = teradżul <i>terajoule</i>
zł = złoty <i>zł zloty</i>	hl = hektolitr <i>hectolitre</i>	DWT = tona nośności całkowitej ładunku <i>dead weight ton</i>
szt= sztuka <i>pcs piece</i>	m ³ = metr sześcienny <i>cubic metre</i>	
t = tona <i>tonne</i>	dam ³ = dekametr sześcienny <i>cubic decametre</i>	mln ceg. = milion cegieł <i>million brick</i>
km = kilometr <i>kilometre</i>	hm ³ = hektometr sześcienny <i>cubic hectometre</i>	

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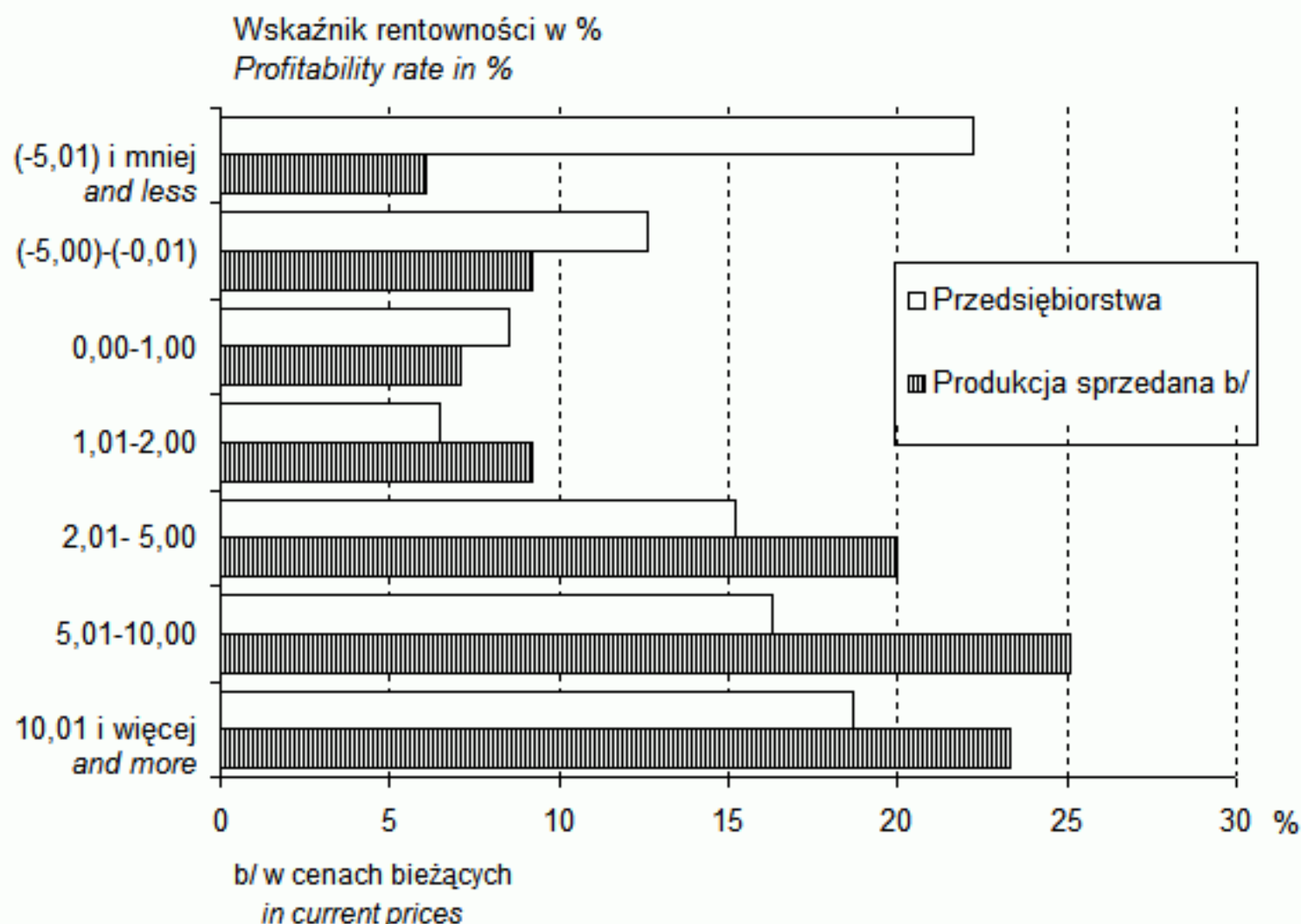
**Produkcja sprzedana przemysłu^a w cenach stałych
(przeciętna miesięczna 2000=100)**

