

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data may not be published due to the necessity of maintaining statistical confidentiality in accordance with the Law of Public Statistics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>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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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, investment outlays 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.

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ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

1. General characteristics of economic situation

In the year 2005 the rate of growth of sold production was slower than in the preceding years. According to estimates, total sold production of industry in 2005 was by 3,8% higher than in the year 2004, when the growth of 12,6% was recorded. The share of private sector in sold production of industry grew from 80,9% in 2004 to 83,0%.

In enterprises employing over 9 persons sold production of industry was by 4,1% higher than that noted in 2004 (against an increase by 12,3% in 2004). The greatest growth in production was observed in the III and IV quarter – respectively by 4,5% and 8,4% (against an increase by 9,2% and 6,2% in 2004). In the I quarter growth in the production was reported by 0,7% and in the II quarter – by 2,3% (against an increase respectively by 19,0% and 16,4% in 2004). In manufacturing the production increased by 4,3% (against an increase by 14,6 % in previous year), in electricity, gas and water supply – by 3.85 (against decrease by 1,8% in previous year),) while in mining and quarrying - went down by 0,2% (against an increase by 2,0% in previous year).

Among the main industrial groupings sales increased the higher in enterprises manufacturing mainly capital goods (approx. by 8%). Sales in enterprises producing mainly durable consumer goods increase by approx. 7%, non-durable consumer goods – by approx.4% and intermediate goods – by approx. 4%, while production of energy increased by approx. 2%.

19, out of 29, divisions of industry reported the level of sold production exceeding that from the year 2004 with their total share in the value of sold production of industry amounting to 79,7%. A growth in excess of 10% was noted in 6 divisions of industry. In the year 2005 the manufacture of the following products was higher than in the preceding year: machinery and equipment n.e.c. (by 17,9%), metal products (by 10,9%), rubber and plastic products (by 9,1%), wood and wood, straw and wicker products (by 8,9%), electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. (by 8,8%), radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus (by 8,0%), food products and beverages (by 5,0%). The majority of divisions where a growth in the sold production was observed, displayed also high increase in labour productivity (measured by sold production per paid employee).

Sold production in 10 divisions was lower than in the year 2004, these divisions included, among others: processing of leather and leather products, manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, wearing apparel and furriery, basic metals, mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat, manufacture of textiles.

Production in divisions and groups of industry considered to be the divers of technological development (in enterprises employing over 49 persons) amounted to approx. 6% and was considerably lower than in 2004 (approx. 40%). Their share in the value of sold production of industrial stood at the preceding year's level and equalled 15,9%. High growth in sales was recorded, among others, in the manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments watches and clocks, pharmaceuticals, electrical equipment n.e.c..

Compared to 2004 the share of electricity, gas and water supply in the structure of sold production slightly increased (from 10,3% to 10,6%) and the share of mining and quarrying - (from 5,0% to 5,1%), while the share of manufacturing decreased (from 84,7% to 84,3%). In manufacturing the share of, among others, the following production grew: machinery and equipment (from 4,4% to 4,9%), metal products (from 5,1% to 5,4%), rubber and plastic products (from 4,5% to 4,7%), while decreased the share of basic metals (from 5,0% to 4,4%), radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus (from 2,1% to 1,9%), textiles (from 1,5% to 1,3%).

In 2005 the growth in prices of sold production of industry, as compared to the preceding year, amounted to 0,7% (against 7,0% in 2004). The highest, but slower then in previous year, price increase was reported in mining and quarrying – by 5,6% (against an increase by 23,7% in 2004). A lesser grew (but higher then in 2004) was observed in electricity, gas and water supply – by 3,8 % (against 1,9% in previous year). Prices in manufacturing decreased by 0,3% (against an increase by 6,7% in 2004). Prices decline was observed in majority divisions of manufacturing, among others in manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus (by 11,5%), recycling (by 10,5%), medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks (by 5,2%), pulp and paper (by 4,2%), basic metals (by 3,7%), other non-metallic mineral products (by 2,5%), food products and beverages (by 1,3%). Prices increase was observed in 6 divisions of manufacturing, among others in manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (by 18,9%), publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media (by 3,6%), tobacco products (by 3,5%).

2. Differentiated dynamics of sold production and manufacture of industrial products

In 2005 dynamics of sold production in constant prices and of labour productivity (measured by means of sold production per paid employee) per division in enterprises employing more than 9 persons was as follows:

Table. 1. Ranking of divisions of production per dynamics of sold production and labour productivity.

Divisions	Place per dynamics of		Increase/decrease as compared to the preceding year, in %	
	Sold production	Labour productivity	Sold production	Labour productivity
Manufacture of office machinery and computers	1	1	50,5	33,2
Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	2	2	21,5	23,7
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	3	3	17,9	14,6
Manufacture of metal products	4	9	10,9	2,8
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	5	10	9,1	2,6
Manufacture of wood and wood, straw and wicker products	6	7	8,9	4,6
Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	7	14	8,8	1,5
Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	8	6	8,0	5,1
Manufacture of pulp and paper	9	13	6,7	2,3
Manufacture of food products and beverages	10	5	5,0	5,3
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	11	4	4,5	9,0
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	12	8	4,0	3,2

Divisions	Place per dynamics of		Increase/decrease as compared to the preceding year, in %	
	Sold production	Labour productivity	Sold production	Labour productivity
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	13	12	3,3	2,4
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi trailers	14	22	2,8	-4,3
Manufacture of other transport equipment	15	11	2,6	2,4
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	16	18	2,6	-1,9
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	17	16	-0,8	-0,8
Collection, purification and distribution on water	18	15	-3,2	-0,6
Manufacture of tobacco products	19	20	-3,3	-2,1
Manufacture of textiles	20	19	-3,9	-1,9
Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat	21	17	-6,0	-1,9
Manufacture of basic metals	22	24	-6,7	-7,2
Manufacture of wearing apparel and furriery	23	23	-10,3	-6,1
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	24	25	-10,5	-7,8
Manufacture of leather and manufacture of leather products	25	21	-10,6	-4,3
Recycling	26	26	-11,0	-20,3

65 out of the 94 groups presented in part C of the this publication, table 19 recorded growth in sold production, of which in 31 groups the growth exceeded 10%.

High growth in sales was observed, among others, in manufacture of other chemical products, bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles, manufacture of trailers and semi –trailers, parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines, treatment and coating of metals; general mechanical engineering, in manufacture of tubes, machinery for the production and use of mechanical power, tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal, domestic appliances, sawmilling and planing of wood; impregnation of wood, electric motors generators and transformers, pharmaceuticals, articles of concrete, plaster and, cement, manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products, processing and preserving of fish and fish products, processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables.

29 groups recorded a level of sold production lower than in the year 2004 and 14 of these groups experienced a drop over 10%. Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys, textile weaving, footwear, manufacture of luggage, handbags, and the like, saddlery and harness, tanning and dressing of leather, reproduction of recorded media, manufacture of leather clothes, coke oven products, decreased the most.

Table. 2 Distribution of products and groups of products per dynamics of production in certain more important divisions of manufacturing.

PKWiU divisions	Number of products, the production of which rose		Number of products, the production of which fell	
	Total	of which, by over 10%	total	of which, by below 10%
Food products and beverages	24	4	10	3
Textile products	2	-	11	7
Clothing; fur articles	2	1	9	5
Wood, wood and cork products	5	2	4	-
Pulp, paper and paper products	8	2	-	-
Coke, refined petroleum products	17	2	15	8

PKWiU divisions	Number of products, the production of which rose		Number of products, the production of which fell	
	Total	of which, by over 10%	total	of which, by below 10%
Chemicals, chemical products and chemical fibres	2	-	5	3
Rubber and plastic products	13	5	10	7
Other non-metallic mineral products	8	2	15	8
Metals	14	10	9	7
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	6	3	2	-
Electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	4	3	-	-
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	4	2	1	1
Furniture; other manufacturing n.e.c.	5	3	-	-

NOTE: The table presents more important products covered by the monthly survey.

Out of 244 products and groups of products under observation in 2005, the production of 131 was higher than in the preceding year, of which in 42 products and groups of products it was by over 20% higher.

High increase, over twice, was recorded in manufacture of lime-sans bricks and flat-cold rolled steel products, and in excess of 40% among others, in manufacture of household freezers, heavy electric conductors, electricity meters, and between 20-40% among others, manufacture of frozen sea fishes, pastas, poultry meats, parquet panels of wood, sacks of paper, acetic acid, plasters consisting of gypsum, household gas stoves with oven, automatic washing machines, all-purpose agricultural loaders, lights bulbs for general use, public transport vehicles, kitchen furniture, Moreover, much more canned hams and shoulders, frozen vegetables, rennet ripening cheese, butter, beer, veneers, sawnwood, paper and paperboard, polypropylene, nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers, tyres for passenger cars, single-panel windows panes, ceramic roof tiles, machinery and equipment for construction, road and drainage work, insulated wires and conductors, electric motors and generators, lead-acid accumulators, lorries and road tractors, were produced.

Lower than in the year 2004 was the production of 107 products and groups of products and in case of 56 of them it was by over 10% higher, among others in manufacture of fruit wines, carpets, linings, footwear, ethylene, sodium hydroxide, lime, crude steal, pig iron, aluminium wire, agricultural tractors, slicing machine tools for metals, telephone sets, maritime ships.

3. Inventories of finished products

As at the end of December 2005, the value of inventories of finished products in current prices (in industrial enterprises employing over 49 persons) was by 6,4% higher than at the end of December 2004 and their share in total inventories decreased from 28,4% to 27,2%. The relation between the value of inventories of total finished products to net revenues from the sale of products hasn't changed considerably (3,1%, as compared to 3,0% at the end of December 2004; calculated net of the manufacture of food products and beverages – 2,7%, as compared to 2,5%, accordingly).

