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Industry – results of activity in 2025

Warsaw 2026

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Warsaw 2026

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Preface

We are pleased to present to you the latest edition of the analytical publication "Industry — results of activity in 2025", 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.

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.

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Marek Cierpiał-Wolan, Assoc. Prof.

Warsaw, June 2026

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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
m2	square metre
km2	square kilometre
l	litre
hl	hectolitre
dam3	cubic decametre
hm3	cubic hectometre
MW	megawatt
GWh	gigawat hour
EU	European Union

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 2025 was by 3.0% higher than in the previous year (which saw a slight increase of 0.3%). An increase of production was observed in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities — by 4.5% (a growth of 7.3% in the previous year) and in manufacturing — by 3.4% (a slight growth of 0.2% in the previous year). A decline in production was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply — by 1.8% (a growth of 1.5% in the previous year) and in mining and quarrying — by 1.6% (a drop of 4.5% in the previous year). An increase of sold production was reported in 23 (out of 34) industry divisions, which share accounted for 73.1% of the total industrial production value.

An increase in sold production in 2025, as compared to the previous year, was observed in most of the main industrial groupings, with the exception of energy, which saw a decrease of 6.4%. An increase was noted in the production of capital goods — by 7.8%, non-durable consumer goods — by 4.3%, intermediate goods — by 1.8% and slight in durable consumer goods — by 0.2%

Labour productivity in industry measured by sold production per paid employee in 2025 was by 3.5% higher than in the previous year (when an increase by 1.5% was noted).

Prices

In 2025, the prices of sold production of industry decreased by 1.6% (a drop of 6.8% in the previous year). A decrease in prices was recorded in mining and quarrying — by 5.3% (a drop of 7.9% in the previous year), in manufacturing — by 1.6% (a drop of 5.9%) and slight in electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply — by 0.6% (a significant drop of 13.9% in the previous year). An increase in the prices of sold production of industry was recorded in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities — by 2.4% (an increase of 2.8% in the previous year).

Employment

Average paid employment in industry (in entities with 10 or more persons employed) in 2025 amounted to 2 702.0 thousand full-time equivalent employees and was by 0.5% lower than in the previous year. A decrease in average paid employment was observed in mining and quarrying — by 2.9%, in manufacturing — by 0.5% and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities — by 0.4%, while an increase was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply — by 1.7%.

Wages and salaries

Average monthly gross wages and salaries in industry (in entities with 10 or more persons employed) in 2025 equalled 8 855.54 PLN and was by 8.0% 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 9.7%, in manufacturing — by 8.4%, in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply — by 6.4% and in mining and quarrying — by 3.8%.

Finance of industrial enterprises

In 2025, financial results of industrial enterprises (keeping accounting ledgers and with 50 or more persons employed) improved comparing to those obtained a year earlier.

The gross financial result in 2025 equalled 121 114.0 million PLN and was by 13.5% higher than in the previous year. The gross financial result consisted of gross profit of 165 105.3 million PLN (a y-o-y increase of 6.9%) and gross loss of 43 991.3 million PLN (a y-o-y decrease of 7.9%).

The net financial result equalled 94 430.2 million PLN and was by 14.1% higher than in 2024. It comprised the net profit amounting to 139 312.5 million PLN and it was generated by 76.6% of enterprises (75.2% in the preceding year) and the net loss of 44 882.4 million PLN.

As compared to 2024, the financial result from the sale of products, goods and materials increased — from 118 156.4 million PLN to 123 250.5 million PLN, the financial result from operating activity — from 108 960.4 million PLN to 122 946.8 million PLN, the financial result from other operating activity — from minus 9 196.0 million PLN to minus 303.7 million PLN and the result on financial activity — from minus 2 271.5 million PLN to minus 1 832.8 million PLN.

Revenues from total activity was by 0.4% lower than in the previous year and costs of obtaining these revenues from total activity decreased by 1.0%. The cost level indicator improved from 95.8% in the previous year to 95.2% in 2025. The following indicators improved: gross sales profitability (5.0% to 4.8% in the previous year), gross turnover profitability (4.8% to 4.2%), net turnover profitability (3.7% to 3.2%). The higher level than in the previous year was observed in the following financial liquidity indicators: first degree (48.2% to 44.1% in the previous year), second degree (106.2% to 103.3%) and third degree (157.4% to 156.0%).

The total investment outlays of industrial enterprises (keeping accounting ledgers and with 50 or more persons employed) in 2025 amounted to 115.3 billion PLN and were (in current prices) by 1.7% lower than in the previous year, when a decrease by 7.6% was observed.

The value of cost calculation of investments newly started in industry in 2025 totalled 57.3 billion PLN and was by 10.8% higher than in 2024, when a similar increase of 10.1% was recorded.

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 years 2023-2024, as a result of economic phenomena caused by, among others the war in Ukraine as well as by an increase in business operating costs or inflation, there was observed again a slight slowdown in the development of industry. However, in 2025, a slight increase in the economic activity of industrial enterprises was recorded. This was reflected in an increase in the basic indicators describing the economic situation in this sector, although there was a slight decline in industrial turnover and employment. In the analyzed year, sold production of industry as well as non-domestic turnover (including to the euro zone) and economic and financial results increased.

Compared to other European Union countries, Poland's position in 2025 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.

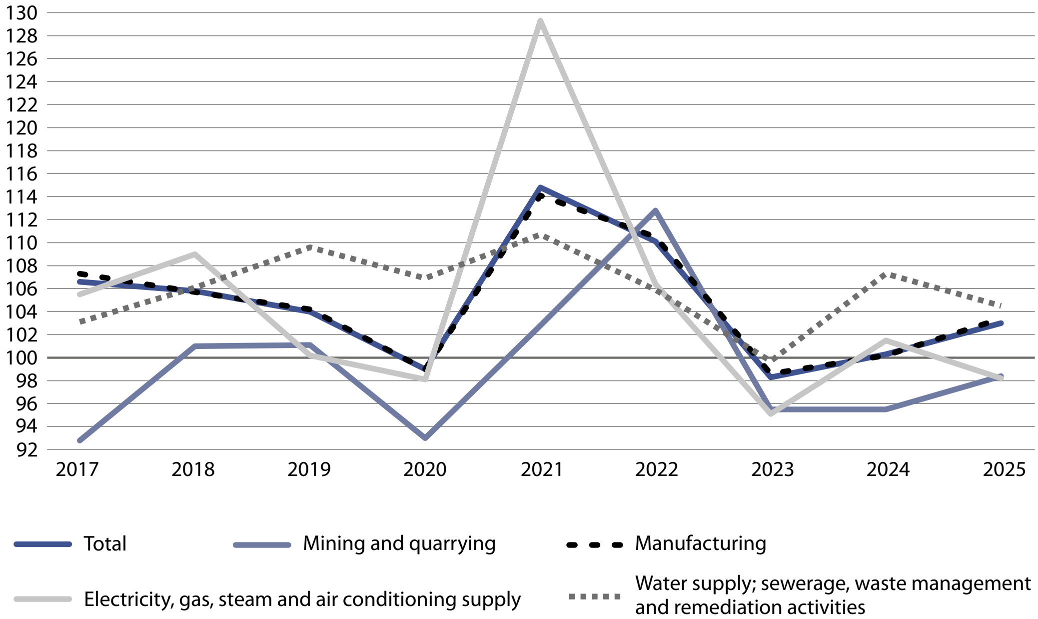
Sold production of industry includes:

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 2025 was by 3.0% higher than in the previous year (which saw a slight increase of 0.3%). An increase of production was observed in two section of industry, i.e. in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities — by 4.5% and in manufacturing (the main industrial section) — by 3.4%. Production was lower than in 2024 in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply — by 1.8% and in mining and quarrying — by 1.6%.

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



In 2025, an increase of sold production was reported in 23 (out of 34) industry divisions, which share accounted for 73.1% of the total industrial production value. A significant increase was recorded, among others, in repair and installation of machinery and equipment — by 21.4% (a decrease of 2.1% in the preceding year), in manufacture of other transport equipment — by 11.5% (a growth of 11.7% in the preceding year), in waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery — by 11.4% (a growth of 8.5% in the preceding year), in manufacture of machinery and equipment — by 7.2% (a decrease of 2.8% in the preceding year), manufacture of food products — by 6.8% (a growth of 5.5% in the preceding year), manufacture of metal products — by 6.2% (a decrease of 1.9% in the preceding year), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products and manufacture of basic metals — by 5.9% each (in the preceding year, an increase of 4.4% and a decrease of 2.9%, respectively).

Production was lower than in 2024 in 11 industry divisions, including a significant decrease, among others, in manufacture of wearing apparel — by 3.2% (a growth of 1.9% in the preceding year), manufacture of electrical equipment — by 2.6% (a high decrease of 19.8% in the previous year), manufacture of beverages — by 2.3% (a decrease of 2.6% in the preceding year), manufacture of tobacco products — by 2.1% (a decrease of 2.7% in the preceding year), manufacture of chemicals and chemical products — by 1.9% (a growth of 3.9% in the preceding year).

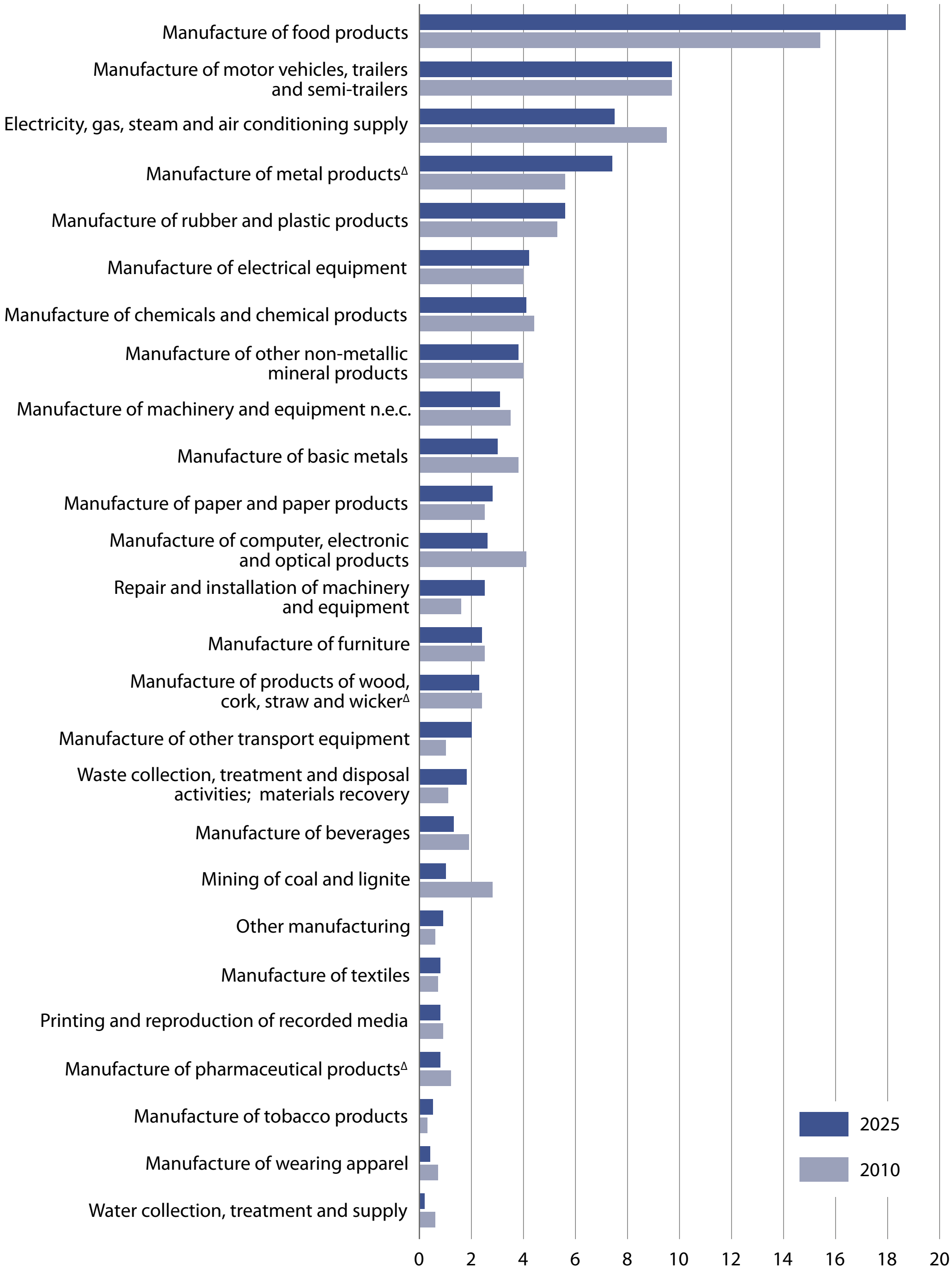
Table 1. Sold production of industry[a] by NACE sections and selected divisions

Sections and divisions	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
	in million PLN		in percent		previous year=100	
	current prices				constant prices	
Total	**2 313 347.5**	**2 342 511.4**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.3**	**103.0**
Mining and quarrying	76 121.7	71 152.4	3.3	3.0	95.5	98.4
Manufacturing	1 993 989.6	2 028 168.3	86.2	86.6	100.2	103.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	180 130.8	175 793.6	7.8	7.5	101.5	98.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	63 105.4	67 397.2	2.7	2.9	107.3	104.5
From total industry — selected divisions:						
Mining of coal and lignite	28 535.1	23 392.0	1.2	1.0	87.0	101.0
Manufacture of food products	408 499.6	437 271.3	17.7	18.7	105.5	106.8
Manufacture of beverages	32 138.1	30 566.0	1.4	1.3	97.4	97.7
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker[Δ]	51 992.1	53 608.7	2.2	2.3	103.3	104.7
Manufacture of paper and paper products	64 742.3	64 621.6	2.8	2.8	106.8	101.7
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	96 630.2	95 006.7	4.2	4.1	103.9	98.1
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products[Δ]	18 091.1	18 799.4	0.8	0.8	98.0	102.6
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	133 348.4	132 241.5	5.8	5.6	100.9	101.3
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	85 941.6	89 851.5	3.7	3.8	104.4	105.9
Manufacture of basic metals	68 022.1	69 307.9	2.9	3.0	97.1	105.9
Manufacture of metal products[Δ]	167 566.4	173 151.7	7.2	7.4	98.1	106.2
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	61 570.6	61 437.1	2.7	2.6	107.1	102.3
Manufacture of electrical equipment	101 662.3	97 230.7	4.4	4.2	80.2	97.4
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	69 064.4	73 114.5	3.0	3.1	97.2	107.2
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	222 327.7	226 727.6	9.6	9.7	99.3	102.9
Manufacture of other transport equipment	41 718.6	47 169.6	1.8	2.0	111.7	111.5
Manufacture of furniture	56 967.7	56 741.6	2.5	2.4	102.3	102.3

a Data concern entities with 10 or more persons employed.

In 2025, as compared to 2024, the share of sold production of manufacturing increased — from 86.2% to 86.6% and water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities — from 2.7% to 2.9%. However, the share of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, as well as mining and quarrying decreased — from 7.8% to 7.5% and from 3.3% to 3.0%, respectively.

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



Out of the 34 industry divisions, in 10 of them the share of sold production in 2025, as compared to the previous year, remained at the same level, in 12 it increased, while in the remaining 12 it decreased. Among the manufacturing divisions, the highest increases of the share of sold production were recorded in manufacture of food products (from 17.7% in 2024 to 18.7% in 2025), and to a lesser extent, among others, in repair and installation of machinery and equipment (from 2.1% to 2.5%), manufacture of other transport equipment (from 1.8% to 2.0%), manufacture of metal products (from 7.2% to 7.4%). A decrease in the share was noted, among others, mining of coal and lignite (from 1.2% to 1.0%), manufacture of rubber and plastic products (from 5.8% to 5.6%), manufacture of electrical equipment (from 4.4% to 4.2%), water collection, treatment and supply (from 0.4% to 0.2%).

Out of the 107 industry groups according to NACE, an increase in sold production in 2025 was recorded in 68 groups, of which in 5 of them the increase was higher than 30%, and in 17 — it was within the 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	2024	2025
	previous year=100	
Increase more than 20% — of which		
Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	133.3	154.1
Instalation of industrial machinery and equipment	94.2	134.8
Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products	142.6	131.3
Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies	110.1	121.7
Increase between 10-20% — of which		
Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery	108.0	119.1
Building of ships and boats	110.7	117.3
Repair of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment	99.5	116.3
Manufacture of wiring and wiring devices	119.3	114.6
Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	103.5	113.1
Manufacture of other food products	105.5	112.6
Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal	86.6	111.6
Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys	103.9	110.8
Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery	82.2	110.1
Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster	103.5	110.0
Increase less than 10% — of which		
Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation; watches and clocks	93.8	109.8
Processing and preserving of meat and production of meat products	106.5	109.3
Manufacture of glass and glass products	102.2	108.3
Manufacture of structural metal products	94.6	108.2
Manufacture of air and spacecraft	113.5	108.1
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw[Δ]	103.1	107.9
Manufacture of general-purpose machinery	105.1	107.3
Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	108.2	106.5

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

NACE GROUPS	2024	2025
	previous year=100	
Increase less than 10% — of which (cont.)		
Manufacture of man-made fibres	99.2	106.3
Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment	146.5	105.9
Casting of metals	92.2	104.7
Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers	89.3	104.6
Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals	88.4	104.5
Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone	81.1	104.4
Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles	99.6	104.3
Manufacture of dairy products	108.3	103.8
Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus	92.8	102.1

a Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

A lower level of sold production, as compared to the previous year, occurred in 37 groups, in 10 it was within the range of 10-20%, and in 9 — 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	2024	2025
	previous year=100	
Decrease more than 10% — of which		
Manufacture of sports goods	87.0	79.4
Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers	67.6	83.5
Manufacture of metal forming machinery and machine-tools	73.3	84.2
Manufacture of other products of first processing of steel	101.6	84.3
Decrease less than 10% — of which		
Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	97.8	90.4
Manufacture of other chemical products	119.2	92.2
Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats	87.6	93.8
Manufacture of soap, detergents, perfumes and toilet preparations[Δ]	103.0	94.7
Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers, compounds and rubber[Δ]	101.8	96.9
Manufacture of consumer electronics	121.4	97.0
Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery	90.7	97.3
Weaving of textiles	101.2	97.6
Manufacture of rubber products	87.7	98.0

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

NACE GROUPS	2024	2025
	previous year=100	
Decrease less than 10% — of which (cont.)		
Manufacture of domestic appliances	95.5	98.1
Manufacture of tubes, pipes hollow profiles and related fittings, of steel	92.2	98.5
Manufacture of bakery and farinaceous products	108.6	98.9
Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics[Δ]	103.3	99.1
Sawmilling and planing of wood	105.5	99.2

a Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

Among the main industrial groupings, in 2025 there was a significant increase in the production of capital goods — by 7.8% (share of 23.4%) and non-durable consumer goods — by 4.3% (share of 21.0%), while a smaller increase was recorded in the production of intermediate goods — by 1.8% (share of 33.2%) and durable consumer goods — by 0.2% (share of 5.1%). A decline was observed only in the production of energy — by 6.4%, which accounted for 17.3% of total industrial production.

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	2023	2024	2025
Intermediate goods	a	104.2	101.1	93.4	98.4	101.8
	b	34.8	36.9	34.0	33.2	33.2
Capital goods	a	110.5	92.4	110.1	99.7	107.8
	b	22.4	21.7	21.2	21.9	23.4
Durable consumer goods	a	107.6	103.5	90.1	103.6	100.2
	b	6.2	6.5	5.0	5.3	5.1
Non-durable consumer goods	a	104.9	99.7	100.6	103.3	104.3
	b	19.8	20.4	18.7	20.2	21.0
Energy	a	99.6	94.6	93.4	98.9	93.6
	b	16.8	14.5	21.1	19.4	17.3

1 Data concern entities with 10 or more persons employed.

In 2025, as compared to 2024, the sold production of industry increased in 13 voivodeships. The largest increase in production was recorded in Zachodniopomorskie voivodship — by 16.3% (a decrease by 7.9% in the previous year), accounting for 3.0% of total sold production.

Significant growth was also observed in Podkarpackie voivodship — by 12.3% (an increase by 1.0% in the previous year), Opolskie voivodship — by 9.4% (a decrease by 4.5%), Pomorskie voivodship — by 8.5% (an increase by 4.2%). Their total share was 11.6%.

Production increases ranging from 3.1% to 4.5% occurred in 5 voivodeships with a total share of 28.1%, i.e. in Wielkopolskie, Małopolskie, Lubelskie, Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Lubuskie.

The lowest increases occurred in 2 voivodeships with the largest shares in total production — Mazowieckie voivodship — by 1.7% (share of 22.6%) and Śląskie voivodship — by 1.3% (share of 13.6%).

The largest drop in sold production was recorded in voivodship with a significant share in total sold production, i.e. in Dolnośląskie — by 2.9% (share 8.9% in 2025, a drop of 12.0% last year). Smaller decreases were observed in voivodships: Warmińsko-Mazurskie — by 0.6% (a decrease of 5.8% last year) and Łódzkie — by 1.9% (a decrease of 3.8% last year). Their shares in the total sold production of industry were 2.0% and 5.9%, respectively.