***Sold production of industry^a in constant prices
(monthly average 2000=100)***

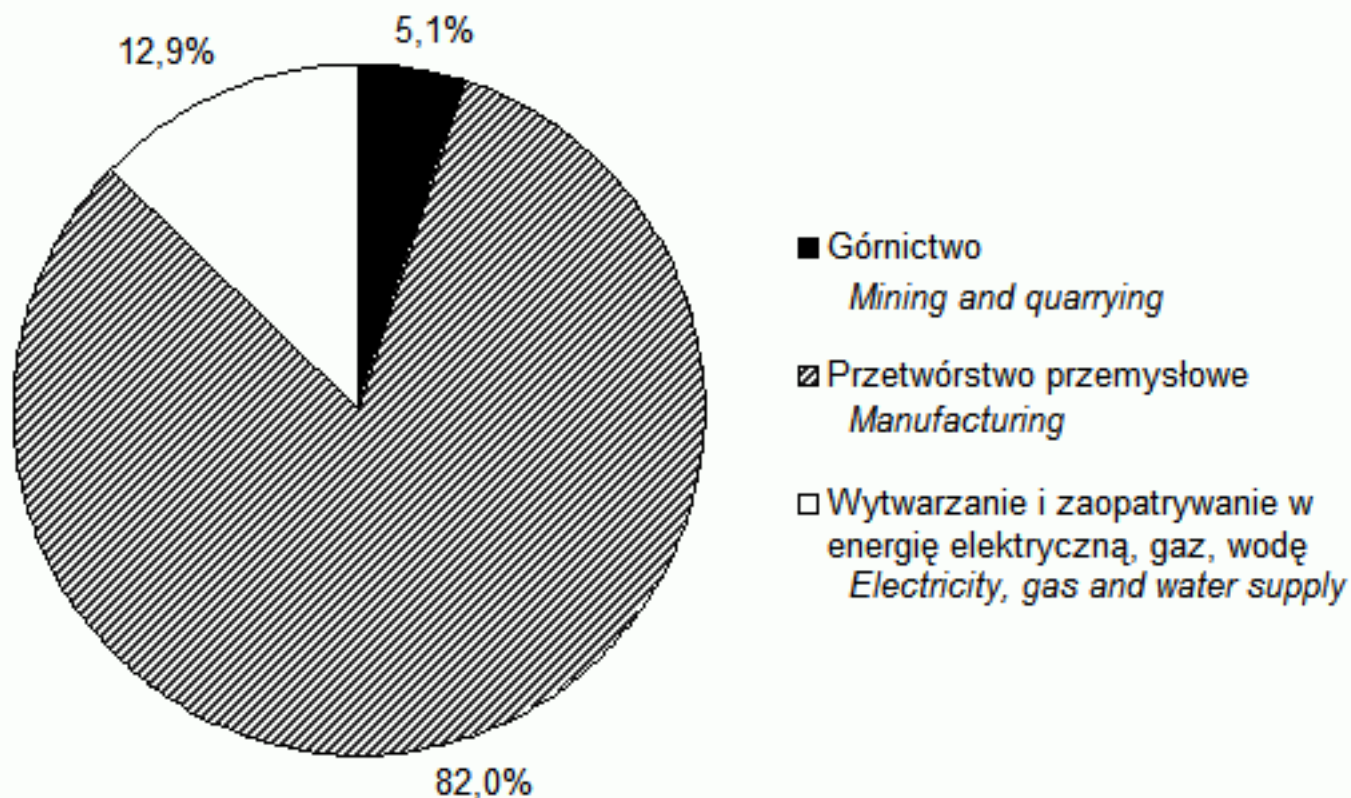


a/ dane niewyrównane sezonowo
gross data

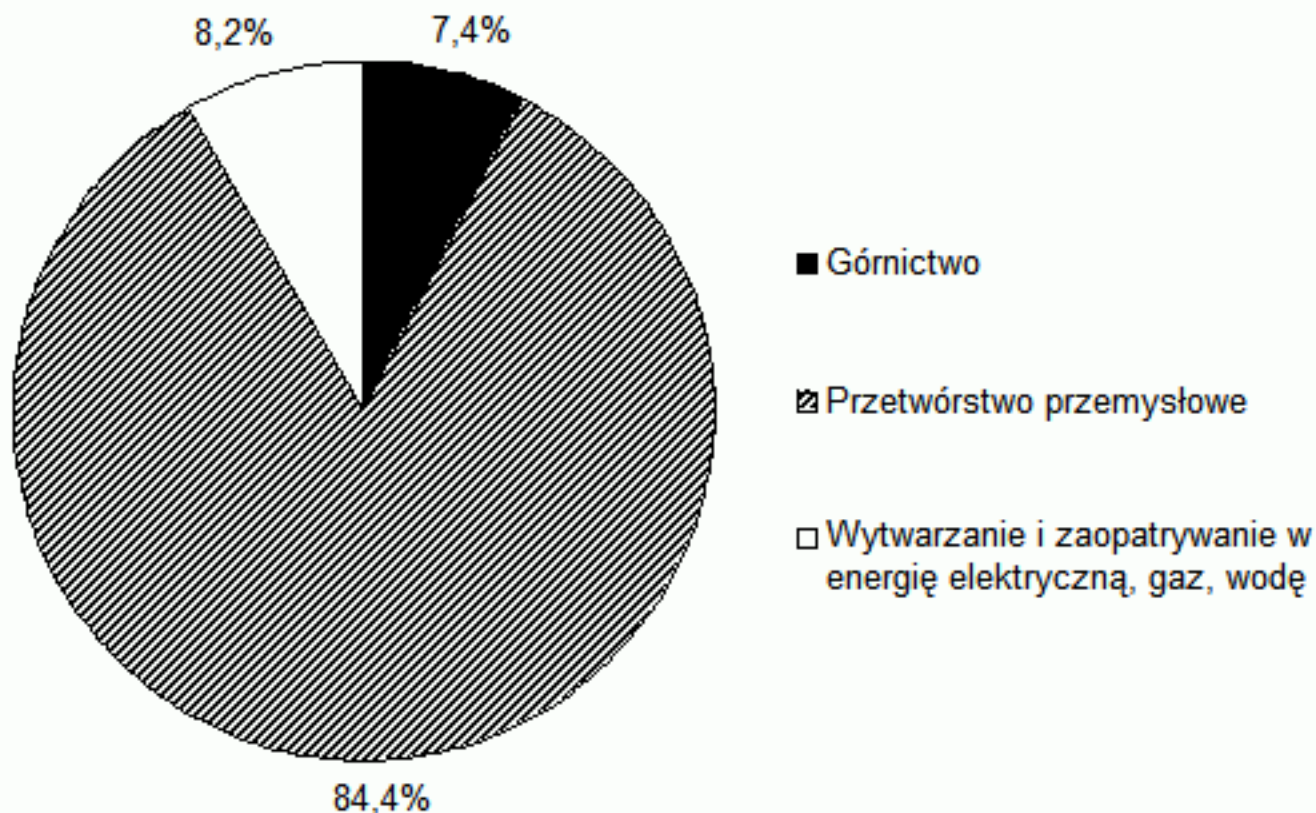
**Przedsiębiorstwa przemysłowe
według wskaźnika rentowności obrotu netto
w I kwartale 2006 roku**
*Industrial enterprises by profitability rate of net turnover
in I quarter 2006*



**Struktura produkcji sprzedanej przemysłu
według sekcji w I kwartale 2006 roku**
*Structure of sold production in industry
by sections in 1 quarter 2006*