The relation changed for the better in 11 divisions of industry, of which the most significant improvement was reported, among others, in: - manufacture of rubber and plastics products (from

4,8% to 4,0%), office machinery and computers (from 3,0% to 2,3%), tobacco products (from 5,0% to 4,4%), medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks (from 2,8% to 2,3%), food products and beverages (from 6,0% to 5,6%), radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus (from 1,4% to 1,0%). 12 divisions of industry faced the deterioration of that relation, of which most seriously affected were manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products (from 2,4% to 3,9%), mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat (from 1,2% to 2,3%), other non-metallic mineral products (from 5,5% to 6,4%), chemicals and chemical products (from 4,0% to 4,5%), other transport equipment (from 0,9% to 1,3%).

4. Costs and financial results of enterprises

In the year 2005 the surveyed industrial enterprises (employing over 49 persons) recorded a deterioration, as compared to the high level of corresponding period of the preceding year, in terms of their financial results as well as the most basic economic and financial indicators. The reason of the gross and net financial results' deterioration was slower growth of revenues than costs from total activity.

The decreased level of financial results is predominantly attributable to the deterioration of results from the sales of products, goods and materials (by 5460,4 mln zł, i.e. by 10,6%), but its deterioration was only noted in manufacturing (by 16,3%). As compared to the previous year, reduction of the result on other operating activity and on financial operations (from 1328,4 mln zł in 2004 to minus 778,7 mln zł) was observed.

In the year 2005 the revenues of total activity in industrial enterprises were by 3,1% higher than in the year 2004, while cost of obtaining revenues from total activity increased by 4,5%, what has caused the increase of the cost level indicator from 92,7% to 94,0%. Deterioration of this indicator was reported in the most of industrial divisions, among others, in: manufacture of basic metals, pulp and paper, wood and wood, straw and wicker products, wearing apparel and furriery, coke, refined petroleum products, electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c., motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers.

In the year 2005, the gross financial result equalled 43142,4 mln zł against 51254,9 mln zł in 2004. Depreciation of this result was noted in manufacturing – from 40208,1 mln zł to 31912,4 mln zł and in mining and quarrying - from 5618,6 mln zł to 5065,3 mln zł. This result decrease in electricity, gas and water supply – from 5428,1 mln zł to 6164,7 mln zł. The gross financial result consisted of gross profit of 48544,4 mln zł and gross loss of 5402,0 mln zł. In the year 2005, the share of obligatory encumbrances in the gross financial result amounted to 20,1% as compared to 19,1% in 2004.

The net financial result equalled 34478,5 mln zł, against 41481,5 mln zł last year. The net financial result comprised the net profit amounting to 39907,7 mln zł, generated by 76,6% of industrial enterprises (79,5% in the preceding year) and the net loss of 5429,2 mln zł reported by 23,2% of enterprises (last year – 20,3%).

Gross and net financial results deteriorated most in manufacture of basic metals, coke, refined petroleum products, motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, in mining of coal and lignite, extraction of peat.

Improvement of net and gross results was noted in electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply, in manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c., tobacco products, publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media.

Profitability rate in sales of products, goods and materials decreased from 7,7% in 2004 to 6,6% in 2005, profitability rate of gross turnover – from 7,4% to 6,0%, profitability rate of net turnover – from 6,0% 4,8%. The first and the second degree financial liquidity considerably improved respectively from 29,6% to 31,4% and from 95,3% to 99,4%.

The relation between short-term-liabilities and short-term dues for deliveries and services deteriorated from 87,7% in 2004 to 88,5% in 2005. Liabilities for deliveries and services exceeded the level of dues in manufacture of other transport equipment, radio, television and communication equipment, motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers.

5. Distribution of enterprises per profitability rate of gross turnover

In the year 2005 there were 1884 nonprofitable enterprises, i.e. 23,3% of total number of enterprises, and the share they contributed to sales totalled 12,2%. Costs of nonprofitable enterprises exceeded the level of revenues by 6,4%.

High share of nonprofitable enterprises in the total number of enterprises was recorded in manufacture of tobacco products – 50,0% of enterprises (19,9% of sales), wearing apparel and furriery – 45,2% (28,6% of sales), textiles – 40,5% (26,7% of sales), in manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus – 36,6% (39,5% of sales), leather and manufacture of leather products – 32,2% (18,1% of sales), other transport equipment – 29,5% (28,6% of sales), office machinery and computers – 28,6% (39,5% of sales).

In 2005 the number of profitable enterprises totalled 6214 while their share in sales – 76,7%. The largest number of profitable enterprises – 1706 – achieved the profitability rate of net turnover ranging from 2,01 to 5,00.

The largest share of profitable enterprises in total sales generated by the division was noted in mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat – 89,3%, in manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks – 84,3%, in collection, purification and distribution of water – 83,9%, in manufacture metal products – 83,8%, chemicals and chemical products – 83,5%, in publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media – 82,9%, in manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. – 80,5%, rubber and plastic product – 80,4%.

6. Employment, wages and salaries

In 2005, average paid employment in industry (in enterprises employing over 9 persons) equalled 2425,8 thousand persons and was by 1,1% higher than in the year 2004.

Growth in paid employment was only reported in manufacturing – by 2,1%. A drop – was recorded in mining and quarrying and in electricity, gas and water supply (adequately by 3,6% and 3,8%).

Sixteen divisions of industry experienced an increase in paid employment, among others manufacture of metal products – by 7,9%, motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – by 7,4%, electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. – by 7,2%, rubber and plastic products – by 6,3%, furniture; manufacturing n.e.c. – by 4,6%.

The most significant decrease in paid employment was observed, among others in manufacture of leather and manufacture of leather products – by 6,6%, wearing apparel and furriery – by 4,5%, in mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat – by 4,2%, in electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply – by 4,1%, in manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products – by 2,9%.

In the year 2005, the average monthly gross wages and salaries in industry (in enterprises employing over 9 persons) equalled 2542,29 zł, and were by 3,1% higher than in 2004.

Increase in wages and salaries, higher than average, was noted, among others in manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products (by 3,0 points), medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks (by 2,7 points), machinery and equipment n.e.c. (by 1,9 points), in electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply (by 1,7 points), in manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (by 0,9 points).

A drop in wages and salaries was only noted in manufacture of office machinery and computers and recycling.

In terms of the level of wages and salaries the following divisions played the dominant role: manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (4676,67 zł), tobacco products (4613,73 zł), mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat (4295,95 zł), electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply (3554,73 zł), manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (3386,46 zł), office machinery and computers (3254,94 zł), publishing; printing and reproduction of recorded media (3254,57 zł).

Enterprises (employing over 49 persons) considerably differed in terms of the level of average monthly gross wages and salaries. In the year 2005, wages and salaries in the range up to 849,00 zł were paid out by 168 enterprises manufacturing 0,2% of sold production and employing 0,6% of total number of employees.

The largest number of enterprises – 1688 – paid out the average monthly gross wages and salaries in the range between 1400,01zł and 1800,00 zł. These enterprises manufactured 7,0% of sold production and employed 15,6% of all employees. Quite a numerous group comprising 1502 enterprises paid out monthly gross wages and salaries in the range between 1800,01 zł and 2200,00 zł (they manufactured 10,5% of production and employed 16,3% employees).

A share in sold production was contributed by a group of 361 enterprises with average monthly gross wages and salaries over 4000,01 zł. These enterprises manufactured 32,1% of sold production while employing 16,4% employees.

7. Investment outlays

In 2005 the lesser growth of outlays in industry was observed as compared to the preceding year. Outlays in current prices totalled 38,8 bln zł recording a 5,1% increase as compared to the year 2004 (in 2004 increase was 13,4%). The biggest increase was observed in mining and quarrying – by 34,5%. Slightly increased outlays in manufacturing – by 3,6% (by 18,6% in 2004) and in electricity, gas and water supply – by 1,1% (against decrease by 2,2% in the preceding year).

Outlays incurred in manufacturing accounted for 70,1% of total outlays in industry, outlays in electricity, gas, and water supply – 21,4% while in mining and quarrying – 8,4%.

As compared to the year 2004, in 2005, the biggest increase in outlays was observed, among others in manufacture of basic metals – by 79,9%, pulp and paper – by 77,8%, tobacco products – by 49,1%, other transport equipment – by 44,6%, medical, precision and optical instrument, watches and clocks – by 39,8%, while decrease - among others in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – by 24,5%, in textile – by 24,1%, in manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus – by 17,6%, wearing apparel and furriery – by 16,2%.

Total value of cost calculation of investments newly started in industry commenced in the year 2005 equalled 20,7 bln zł and was by 8,6% higher than in the preceding year. The growth in the value of cost calculation occurred, among others, in manufacture of wood and wood, straw and wicker products, basic metals, coke, refined petroleum products, pulp and paper, metal products, chemicals and chemical products. The value of cost calculation of investments newly started dropped, among others, in manufacture of other transport equipment, other non-metallic mineral products, radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus, textiles.

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 introduced PKD classification does not affect data that has so far been presented in this publication in accordance with classification applicable until April 2004.

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 19 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, 13-18, 20 and 21 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** – revenue from the sale of products (goods, works and services) includes the amounts due and received for the sale, to third parties, of:

- 1) own goods,
- 2) works and services performed,
- 3) a flat rate fee of an agent – in the case of concluding an agreement on terms and conditions of an assignment,
- 4) the entire revenues of the agent – 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 the purpose of own investments, 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, 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 and changes in the commodity structure of sales and structure the of customers.