Map 1. Indices of sold production of industry by voivodships in 2024 and 2025 (constant prices; previous year=100)

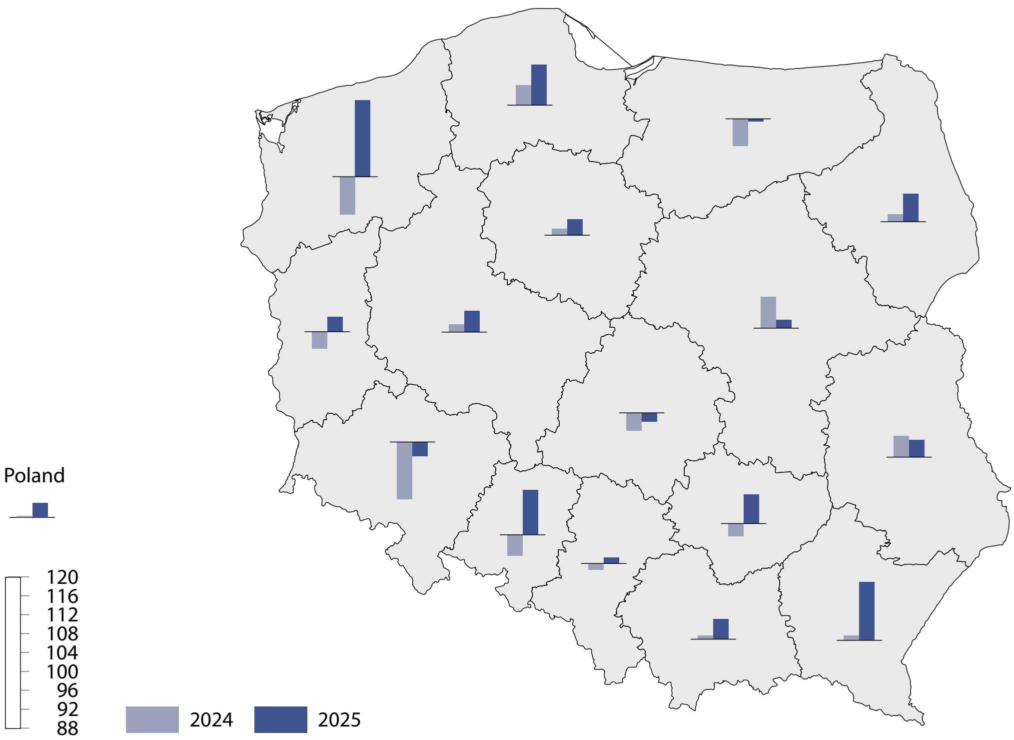
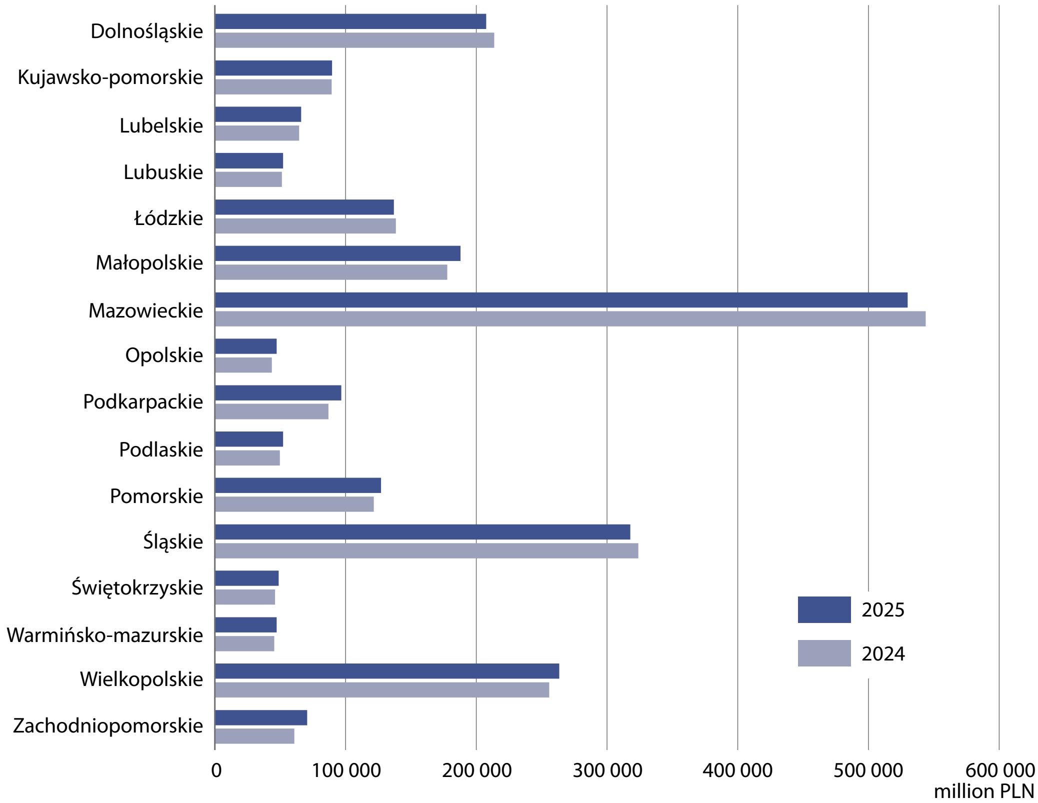


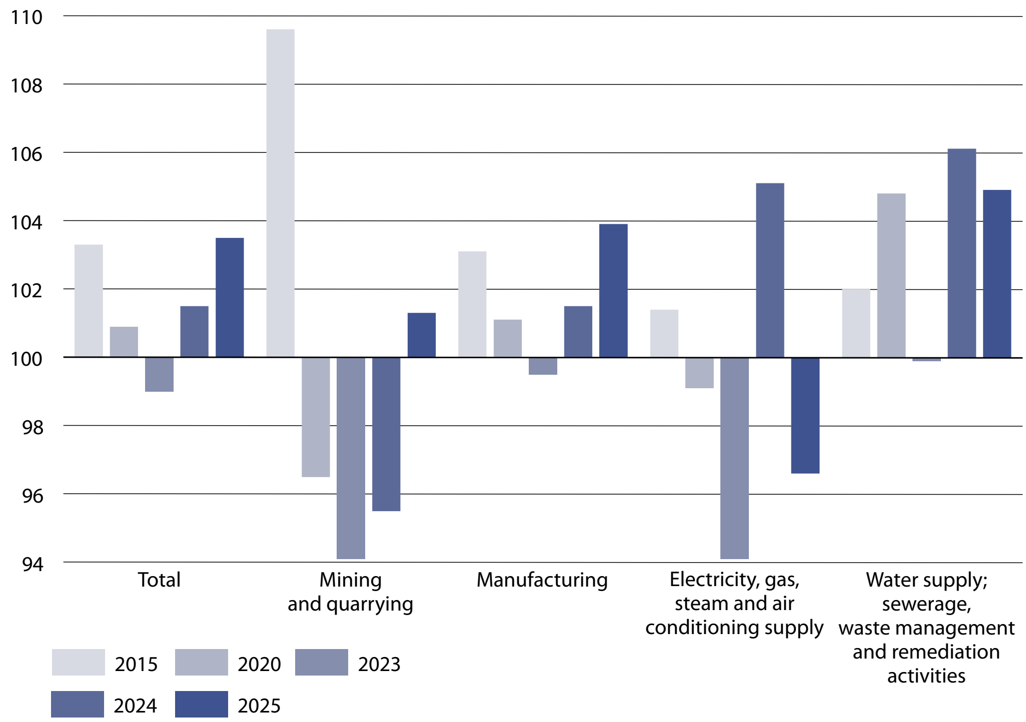
Chart 3. Sold production of industry by voivodships



1.2. Labour productivity in industry

Labour productivity in industry measured by sold production per paid employee (in constant prices) was by 3.5% higher in 2025 than in the previous year (when an increase by 1.5% was noted). An increase in labour productivity was recorded in all sections of industry, with the exception in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, where there was a 3.4% drop in productivity. The largest increase was observed in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities — by 4.9% and in manufacturing — by 3.9%, while smaller was recorded in mining and quarrying — by 1.3%.

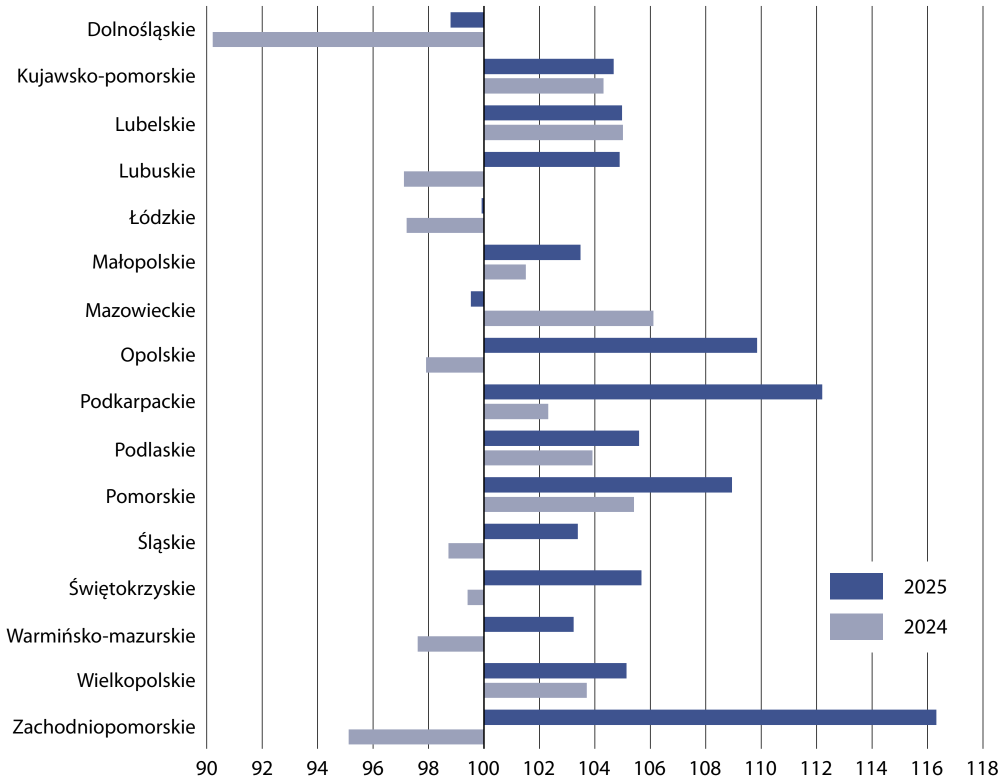
Chart 4. Indices of labour productivity in industry by NACE sections (constant prices; previous year=100)



In 2025, an increase in labour productivity was observed, among others, in repair and installation of machinery and equipment — by 17.6% (a decrease of 2.7% in the preceding year), in manufacture of machinery and equipment — by 11.8% (a decrease of 3.0% in the preceding year), manufacture of other transport equipment — by 9.7% (an increase of 6.6% in the preceding year), manufacture of textiles — by 9.0% (a decrease of 1.9% in the preceding year), manufacture of wearing apparel and manufacture of basic metals — by 8.6% each (in the preceding year, an increase of 8.6% and a decrease of 0.1%, respectively), manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker — by 7.2% (an increase of 10.1% in the preceding year).

The highest decrease in labour productivity were observed in water collection, treatment and supply — by 11.5% (an increase of 3.3% in the preceding year), while a smaller decrease was recorded, among others, in manufacture of beverages — by 3.8% (a slight decrease of 0.4% in the preceding year) and in manufacture of tobacco products — by 1.4% (a decrease of 2.4% 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 2025, 13 voivodships recorded increase in labour productivity in industry measured by sold production per paid employee. The largest increase occurred in Zachodniopomorskie voivodship — by 16.3% (after a decrease of 4.9% last year), Podkarpackie voivodship — by 12.2% (after an increase of 2.3% last year), Opolskie voivodship — by 9.8% (a decrease of 2.1%), Pomorskie voivdship — by 8.9% (an increase of 5.4%). The smallest increase was recorded in Warmińsko-Mazurskie voivodship (by 3.2%), Śląskie voivodship (by 3.4%), Małopolskie voivodship (by 3.5%).

A drop in labor productivity was observed in Dolnośląskie voivodship — by 1.2% (after a decrease of 9.8% last year), Mazowieckie voivodship — by 0.5% (after an increase of 6.1%) and a slight decrease was recorded in Łódzkie voivodship — by 0.1% (after a decrease of 2.8%).

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 2025, turnover in industry (in current prices) decreased slightly by 0.2% as compared to 2024, when a decrease of 8.3% was recorded. A decrease of turnover was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply — by 10.2% (after a high decrease of 20.0% in the preceding year) and in mining and quarrying — by 8.4% (a decrease of 12.9% in the preceding year). An increase of turnover was noted in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities — by 5.8% (an increase of 11.4% in the previous year) and in manufacturing — by 1.9% (a decrease of 5.7% in the preceding year).

Non-domestic turnover (at current prices), which in 2025 accounted for 37.2% of total turnover, increased by 0.8% compared to 2024, when a decrease of 7.2% was recorded (with a share of 36.8% in total turnover). The largest increase in non-domestic turnover was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply — by 21.0% (after a large decrease by 26.5% in the previous year), while the share of non-domestic turnover in total turnover in this section was insignificant and amounted to 1.6% in 2025. A slight increase — by 0.8% — was observed in the section with a significant share in industry, i.e. in manufacturing, where non-domestic turnover accounted for 44.6% (compared to 45.1% in 2024).

A decrease in non-domestic turnover occurred in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities — by 4.9%, after a large increase in the previous year — by 40.7%, and its share in total turnover amounted to 4.3%.

In 2025, a slight increase in non-domestic turnover to the eurozone was recorded, after two years of decline, and amounted to 0.7% (in 2024 a decrease of 7.7%), while its share in non-domestic turnover in 2025 amounted to 67.1% (compared to 67.2% in the previous year). An increase in non-domestic turnover to the eurozone was observed in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, where an increase was recorded by 9.3%, after a large increase the previous year (by 68.2%). The share of non-domestic turnover also increased significantly — from 79.5% in 2024 to 91.4% in 2025.

A significantly smaller increase was recorded in manufacturing — by 0.8%, after a decline of 7.9% in the previous year, while its share remained at the same level as in the previous year (67.8%).

A decrease in non-domestic turnover the eurozone was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply — by 5.6%, after a decline a year ago (by 3.5%).

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	2023	2024	2025
Ogółem	**a**	**102.8**	**98.7**	**101.6**	**91.7**	**99.8**
of which non-domestic turnover	a	104.9	97.1	97.9	92.8	100.8
	b	37.9	39.4	36.3	36.8	37.2
of which to euro-zone	a	109.2	97.8	98.5	92.3	100.7
	c	62.8	67.0	67.5	67.2	67.1
Mining and quarrying	a	97.2	93.6	102.5	87.1	91.6
of which non-domestic turnover	a	91.5	107.0	92.4	.	.
	b	32.1	37.9	33.6	.	.
of which to euro-zone	a	79.5	87.0	88.9	.	.
	c	44.3	32.4	41.2	.	.
Manufacturing	a	102.1	97.5	96.1	94.3	101.9
of which non-domestic turnover	a	105.4	97.3	98.6	92.7	100.8
	b	45.2	46.8	47.4	45.1	44.6
of which to euro-zone	a	110.6	98.0	99.5	92.1	100.8
	c	63.5	68.1	68.3	67.8	67.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	a	108.8	105.5	126.8	80.0	89.8
of which non-domestic turnover	a	98.6	53.5	69.4	73.5	121.0
	b	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.6
of which to euro-zone	a	51.2	119.7	56.6	96.5	94.4
	c	38.1	49.8	62.4	84.3	65.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	a	102.8	111.4	99.3	111.4	105.8
of which non-domestic turnover	a	98.3	78.2	59.2	140.7	95.1
	b	5.3	3.2	3.8	4.8	4.3
of which to euro-zone	a	79.8	76.7	48.9	168.2	109.3
	c	71.8	70.4	66.5	79.5	91.4

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.

Out of the 474 industrial products and groups of products covered with the survey, the production of 234 of them was higher in 2025 than in the previous year, whereas in the case of 38 of them an increase of more than 20% was reported, in the case of 42 — an increase of 10-20% was recorded, while in 154 — an increase was less than 10%. The largest number of products and groups of products which saw an increase of production occurred, among others, in divisions: manufacture of food products (53 products out of 98, including 6 with an increase above 20% and 19 with an increase of between 5-10%), manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (34 products out of 57, including 6 with an increase above 20% and 14 with an increase of between 5-10%), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (18 products out of 32, including 3 with an increase above 20%), manufacture of electrical equipment (15 products out of 34, including only 2 with an increase above 20%), manufacture of machinery and equipment (15 products out of 28, including 6 with an increase above 20%).

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

PRODUCTS	2024	2025
	previous year=100	
Increase more than 30% — of which		
Public transport vehicles for transport of 10 and more persons (units)	138.8	151.4
Flax yarn not packaged for retail sale (tonnes)	59.4	138.1
Machinery for agriculture and forestry-rippers and cultivators (units)	79.7	138.0
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (thousand tonnes)	93.6	135.2
Sulphur native from mining (in terms of 100%) (thousand tonnes)	70.9	133.4
Increase between 20-30% — of which		
Tyres for lorries and buses (thousand units)	90.1	129.7
Paints, varnishes and similar coating materials, printing inks, prepared driers and mastics (tonnes)	102.4	129.3
Computers[b] (thousand units)	114.2	123.0
Machinery for agriculture and forestry-field sowers (units)	67.5	121.8
Women's or girls' suits and ensembles (thousand units)	37.3	120.3

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

PRODUCTS	2024	2025
	previous year=100	
Increase between 10-20% — of which		
Insulated wires and conductors (thousand tonnes)	105.1	116.3
Structural-floor clay hollow bricks (thousand units)	31.1	116.1
Zinc coated thin sheets and wide strips of non-alloy steel (thousand tonnes)	102.6	114.7
Ceramic roof tiles (thousand units)	79.0	112.9
Wooden furniture for bedroom (thousand units)	103.7	111.0
Lead-acid accumulators; used for starting piston engines for motor vehicles (thousand units)	91.3	110.0
Increase less than 10% — of which		
Mineral or chemical fertilizers in terms of pure component (with mixed fertilizers) — phosphatic (thousand tonnes)	107.8	109.6
Pesticides and other agrochemicals (tonnes)	154.6	109.5
Sanitary ceramic fixtures (tonnes)	91.5	108.9
Butter, including other dairy spreads (thousand tonnes)	97.3	108.5
Windows and doors, their frames and thresholds, of wood (thousand m^2)	103.4	107.9
Ready-mixed concrete (thousand tonnes)	106.4	107.9
Soap, organic surface-active products and preparations use as a soap (tonnes)	102.3	107.6
Evaporated salt suitable for human consumption (tonnes)	100.2	107.2
Fibreboards of wood or other ligneous materials (thousand m^2)	103.0	107.1
Hair care products (tonnes)	78.3	107.1
Rods and flat bars (thousand tonnes)	100.4	107.0
Sawnwood (dam^3)	98.6	106.5
Hot rolled products (excluding semi-finished products) (thousand tonnes)	76.9	106.1
Wooden furniture for kitchen (thousand units)	117.8	104.2
Tyres[c] (thousand units)	106.4	103.8

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 Digital automatic data processing machines with input/output units (including desktop PCs, laptops, notebooks, palmtop organizers ect.). c Excluding bicycle, moped, motorbike and retreaded tyres.

In 2025, the production of 237 (out of 477 surveyed) industrial products and groups of products was lower than in the previous year, in the case of 49 of them the production was lower by more than 20%, in 50 — a decrease was within the range of 10-20%, and in 138 — 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 (43 products out of 98, including 14 with a decrease above 10%), manufacture of electrical equipment (19 products out of 34, including 11 with a decrease above 10%), manufacture of wearing apparel (14 products out of 16, including 11 with a decrease above 10%), manufacture of textiles (16 products out of 27, including 10 with a decrease above 10%), manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (23 products out of 57, including 9 with a decrease above 10%), manufacture of basic metals (13 products out of 27, including 5 with a decrease above 10%).

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

PRODUCTS	2024	2025
	previous year=100	
Decrease more than 30% — of which		
Passenger cars[b] (thousand units)	72.7	47.3
Electric motors and generators (excluding traction motors) (MW)	89.1	48.1
Lathes for removing metal (units)	64.6	58.3
Gas stoves with oven household type (thousand units)	81.8	64.2
Tyres for tractors (thousand units)	83.3	69.3
Footwear (including rubber) (thousand pairs)	90.0	69.5
Decrease between 20-30% — of which		
Wooden furniture for dining and living room (thousand units)	90.7	72.4
Wheat groats and pellets (tonnes)	104.5	72.7
Seamless steel tubes (thousand tonnes)	85.7	74.5
Machinery for agriculture and forestry: agricultural tractors (units)	75.2	75.5
Decrease between 10-20% — of which		
Bicycles, including children bicycles (thousand units)	148.2	83.7
Milk and cream powder (thousand tonnes)	87.2	84.0
Electric cooker, incluing gas-electric cookers household type (thousand units)	95.4	84.2
Polyvinyl chloride not mixed with any other substances in primary forms (thousand tonnes)	135.6	84.8
Refrigerators and freezers household type including combined refrigerators-freezers (thousand units)	83.7	84.9
Railway wagons (units)	58.9	85.0
Canned meat and meat products including canned hams and shoulders-canned pig meat (thousand tonnes)	127.6	85.2
Ethylene (thousand tonnes)	114.4	87.9
Primary cells and primary batterie (thousand units)	136.3	88.0
Canned meat and meat products: canned poultry meat (thousand tonnes)	78.3	88.6
Fuel oils inculuding semiproducts (thousand tonnes)	98.5	88.6
Slaughter products included slaughter capacity cattle and calves[c] (thousand tonnes)	92.7	89.0
Decrease less than 10% — of which		
Rolling bearings (thousand units)	91.1	90.2
Loading machinery for agricultural use (units)	106.5	90.2
Chemical fibres (tonnes)	107.9	90.4
Lorries and road tractors (units)	108.0	90.4
Electric motors and generators (excluding traction motors) (thousand units)	108.3	91.4
Woven fabrics of cotton not of yarns of different colours weighing less than 200 g/m^2 excluding gauze, denim (thousand m^2)	123.0	91.5

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

PRODUCTS	2024	2025
	previous year=100	
Decrease less than 10% — of which (cont.)		
Veneers (thousand m^2)	71.5	91.5
Propylene (thousand tonnes)	131.1	91.5
Fruit and vegetable juice (thousand hectolitres)	94.3	91.7
Lignit[d] (thousand tonnes)	102.3	92.2
Sodium hydroxide in aqueous solution (soda lye or liquid soda) in terms of 96% NaOH (thousand tonnes)	111.8	92.4
Polyethylene in primary forms (thousand tonnes)	114.2	94.0
Vacuum cleaners household type (thousand units)	113.4	94.1

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 With internal combustion piston engine only; excluding motor caravans, snowmobiles, golf cars and similar vehicles. c Industrial slaughter; in post-slaughter warm weight; including meat, fats, offal and non-edible parts (waste). d Excluding coal briquettes and similar solid fuels; in case of hard coal including coal recovered from mine dumps.