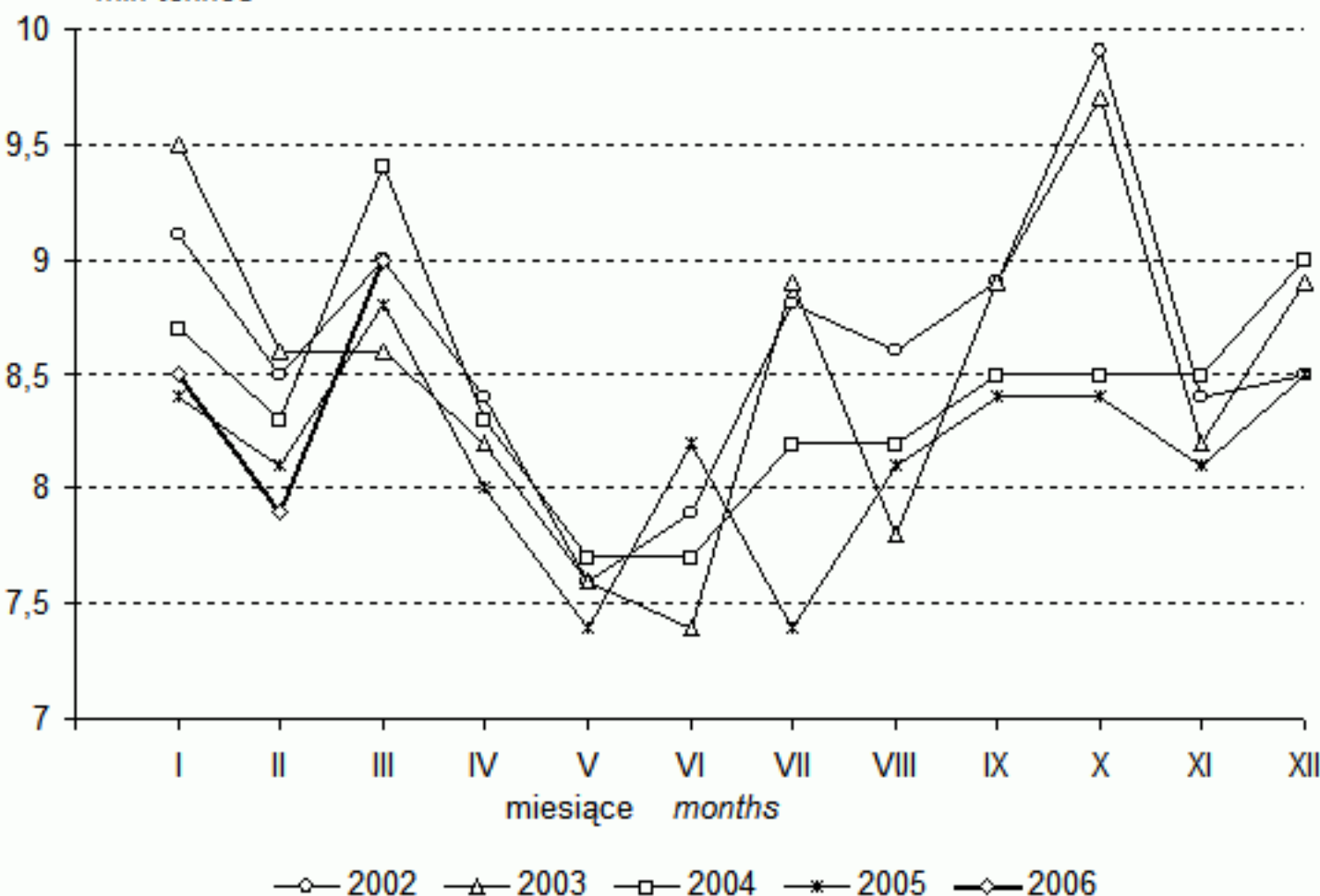
**Struktura przeciętnego zatrudnienia w przemyśle
według sekcji w I kwartale 2006 roku**
*Structure of average paid employment in industry
by sections in I quarter 2006*