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**

Manufacture of wearing apparel and furriery

Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur

Processing of leather and manufacture of leather products

Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear

Manufacture of wood and wood, straw and wicker products

Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials

Manufacture of pulp and paper

Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products

Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products

Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel

Manufacture of metal products

Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment

NACE groups

Manufacture of veneer sheets, plywood, laminboard, particle board and fibre board

Manufacture of veneer sheets; manufacture of plywood, laminboard, particle board, fibre board and other panels and boards

Manufacture of other products of wood, straw and wicker products

Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials

Manufacture of pharmaceuticals

Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products

Manufacture of detergents, perfumes and toilet preparations

Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations

Manufacture of non-refractory ceramic goods and refractory ceramic products

Manufacture of non-refractory ceramic goods other than for construction purposes; manufacture of refractory ceramic products

Manufacture of television and radio receivers, sound and video recording or reproducing apparatus

Manufacture of television and radio receivers, sound and video recording or reproducing apparatus and associated goods

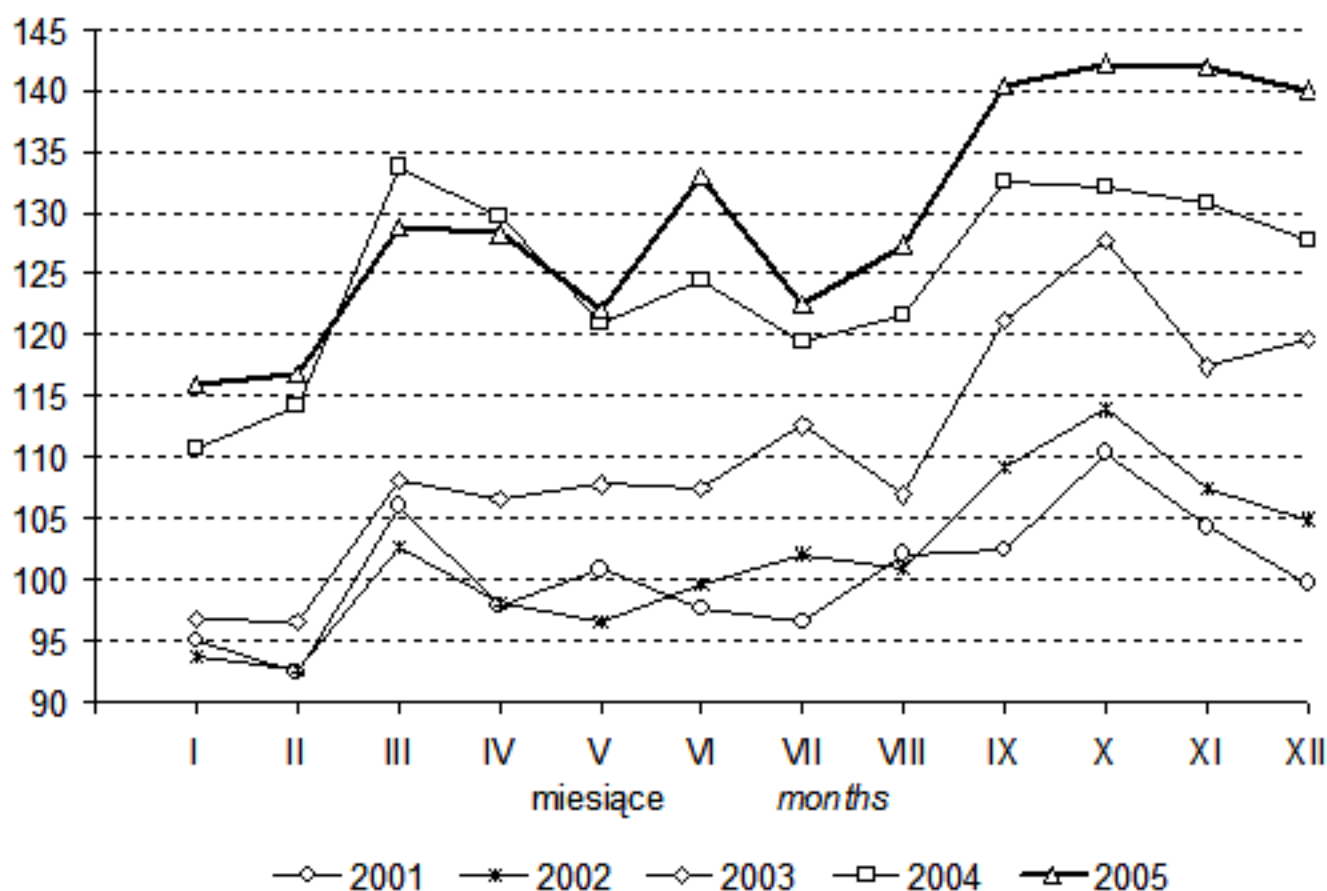
Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and other purposes

Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and other purposes, except industrial process control equipment

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

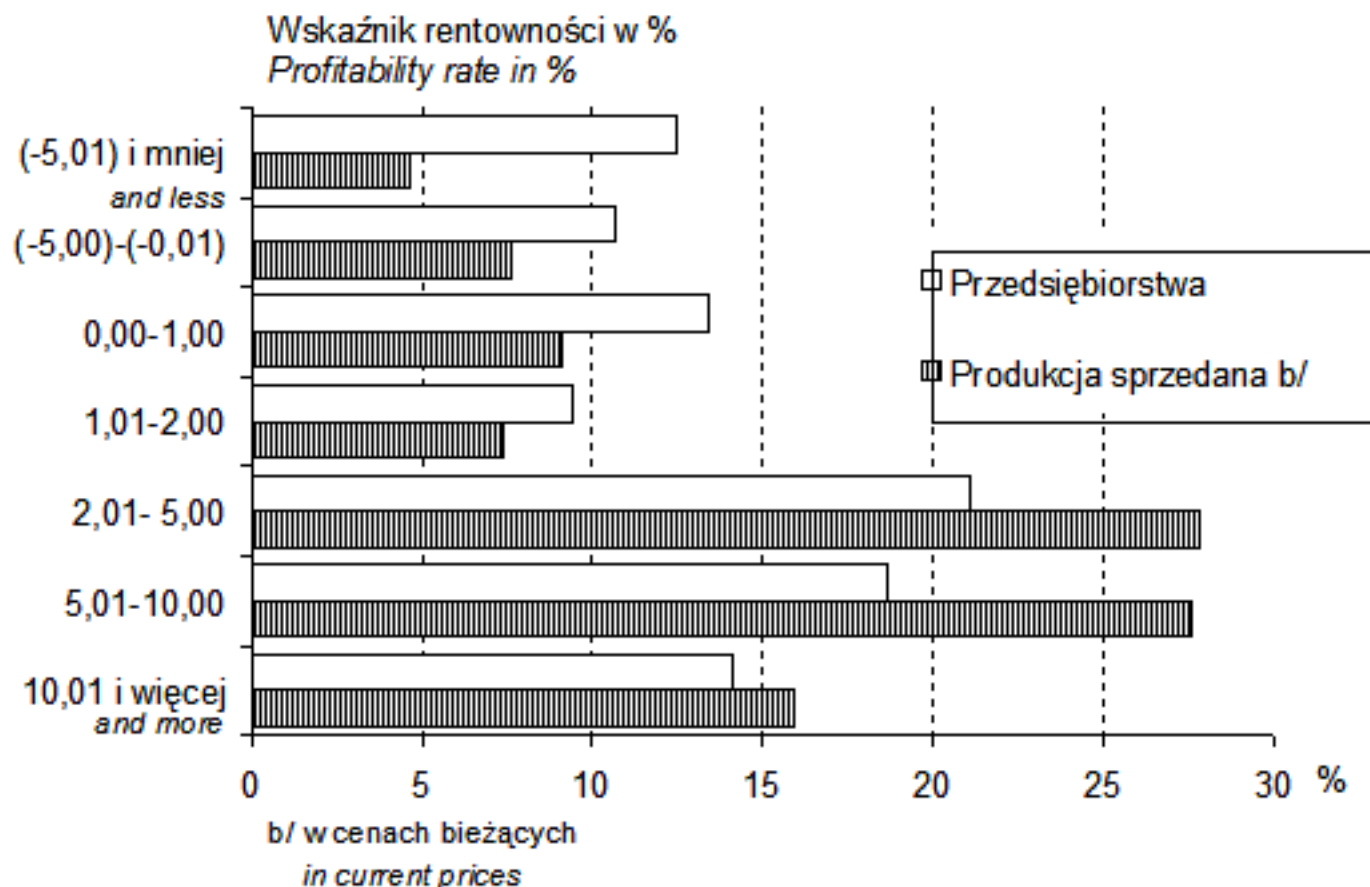
***Sold production of industry^a in constant prices
(monthly average 2000=100)***

