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Statistics Poland

Warsaw 2025

Industry – results of activity in 2024

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Preface

We are pleased to present to you the latest edition of the analytical publication "Industry – results of activity in 2024", which comprehensively describes the activity of the crucial segment of the national economy.

The aim of the publication is to present the current condition of the Polish industry – from general trends to detailed information, according to the breakdown of NACE activities by sections, divisions and groups as well as territorial breakdown by voivodships. The publication also provides an in-depth analysis of changes taking place in the sector.

The publication contains information on the value and indices of sold production, the production volume of major products, the employment rate, gross wages and salaries, price indices of sold production, new orders and turnover in industry, investment outlays and financial results and relations.

Compared to the previous edition, the scope of the publication has been widened to include information on production in industry measured by the kind-of-activity unit (KAU), taking into account Poland's results in comparison to those of EU countries.

The data presented in the publication are based on monthly reports on economic activity (DG-1), production and inventories (P-02) and producer prices (C-01), and on the quarterly report on revenues, costs and financial results as well as on outlays on fixed assets (F-01/I-01). The publication also presents data from the Eurostat database regarding short-term statistics (STS), measured by the kind-of-activity unit.

Detailed information on this topic is also available, among other sources, in the publication 'Outlays and results in industry', and – in the form of long time series – in Knowledge Databases and Local Data Bank.

We hope that the publication will serve as a valuable source of information for all those interested in the presented topics, and the data shown will prove helpful in analysing and assessing the economic condition of the Polish industry.

We would greatly appreciate any comments and suggestions that will contribute to improving the subsequent editions of the publication and enable better adjustment of the content to the needs of our Readers.

Director
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Katarzyna Walkowska

President
Statistics Poland

Marek Cierpiał-Wolan, Assoc. Prof.

Warsaw, June 2025

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Symbols

Symbol		Description
Kreska	(—)	magnitude zero
Zero	(0)	magnitude not zero, but less than 0.5 of a unit
	(0,0)	magnitude not zero, but less than 0.05 of a unit
Kropka	(.)	data not available, classified data (statistical confidentiality) or providing data impossible or purposeless
Znak	Δ	categories of applied classification presented in an abbreviated form
Znak	*	revised data
of which		indicates that not all elements of the sum are given

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Complete name
tys.	thousand
mln	million
mld	billion
PLN	zloty
szt.	unit
t	tonne
km	kilometre
m^2	square metre
km^2	square kilometre
l	litre
hl	hectolitre
dam^3	cubic decametre
hm^3	cubic hectometre
MW	megawatt
GWh	gigawat hour

The names of some classification levels used in the publication have been abbreviated; the list of abbreviations used and their full names are given below:

Abbreviation	Full name
divisions of the NACE	
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wickers	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparation
Manufacture of metal products	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
groups of the NACE	
Tanning and dressing of leather; dressing and dyeing of fur, manufacture of luggage and saddlery	Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness; dressing and dyeing of fur
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw	Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials
Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers, compounds and rubber	Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers and nitrogen compounds, plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms
Manufacture of soap, detergents, perfumes and toilet preparations	Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations
Manufacture of abrasive products and non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of abrasive products and non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.
Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers	Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers
Manufacture of cutlery and tools	Manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware
Manufacture of motor vehicles	Manufacture of motor vehicles excluding motorcycles
Manufacture of air and spacecraft	Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery

Executive summary

Sold production of industry

In entities with 10 or more persons employed, sold production of industry in 2024 was by 0.3% higher than in the previous year (which saw a 1.7% decrease). An increase of production was observed in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 7.3% (a drop of 0.3% in the previous year), in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 1.5% (a drop of 4.9% in the previous year) and slight in manufacturing – by 0.2% (a drop of 1.4% in the previous year). In mining and quarrying a decrease was noted – by 4.5% (a drop of 4.5% in the previous year). An increase of sold production was reported in 20 (out of 34) industry divisions, which share accounted for 56.7% of the total industrial production value.

An increase in sold production in 2024, as compared to 2023, was observed only in two main industrial groupings, in the production of durable consumer goods – by 3.6% and non-durable consumer goods by 3.3%. Lower than in the previous year was the production of intermediate goods – by 1.6%, energy – by 1.1% and slightly in capital goods – by 0.3%.

Labour productivity in industry measured by sold production per paid employee in 2024 was by 1.5% higher than in the previous year (which saw a 1.0% decrease).

Prices

In 2024, the prices of sold production of industry decreased by 6.8% (a growth of 2.4% in the previous year). A high drop in prices was recorded in electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply – by 13.9% (a growth of 25.7% in the previous year), while a slightly lower in mining and quarrying – by 7.9% (a growth of 12.8%) and in manufacturing – by 5.9% (a drop of 1.7%). An increase in the prices of sold production of industry was recorded in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 2.8% (a growth of 3.8% in the previous year).

Employment

Average paid employment in industry (in entities with 10 or more persons employed) in 2024 amounted 2 716.1 thousand full-time equivalent employees and was by 1.2% lower in the previous year. A decrease in average paid employment was observed in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 3.4% and in manufacturing – by 1.3%, while an increase was recorded in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 1.1%. In mining and quarrying average paid employment remained at the same level as a year ago.

Wages and salaries

Average monthly gross wages and salaries in industry (in entities with 10 or more persons employed) in 2024 equalled 8 201.87 PLN and was by 11.0% higher than in the previous year. An increase in wages and salaries was recorded in all industry sections, i.e. in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 12.8%, in manufacturing – by 11.9%, in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 9.8% and smaller in mining and quarrying – by 2.8%.

Finance of industrial enterprises

In 2024, financial results of industrial enterprises (keeping accounting ledgers and with 50 or more persons employed) were lower comparing to those obtained a year earlier.

The gross financial result in 2024 equalled 106 688.9 million PLN and was by 26.6% lower. The gross financial result consisted of gross profit 154 460.3 million PLN (a decrease of 16.8% y-o-y) and gross loss of 47 771.4 million PLN (an increase of 19.0% y-o-y).

The net financial result equalled 82 746.9 million PLN and was by 27.9% lower than in 2023. It comprised the net profit amounting to 129 951.6 million PLN and it was generated by 75.2% of enterprises (79.2% in the preceding year) and the net loss of 47 204.7 million PLN.

As compared to 2023, the financial result from the sale of products, goods and materials decreased – from 151 804.1 million PLN to 118 156.4 million PLN, the financial result from operating activity – from 154 496.3 million PLN to 108 960.4 million PLN, the financial result from other operating activity – from 2 692.3 million PLN to minus 9 196.0 million PLN, while the result on financial activity increased – from minus 9 067.4 million PLN to minus 2 271.5 million PLN.

Revenues from total activity was by 9.0% lower than in the previous year and costs of obtaining these revenues from total activity decreased by 8.0%. The cost level indicator deteriorated from 94.8% in the previous year to 95.8% in 2024. The following indicators decreased: gross sales profitability (4.8% to 5.6% in the previous year), gross turnover profitability (4.2% to 5.2%), net turnover profitability (3.2% to 4.1%). The higher level than in the previous year was observed in the following financial liquidity indicators: first degree (44.1% to 33.2% in the previous year), second degree (103.3% to 100.6%) and third degree (156.0% to 144.0%).

The total investment outlays of industrial enterprises (keeping accounting ledgers and with 50 or more persons employed) in 2024 amounted to 117.3 billion PLN and were (in current prices) by 7.6% lower than in the previous year, when an increase by 16.8% was observed.

The value of cost calculation of investments newly started in industry in 2024 totalled 51.7 billion PLN and was by 10.1% higher than in 2023, which saw a decrease by 25.5%.

Chapter 1. General characteristics of economic situation

Due to the dynamically changing environment, there is a need for information about the condition and development prospects of the national economy. Industry is a particularly important segment of the Polish economy and plays a significant role in creating gross value added, generating over 20 percent of GDP.

In recent years, there have been observed fluctuations in the basic measures of Poland's economic situation in Industry sector. After significant declines recorded in 2020, caused by the pandemic effects, in the following years 2021-2022 an economic recovery was observed. In 2023, as a result of economic phenomena caused by, among others the war in Ukraine, the increase in business operating costs or inflation, there was again a slight slowdown in the development of industry, which was also observed in 2024. This was reflected in a decline in the basic indicators describing the economic situation in this sector, although there was a slight increase in the volume of industrial sold production. In the analyzed year, a decrease was recorded in industrial turnover (including non-domestic and to euro zone turnover), as well as in average employment, economic and financial results and investment outlays.

Compared to other European Union countries, Poland's position in 2024 was satisfactory. For most industrial sectors, Poland was in the top three positions in terms of dynamics relating to the monthly average of 2021.

1.1. Sold production of industry

Sold production concerns the total activity of an economic entity, i.e. both industrial and non-industrial production.

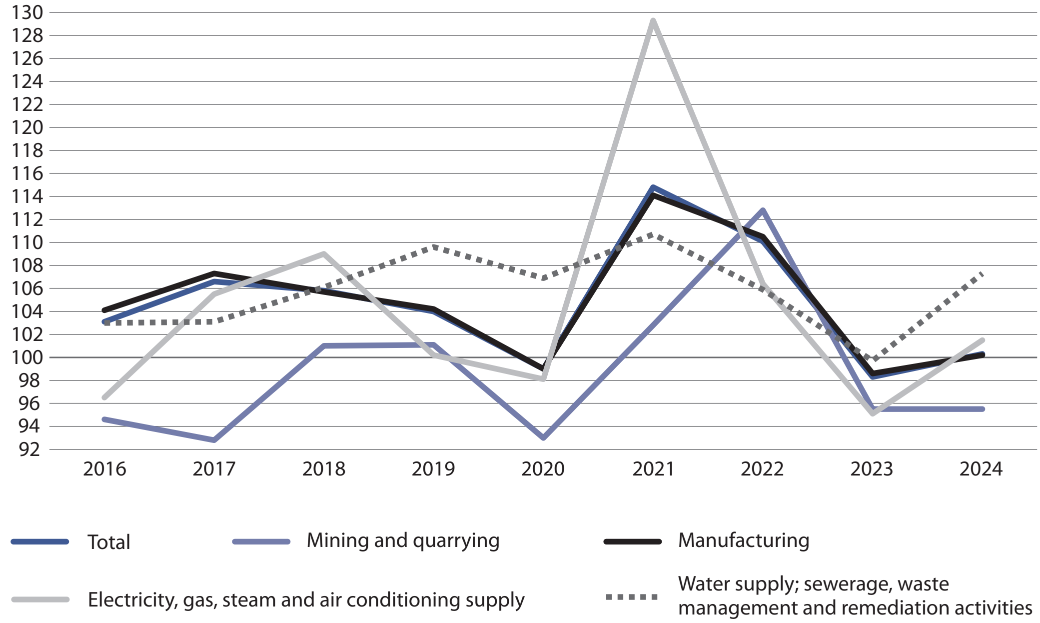
Sold production of industry includes:

1) the value of finished products sold, semi-finished products and parts of own production (regardless of whether due payments for them have been received or not);
2) the value of paid work and services rendered, i.e. both industrial and non-industrial;
3) flat agent's fee in the case of concluding an agreement on commission terms or full agent's fee in the case of concluding an agency agreement;
4) the value of the manufactured products not categorized as sale, but included in sales, namely, the value of own products supplied to own retail sales outlets, own catering establishments, own warehouses, the value of benefits transferred to the social benefits fund, the value of own products (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 the purpose of representation and advertisement, 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 free of charge.

Data on the value of sold production of the industry are presented without value added tax (VAT) and the excise tax, but including the value of subsidies on products and services, in so-called basic prices.

In entities with 10 or more persons employed sold production of industry in 2024 was by 0.3% higher than in the previous year (which saw a 1.7% decrease). An increase of production was observed in most industry sections – the largest in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 7.3%. To a lesser extent, there was an increase of sold production in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 1.5%. In the main section of industry – in manufacturing – an increase was similar to that recorded in total industry and amounted to 0.2% (a decrease of 1.4% in the previous year). A decline in production compared to 2023 was recorded in mining and quarrying – by 4.5%.

Chart 1. Indices of sold production of industry by NACE sections (constant prices; previous year =100)



In 2024, an increase of sold production was reported in 20 (out of 34) industry divisions, which share accounted for 56.7% of the total industrial production value. A significant increase was recorded, among others, in manufacture of other transport equipment – by 11.7% (a growth of 9.2% in the preceding year), in waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery – by 8.5% (a decrease of 0.6% in the preceding year), in manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products – by 7.1% (a decrease of 5.9% in the preceding year), in water collection, treatment and supply – by 7.0% (a decrease of 12.4% in the preceding year), in manufacture of paper and paper products – by 6.8% (a decrease of 10.6% in the preceding year), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products – by 4.4% (a decrease of 10.9% in the preceding year), manufacture of chemicals and chemical products – by 3.9% (a decrease of 12.8% in the preceding year).

Manufacture of food products, the main sector of manufacturing, representing approximately 18% of the total sold production of industry, increased by 5.5% in 2024 compared to 2023.

Production was lower than in 2023 in 14 industry divisions, including a significant decrease, among others, in manufacture of electrical equipment – by 19.8% (an increase of 0.4% in the previous year), in mining of coal and lignite – by 13.0% (a decrease of 15.3% in the preceding year), in manufacture of textiles – by 5.4% (a decrease of 2.5% in the previous year), manufacture of basic metals – by 2.9% (a decrease of 11.9% in the preceding year), manufacture of machinery and equipment – by 2.8% (an increase of 6.2% in the preceding year), manufacture of tobacco products – by 2.7% (a decrease of 0.5% in the previous year).

Table 1. Sold production of industry[a] by NACE sections and selected divisions

Sections and divisions	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
	in million PLN		in percent		previous year = 100	
	current prices				constant prices	
Total	**2 463 515.7**	**2 313 347.5**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**98.3**	**100.3**
Mining and quarrying	86 998.4	76 121.7	3.5	3.3	95.5	95.5
Manufacturing	2 028 338.9	1 993 989.6	82.4	86.2	98.6	100.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	290 804.6	180 130.8	11.8	7.8	95.1	101.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	57 373.9	63 105.4	2.3	2.7	99.7	107.3
From total industry – selected divisions:						
Mining of coal and lignite	41 400.0	28 535.1	1.7	1.2	84.7	87.0
Manufacture of food products	403 592.9	408 499.6	16.4	17.7	100.0	105.5
Manufacture of beverages	32 745.9	321 38.1	1.3	1.4	98.3	97.4
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker[Δ]	56 306.8	51 992.1	2.3	2.2	85.4	103.3
Manufacture of paper and paper products	66 172.7	64 742.3	2.7	2.8	89.4	106.8
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	99 008.9	96 630.2	4.0	4.2	87.2	103.9
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products[Δ]	18 210.3	18 091.1	0.7	0.8	107.8	98.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	143 671.6	133 348.4	5.8	5.8	97.2	100.9
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	87 839.3	85 941.6	3.6	3.7	89.1	104.4
Manufacture of basic metals	77 838.3	68 022.1	3.2	2.9	88.1	97.1
Manufacture of metal products[Δ]	181 901.1	167 566.4	7.4	7.2	98.1	98.1
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	58 939.4	61 570.6	2.4	2.7	94.1	107.1
Manufacture of electrical equipment	135 522.4	101 662.3	5.5	4.4	100.4	80.2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	72 262.8	69 064.4	2.9	3.0	106.2	97.2
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	236 056.5	222 327.7	9.6	9.6	114.7	99.3
Manufacture of other transport equipment	36 716.1	41 718.6	1.5	1.8	109.2	111.7
Manufacture of furniture	59 250.3	56 967.7	2.4	2.5	92.6	102.3

a Data concern entities with 10 or more persons employed.

In 2024, as compared to 2023, the share of sold production of manufacturing increased – from 82.4% to 86.2% and water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – from 2.3% to 2.7%. However, the share of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply decreased – from 11.8% to 7.8%, and mining and quarrying – from 3.5% to 3.3%.

Chart 2. Structure of sold production of industry by selected NACE divisions (current prices)

Out of the 34 industry divisions, in 8 of them the share of sold production in 2024, as compared to the previous year, remained at the same level, while in 20 it increased, and in 6 it decreased. Among the manufacturing divisions, the highest increases of the share of sold production were recorded in manufacture of food products (from 16.4% in 2023 to 17.7% in 2024), and to a lesser extent, among others, in manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (from 2.4% to 2.7%), manufacture of other transport equipment (from 1.5% to 1.8%), manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (from 4.0% to 4.2%), waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery (from 1.4% to 1.6%). A decrease in the share was noted, among others, in manufacture of electrical equipment (from 5.5% to 4.4%), manufacture of basic metals (from 3.2% to 2.9%), in mining of coal and lignite (from 1.7% to 1.2%).

Out of the 107 industry groups according to NACE, an increase in sold production in 2024 was recorded in 55 groups, however in 4 of them the increase was higher than 40%, in 4 – it ranged from 20-30%, and in 10 – it was within range of 10-20%.

Table 2. Indices of sold production of industry[a] by selected NACE groups (constant prices; previous year=100) – increases

NACE GROUPS	2023	2024
	previous year=100	
Increase more than 20% – of which		
Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment	136.6	146.5
Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products	72.0	142.6
Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	135.5	133.3
Manufacture of consumer electronics	86.0	121.4
Increase between 10-20% – of which		
Manufacture of wiring and wiring devices	91.9	119.3
Manufacture of other chemical products	105.8	119.2
Manufacture of air and spacecraft	133.4	113.5
Waste collection	105.3	113.5
Finishing of textiles	93.4	113.3
Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock	98.2	112.1
Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products	108.2	110.8
Building of ships and boats	107.2	110.7
Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies	105.5	110.1
Increase less than 10% – of which		
Manufacture of bakery and farinaceous products	95.2	108.6
Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	92.0	108.2
Manufacture of clay building materials	81.4	108.1
Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery	112.8	108.0
Manufacture of communication equipment	82.0	107.3
Manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard	89.4	106.9
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	87.5	105.7
Sawmilling and planing of wood	75.8	105.5
Manufacture of general-purpose machinery	108.9	105.1

Table 2. **Indices of sold production of industry[a] by selected NACE groups (constant prices; previous year=100) – increases (cont.)**

NACE GROUPS	2023	2024
	previous year=100	
Increase less than 10% – of which (cont.)		
Manufacture of plastic products	98.3	104.6
Manufacture of prepared animal feeds	93.4	104.3
Manufacture of abrasive products and non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	86.6	104.0
Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys	76.7	103.9
Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster	78.9	103.5

a Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

A lower level of sold production, as compared to the previous year, occurred in 50 groups, in 9 of them a decrease was higher than 20%, in 16 it was within the range of 10-20%, and in 14 – in the range of 5-10%.

Table 3. **Indices of sold production of industry[a] by selected NACE groups (constant prices; previous year=100) – decreases**

NACE GROUPS	2023	2024
	previous year=100	
Decrease more than 20% – of which		
Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers	101.5	67.6
Manufacture of metal forming machinery and machine-tools	100.9	73.3
Manufacture of other electrical equipment	97.0	77.9
Decrease between 10-20% – of which		
Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone	135.7	81.1
Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery	89.4	82.2
Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal	83.1	86.6
Manufacture of sports goods	108.5	87.0
Manufacture of rubber products	94.0	87.7
Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals	109.9	88.4
Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers	107.7	89.3
Manufacture of other textiles	96.5	89.9
Decrease less than 10% – of which		
Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery	114.9	90.7
Manufacture of tubes, pipes hollow profiles and related fittings, of steel	85.2	92.2
Casting of metals	103.5	92.2
Treatment and coating of metals; machining	89.8	92.8

Table 3. Indices of sold production of industry[a] by selected NACE groups (constant prices; previous year=100) – decreases (cont.)

NACE GROUPS	2023	2024
	previous year=100	
Decrease less than 10% – of which (cont.)		
Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus	114.3	92.8
Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation; watches and clocks	112.6	93.8
Instalation of industrial machinery and equipment	105.0	94.2
Manufacture of structural metal products	99.7	94.6
Manufacture of electronic components and boards	97.5	95.1
Manufacture of other porcelain and ceramic products	102.6	95.2

a Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

Among the main industrial groupings, in 2024, there was an increase in the production of durable consumer goods – by 3.6%, which accounted for 5.3% of the total industrial production value and in the production of non-durable consumer goods – by 3.3% (with the share of 20.2%). A decreased was observed in the remaining main industrial groupings, the largest in the production of intermediate goods – by 1.6% (share of 33.2%), a lower in the production of energy – by 1.1% (share of 19.4%) and slight in the production of capital goods – by 0.3% (share of 21.9%).

Table 4. Sold production of industry[1] by main industrial groupings

Specification a – previous year = 100 (constant prices) b –share in total industrial production in % (current prices)		2015	2020	2022	2023	2024
Intermediate goods	a	104.2	101.1	108.9	93.4	98.4
	b	34.8	36.9	37.3	34.0	33.2
Capital goods	a	110.5	92.4	115.9	110.1	99.7
	b	22.4	21.7	19.1	21.2	21.9
Durable consumer goods	a	107.6	103.5	99.5	90.1	103.6
	b	6.2	6.5	5.4	5.0	5.3
Non-durable consumer goods	a	104.9	99.7	111.7	100.6	103.3
	b	19.8	20.4	17.5	18.7	20.2
Energy	a	99.6	94.6	107.4	93.4	98.9
	b	16.8	14.5	20.7	21.1	19.4

1 Data concern entities with 10 or more persons employed.

In 2024, as compared to 2023, the sold production of industry increased in 8 analyzed voivodships. The largest increase in production was recorded in Mazowieckie voivodship – by 6.6%, which accounted for 23.5% of the total industrial sold production value. A large increase was also observed in Lubelskie voivodship – by 4.4% (share of 2.8% in 2024, last year a decrease by 1.4%) and Pomorskie voivodship –

by 4.2% (share of 5.3%, last year a decrease by 10.4%). Production increases ranging from 1.6% to 0.8% occurred in 5 voivodships with a total share of 28.5%, i.e. in Wielkopolskie, Podlaskie, Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Podkarpackie, Małopolskie.

The largest drop in sold production was recorded in voivodships with a significant share in total sold production, i.e. in Dolnośląskie – by 12.0% (share of 9.2% in 2024, an increase last year by 5.4%). Smaller decreases were observed in voivodships: Zachodniopomorskie – by 7.9% (a decrease by 8.0% in the previous year), Warmińsko-Mazurskie – by 5.8% (a decrease last year by 6.5%) and Opolskie – by 4.5% (a decrease last year by 6.8%). Their shares in the total sold production of industry were 2.6%, 2.0% and 1.9%, respectively.

The smallest decrease occurred in Śląskie voivodship – by 1.3% (after a slight increase last year of 0.7%), which is the second largest voivodship in Poland in terms of the value.