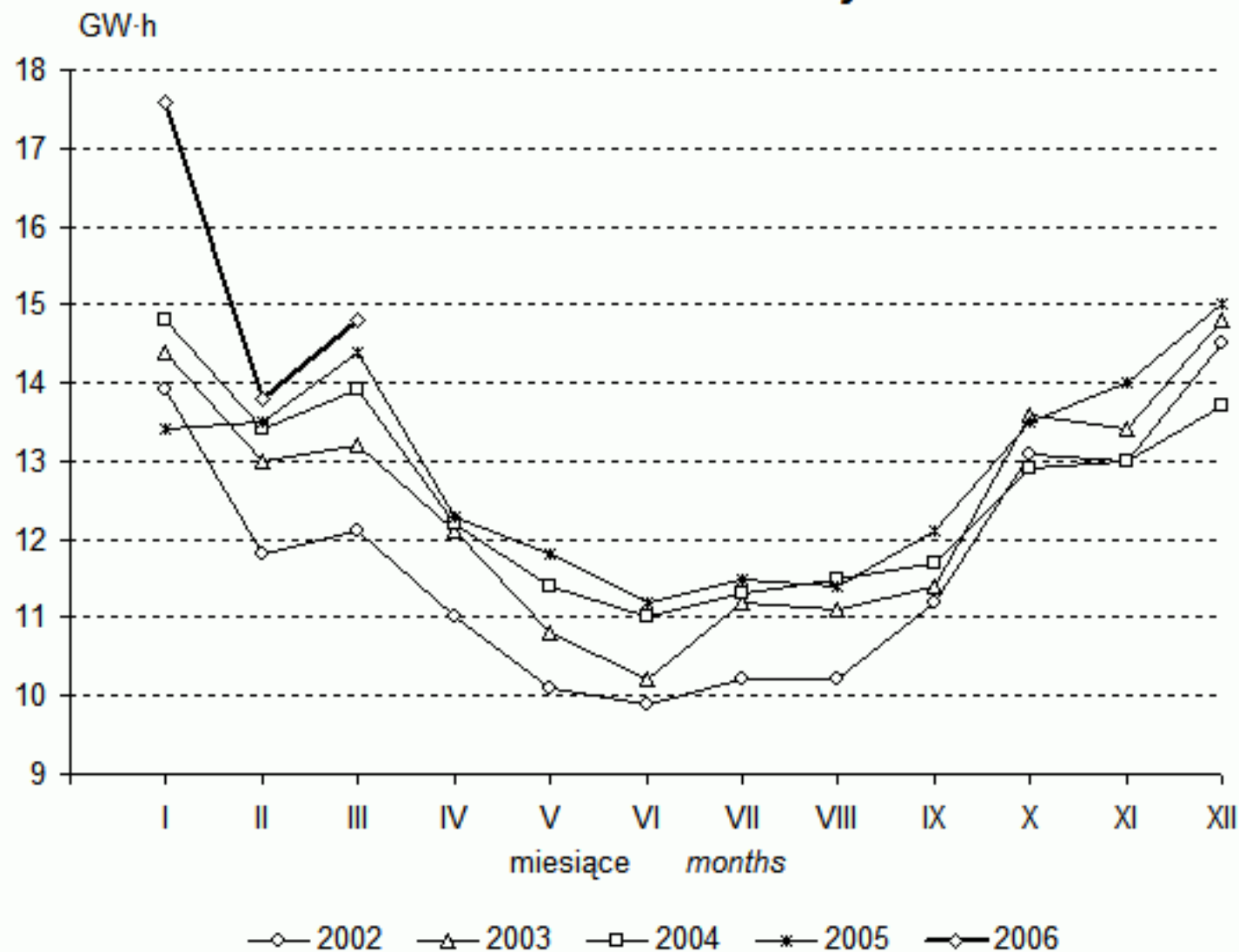
Wydobycie węgla kamiennego

Extraction of hard coal

mln ton
mln tonnes

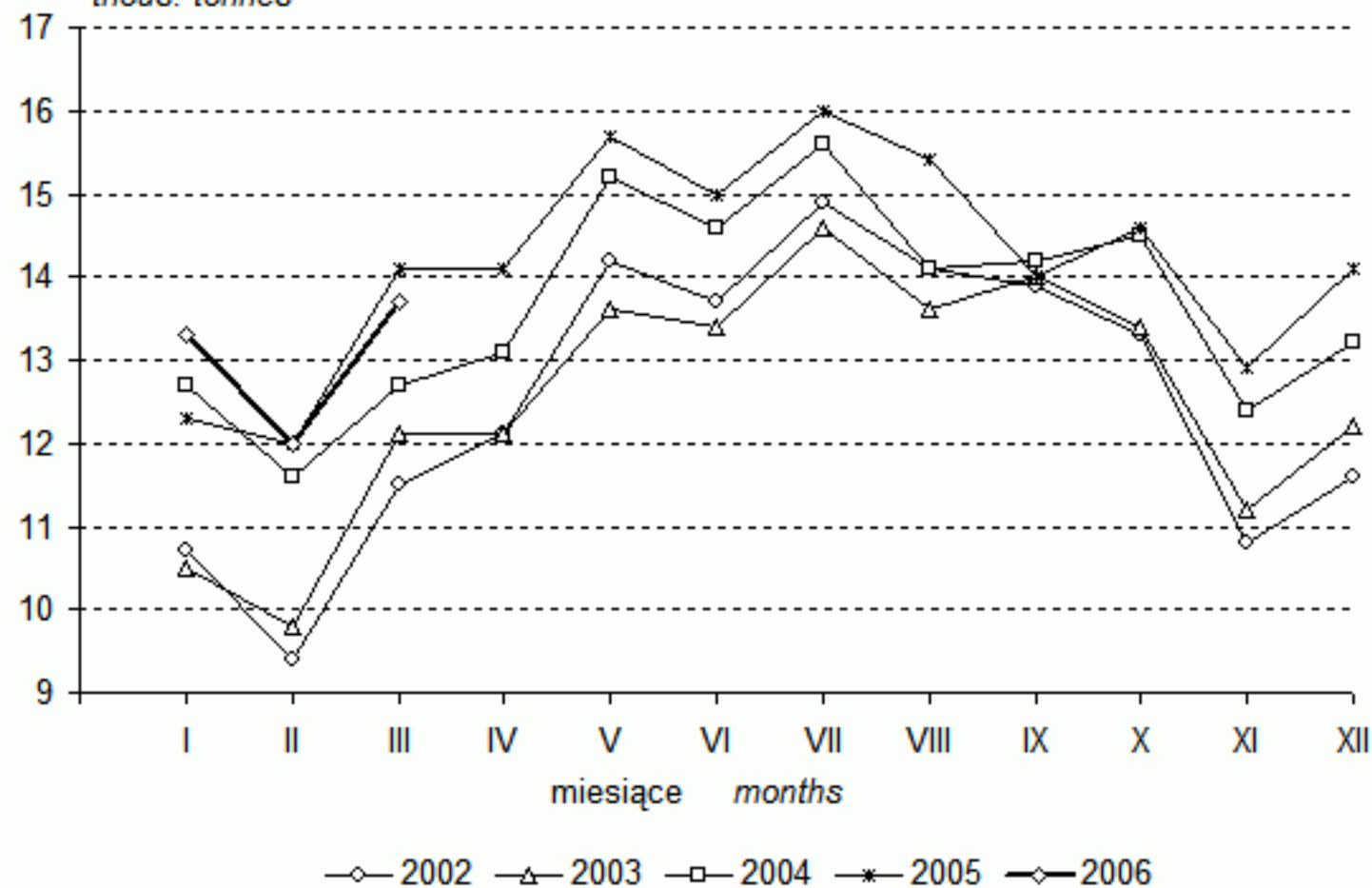


Produkcja energii elektrycznej
Production of electricity



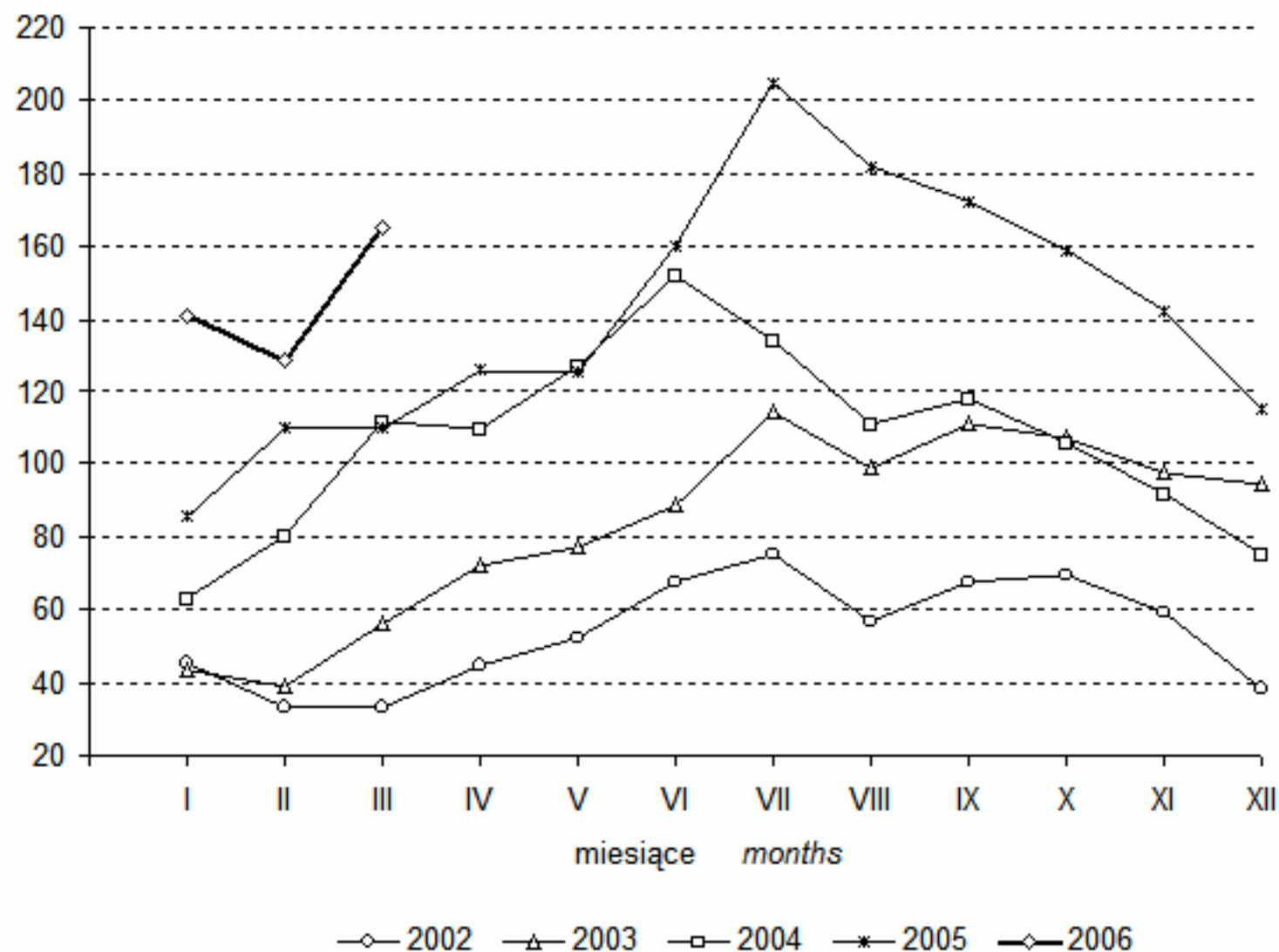
Produkcja masła^a
Production of butter^a