1.5. Producer prices in industry

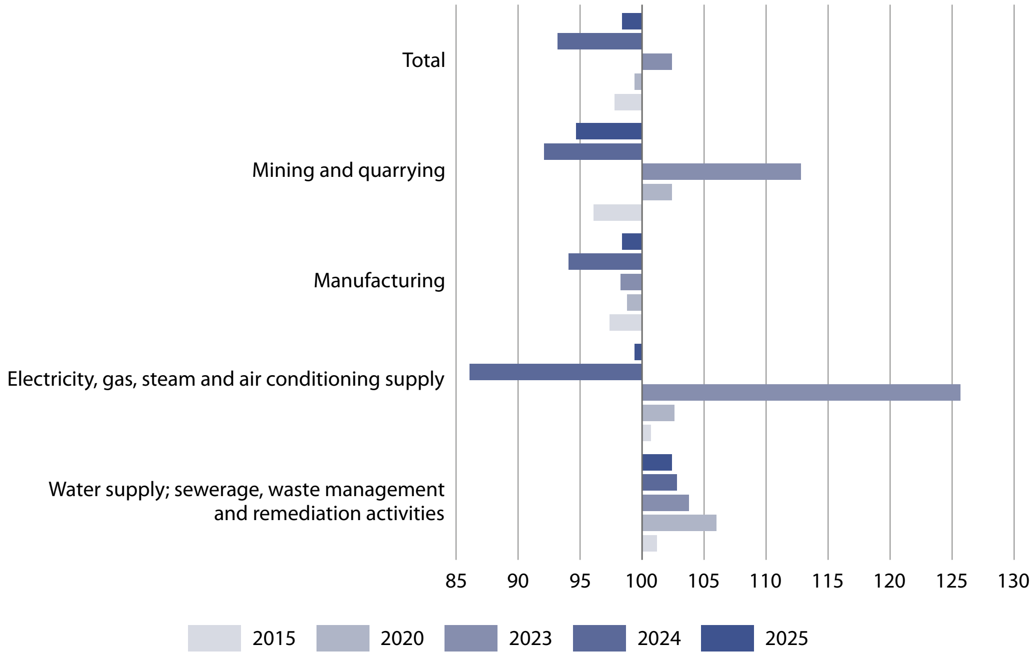
Price indices of sold production of industry are calculated on the basis of monthly representative survey on prices of products and services actually received by specifically selected economic units, classified in the sections: "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas, steam and air 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.

In 2025, the prices of industrial production sold decreased by 1.6% compared to the previous year (a decrease of 6.8% in 2024), which was influenced by the results recorded in mining and quarrying — a decrease of 5.3% (in 2024, a decrease of 7.9%) and in manufacturing — by 1.6% (a decrease of 5.9% in the preceding year). A slight drop was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply — by 0.6% (a decrease of 13.9% in the preceding year). In water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, an increase in the prices of sold production was observed — by 2.4% (in the preceding year, an increase of 2.8%).

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



Within manufacturing, a decrease in prices in 2025 was observed in 18 divisions (out of 24). The largest decrease was recorded in manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (by 6.7%, against a decrease of 11.0% in 2024), manufacture of basic metals (by 3.9%, against a decrease of 9.7%), manufacture of textiles (by 3.4%, against a decrease of 0.7%), manufacture of leather and related products (by 3.3%, against an increase of 2.9%), manufacture of metal products (by 2.7%, against a decrease of 6.1%), manufacture of furniture (by 2.7%, against a decrease of 6.0%), manufacture of beverages (by 2.6%, against an increase of 0.9%).

Prices were also lower than in the previous year, among others, in manufacture of rubber and plastic products (by 2.1%, against a decrease of 7.9%), manufacture of paper and paper products (by 1.8%, against a decrease of 8.4%) and manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker (by 1.5%, against a decrease of 10.4% in the preceding year).

An increase in the prices occurred in 6 manufacturing divisions — the largest in manufacture of tobacco products (by 5.0%, against an increase of 7.1% in the preceding year), while smaller, among others, in repair and installation of machinery and equipment (by 2.3%, against a decrease of 1.2%), in manufacture of other transport equipment (by 1.6%, against an increase of 1.3%), manufacture of pharmaceutical products (by 1.4%, similarly to the previous year).

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

Specification	2015	2020	2023	2024	2025
	previous year=100				
Intermediate goods	99.5	99.2	97.0	93.0	98.7
Capital goods	100.0	102.1	100.9	96.2	99.1
Durable consumer goods	101.0	100.4	102.3	95.1	97.2
Non-durable consumer goods	97.9	101.5	105.4	97.9	100.1
Energy	91.8	94.1	108.5	87.1	95.0

a Data concern entities with 10 or more persons employed.

In 2025, 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 5.0% (after a decrease of 12.9% in the preceding year) and in durable consumer goods — by 2.8% (a decrease of 4.9%), while smaller in intermediate goods — by 1.3% (after a decrease of 7.0% in the preceding year) and in capital goods — by 0.9% (a decrease of 3.8%).

A slight increase in prices was noted in the production of non-durable consumer goods — by 0.1%, after a decrease of 2.1% in the previous 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 most months of 2025, new orders in industry increased, resulting in an average annual growth rate of 103.3%, including 103.2% for non-domestic new orders.

The largest increase of total new orders, as compared to the same month of 2024, was recorded in March — by 26.0% (a decrease of 22.0% in the previous year), while non-domestic new orders — by 13.6%. In this month, high increases in total new orders were recorded in the following divisions: manufacture of metal products (by 136.4%), manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (by 23.7%), manufacture of machinery and equipment (by 22.3%).

A high increase in total new orders in industry also occurred in November — by 24.5%, while non-domestic new orders decreased by 1.8% in this period. Divisions with the highest increases in new orders recorded in November these were manufacture of electrical equipment (by 31.4%) and manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (by 20.8%).

Slightly lower increases in new orders was recorder in September — by 9.8% and in May — by 8.5%, while non-domestic new orders increased by 12.1% and 6.1%, respectively. During these two months, increases in new orders were observed in most of divisions surveyed. In September, increases ranged from 24.0% (manufacture of basic metals) to 3.2% (manufacture of textiles), while in May, increases ranged from 38.5% (manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products) to 1.7% (manufacture of paper and paper products and manufacture of textiles).

Decreases in total new orders occurred only in 3 months, i.e. in February, June and December — by 2.2% (a decrease 2.7% in the previous year), by 6.4% (a decrease 1.4% in the previous year) and by 30.6% (a significant increase by 52.7% in the previous year), respectively. Of these months, only in June saw a decline in non-domestic new orders (by 3.1%).

An increase in non-domestic new orders occurred in 9 months of 2025 — the largest in March (by 13.6%) and the smallest in August (by 0.7%). In March, most divisions recorded growth, and the largest was observed in manufacture of machinery and equipment (by 23.4%) and manufacture of pharmaceutical products (by 17.2%).

The largest decline was recorded in January (by 3.5%) and the smallest in November (by 1.8%). In January, the largest declines were recorded in the following divisions: manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (by 20.4%) and manufacture of machinery and equipment (by 20.0%).

In manufacture of textiles there was observed the highest number of months — 11 months in 2025 — with an increase in non-domestic new orders. These increases ranged from 0.3% (in May) to 12.5% (in August).

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

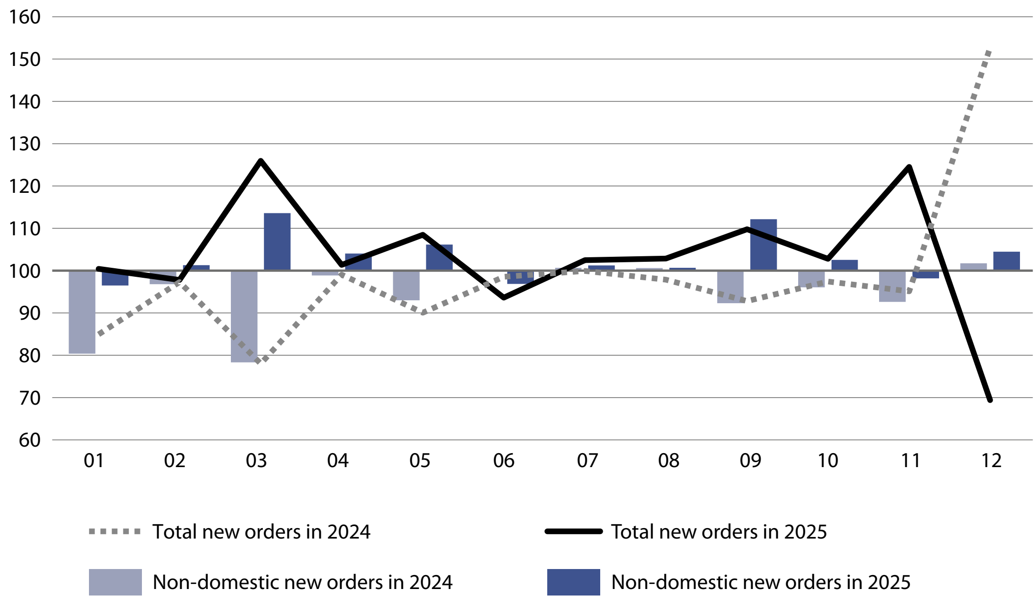


Table 9. Total and non-domestic new orders in industry[1] by NACE divisions in 2025 (current prices)

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**	**100.4**	**97.8**	**126.0**	**101.4**	**108.5**	**93.6**	**102.5**	**102.9**	**109.8**	**102.8**	**124.5**	**69.4**
	b	**96.5**	**101.3**	**113.6**	**104.0**	**106.1**	**96.9**	**101.3**	**100.7**	**112.1**	**102.6**	**98.2**	**104.5**
of which:													
Manufacture of textiles	a	105.4	99.5	98.0	93.5	101.7	98.4	95.6	103.2	103.2	103.6	96.5	97.3
	b	107.5	104.8	106.2	93.4	100.3	101.8	103.3	112.5	107.8	107.0	105.9	112.1
Manufacture of paper and paper products	a	101.5	95.1	100.6	100.5	101.7	99.2	104.4	102.8	100.0	97.8	93.1	102.9
	b	110.5	102.2	104.7	94.7	96.9	103.4	110.7	112.7	98.1	103.2	93.9	108.0
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	a	102.5	96.4	97.4	96.8	101.8	88.7	93.1	97.3	99.5	98.8	94.1	97.9
	b	101.3	95.7	100.2	101.6	104.7	95.7	91.2	102.6	93.6	106.6	95.3	92.1
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products[Δ]	a	82.6	105.3	86.1	84.1	113.2	96.5	98.3	106.1	97.5	112.5	86.7	119.2
	b	91.5	112.9	117.2	106.7	117.8	84.5	97.5	111.5	85.0	124.8	66.8	107.6

Table 9. Total and non-domestic new orders in industry[1] by NACE divisions in 2025 (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 basic metals	a	96.8	103.2	100.5	98.6	99.3	98.8	92.1	107.4	124.0	100.1	108.3	108.5
	b	116.7	105.3	105.3	98.0	98.2	107.0	90.7	109.5	122.6	110.5	110.8	117.0
Manufacture of metal products$^{\Delta}$	a	170.5	111.8	236.4	99.0	98.6	91.0	91.3	84.2	92.7	104.6	93.7	.
	b	146.7	125.9	107.7	112.0	101.2	93.4	95.6	93.7	97.1	97.3	95.1	.
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	a	100.1	70.6	123.7	80.8	138.5	60.3	104.5	109.5	87.5	105.1	120.8	81.6
	b	111.6	85.3	104.1	89.0	104.5	85.2	84.7	81.7	101.2	91.6	97.3	100.3
Manufacture of electrical equipment	a	94.8	94.6	100.2	108.0	121.1	90.2	103.7	115.7	115.6	117.9	131.4	126.1
	b	96.2	97.9	100.9	103.6	117.2	82.4	96.9	105.8	112.4	118.4	96.5	108.4
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	a	81.9	118.4	122.3	128.6	114.4	97.2	105.6	91.8	106.0	105.0	103.4	113.3
	b	80.0	117.9	123.4	137.5	114.5	96.8	96.7	88.6	103.7	105.4	113.1	111.9
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	a	83.8	84.7	101.7	100.9	106.2	102.4	115.2	119.1	109.5	95.7	99.4	99.1
	b	79.6	85.2	97.0	96.8	103.1	102.7	109.9	119.0	106.7	94.9	96.5	95.9

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.

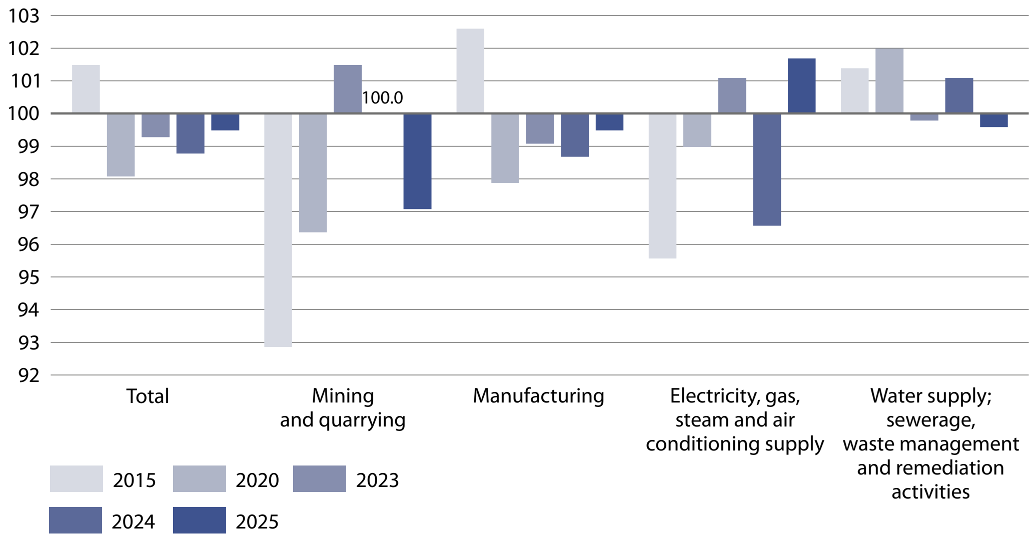
Chapter 2. Employment, wages and salaries in industry

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 2025 amounted 2 702.0 thousand full-time equivalent employees and was by 0.5% lower than in the previous year. A large drop of average paid employment was observed in mining and quarrying — by 2.9%, while smaller decrease was noted in manufacturing — by 0.5% and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities — by 0.4%. Employment increased in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply — by 1.7%.

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 water collection, treatment and supply — by 57.4% (an increase of 3.6% in the preceding year), in manufacture of wearing apparel — by 10.9% (compared to a decrease of 6.2% in the preceding year), while smaller drops, among others, in manufacture of electrical equipment — by 4.9% (compared to a decrease of 4.8%), manufacture of machinery and equipment — by 4.1% (compared to an increase of 0.2%), manufacture of textiles — by 4.0% (compared to a decrease of 3.6%), in mining of coal and lignite — by 3.7% (compared to a decrease of 0.9%), in printing and reproduction of recorded media — by 2.6% (compared to a decrease of 3.1%), manufacture of basic metals — by 2.5% (compared to a decrease of 2.8%).

An increase in average paid employment in 2025 was recorded, among others, in waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery — by 10.6% (an increase of 1.2% in the preceding year), in other manufacturing — by 7.0% (an increase of 0.3% in the preceding year), in repair and installation of machinery and equipment — by 3.2% (an increase of 0.6% in the preceding year), in manufacture of pharmaceutical products — by 2.5% (a decrease of 1.4% in the preceding year), manufacture of food products — by 2.1% (an increase of 0.3% in the preceding year), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products — by 2.1% (a decrease of 3.5% in the preceding year).

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

Sections and divisions	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
	in thousand full-time equivalent employees		previous year=100		in percent	
Total	**2 716.1**	**2 702.0**	**98.8**	**99.5**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Mining and quarrying	123.3	119.7	100.0	97.1	4.5	4.4
Manufacturing	2 344.7	2 332.8	98.7	99.5	86.3	86.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	109.1	111.0	96.6	101.7	4.0	4.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	139.0	138.5	101.1	99.6	5.1	5.1
From total industry — selected divisions:						
Mining of coal and lignite	70.9	68.3	99.1	96.3	2.6	2.5
Manufacture of food products	379.5	387.6	100.3	102.1	14.0	14.3
Manufacture of beverages	21.0	21.4	97.8	101.6	0.8	0.8
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker[Δ]	90.2	88.2	93.8	97.7	3.3	3.3
Manufacture of paper and paper products	64.4	65.4	101.2	101.5	2.4	2.4
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	82.6	81.8	100.5	99.0	3.0	3.0
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products[Δ]	26.9	27.6	98.6	102.5	1.0	1.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	215.3	213.5	99.4	99.2	7.9	7.9
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	117.0	119.5	96.5	102.1	4.3	4.4
Manufacture of basic metals	61.6	60.1	97.2	97.5	2.3	2.2
Manufacture of metal products[Δ]	290.1	290.0	98.9	100.0	10.7	10.7
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	57.6	58.1	96.0	100.7	2.1	2.2
Manufacture of electrical equipment	119.1	113.2	95.2	95.1	4.4	4.2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	126.6	121.4	100.2	95.9	4.7	4.5
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	200.5	197.7	99.3	98.6	7.4	7.3
Manufacture of other transport equipment	55.5	56.4	104.8	101.6	2.0	2.1
Manufacture of furniture	145.3	142.1	95.9	97.8	5.3	5.3

a Data concern entities with 10 or more persons employed.

Out of 107 industry NACE groups, 58 saw a decline in average paid employment in 2025, as compared to the previous year, including 14 groups with a decline by more than 10%, and 7 groups — by 5-10%.

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

NACE GROUPS	2024	2025
	previous year=100	
Decrease more than 10% — of which		
Manufacture of other products of first processing of steel	101.8	70.6
Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers	89.7	75.2
Manufacture of other electrical equipment	86.1	79.8
Manufacture of metal forming machinery and machine-tools	84.8	81.1
Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	86.6	83.4
Manufacture of sports goods	102.5	83.9
Manufacture of tubes, pipes hollow profiles and related fittings, of steel	88.9	84.8
Weaving of textiles	98.7	88.7
Decrease less than 10% — of which		
Sawmilling and planing of wood	93.1	90.5
Manufacture of domestic appliances	95.5	93.0
Finishing of textiles	98.0	94.7
Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers, compounds and rubber$^{\Delta}$	98.9	95.5
Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus	90.2	95.6
Manufacture of general-purpose machinery	101.3	96.0
Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats	102.1	96.1
Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers	100.1	96.2
Manufacture of games and toys	93.9	96.2
Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery	88.6	96.6
Manufacture of rubber products	96.9	97.2
Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone	99.8	97.2
Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery	111.3	97.6
Manufacture of electronic components and boards	104.7	98.4
Manufacture of soap, detergents, perfumes and toilet preparations$^{\Delta}$	101.7	98.9
Manufacture of refractory products	101.1	97.6

a Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

A higher level of average paid employment in 2025, as compared to the previous year, occurred in 47 groups, in 7 of them an increase was higher than 10%, and in 11 it ranged between 5-10%.

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

NACE GROUPS	2024	2025
	previous year=100	
Increase more than 10% — of which		
Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies	104.1	120.5
Waste treatment and disposal	97.5	113.9
Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	111.5	111.4
Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products	93.0	110.9
Instalation of industrial machinery and equipment	105.2	110.8
Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster	95.9	110.4
Increase less than 10% — of which		
Manufacture of wiring and wiring devices	117.4	109.5
Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock	107.7	109.5
Waste collection	104.7	109.3
Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal	85.2	108.2
Materials recovery	97.4	108.0
Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	103.9	107.4
Manufacture of abrasive products and non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	101.0	106.2
Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment	99.4	105.5
Building of ships and boats	99.3	104.3
Manufacture of communication equipment	95.7	104.0
Manufacture of consumer electronics	96.8	103.7
Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys	107.6	102.8
Manufacture of structural metal products	99.0	102.2
Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals	86.0	101.9
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	93.9	101.3
Manufacture of air and spacecraft	107.2	101.2

a Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

In 2025, there was a decrease in average paid employment in 10 voivodships. In 8 voivodships, a decrease in employment was higher than the average decrease in the country (by 0.5%). A decrease was recorded in Warmińsko-Mazurskie voivodship — by 3.7% (a share of 2.7% in the total number of employees in industry in the country), Śląskie voivodship — by 2.0% (a share of 3.4%), Łódzkie voivodship — by 1.8% (a share of 6.1%), Dolnośląskie voivodship — by 1.7% (a share of 8.2%), Lubuskie voivodship — by 1.7% (a share of 2.5%).

In 3 voivodships, with a total share of 20.1% in the total employment in industry, there was a slight decline in average paid employment ranging from 0.4% to 0.6%, i.e. in Pomorskie, Opolskie and Wielkopolskie voivodships.

In Zachodniopomorskie voivodship, employment remained at the same level as in 2024.