Map 1. Indices of sold production of industry by voivodships in 2023 and 2024 (constant prices; previous year =100)

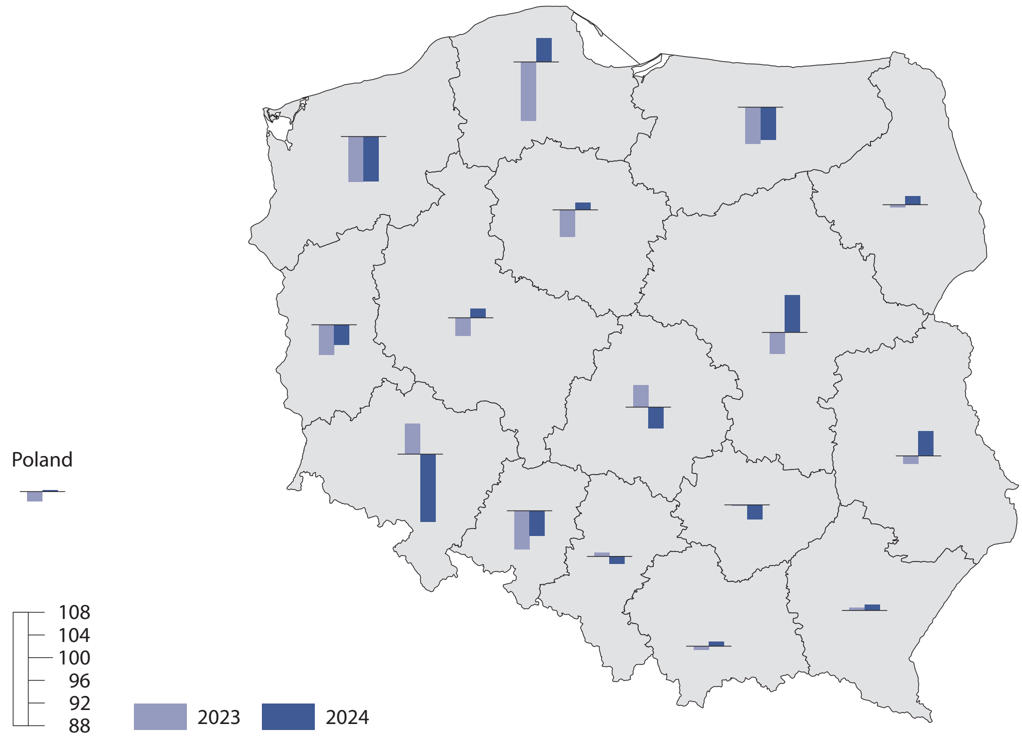
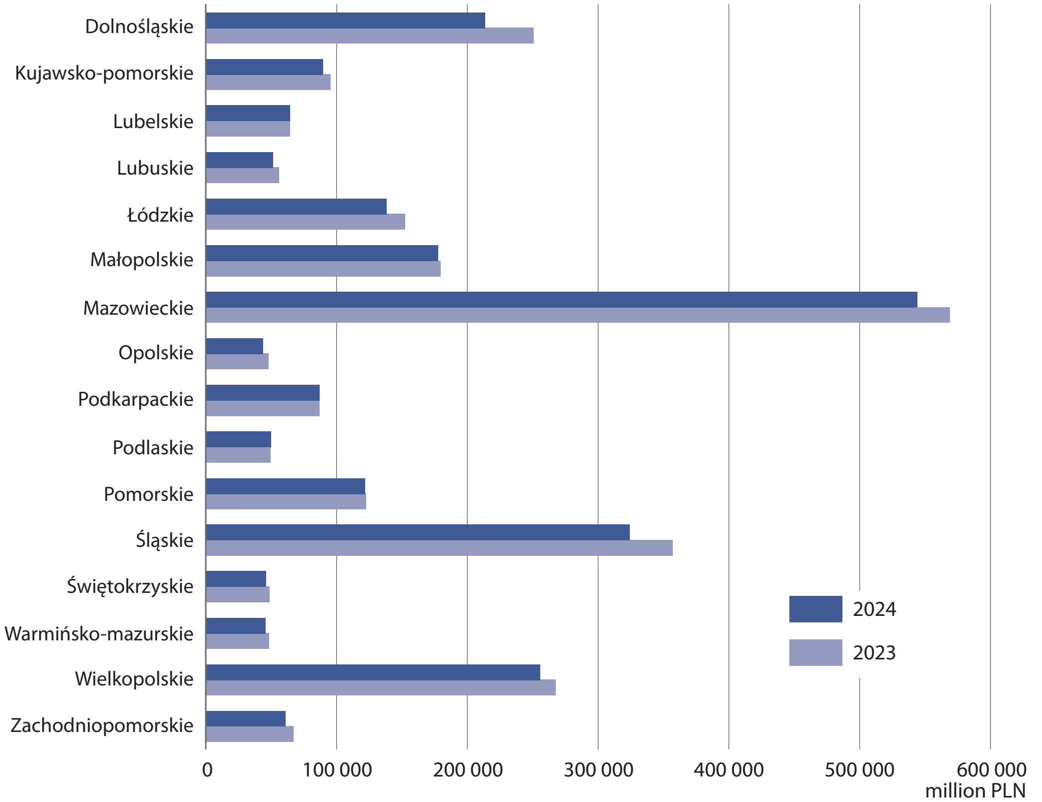


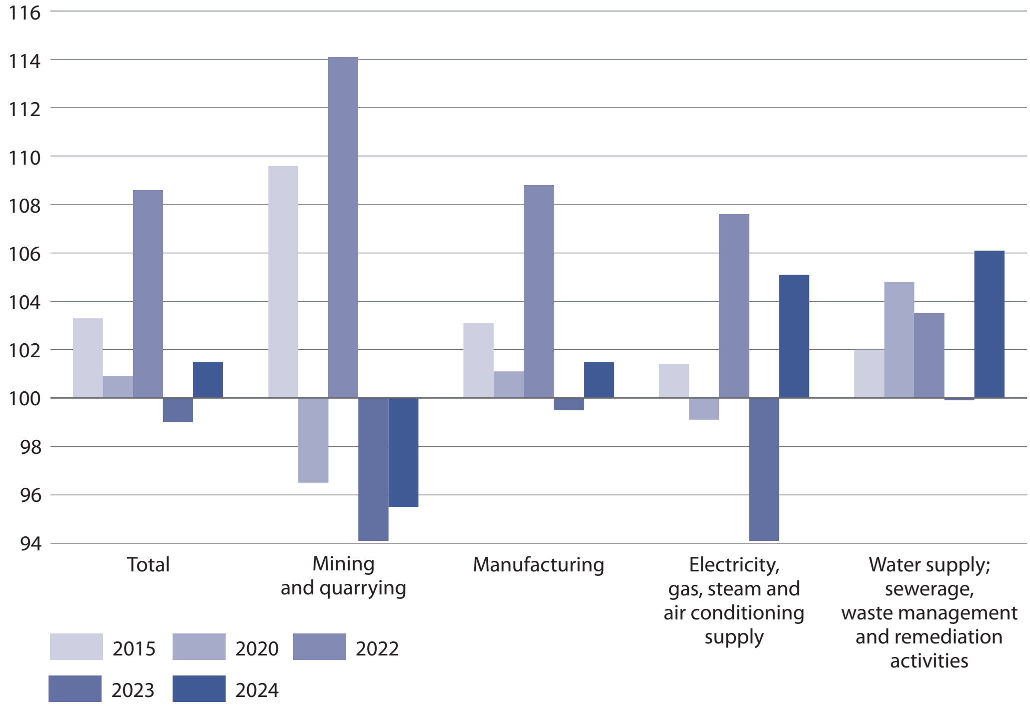
Chart 3. Sold production of industry by voivodships



1.2. Labour productivity in industry

Labour productivity in industry measured by sold production per paid employee (in constant prices) was by 1.5% higher in 2024 than in the previous year (when a decrease by 1.0% was noted). An increase in labour productivity was recorded in all sections of industry, with the exception in mining and quarrying, where there was a 4.5% drop in productivity. The largest increase was observed in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 6.1% and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 5.1%, smaller increase was observed in manufacturing – by 1.5%

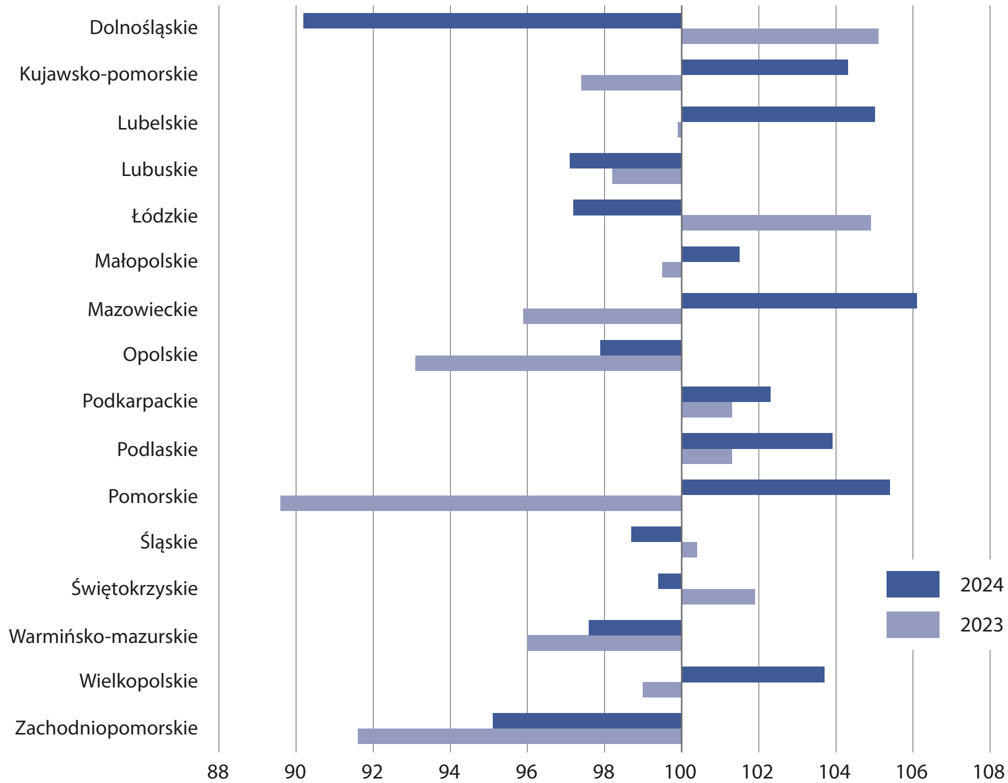
Chart 4. Indices of labour productivity in industry by NACE sections (constant prices; previous year =100)



In 2024, an increase in labour productivity was observed, among others, in manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products – by 11.6% (a decrease of 9.3% in the preceding year), manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker – by 10.1% (a decrease of 9.9% in the preceding year), manufacture of wearing apparel – by 8.6% (an increase of 9.7% in the preceding year), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products – by 8.2% (a decrease of 7.2% in the preceding year), in waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery – by 7.2% (a decrease of 2.5% in the preceding year), in manufacture of furniture – by 6.7% (a decrease of 0.4% in the preceding year) and manufacture of other transport equipment – by 6.6% (an increase of 6.7% in the preceding year).

The highest decreases in labour productivity were observed in manufacture of electrical equipment – by 15.8% (after a decrease of 1.4% in the preceding year) and in mining of coal and lignite – by 12.2% (after a decrease of 17.0% in the preceding year), whereas slight decreases were recorded, among others, in manufacture of machinery and equipment – by 3.0% (an increase of 4.8% in the preceding year), in repair and installation of machinery and equipment – by 2.7% (an increase of 15.5% in the preceding year) and in manufacture of tobacco products – by 2.4% (an increase of 0.7% in the preceding year).

Chart 5. Indices of labour productivity in industry by voivodships (constant prices; previous year=100)



As compared to the previous year, in 2024, 8 voivodships (out of 16) recorded increase in labour productivity in industry measured by sold production per paid employee. The largest increases occurred in Mazowieckie voivodship – by 6.1% (after a decrease of 4.1% last year), Pomorskie voivodship – by 5.4% (after a decrease of 10.4% last year) and Lubelskie voivodship – by 5.0% (a decrease of 0.1%). The smallest increases were recorded in Małopolskie voivodship (by 1.5%) and Podkarpackie voivodship (by 2.3%).

A large decrease in labour productivity was observed in Dolnośląskie voivodship – by 9.8% (after an increase of 5.1% last year) and Zachodniopomorskie voivodship – by 4.9% (a decrease of 8.4% in the preceding year), while a smaller – in Świętokrzyskie (by 0.6%) and Śląskie (by 1.3%) voivodships.

1.3. Turnover in industry

Turnover in industry concerns the total activity of an economic entity, i.e. both industrial and non--industrial activity and includes: net revenues from sale of products from domestic and export sales of products (finished, semi-finished and services) manufactured by the unit, as well as packaging, equipment and third party services, if invoiced to customers along with products, net revenues from sale of goods and materials, that is tangible current assets and products manufactured by the unit, purchased for resale in the same condition as received, if they are sold in a chain of own stores along with the foreign goods, as well as amounts due for goods and materials sold, regardless of whether or not they have been paid. Data on the value of turnover are presented without value added tax (VAT) and excise tax.

Net turnover is divided into domestic and non-domestic net turnover. The division is made according to the first destination of the product, based on the change of ownership (regardless of whether the product has physically crossed the border). The place of destination is determined by the residency of the third party that purchased the goods and services.

Non-domestic turnover constitutes a part of turnover of industry which relates to revenues from sales to recipients having their seat abroad.

In 2024, turnover in industry (in current prices) decreased by 8.3% as compared to 2023, which saw a 1.6% growth. A decrease of turnover was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 20.0% (after an increase of 26.8% in the preceding year), in mining and quarrying – by 12.9% (an increase of 2.5% in the preceding year) and in manufacturing – by 5.7% (a decrease of 3.9% in the preceding year), while an increase of turnover was noted in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 11.4% (a decrease of 0.7% in the previous year).

In 2024, there was observed a greater decrease in non-domestic turnover (in current prices) – by 7.2%, as compared to the previous year, when a decline of 2.1% was recorded. Its share in total turnover was slightly higher than in the previous year and amounted to 36.8% (in 2023 – 36.3%). The largest decrease in non-domestic turnover was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 26.5% (after a large decrease by 30.6% in the previous year). However, the share of non-domestic turnover in total turnover in these section was small – 1.2%. Smaller decline was observed in the section with a significant share in industry – in manufacturing – the decrease in non-domestic turnover amounted to 7.3%. The share of this section in total turnover lowered compared to the previous year – from 47.4% in 2023 to 45.1% in 2024.

An increase in non-domestic turnover occurred in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 40.7%, after a large decrease in the previous year – by 40.8%, and its share in total turnover amounted to 4.8%.

In 2024, a decrease in non-domestic turnover to the eurozone deepened and amounted to 7.7% (in 2023 a decrease of 1.5%), while its share in non-domestic turnover was slightly lower than in 2023 and amounted to 67.2% (compared to 67.5% in the previous year). A decline in non-domestic turnover to the eurozone was observed in all industry sections, except for water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, where a significant increase of 68.2% was noted, after a large decrease a year earlier (by 51.1%). The largest decline occurred in manufacturing – by 7.9% and in mining and quarrying – by 6.8%. The share of non-domestic turnover in both of these sections decreased in 2024, compared to the previous year – from 68.3% to 67.8% and from 41.2% to 40.2%, respectively. A smaller decline in non-domestic turnover to the eurozone was observed in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 3.5%, following a significant decline a year earlier (by 43.4%).

Table 5. Turnover in industry[1] by NACE sections (current prices)

SPECIFICATION a – previous years =100 b – share of non-domestic turnover in total turnover c – share of euro-zone turnover in non-domestic turnover		2015	2020	2022	2023	2024
Total	**a**	**102.8**	**98.7**	**135.9**	**101.6**	**91.7**
of which non-domestic turnover	a	104.9	97.1	130.1	97.9	92.8
	b	37.9	39.4	37.7	36.3	36.8
of which to euro-zone	a	109.2	97.8	131.4	98.5	92.3
	c	62.8	67.0	67.0	67.5	67.2
Mining and quarrying	a	97.2	93.6	141.0	102.5	87.1
of which non-domestic turnover	a	91.5	107.0	130.2	92.4	.
	b	32.1	37.9	37.3	33.6	.
of which to euro-zone	a	79.5	87.0	150.8	88.9	93.2
	c	44.3	32.4	42.8	41.2	40.2
Manufacturing	a	102.1	97.5	131.3	96.1	94.3
of which non-domestic turnover	a	105.4	97.3	129.1	98.6	92.7
	b	45.2	46.8	46.2	47.4	45.1
of which to euro-zone	a	110.6	98.0	129.7	99.5	92.1
	c	63.5	68.1	67.6	68.3	67.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	a	108.8	105.5	165.4	126.8	80.0
of which non-domestic turnover	a	98.6	53.5	267.3	69.4	73.5
	b	1.3	1.4	2.8	1.5	1.2
of which to euro-zone	a	51.2	119.7	336.8	56.6	96.5
	c	38.1	49.8	76.5	62.4	84.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	a	102.8	111.4	112.4	99.3	111.4
of which non-domestic turnover	a	98.3	78.2	177.1	59.2	140.7
	b	5.3	3.2	6.4	3.8	4.8
of which to euro-zone	a	79.8	76.7	190.2	48.9	168.2
	c	71.8	70.4	80.6	66.5	79.5

1 Data concern entities with 10 or more persons employed.

1.4. Manufacture of industrial products

Manufactured production is the result of manufacturing processes mutually interrelated and conditioned, occurring at a given time. Manufactured production includes the total quantity of finished products produced in the reporting period, both from manufacturer's own raw material and from raw material provided by another enterprise or individual person. It also includes the total volume of semi-finished products, parts, sets of machinery and equipment, regardless of whether they were intended for sale or to the parent company, to other plants of the same company, or intended for further processing (assembly) in the enterprise. Therefore, manufactured products include products manufactured by the enterprise, meeting certain standards, technical conditions or contractual terms concluded between the contractor and the recipient. Products made of secondary raw material are considered as production, if they are of utility and are a direct result of the manufacturing work of the enterprise. The production also includes the so-called by-products, created in the production process simultaneously with the main product.

Presentation of data on the production of industrial products in 2024 (in quantitative terms; data concerns entities employing 50 or more people) was possible for 453[1] products and groups of products, out of 460 covered by the survey. Production of 255 products and groups of products was at a higher level than in the previous year, whereas in 51 of them an increase of more than 20% was reported, in 69 an increase ranged between 10% and 20%, while in 135 an increase of less than 10% was recorded. The largest number of products and groups of products with an increase of production occurred, among others, in divisions: manufacture of food products (56 products out of 89, including 8 with an increase above 20%), manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (43 products out of 57, including 11 with an increase above 20%), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (22 products out of 32, including 7 with an increase above 20%), manufacture of electrical equipment (17 products out of 35, including 4 with an increase above 20%), manufacture of basic metals (14 products out of 24, including only 1 with an increase above 20%).

Table 6. Production of major products[a] – increases

PRODUCTS	2023	2024
	previous year=100	
Increase more than 30% – of which		
Pesticides (tonnes)	119.8	154.6
Bicycles including children bicycles (thousand units)	52.4	148.2
Public transport vehicles for transport of 10 and more persons (units)	101.3	138.8
Polyvinyl chloride not mixed with any other substances in primary forms (thousand tonnes)	55.4	135.6
Propylene (thousand tonnes)	70.8	131.1
Increase between 20-30% – of which		
Canned meat and meat products including canned hams and shoulders – canned pig meat (thousand tonnes)	79.7	127.6
Woven fabrics of cotton not of yarns of different colours weighing less than 200 g/m^2 excluding gauze, denim (thousand m^2)	81.0	123.0
Barley groats (tonnes)	73.0	122.9

1 Lack of data on the production of certain products from some of the entities surveyed.

Table 6. Production of major products[a] – increases (cont.)

PRODUCTS	2023	2024
	previous year=100	
Increase between 10-20% – of which		
Mineral or chemical fertilizers in terms of pure component (with mixed fertilizers) – nitrogenous (thousand tonnes)	87.5	117.8
Wooden furniture for kitchen (thousand units)	84.9	117.8
Wire of steel (thousand tonnes)[b]	108.3	117.6
Anhydrous ammonia (thousand tonnes NH_3)	85.4	116.8
Woven fabrics of cotton of yarns weighing more than 200 g/m^2 including denim (thousand m^2)	88.5	116.3
Polypropylene in primary forms (thousand tonnes)	83.9	116.0
Ethylene (thousand tonnes)	65.4	114.4
Computers (thousand units)[c]	79.9	114.2
Vacuum cleaners household type (thousand units)	96.3	113.4
Mineral or chemical fertilizers in terms of pure component (with mixed fertilizers) potassic (thousand tonnes)	77.6	113.2
Slaughter products included slaughter – capacity pigs (thousand tonnes)[d]	94.1	112.2
Sodium hydroxide in aqueous solution (soda lye or liquid soda) in terms of 96% NaOH (thousand tonnes)	71.5	111.8
Increase less than 10% – of which		
Crude steel (thousand tonnes)	86.7	109.9
Plastic windows for building industry (thousand units)	93.4	109.0
Electric motors and generators (excluding traction motors) (thousand units)	139.0	108.3
Motor gasoline, including aviation gasoline (thousand tonnes)	118.2	108.0
Lorries and road tractors (units)	137.9	108.0
Chemical fibres (tonnes)	79.9	107.9
Mineral or chemical fertilizers in terms of pure component (with mixed fertilizers) phosphatic (thousand tonnes)	64.3	107.8
Cement (thousand tonnes)[e]	88.1	106.5
Tyres (thousand units)[f]	88.3	106.4
Television receivers (thousand units)[g]	84.1	104.7
Dish washing machines household type (thousand units)	85.7	103.9

a Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed, but in the case of producers of electricity – regardless of the number of persons employed. b From non-alloy steel, stainless steel or other alloy steel. c Digital automatic data processing machines with input/output units (including desktop PCs, laptops, notebooks, palmtop organizers ect.). d Industrial slaughter; in post-slaughter warm weight; including meat, fats, offal and non-edible parts (waste). e Portland cement, aluminous, slag and similar hydraulic cements. f Excluding bicycle, moped, motorbike and retreaded tyres. g Including monitors; excluding used for computers.

In 2024, the production of 198 (out of 460 surveyed) industrial products and groups of products was lower than in the previous year, in the case of 66 of them the production was lower by more than 20%, in 38 – a decrease was within the range of 10-20%, and in 94 – it was less than 10%. The largest number of products and groups of products with a decrease of production was recorded, among others, in divisions: manufacture of food products (32 products out of 89, including 12 with a decrease above 10%), manufacture of machinery and equipment (19 products out of 28, including 15 with a decrease above 10%), manufacture of electrical equipment (18 products out of 35, including 9 with a decrease above 10%), manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (14 products out of 57, including 8 with a decrease above 10%), manufacture of textiles (13 products out of 27, including 11 with a decrease above 10%).

Table 7. Production of major products[a] – decreases

PRODUCTS	2023	2024
	previous year=100	
Decrease more than 30% – of which		
Engines excluding aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines (units)	55.7	45.3
Machinery for agriculture and forestry – ploughs (units)	71.8	57.9
Railway wagons (units)	161.9	58.9
Lathes for removing metal (units)	118.1	64.6
Women's or girls' overcoats and other similar articles (thousand units)[b]	146.4	66.2
Machinery for agriculture and forestry – field sowers (units)	79.2	67.5
Decrease between 20-30% – of which		
Passenger cars (thousand units)[c]	117.3	72.7
Machinery for agriculture and forestry – agricultural tractors (units)	90.1	75.2
Floor coverings (thousand m^2)[d]	132.4	76.4
Hot rolled products (excluding semi-finished products) (thousand tonnes)	97.3	76.9
Machinery and equipment for construction, road and drainage work (tonnes)	64.6	77.8
Canned meat and meat products including canned hams and shoulders – canned poultry meat (thousand tonnes)	94.3	78.3
Machinery for agriculture and forestry rippers and cultivators (units)	85.7	79.7
Floor mats (thousand m^2)[d]	140.8	79.8
Decrease between 10-20% – of which		
Footwear with leather uppers (thousand pairs)[e]	92.7	81.1
Gas stoves with oven household type (thousand units)	110.3	81.8
Tyres for tractors (thousand units)	76.0	83.3
Refrigerators and freezers household type including combined refrigerators-freezers (thousand units)	98.2	83.7
Seamless steel tubes (thousand tonnes)	77.9	85.7
Electric motors and generators (excluding traction motors) (MW)	147.7	89.1
Decrease less than 10% – of which		
Tyres for lorries and buses (thousand units)	83.7	90.1
Motor oils (thousand tonnes)	91.4	90.5
Rolling bearings (thousand units)	84.0	91.1
Accumulators for motor vehicles (thousand units)[f]	113.2	91.3
Sanitary ceramic fixtures (tonnes)	80.9	91.5

Table 7. Production of major products[a] – decreases (cont.)

PRODUCTS	2023	2024
	previous year=100	
Decrease less than 10% – of which (cont.)		
Rock salt, excluding salt suitable for human consumption (thousand tonnes)	81.4	91.8
Slaughter products included slaughter capacity – cattle and calves (thousand tonnes)[g]	97.1	92.7
Fruit and vegetable juice (thousand hectolitres)	88.4	94.3
Tyres for passenger cars (thousand units)	88.3	95.4
Electric cooker, incluing gas-electric cookers household type (thousand units)	84.5	95.4
Butter, including other dairy spreads (thousand tonnes)	106.1	97.3

a Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed, but in the case of producers of electricity – regardless of the number of persons employed. b Including raincoats, anoraks, wind-jakets and wind-cheaters. c Excluding motor caravans, snowmobiles, golf cars and similar vehicles. d Tufted, knotted, needlefelt and not elsewhere classified. e Excluding sports footwear, footwear incorporating a protective metal toe-cap and miscellaneous special footwear; including footwear with wooden outer soles. f Lead-acid; used for starting piston engines. g Industrial slaughter; in post-slaughter warm weight; including meat, fats, offal and non-edible parts (waste).

1.5. Producer prices in industry

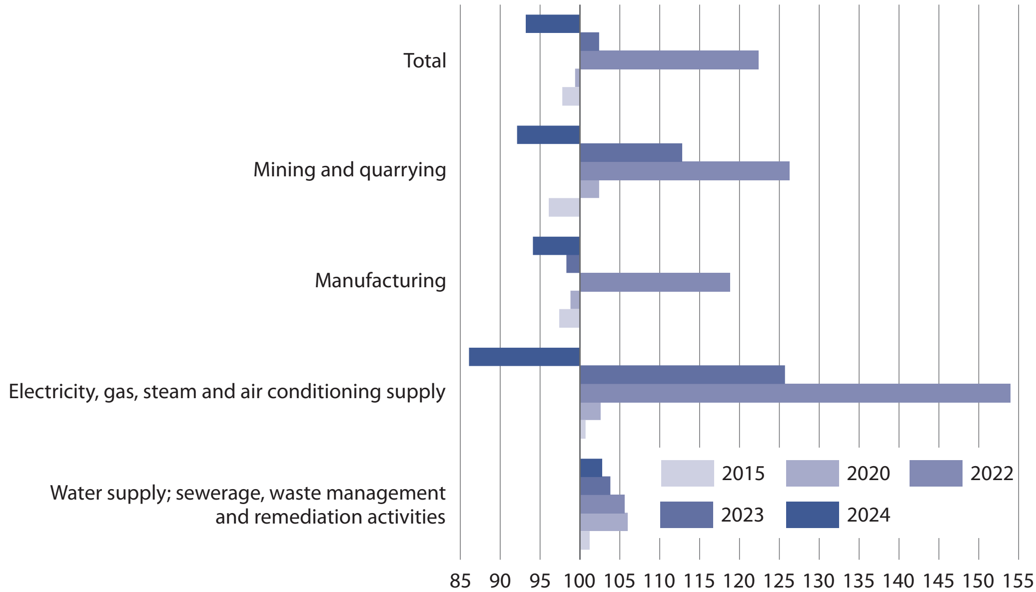
Price indices of sold production of industry are calculated on the basis of monthly representative survey on prices of products and services actually received by specifically selected economic units, classified in the sections: "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply" and also "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities".