tys. ton
thous. tonnes



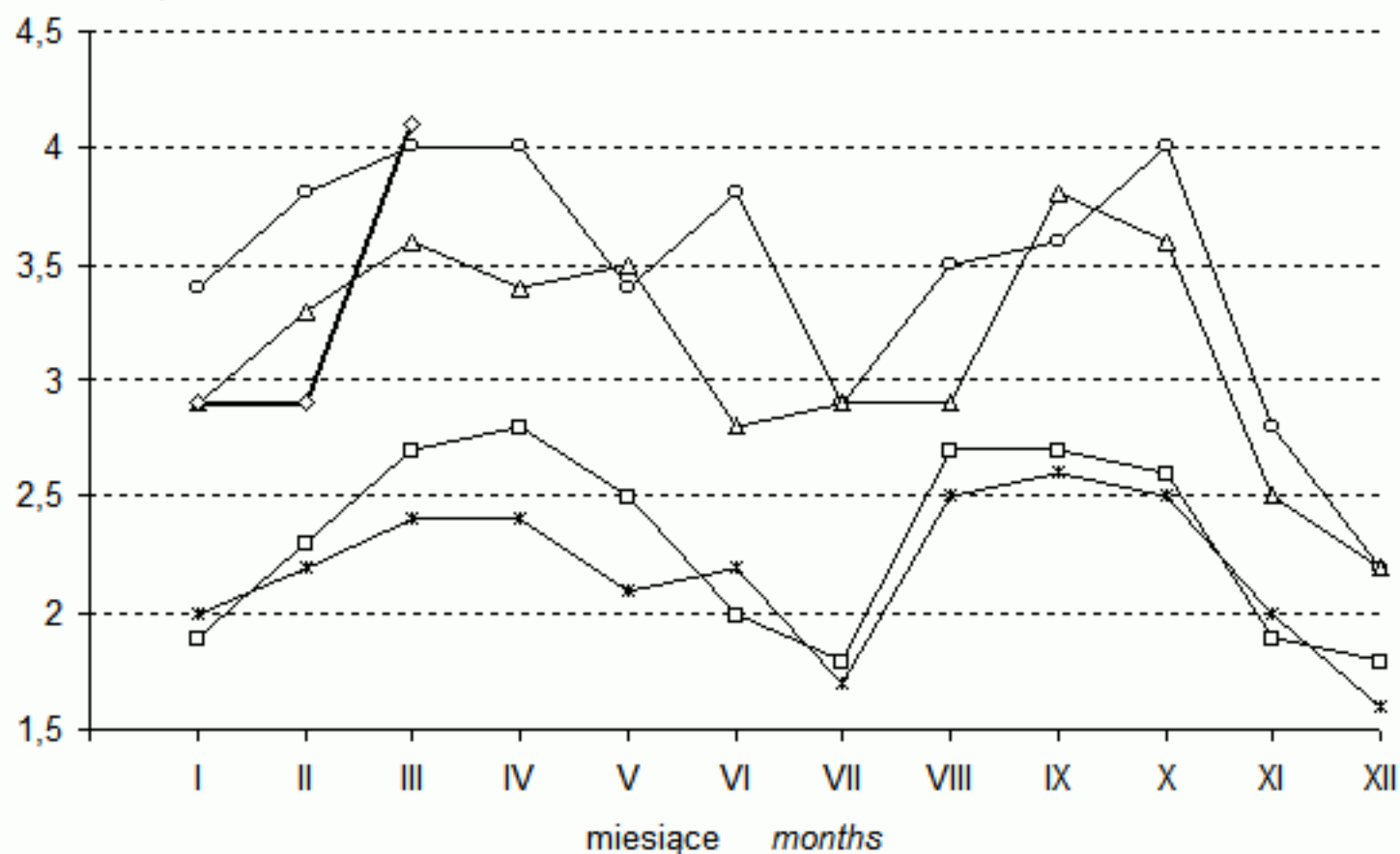
Produkcja chłodziarek i zamrażarek (typu domowego)
Production of refrigerators and freezers (household)

tys. szt
thous. units



Produkcja obuwia (łącznie z gumowym)
Production of footwear (including rubber)