The highest increase in employment was recorded in Mazowieckie voivodship, with a share of 14.9% — by 2.2%. In the remaining 4 voivodeships, i.e. Podkarpackie, Podlaskie, Świętokrzyskie, Małopolskie, an increase in employment ranged from 0.1% to 0.8%.

Map 2. Dynamics of average paid employment in industry by voivodships in 2024 and 2025 (previous year=100)

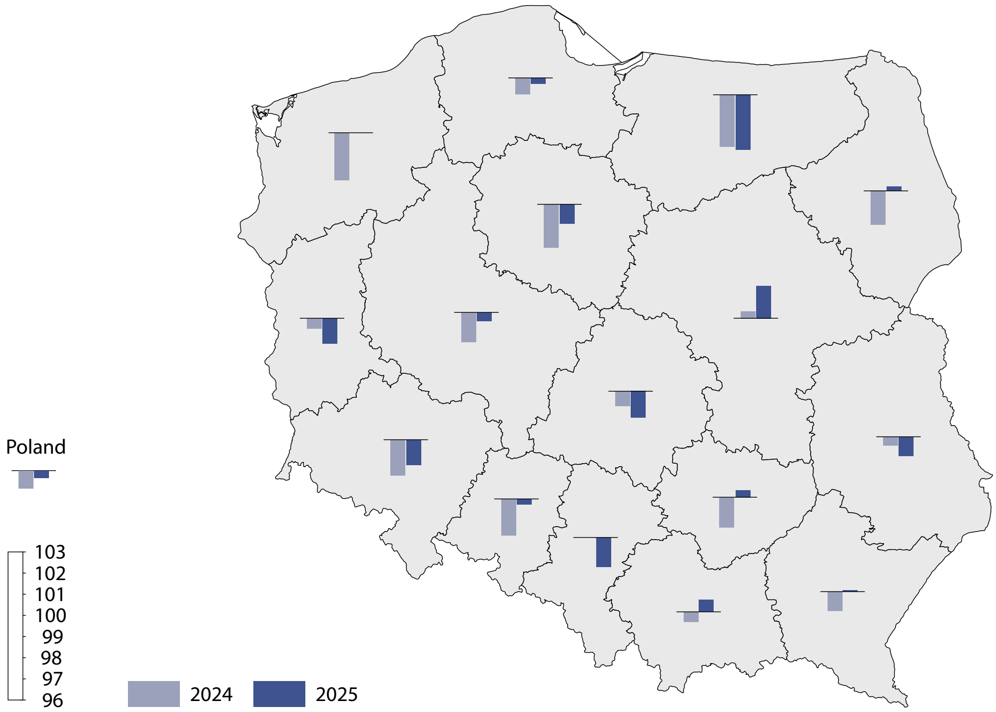
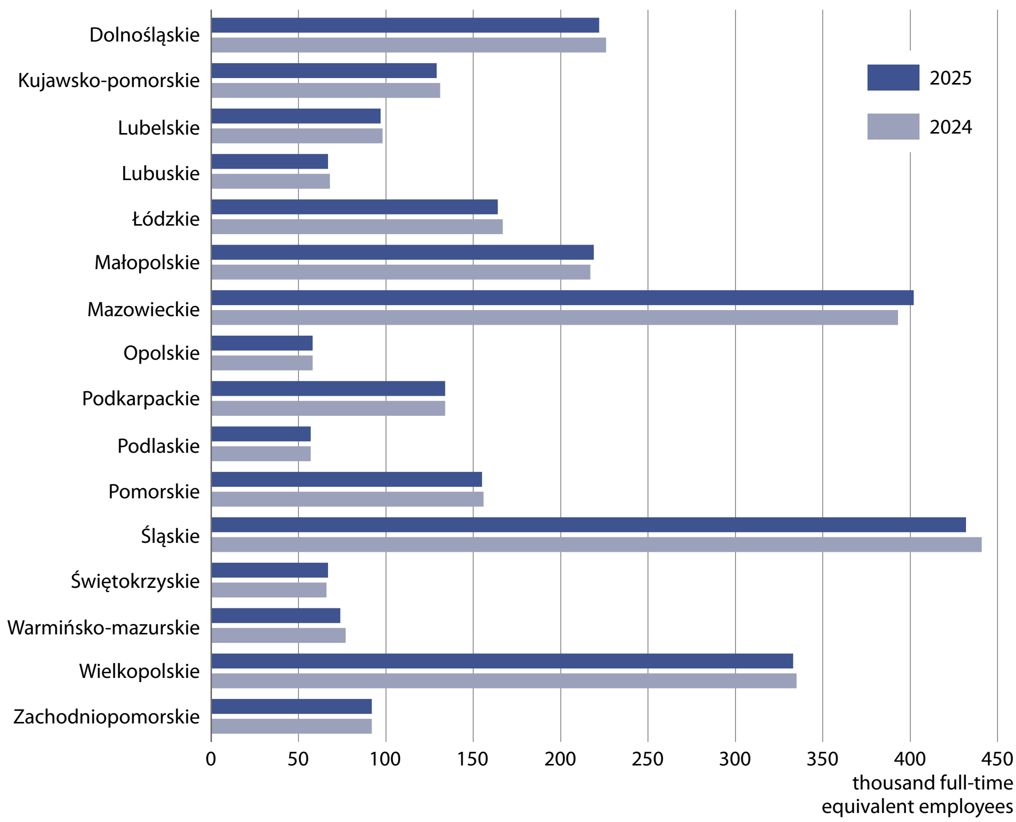


Chart 9. Average paid employment in industry by voivodships



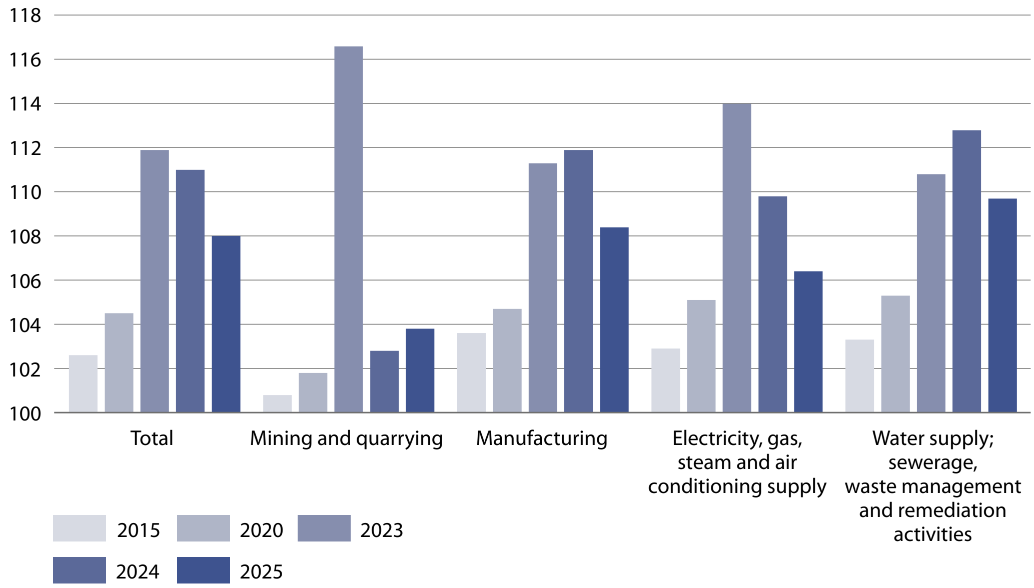
2.2. Wages and salaries in industry

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 2025 equalled 8 855.54 PLN and was by 8.0% higher than in 2024, when an increase by 11.0% was observed. A growth in wages and salaries was recorded in all industry sections, i.e. in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities — by 9.7%, in manufacturing — by 8.4%, in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply — by 6.4% and the smallest in mining and quarrying — by 3.8%.

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



In 2025, an increase of average monthly gross wages and salaries, as compared to the previous year, was recorded, among others in: manufacture of wearing apparel — by 11.1%, other manufacturing — by 10.9%, manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products — by 10.4%, repair and installation of machinery and equipment — by 9.5%, manufacture of other transport equipment — by 9.2%, manufacture of machinery and equipment — by 9.0%, waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery — by 8.9%. Wages and salaries increases ranging from 7.9% to 5.4% occurred, among others in: manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker, manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products, manufacture of paper and paper products, manufacture of chemicals and chemical products.

The smallest increase of average monthly gross wages and salaries was observed in mining of coal and lignite — by 2.0%.

The highest level of average monthly gross wages and salaries in 2025, similarly to last year, was achieved by enterprises from the following divisions: mining of coal and lignite (14 638.79 PLN), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (12 823.02 PLN), manufacture of tobacco products (11 733.02 PLN), manufacture of pharmaceutical products (11 111.16 PLN), manufacture of beverages (10 791.72 PLN).

A higher level of wages and salaries in relation to average monthly gross wages and salaries of total industry in 2025 was recorded, among others, in mining of coal and lignite — by 62.3%, in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply — by 44.8%, in manufacture of tobacco products — by 32.5%, manufacture of pharmaceutical products — by 25.5%, manufacture of beverages — by 21.9%.

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 32.5%, manufacture of furniture — by 23.7%, manufacture of textiles — by 23.3%, manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker — by 19.8%, in waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery — by 13.1%.

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

Sections and divisions	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
	in PLN		previous year=100		total=100	
Total	**8 201.87**	**8 855.54**	**111.0**	**108.0**		
Mining and quarrying	13 388.20	13 896.27	102.8	103.8	163.2	156.9
Manufacturing	7 801.69	8 456.61	111.9	108.4	95.1	95.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	12 051.45	12 823.02	109.8	106.4	146.9	144.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	7 329.90	8 038.61	112.8	109.7	89.4	90.8
From total industry — selected divisions:						
Mining of coal and lignite	14 356.63	14 638.79	100.9	102.0	175.0	162.3
Manufacture of food products	7 132.35	7 746.78	114.0	108.6	87.0	87.5
Manufacture of beverages	10 010.93	10 791.72	114.5	107.8	122.1	121.9
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker[Δ]	6 580.06	7 098.11	116.0	107.9	80.2	80.2
Manufacture of paper and paper products	8 322.50	8 918.05	111.5	107.2	101.5	100.7
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	8 597.22	9 062.74	108.0	105.4	104.8	102.3
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products[Δ]	10 413.35	11 111.16	109.0	106.7	127.0	125.5
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	7 640.57	8 268.76	110.0	108.2	93.2	93.4
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	8 270.92	8 896.07	112.3	107.6	100.8	100.5
Manufacture of basic metals	8 269.85	8 984.80	109.0	108.6	100.8	101.5
Manufacture of metal products[Δ]	7 239.00	7 825.79	111.6	108.1	88.3	88.4
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	8 515.53	9 399.49	112.3	110.4	103.8	106.1
Manufacture of electrical equipment	8 413.91	9 112.96	111.2	108.3	102.6	102.9
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	8 222.94	8 964.57	110.8	109.0	100.3	101.2
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	8 731.33	9 493.56	110.1	108.7	106.5	107.2
Manufacture of other transport equipment	9 020.50	9 853.84	110.4	109.2	110.0	111.3
Manufacture of furniture	6 238.47	6 756.81	113.5	108.3	76.1	76.3

a Data concern entities with 10 or more persons employed.

An increase of average monthly gross wages and salaries in 2025, as compared to the previous year, was recorded in 104 industry groups, of which in 25 groups the increase was above 10%, and in 66 the increase ranged between 5-10%.

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

NACE GROUPS	2024	2025
	previous year=100	
Increase more than 10% — of which		
Manufacture of games and toys	128.3	113.9
Manufacture of tubes, pipes hollow profiles and related fittings, of steel	107.1	113.5
Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery	107.5	113.2
Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone	113.8	113.1
Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment	116.0	112.2
Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers	109.9	111.6
Manufacture of air and spacecraft	109.6	111.6
Manufacture of man-made fibres	106.7	111.5
Weaving of textiles	116.2	110.9
Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	109.2	110.5
Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	116.9	110.5
Manufacture of communication equipment	112.2	110.5
Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus	114.9	110.4
Repair of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment	110.2	110.4
Finishing of textiles	114.6	110.3
Manufacture of wiring and wiring devices	106.7	110.3
Manufacture of metal forming machinery and machine-tools	112.1	110.2
Manufacture of sports goods	106.9	110.2
Manufacture of electronic components and boards	115.8	110.1
Increase less than 10% — of which		
Processing and preserving of meat and production of meat products	115.3	109.5
Casting of metals	108.9	109.5
Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation; watches and clocks	108.9	109.4
Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery	111.7	109.3
Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers	107.2	109.3
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	109.0	109.2

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

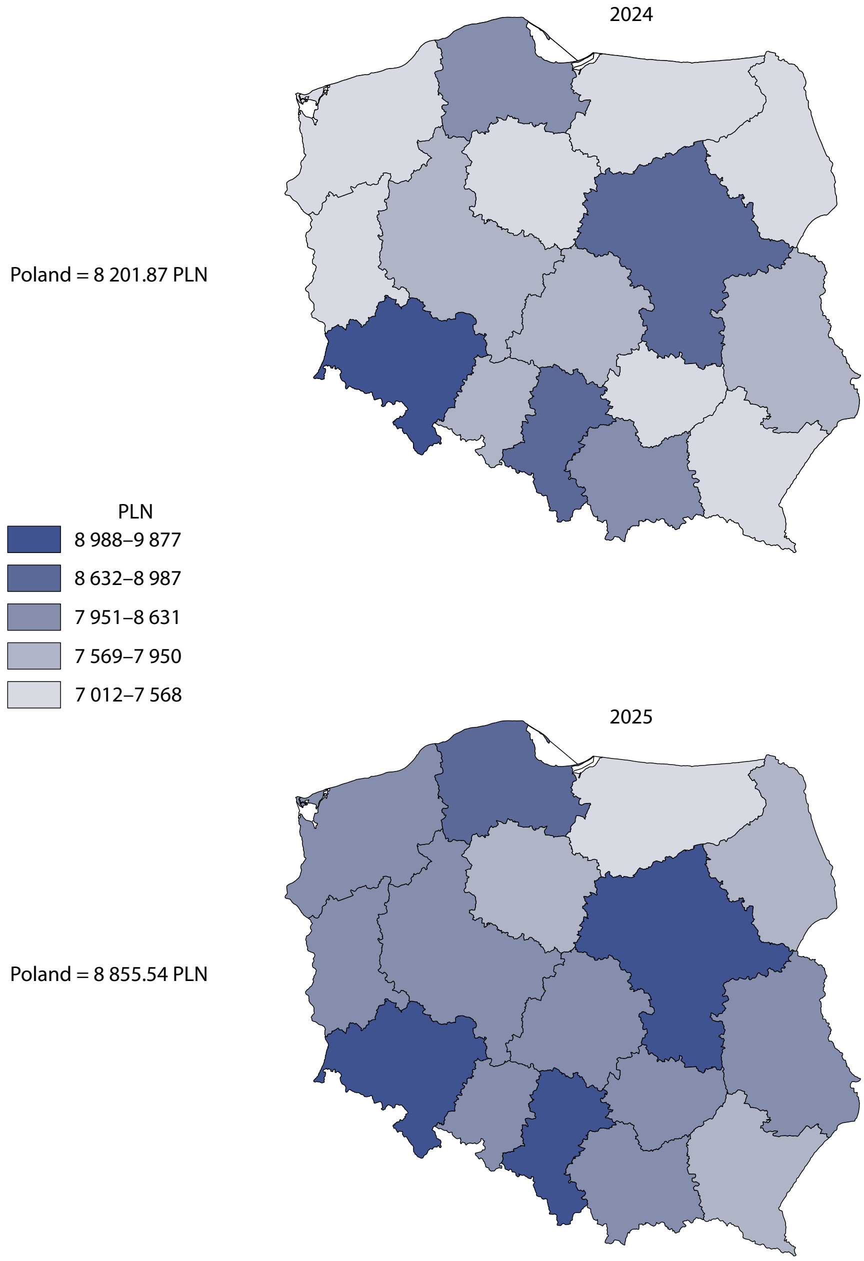
NACE GROUPS	2024	2025
	previous year=100	
Increase less than 10% — of which (cont.)		
Waste collection	113.4	109.2
Manufacture of other products of first processing of steel	108.8	109.1
Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles	110.3	109.1
Manufacture of plastic products	109.6	108.7
Sawmilling and planing of wood	114.9	108.6
Waste treatment and disposal	112.4	108.6
Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies	112.5	108.5
Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	112.8	108.2
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw$^{\Delta}$	114.3	108.2
Manufacture of clay building materials	111.6	108.2
Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals	109.5	107.9
Manufacture of bakery and farinaceous products	117.0	107.5
Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	111.6	107.4
Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	118.2	107.3
Manufacture of general-purpose machinery	111.2	107.2
Manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard	112.4	106.9
Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster	112.7	106.5
Manufacture of rubber products	111.6	105.6
Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers, compounds and rubber$^{\Delta}$	104.0	104.4

a Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

The highest levels of average monthly gross wages and salaries in 2025, similarly to last year, were recorded in the following voivodships: Mazowieckie (9 876.49 PLN), Dolnośląskie (9 861.74 PLN), Śląskie (9 524.40 PLN), Pomorskie (8 986.03 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 Mazowieckie — by 11.5%, Dolnośląskie — by 11.4%, Śląskie — by 7.6% and Pomorskie — by 1.5%.

The largest increases in average wages and salaries in 2025, as compared to 2024, were recorded in the following voivodships: Mazowieckie — by 10.1%, Podkarpackie — by 9.0%, Świętokrzyskie — by 9.0%, Kujawsko-pomorskie — by 8.8%. The smallest increase was recorded in Śląskie voivodship — by 6.0%. In 8 voivodeships, wages and salaries growth ranged from 7.9% to 7.4%.

Map 3. Average monthly gross wages and salaries in industry by voivodships in 2024 and 2025



Enterprises (with 50 or more persons employed) considerably differed in terms of the level of average monthly gross wages and salaries. In 2025, the largest number of enterprises — 5 495 — paid out the average monthly gross wages and salaries over 7 000.01 PLN. They also recorded the largest share in total sold production — 90.6% and they employed 79.8% of all employees. A large group of enterprises — 857 — were in the range of 6 500.01 PLN to 7 000.00 PLN, they generated 3.9% of sold production and employed 7.4% of all employees

Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the range of up to 4 666.00 PLN were recorded in 20 enterprises that produced only 0.1% of sold production and employed 0.1% of all employees.

Chart 11. Industrial enterprises by amount of average monthly gross wages and salaries in 2025

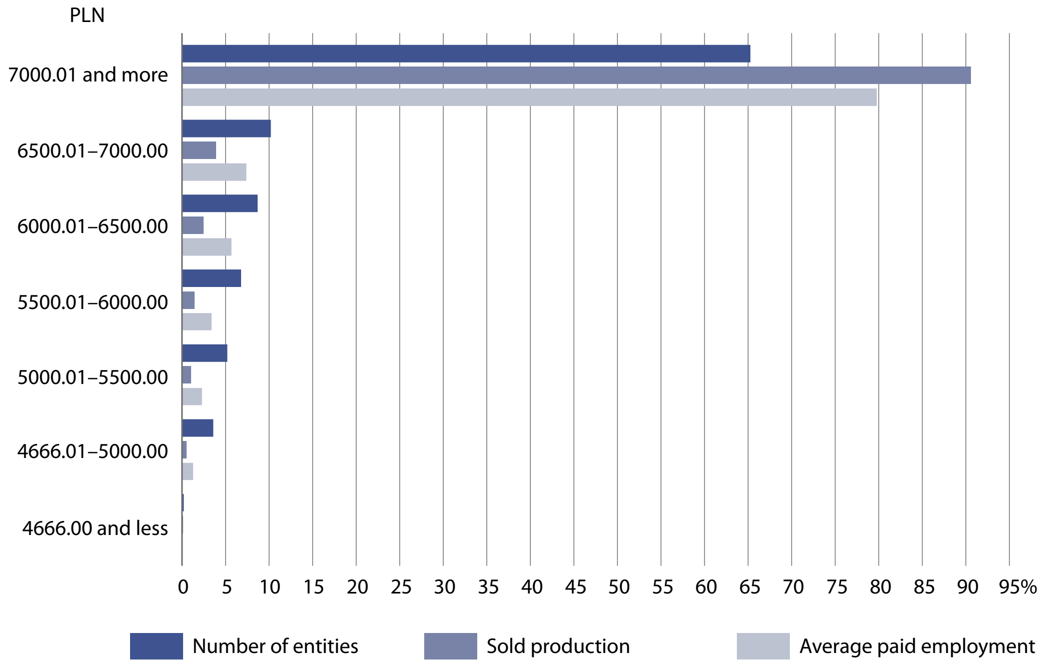


Table 15. Industrial enterprises[1] by amount of average monthly gross wages and salaries by NACE sections in 2025

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						
			4666.00 and less	4666.01--5000.00	5000.01--5500.00	5500.01--6000.00	6000.01--6500.00	6500.01--7000.00	7000.01 and more
Total	**a**	**8 421**	**20**	**304**	**439**	**574**	**732**	**857**	**5 495**
	b	**100.0**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**1.0**	**1.4**	**2.5**	**3.9**	**90.6**
	c	**100.0**	**0.1**	**1.3**	**2.3**	**3.4**	**5.7**	**7.4**	**79.8**
Mining and quarrying	a	132	—	.	.	.	.	7	115
	b	100.0	—	.	.	.	.	0.6	98.2
	c	100.0	—	.	.	.		0.9	96.0
Manufacturing	a	7 337	.	.	426	545	668	755	4 628
	b	100.0	.	.	1.1	1.6	2.8	4.3	89.5
	c	100.0	.	.	2.6	3.9	6.3	8.1	77.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	a	218	—	—	—	.	.	5	208
	b	100.0	—	—	—	.	.	0.1	99.8
	c	100.0	—	—	—	.	.	0.4	99.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	a	734	.	.	.	24	58	90	544
	b	100.0	.	.	.	1.2	5.1	7.1	85.7
	c	100.0	.	.	.	2.2	6.6	9.5	80.4

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 1 356.3 billion PLN at the end of 2025 and were by 4.6% higher than in 2024. An increase in total fixed assets was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply — by 8.1% (a share of 25.3%), in manufacturing — by 3.8% (with the largest share in the value of fixed assets of industry — 62.3%), in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities — by 3.0% (a share of 6.4%) and smaller in mining and quarrying — by 0.5% (a share of 6.0%).