Price indices for each type of activity, with the base corresponding period of previous year=100, are computed as averages of price indices of aggregates at lower levels weighted by their sales value of 2021, which is 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 changes in prices resulting from actually introduced price changes and changes in the commodity structure of sales and the structure of customers.

A decrease of the prices of sold production of industry in 2024, as compared to the previous year, was 6.8% (a growth of 2.4% in 2023), which was influenced by the large decrease recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 13.9% (a growth of 25.7% in the previous year). A slightly smaller, but equally significant, decrease was recorder in mining and quarrying – by 7.9% (in 2023 an increase of 12.8%) and in manufacturing – by 5.9% (a decrease of 1.7% in the preceding year). In water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, an increase in the prices of sold production was observed – by 2.8% (an increase of 3.8% in the preceding year).

Chart 6. Price indices of sold production of industry by NACE sections (previous year =100)



Within manufacturing, in 2024 there was observed a decrease in prices in 18 divisions (out of 24 divisions). The largest decrease in prices was recorded in manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (by 11.0%, a decrease of 21.3% in 2023), manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker (by 10.4%, a decrease of 3.6% in the preceding year), manufacture of basic metals (by 9.7%, a decrease of 12.4%), manufacture of paper and paper products (by 8.4%, a decrease of 3.7%) and manufacture of rubber and plastic products (by 7.9%, a decrease of 2.8%). Prices were also lower than in the previous year, among others, in manufacture of electrical equipment (by 6.4%), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (by 6.2%), manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (by 6.1%), manufacture of metal products (by 6.1%).

An increase in the prices occurred in 6 manufacturing divisions – the largest in manufacture of tobacco products (by 7.1%, an increase of 10.4% in the preceding year), while smaller, among others, in manufacture of leather and related products (by 2.9%), manufacture of wearing apparel (by 2.1%).

Table 8. Price indices of sold production of industry[a] by main industrial groupings (previous year =100)

Specification	2015	2020	2022	2023	2024
	previous year = 100				
Intermediate goods	99.5	99.2	118.4	97.0	93.0
Capital goods	100.0	102.1	107.2	100.9	96.2
Durable consumer goods	101.0	100.4	109.7	102.3	95.1
Non-durable consumer goods	97.9	101.5	118.4	105.4	97.9
Energy	91.8	94.1	157.2	108.5	87.1

a Data concern entities with10 or more persons employed

In 2024, as compared to the previous year, the largest decrease in the price indices of sold production of industry was recorder in the production of energy – by 12.9% (after an increase of 8.5% in the preceding year) and in intermediate goods – by 7.0% (after a decrease of 3.0% in the preceding year). A decrease in prices was also recorded in the production of durable consumer goods – by 4.9% (an increase of 2.3%), in capital goods – by 3.8% (an increase of 0.9%) and non-durable consumer goods – by 2.1% (after an increase of 5.4% in the preceding year).

1.6. New orders in industry

Indicator of new orders in industry serves to assess the future production and shows development of demand for industrial products (goods and services) in the selected divisions of the ”Manufacturing” section – divisions no. 13, 14, 17, 20, 21, 24-30 according to the NACE rev. 2 New orders in industry are defined as the value of contracts (without value added tax – VAT) binding on a producer and a third party in respect of supply of products (goods and services).

Non-domestic new orders constitute a part of new orders in industry and are defined as the value of contracts (without value added tax – VAT) binding on a producer and a third party who are recipients having their seat abroad or foreign subsidiaries of exporters which export/ dispatch ordered products.

In 2024, decreases in new orders in industry occurred in all months, except December, when an increase of 52.7% was recorded, after a decrease a year ago – by 10.6% and July, where new orders remained at the level of the previous year.

The largest decrease of total new orders, as compared to the same month of 2023, was recorded in March – by 22.0% (an increase by 8.8% in the previous year), while non-domestic orders – by 21.7%. In this month, high declines in total new orders were recorded in the following divisions: manufacture of other transport equipment (by 63.9%), manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (by 39.5%), manufacture of wearing apparel (by 34.5%), manufacture of basic metals (by 25.3%).

High decreases in total new orders in industry also occurred in January – by 15.0%, while non-domestic new orders – by 19.6%, in May – by 9.9%, with a decrease in non-domestic new orders by 7.0% and in September – by 7.2%, with a decrease in non-domestic orders by 7.7%. In these months, a decrease in new orders was observed in most of the surveyed divisions.

Of the 12 surveyed divisions, only one division recorded declines in total and non-domestic new orders in all months of 2024, i.e. manufacture of basic metals – decreases in total new orders ranging from 25.3% (in March) to 8.6% (in July) and non-domestic new orders – ranging from 19.1% (in January) to 6.5% (in July).

In December 2024, which was the only month with a growth in total new orders, the largest increases occurred in manufacture of machinery and equipment (by 24.4%) and manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (by 14.6%).

An increase in non-domestic new orders occurred in 4 months of 2024 – the largest in December (by 1.8%) and the smallest in June (by 0.1%). However, the largest decrease was recorded in March (by 21.7%), and the smallest – in April (by 1.1%).

In manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products there was observed the highest number of months – 9 months – in 2024 with an increase in total new orders and 10 months in non-domestic orders. These were increases within the following ranges: for total orders – from 8.7% (in November) to 54.9% (in August) and for non-domestic orders – from 1.5% (in December) to 96.8% (in August).

Chart 7. Total new orders in industry (current prices; corresponding months of previous year = 100)

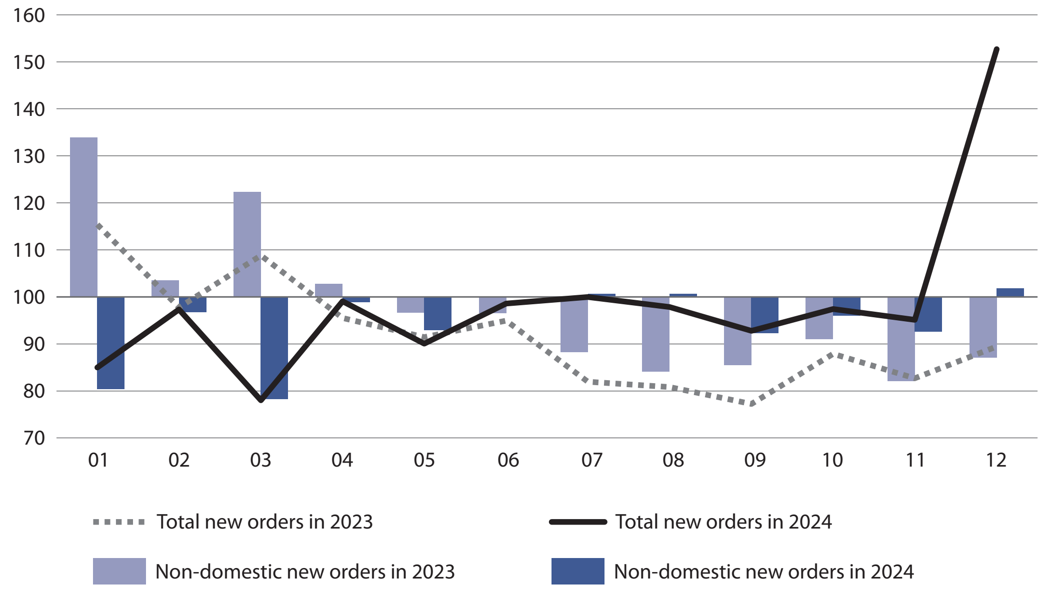


Table 9. Total and non-domestic new orders in industry[1] by NACE divisions in 2024 (current prices)

SPECIFICATION a – total b – of which non-domestic new orders		Months											
		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
		corresponding month = 100											
Total – selected divisions of "Manufacturing"	**a**	**85.0**	**97.3**	**78.0**	**99.1**	**90.1**	**98.6**	**100.0**	**97.9**	**92.8**	**97.4**	**95.1**	**152.7**
	b	**80.4**	**96.8**	**78.3**	**98.9**	**93.0**	**100.1**	**100.7**	**100.6**	**92.3**	**96.1**	**92.6**	**101.8**
Manufacture of textiles	a	86.6	89.4	92.4	96.1	79.5	90.6	108.4	99.8	97.8	119.7	103.1	89.7
	b	94.6	97.2	96.9	109.5	93.8	105.3	118.5	108.6	104.2	160.2	100.0	103.6
Manufacture of wearing apparel	a	102.0	49.9	65.5	95.4	173.2	97.5	58.3	48.7	.	.	106.2	78.9
	b	103.6	46.3	53.7	94.1	162.2	41.2	49.2	41.8	.	.	110.5	64.3
Manufacture of paper and paper products	a	93.3	90.5	80.7	98.1	88.6	95.1	99.2	90.5	98.4	98.4	97.8	101.2
	b	88.1	82.0	78.1	98.3	92.0	97.4	97.9	87.7	107.2	96.9	109.2	106.3
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	a	90.1	88.5	84.0	103.0	99.8	103.5	105.4	90.7	83.7	88.9	98.0	94.1
	b	91.3	87.9	83.2	112.2	100.9	102.3	116.4	89.0	87.9	88.7	102.9	104.0

Table 9. Total and non-domestic new orders in industry[1] by NACE divisions in 2024 (current prices) (cont.)

SPECIFICATION a – total b – of which non-domestic new orders		Months											
		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
		corresponding month = 100											
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products^Δ	a	124.8	101.3	110.6	113.4	95.0	104.9	92.8	78.6	62.8	106.8	99.6	90.0
	b	139.7	88.0	81.0	96.6	107.0	111.4	96.5	79.3	42.9	123.9	114.7	107.4
Manufacture of basic metals	a	81.9	78.2	74.7	83.5	86.1	90.5	91.4	83.5	82.8	88.9	87.1	84.5
	b	80.9	81.5	86.2	85.7	91.9	85.1	93.5	82.7	86.9	86.5	88.2	88.2
Manufacture of metal products^Δ	a	89.0	92.2	80.7	97.7	90.4	84.2	109.0	99.6	102.3	100.2	89.7	.
	b	82.5	80.1	78.6	89.4	89.4	87.9	107.6	87.6	104.7	98.9	86.8	.
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	a	117.4	144.4	60.5	130.6	78.2	130.9	118.1	154.9	121.7	98.8	108.7	114.6
	b	125.4	147.7	96.2	134.5	116.3	118.6	145.1	196.8	123.5	100.0	105.0	101.5
Manufacture of electrical equipment	a	92.9	95.3	86.1	96.1	87.7	113.2	120.9	88.5	93.2	98.5	111.0	89.3
	b	90.7	89.8	79.3	90.7	80.6	113.3	121.1	82.4	86.4	91.6	97.0	106.1
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	a	93.3	88.7	83.7	90.9	93.5	119.9	118.8	109.5	118.5	99.9	105.4	124.4
	b	94.7	87.1	81.8	90.1	87.7	133.9	116.7	119.3	121.5	103.4	101.9	124.2
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	a	113.2	114.9	90.0	98.5	89.5	98.0	81.9	96.0	96.4	104.2	83.6	98.4
	b	115.4	113.5	92.4	99.8	92.9	102.6	82.0	98.2	96.8	100.1	81.1	99.0
Manufacture of other transport equipment	a	.	84.4	36.1	130.5	89.4	66.1	86.3	136.4	50.8	79.3	124.5	98.8
	b	.	80.7	31.9	115.6	92.4	61.2	78.7	138.1	44.5	69.2	134.4	88.2

1 Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed and a 10% representation of entities with the number of employees within the range 10 to 49.

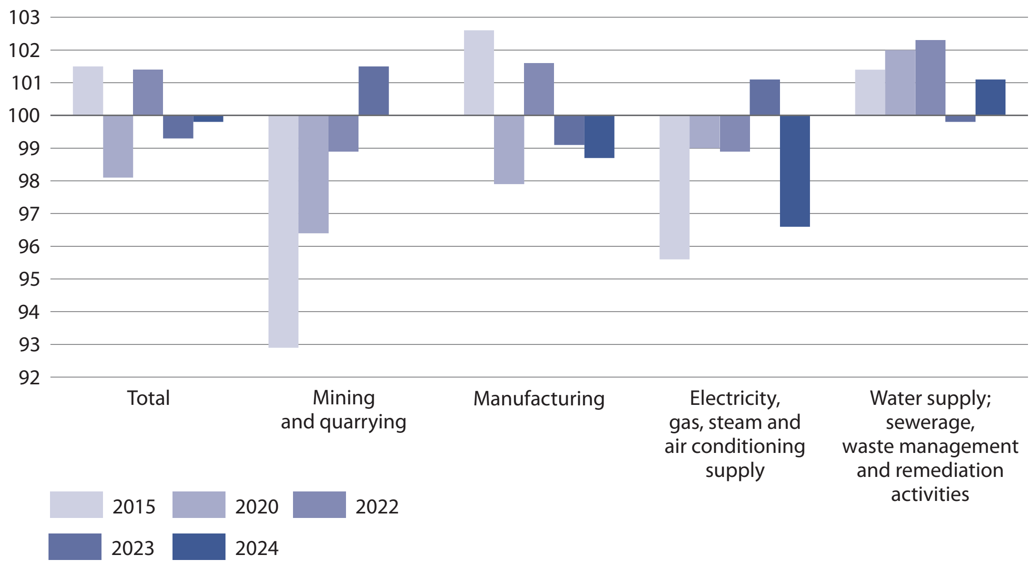
Chapter 2. Employment, wages and salaries in industry

2.1. Employment in industry

> **Average paid employment** is calculated as the sum of average employment in individual months, divided by the number of months in the analyzed period (whether the unit operated for the whole period), after converting part-time employees into full-time employees. The conversion of the part-time employees into full-time employees is done on the basis of the number of working hours specified in labour contract, in relation to the applicable standard.

Average paid employment in industry (in entities with 10 or more persons employed) in 2024 amounted 2 716.1 thousand full-time equivalent employees and was by 1.2% lower than in the previous year. A decrease of average paid employment was observed in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 3.4% and in manufacturing – by 1.3%. An increase occurred in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 1.1%. In mining and quarrying, employment remained at the level of the previous year.

Chart 8. Dynamics of average paid employment in industry by NACE sections (previous year =100)



The largest decreases in average paid employment was recorded in manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker – by 6.2% (a decrease of 5.2% in the preceding year), manufacture of wearing apparel – by 6.2% (a decrease of 2.4%), manufacture of electrical equipment – by 4.8% (an increase of 1.8%), manufacture of furniture – by 4.1% (a decrease of 7.0%), manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products – by 4.0% (an increase of 3.8%), manufacture of textiles – by 3.6% (a decrease of 7.0%), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products – by 3.5% (a decrease of 4.0%).

An increase in average paid employment in 2024 was recorded, among others, in manufacture of other transport equipment – by 4.8% (an increase of 2.3% in the preceding year), in water collection, treatment and supply – by 3.6% (a decrease of 12.7% in the preceding year), in manufacture of paper and paper products – by 1.2% (a decrease of 0.1% in the preceding year), in waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery – by 1.2% (an increase of 1.9% in the preceding year).

Table 10. Average paid employment in industry[a] by NACE sections and selected divisions

Sections and divisions	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
	in thousand full-time equivalent employees		previous year = 100		in percent	
Total	**2 748.2**	**2 716.1**	**99.3**	**98.8**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Mining and quarrying	123.3	123.3	101.5	100.0	4.5	4.5
Manufacturing	2 374.5	2 344.7	99.1	98.7	86.4	86.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	112.9	109.1	101.1	96.6	4.1	4.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	137.5	139.0	99.8	101.1	5.0	5.1
From total industry – selected divisions:						
Mining of coal and lignite	71.6	70.9	102.1	99.1	2.6	2.6
Manufacture of food products	378.2	379.5	99.8	100.3	13.8	14.0
Manufacture of beverages	21.5	21.0	101.1	97.8	0.8	0.8
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker[Δ]	96.1	90.2	94.8	93.8	3.5	3.3
Manufacture of paper and paper products	63.6	64.4	99.9	101.2	2.3	2.4
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	82.2	82.6	101.0	100.5	3.0	3.0
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products[Δ]	27.3	26.9	102.0	98.6	1.0	1.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	216.7	215.3	98.3	99.4	7.9	7.9
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	121.3	117.0	96.0	96.5	4.4	4.3
Manufacture of basic metals	63.3	61.6	99.0	97.2	2.3	2.3
Manufacture of metal products[Δ]	293.4	290.1	98.4	98.9	10.7	10.7
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	60.0	57.6	103.8	96.0	2.2	2.1
Manufacture of electrical equipment	125.1	119.1	101.8	95.2	4.6	4.4
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	126.3	126.6	101.3	100.2	4.6	4.7
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	202.0	200.5	102.9	99.3	7.4	7.4
Manufacture of other transport equipment	52.9	55.5	102.3	104.8	1.9	2.0
Manufacture of furniture	151.5	145.3	93.0	95.9	5.5	5.3

a Data concern entities with 10 or more persons employed.

Out of 107 industry NACE groups, 70 saw a decline in average paid employment in 2024, as compared to the previous year, including 15 groups with a decline by more than 10%, and 13 groups – by 5-10%.

Table 11. Dynamics of average paid employment in industry[a] by selected NACE groups (previous year =100) – decreases

NACE GROUPS	2023	2024
	previous year=100	
Decrease more than 10% – of which		
Manufacture of metal forming machinery and machine-tools	101.3	84.8
Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal	85.5	85.2
Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals	120.7	86.0
Manufacture of other electrical equipment	104.1	86.1
Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	98.5	86.6
Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery	99.1	88.6
Manufacture of tubes, pipes hollow profiles and related fittings, of steel	97.5	88.9
Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation; watches and clocks	108.2	89.1
Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers	95.3	89.7
Decrease less than 10% – of which		
Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus	105.5	90.2
Manufacture of clay building materials	93.5	91.6
Preparation and spinning of textile fibres	95.5	92.4
Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products	111.5	93.0
Sawmilling and planing of wood	93.7	93.1
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	116.0	93.9
Manufacture of games and toys	95.8	93.9
Manufacture of domestic appliances	99.8	95.5
Manufacture of communication equipment	101.2	95.7
Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster	94.1	95.9
Manufacture of glass and glass products	95.8	96.0
Manufacture of consumer electronics	97.3	96.8
Manufacture of rubber products	97.7	96.9
Materials recovery	101.3	97.4
Waste treatment and disposal	102.1	97.5
Manufacture of motor vehicles	101.9	97.6

a Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

A higher level of average paid employment in 2024, as compared to the previous year, occurred in 36 groups, in 6 of them an increase was greater than 10%, and in 7 it ranged between 5% and 10%.

Table 12. Dynamics of average paid employment in industry[a] by selected NACE groups (previous year =100) – increases

NACE GROUPS	2023	2024
	previous year=100	
Increase more than 10% – of which		
Manufacture of wiring and wiring devices	99.7	117.4
Manufacture of other chemical products	99.9	111.6
Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	110.9	111.5
Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery	107.8	111.3
Increase less than 10% – of which		
Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock	98.7	107.7
Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys	88.7	107.6
Manufacture of prepared animal feeds	104.3	107.2
Manufacture of air and spacecraft	105.8	107.2
Manufacture of bakery and farinaceous products	92.3	105.6
Instalation of industrial machinery and equipment	106.7	105.2
Manufacture of electronic components and boards	106.4	104.7
Manufacture of electronic components and boards	100.9	104.7
Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies	104.6	104.1
Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products	105.1	103.9
Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	101.9	103.9
Manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard	96.7	102.8
Manufacture of sports goods	102.5	102.5
Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats	102.0	102.1
Manufacture of soap, detergents, perfumes and toilet preparations[Δ]	100.8	101.7
Manufacture of general-purpose machinery	100.0	101.3
Manufacture of refractory products	97.6	101.1

a Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

In 2024, there was a decrease in average paid employment in 14 voivodships. In 9 voivodships, a decrease in employment was higher than the average decrease in the country. A decrease was recorded in Warmińsko-Mazurskie voivodship – by 3.5% (share 2.8%), Zachodniopomorskie voivodship – by 3.2% (share 3.4%), Kujawsko-Pomorskie voivodship – by 2.9% (share 4.8%), Dolnośląskie voivodship – by 2.4% (share 8.2%), Wielkopolskie voivodship – by 2.0% (share 12.3%), Świętokrzyskie voivodship – by 2.0% (share 2.4%).

In 3 voivodships, with a total share of 14.1% in the total employment in industry, there was a slight decline in average paid employment ranging from 0.6% to 0.7%, i.e. in Lubelskie, Lubuskie and Małopolskie voivodships.

In Śląskie voivodship employment remained at the same level as in 2023.

Only Mazowieckie voivodship, with a share of 14.8%, recorded a slight increase in employment – by 0.5%.

Map 2. Dynamics of average paid employment in industry by voivodships in 2023 and 2024 (previous year =100)

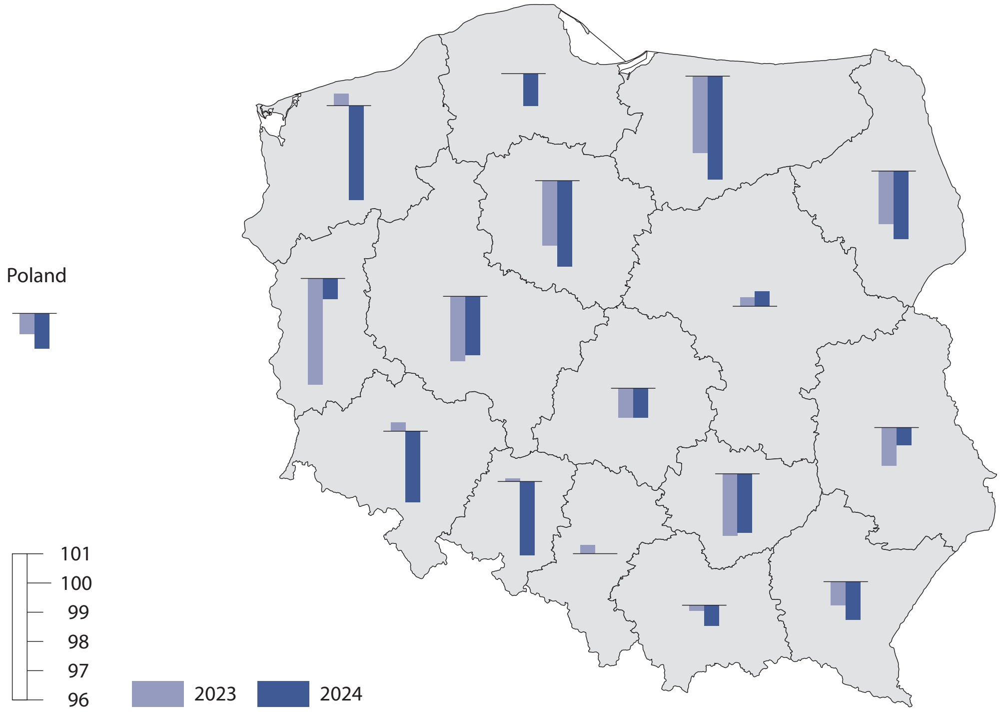
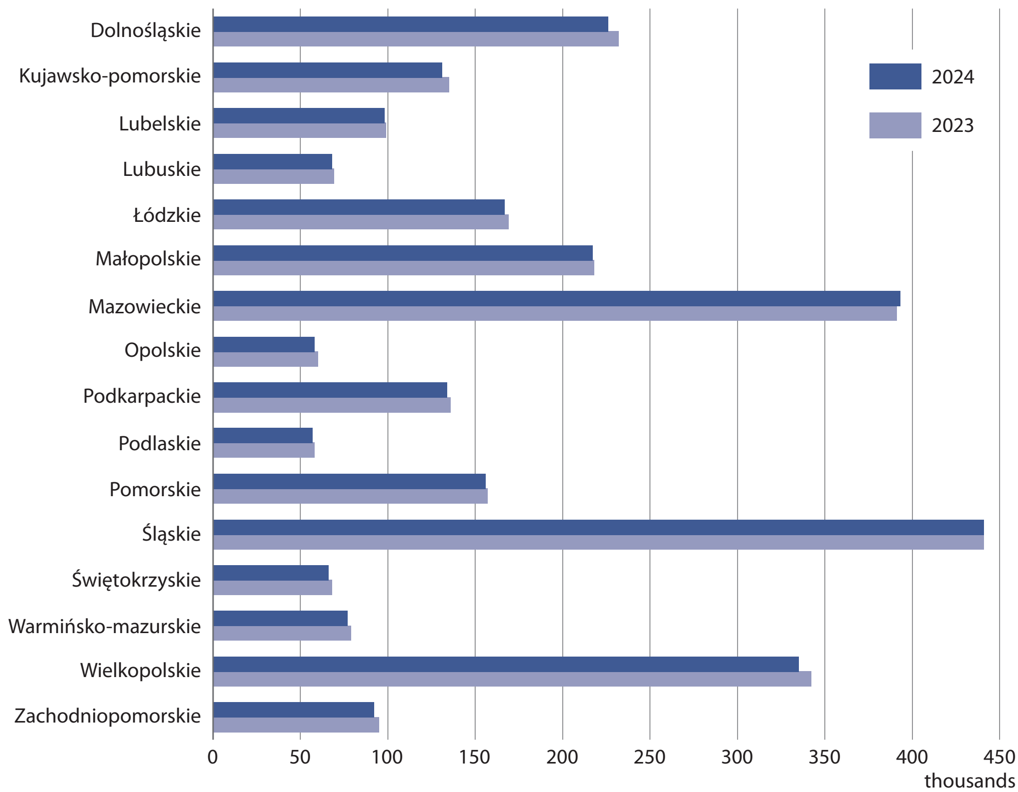


Chart 9. Average paid employment in industry by voivodships



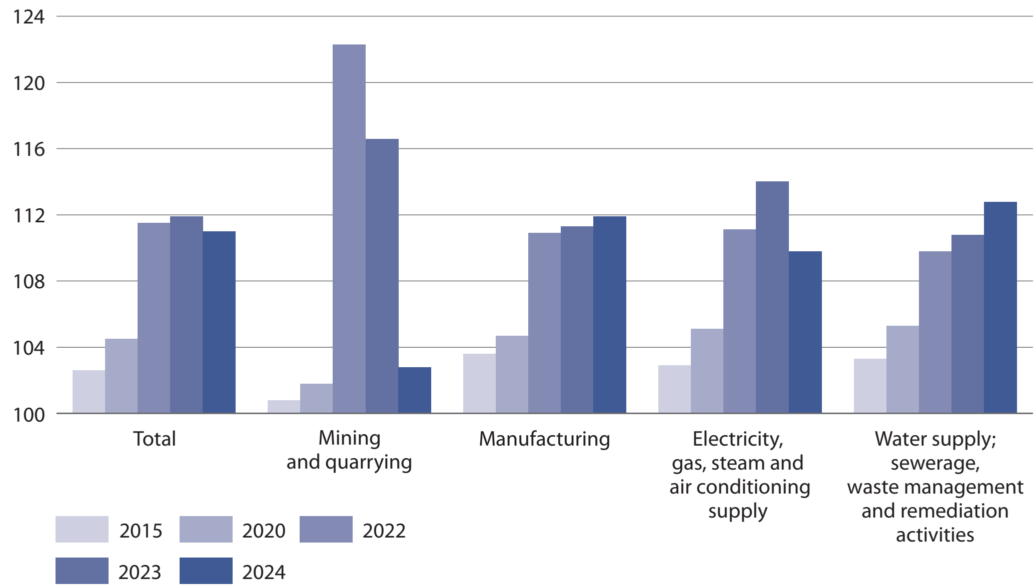
2.2. Wages and salaries in industry

Average monthly nominal wages and salaries 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 due to share in profit or in the balance surplus in cooperatives, extra annual wages and salaries for employees of budgetary 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 are presented in gross terms.