%

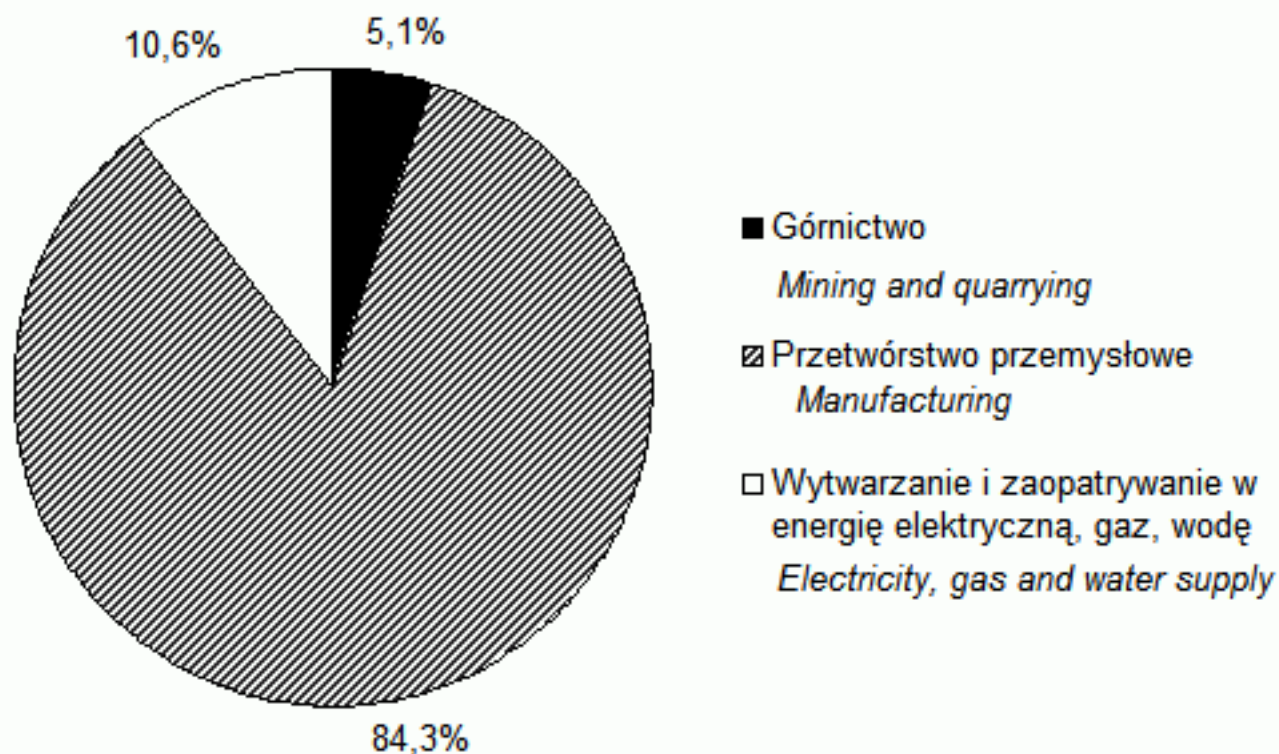


a/ dane niewyrównane sezonowo
gross data

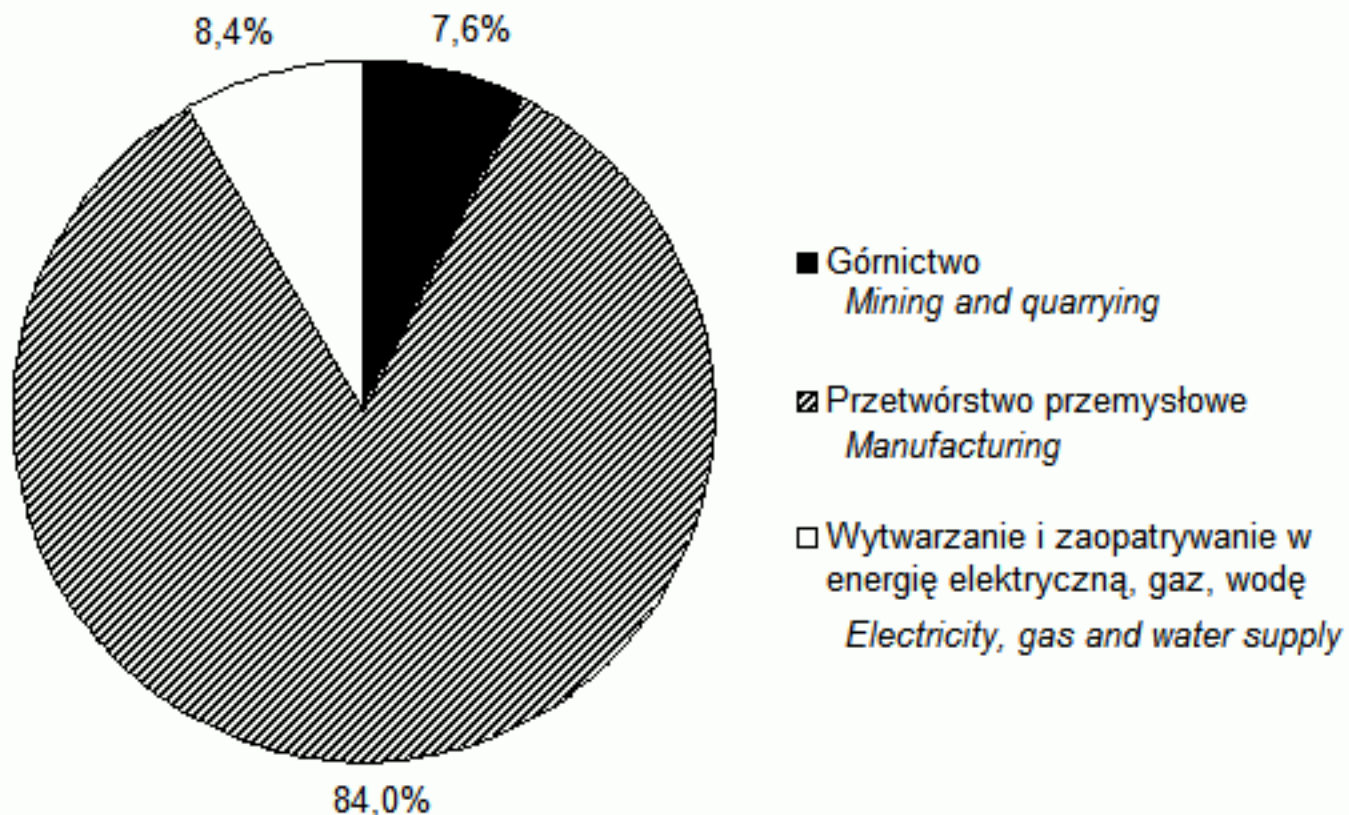
**Przedsiębiorstwa przemysłowe
według wskaźnika rentowności obrotu netto
w 2005 roku**
***Industrial enterprises by profitability rate of net turnover
in 2005***



**Struktura produkcji sprzedanej przemysłu
według sekcji w 2005 roku**
*Structure of sold production in industry
by sections in 2005*



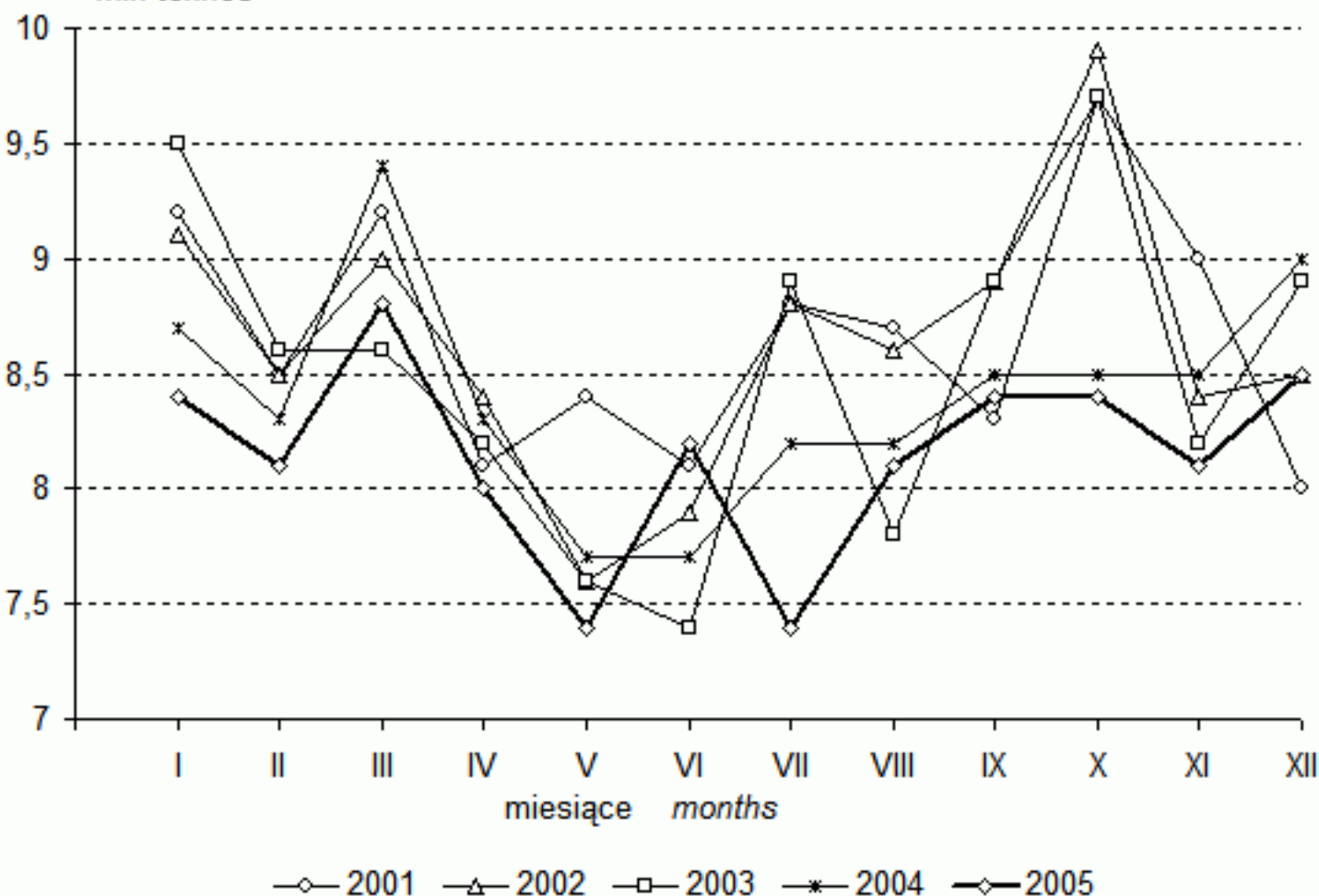
**Struktura przeciętnego zatrudnienia w przemyśle
według sekcji w 2005 roku**
*Structure of average paid employment in industry
by sections in 2005*