Long-term investments, with a share in total fixed assets amounting to 21.7%, increased by 6.0%, and long-term receivables, with a share of 0.6%, increased by 29.8%.

Current assets in industry at the end of 2025 amounted to 960.9 billion PLN and were by 3.6% higher than in 2024. A large increase was recorded in the value of short-term investments — by 12.2%, lower in the value of short-term prepayments — by 2.2% and the value of short-term receivables — by 0.6%. However, the value of stocks decreased slightly — by 0.4%.

In the structure of industrial current assets, only the share of short-term investments increased — from 28.3% in 2024 to 30.6% in 2025. However, the share of stocks decreased — from 30.6% to 29.4%, short-term receivables — from 37.9% to 36.8% (including receivables from deliveries and services, which accounted for 78.8% of short-term receivables) and the share of short-term prepayments decreased slightly — from 3.2% to 3.1%.

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

Specification End of a — 2024 b — 2025		Total	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply; sewerage, waste manage-ment and remediation activities
		w million PLN				
Total fixed assets	a	1 297 055.8	81 227.1	813 778.3	317 866.2	84 184.1
	b	1 356 257.9	81 648.9	844 411.7	343 468.9	86 728.3
of which:						
long-term investments	a	278 177.3	22 778.9	167 173.3	83 688.3	4 536.9
	b	294 858.3	19 651.4	165 702.6	104 742.5	4 761.8
long-term receivables	a	6 217.5	251.0	5 055.6	825.9	85.0
		8 072.3	254.3	5 115.9	2 615.1	87.0
Current assets	a	927 286.5	27 449.4	725 987.3	155 754.5	18 095.4
	b	960 873.7	26 820.2	770 774.0	143 066.4	20 213.1
of which:						
stocks total	a	283 815.8	10 184.7	255 394.8	16 774.8	1 461.5
	b	282 670.3	11 371.4	258 603.9	11 111.1	1 584.0
of which:						
finished products	a	65 685.7	3 566.9	61 780.1	88.5	250.3
	b	65 342.6	3 326.0	61 780.6	19.8	216.2
goods	a	20 510.8	169.9	17 346.5	2 795.5	198.9
	b	21 273.9	166.4	18 106.7	2 812.7	188.1
short-term receivables	a	351 966.4	8 159.0	270 917.7	65 301.1	7 588.5
	b	354 013.9	8 024.0	278 682.9	59 255.1	8 051.9
of which resulting from deliveries and services[2]	a	280 201.2	6 103.1	218 408.4	50 205.2	5 484.4
		278 826.2	5 638.6	221 400.4	45 844.0	5 943.2
Liabilities						
long-term	a	252 297.4	11 811.9	138 378.3	90 217.7	11 889.5
	b	258 839.5	13 103.5	147 150.2	86 683.9	11 902.0
of which bank credits and loans	a	190 042.0	5 602.2	103 693.7	72 623.7	8 122.3
	b	179 392.4	5 518.4	99 145.7	66 326.2	8 402.2

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

Specification End of a — 2024 b — 2025		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.)						
shor-term[3]	a	594 363.9	20 746.2	456 189.8	107 282.5	10 145.4
	b	610 362.5	21 975.7	470 809.9	105 908.4	11 668.6
of which:						
bank credits and loans	a	129 768.4	2 462.6	92 814.3	32 585.5	1 906.1
	b	130 043.5	2 373.9	91 638.0	33 887.7	2 143.9
resulting from deliveries and services[2]	a	267 629.6	9 554.7	217 393.2	36 936.7	3 745.1
	b	268 507.8	8 339.0	224 049.7	32 120.3	3 998.8
Relation of short-term liabilities resulting from deliveries and services. to receivables resulting from deliveries and services	a	95.5	156.6	99.5	73.6	68.3
	b	96.3	147.9	101.2	70.1	67.3

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 0.5% lower at the end of December 2025 than at the end of December 2024 (when a decrease by 5.7% was noted), and their share in the total stocks structure remained at the same level as a year ago — 23.1%.

Relation of the value of total stocks of finished products to the value of net revenues from sale of products amounted to 3.2% (compared to 3.3% the previous year). Improvement in this relation was noted, among others, in repair and installation of machinery and equipment (from 1.4% in 2024 to 0.7% in 2025), in manufacture of machinery and equipment (from 4.6% to 4.1%), manufacture of food products (from 4.4% to 4.1%), manufacture of electrical equipment (from 4.1% to 3.8%), manufacture of other transport equipment (from 2.4% to 2.1%), in other manufacturing (from 6.3% to 6.0%). The level of this indicator deteriorated, among others, in mining of coal and lignite (from 5.8% to 7.1%), in manufacture of furniture (from 4.5% to 5.4%), manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (from 2.5% to 2.9%), manufacture of basic metals (from 5.5% to 5.9%), manufacture of wearing apparel (from 9.6% to 9.9%), manufacture of beverages (from 2.6% to 2.9%).

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 metal products (4.0%).

Relation of short-term liabilities to receivables (from deliveries and services) in 2025 was higher than in the previous year and amounted to 96.3% (compared to 95.5%). Liabilities from deliveries and services exceeded the level of receivables, among others, in repair and installation of machinery and equipment, in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, manufacture of other transport equipment, manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, manufacture of basic metals, manufacture of beverages, manufacture of metal 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 slightly by 0.4% in 2025, as compared to 2024, when a significant decrease of 9.0% was recorded. A large decline occurred in net revenues from sale of goods and materials — by 7.0% and in financial revenues — by 6.2%. Their share in total revenues was 17.0% and 1.8%, respectively. An increase — by 2.6% — was recorded in other operating revenues, which accounts for a small share in total revenues (1.8%) and net revenues from sale of products — by 1.3%, with the largest share (79.4%).

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	2023	2024	2025
Total revenues	**a**	**102.0**	**97.8**	**102.9**	**91.0**	**99.6**
	b	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
net revenues from sale of products	a	103.2	97.3	101.2	93.7	101.3
	b	79.7	79.0	75.8	78.1	79.4
net revenues from sale of goods and materials	a	101.7	96.7	110.2	80.9	93.0
	b	17.3	17.6	20.5	18.2	17.0
other operating revenues	a	93.8	150.0	88.8	93.9	102.6
	b	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.8
financial revenues	a	68.0	89.7	113.9	89.7	93.8
	b	1.5	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.8

1 Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

Total costs decreased by 1.0% in 2025, as compared to 2024, when a decrease of 8.0% was recorded. Cost of products sold, having the largest share in total costs (80.9%), increased slightly — by 0.9%. The largest decrease was recorded in other operating costs — by 14.3%, which accounted for 1.9% of total costs, while smaller in value of goods and materials sold — by 7.7% (a share of 15.2%) and in financial costs — by 6.8% (a share of 2.0%).

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	2023	2024	2025
Total costs	**a**	**102.6**	**98.1**	**104.8**	**92.0**	**99.0**
	b	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
cost of products sold	a	103.6	97.1	102.9	95.0	100.9
	b	80.9	80.4	76.9	79.4	80.9
value of goods and materials sold	a	100.4	95.4	110.8	79.0	92.3
	b	15.5	15.5	19.0	16.3	15.2
other operating costs	a	99.8	135.3	99.0	119.9	85.7
	b	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.9
financial costs	a	85.4	141.7	127.4	80.7	93.2
	b	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.0

1 Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

The gross financial result in 2025 equalled 121 114.0 million PLN and was by 13.5% higher than in the previous year. The gross financial result consisted of gross profit of 165 105.3 million PLN (a y-o-y increase of 6.9%) and gross loss of 43 991.3 million PLN (a y-o-y decrease of 7.9%). A high increase of the gross financial result was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 19 590.9 million PLN to 29 830.0 million PLN, i.e. by 52.3%), smaller in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (from 4 191.0 million PLN to 4 711.1 million PLN, i.e. by 12.4%) and in mining and quarrying (from minus 8 433.3 million PLN to minus 4 549.0 million PLN). A slight decrease in the gross financial result was recorded in manufacturing (from 91 340.3 million PLN to 91 121.9 million PLN, i.e. by 0.2%).

The net financial result equalled 94 430.2 million PLN and was by 14.1% higher than in 2024. It comprised the net profit amounting to 139 312.5 million PLN and it was generated by 76.6% of enterprises (75.2% in the preceding year) and the net loss of 44 882.4 million PLN. An increase was observed in all industry sections, the largest increase occurring in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 13 259.1 million PLN to 21 398.9 million PLN, i.e. by 61.4%).

An increase in gross and net financial results was recorded, among others, in repair and installation of machinery and equipment, in manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker, manufacture of machinery and equipment, manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, in mining of coal and lignite, in other manufacturing, manufacture of metal products, while a decrease was recorded, among others, in manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, manufacture of electrical equipment, manufacture of pharmaceutical products, manufacture of beverages, manufacture of textiles, manufacture of rubber and plastic products.

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

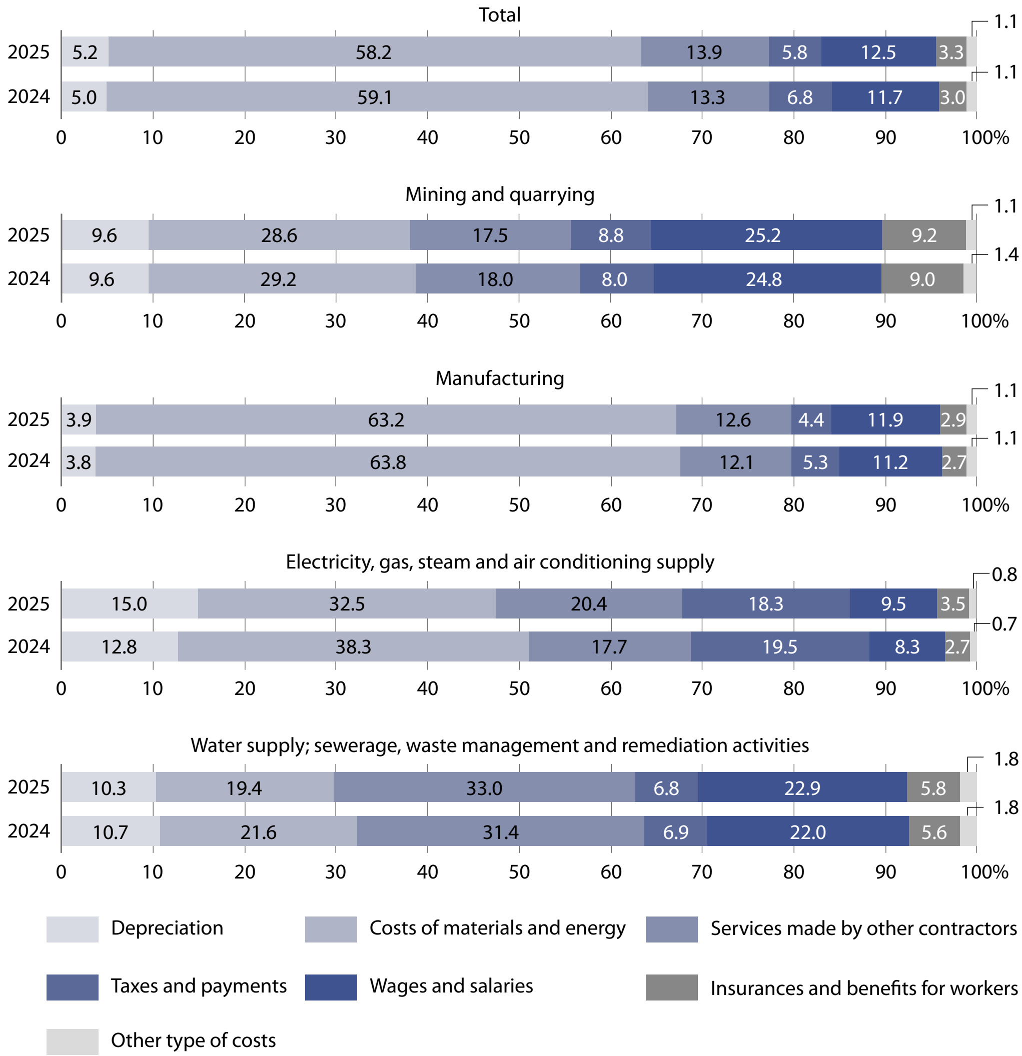
Specification a — 2024 in million PLN b — 2025 in million PLN c — previous year=100		Total	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas,steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
Financial result from the sale of products, goods and materials	a	118 156.4	−1 527.4	93 163.3	22 918.2	3 602.3
	b	123 250.5	−5 310.3	98 518.2	25 893.6	4 149.0
	c	104.3	.	105.7	113.0	115.2
Financial result from operating activity	a	108 960.4	−8 060.5	93 017.3	19 618.6	4 385.0
	b	122 946.8	−3 744.0	98 292.7	23 516.1	4 881.9
	c	112.8	.	105.7	119.9	111.3
Financial result on other economic activity	a	−9 196.0	−6 533.1	−146.0	−3 299.7	782.7
	b	−303.7	1 566.3	−225.5	−2 377.5	732.9
	c	.	.	.	.	93.6
Financial result on economic activity	a	−2 271.5	−372.8	−1 677.0	−27.7	−194.0
	b	−1 832.8	−805.0	−7 170.8	6 313.8	−170.8
	c	.	.	.	.	.
Gross financial result	a	106 688.9	−8 433.3	91 340.3	19 590.9	4 191.0
	b	121 114.0	−4 549.0	91 121.9	29 830.0	4 711.1
	c	113.5	.	99.8	152.3	112.4
Obligatory encumbrances of gross	a	23 942.0	−65.5	16 881.1	6 331.8	794.5
	b	26 683.9	1 036.2	16 337.1	8 431.0	879.5
	c	111.5	.	96.8	133.2	110.7
Net financial result	a	82 746.9	−8 367.8	74 459.2	13 259.1	3 396.5
	b	94 430.2	−5 585.2	74 784.8	21 398.9	3 831.6
	c	114.1	.	100.4	161.4	112.8
Net profit	a	129 951.6	3 440.6	96 568.3	26 092.5	3 850.1
	b	139 312.5	3 191.4	96 477.8	35 367.4	4 275.9
	c	107.2	92.8	99.9	135.5	111.1
Net loss	a	47 204.7	11 808.4	22 109.1	12 833.5	453.7
	b	44 882.4	8 776.6	21 693.0	13 968.5	444.2
	c	95.1	74.3	98.1	108.8	97.9

1 Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

In 2025, as compared to 2024, an increase was observed in the financial result from the sale of products, goods and materials — from 118 156.4 million PLN to 123 250.5 million PLN, the financial result from operating activity — from 108 960.4 million PLN to 122 946.8 million PLN, the financial result from other operating activity — from minus 9 196.0 million PLN to minus 303.7 million PLN and the result on financial activity — from minus 2 271.5 million PLN to minus 1 832.8 million PLN.

In the structure of total costs by type in 2025, as compared to the previous year, the most increased the share of costs of wages and salaries (from 11.7% to 12.5%) and services made by other contractors (from 13.3% to 13.9%), the lower increase was observed in insurances and benefits for workers (from 3.0% to 3.3%) and depreciation (from 5.0% to 5.2%). However, the share of taxes and payments decreased (from 6.8% to 5.8%) as well as costs of materials and energy (from 59.1% to 58.2%). The share of other type of costs remained at the same level as last year (1.1%).

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



An increase in the share of the costs of wages and salaries was observed in all industry sections, the largest in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply — from 8.3% in 2024 to 9.5% in 2025 and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities — 22.0% and 22.9%. These sections also recorded an increase in the share of services made by other contractors — from 17.7% to 20.4% and from 31.4% to 33.0%, respectively, as well as the costs of insurances and benefits for workers — from 2.7% to 3.5% and from 5.6% to 5.8%, respectively.

A reduction in the share of the costs of materials and energy was observed in all industry sections, including the largest decrease in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply — from 38.3% in 2024 to 32.5% to 2025 and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities — from 21.6% to 19.4%. A slight decrease occurred in mining and quarrying and in manufacturing — from 29.2% to 28.6% and from 63.8% to 63.2%, respectively.

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.

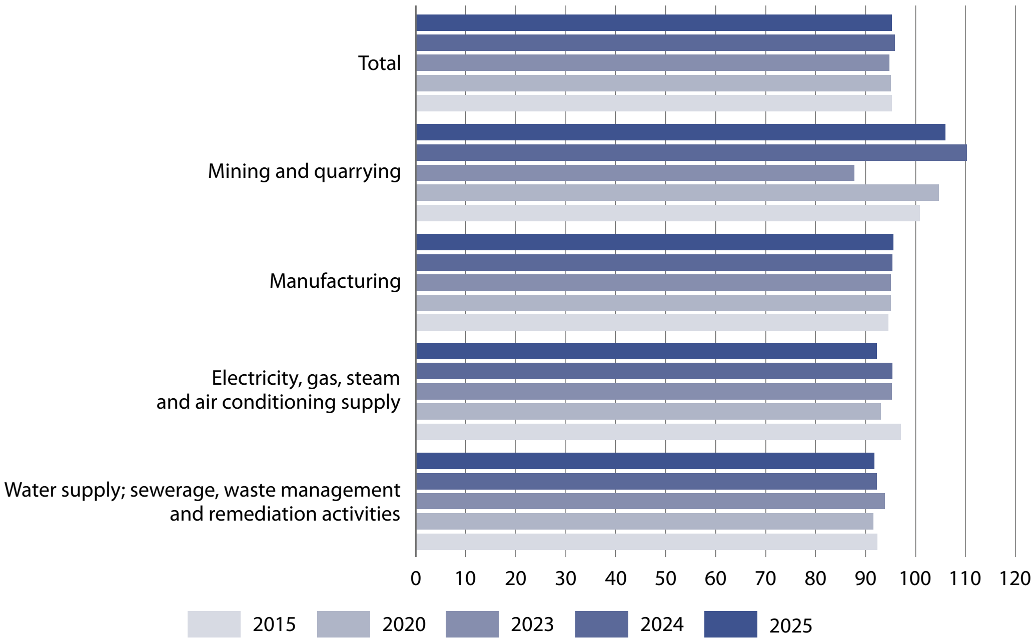
First degree financial liquidity indicator is the relation of short-term investments to short-term liabilities (excluding special funds).

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 2025 was by 0.4% lower than in the previous year and costs of obtaining these revenues decreased by 1.0%. This resulted in a slight improvement in the cost level indicator — from 95.8% in the previous year to 95.2% in 2025.

Chart 13. Cost level indicator in industry by NACE sections

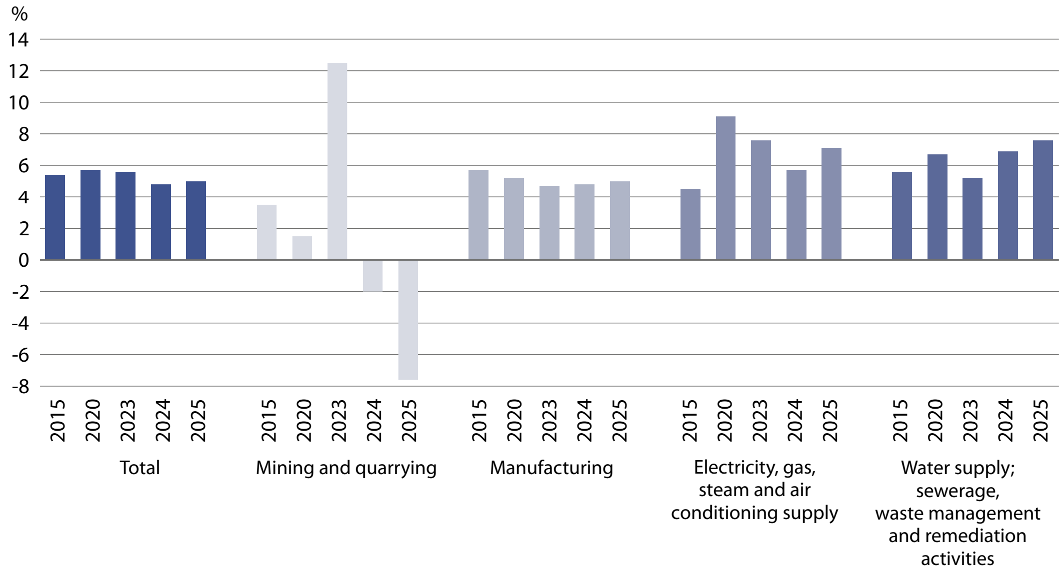


The reduction in the cost level indicator in 2025 was observed, among others, in mining of coal and lignite, manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker, manufacture of machinery and equipment, in repair and installation of machinery and equipment, in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, manufacture of basic metals. However, an increase was recorded, among others, in manufacture of pharmaceutical products, manufacture of beverages, manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, manufacture of rubber and plastic products, manufacture of textiles, manufacture of food products, manufacture of electrical equipment, manufacture of furniture, in waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery.

In two industrial divisions, i.e. in manufacture of wearing apparel and manufacture of paper and paper products, the cost level indicator remained at the same level as a year ago.

Gross sales profitability indicator increased from 4.8% in 2024 to 5.0% in 2025. There was also an improvement gross turnover profitability indicator (4.8% compared to 4.2% in the previous year) and net turnover profitability indicator (3.7% compared to 3.2%). The higher level than in the previous year was observed in the following financial liquidity indicators: first degree (48.2% compared to 44.1% in the previous year), second degree (106.2% compared to 103.3%) and third degree (157.4% compared to 156.0%).