Average monthly gross wages and salaries in industry (in entities with 10 or more persons employed) in 2024 equalled 8 201.87 PLN and was by 11.0% higher than in 2023, when an increase by 11.9% was observed. An increase in wages and salaries was recorded in all industry sections, i.e. in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 12.8%, in manufacturing – by 11.9%, in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 9.8% and smaller in mining and quarrying – by 2.8%.

Chart 10. Dynamics of average monthly gross wages and salaries of industry by NACE sections (previous year =100)



In 2024, an increase of average monthly gross wages and salaries, as compared to the previous year, was recorded, among others in: manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker – by 16.0%, manufacture of wearing apparel – by 14.7%, manufacture of beverages – by 14.5%, manufacture of textiles – by 14.1%, manufacture of food products – by 14.0%, manufacture of furniture – by 13.5%, other manufacturing – by 13.4%.

The smallest increase of average monthly gross wages and salaries was observed in mining of coal and lignite – by 0.9%.

The highest level of average monthly gross wages and salaries in 2024, similarly to last year, was achieved by enterprises from the following divisions: mining of coal and lignite (14 356.63 PLN), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (12 051.45 PLN), manufacture of tobacco products (11 024.32 PLN), manufacture of pharmaceutical products (10 413.35 PLN), manufacture of beverages (10 010.93 PLN).

A higher level of wages and salaries in relation to average monthly gross wages and salaries of total industry in 2024 was recorded, among others, in mining of coal and lignite – by 75.0%, in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 46.9%, in manufacture of tobacco products – by 34.4%, manufacture of pharmaceutical products – by 27.0%, manufacture of beverages – by 22.1%.

However, a much lower level of wages and salaries in relation to average monthly gross wages and salaries of total industry was observed, among others, in manufacture of wearing apparel – by 34.4%, manufacture of furniture – by 23.9%, manufacture of textiles – by 23.9%, manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker – by 19.8%.

Table 13. Average monthly gross wages and salaries in industry[a] by NACE sections and selected divisions

Sections and divisions	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
	in PLN		previous year = 100		total=100	
Total	**7 387.20**	**8 201.87**	**111.9**	**111.0**		
Mining and quarrying	13 029.20	13 388.20	116.6	102.8	176.4	163.2
Manufacturing	6 974.96	7 801.69	111.3	111.9	94.4	95.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10 973.00	12 051.45	114.0	109.8	148.5	146.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	6 500.54	7 329.90	110.8	112.8	88.0	89.4
From total industry – selected divisions:						
Mining of coal and lignite	14 234.66	14 356.63	117.3	100.9	192.7	175.0
Manufacture of food products	6 258.45	7 132.35	111.7	114.0	84.7	87.0
Manufacture of beverages	8 741.10	10 010.93	110.9	114.5	118.3	122.1
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker[Δ]	5 670.87	6 580.06	108.4	116.0	76.8	80.2
Manufacture of paper and paper products	7 463.26	8 322.50	110.7	111.5	101.0	101.5
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	7 957.70	8 597.22	109.2	108.0	107.7	104.8
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products[Δ]	9 557.22	10 413.35	109.8	109.0	129.4	127.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	6 948.20	7 640.57	111.0	110.0	94.1	93.2
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	7 364.06	8 270.92	109.9	112.3	99.7	100.8
Manufacture of basic metals	7 585.24	8 269.85	108.6	109.0	102.7	100.8
Manufacture of metal products[Δ]	6 485.41	7 239.00	108.7	111.6	87.8	88.3
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	7 583.69	8 515.53	109.6	112.3	102.7	103.8
Manufacture of electrical equipment	7 565.55	8 413.91	110.7	111.2	102.4	102.6
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	7 423.31	8 222.94	110.4	110.8	100.5	100.3
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	7 933.36	8 731.33	113.6	110.1	107.4	106.5
Manufacture of other transport equipment	8 170.55	9 020.50	112.3	110.4	110.6	110.0
Manufacture of furniture	5 495.07	6 238.47	111.2	113.5	74.4	76.1

a Data concern entities with 10 or more persons employed.

An increase of average monthly gross wages and salaries in 2024, as compared to the previous year, was recorded in 102 industry groups, of which in 13 groups the increase was above 15%, and in 50 the increase ranged from 10% to 15%. However, a decrease in wages and salaries occurred in 4 industry groups.

Table 14. Dynamics of average monthly gross wages and salaries of industry[a] by NACE selected groups (previous year =100) – increases

NACE GROUPS	2023	2024
	previous year=100	
Increase more than 10% – of which		
Manufacture of games and toys	109.8	128.3
Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	117.5	118.2
Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment	117.9	116.0
Manufacture of electronic components and boards	110.7	115.8
Processing and preserving of meat and production of meat products	111.9	115.3
Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus	110.3	114.9
Manufacture of consumer electronics	113.0	114.8
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw[Δ]	107.9	114.3
Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone	104.6	113.8
Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster	108.2	112.7
Preparation and spinning of textile fibres	107.0	112.4
Manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard	110.2	112.4
Manufacture of communication equipment	110.9	112.2
Manufacture of metal forming machinery and machine-tools	107.3	112.1
Manufacture of glass and glass products	109.9	111.9
Manufacture of clay building materials	108.9	111.6
Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	109.3	111.6
Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products	107.9	111.0
Electric power generation, transmossion and distribution	115.5	111.0
Manufacture of motor vehicles	116.3	110.8
Repair of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment	113.3	110.2
Materials recovery	105.3	110.1
Increase less than 10% – of which		
Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers	110.8	109.9
Manufacture of domestic appliances	109.6	109.7
Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals	106.9	109.5
Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal	110.1	109.0
Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation; watches and clocks	104.7	108.9

Table 14. Dynamics of average monthly gross wages and salaries of industry[a] by NACE selected groups (previous year =100) – increases (cont.)

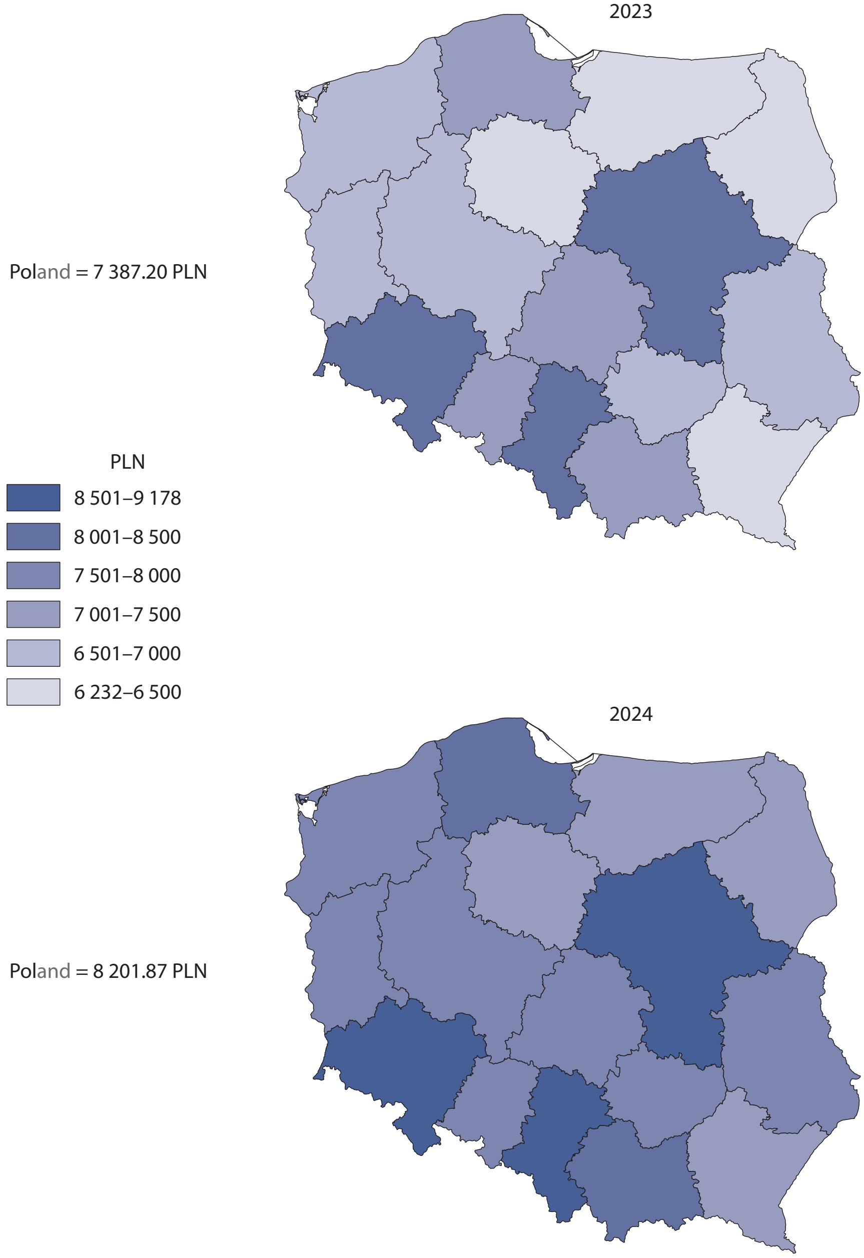
NACE GROUPS	2023	2024
	previous year=100	
Increase less than 10% – of which (cont.)		
Manufacture of structural metal products	112.0	108.9
Manufacture of prepared animal feeds	110.0	108.7
Forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal; powder metallurgy	110.9	108.5
Treatment and coating of metals; machining	109.7	107.9
Instalation of industrial machinery and equipment	113.6	107.8
Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats	110.0	107.6
Building of ships and boats	111.9	107.6
Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery	104.0	107.5
Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers	115.6	107.2
Manufacture of tubes, pipes hollow profiles and related fittings, of steel	108.7	107.1
Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys	108.4	106.9
Manufacture of sports goods	114.4	106.9
Manufacture of wiring and wiring devices	110.2	106.7
Manufacture of man-made fibres	111.1	106.7
Manufacture of refractory products	109.9	106.6

a Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

The highest levels of average monthly gross wages and salaries in 2024, similarly to last year, were recorded in the following voivodships: Dolnośląskie (9 178.00 PLN), Śląskie (8 983.77 PLN), Mazowieckie (8 973.76 PLN), Pomorskie (8 292.63 PLN). In these voivodships, the level of wages and salaries was higher than the average wages and salaries in industry for Poland, i.e. in Dolnośląskie – by 11.9%, Śląskie – by 9.5%, Mazowieckie – by 9.4% and Pomorskie – by 1.1%.

The largest increases in average wages and salaries in 2024, as compared to 2023, were recorded in the following voivodships: Świętokrzyskie – by 14.9%, Podkarpackie – by 13.4%, Kujawsko-Pomorskie – by 12.7%, Warmińsko-Mazurskie – by 12.5%, Podlaskie – by 12.5%. The smallest increases were recorded in the following voivodships: Śląskie – by 8.1% and Dolnośląskie – by 9.9%.

Map 3. Average monthly gross wages and salaries in industry by voivodships in 2023 and 2024



Enterprises (with 50 or more persons employed) considerably differed in terms of the level of average monthly gross wages and salaries. In 2024, the largest number of enterprises – 4 358 – paid out the average monthly gross wages and salaries over 7 000.01 PLN. They also recorded the largest share in total sold production – 84.1% and they employed 69.4% of all employees. A quite numerous group, comprising 973 enterprises, paid out the average monthly gross wages and salaries in the range of 6 000.01 PLN to 6 500.00 PLN, they generated 4.3% of sold production and they employed 7.9% of all employees.

Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the range of up to 4 300.00 PLN were recorded in 55 enterprises that produced only 0.1% of sold production and employed 0.2% of all employees.

Chart 11. Industrial enterprises by amount of average monthly gross wages and salaries in 2024

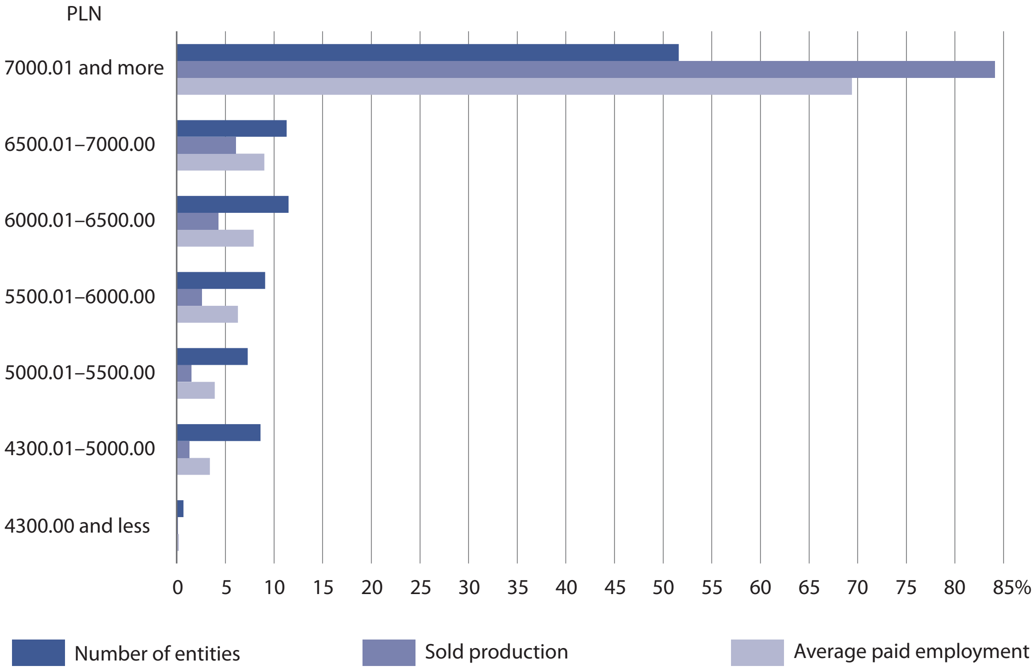


Table 15. Industrial enterprises[1] by amount of average monthly gross wages and salaries by NACE sections in 2024

SPECIFICATION a – number of entities b – sold production in percent c – average paid employment in percent		Total	By average monthly gross wages and salaries in PLN						
			4300.00 and less	4300.01-5000.00	5000.01-5500.00	5500.01-6000.00	6000.01-6500.00	6500.01-7000.00	7000.01 and more
Total	**a**	**8 450**	**55**	**730**	**615**	**768**	**973**	**951**	**4 358**
	b	**100.0**	**0.1**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**2.6**	**4.3**	**6.1**	**84.1**
	c	**100.0**	**0.2**	**3.4**	**3.9**	**6.3**	**7.9**	**9.0**	**69.4**
Mining and quarrying	a	131	—	.	.	.	10	8	105
	b	100.0	—	.	.	.	0.6	0.5	97.8
	c	100.0	—	.	.	.	1.2	0.7	95.2
Manufacturing	a	7 375	55	715	576	688	864	802	3 675
	b	100.0	0.1	1.5	1.6	2.9	4.8	6.7	82.3
	c	100.0	0.2	3.9	4.3	6.9	8.6	9.6	66.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply[Δ]	a	202	—	—	.	.	.	11	182
	b	100.0	—	—	.	.	.	0.2	99.6
	c	100.0	—	—	.	.	.	0.9	98.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities[Δ]	a	742	—	.	.	75	92	130	396
	b	100.0	—	.	.	5.2	7.6	11.9	72.7
	c	100.0	—	.	.	8.1	9.5	15.6	63.2

1 Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.
N o t e. In table excluded entities were liquidated and those which suspended activities.

Chapter 3. Finance of industrial enterprises

3.1. Assets and liabilities

Total fixed assets include intangible assets, tangible fixed assets, long-term receivables, long-term investments and long-term prepayments and accruals.

Current assets are part of unit-controlled property resources used in operating activities of a reliably determined fair value, arising from past events that will provide the unit with economic benefits in the future. They include stocks (current tangible assets) and short-term: receivables, investments and prepayments and accruals.

Short-term receivables cover total receivables from deliveries and services (regardless of their payment date) and the whole or part of other receivables not included in financial assets that become due within 12 months from the balance sheet date.

Short-term liabilities (excluding special funds) include all liabilities from deliveries and services and all or part of other liabilities due within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Long-term liabilities other than liabilities from deliveries and services, include liabilities which become due fully or partially more than 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Total fixed assets in industrial enterprises (keeping accounting ledgers and with 50 or more persons employed) amounted to 1 297.1 billion PLN at the end of 2024 and were by 1.9% higher than in 2023. A high increase in total fixed assets was recorded in manufacturing – by 12.8% (with the largest share in the value of fixed assets of industry – 62.7%) and smaller in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 4.7% (share of 6.5%). However, a decrease in total fixed assets was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 17.3% (share of 24.5%) and in mining and quarrying – by 7.2% (share of 6.3%).

Long-term investments, the share of which in total fixed assets amounted to 21.4%, decreased by 1.7%, and long-term receivables, with a share of 0.5%, decreased by 23.7%.

Current assets in industry at the end of 2024 amounted to 927.3 billion PLN and were by 14.5% lower than in 2023. A large decrease was recorded in the value of short-term receivables – by 30.7%, lower in the value of stocks – by 5.4%. However, the value of short-term prepayments and accruals increased – by 9.6% as well as the value of short-term investments – by 4.9%.

In the structure of industrial current assets, there was observed an increase in the share of stocks – from 27.7% in 2023 to 30.6% in 2024, short-term investments – from 23.0% to 28.3% and in the share of short-term prepayments and accruals – from 2.5% to 3.2%. However, the share of short-term receivables decreased – from 46.8% to 37.9% (of which receivables from deliveries and services, which accounted for 79.6% of short-term receivables).

Table 16. Assets and liabilities of industrial enterprises[1] by NACE sections
As of 31 December

Specification End of a – 2023 b – 2024		Total	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
		in million PLN				
Total fixed assets	a	1 273 409.5	87 518.0	721 279.4	384 198.2	80 413.8
	b	1 297 055.8	81 227.1	813 778.3	317 866.2	84 184.1
of which						
long-term investments	a	282 892.1	25 389.2	122 582.9	130582.1	4 337.9
	b	278 177.3	22 778.9	167 173.3	83 688.3	4 536.9
long-term receivables	a	8 149.7	186.7	6 875.3	983.6	104.1
	b	6 217.5	251.0	5 055.6	825.9	85.0
Current assets	a	1 084 605.5	31 202.8	781 093.4	255 953.1	16 356.2
	b	927 286.5	27 449.4	725 987.3	155 754.5	18 095.4
which						
stocks total	a	300 112.5	11 054.8	265 143.5	22 520.4	1 393.8
	b	283 815.8	10 184.7	255 394.8	16 774.8	1 461.5
of which						
finished products	a	69 619.5	4 039.3	65 112.9	176.2	291.1
	b	65 685.7	3 566.9	61 780.1	88.5	250.3
goods	a	21 064.0	287.8	18 606.1	1 925.2	244.9
	b	20 510.8	169.9	17 346.5	2 795.5	198.9
short--term receivables	a	507 843.7	8 813.2	332 659.3	159 022.3	7 349.0
	b	351 966.4	8 159.0	270 917.7	65 301.1	7 588.5
of which resulting from deliveries and services[2]	a	293 872.3	6 397.7	216 861.9	65 284.0	5 328.7
	b	280 201.2	6 103.1	218 408.4	50 205.2	5 484.4
Liabilities						
long-term	a	242 363.7	8 744.1	142 465.7	79 990.4	11 163.5
	b	252 297.4	11 811.9	138 378.3	90 217.7	11 889.5
of which bank credits and loans	a	176 211.9	4 812.3	103 392.6	59 971.6	8 035.4
	b	190 042.0	5 602.2	103 693.7	72 623.7	8 122.3

Table 16. Assets and liabilities of industrial enterprises[1] by NACE sections (cont.) As of 31 December

Specification End of a – 2023 b – 2024		Total	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
		in million PLN				
Liabilities (cont.)						
short-term[3]	a	753 375.2	24 813.8	514 649.8	204 559.2	9 352.5
	b	594 363.9	20 746.2	456 189.8	107 282.5	10 145.4
of which						
bank credits and loans	a	133 760.8	2 491.2	95 045.3	34 359.3	1 865.1
	b	129 768.4	2 462.6	92 814.3	32 585.5	1 906.1
resulting from deliveries and services[2]	a	277 803.0	11 231.3	217 065.5	46 031.0	3 475.2
	b	267 629.6	9 554.7	217 393.2	36 936.7	3 745.1
Relation of short-term liabilities resulting from deliveries and services to receivables resulting from deliveries and services	a	94.5	175.6	100.1	70.5	65.2
	b	95.5	156.6	99.5	73.6	68.3

1 Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed. 2 Regardless the maturity date. 3 Including liabilities with maturity of up to 1 year, apart from deliveries and services; excluding special funds.

The value of stocks of finished products at current prices in industrial enterprises (keeping accounting ledgers and with 50 or more persons employed) was by 5.7% lower at the end of December 2024 than at the end of December 2023 (when a decrease by 4.3% was noted) and their share in the total stocks structure slightly decreased – from 23.2% to 23.1%.

Relation of the value of total stocks of finished products to the value of net revenues from sale of products remained at the level of the previous year (3.3%). Improvement in relations was noted, among others, in manufacture of wearing apparel (from 10.5% to 9.6%), manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (from 3.1% to 2.5%), manufacture of other transport equipment (from 2.8% to 2.4%), manufacture of food products (from 4.7% to 4.4%). The level of this indicator deteriorated, among others, in mining of coal and lignite (from 4.5% to 5.8%), in manufacture of electrical equipment (from 3.2% to 4.1%), manufacture of basic metals (from 4.9% to 5.5%), in printing and reproduction of recorded media (from 2.0% to 2.4%), in manufacture of rubber and plastic products (from 4.4% to 4.8%), manufacture of metal products (from 3.7% to 4.0%).

Relation of the value of total stocks of finished products to the value of net revenues from sale of products remained at the level of the previous year, among others, in manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker (5.8%), manufacture of furniture (4.5%), manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (4.4%).

Relation of short-term liabilities to receivables (from deliveries and services) in 2024 was higher than in the previous year and amounted to 95.5% (compared to 94.5%). Liabilities from deliveries and services exceeded the level of receivables, among others, in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, in repair and installation of machinery and equipment, in manufacture of other transport equipment, manufacture of basic metals, manufacture of tobacco products, manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker.

3.2. Revenues, costs and financial results of industrial enterprises

Total revenues include net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials, other operating revenues as well as financial revenues.

Net revenues from sale of products include domestic and export sales of products (finished, semi--finished products and services) manufactured by the unit together with packaging, equipment and third party services if invoiced along with products to customer.

Net revenues from sale of goods and materials that is i.e. tangible current assets purchased for resale in the same condition as received and products manufactured by the unit if they are sold in a chain of own stores along with the third-party goods, as well as amounts due for goods and materials sold regardless whether or not they have been paid.

Other operating revenues are revenues indirectly related to the unit's operating activities, in particular: profit from the disposal of non-financial fixed assets (fixed assets, fixed assets under construction, intangible assets, real estate investments and rights), assets (cash) obtained free of charge (including donations), damages, reversed provision, adjustments of write-offs revaluing non-financial assets, revenues from social welfare activities, income from rent or lease of fixed assets or investments in real estate and rights, and rights, extraordinary revenues.

Financial revenues, are for example amounts due for dividends and shares in profit, interest from the loans granted, interest on term deposits, default interest, profit on disposal of investment (sale), reduction of revaluation write-offs of investment values in relation to the total or partial termination of causes resulting in permanent loss of their value, positive surplus exchange differences..