mln par
mln pairs

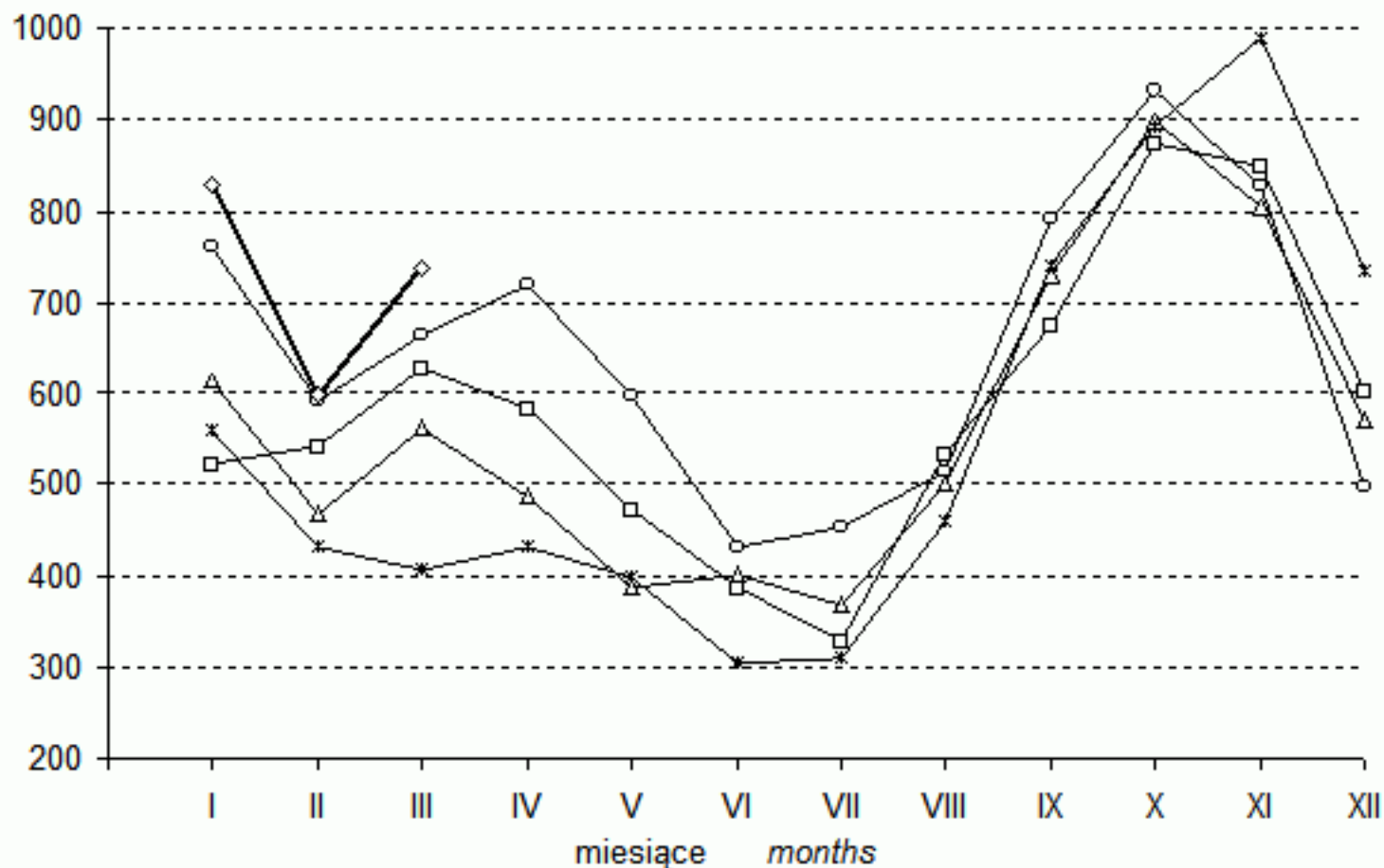


—◇— 2002 —△— 2003 —□— 2004 —*— 2005 —◆— 2006

Produkcja odbiorników telewizyjnych

Production of television receivers

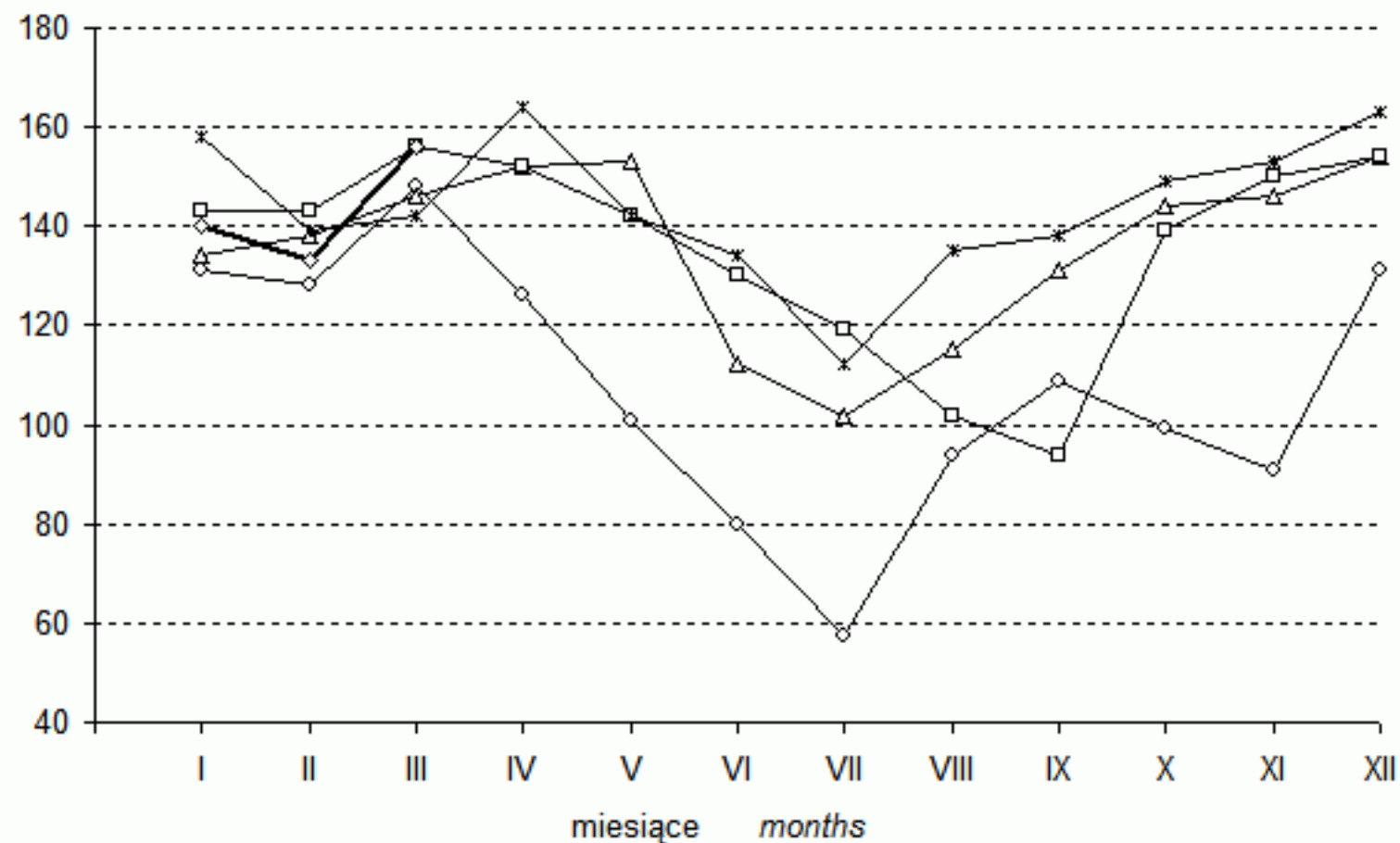
tys. szt
thous. units



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Produkcja nawozów azotowych^a
Production of nitrogenous fertilizers^a