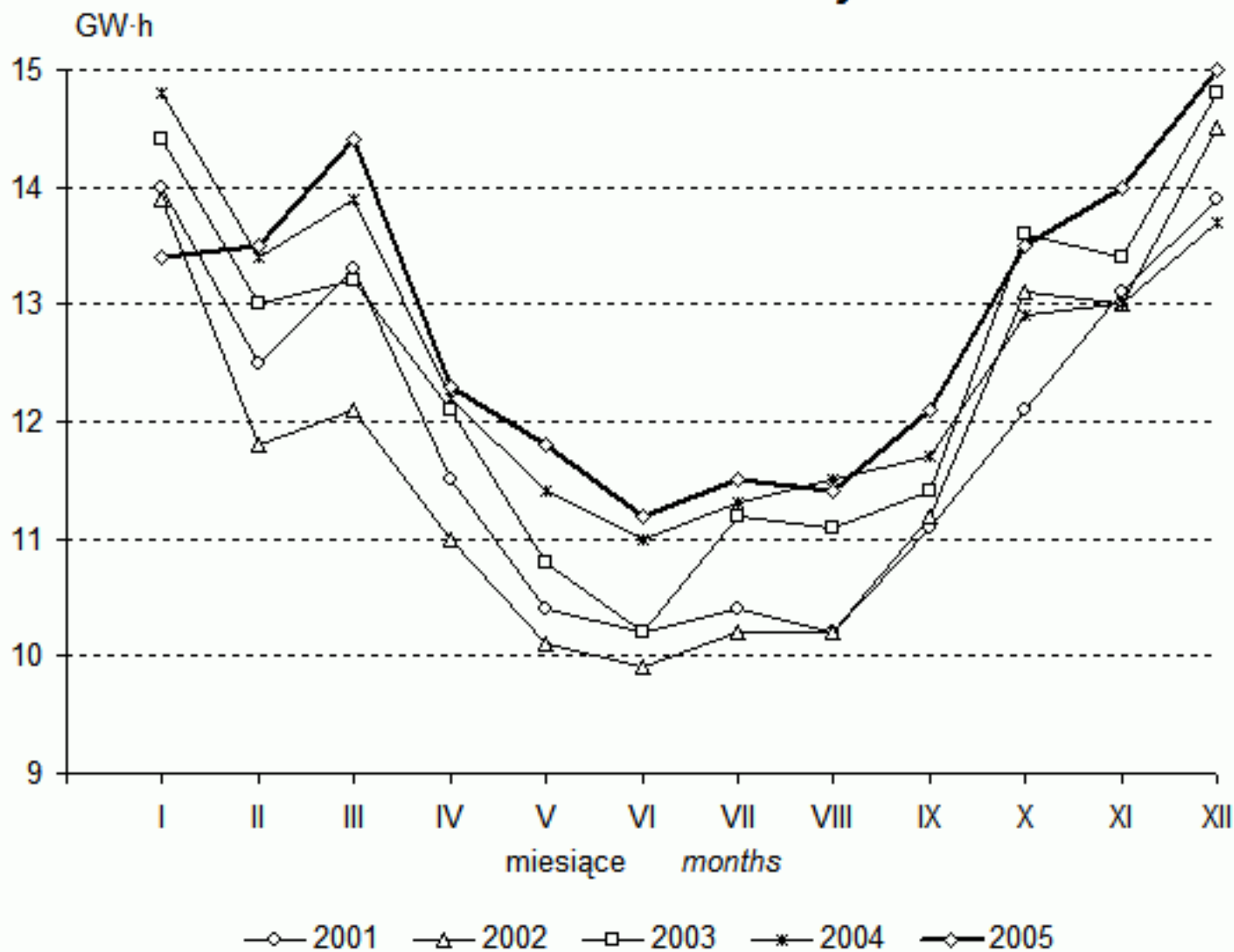
Wydobycie węgla kamiennego

Extraction of hard coal

mln ton
mln tonnes

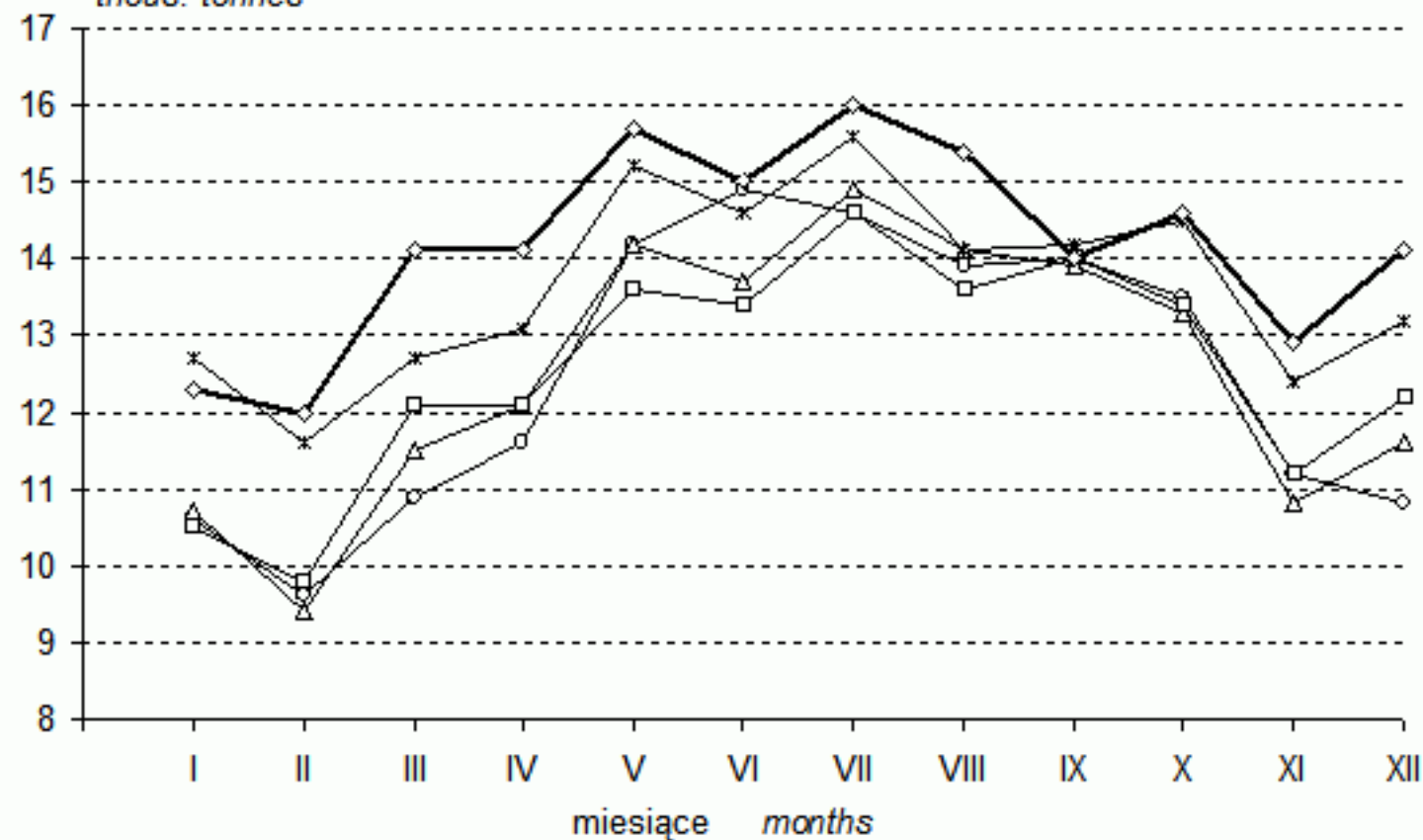


Produkcja energii elektrycznej
Production of electricity



Produkcja masła^a
Production of butter^a

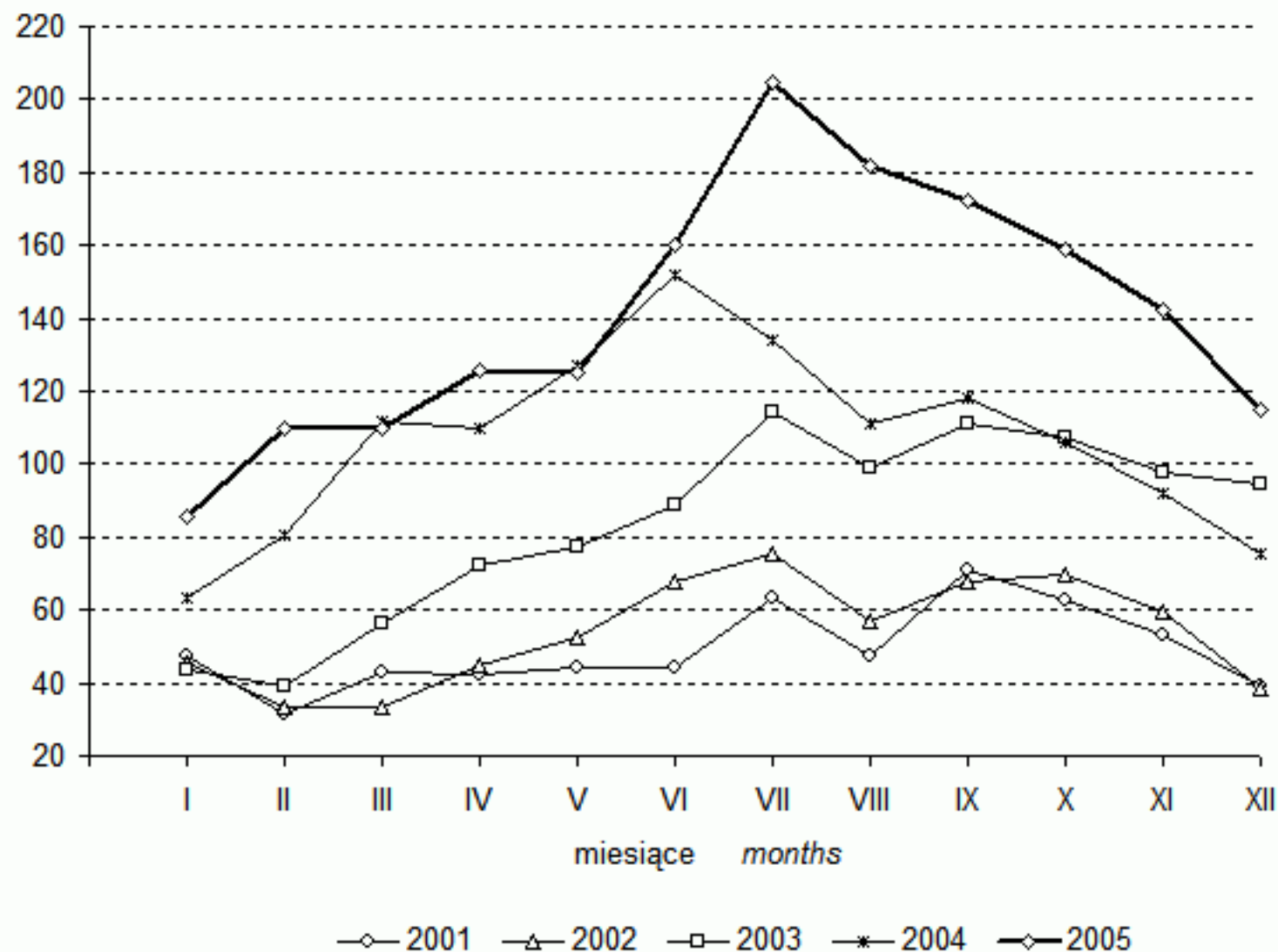
tys. ton
thous. tonnes



—○— 2001 —△— 2002 —□— 2003 —*— 2004 —◇— 2005

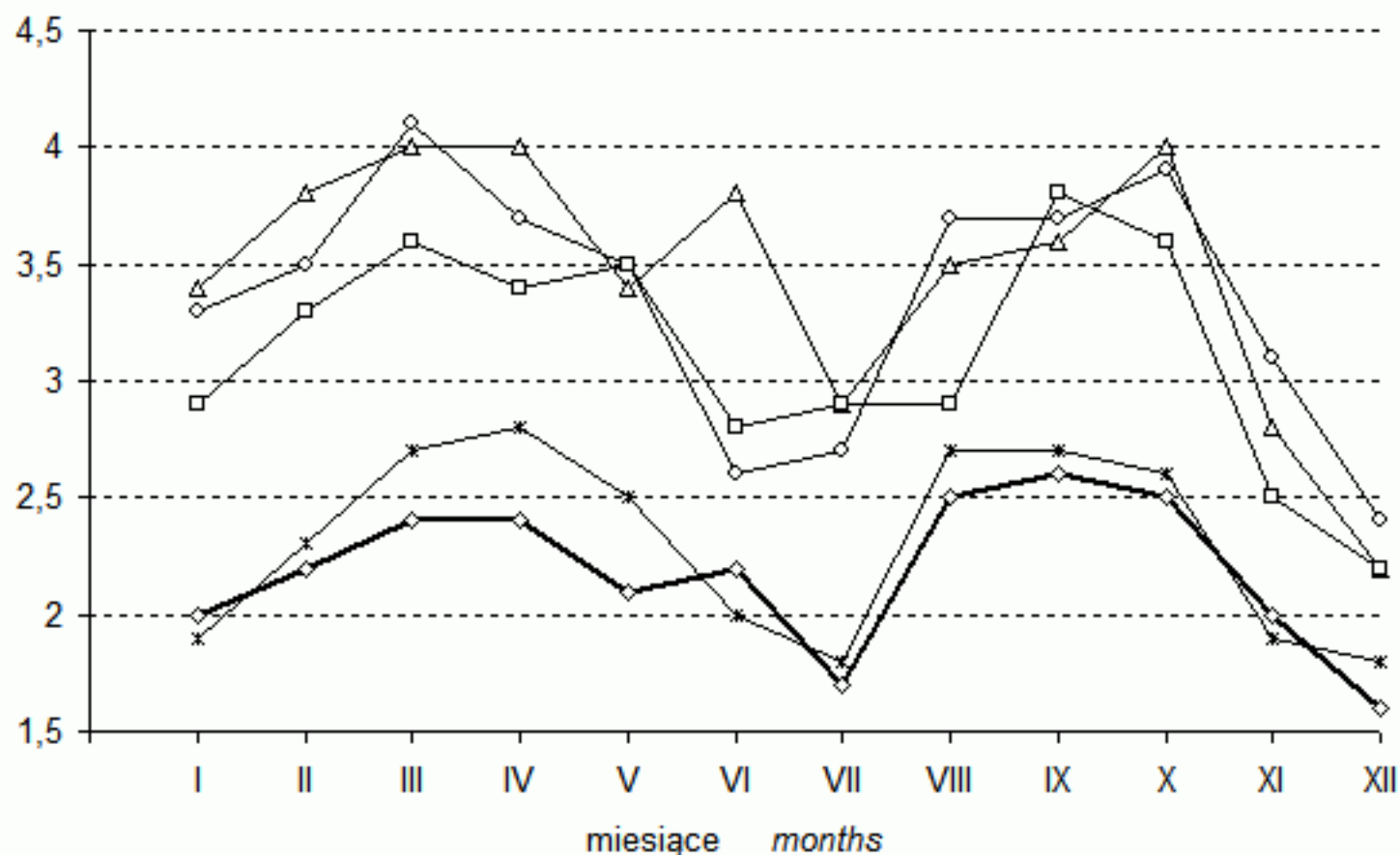
Produkcja chłodziarek i zamrażarek (typu domowego)
Production of refrigerators and freezers (household)