Total costs include costs of products, goods and materials sold, other operating and financial costs.

Costs of products, goods and materials sold include cost of products sold (i.e. basic operational costs decreased by the costs of generating benefits for the need of the unit and corrected by change in stock products) and value of goods and materials sold according to procurement or purchase prices.

Other operating costs are costs indirectly related to the unit's operating activity, in particular: loss on disposal of non-financial fixed assets and fixed assets under construction, depreciation of leased or rented fixed assets, unplanned depreciation (impairment charges), penalties, fines, damages, receivables written off partially or full as a result of bankruptcy, composition or restructuring proceeding, provisions created for certain or highly probable future liabilities (loss on economic transactions in progress), write-offs revaluing non-financial assets, costs of maintaining social facilities, donations or free of charge transferred fixed assets, extraordinary costs.

Financial costs, are for example interest on bank credits and loans, interest and discount on bonds issued by the unit, default interest, loss on disposal of investments, revaluation write-offs of investment values, negative surplus exchange differences.

Financial result from the sale of products, goods and materials is the difference between the net revenues from the sale of products, goods and materials and the costs incurred to obtain them (the costs of the products, goods and materials sold).

Financial result from other operating activity is the difference between the other operating revenues and the other operating costs. From 2002 the item contained part of extraordinary events related to operating activity and from 2016 all kind of extraordinary events related to operating activity.

Financial result from operating activity is the difference between total operating revenues and total operating costs.

Result on financial activity is the difference between the financial revenues and the financial costs.

Gross financial result is calculated as the difference of total revenues and total costs – in case of surplus of total costs over total revenues, the financial result is recorded with the sign (–).

Net financial result is a gross financial result reduced by obligatory encumbrances.

Total revenues decreased by 9.0% in 2024, as compared to 2023, when an increase of 2.9% was recorded. A large decrease occurred in net revenues from the sale of goods and materials – by 19.1% and in financial revenues – by 10.3% Their share in total revenues was 18.2% and 2.0%, respectively. A smaller decrease – by 6.3% – was recorded in net revenues from the sale of products, which account for the largest share in total revenues (78.1%) and in other operating revenues – by 6.1%, with the smallest share (1.8%).

Table 17. Dynamics and structure of revenues in industry[1]

Specification a – previous year = 100 b – share in revenues from total activity in %		2015	2020	2022	2023	2024
Total revenues	**a**	**102.0**	**97.8**	**135.6**	**102.9**	**91.0**
	b	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
net revenues from sale of products	a	103.2	97.3	132.8	101.2	93.7
	b	79.7	79.0	77.1	75.8	78.1
net revenues from sale of goods and materials	a	101.7	96.7	143.7	110.2	80.9
	b	17.3	17.6	19.1	20.5	18.2
other operating revenues	a	93.8	150.0	144.0	88.8	93.9
	b	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.8
financial revenues	a	68.0	89.7	176.9	113.9	89.7
	b	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.0

1 Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

Total costs decreased by 8.0% in 2024, as compared to 2023, when an increase of 4.8% was recorded. Cost of products sold, having the largest share in total costs (79.4%), decreased by 5.0%. The largest decreases were recorded in value of goods and materials sold – by 21.0%, which accounted for 16.3% of total costs, and in financial costs – by 19.3% (share of 2.1%). In other operating costs, with a share of 2.2%, an increase was observed – by 19.9%.

Table 18. Dynamics and structure of costs in industry[1]

Specification a – previous year = 100 b – share in costs of obtaining revenues from total activity in %		2015	2020	2022	2023	2024
Total costs	**a**	**102.6**	**98.1**	**136.1**	**104.8**	**92.0**
	b	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
cost of products sold	a	103.6	97.1	131.7	102.9	95.0
	b	80.9	80.4	78.2	76.9	79.4
value of goods and materials sold	a	100.4	95.4	148.4	110.8	79.0
	b	15.5	15.5	18.0	19.0	16.3
other operating costs	a	99.8	135.3	183.5	99.0	119.9
	b	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.2
financial costs	a	85.4	141.7	209.4	127.4	80.7
	b	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.1

1 Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

The gross financial result in 2024 equalled 106 688.9 million PLN and was by 26.6% lower than in the previous year. The gross financial result consisted of gross profit 154 460.3 million PLN (a decrease of 16.8% y-o-y) and gross loss of 47 771.4 million PLN (an increase of 19.0% y-o-y). The gross financial result significantly decreased in mining and quarrying (from 11 414.4 million PLN to minus 8 433.3 million PLN), in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 30 727.6 million PLN to 19 590.9 million PLN, i.e. by 36.2%) and in manufacturing (from 100 319.4 million PLN to 91 340.3 million PLN, i.e. by 9.0%). An improvement in this result was noted in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (from 2 967.5 million PLN to 4 191.0 million PLN, i.e. by 41.2%).

The net financial result equalled 82 746.9 million PLN and was by 27.9% lower than in 2023. It comprised the net profit amounting to 129 951.6 million PLN and it was generated by 75.2% of enterprises (79.2% in the preceding year) and the net loss of 47 204.7 million PLN. The largest reduction in the result occurred in mining and quarrying (from 7 417.6 million PLN to minus 8 367.8 million PLN), while the only improvement was recorded in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (from 2 310.1 million PLN to 3 396.5 million PLN, i.e. by 47.0%).

A deterioration in gross and net financial results was recorded, among others, in mining of coal and lignite, in manufacture of food products, manufacture of electrical equipment, manufacture of rubber and plastic products, manufacture of machinery and equipment, manufacture of paper and paper products, manufacture of basic metals, manufacture of metal products, manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker, while an improvement was recorded, among others, in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, manufacture of beverages, manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, manufacture of other transport equipment, in waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery.

Table 19. Financial results of industrial enterprises[1] by NACE sections

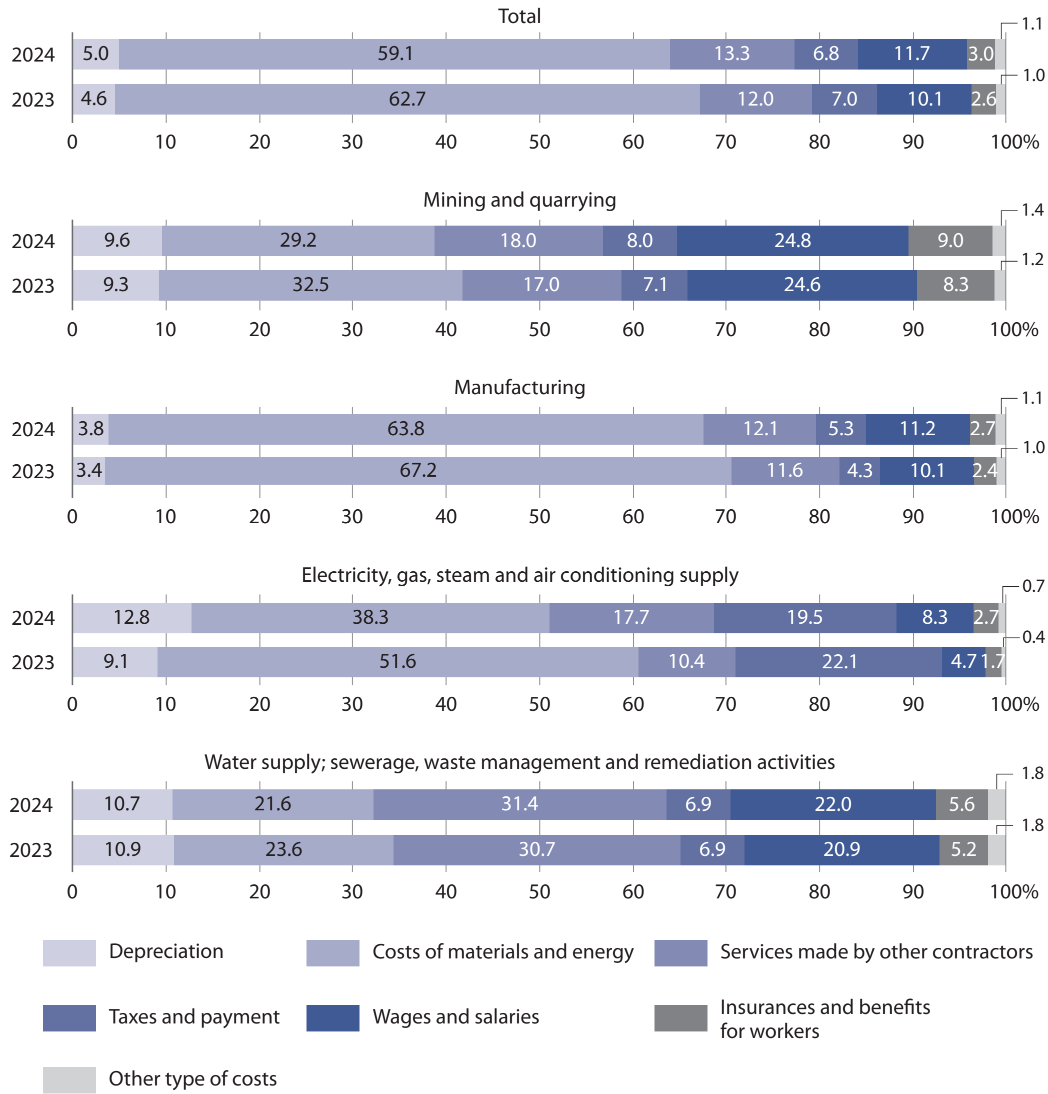
SPECIFICATION a = 2023 – in million PLN b = 2024 – in million PLN c = previous year = 100		Total	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
Financial result from the sale of products, goods and materials	a	151 804.1	10 973.4	91 617.2	46 817.8	2 395.6
	b	118 156.4	-1 527.4	93 163.3	22 918.2	3 602.3
	c	77.8	.	101.7	49.0	150.4
Financial result from operating activity	a	154 496.3	11 216.4	98 708.2	41 497.4	3 074.3
	b	108 960.4	-8 060.5	93 017.3	19 618.6	4 385.0
	c	70.5	.	94.2	47.3	142.6
Finacial result from other operating activity	a	2 692.3	242.9	7 091.0	-5 320.4	678.7
	b	-9 196.0	-6 533.1	-146.0	-3 299.7	782.7
	c	.	.	.	.	115.3
Financial result on economic activity	a	-9 067.4	198.1	1 611.2	-10 769.8	-106.8
	b	-2 271.5	-372.8	-1 677.0	-27.7	-194.0
	c	.	.	.	.	.
Gross financial result	a	145 428.9	11 414.4	100 319.4	30 727.6	2 967.5
	b	106 688.9	-8 433.3	91 340.3	19 590.9	4 191.0
	c	73.4	.	91.0	63.8	141.2
Obligatory encumbrances of gross financial result	a	30 712.7	3 996.8	17 259.6	8 798.9	657.4
	b	23 942.0	-65.5	16 881.1	6 331.8	794.5
	c	78.0	.	97.8	72.0	120.9
Net financial result	a	114 716.2	7 417.6	83 059.8	21 928.7	2 310.1
	b	82 746.9	-8 367.8	74 459.2	13 259.1	3 396.5
	c	72.1	.	89.6	60.5	147.0
Net profit	a	154 062.6	7 838.3	102 165.4	40 897.7	3 161.2
	b	129 951.6	3 440.6	96 568.3	26 092.5	3 850.1
	c	84.3	43.9	94.5	63.8	121.8
Net loss	a	39 346.4	420.7	19 105.6	18 968.9	851.1
	b	47 204.7	11 808.4	22 109.1	12 833.5	453.7
	c	120.0	2 806.9	115.7	67.7	53.3

1 Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

In 2024, as compared to 2023, a decrease was observed in the financial result from the sale of products, goods and materials – from 151 804.1 million PLN to 118 156.4 million PLN, the financial result from operating activity – from 154 496.3 million PLN to 108 960.4 million PLN and the financial result from other operating activity – from 2 692.3 million PLN to minus 9 196.0 million PLN. However, an increase, although still at a negative level, was observed in the result on financial activity – from minus 9 067.4 million PLN to minus 2 271.5 million PLN.

In the structure of total costs by type in 2024, as compared to the previous year, the most increased the share of costs of wages and salaries (from 10.1% to 11.7%) and services made by other contractors (from 12.0% to 13.3%), the lower increase was observed in the share of depreciation (from 4.6% to 5.0%), insurances and benefits for workers (from 2.6% to 3.0%) and slight – in other type of costs (from 1.0% to 1.1%). However, the share of costs of materials and energy (from 62.7% to 59.1%) as well as taxes and payments (from 7.0% to 6.8%) decreased.

Chart 12. Structure of costs by type in industry by NACE sections



The greatest increase in the share of the costs of wages and salaries and services made by other contractors was observed, among industry sections, in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – from 4.7% in 2023 to 8.3% in 2024 and from 10.4% to 17.7%, respectively. In 2024, the share of taxes and payments and other type of costs remained at the same level as in 2023 in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – 6.9% and 1.8%, respectively. A decrease in the share of costs of materials and energy, occurred in all industry sections, including the largest in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 51.6% in 2023 to 38.3% in 2024).

3.3. Financial indicators of industrial enterprises

Cost level indicator is the relation of total costs to total revenues.

Gross sales profitability indicator is the relation of the financial result from the sale of products, goods and materials to the net revenues from the sale of products, goods and materials.

Gross turnover profitability indicator is the relation of gross financial result to total revenues.

Net turnover profitability indicator is the relation of net financial result to the total revenues.

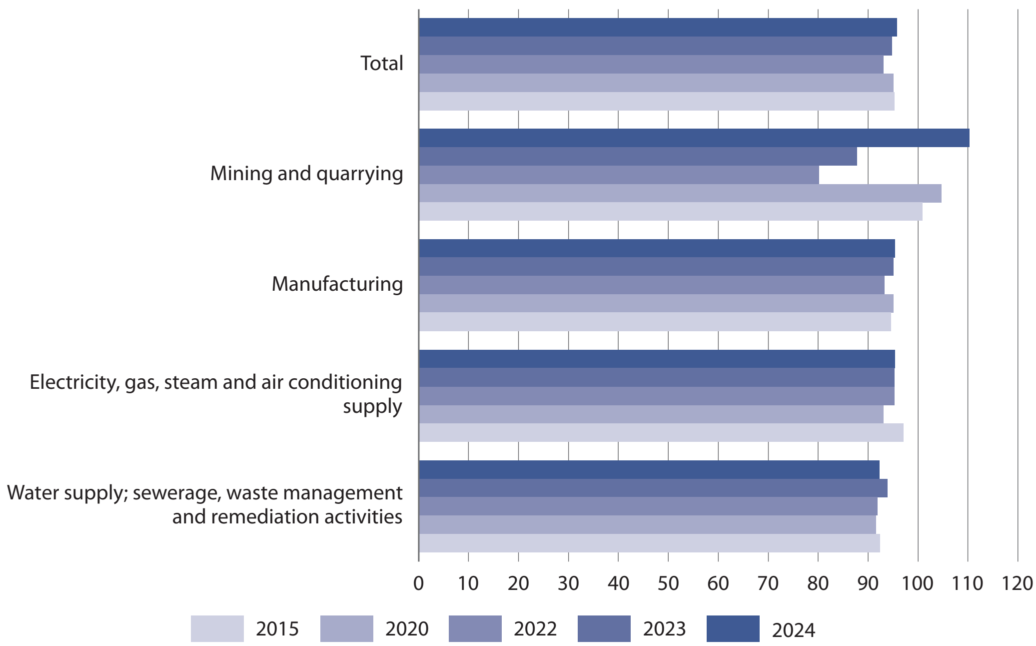
First degree financial liquidity indicator is the relation of short-term investments to short-term liabilities (excluding special funds).

Second degree financial liquidity indicator is the relation of short-term investments and short-term receivables to short-term liabilities (excluding special funds).

Third degree financial liquidity indicator is the relation of current assets of the units (stocks, short-term receivables, short-term investments and short-term prepayments and accruals) to short-term liabilities (excluding special funds).

Revenues from total activity in 2024 was by 9.0% lower than in the previous year and costs of obtaining these revenues decreased by 8.0%. This resulted in a deterioration of the cost level indicator – from 94.8% in the previous year to 95.8% in 2024.

Chart 13. Cost level indicator in industry by NACE sections

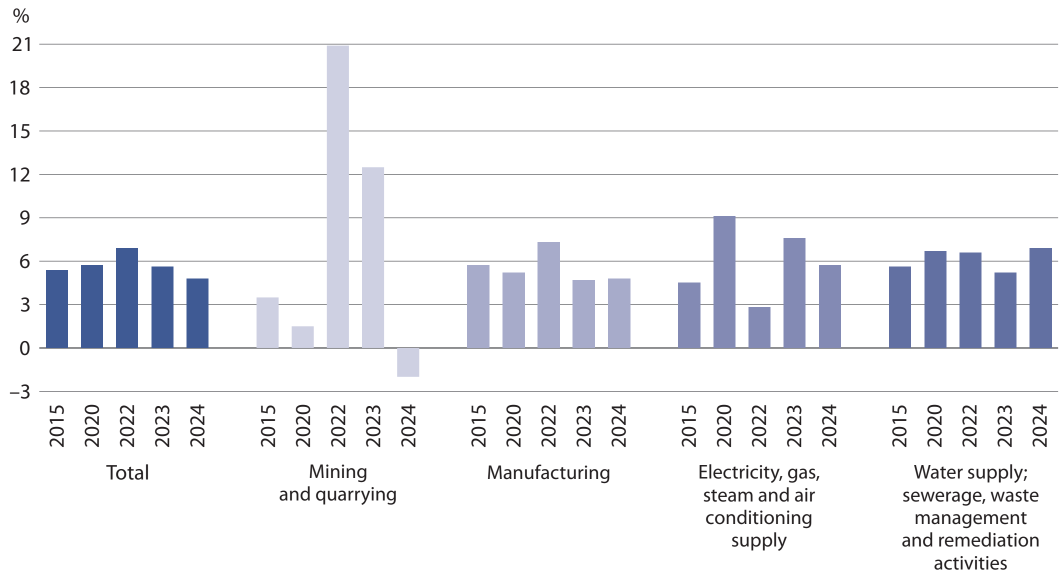


A deterioration of the cost level indicator in 2024 was observed, among others, in mining of coal and lignite, in manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker, manufacture of machinery and equipment, manufacture of wearing apparel, in printing and reproduction of recorded media, in manufacture of rubber and plastic products, manufacture of basic metals, manufacture of paper and paper products, manufacture of textiles. An improvement of the cost level indicator was noted, among others, in water collection, treatment and supply, in manufacture of beverages, manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers.

In two industrial divisions, i.e. manufacture of tobacco products and waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery, the cost level indicator remained at the same level as a year ago.

Gross sales profitability indicator decreased from 5.6% in 2023 to 4.8% in 2024. The following indicators also decreased – gross turnover profitability indicator (4.2% compared to 5.2% in the previous year) and net turnover profitability indicator (3.2% compared to 4.1%). The higher level than in the previous year was observed in the following financial liquidity indicators: first degree (44.1% compared to 33.2% in the previous year), second degree (103.3% compared to 100.6%) and third degree (156.0% compared to 144.0%).

Chart 14. Gross sales profitability indicator in industry by NACE sections



In 2024, a deterioration of gross sales profitability indicator was observed in two sections of industry, the largest in mining and and quarrying – from 12.5% in 2023 to minus 2.0% in 2024 and smaller in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – from 7.6% to 5.7%. An increase in this indicator occurred in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – from 5.2% to 6.9% and slight in manufacturing – from 4.7% to 4.8%.

Chart 15. Gross turnover profitability indicator in industry by NACE sections

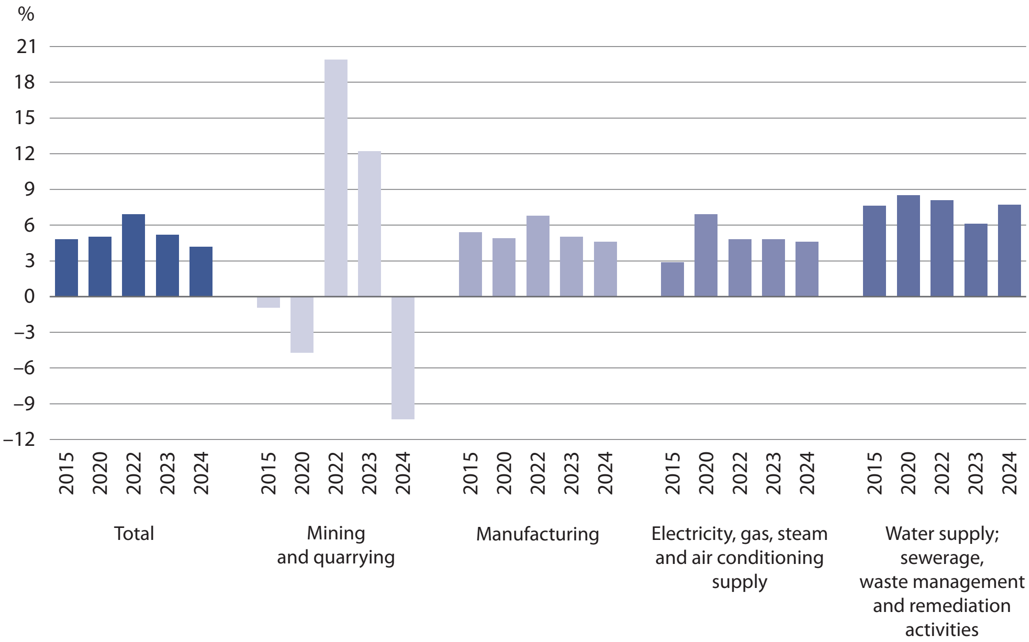
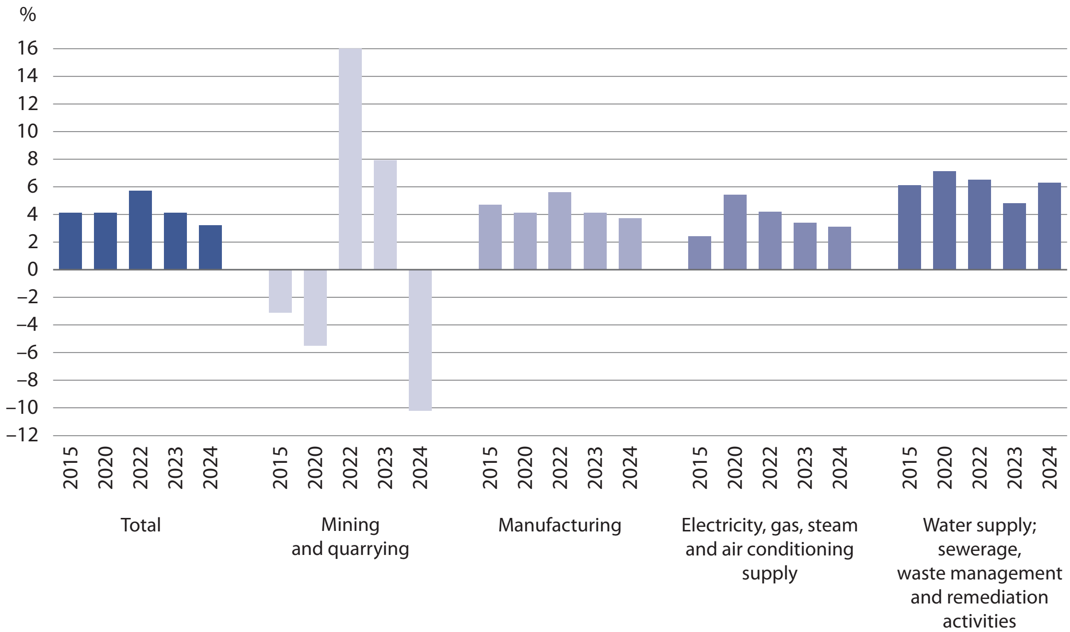
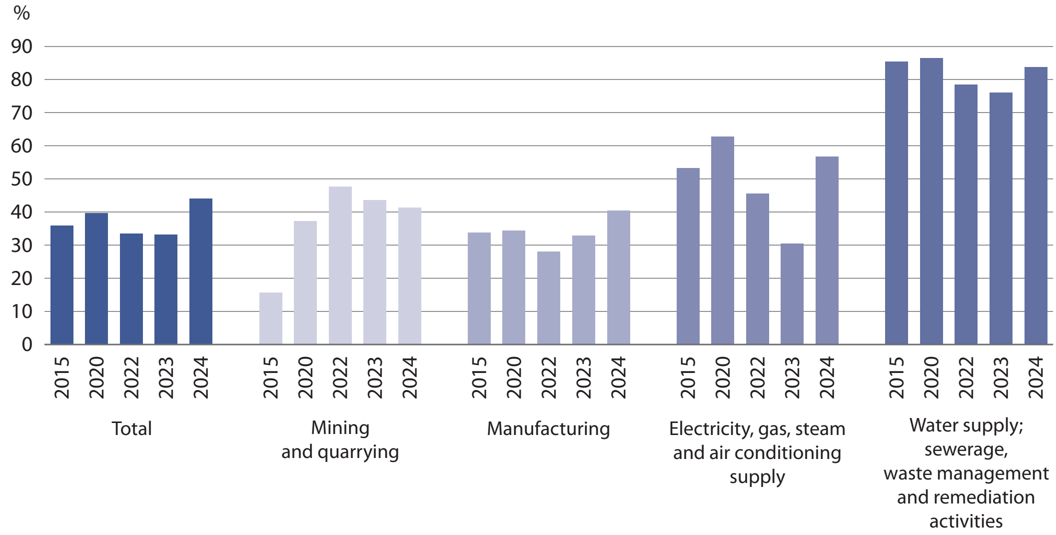


Chart 16. Net turnover profitability indicator in industry by NACE sections



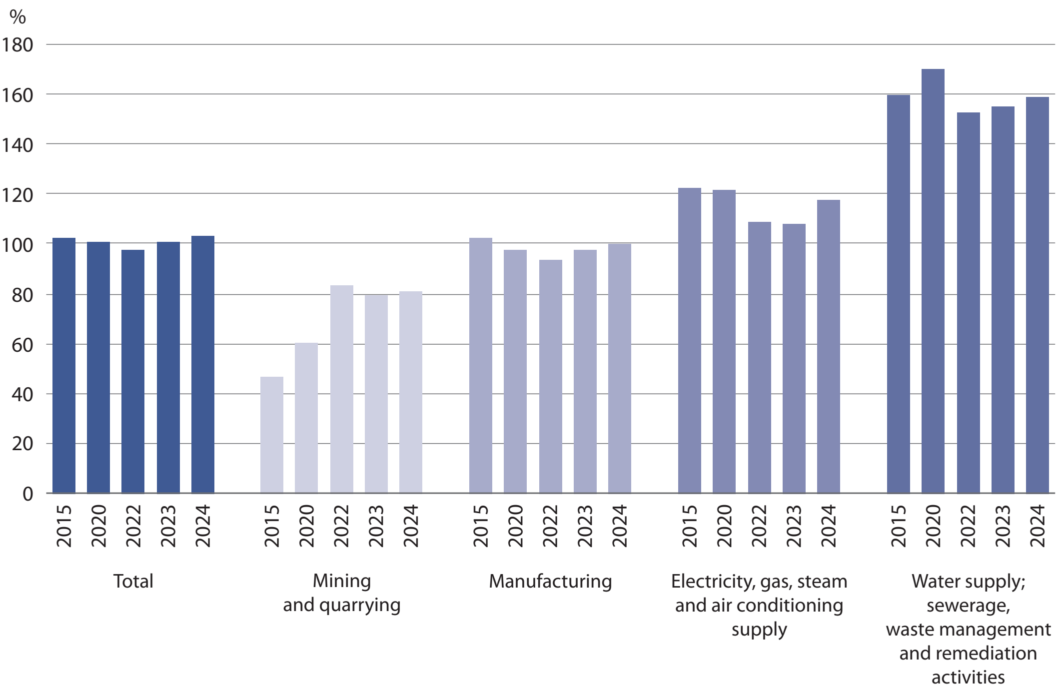
A significant reduction in gross and net turnover profitability indicator in 2024 was recorded in mining and quarrying (gross – from 12.2% to minus 10.3% in 2024, net – from 7.9% to minus 10.2% in 2024), while smaller in manufacturing (gross – from 5.0% to 4.6%, net – from 4.1% to 3.7%) and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (gross – from 4.8% to 4.6%, net – form 3.4% to 3.1%). In section water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities an increase noted in 2024 both in gross and net turnover profitability indicators (from 6.1% to 7.7% and from 4.8% to 6.3%, respectively).