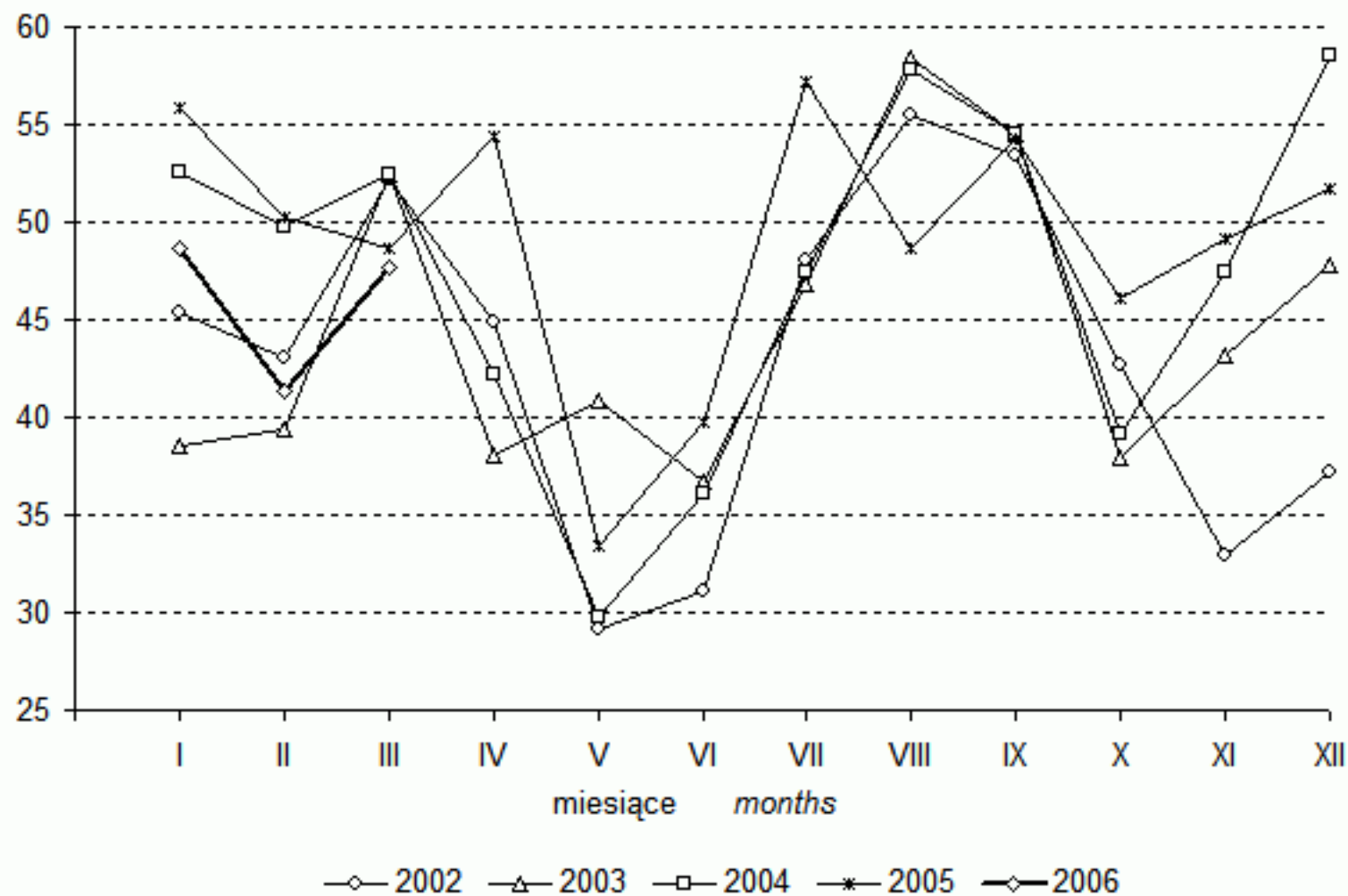
tys. ton
thous. tonnes



—◇— 2002 —△— 2003 —□— 2004 —*— 2005 —◇— 2006

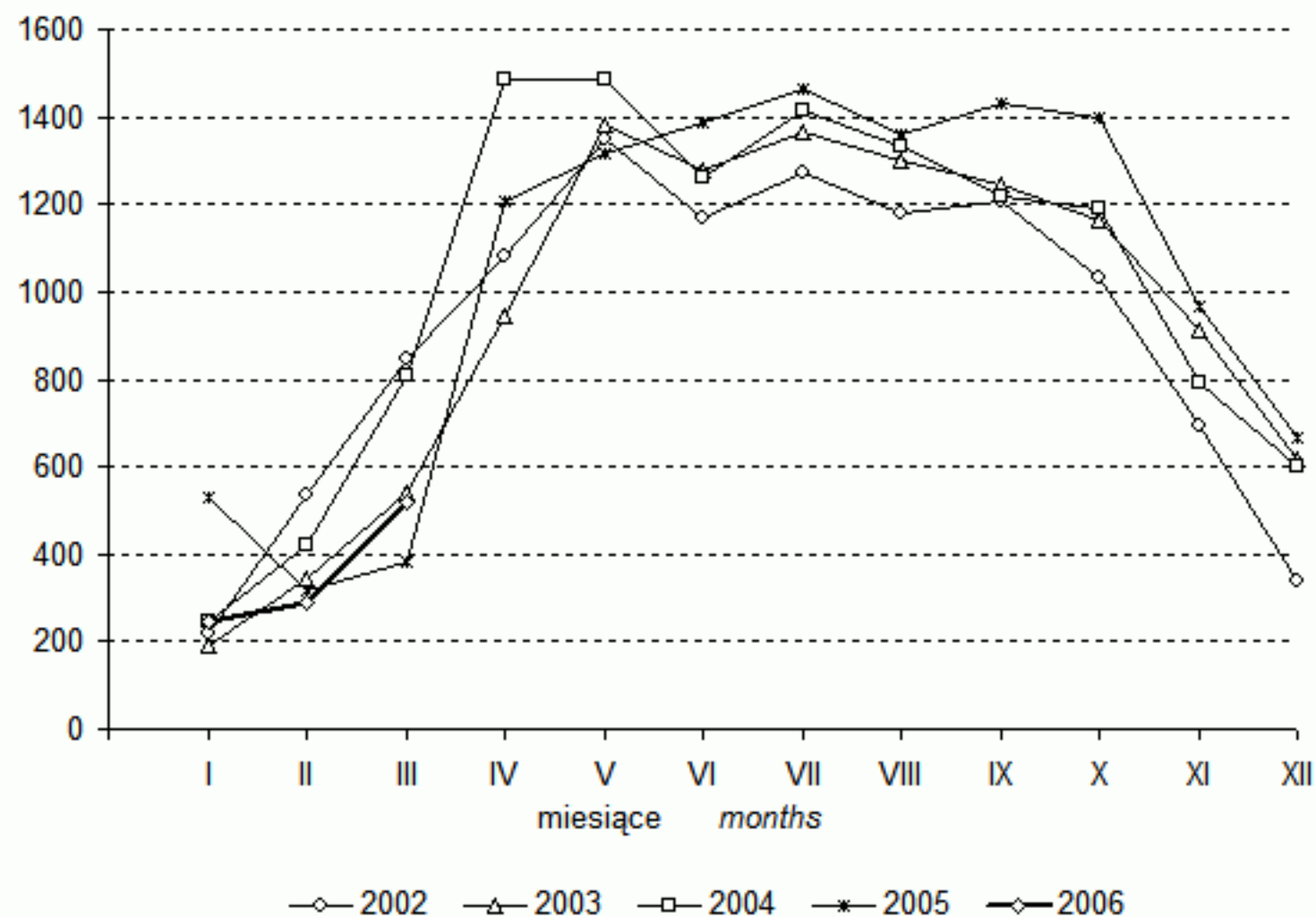
Produkcja nawozów fosforowych^a
Production of phosphatic fertilizers^a