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



In 2025, a deterioration of gross sales profitability indicator was observed in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply — from 5.7% to 7.1%. Another year with an increase in this indicator was observed in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities — from 6.9% to 7.9% and slight in manufacturing — from 4.8% to 5.0%. In section mining and quarrying — after very high results recorded in 2023 (12.5%), in the following years there was a significant reduction of gross sales profitability indicator — from minus 2.0% in 2024 to minus 7.6% in 2025.

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

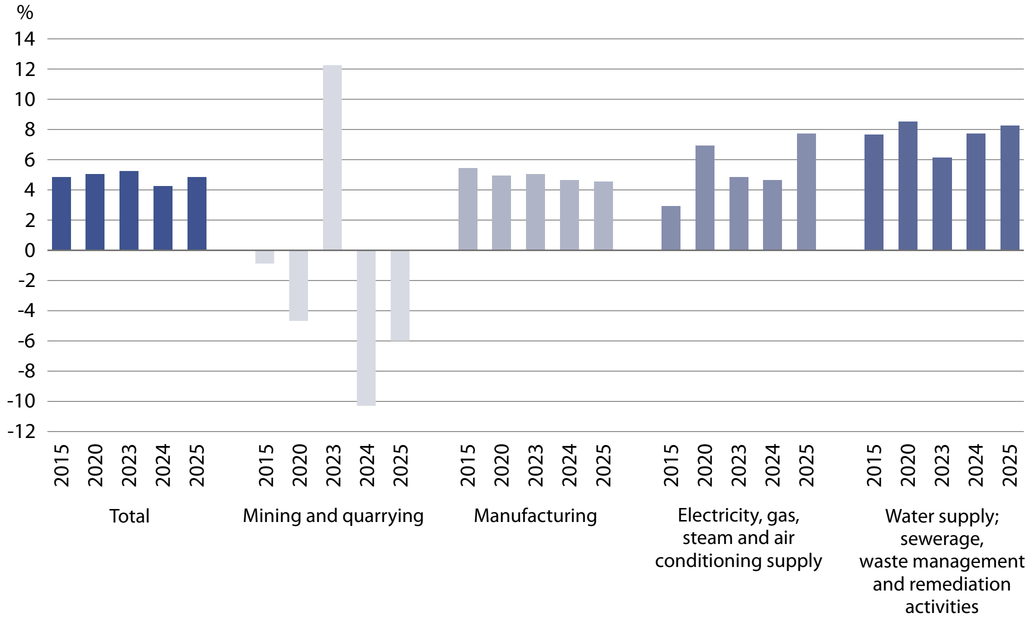
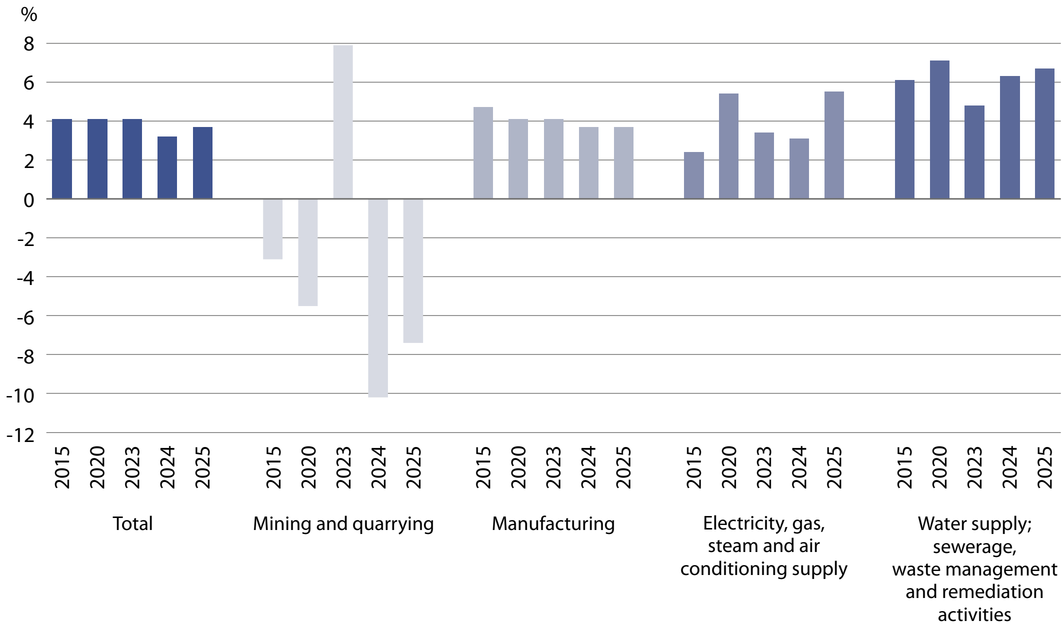
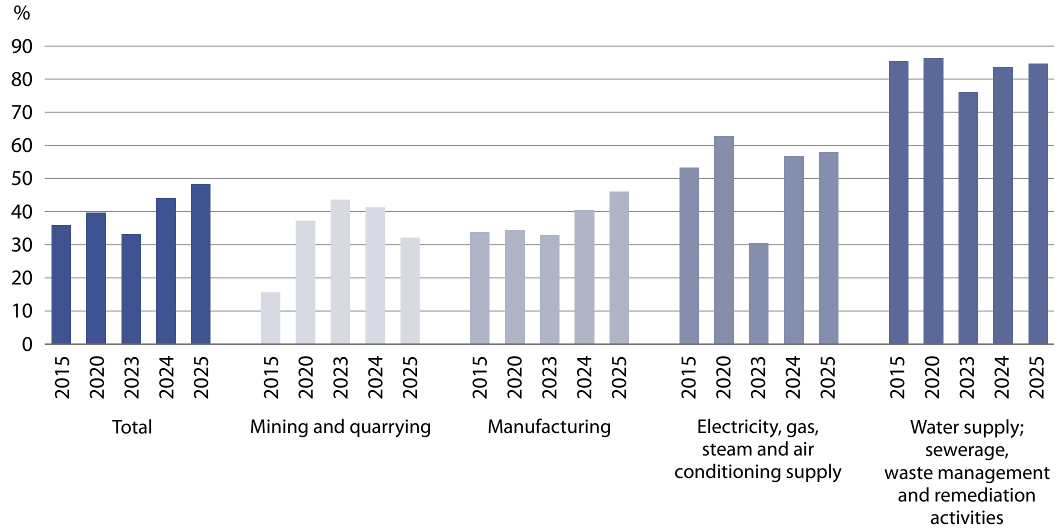


Chart 16. Net turnover profitability indicator in industry by NACE sections



An increase of gross and net turnover profitability indicator in 2025 was recorded in three industrial sectors, i.e. in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (gross — from 4.6% in 2024 to 7.7% in 2025, net — form 3.1% in 2024 to 5.5% in 2025), in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (gross — from 7.7% to 8.2%, net — from 6.3% to 6.7%) and in mining and quarrying (gross — from minus 10.3% to minus 6.0%, net — from minus 10.2% to minus 7.4%). In manufacturing sections gross turnover profitability indicator in 2025 decreased slightly (from 4.6% to 4.5%), while net turnover profitability indicator remained at the same level as last year (3.7%).

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



In 2025, an increase in first degree financial liquidity indicator was observed in most sections of the industry, except for mining and quarrying, where this indicator decreased for another year in a row (from 43.6% in 2023 to 41.3% in 2024 and 32.1% in 2025). An increase this indicator occurred in manufacturing (from 40.4% in 2024 to 45.9% in 2025), in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 56.7% to 57.9%) and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (from 83.7% to 84.6%).

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

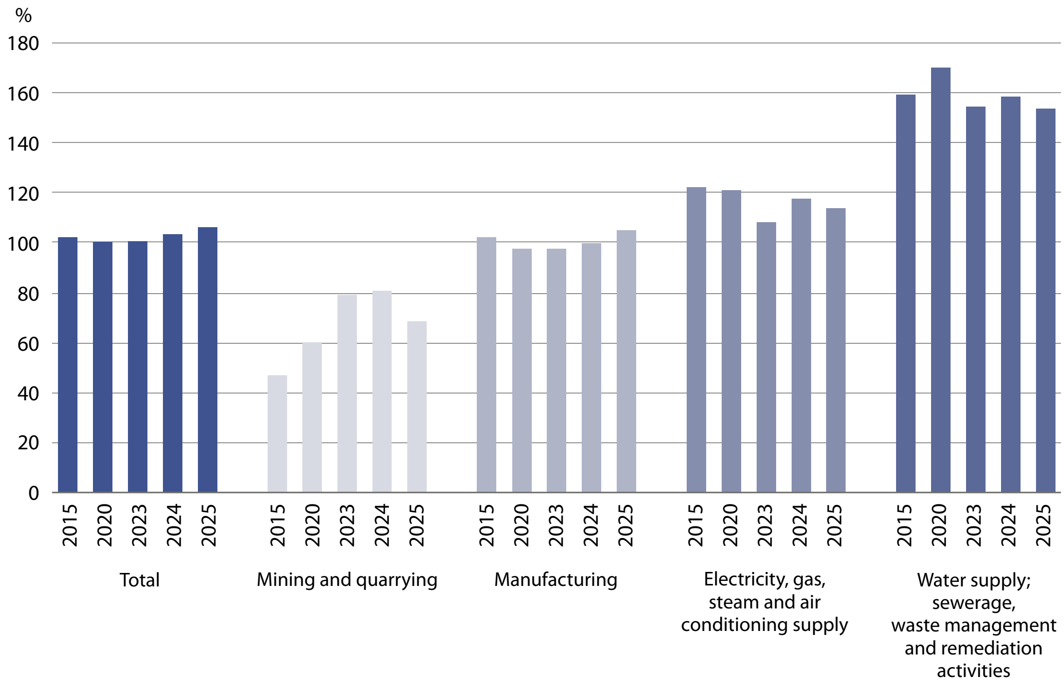
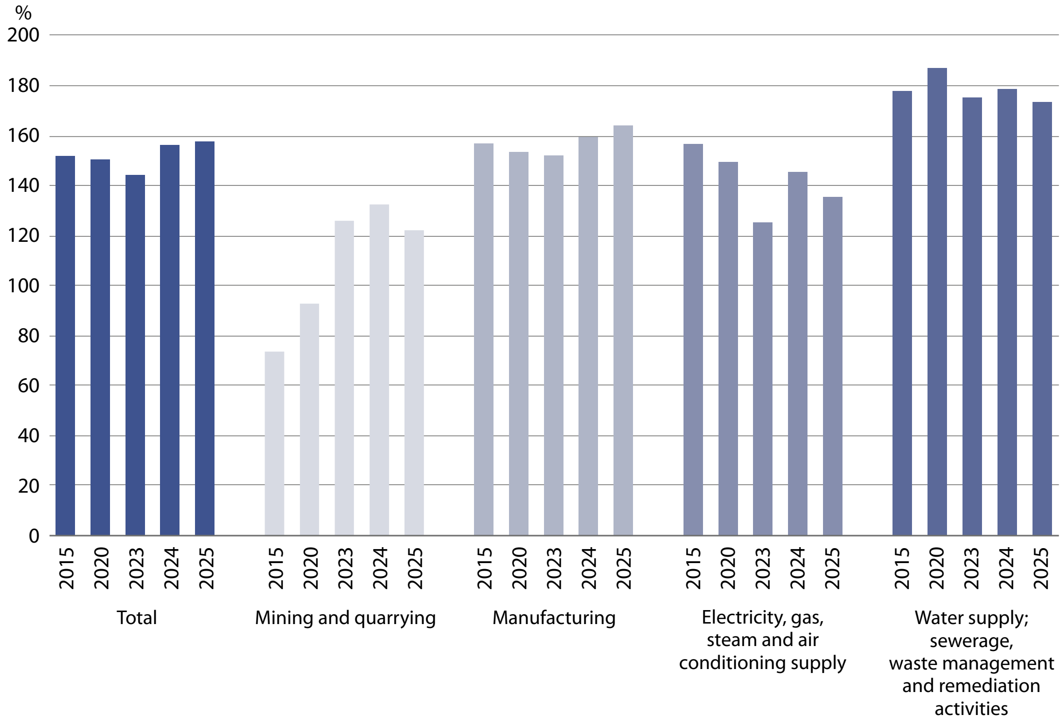


Chart 19. Third degree financial liquidity indicator in industry by NACE sections



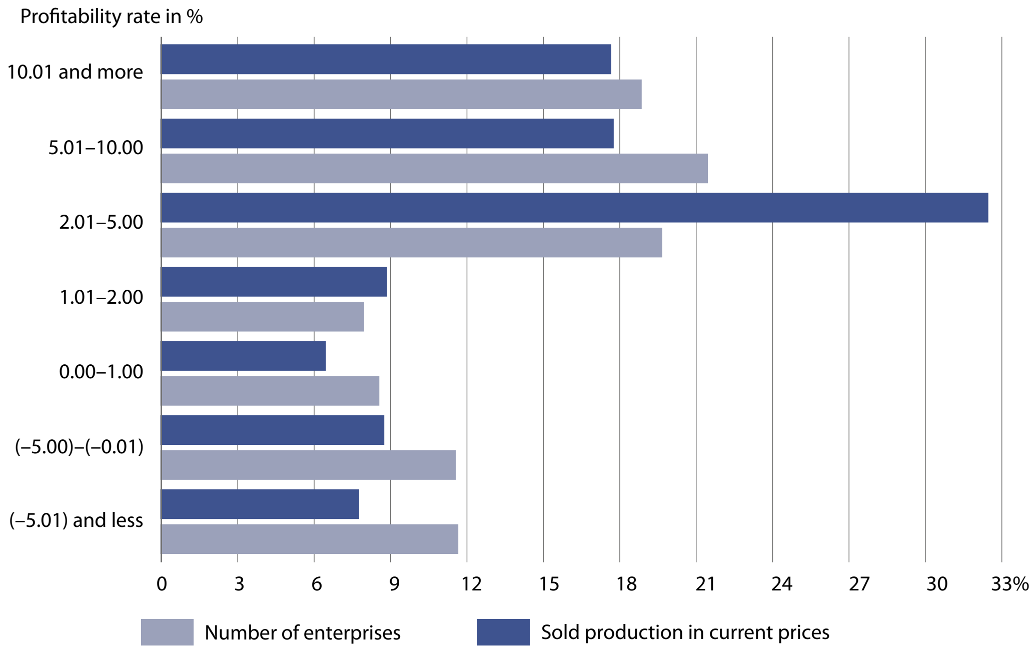
Second and third degree financial liquidity indicator in 2025, as compared to 2024, increased only in manufacturing (second degree — from 99.8% in 2024 to 105.0% in 2025, third degree — from 159.1% to 163.7%). In the remaining sections, a decrease in these indicators was recorded, i.e. in mining and quarrying (second degree — from 80.7% to 68.6%, third degree — from 132.3% to 122.0%), in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (second degree — from 158.5% to 153.6%, third degree — from 178.4% to 173.2%) and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (second degree — from 117.5% to 113.8%, third degree — from 145.2% to 135.1%).

3.4. Enterprises by net turnover profitability indicator

The number of profitable enterprises in 2025 totalled 6 201, i.e. 76.7% of the total number of enterprises, and their share in sold production amounted to 83.4%. The largest number of profitable entities — 1 742 — achieved the net turnover profitability indicator in the range between 5.01 to 10.00. Their share in the total production value of industrial enterprises amounted to 17.8%, and the average paid employment — 19.7%. The largest share of sold production and average paid employment (32.5% and 23.9%, respectively) was achieved by 1 592 profitable enterprises with a net profitability indicator in the range between 2.01 to 5.00. The next group — 1 531 units — achieved profitability in the range 10.01 and more, and its share in the total production of industrial enterprises amounted to 17.7%.

In 2025, there were 1 880 non-profitable enterprises, i.e. 23.3% of total number of industrial entities, and their share in sold production equalled 16.6% and was lower than in the previous year. The costs of non--profitable enterprises exceeded the level of revenues by 10.7% (as compared to 10.0% in 2024).

Chart 20. Industrial enterprises by net turnover profitability indicator in 2025



A significant share of sold production of profitable enterprises in the value of total sold production was recorded, among others, in manufacture of pharmaceutical products — 96.6%, manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products — 92.2%, in repair and installation of machinery and equipment — 90.2%, in manufacture of food products — 89.4%, manufacture of wearing apparel — 88.9%, in waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery — 87.6%, in manufacture of machinery and equipment — 87.1%, manufacture of furniture — 85.4%, manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers — 85.0%.

A high share of non-profitable enterprises in the total number of enterprises was recorded, among others, in mining of coal and lignite — 66.7% (they accounted for 83.6% of sold production and 91.8% of employees), in water collection, treatment and supply — 33.9% (23.2% of production and 26.7% of employees), manufacture of basic metals — 33.9% (44.2% of production and 40.7% of employees), manufacture of wearing apparel — 33.3% (11.1% of production and 22.7% of employees), manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker — 32.5% (22.2% of production and 31.7% of employees), manufacture of other non--metallic mineral products — 31.5% (17.4% of production and 26.8% of employees), manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers — 27.9% (15.0% of production and 21.9% of employees), manufacture of metal products — 27.0% (16.6% of production and 21.7% of employees).

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

Specification a — 2024 b — 2025		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 per-cent	in million PLN	in per-cent	in thousand full-time equivalent employees	in PLN	in %	in %	in %
TOTAL	**a**	**7 953**	**100.0**	**1 871 109.4**	**100.0**	**2 117.3**	**8 615.42**	**95.8**	**4.2**	**3.2**
	b	**8 081**	**100.0**	**1 955 153.9**	**100.0**	**2 122.5**	**9 272.31**	**95.2**	**4.8**	**3.7**
Nonprofitable enterprises	**a**	**1 971**	**24.8**	**358 327.4**	**19.1**	**525.3**	**8 790.35**	**110.0**	**-10.0**	**-10.0**
	b	**1 880**	**23.3**	**324 038.5**	**16.6**	**483.2**	**9 473.61**	**110.7**	**-10.7**	**-11.0**
of which:										
by profitability rate (in %)										
-5.01 and less		942	11.7	153 023.6	7.8	255.5	10 419.03	121.9	-21.9	-22.9
-5.00-0.01		938	11.6	171 014.9	8.8	227.8	8 413.27	102.0	-2.0	-1.7
Profitable enterprises	**a**	**5 982**	**75.2**	**1 512 782.0**	**80.9**	**1 592.0**	**8 557.70**	**92.6**	**7.4**	**6.3**
	b	**6 201**	**76.7**	**1 631 115.4**	**83.4**	**1 639.3**	**9 212.97**	**92.3**	**7.7**	**6.5**
of which:										
by profitability rate (in %)										
0.00-1.00		692	8.6	127 006.9	6.5	153.4	8 240.39	99.3	0.7	0.5
1.01-2.00		644	8.0	173 657.4	8.9	178.2	8 507.78	98.2	1.8	1.5
2.01-5.00		1 592	19.7	635 091.8	32.5	506.5	9 544.88	96.1	3.9	3.1
5.01-10.00		1 742	21.5	347 756.2	17.8	417.3	8 967.58	91.5	8.5	7.2
10.01 and more		1 531	18.9	347 602.9	17.7	383.9	9 757.67	81.4	18.6	16.1

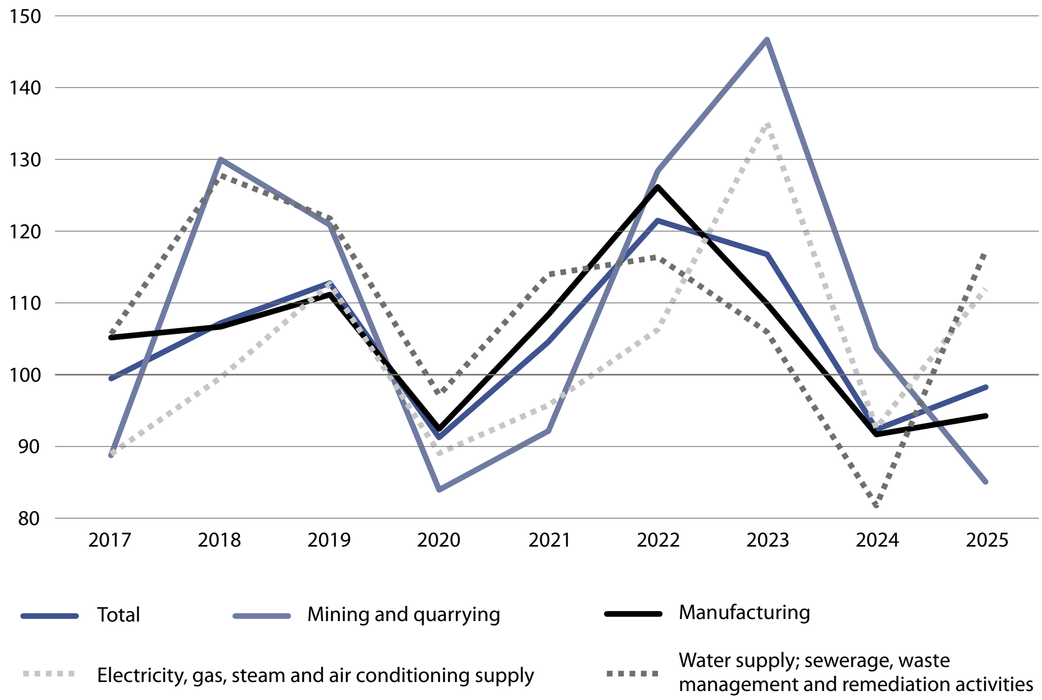
1 Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.
N o t e: In table exclude entities which underwent transformation and organizational changes.

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.