Chart 17. First degree financial liquidity indicator in industry by NACE sections



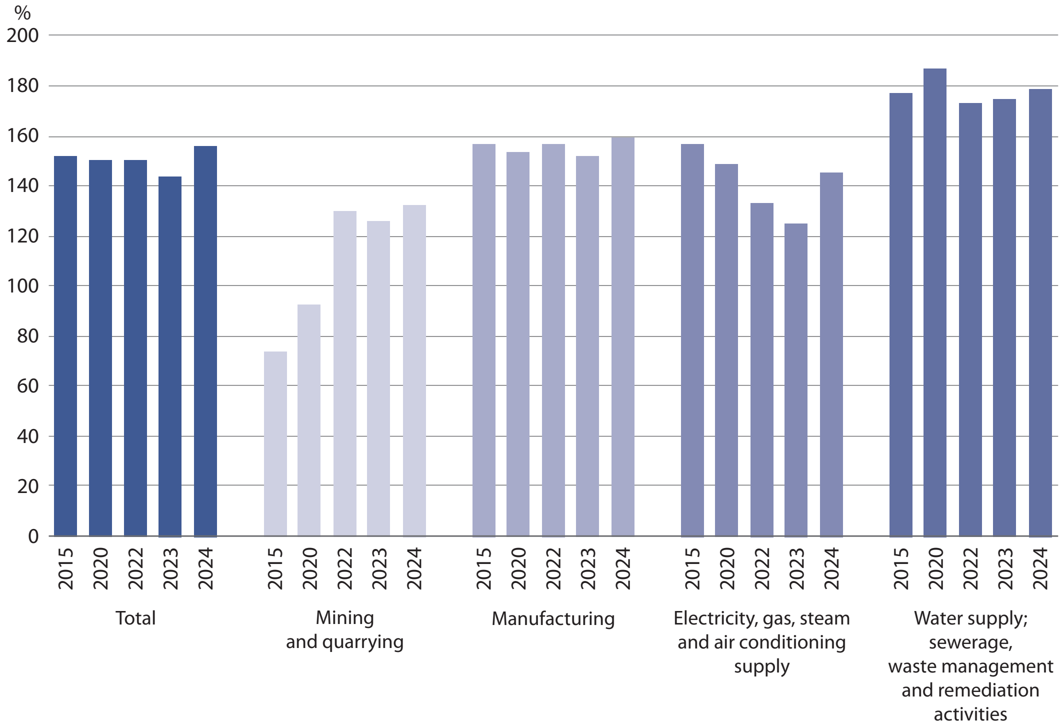
In 2024, an increase in first degree financial liquidity indicator was observed in most sections of the industry, except for mining and quarrying, where a decrease was noted from 43.6% in 2023 to 41.3% in 2024. The greatest increase in this indicator occurred in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 30.5% in 2023 to 56.7% in 2024), smaller in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (from 76.0% to 83.7%) and in manufacturing (from 32.9% to 40.4%).

Chart 18. Second degree financial liquidity indicator in industry by NACE sections



Second degree financial liquidity indicator in 2024, as compared to 2023, increased in all industry sections, the highest growth was observed in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 108.2% in 2023 to 117.5% in 2024) and a smaller in mining and quarrying (from 79.1% to 80.7%). However, the next consecutive year an increase of the indicator occurred in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (from 152.4% in 2022, to 154.6% in 2023 and to 158.5% in 2024) and in manufacturing (from 93.2% in 2022, to 97.6% in 2023 and 99.8% in 2024).

Chart 19. Third degree financial liquidity indicator in industry by NACE sections



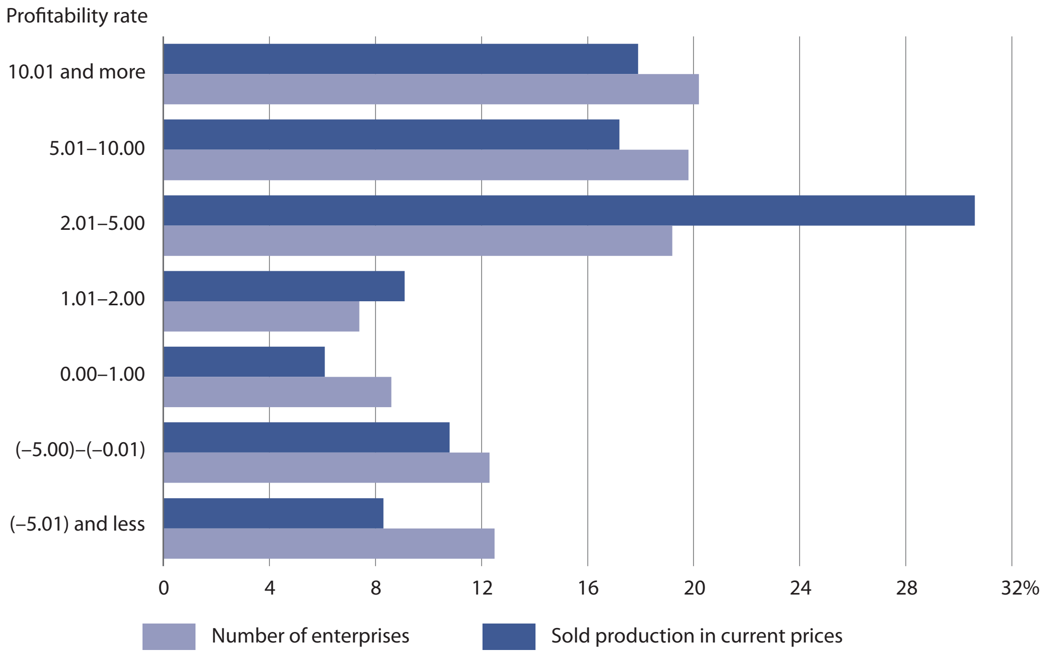
In electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, after a decrease of the third degree financial liquidity indicator recorded in recent years, there was observed the greatest increase of this indicator among the industry sections – from 125.1% in 2023 to 145.2% in 2024. The smallest increase in the level of the third degree financial liquidity indicator, although recorded for the consecutive years, occurred in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – from 173.0% in 2022, to 174.9% in 2023 and to 178.4% in 2024.

3.4. Enterprises by net turnover profitability indicator

The number of profitable enterprises in 2024 totalled 5 982 i.e. 75.2% of the total number of enterprises, and their share in sold production amounted to 80.9%. The largest number of profitable entities – 1 604 – achieved the net turnover profitability indicator higher than 10.01. Their share in the total production value of industrial enterprises amounted to 17.9%, and the average paid employment – 18.1%. The next group – 1 572 units – achieved profitability in the range between 5.01 to 10.00, and its share in the total production of industrial enterprises amounted to 17.2%. The largest share of production and average paid employment (30.6% and 23.1%, respectively) was achieved by 1 526 profitable enterprises with a net profitability indicator in the range of 2.01 – 5.00.

In 2024, there were 1 971 non-profitable enterprises, i.e. 24.8% of total number of industrial entities, and their share in sold production equalled 19.1% and was higher than in the previous year. The costs of non-profitable enterprises exceeded the level of revenues by 10.0% (as compared to 7.2% in 2023).

Chart 20. Industrial enterprises by net turnover profitability indicator in 2024



A large share of sold production of profitable enterprises in the value of total sold production was recorded, among others, in manufacture of beverages – 99.8%, manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products – 96.2%, manufacture of pharmaceutical products – 91.8%, manufacture of food products – 90.0%, in waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery – 89.9%, in other manufacturing – 86.7%, in manufacture of textiles – 86.5%, manufacture of rubber and plastic products – 84.6%. The smallest share was in mining of coal and lignite – 10.9%, in manufacture of basic metals – 45.1%.

A high share of non-profitable enterprises in the total number of enterprises was recorded, among others, in water collection, treatment and supply – 40.4% (they accounted for 27.2% of sold production and 33.8% of employees), in manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker – 38.6% (21.2% of production and 30.4% of employees), manufacture of wearing apparel – 37.5% (17.0% of production and 27.6% of employees), manufacture of basic metals – 36.6% (54.9% of production and 50.0% of employees), manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – 34.4% (21.3% of production and 31.5% of employees), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products – 29.7% (20.4% of production and 30.8% of employees), manufacture of machinery and equipment – 29.7% (23.0% of production and 31.3% of employees).

Table 20. Industrial enterprises[1] by net turnover profitability indicator by NACE sections

SPECIFICATION a – 2023 b – 2024		Enterprises		Sold production in current prices		Average paid employment	Average monthly gross wages and salaries	Cost level indicator	Profitability rate of turnover	
									gross	nett
		in absolute numbers	in percent	in million PLN	in percent	in thousand full-time equivalent employees	in PLN	in %	in %	in %
Total	**a**	**8 015**	**100.0**	**2 059 710.6**	**100.0**	**2 134.1**	**7 807.72**	**94.8**	**5.2**	**4.1**
	b	**7 953**	**100.0**	**1 871 109.4**	**100.0**	**2 117.3**	**8 615.42**	**95.8**	**4.2**	**3.2**
Nonprofitable enterprises	**a**	**1 661**	**20.7**	**333 491.6**	**16.2**	**369.9**	**7 444.12**	**107.2**	**-7.2**	**-7.1**
	b	**1 971**	**24.8**	**358 327.4**	**19.1**	**525.3**	**8 790.35**	**110.0**	**-10.0**	**-10.0**
of which:										
by profitability rate (in %)										
- 5.01 and less		994	12.5	155 969.5	8.3	267.6	9 710.51	122.5	-22.5	22.4
- 5.00 - 0.01		977	12.3	202 357.9	10.8	257.7	7 834.95	102.1	-2.1	-2.1
Profitable enterprises	**a**	**6 354**	**79.3**	**1 726 219.0**	**83.8**	**1 737.2**	**7 890.79**	**91.8**	**8.2**	**6.8**
	b	**5 982**	**75.2**	**1 512 782.0**	**80.9**	**1 592.0**	**8 557.70**	**92.6**	**7.4**	**6.3**
of which:										
by profitability rate (in %)										
0.00-1.00		689	8.6	113 510.0	6.1	157.5	7 858.89	99.3	0.7	0.5
1.01-2.00		591	7.4	169 942.7	9.1	158.4	7 908.92	98.1	1.9	1.6
2.01-5.00		1 526	19.2	572 401.5	30.6	488.1	8 931.23	96.0	4.0	3.2
5.01-10.00		1 572	19.8	322 154.8	17.2	404.5	8 449.97	91.5	8.5	7.3
10.01 and more		1 604	20.2	334 773.0	17.9	383.5	8 750.95	80.7	19.3	16.7

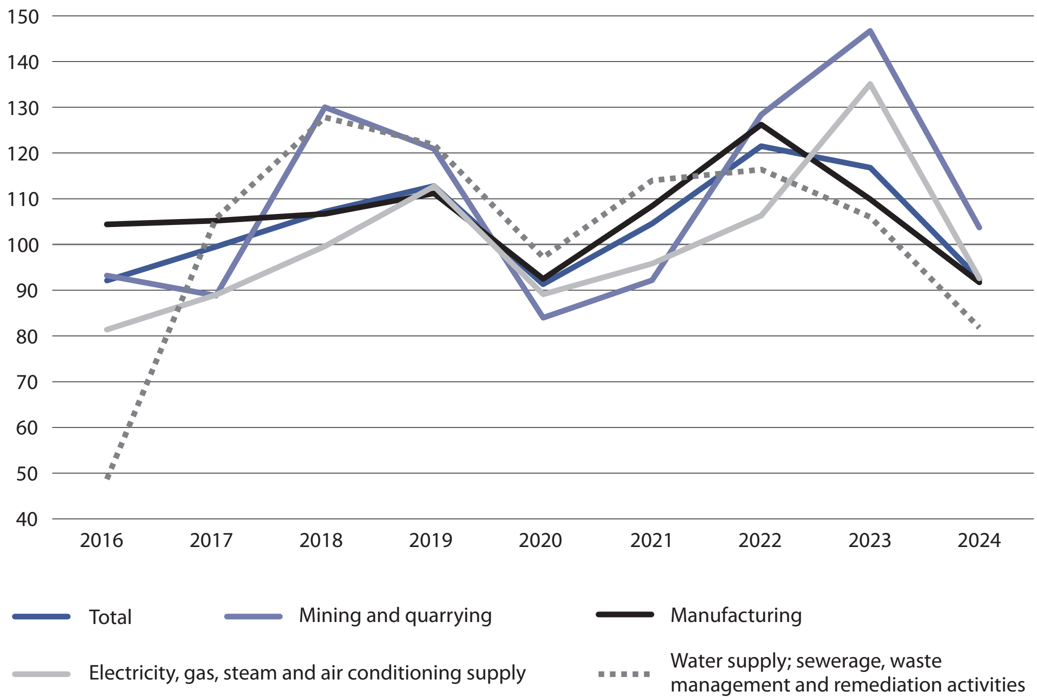
1 Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.
N o t e: In table exclude entities which underwent transformation and organizational changes.

Chapter 4. Investment outlays

> **Investment outlays** are the financial or material expenditures aimed at creating new fixed assets or improving (rebuilding, enlargement, restructuring or modernization) existing fixed assets, as well as outlays on so-called initial equipment for the investment. The investment outlays are divided into outlays on fixed assets and other outlays.

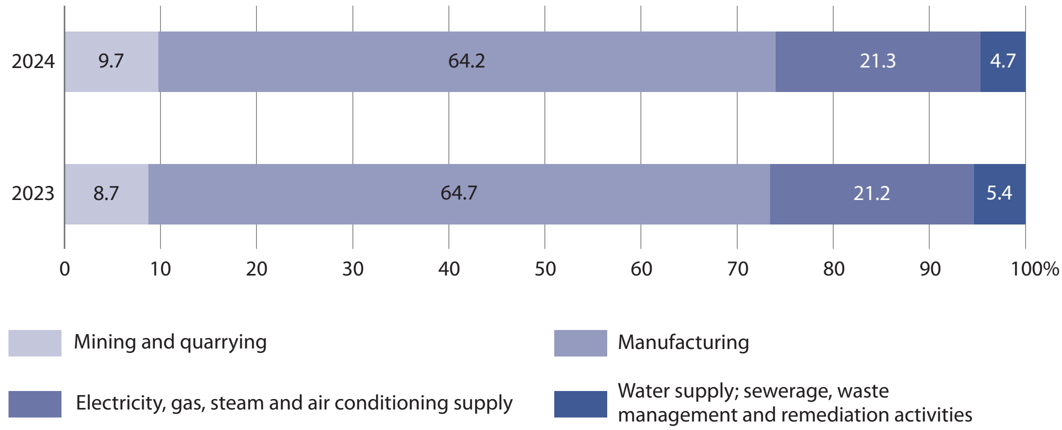
The total investment outlays of industrial enterprises (keeping accounting ledgers and with 50 or more persons employed) in 2024 amounted to 117.3 billion PLN and were (in current prices) by 7.6% lower than in the previous year, when an increase by 16.8% was observed. A high decrease of investment outlays was noted in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 18.2% (an increase of 6.0% in the preceding year), smaller in manufacturing – by 8.3% (an increase of 9.9% in the preceding year) and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 7.4% (an increase of 35.1% in the preceding year). In mining and quarrying, investment outlays increased by 3.7%, after a significant increase by 46.7% a year ago.

Chart 21. Dynamics of investment outlays in industry by NACE sections (current prices; previous year =100)



In 2024, in comparison with 2023, in the structure of investment outlays of industry the share of mining and quarrying increased (from 8.7% a year ago to 9.7%) and slightly – electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 21.2% to 21.3%). However, the share of water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities decreased (from 5.4% a year ago to 4.7%) as well as manufacturing (from 64.7% to 64.2%).

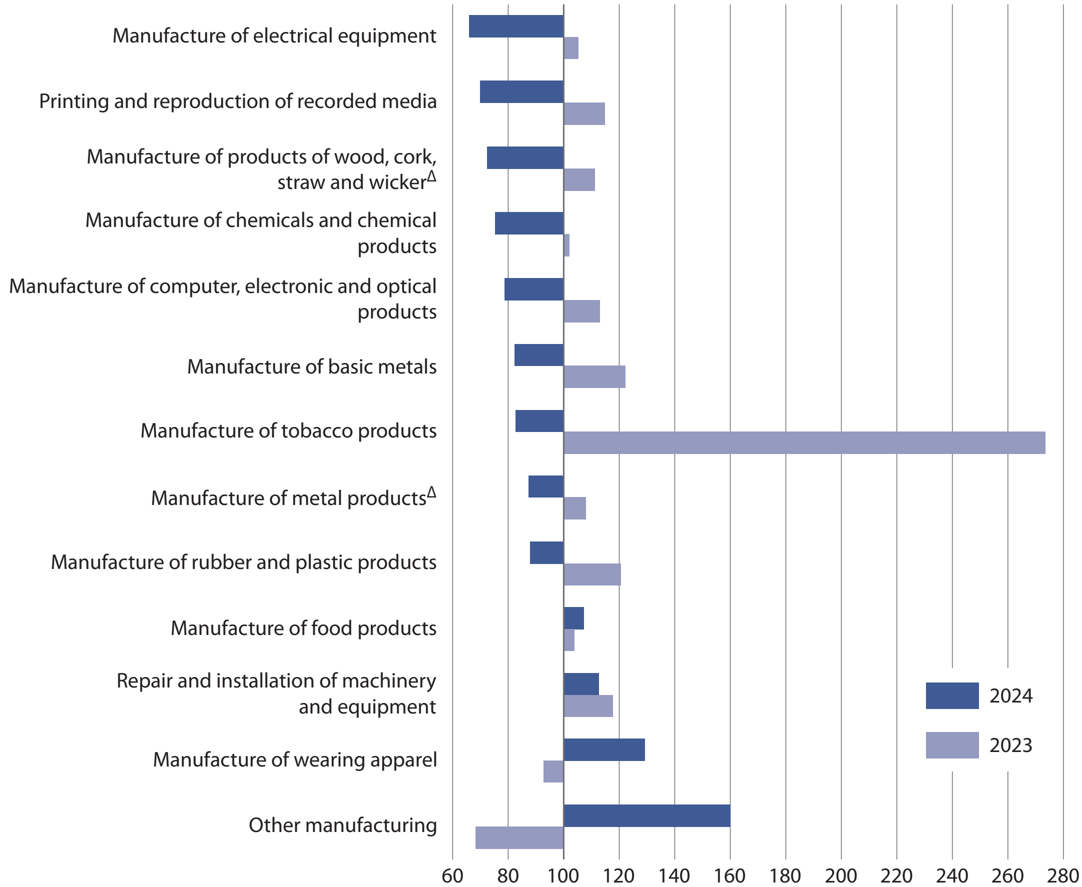
Chart 22. Structure of investment outlays of industry by NACE sections



The largest decrease in investment outlays in 2024, as compared to 2023, was recorded in manufacture of electrical equipment – by 34.1% (an increase by 5.3% in the previous year), in printing and reproduction of recorded media – by 30.1% (an increase by 14.9%), in manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker – by 27.7% (an increase by 11.2%), manufacture of chemicals and chemical products – by 24.8% (an increase by 2.0%), manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products – by 21.2% (an increase by 13.0%). Significant decreases also occurred in manufacture of basic metals – by 17.7% (an increase of 22.2% in the previous year), manufacture of tobacco products – by 17.3% (an increase by 173.5%), manufacture of metal products – by 12.6% (an increase by 8.1%), manufacture of rubber and plastic products – by 12.1% (an increase by 20.7%). Lower decreases in outlays – below 6% – were recorded, among others, in waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery, in manufacture of other transport equipment, manufacture of machinery and equipment.

An increase in investment outlays was observed, among others, in other manufacturing – by 60.1% (a significant decrease of 31.8% in the previous year), in manufacture of wearing apparel – by 29.3% (a decrease of 7.3% in the previous year), in repair and installation of machinery and equipment – by 12.7% (an increase of 17.8% in the previous year), manufacture of beverages – by 2.9% (an increase of 15.0% in the previous year), manufacture of furniture – by 2.4% (an increase of 9.4% in the previous year).

Chart 23. Dynamics of investment outlays in industry by NACE divisions (current prices; previous year=100) – highest increases and decreases



The value of cost calculation of investments newly started in industry in 2024 totalled 51.7 billion PLN and was by 10.1% higher than in 2023, which saw a decrease by 25.5%.

Increases were observed in 3 industry sections: in mining and quarrying – by 32.3%, in manufacturing – by 19.3% and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 6.4%. In electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply there was noted a decrease in the cost calculation of investments newly started – by 3.5%.

A significant year-on-year increase in the cost calculation of investments newly started occurred, among others, in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – more than 6-fold, manufacture of textiles –more than 4-fold, manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products – more than 2-fold, manufacture of food products – by 57.3%, manufacture of wearing apparel – by 50.7%. A significant decrease occurred in manufacture of pharmaceutical products – by 88.8%, in repair and installation of machinery and equipment – 87.2%. Large decreases were also recorded, among others, in manufacture of furniture – by 48.3%, manufacture of tobacco products – by 35.9%, manufacture of chemicals and chemical products – by 35.6%, manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker – by 30.9%.

Chapter 5. Ranking of selected industrial divisions by production, labour productivity, wages and salaries and net turnover profitability indicator

In the division with the highest growth in sold production of industry recorded in 2024, i.e. in manufacture of other transport equipment, there was also observed an increase in labour productivity, placing this division in position 7 (out of 26 presented divisions), as well as a smaller increase in average monthly gross wages and salaries (position 16). While in waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery, which ranks the position 2 both in terms of an increase in sold production and net turnover profitability indicator, there was recorded a large growth in labour productivity (position 5) and a smaller growth in average monthly gross wages and salaries (position 10). The division manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, which was ranked in position 3 in terms of the growth in sold production, recorded the largest increase in labour productivity among the presented divisions (position 1).

The division with the largest share in total industrial sold production, i.e. manufacture of food products (share of 17.7%), recorded a high increase in average monthly gross wages and salaries (position 5) as well as in production sold (position 7), while in terms of productivity growth and the level of net turnover profitability indicator, it was placed in very close positions – 11 and 10, respectively.

The division manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker, which saw an increase in production and a low level of net turnover profitability indicator (positions 10 and 17 respectively), recorded the largest increase in average monthly gross wages and salaries – position 1 as well as a large increase in labour productivity – position 2.

In manufacture of pharmaceutical products, which recorded the highest level of net turnover profitability indicator (position 1), there was a low increase in average monthly gross wages and salaries (position 21) as well as a decrease in labour productivity (position 19) and in production (position 18).

