

POLAND

Sources and definitions

Data are provided by the Central Statistical Office of Poland. They originate from a variety of surveys:

- the annual survey on economic activity;
- the annual survey on enterprises employing up to nine persons;
- the annual survey on employment on a given day;
- and the survey on employment, earnings and work hours (which is carried out monthly, quarterly and annually).

The statistical unit used is the enterprise.

To collect information on enterprises and establishments stored in the business register (REGON), administration sources such as the National Court Register managed by the Ministry of Justice, the Central Social Security Office and the Taxes Register managed by the Ministry of Finance, are used.

Variables

Production, or gross output, is equal to the sum of the gross output of products (goods and services) of all ownership sectors or institutional sectors. For the non-financial corporations sector, it includes revenues from the sale of self-manufactured products (goods and services) as well as margins realised on the sale of commodities purchased for resale, the value of products in the form of settlements in kind, products designated for increasing the value of own fixed assets, the trade margin on trade operations, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress.

Gross value added is calculated for all units of the national economy, irrespective how many persons they employ. Since 1994, gross value added is measured at basic prices (before it was done at producer prices). This change was caused by the introduction of a new tax system (5 July 1993). Basic prices exclude VAT (on domestic products and on imports), taxes and custom duties on imports (including the excise tax) as well as other taxes on products, such as the excise tax on domestic products and taxes on selected types of services (*e.g.* on games of chance and mutual betting, the lump sum tax on goods and services from occasional transports of passengers) but include subsidies on products. Gross value added is calculated as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Different computation methods are applied for market and non-market units. Intermediate consumption includes the value of consumed materials (including fuels) in net terms (after subtracting the value of recyclable wastes), raw materials (including packaging), energy, technological gases, outside services (outside processing, transport services, equipment renting, telecommunication and accounting services, commissions paid for banking services), costs of business trips as well as other costs (*e.g.* advertising, representation, rental and leasing costs, ticket costs for official business, costs of lump-sum payments for using personal vehicles for official business, stock exchange payments as well as payments from participation in the National Depository for Securities). The value of gross value added includes estimates of the "hidden economy" - concealed production (production which is not forbidden by law, but its scope, partly or entirely is concealed from public administration authorities).

Employment, employees concerns persons performing work providing earnings or income (in the main place of work), both full- and part-time workers. Employees include persons hired on the basis of employment contracts (labour contract, call-up, appointment or elections).

Wages and salaries, employees correspond to monetary payments as well as the value of benefits in kind or their equivalents due to employees for work performed. They include personal wages and salaries (excluding those of apprentices, home workers and persons employed abroad), payments from profit for distribution and balance surplus in co-operatives, annual extra wages and salaries for employees of budgetary sphere entities and fees paid to selected groups of employees for performing work in accordance with a labour contract (journalists, producers of films and radio and television programmes).

An **enterprise** is an organisational unit created by a legal unit to conduct economic activities. Legal units can be legal persons, independent organisational entities without legal personality as well as physical persons conducting economic activities.

Investment outlays are financial or tangible outlays of all units of the national economy (regardless of the number of persons employed), in order to create new fixed assets or improve (rebuild, enlarge, reconstruct or modernise) existing property, and outlays for primary equipment. Outlays for fixed assets include: buildings and structures, e.g. construction and assembly works, design and cost estimate documentation; machinery, technical equipment and tools (including instruments, moveables and fittings); transport equipment; other, e.g. land amelioration, expenditures on purchase of land and second-hand fixed assets, livestock (since 1995), long-term planting and interests on investment credits and investment loans for the period of investment realisation (data given exclusively at current prices). Other outlays include investments on primary equipment and costs of realisation of investment. These outlays do not include value of fixed assets.

Composition of the ICT sector

The ICT sector is in line with the OECD definition (see the concordance table, NACE column).