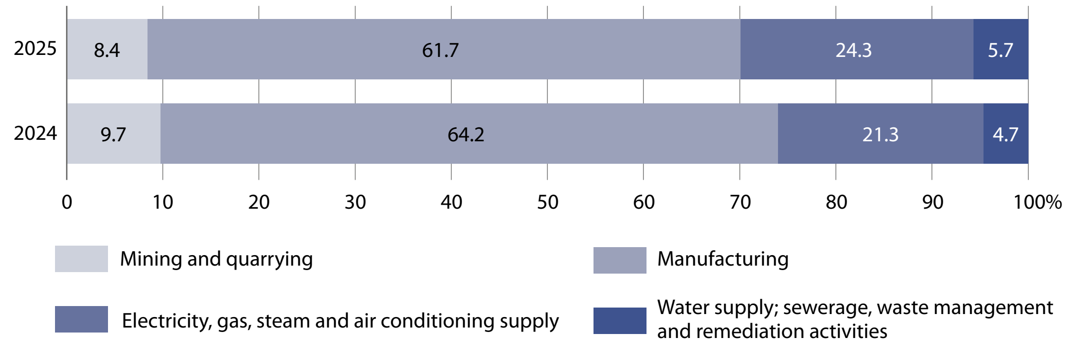
The total investment outlays of industrial enterprises (keeping accounting ledgers and with 50 or more persons employed) in 2025 amounted to 115.3 billion PLN and were (in current prices) by 1.7% lower than in the previous year, when a decrease by 7.6% was observed. Large decline of investments outlays was recorded in mining and quarrying — by 14.9% (an increase of 3.7% in the preceding year), while smaller in manufacturing — by 5.7% (a decrease of 8.3% in the preceding year). An increase of investment was recorded in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities — by 17.3% (a decrease of 18.2% in the preceding year) and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply — of 12.0% (a decrease of 7.4% in the preceding year).

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



In 2025, in comparison with 2024, in the structure of investment outlays of industry the share of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply increased (from 21.3% a year ago to 24.3%) and water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (from 4.7% to 5.7%). However, the share of manufacturing decreased (from 64.2% a year ago to 61.7%) as well as mining and quarrying — (from 9.7% to 8.4%).

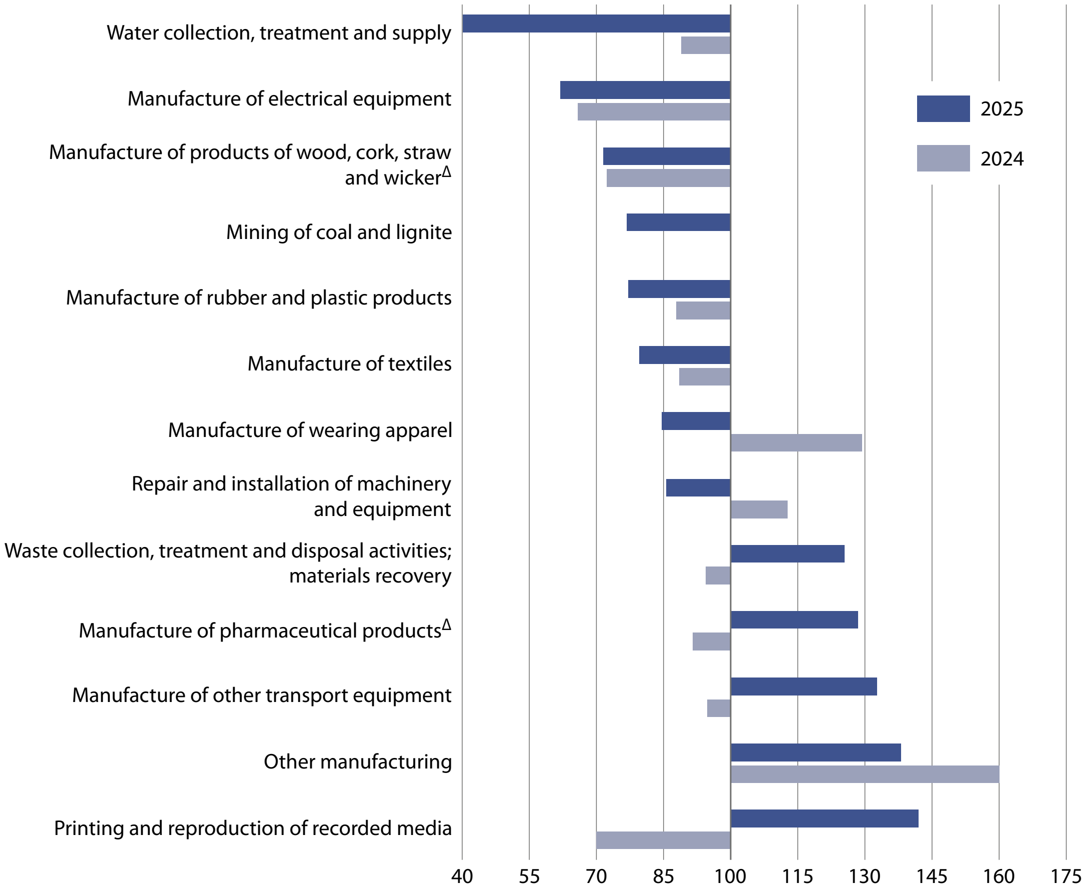
Chart 22. Structure of investment outlays of industry by NACE sections



The largest decrease in investment outlays in 2025, as compared to 2024, was recorded in water collection, treatment and supply — by 59.8% (a decrease of 11.1% in the previous year), manufacture of electrical equipment — by 38.1% (a decrease by 34.1% in the previous year), manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker — by 28.4% (compared to a decrease by 27.7%). Significant decreases also occurred in mining of coal and lignite — by 23.2% (a slight decrease by 0.1% in the previous year), manufacture of rubber and plastic products — by 22.9% (compared to a decrease by 12.1%), manufacture of textiles — by 20.5% (compared to a decrease by 11.5%). Lower decreases in outlays — below 9% — were recorded, among others, in manufacture of chemicals and chemical products — by 8.4% (compared to a decrease by 24.8%), manufacture of machinery and equipment — by 8.1% (compared to a decrease by 5.5%), manufacture of metal products — by 4.7% (compared to a decrease by 12.6%).

An increase in investment outlays was observed, among others, in printing and reproduction of recorded media — by 42.0% (a decrease by 30.1% in the previous year), in other manufacturing — by 38.1% (compared to a significant increase of 60.1%), manufacture of pharmaceutical products — by 28.4% (compared to a decrease by 8.5%), manufacture of food products — by 15.9% (compared to an increase by 7.2%), manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products — by 15.0% (compared to a decrease by 21.2%), manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers — by 2.6% (compared to a decrease by 8.5%).

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 2025 totalled 57.3 billion PLN and was by 10.8% higher than in 2024, when a similar increase of 10.1% was recorded.

An increase were observed in two industry sections, i.e. in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply — by 69.3% and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities — by 46.7%. A decrease in the value of cost calculation of investments newly started was recorded in mining and quarrying — by 36.4% and in manufacturing — by 25.1%.

A significant year-on-year increase in the cost calculation of investments newly started occurred, among others, in manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products — more than 3-fold, in printing and reproduction of recorded media — by 133.4%, in repair and installation of machinery and equipment — by 70.0%, in waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery — by 67.0%. A significant decrease occurred in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers — by 88.3% and manufacture of textiles — by 83.1%. A large decline was also recorded, among others, in manufacture of rubber and plastic products — by 54.1%, in water collection, treatment and supply — by 52.2%, in manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker — by 35.5%, manufacture of basic metals — by 34.3%, manufacture of machinery and equipment — by 31.0%, manufacture of electrical equipment — by 24.0%.

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 2025, i.e. in repair and installation of machinery and equipment, there was also observed largest increase in labour productivity (position 1) and a significant increase in average monthly gross wages and salaries, placing this division in position 4 (out of 26 presented divisions). While in other manufacturing division, placed in the position 2 both in terms of an increase in sold production and average monthly gross wages and salaries, there was a smaller growth in labour productivity (position 9) and a lower net turnover profitability indicator (position 11).

The division with the largest share in total industrial, i.e. manufacture of food products (share of 18.7%), recorded a high increase in sold production (position 6), while in terms of growth in labour productivity in average monthly gross wages and salaries, it was ranked in the position 10 (in the case of these two variables).

The division manufacture of wearing apparel, which recorded the highest increase in average monthly gross wages and salaries (position 1) and high positions in terms of labour productivity (position 5) as well as net turnover profitability indicator (position 3), there was a decline in production, placing this sector in the second-to-last position (23).

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

The division manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, similar positions were recorded for all ranking categories, i.e. for production and labour productivity — position 19, for average monthly gross wages and salaries — position 21 and for net turnover profitability indicator — position 18. A similar situation was observed in water collection, treatment and supply — position 24 for production, 23 — for productivity, 22 — for average monthly gross wages and salaries and 21 — for net turnover profitability indicator.

In electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, where there was recorded a decline in production (placing it in the position 18), as well as a decline in labor productivity and a low increase in average monthly gross wages and salaries (positions 21 and 20, respectively), a relatively high level of net turnover profitability indicator was recorded — position 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 2025

DIVISIONS	Ranking of divisions[b] by				Increase / decrease as compared to the preceding year			Net turnover profitability indicator
	sold pro-duction	labour producti-vity	average monthly gross wages and salaries	net turnover profitability indicator	sold pro-duction	labour producti-vity	average monthly gross wages and salaries	
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1	1	4	13	21.4	17.6	9.5	4.2
Other manufacturing	2	9	2	11	12.0	4.7	10.9	4.6
Manufacture of other transport equipment	3	3	5	10	11.5	9.7	9.2	4.9
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	4	16	7	2	11.4	0.7	8.9	8.4
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	5	2	6	10	7.2	11.8	9.0	4.9
Manufacture of food products	6	10	10	14	6.8	4.6	8.6	4.1
Manufacture of metal products[Δ]	7	7	13	7	6.2	6.2	8.1	5.6
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	8	12	16	4	5.9	3.7	7.6	6.5
Manufacture of basic metals	8	5	10	22	5.9	8.6	8.6	0.9
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker[Δ]	9	6	14	15	4.7	7.2	7.9	4.0
Manufacture of textiles	10	4	8	12	4.6	9.0	8.8	4.4
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	11	7	23	9	3.4	6.2	2.6	5.1
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	12	11	9	19	2.9	4.4	8.7	2.4
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products[Δ]	12	18	18	1	2.6	0.1	6.7	11.0
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	14	15	3	9	2.3	1.6	10.4	5.1
Manufacture of furniture	14	10	11	16	2.3	4.6	8.3	3.9
Manufacture of paper and paper products	15	17	17	6	1.7	0.2	7.2	6.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	16	14	12	11	1.3	2.1	8.2	4.6
Mining of coal and lignite	17	8	24	23	1.0	4.9	2.0	–27.9

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 2025 (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	
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	18	21	20	8	−1.8	−3.4	6.4	5.2
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	19	19	21	18	−1.9	−0.9	5.4	2.5
Manufacture of tobacco products	20	20	19	17	−2.1	−1.4	6.4	3.2
Manufacture of beverages	21	22	15	5	−2.3	−3.8	7.8	6.3
Manufacture of electrical equipment	22	13	11	20	−2.6	2.4	8.3	2.1
Manufacture of wearing apparel	23	5	1	3	−3.2	8.6	11.1	6.6
Water collection, treatment and supply	24	23	22	21	−62.3	−11.5	5.1	1.3

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) — 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)1 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 a of 13.1% share and France — 10.4%.

In 2025, compared with 2021, production in industry for the European Union recorded an increase of 0.1%, including a decline in manufacturing — by 1.0%. The largest increases — over 20% — occurred in two countries: Denmark — by 28.6% (a share of 2.0%) and Ireland — by 22.4% (a share of 6.9%). Poland, with a share of 5.1% of EU value added, was the country with the fourth recorded growth in total production and the fifth in manufacturing — 12.8% and 13.0%, respectively. The largest decline — of 10.3% — was observed in a country with an inconsiderable share in the EU, i.e. Belgium (a share of 3.2%). The country with the largest share in the EU — Germany — also recorded a significant decrease both in total industry as well as in manufacturing — by 8.1% and 7.2%, respectively.

Among the main industrial groupings, in 2025, compared with 2021, the largest increase in the European Union was recorded in the production of non-durable consumer goods — by 16.3%, which was driven by increases observed in 18 EU countries, including 5 with increases above the EU average: the highest in Denmark — by 76.7%, Sweden — by 64.4%, Austria — by 25.9%, Poland — by 20.8% and Greece — by 19.9%. The largest average annual declines were recorded in Belgium — by 14.3% and Bulgaria — by 10.4%. Decreases were also observed in large countries, i.e. in Italy — by 4.8% and Germany — by 4.7%.

In the production of capital goods, an increase of 4.4% was recorded at the European Union level, with the largest production growth in Lithuania — by 47.0%, Poland — by 37.4% and Bulgaria — by 33.9%. Small decreases were observed in four countries: Slovenia — by 2,0%, Luxembourg — by 1.1%, Germany — by 0.7% and Italy — by 0.6%.

The largest average annual decline in comparison with 2021 at the EU level was observed in the production of intermediate goods — by 10.6%, while Poland recorded a 2.9% increase, which was the 4th result among EU countries. Higher growth was observed in Malta — by 26.0% and in Greece — by 9.5%.

In the case of durable consumer goods, downward trends were observed in most countries compared with 2021, resulting in a 6.3% decline at the EU level. The largest falls were recorded in Hungary — by 34.0%, Croatia — by 27.9%, Estonia — by 23.9% and Finland — by 22.4%. Poland, with an average annual decline of 7.1%, was ranked twelfth. Significant increases were observed in the Netherlands — by 54.2%, Greece — by 48.0% and Slovenia — by 14.3%.

1 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.*

Table 22. Indices of industrial production in 2025 in Poland and European Union countries

Countries EU	Total industry	Manufac-turing	Main industrial groupings: inter-mediate goods	capital goods	durable consumer goods	non--durable consumer goods	energy without section E	Country's share in EU 27[b] in %	Country position in EU 27[c]
	annual average indices[a]							2021	
European Union	**100.1**	**101.0**	**89.4**	**104.4**	**93.7**	**116.3**	**95.3**	**100.0**	—
Austria	103.3	101.9	95.5	101.1	80.2	125.9	88.0	3.0	10
Belgium	89.7	92.1	88.0	112.1	92.2	85.7	98.7	3.2	9
Bulgaria	92.8	101.5	92.1	133.9	84.7	89.6	73.7	0.5	20
Croatia	102.5	105.1	98.6	126.2	72.1	102.3	.	0.3	22
Cyprus	111.4	112.7	107.5	121.5	96.3	113.4	.	0.1	26
Czechia	101.9	104.1	95.0	116.3	78.0	104.4	.	2.2	11
Denmark	128.6	130.4	92.3	103.2	92.2	176.7	.	2.0	12
Estonia	91.3	93.1	85.6	106.8	76.1	98.2	.	0.2	24
Finland	101.9	100.7	96.1	104.7	77.6	107.2	.	1.7	13
France	102.4	103.5	91.6	112.0	102.5	104.7	135.3	10.9	3
Germany	91.9	92.8	84.7	99.3	84.8	95.3	92.2	30.4	1
Greece	112.4	116.1	109.5	126.1	148.0	119.9	99.9	0.7	18
Hungary	93.1	93.6	82.6	114.8	66.0	97.3	67.9	1.3	14
Ireland	122.4	122.9	68.7	.	100.1	.	.	6.9	4
Italy	93.8	93.7	88.4	99.4	91.0	95.2	97.8	13.0	2
Latvia	96.1	100.3	100.2	101.6	81.4	99.0	.	0.2	23
Lithuania	107.1	110.0	101.3	147.0	102.2	109.2	109.9	0.3	21
Luxembourg	90.2	91.6	86.3	98.9	.	102.0	.	0.2	25
Malta	116.9	118.7	126.0	112.4	136.3	112.7	.	0.0	27
Netherlands	101.1	103.2	87.4	118.2	154.2	100.2	.	4.5	7
Poland	**112.8**	**113,0**	**102.9**	**137.4**	**92.9**	**120.8**	**92.3**	**5.1**	**6**
Portugal	98.8	97.9	93.1	107.7	99.2	99.1	82.0	1.2	15
Romania	97.2	99.5	89.5	110.4	101.4	101.2	98.5	1.0	16
Slovakia	96.6	98.1	88.3	107.9	84.2	106.1	94.6	0.8	17
Slovenia	93.1	99.2	94.1	98.0	114.3	107.8	.	0.5	19
Spain	102.4	102.2	94.8	111.2	104.2	104.3	104.8	6.4	5
Sweden	106.2	108.3	88.7	107.3	90.9	164.4	.	3.3	8

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 2025, compared with 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 12.8% and put Poland in the 4th position in the European Union. Poland recorded the highest growth in the EU, taking the 1st position in terms of average annual growth, in three sectors: repair and installation of machinery and equipment — an increase by 68.4%, manufacture of machinery and equipment — by 37.8% and manufacture of food products — by 22.1%.

In 6 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 by 36.6% compared with 2021 (behind Lithuania — a growth by 54.7%), in printing and reproduction of recorded media — by 27.2% (behind Lithuania — a growth by 28.8%), in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply — by 14.3% (behind Austria — a growth by 20.7%), in manufacture of textiles — by 6.3% (behind France — a growth by 7.5%), in manufacture of paper and paper products — by 5.5% (behind Romania — an increase by 14.2%).

A significant average annual growth in Poland occurred in manufacture of other transport equipment — by 46.6%, and it was the 5th result among the European Union countries. Higher increases were observed in Belgium (by 132.9%), Sweden (by 74.6%), Hungary (by 64.7%) and Greece (by 48.6%). The next division with a significant growth at the level of 40.6% was other manufacturing, which placed Poland in 3rd position behind Denmark (a growth by 99.7%) and Lithuania (by 52.0%).

The lowest — 19th position — among the European Union countries in terms of average annual dynamics Poland achieved in manufacture of electrical equipment (a decrease of 14.6% compared with 2021) and this was the largest drop among the divisions of Polish industry. In Poland declines were also recorded, among others, in the manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker (by 1.8% — the 3rd result in the EU, behind Ireland with a growth by 50.3% and Lithuania — a growth by 7.1%), manufacture of basic metals (by 1.3% — the 7th result, behind countries recording rise, i.e. Latvia — by 163.5%, Lithuania — by 30.0%, Finland — by 8.1%, Austria — by 4.8%, Greece — by 4.5% and Portugal — by 0.3%), manufacture of furniture (by 0.6% — the 4th result, behind Greece with an increase by 14.6%, Spain — by 5.1%, Romania — by 3.0%) and in manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (by 0.1% — the 3rd result, behind Greece with an increase by 12.1% and Denmark — by 9.1%).