The division manufacture of textiles, which saw significant declines in production and labour productivity, ranking it in positions 24 and 21 respectively (out of 26 divisions presented), recorded a high increase in average monthly gross wages and salaries – position 4.

In the division mining of coal and lignite, the close positions were recorded for all ranking categories – position 25 for production and labour productivity, 23 – for average monthly gross wages and salaries and for net turnover profitability indicator.

However, the division manufacture of electrical equipment, which was in the last position of the ranking, recorded a significant decline in production and labour productivity (position 26), but an increase in average monthly gross wages and salaries – position 13 and position 19 in terms of net turnover profitability indicator.

Table 21. Ranking of selected industrial divisions[a] by dynamics of sold production, labour productivity, average monthly gross wages and salaries and net turnover profitability indicator in 2024

DIVISIONS	Ranking of divisions[b] by				Increase / decrease as compared to the preceding year			Net turnover profitability indicator
	sold production	labour productivity	average monthly gross wages and salaries	net turnover profitability indicator	sold production	labour productivity	average monthly gross wages and salaries	
Manufacture of other transport equipment	1	7	16	7	11.7	6.6	10.4	5.1
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	2	5	10	2	8.5	7.2	12.1	8.5
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	3	1	9	11	7.1	11.6	12.3	4.4
Water collection, treatment and supply	4	14	8	21	7.0	3.3	12.9	1.7
Manufacture of paper and paper products	5	10	12	5	6.8	5.5	11.5	6.1
Other manufacturing	6	8	7	12	6.4	6.1	13.4	4.3
Manufacture of food products	7	11	5	10	5.5	5.2	14.0	4.5
Manufacture of other non--metallic mineral products	8	4	9	4	4.4	8.2	12.3	6.2
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	9	13	22	15	3.9	3.4	8.0	3.6
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker[Δ]	10	2	1	17	3.3	10.1	16.0	3.1
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	11	9	14	7	2.4	5.7	11.0	5.1
Manufacture of furniture	12	6	6	13	2.3	6.7	13.5	4.2
Manufacture of wearing apparel	13	3	2	5	1.9	8.6	14.7	6.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	14	12	19	18	1.5	5.1	9.8	3.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	15	15	18	6	0.9	1.5	10.0	5.2
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	16	16	17	20	-0.7	0.0	10.1	1.9
Manufacture of metal products[Δ]	17	20	11	8	-1.9	-0.8	11.6	5.0
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products[Δ]	18	19	21	1	-2.0	-0.6	9.0	13.0
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	19	23	20	16	-2.1	-2.7	9.1	3.5
Manufacture of beverages	20	18	3	3	-2.6	-0.4	14.5	7.8

Table 21. Ranking of selected industrial divisions[a] by dynamics of sold production, labour productivity, average monthly gross wages and salaries and net turnover profitability indicator in 2024 (cont.)

DIVISIONS	Ranking of divisions[b] by				Increase / decrease as compared to the preceding year			Net turnover profitability indicator
	sold production	labour productivity	average monthly gross wages and salaries	net turnover profitability indicator	sold production	labour productivity	average monthly gross wages and salaries	
Manufacture of tobacco products	21	22	16	.	-2.7	-2.4	10.4	.
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	22	24	15	14	-2.8	-3.0	10.8	4.0
Manufacture of basic metals	23	17	21	22	-2.9	-0.1	9.0	-0.1
Manufacture of textiles	24	21	4	9	-5.4	-1.9	14.1	4.9
Mining of coal and lignite	25	25	23	23	-13.0	-12.2	0.9	-29.6
Manufacture of electrical equipment	26	26	13	19	-19.8	-15.8	11.2	2.4

a Data concern entities with 10 or more persons employed. b Divisions ranked starting from the highest dynamics.

Chapter 6. Production in industry by kind of activity unit (KAU) in Poland compared to the European Union

Production in industry by kind-of-activity unit (KAU) is an indicator used to measure changes in the volume of industrial production at constant prices, on a monthly basis in relation to the base period. It concerns economic entities classified according to NACE Rev.2 into sections: B (Mining and quarrying), C (Manufacturing), D (Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply), excluding group D353 (Steam and air conditioning supply).

The analysis was based on monthly data on industrial production index (compiled at constant prices, monthly average of 2021 = 100, seasonally adjusted), which comes from the Eurostat database within Short-term Statistics (STS). The average annual index was calculated as an arithmetic mean of 12 months.

Kind-of-activity unit (KAU)[2] is a unit equal to an enterprise or constituting part of it, the activity results of which should be observed for statistical purposes due to its importance for an enterprise or for a particular activity at the national level.

The share of Polish industry in the value added of the European Union in the base year 2021 was 5.1%, which ranked our country in 6th position in the EU, behind the countries such as: Germany – with a share of 30.4%, Italy – 13.0%, France – 10.9%, Ireland – 6.9% and Spain – 6.4%. Polish manufacturing accounted for 4.7% of the value of the European Union, which also ranked Poland in 6th place, behind Spain – with a share of 6.1% and ahead of the Netherlands – 4.4%. The highest position achieved Germany – with a share of 31.4% in the EU's value added, followed by Italy – with 13.1% share and France –10.4%.

In 2024, compared to 2021, production in industry for the European Union recorded a decrease – by 1.4%, including a decline in manufacturing – by 0.5%. The largest declines occurred in three countries with a small share in the EU, i.e. in Estonia, Luxembourg and Belgium. Their total share was 3.6%. The country with the largest share in the EU – Germany – also had a notable decrease in production in total industry as well as in manufacturing – by 7.3% and 6.1%, respectively. The largest increases in production in industry were also observed in countries with a small share, i.e. in Denmark, Malta and Greece (total share of 2.7%). Poland was the next country with the recorded a significant increase both in total industry as well as in manufacturing – by 9.9% and 9.1%, respectively.

Among the main industrial groupings, in 2024, compared to 2021, the largest decrease in the European Union was recorded in the production of intermediate goods – by 10.2%, while Poland recorded a growth of 1.3%, which was the 3rd result among EU countries. Higher increases were observed in Malta – by 19.8% and in Greece – by 7.3%.

In the production of durable consumer goods, downward trends were observed in most countries in comparison with 2021, which resulted in a decline by 4.8% at the EU level. The largest decreases were recorded in Estonia – by 29.6%, Slovakia – by 24.5% and Finland – by 23.0%. Poland, with an average annual decrease – by 6.9% – was ranked in 16th position. Significant increases were observed in the Netherlands – by 58.5%, Greece – by 38.1%, Malta – by 33.9% and Slovenia – by 18.1%.

The largest average annual increase compared to 2021 at the EU level was observed in the production of non-durable consumer goods – by 10.5%, which was influenced by a high growth in Denmark – by 94.1%, Sweden – by 38.5%, Greece – by 18.3% and in Poland – by 15.7%. However, the largest average annual decrease – by 9.9% – was recorded in Belgium. Large decreases were also observed in Estonia – by 5.7%, Germany – by 5.5%, Latvia – by 4.8%, Italy – by 3.5%.

2 Detailed information on the concept of kind-of-activity unit, including the definition and methodology for delineation of KAU in enterprises, is presented in the Methodological report Short-term statistics by European concept of the Kind-of-activity unit.

In the case of capital goods, a growth was recorded for the European Union – by 3.3%, with the largest increase in production in Lithuania – by 37.4%, Bulgaria – by 28.5% and Poland – by 27.6%. Decreases occurred in four countries: Luxembourg – by 5.1%, Estonia – by 1.8%, Latvia – by 1.3% and Slovenia – by 1.2%.

Table 22. Indices of industrial production in 2024 in Poland and European Union countries

Countries EU	Total industry	Manu-facturing	Main industrial groupings					Country's share in EU 27[b] in %	Country position in EU 27[c]
			inter-mediate goods	capital goods	durable consumer goods	non--durable consumer goods	energy without section E		
	annual average indices[a]							2021	
European Union	**98.6**	**99.5**	**89.8**	**103.3**	**95.2**	**110.5**	**94.6**	**100.0**	-
Austria	100.6	98.7	91.8	101.1	85.7	116.7	76.4	3.0	10
Belgium	91.0	92.9	87.9	105.9	91.6	90.1	100.6	3.2	9
Bulgaria	100.1	105.7	98.0	128.5	84.9	98.7	97.1	0.5	20
Croatia	98.7	100.0	94.6	113.7	77.3	100.8	.	0.3	22
Cyprus	107.2	107.6	99.0	114.0	98.0	111.0	.	0.1	26
Czechia	99.5	101.6	92.6	113.4	79.4	103.2	.	2.2	11
Denmark	132.7	136.1	91.3	100.3	84.2	194.1	.	2.0	12
Estonia	88.2	87.3	78.9	98.2	70.4	94.3	.	0.2	24
Finland	100.9	99.4	94.4	104.9	77.0	106.3	.	1.7	13
France	101.4	102.4	93.3	107.3	103.7	105.7	131.2	10.9	3
Greece	110.4	113.1	107.3	111.7	138.1	118.3	105.5	0.7	18
Spain	101.2	101.3	94.2	110.8	104.2	103.3	105.8	6.4	5
Netherlands	100.8	103.9	89.1	118.6	158.5	98.7	.	4.5	7
Ireland	103.7	103.4	68.6	.	109.6	.	.	6.9	4
Lithuania	104.1	106.9	98.7	137.4	99.7	107.1	108.9	0.3	21
Luxembourg	90.5	90.2	86.2	94.9	.	98.9	.	0.2	25
Latvia	94.0	95.1	95.1	98.7	77.2	95.2	.	0.2	23
Malta	113.3	114.9	119.8	105.1	133.9	111.5	.	0.0	27
Germany	92.7	93.9	86.1	100.4	87.7	94.5	94.6	30.4	1
Poland	**109.9**	**109.1**	**101.3**	**127.6**	**93.1**	**115.7**	**96.0**	**5.1**	**6**
Portugal	97.7	98.0	91.2	109.6	103.0	97.8	100.8	1.2	15
Romania	97.5	100.1	91.1	112.2	91.9	101.0	99.2	1.0	16
Slovakia	98.8	99.0	90.9	109.2	75.5	105.7	82.3	0.8	17
Slovenia	94.9	100.9	96.5	98.8	118.1	108.1	.	0.5	19

Table 22. Indices of industrial production in 2024 in Poland and European Union countries (cont.)

Countries EU	Total industry	Manu-facturing	Main industrial groupings					Country's share in EU 27[b] in %	Country position in EU 27[c]
			inter-mediate goods	capital goods	durable consumer goods	non--durable consumer goods	energy without section E		
	annual average indices[a]							2021	
Sweden	102.1	103.8	86.9	107.7	88.5	138.5	.	3.3	8
Hungary	96.6	97.2	88.5	112.2	89.3	99.2	77.9	1.3	14
Italy	94.5	94.9	89.2	100.9	90.7	96.5	94.4	13.0	2

a Indices calculated on the basis of monthly indices at a constant basis 2021 = 100 (seasonally adjusted). b Value added compiled by kind-of-activity unit (KAU) for the base year 2021. c Ranking from the highest indices in the EU 27.

Source: Eurostat database.

In 2024, compared to 2021, most divisions of Polish industry recorded average annual growth in production (seasonally adjusted), which resulted in an increase of production in total industry – by 9.9% and put Poland on the 4th position in the European Union. In 7 divisions Poland was ranked in the 2nd position in terms of average annual dynamics, i.e. in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – an increase of 32.3% (behind Lithuania – an increase of 90.7% compared to 2021), in printing and reproduction of recorded media – a growth of 24.8% (behind Lithuania – an increase of 31.3%), in manufacture of machinery and equipment – by 23.5% (behind the Netherlands – an increase of 31.4%), in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 22.4% (behind Austria – an increase of 23.6%), in manufacture of food products – by 15.5% (behind Ireland – an increase of 18.4%), manufacture of rubber and plastic products – by 8.2% (behind Lithuania – an increase of 9.6%) and manufacture of textiles – by 0.9% (behind Lithuania – an increase 7.6%).

A substantial average annual growth in Poland occurred in manufacture of other transport equipment – by 33.4%, and it was the 5th result among the European Union countries. Higher increases were observed in Belgium (by 97.6%), Sweden (by 43.4%), Hungary (by 35.3%) and Lithuania (by 34.5%). A large increase also occurred in repair and installation of machinery and equipment – by 32.8%, which placed our country in 3rd position behind Latvia (growth by 63.8%) and Lithuania (by 49.4%).

Poland took the lowest – 18th position – among the European Union countries in terms of average annual dynamics in manufacture of electrical equipment (a decrease of 11.9% compared to 2021) and this was the largest decrease among the divisions of Polish industry. In Poland, declines were recorded in 6 divisions of industry, including: manufacture of basic metals (by 9.1%, which was the 9th result in the EU27), manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker (by 6.5% – the 6th result), manufacture of furniture (by 3.4% – the 3rd result in the EU27).

Table 23. Poland compared to the European Union in terms of indices of industrial production by selected NACE divisions in 2024

SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS	Annual average index[a] of Poland	Position[b] of Poland in EU by												
		annual average index	index in individual months											
			01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
Total	**109.9**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**5**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**5**
Mining and quarrying	**108.4**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**4**
Of which mining of coal and lignite	97.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manufacturing	**109.1**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**4**	**5**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**4**	**7**
of which														
Manufacture of food products	115.5	2	5	2	5	4	5	1	4	2	2	2	1	2
Manufacture of beverages	107.1	5	4	15	11	9	6	9	5	4	3	4	4	4
Manufacture of tobacco products	101.4	6	6	6	5	6	5	7	6	7	8	7	8	5
Manufacture of textiles	100.9	2	3	4	4	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	2	2
Manufacture of wearing apparel	123.8	3	8	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	1	1	1
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker[Δ]	93.5	6	6	7	6	5	5	3	4	6	5	4	5	6
Manufacture of paper and paper products	103.4	3	3	4	4	2	6	3	2	2	4	2	2	4
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	124.8	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	1	1
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	102.3	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	4	4	2	3	3
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products[Δ]	120.6	6	8	9	9	7	6	7	7	8	4	5	3	4
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	108.2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	4	2	3
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	97.5	4	3	5	5	5	4	3	3	6	3	3	4	5
Manufacture of basic metals	90.9	9	9	8	10	11	9	8	8	9	9	8	7	5
Manufacture of metal products[Δ]	112.9	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	110.8	7	12	13	9	8	7	7	6	6	8	7	8	7
Manufacture of electrical equipment	88.1	18	18	17	17	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	123.5	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	132.3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	4

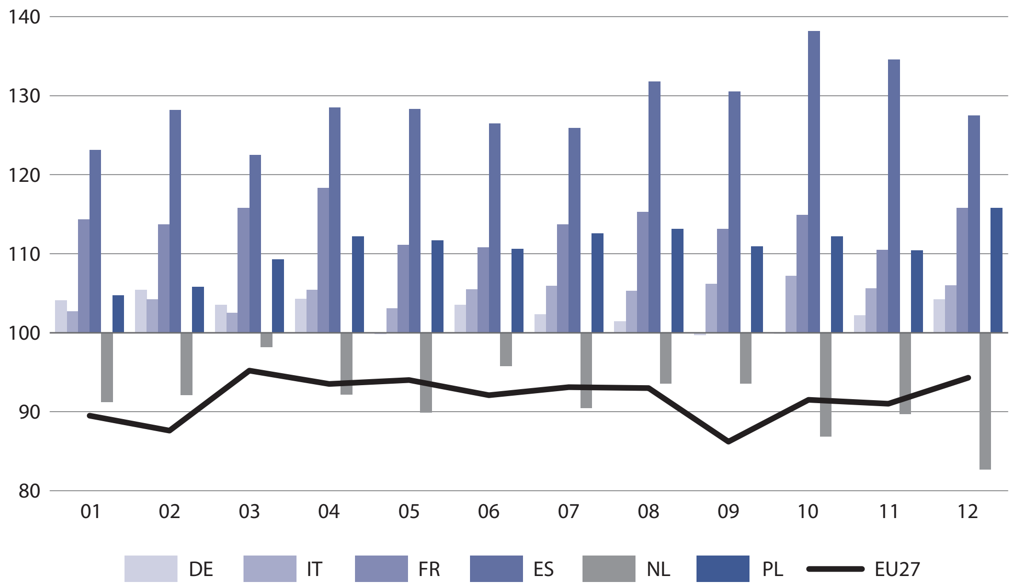
Table 23. Poland compared to the European Union in terms of indices of industrial production by selected NACE divisions in 2024 (cont.)

SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS	Annual average index[a] of Poland	Position[b] of Poland in EU by												
		annual average index	index in individual months											
			01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
Manufacture of other transport equipment	133.4	5	4	4	5	7	5	4	2	5	3	2	4	7
Manufacture of furniture	96.6	3	3	3	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	2	3	6
Other manufacturing	123.9	3	6	6	4	4	3	4	2	4	4	3	4	6
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	132.8	3	2	2	4	6	2	4	5	4	10	7	1	5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	**122.4**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**

a Indices calculated on the basis of monthly indices at a constant basis 2021 = 100 (seasonally adjusted). b Ranking from the highest indices in the EU 27.

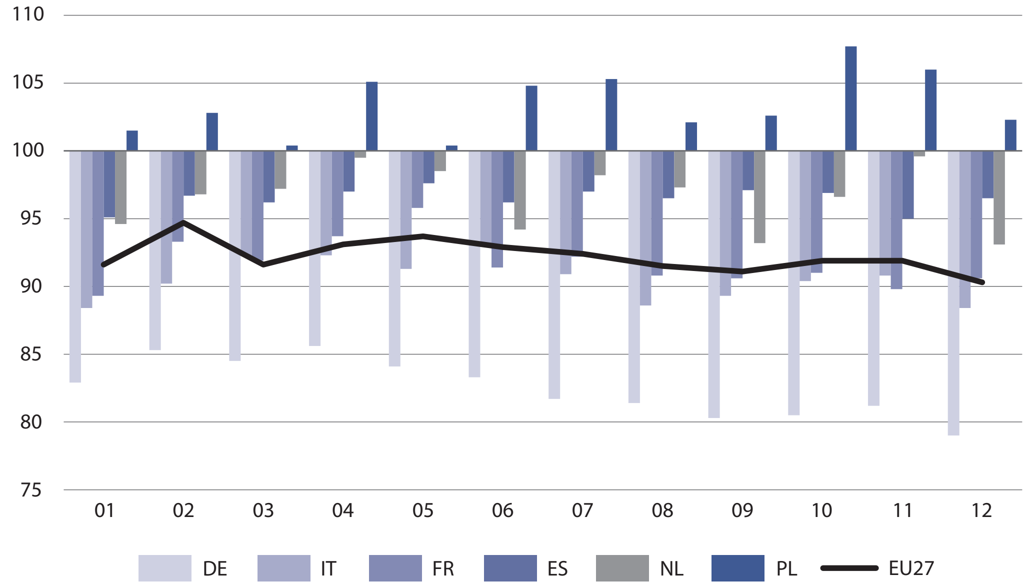
Source: Eurostat database.

Chart 24. Index of production in industry for manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products by selected EU countries in 2024 (constant prices; monthly average of 2021 = 100, seasonally adjusted)



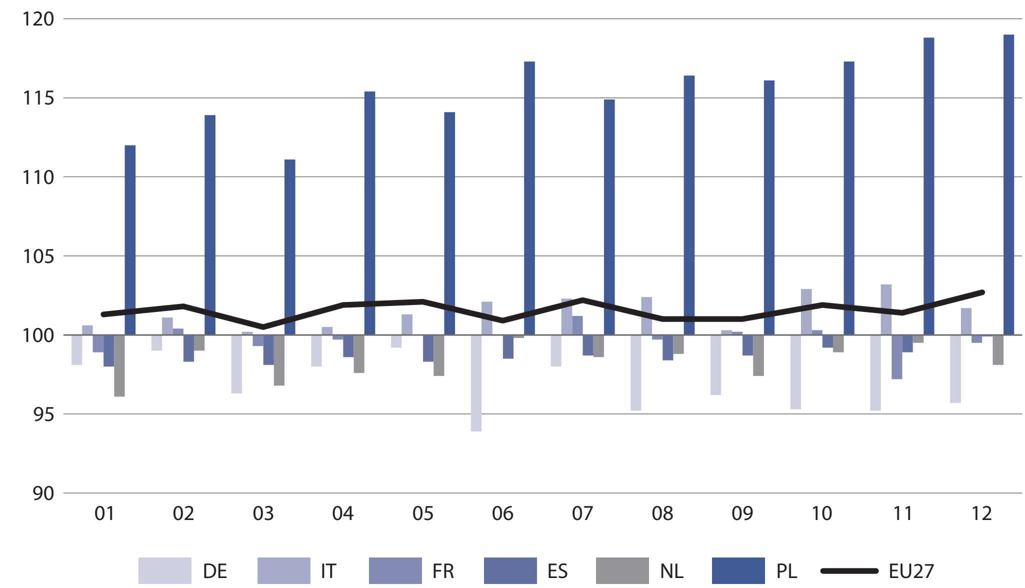
In manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products in 2024, Poland was ranked in the 7th place with an average annual growth (compared to 2021) of 10.8%. The higher positions in the EU in terms of average annual growth were occupied by: Portugal – an increase of 40.4%, Greece – by 30.8%, Spain – by 28.8%, Lithuania – by 26.7%, Sweden – by 14.0% and France – by 13.9%. Whereas, the EU average in 2024 recorded a decrease by 8.2% compared to 2021, which was influenced by the results of some eurozone countries, where an average decrease was 9.3%, e.g. in the Netherlands – by 9.6%. In this country, declines were recorded in all months of 2024, ranging from 1.8% in March to 17.3% in December. For Poland, increases were observed between 4.7% in January to 15.8% in December.

Chart 25. Index of production in industry for manufacture of paper and paper products by selected EU countries in 2024 (constant prices; monthly average of 2021 = 100, seasonally adjusted)



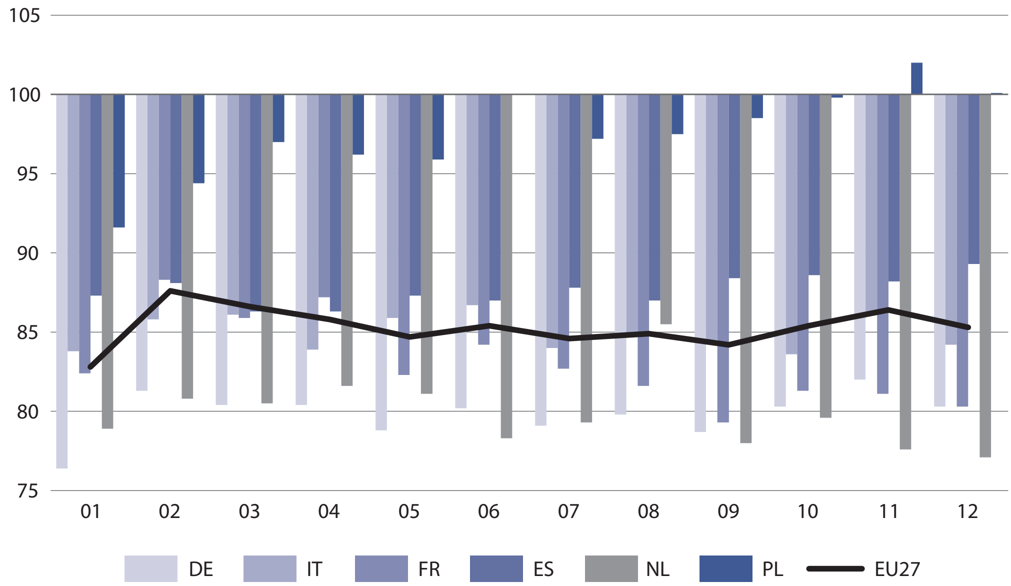
In manufacture of paper and paper products in all months of 2024, an average annual growth in production – by 3.4% – placed Poland the 3rd position, behind Romania, which recorded an increase of 13.2% and Hungary – with a result higher than Poland by 0.2 percentage points, while Germany recorded the largest average annual decline – at the level of 17.5% (with monthly drops from 14.4% in April to 21.0% in December). Significant decreases were also observed in Denmark – a decrease by 14.2%, and in Finland – by 13.2% (while in March even by 32.5%). In Poland, there were noted increases in comparison to 2021 in all months: from 0.4% in March and May to 7.7% in October.