tys. szt
thous. units



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

mln par
mln pairs

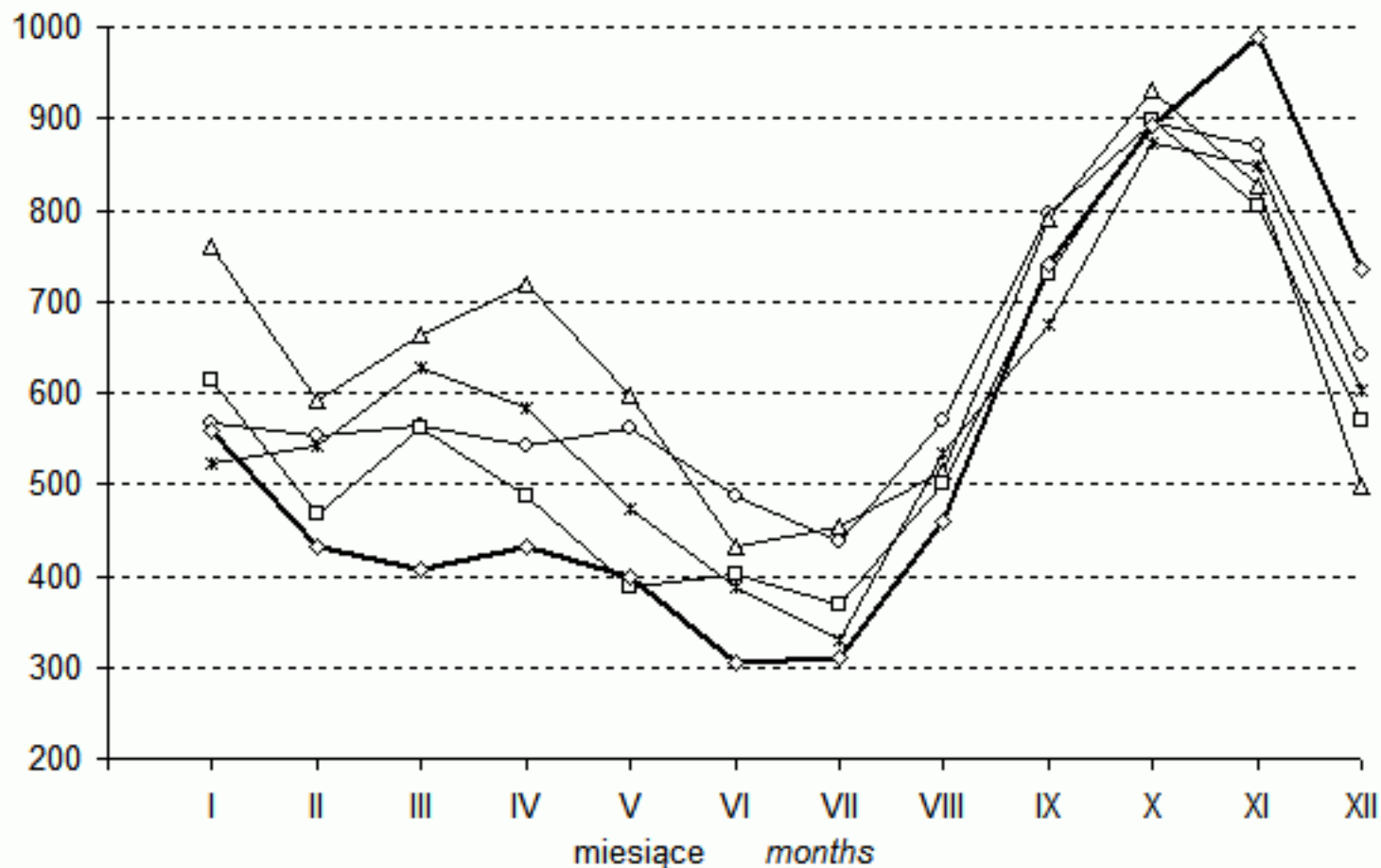


—◇— 2001 —△— 2002 —□— 2003 —*— 2004 —◇— 2005

Produkcja odbiorników telewizyjnych

Production of television receivers

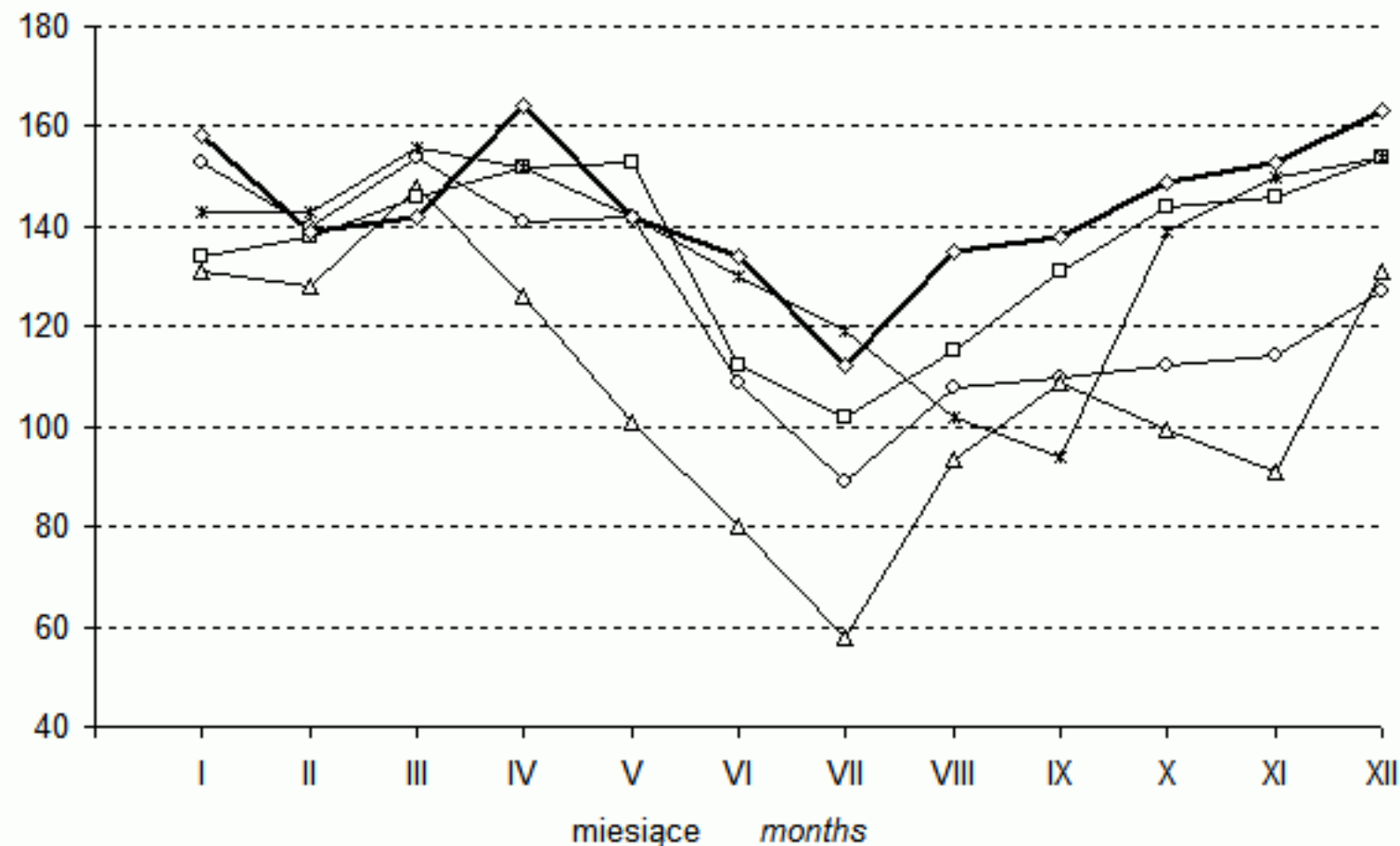
tys. szt
thous. units