Table 23. Poland compared to the European Union in terms of indices of industrial production by selected NACE divisions in 2025

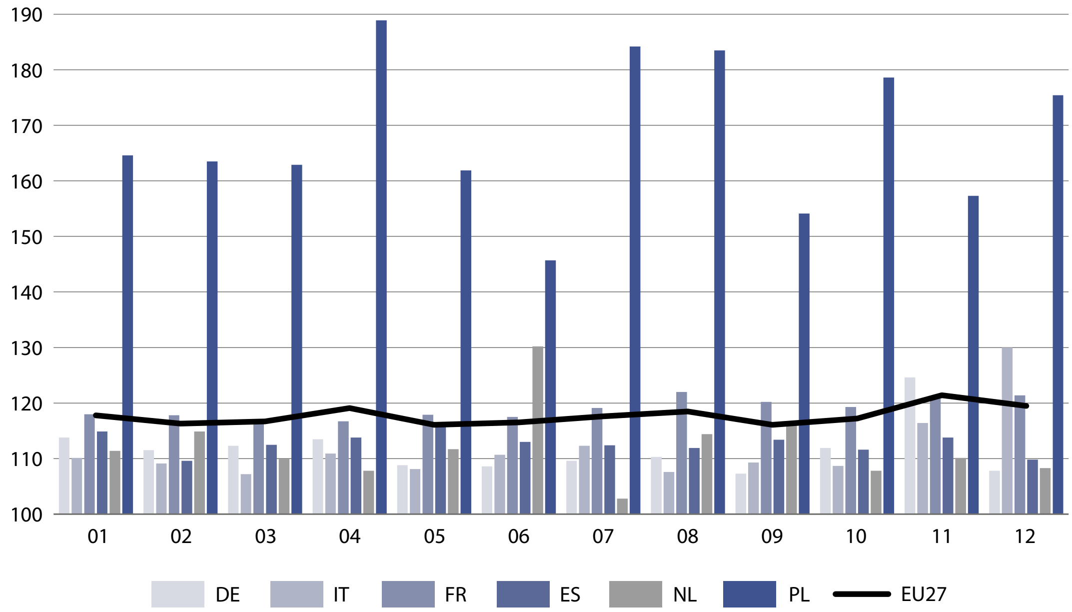
SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS	Annual average index[a] of Poland	Position[b] of Poland in EU by												
		annual average index	index in individual months											
			01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
TOTAL	**112.8**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**6**	**4**	**6**	**5**
Mining and quarrying	**103.6**	**3**	**8**	**4**	**6**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**3**	**6**	**6**	**4**	**6**
Of which mining of coal and lignite	96.3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
Manufacturing	**113.0**	**5**	**6**	**6**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**6**	**7**
of which:														
Manufacture of food products	122.1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Manufacture of beverages	104.2	5	7	9	11	9	13	8	11	8	5	3	3	1
Manufacture of tobacco products	102.3	6	6	7	8	7	5	6	6	6	5	6	6	7
Manufacture of textiles	106.3	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	4	2	4	3	1	4
Manufacture of wearing apparel	119.8	4	5	6	6	5	5	5	6	4	4	2	4	1

Table 23. Poland compared to the European Union in terms of indices of industrial production by selected NACE divisions in 2025 (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
Manufacturing (cont.)														
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker[Δ]	98.2	3	4	3	3	5	5	6	5	4	3	3	6	4
Manufacture of paper and paper products	105.5	2	3	2	2	2	3	5	2	5	2	4	4	2
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	127.2	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	1
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	99.9	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	3
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products[Δ]	123.2	6	3	5	7	7	7	7	9	8	7	7	9	5
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	108.9	3	3	4	2	3	4	3	3	3	2	4	4	3
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	103.0	5	4	3	4	4	6	7	5	6	5	5	5	3
Manufacture of basic metals	98.7	7	4	4	6	8	8	7	8	7	7	7	7	5
Manufacture of metal products[Δ]	118.4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	108.5	11	8	6	8	8	8	9	11	8	11	11	13	13
Manufacture of electrical equipment	85.4	19	18	18	19	17	18	18	19	19	19	18	19	19
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	137.8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	136.6	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	4	2
Manufacture of other transport equipment	146.6	5	5	4	6	4	6	8	5	3	6	3	7	6
Manufacture of furniture	99.4	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4
Other manufacturing	140.6	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	168.4	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	2	1	3	2	3	2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	**114.3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**1**

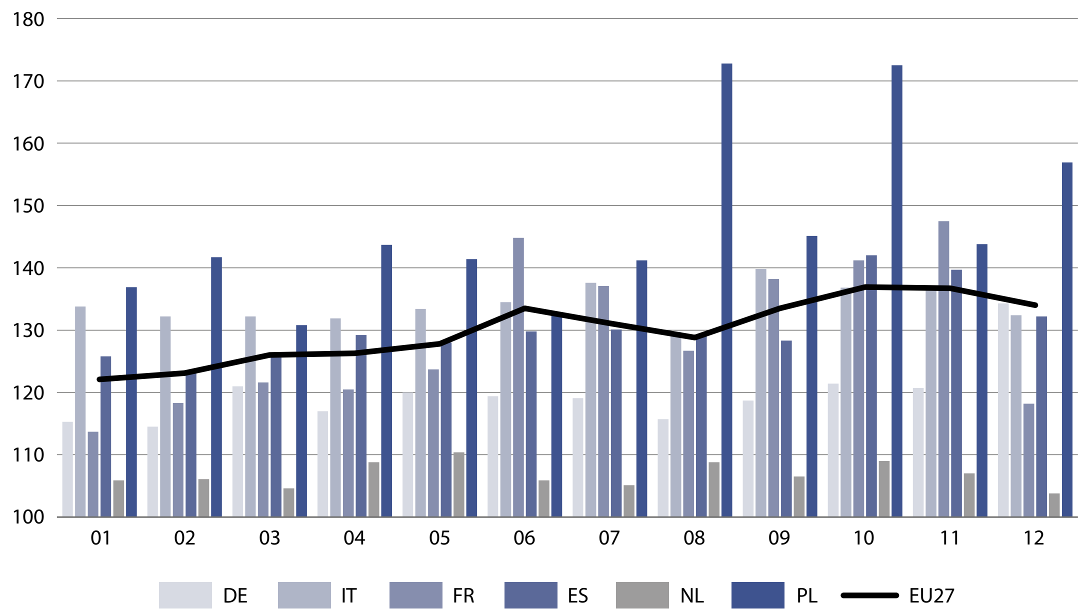
a Indices calculated on the basis of monthly indices at a constant basis 2021=100 (seasonally adjusted). b Ranking from the highest indices in the EU 27.
Source: Eurostat database.

Chart 24. Index of production in industry for repair and installation of machinery and equipment by selected EU countries in 2025 (constant prices; monthly average of 2021=100, seasonally adjusted)



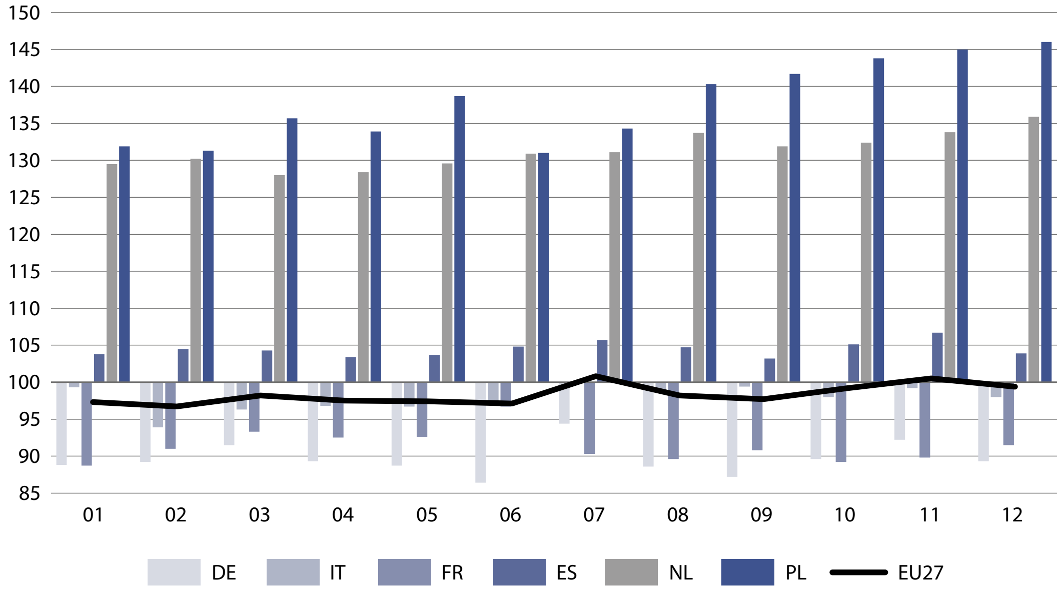
In the repair and installation of machinery and equipment in 2025, Poland was ranked in the 1th place with an average annual growth by 68.4% (compared with 2021). The next positions in terms of average annual growth in the EU were: Latvia — a growth by 68.3%, Lithuania — by 59.2%, Greece — by 46.4% and Belgium — 29.6%. However, the EU average in 2025 recorded an increase of 17.7% in comparison with 2021, while the average growth for eurozone countries was 15.3%. The lowest increase was observed in Romania — by 1.0%. For Poland, increases were noted between 45.7% in June to 88.9% in April.

Chart 25. Index of production in industry for manufacture of other transport equipment by selected EU countries in 2025 (constant prices; monthly average of 2021=100, seasonally adjusted)



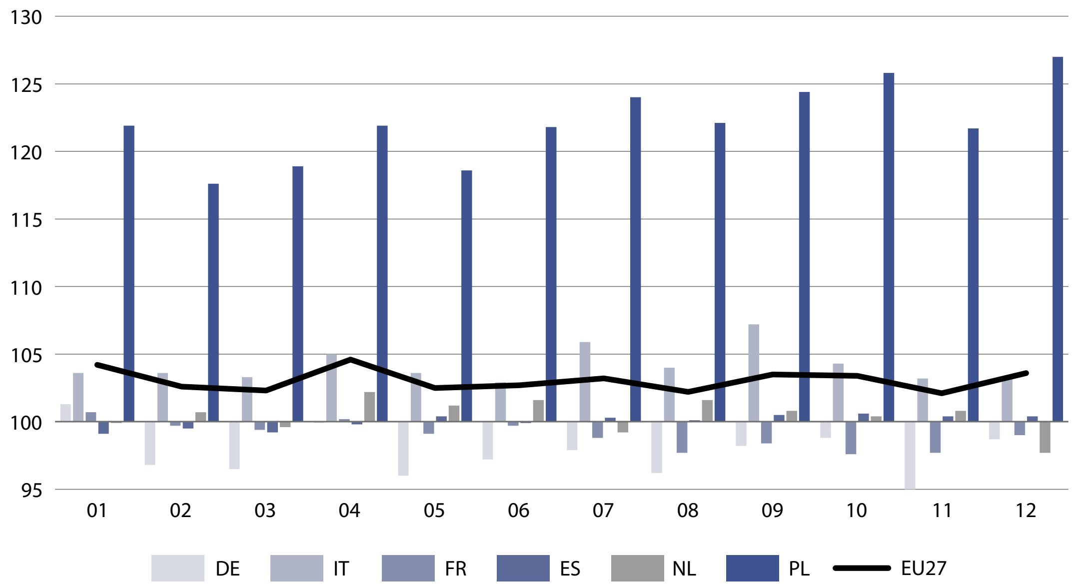
In manufacture of other transport equipment in 2025, an average annual growth — by 46.6% — placed Poland in the 5th position, behind Belgium, which recorded a growth by 132.9%, Sweden — by 74.6%, Hungary — by 64.7%, and Greece with a result higher by 2 pp than Poland. Average annual declines were recorded in Bulgaria — by 9.2% and Portugal — by 5.9%. In Poland, there were noted increases in comparison with 2021 in all months: from 30.8% in March and 72.8% in August.

Chart 26. Index of production in industry for manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. by selected EU countries in 2025 (constant prices; monthly average of 2021=100, seasonally adjusted)



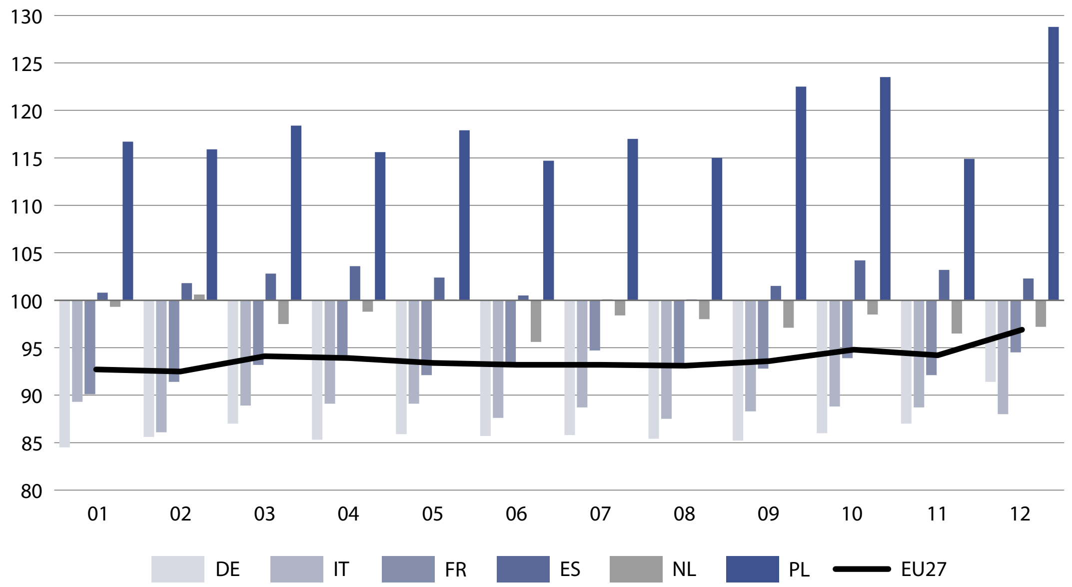
In manufacture of machinery and equipment Poland recorded significant increases, compared with 2021, in all months of 2025 — from 31,0% in June to 46.0% in December, which resulted in Poland's 1st position in terms of average annual growth (by 37.8%). The 2nd result was achieved by the Netherlands with recorded increase of 31.3%, ranging from 28.0% to 35.9%. At the same time, declines were observed for the European Union, including the eurozone — by 1.7% and 2.5%, respectively. The countries with a downward trend included Latvia (with a decline by 16.3%), Germany (by 10.4%), France (by 8.7%), Hungary (by 5.4%), Denmark (by 4.9%), Czechia (by 4.1%), Bulgaria (by 3.6%), Belgium (by 3.3%), Italy (by 2.2%), Austria (by 1.3%), and Sweden (by 0.5%).

Chart 27. Index of production in industry for manufacture of food products by selected EU countries in 2025 (constant prices; monthly average of 2021=100, seasonally adjusted)



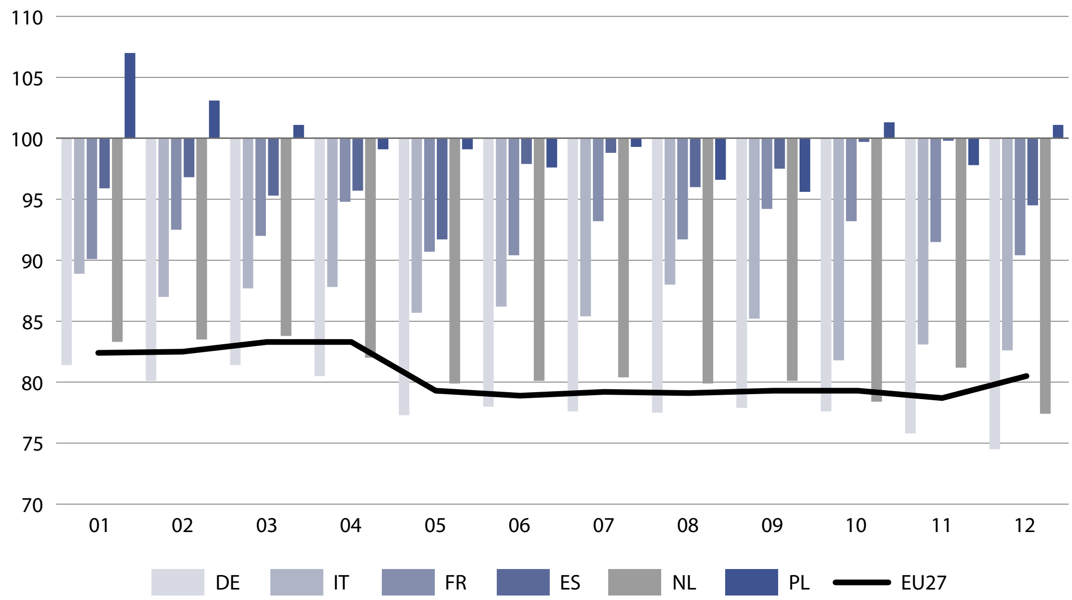
In manufacture of food products in 2025, compared with the base year 2021, in Poland there were observed increases ranging from 17.6% in February to 27.0% in December. The increases were higher than the European annual averages — ranging from 15 pp in February to 23.4 pp in December, when an average annual increase for the European Union was 3.1%. Poland recorded a growth of 22.1%, the highest among EU countries and was followed by 3 countries: Greece — with an increase by 19.7%, Romania — a growth by 18.3% and Lithuania — 13.8%. The lowest average annual result was recorded by Bulgaria (with a drop by 10.5%), followed by Denmark (by 3.1%), Germany (by 2.3%), and France (by 1.0%).

Chart 28. Index of production in industry for manufacture of metal products by selected EU countries in 2025 (constant prices; monthly average of 2021=100, seasonally adjusted)



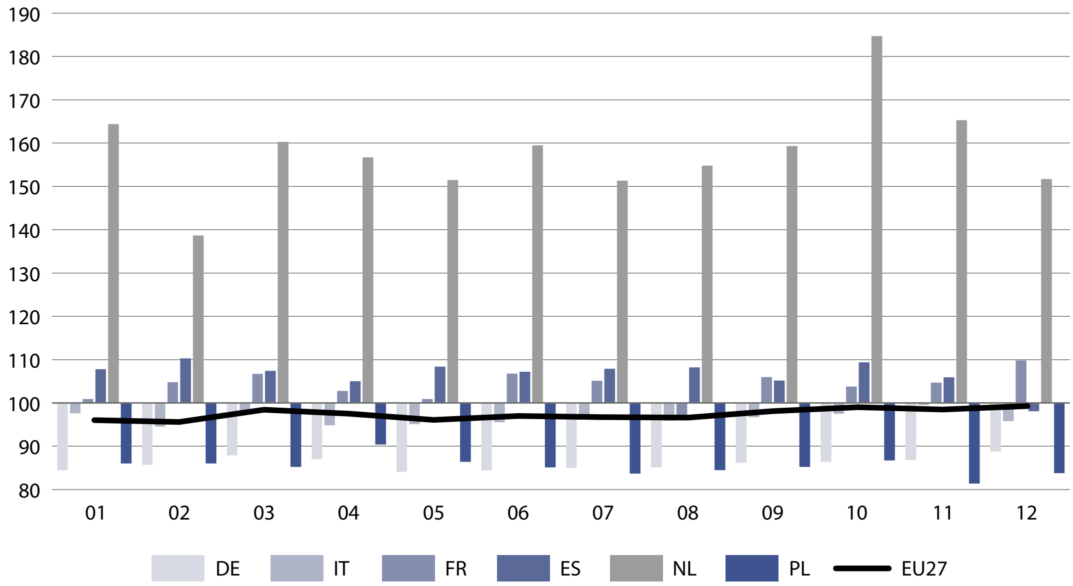
In manufacture of metal products in Poland there were recorded increases in all months of 2025 compared with 2021 — ranging from 14.7% in June to 28.8% in December. The achieved results put Poland in the 3rd position with an average annual increase of 18.4%, while Bulgaria, being in the 1st position, achieved an average annual growth by 69.9% and Lithuania — by 30.0%. At the same time, Hungary recorded the largest average annual decline compared with 2021 — 18.0%. Decreases were also observed in Germany (by 13.8%), Italy (by 11.7%), Belgium (by 10.1%), Latvia (by 8.4%), France (by 7.1%), Denmark (by 6.5%) and Sweden (by 5.2%), what resulted in an average annual drop of 6.2% in the European Union.

Chart 29. Index of production in industry of manufacture of chemicals and chemical products by selected EU countries in 2025 (constant prices; monthly average of 2021=100, seasonally adjusted)



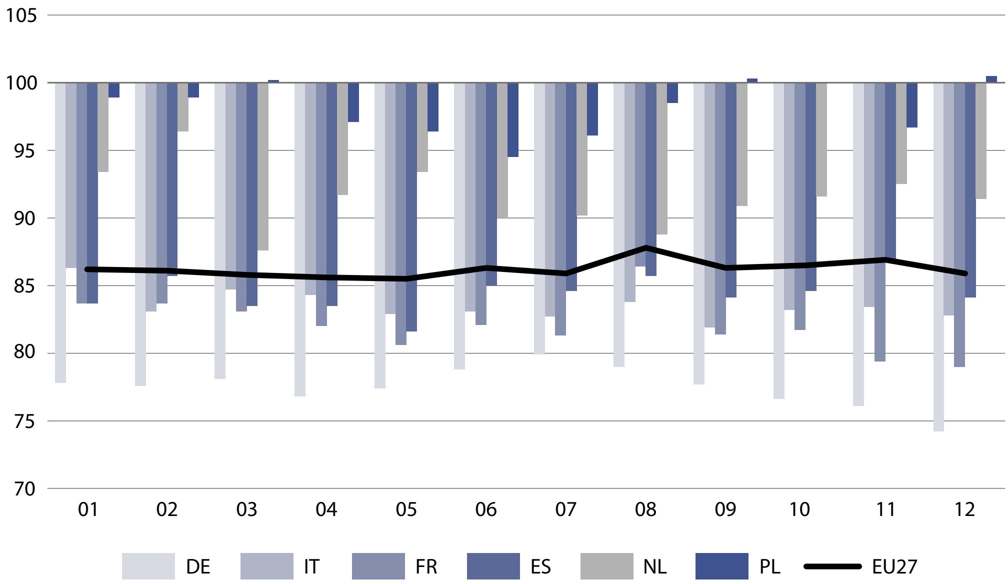
In manufacture of chemicals and chemical products in 2025, compared with 2021, an average annual decline for Poland — by 0.1% — was significantly lower than the EU average (a decline of 19.5%). Poland achieved the 4th result in the EU in three months (in June, August and September). In the remaining nine months, Poland was ranked in the 3rd position. The worst result was achieved in September — a decline of 4.4%, and the best one in January — a growth of 7.0%. In the 1st position Greece was ranked with an average annual growth of 12.1% (in November reached the highest growth — by 17.9% and in February the lowest — by 5.9%). The next country was Denmark with an average annual growth by 9.1% and with monthly fluctuations ranging from a decline by 14.4% in November to a growth by 19.4% in October. In the 4th place was Spain with an average annual drop of 3.4%, with monthly declines ranging from 0.2% in November to 18.3% in May.

Chart 30. Index of production in industry for manufacture of electrical equipment by selected EU countries in 2025 (constant prices; monthly average of 2021=100, seasonally adjusted)



The weakest position — 19th in EU — Poland achieved for manufacture of electrical equipment with an average annual decline of 14.6%, with fluctuations from 9.6% in April to 19.6% in November. The next worse results were observed in Germany — an average annual decrease of 14.0%, where the largest decline was recorded in May — by 15.9%, and the smallest one in December — by 11.2%. An average annual production for the European Union was also lower than in 2021 — a drop by 2.6% was recorded, while 13 countries recorded an increase in the value of manufacture of electrical equipment. The best results were reported in Ireland, where an average annual growth was 131.6%, and during the year it was at a level of 59.9% in January to 162.0% in November. The Netherlands reached the 2nd place with an average annual growth of 58.2%, and with fluctuations from 38.7% in February to 84.7% in October. High average annual increases were also observed in Sweden — by 37.3%, Greece — by 24.1%, Hungary — by 20.6%, and Latvia — by 20.3%.

Chart 31. Index of production in industry for manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker by selected EU countries in 2025 (constant prices; monthly average of 2021=100, seasonally adjusted)



In 2025, in manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker Poland, among EU countries, achieved the 3rd result with an average annual decline of 1.8%, behind Ireland and Lithuania (increases of 50.3% and 7.1%, respectively). The values for Poland in individual months, compared with 2021, ranging between a decline of 5.5% (in June) to a growth of 0.5% (in December), while at the European Union level decreases were observed throughout the whole year, ranging from 12.2% in August to 14.5% in May. The lowest results were recorded in Portugal — a decrease by 23.9%, Germany — by 22.5%, Sweden — by 21.9%, and Belgium — by 20.9%.

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) as well as data from the Eurostat database in the field of short-term statistics (STS) and structural business statistics (SBS).

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, if invoiced to customers along with products, V
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.