Chart 26. Index of production in industry for manufacture of food products by selected EU countries in 2024 (constant prices; monthly average of 2021 = 100, seasonally adjusted)



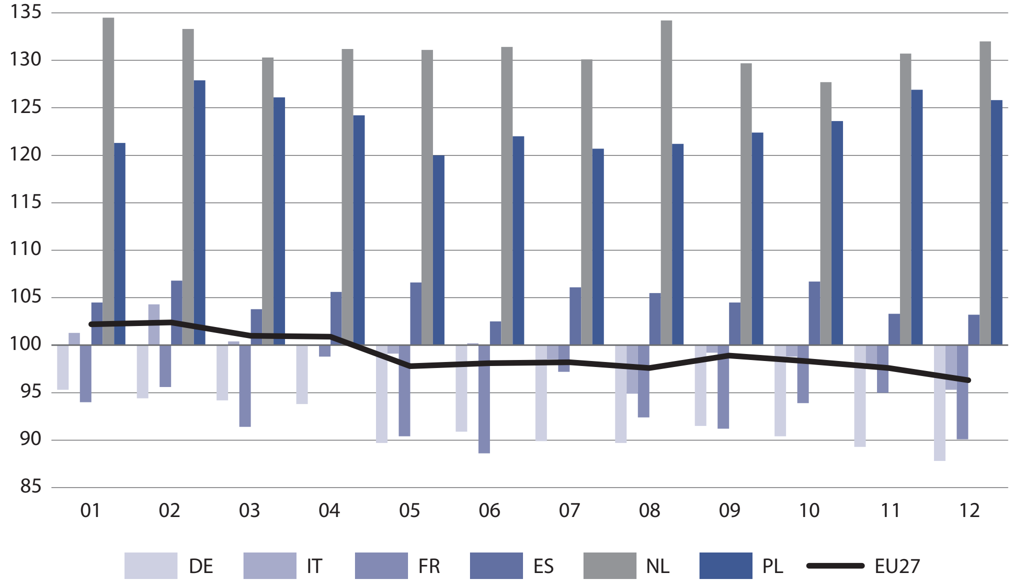
In manufacture of food products in Poland significant growing trends were recorded in comparison to 2021 in all months of 2024 – from 11.1% in March to 19.0% in December, which placed Poland in the 2nd position in terms of average annual growth. Whereas, the first result achieved Ireland, recording an increase by 18.4%, with fluctuations from 9.2% to 41.4%. At the same time, decreases were observed in the European Union as a whole and for the eurozone – by 2.4% and 3.0%, respectively. Among the countries with a downward trend there were Denmark (with a decrease by 8.0%), Germany and Finland (by 3.3%), Belgium (by 2.4%), the Netherlands (by 1.8%), Spain (by 1.4%) and France (by 0.3%).

Chart 27. Index of production in industry for manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products by selected EU countries in 2024 (constant prices; monthly average of 2021 = 100, seasonally adjusted)



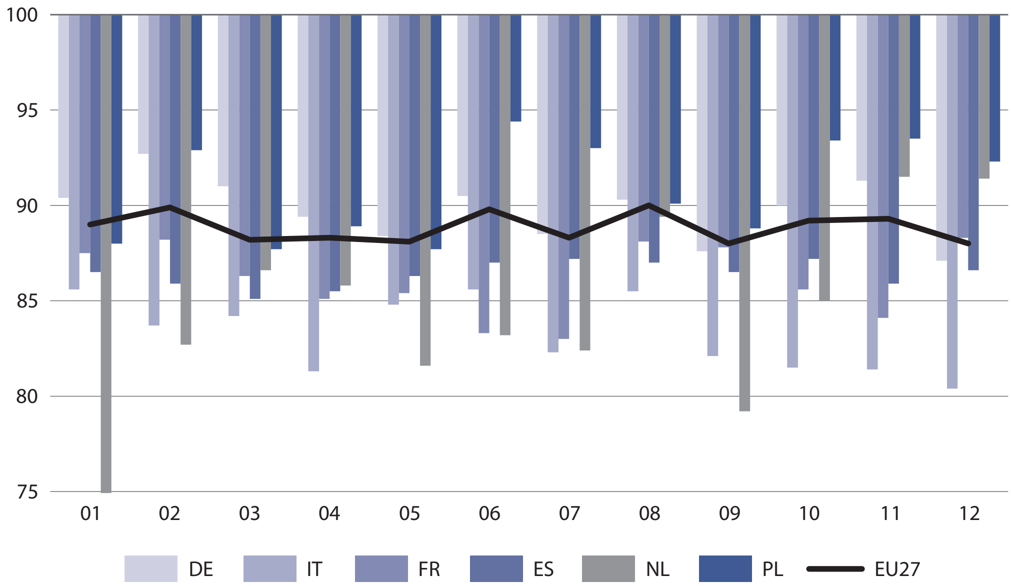
In manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products, in 2024, in comparison to the base year 2021, in Poland were observed both declines (from 0.2% in October to 8.4% in January) and increases (from 0.1% in December to 2.0% in November). An average annual decrease in the European Union was 14.7%, in Poland a decrease was by 2.5%, which placed Poland in the 4th position behind countries such as: Ireland – with an increase by 19.9%, Greece (a growth by 19.7%), Lithuania (a decrease by 0.3%). The lowest annual average result was recorded by Hungary – a decrease by 27.7%, then Sweden (by 25.6%), Finland (by 24.9%) and Germany (by 20.2%).

Chart 28. Index of production in industry for manufacture of machinery and equipment by selected EU countries in 2024 (constant prices; monthly average of 2021 = 100, seasonally adjusted)



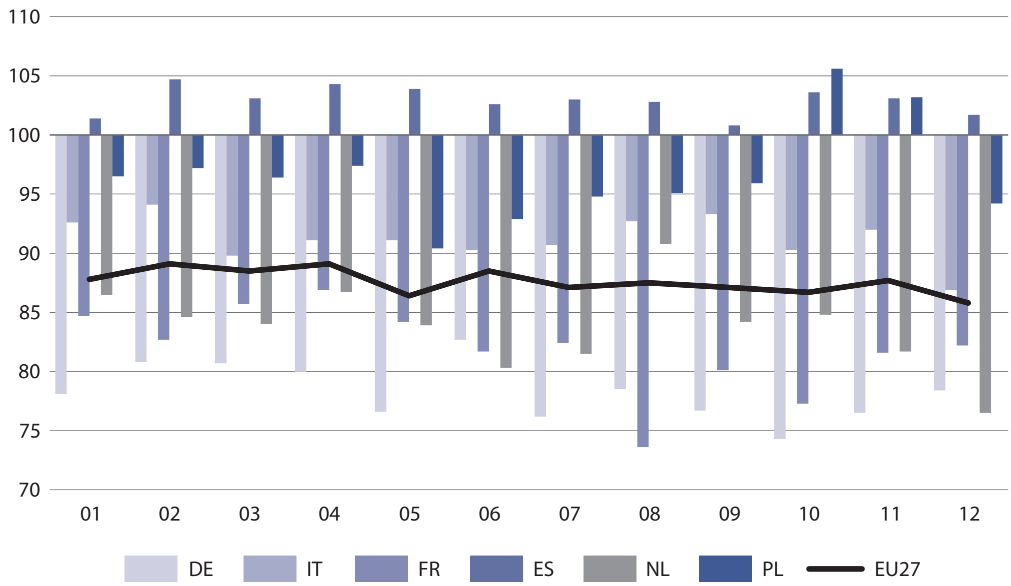
Manufacture of machinery and equipment in Poland noted high increases in all months of 2024, compared to 2021 – from 20.0% in May to 27.9% in February. The achieved results put Poland in the 2nd position for 10 months, behind the Netherlands. Only in March and April Romania reached higher growth. Poland finally got the 2nd position with an average annual increase of 23.5%, while the Netherlands was in the first place, achieving an average annual growth of 31.4%. The 3rd position in terms of a growth achieved Romania with a result of 15.7%. Whereas, Latvia recorded the largest average annual decrease in comparison to 2021 – by 20.3%. Decreases were also observed in Bulgaria and Denmark (by 10.1% each), Germany (by 8.6%), Czechia (by 7.4%), France (by 6.8%), Belgium (by 2.1%) and in Italy and Sweden (by 0.9% each), what resulted in an average annual decline in the European Union as well by 0.9%.

Chart 29. Index of production in industry for manufacture of basic metals by selected EU countries in 2024 (constant prices; monthly average of 2021 = 100, seasonally adjusted)



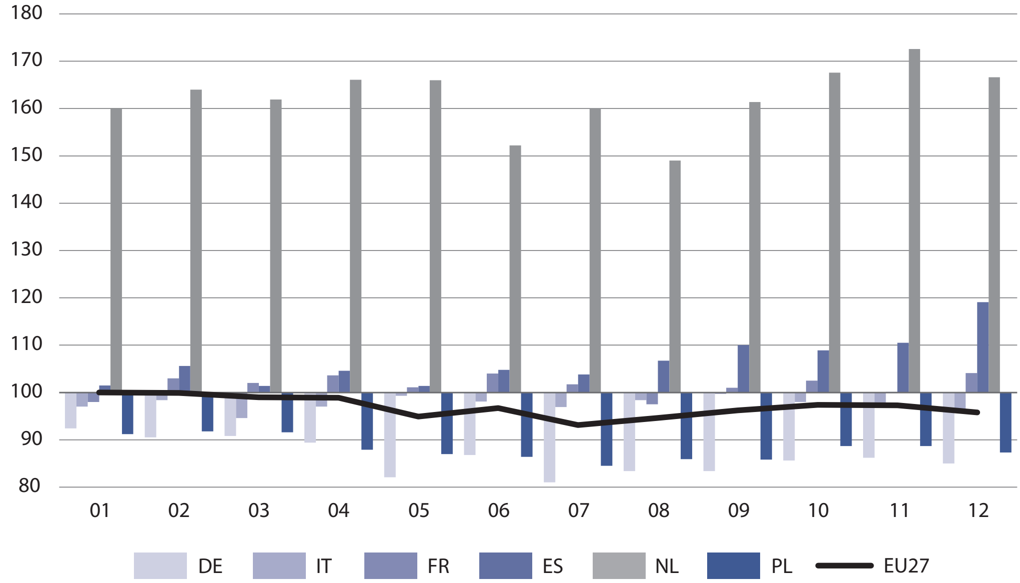
In manufacture of basic metals in individual months of 2024, compared to 2021, an average annual decrease for Poland – by 9.1% – was slightly lower than the EU average (a decrease by 11.2%). Poland achieved the 9th result in the EU in four months (January, May, August and September). In April, it achieved the weakest – 11th position – with a decline by 11.1%, and in December – the highest 5th position with a drop by 7.7%. This resulted in the 9th position in the EU in terms of the average annual outcome. Latvia got the first position with an average annual result of 156.9% (in November it achieved the highest result – 222.4%, and in February the lowest one – 120.5%). The next country was Finland with an average annual increase of 12.8%, with monthly fluctuations from a decline in March – by 23.7%, to an increase in September – by 24.8%. In the 3rd position was Greece with an average annual growth of 9.8%, and with monthly growth ranging from 1.3% in January to 17.6% in November.

Chart 30. Index of production in industry for manufacture of furniture by selected EU countries in 2024 (constant prices; monthly average of 2021 = 100, seasonally adjusted)



In 2024, Poland among EU countries achieved the 3rd result in manufacture of furniture, with an average annual decline by 3.4%, behind Greece and Spain (increases of 13.7% and 2.9%, respectively). The results for Poland in individual months, compared to 2021, ranged between a decline by 9.6% (in May) to an increase by 5.6% (in October), while at the European Union level decreases were observed throughout the whole year, ranging from 10.9% in February and April to 14.2% in December. It was influenced by the results of the eurozone countries, with an average annual decline of 12.9%, whereas, an average annual decline in Germany reached the level 21.7%, in France – 18.1%, in Italy – 8.8%. The largest drop in manufacture of furniture was recorded in Denmark, with an average annual decrease of 25.8% and fluctuations ranging from 22.2% in October to 28.8% in July.

Chart 31. Index of production in industry for manufacture of electrical equipment by selected EU countries in 2024 (constant prices; monthly average of 2021 = 100, seasonally adjusted)



The weakest – 18th position – in industry Poland achieved for manufacture of electrical equipment, with an average annual decline by 11.9%, with fluctuations from 8.8% in January to 15.5% in July. Worse results were observed only in Germany – an average annual decrease by 13.6%, where the largest result was recorded in July – by 19.0%, and the smallest one in January – by 7.6%. An average annual production for the European Union was also lower than in 2021 – a drop by 3.0% was recorded. However, 11 countries achieved an increase in the value of manufacture of electrical equipment. The best results were reported in the Netherlands, where an average annual growth was 62.3% and during the year it was at a level of 49.0% in August to 72.6% in November. In the 2nd position was Ireland with an average annual increase by 49.5%, with fluctuations from 36.6% in March to 78.4% in December. High average annual growths were also observed in Hungary – by 34.2%, Sweden – by 23.8% and Greece – by 22.2%.

Methodological notes

1. Sources and the scope of data

The data presented in this publication concern entities performing business activities categorised, in accordance with the Polish Classification of Activities 2007 (PKD 2007), as industry, i.e. into the following sections: "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply" and also "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" and in regard to manufacture of products they also concern economic entities performing other kinds of activities – manufacturing industrial products. PKD 2007 was compiled on the basis of Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community – NACE Rev. 2 and introduced on 1st January 2008 by the decree of Council of Ministers dated 24 December 2007 (Journal of Laws No. 251, item 1885).

The publication was developed on the basis a result of monthly statistical survey on economic activity – DG-1, monthly survey on production and inventory of industrial products – P-02, monthly survey on producer prices – C-01 and quarterly financial survey – F-01/I-01).

Presented data concern:

- entities with 10 or more persons employed in the case of sold production of industry, turnover, price indices of sold production of industry, average paid employment, average monthly gross wages and salaries – by divisions of NACE,
- entities with 50 or more persons employed and a 10% representation of entities with the number of employees within the range 10 to 49 in the case of new orders in industry,
- entities with 50 or more persons employed in the case of sold production of industry, average paid employment, average monthly gross wage and salaries – by groups of NACE,
- entities keeping accounting ledgers and with 50 or more persons employed in the case of finances,
- producers of industrial products with 50 or more persons employed, but in the case of producers of electricity – regardless of the number of employees – in the case of production of industrial products.

Products are grouped according to PRODPOL nomenclature compiled on the basis of the Polish Classification of Goods and Services (PKWiU 2015) and PRODCOM List. PKWiU 2015 was introduced by the decree of Council of Ministers, dated 4 September 2015 (Journal of Laws of 2015, item 1676) that takes effect from 1 January 2016, in statistics, registration, documentation and accounting, and also in official registers and public administration information systems.

Data by the NACE sections, divisions and groups are compiled using the enterprise method and according to the respective organizational status of units.

Sold production of industry has been divided into the Main Industrial Groupings(MIGs), i.e. intermediate goods, capital goods, durable and non-durable consumer goods as well as energy according to the Annex II of Commission implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020 laying down technical specifications and arrangements pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European business statistics repealing 10 legal acts in the field of business statistics.

Indices of sold production are presented on the basis of value at constant prices. As constant prices in 2015 shall be the 2010 constant prices (the 2010 average current prices), in years 2016–2021–2015 constant prices (2015 average current prices), and since 2022 – 2021 constant prices (2021 average current prices). Indices with the base of the monthly average of 2021 = 100 were calculated using the chain-base index method.

Whenever the term **industrial production** is used in this chapter, it is the same as **sold production of industry**.

To the European Union (EU) belong 27 countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Spain, the Netherlands, Ireland, Luxembourg, Germany, Portugal, Sweden and Italy, since 1st May 2004 – Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and Hungary, since 1st January 2007 – Bulgaria and Romania as well as since 1st July 2013 – Croatia. Since 1st February 2020 the United Kingdom is no longer the EU member.

Data presented in the publication are published with the guarantee of statistical confidentiality according to Law on Official Statistics (Journal of Laws 1995, item 439 with subsequent amendments).

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

2. Basic definitions

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, semi-finished products and parts of own production (regardless of whether due payments for them have been received or not);
2) the value of paid work and services rendered, i.e. both industrial and non-industrial;
3) flat agent's fee in the case of concluding an agreement on commission terms or full agent's fee in the case of concluding an agency agreement;
4) the value of the manufactured products not categorised as sale, but included in sales, namely, the value of own products supplied to own retail sales outlets, own catering establishments, own warehouses, the value of benefits transferred to the social benefits fund, the value of own products (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 the purpose of representation and advertisement, 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 free of charge.

Data on the value of sold production of the industry are presented without value added tax (VAT) and the excise tax, but including the value of subsidies on products and services, in so-called basic prices.

Production in industry by kind of activity unit (KAU) is index used to measure changes in the volume of industrial production at constant prices, on a monthly basis in relation to the base period and it concerns economic entities classified according to NACE Rev.2 into sections: B (Mining and quarrying), C (Manufacturing), D (Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply), excluding group D353 (Steam and air conditioning supply). Production in industry includes revenues from the sale of own products (goods and services) and the value of manufactured products not categorised as sale, treated equally as sale. This is the value expressed in current basic prices, i.e. excluding value added tax (VAT), excise tax, but including the value of subsidies received, i.e. subsidies for products (goods and services). The production value is deflated by the monthly producer price index at the 3-digit level of PKD2007.

Kind of activity unit (KAU) is unit equal to an enterprise or constituting part of it, the activity results of which should be observed for statistical purposes due to its importance for an enterprise or for a particular activity at the national level. The activity of an enterprise (consisting of one or more legal units) is defined at the 4-digit (class) level of the Polish Classification of Activities (PKD 2007). The kind of activity with the highest share of sales revenues in the enterprise is defined as the main activity. Among the remaining secondary kinds of activities identified in an enterprise, the activities with the share in terms of sales revenues or employment exceeding the threshold of 20% at the enterprise level or 3% at the national level, are considered to be significant for statistics. Statistical units, including the enterprise and the kind-of-activity unit, are defined in the Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93 of 15 March 1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community.

The concept of the kind-of-activity unit, according to which the short-term statistics is compiled for the needs of European Union, is presented in the methodological report Short-term statistics by European concept of the Kind-of-activity unit.

Manufactured production is the result of manufacturing processes mutually interrelated and conditioned, occurring at a given time. Manufactured production includes the total quantity of finished products produced in the reporting period, both from manufacturer's own raw material and from raw material provided by another enterprise or individual person. It also includes the total volume of semi-finished products, parts, sets of machinery and equipment, regardless of whether they were intended for sale or to the parent company, to other plants of the same company, or intended for further processing (assembly) in the enterprise. Therefore, manufactured products include products manufactured by the enterprise, meeting certain standards, technical conditions or contractual terms concluded between the contractor and the recipient. Products made of secondary raw material are considered as production, if they are of utility and are a direct result of the manufacturing work of the enterprise. The production also includes the so-called by-products, created in the production process simultaneously with the main product.

Indicator of new orders in industry serves to assess the future production and shows development of demand for industrial products (goods and services) in the selected divisions of the "Manufacturing" section – divisions no. 13, 14, 17, 20, 21, 24–30 according to the NACE rev. 2 New orders in industry are defined as the value of contracts (without value added tax – VAT) binding on a producer and a third party in respect of supply of products (goods and services).

Non-domestic new orders constitute a part of new orders in industry and are defined as the value of contracts (without value added tax – VAT) binding on a producer and a third party who are recipients having their seat abroad or foreign subsidiaries of exporters which export/ dispatch ordered products.

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

1) net revenues from sale of products from domestic and export sales of products (finished, semi-finished and services) manufactured by the unit, as well as packaging, equipment and third party services, ifinvoiced tocustomers along with products,
2) net revenues from sale of goods and materials, that is tangible current assets and products manufactured by the unit, purchased for resale in the same condition as received, if they are sold in a chain of own stores along with the foreign goods, as well as amounts due for goods and materials sold, regardless of whether or not they have been paid.

Data on the value of turnover of the industry are presented without value added tax (VAT) and excise tax.

Net turnover is divided into domestic and non-domestic net turnover. The division is made according to the first destination of the product, based on the change of ownership (regardless of whether the product has physically crossed the border). The place of destination is determined by the residency of the third party that purchased the goods and services.

Non-domestic turnover constitutes a part of turnover of industry which relates to revenues from sales to recipients having their seat abroad.

Average paid employment is calculated as the sum of average employment in individual months, divided by the number of months in the analysed period (whether the unit operated for the whole period), after converting part-time employees into full-time employees. The conversion of the part-time employees into full-time employees is done on the basis of the number of working hours specified in labour contract, in relation to the applicable standard.

Average monthly nominal 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 due to share in profit or in the balance surplus in cooperatives, extra annual wages and salaries for employees of budgetary 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 are presented in gross terms.

Price indices of sold production of industry are calculated on the basis of monthly representative survey on prices of products and services actually received by specifically selected economic units, classified in the sections: "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply" and also "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities".

Price indices for each type of activity, with the base corresponding period of previous year=100, are computed as averages of price indices of aggregates at lower levels weighted by their sales value of 2021, which is 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 changes in prices resulting from actually introduced price changes and changes in the commodity structure of sales and the structure of customers.

Data on financial results of enterprises are in accordance with the Accounting Act dated 29 September 1994 (uniform text Journal of Laws 2016 item 1047).

Total revenues include net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials, other operating revenues as well as financial revenues.

Net revenues from sale of products include domestic and export sales of products (finished, semi-finished products and services) manufactured by the unit together with packaging, equipment and third party services if invoiced along with products to customer.

Net revenues from sale of goods and materials that is i.e. tangible current assets purchased for resale in the same condition as received and products manufactured by the unit if they are sold in a chain of own stores along with the third-party goods, as well as amounts due for goods and materials sold regardless whether or not they have been paid.

Other operating revenues are revenues indirectly related to the unit's operating activities, in particular: profit from the disposal of non-financial fixed assets (fixed assets, fixed assets under construction, intangible assets, real estate investments and rights), assets (cash) obtained free of charge (including donations), damages, reversed provision, adjustments of write-offs revaluing non-financial assets, revenues from social welfare activities, income from rent or lease of fixed assets or investments in real estate and rights, and rights, extraordinary revenues.

Financial revenues, are for example amounts due for dividends and shares in profit, interest from the loans granted, interest on term deposits, default interest, profit on disposal of investment (sale), reduction of revaluation write-offs of investment values in relation to the total or partial termination of causes resulting in permanent loss of their value, positive surplus exchange differences..

Total costs include costs of products, goods and materials sold, other operating and financial costs.

Costs of products, goods and materials sold include cost of products sold (i.e. basic operational costs decreased by the costs of generating benefits for the need of the unit and corrected by change in stock products) and value of goods and materials sold according to procurement or purchase prices.

Other operating costs are costs indirectly related to the unit's operating activity, in particular: loss on disposal of non-financial fixed assets and fixed assets under construction, depreciation of leased or rented fixed assets, unplanned depreciation (impairment charges), penalties, fines, damages, receivables written off partially or full as a result of bankruptcy, composition or restructuring proceeding, provisions created for certain or highly probable future liabilities (loss on economic transactions in progress), write-offs revaluing non-financial assets, costs of maintaining social facilities, donations or free of charge transferred fixed assets, extraordinary costs.

Financial costs, are for example interest on bank credits and loans, interest and discount on bonds issued by the unit, default interest, loss on disposal of investments, revaluation write-offs of investment values, negative surplus exchange differences.

Financial result from the sale of products, goods and materials is the difference between the net revenues from the sale of products, goods and materials and the costs incurred to obtain them (the costs of the products, goods and materials sold).

Financial result from other operating activity is the difference between the other operating revenues and the other operating costs. From 2002 the item contained part of extraordinary events related to operating activity and from 2016 all kind of extraordinary events related to operating activity.

Financial result from operating activity is the difference between total operating revenues and total operating costs.

Result on financial activity is the difference between the financial revenues and the financial costs.

Gross financial result is calculated as the difference of total revenues and total costs – in case of surplus of total costs over total revenues, the financial result is recorded with the sign (–).

Obligatory encumbrances on gross financial result include corporate income tax and other payments under separate regulations. The income tax affecting the financial result includes current and deferred part. The deferred part is the difference between deferred income tax provisions and deferred income tax assets (due to temporary differences between gross financial result and taxable base, resulting from differences in the time of recognition of revenue and cost in accordance with accounting regulations and tax provisions) as of the end and beginning of the reporting period.

Net financial result is a gross financial result reduced by obligatory encumbrances.

Cost level indicator is the relation of total costs to total revenues.

Gross sales profitability indicator is the relation of the financial result from the sale of products, goods and materials to the net revenues from the sale of products, goods and materials.

Gross turnover profitability indicator is the relation of gross financial result to total revenues.

Net turnover profitability indicator is the relation of net financial result to the total revenues.

First degree financial liquidity indicator is the relation of short-term investments to short-term liabilities (excluding special funds).

Second degree financial liquidity indicator is the relation of short-term investments and short-term receivables to short-term liabilities (excluding special funds).

Third degree financial liquidity indicator is the relation of current assets of the units (stocks, short-term receivables, short-term investments and short-term prepayments and accruals) to short-term liabilities (excluding special funds).

Total fixed assets include intangible assets, tangible fixed assets, long-term receivables, long-term investments and long-term prepayments and accruals.

Long-term investments are in particular those real estate and intangible assets that are not used by the unit but were acquired for economic benefits resulting from the increase in their value, and long-term financial assets, i.e. shares, other securities not held for trading and loans granted and other long-term financial assets payable and due in the period longer than 12 months from the balance sheet date as well as other long-term investments.

Current assets are part of unit-controlled property resources used in operating activities of a reliably determined fair value, arising from past events that will provide the unit with economic benefits in the future. They include stocks (current tangible assets) and short-term: receivables, investments and prepayments and accruals.

Stocks are tangible current assets, which include: materials – raw materials, primary and auxiliary materials, semi-finished third-party products, packaging, spare parts and waste; finished products – final articles, performed services, completed works, including construction and assembly works, research and development works, design works, geodetic and cartographic works, etc.; semi-finished products and work in progress – unfinished production, i.e. production (services, including construction works) in progress and semi-finished products of own production; goods for resale – tangible current assets acquired for resale in unchanged form; advances for deliveries.

Short-term receivables cover total receivables from deliveries and services (regardless of their payment date) and the whole or part of other receivables not included in financial assets that become due within 12 months from the balance sheet date.

Long-term liabilities other than liabilities from deliveries and services, include liabilities which become due fully or partially more than 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Short-term liabilities (excluding special funds) include all liabilities from deliveries and services and all or part of other liabilities due within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Investment outlays are the financial or material expenditures aimed at creating new fixed assets or improving (rebuilding, enlargement, restructuring or modernization) existing fixed assets, as well as outlays on so-called initial equipment for the investment. The investment outlays are divided into outlays on fixed assets and other outlays.