tys. ton
thous. tonnes



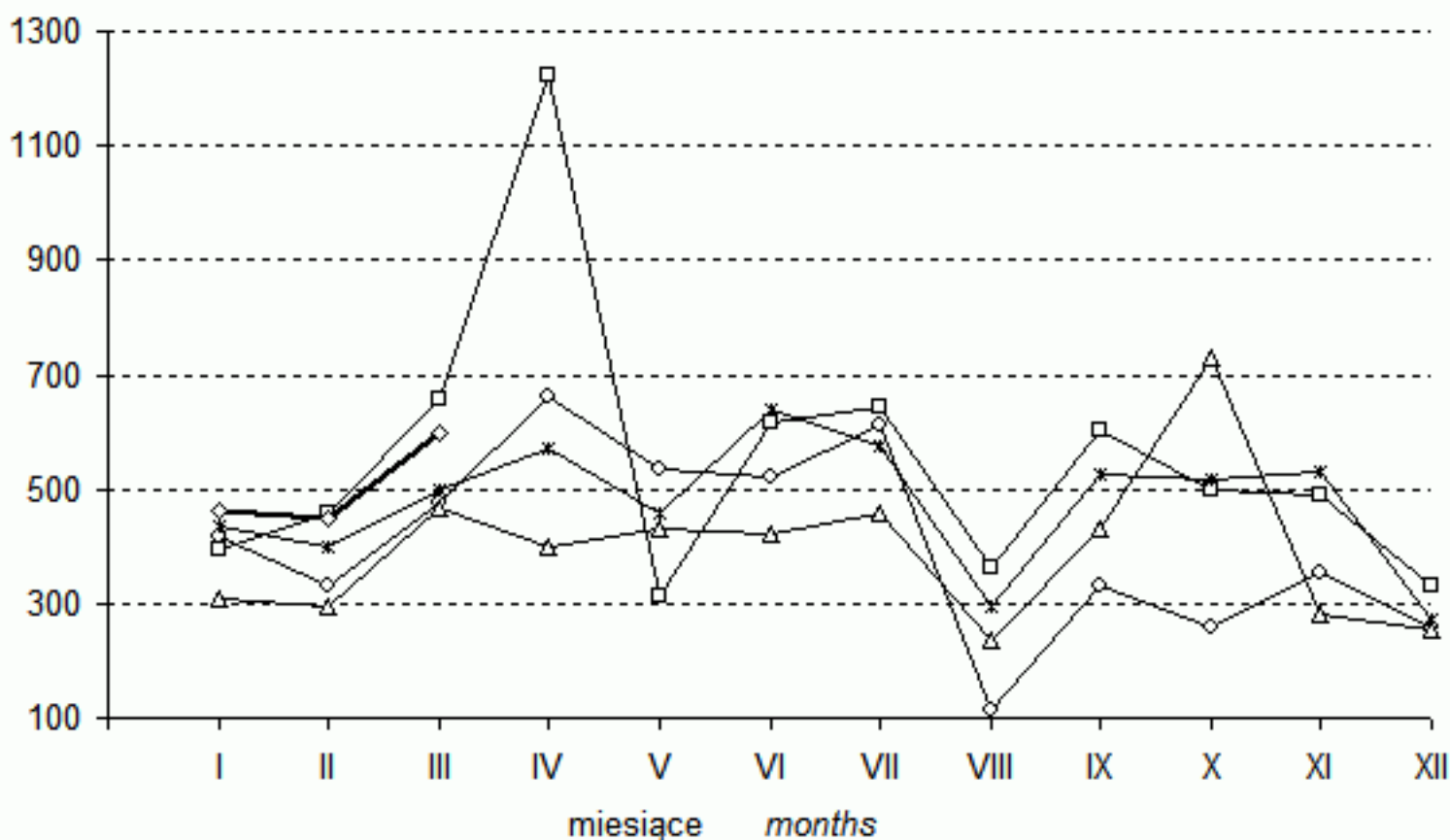
Produkcja cementu
Production of cement

tys. ton
thous. tonnes



Produkcja ciągników rolniczych
Production of agricultural tractors

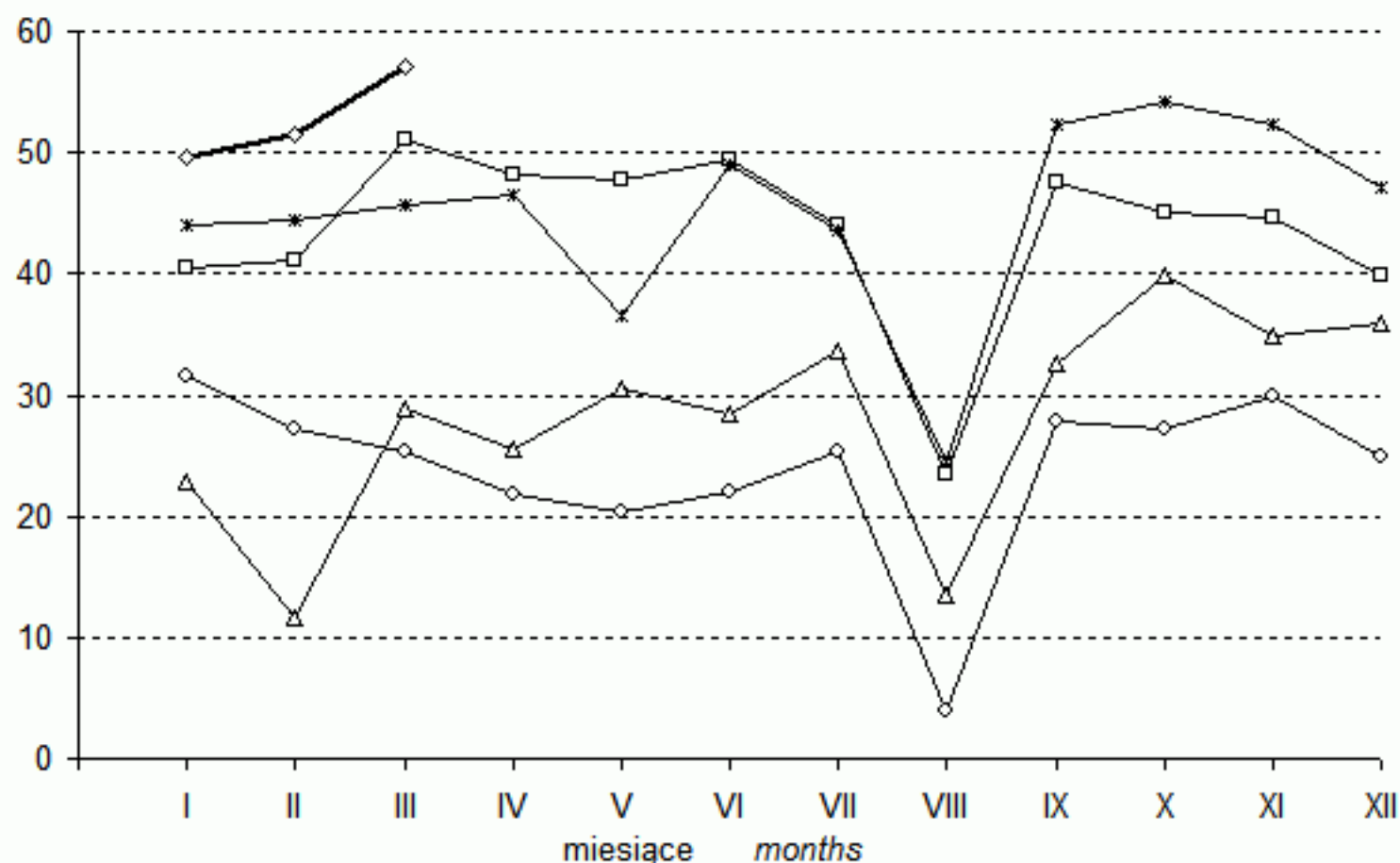
szt
units



—◇— 2002 —△— 2003 —□— 2004 —*— 2005 —◇— 2006

**Produkcja samochodów osobowych
(ogólnego przeznaczenia)**
Production of passenger cars (general purpose)

tys. szt
thous. units



—○— 2002 —△— 2003 —□— 2004 —*— 2005 —◇— 2006