—◇— 2001 —△— 2002 —□— 2003 —*— 2004 —◇— 2005

Produkcja nawozów azotowych^a
Production of nitrogenous fertilizers^a

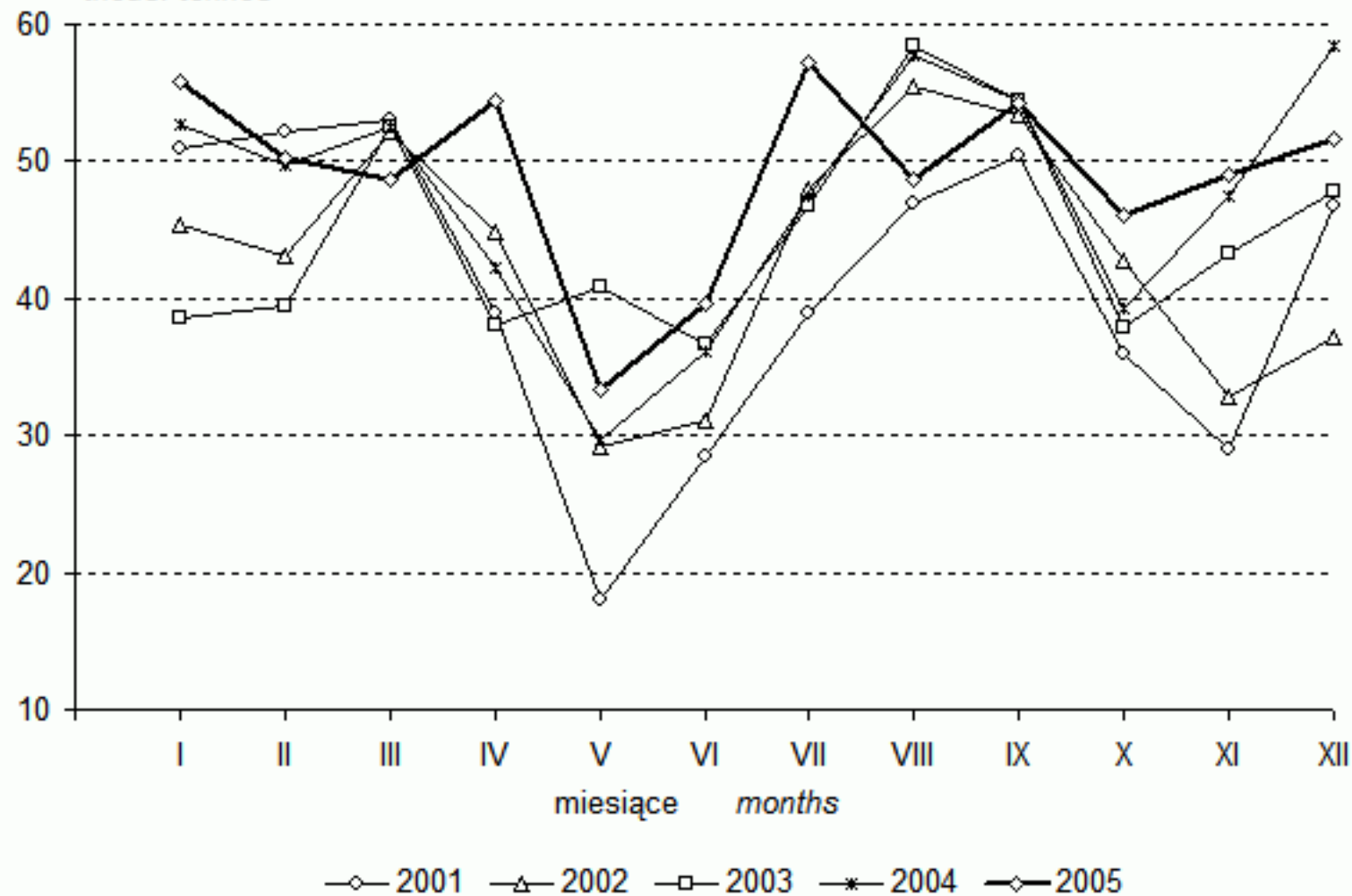
tys. ton
 thous. tonnes



—○— 2001 —△— 2002 —□— 2003 —*— 2004 —◇— 2005

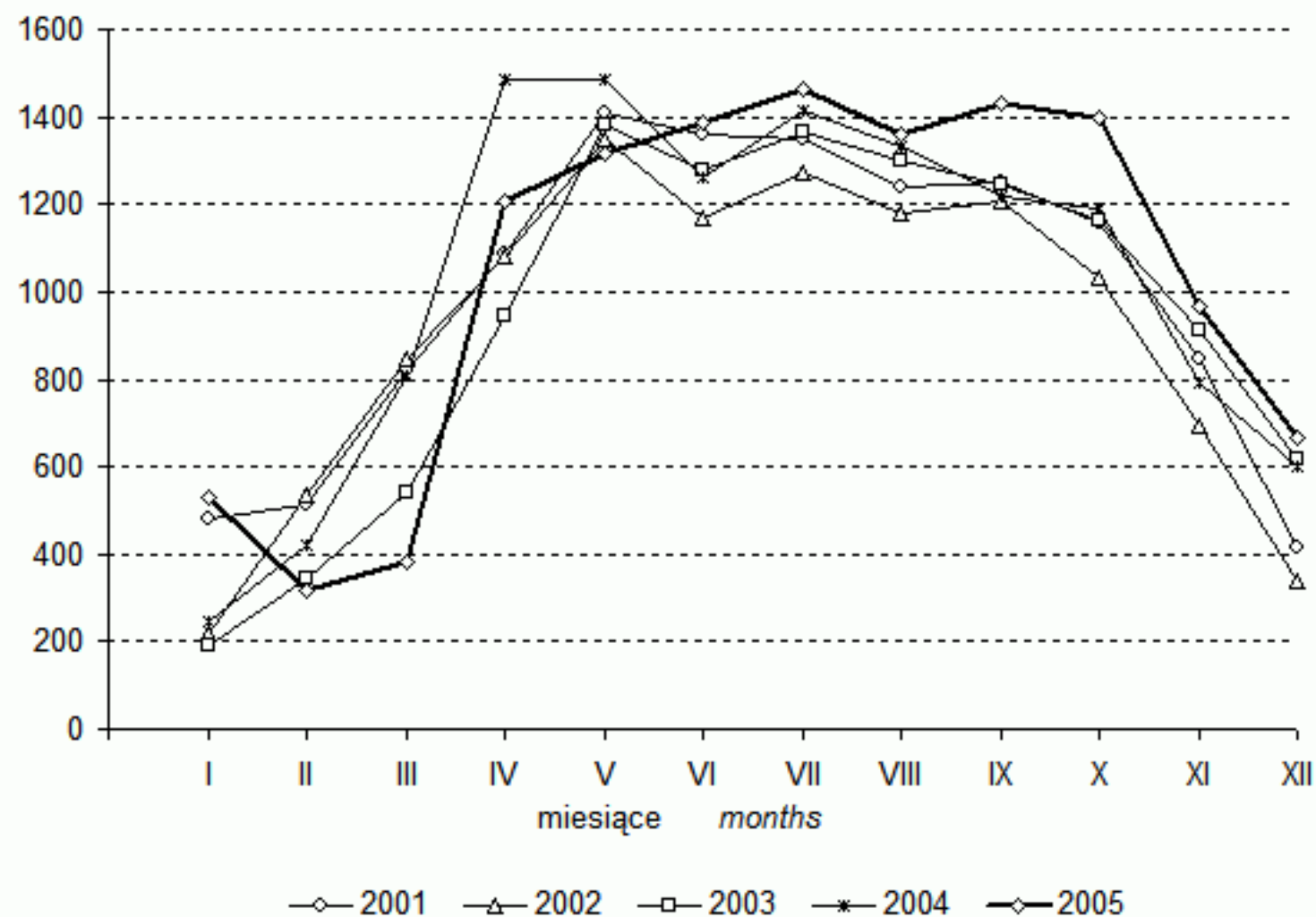
Produkcja nawozów fosforowych^a
Production of phosphatic fertilizers^a

tys. ton
thous. tonnes



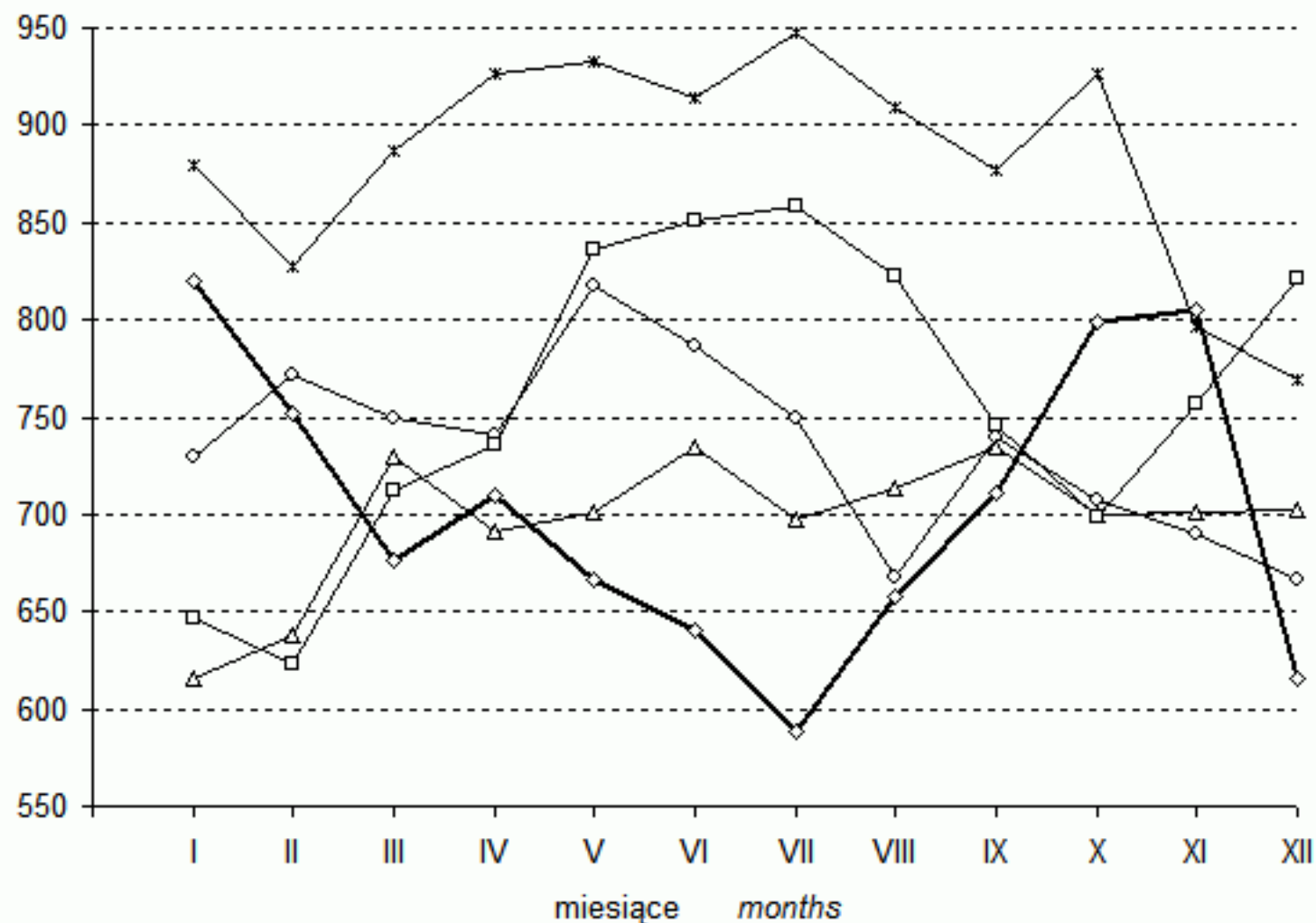
Produkcja cementu
Production of cement

tys. ton
thous. tonnes



Produkcja stali surowej
Production of crude steel

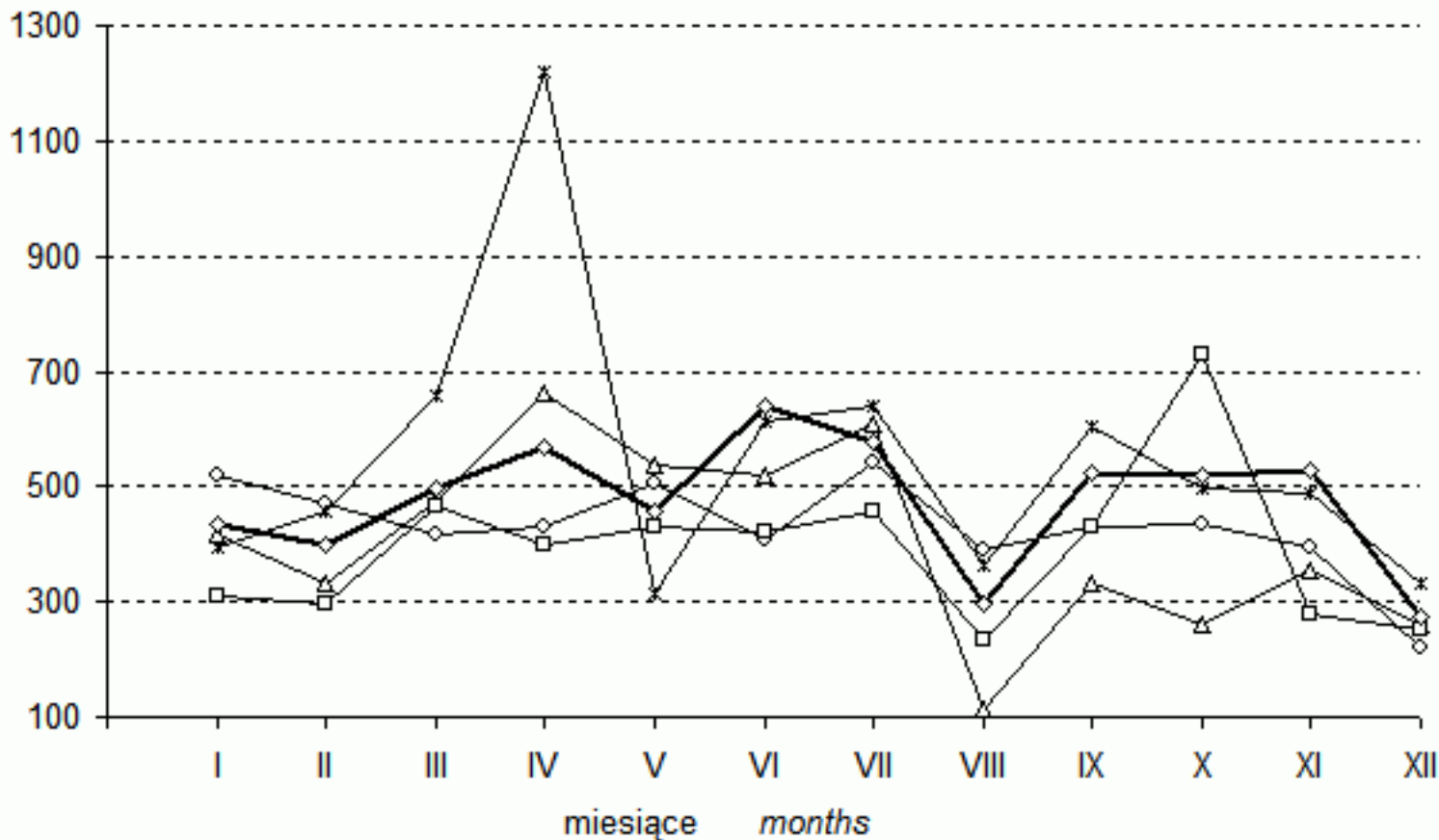
tys. ton
thous. tonnes



—◇— 2001 —△— 2002 —□— 2003 —*— 2004 —◇— 2005

Produkcja ciągników rolniczych
Production of agricultural tractors

szt
units



—◇— 2001 —△— 2002 —□— 2003 —*— 2004 —◇— 2005

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

tys. szt
thous. units

