



# Industry – results of activity in 2023





## Industry – results of activity in 2023

**Content-related works**

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## Preface

Statistics Poland is pleased to present the analytical publication "Industry – results of activity in 2023" providing a wide range of information characterizing the economic activity of one of most important segments of the national economy which is the industry.

The aim of this publication is presenting basic data about industry by kind of activity – by NACE sections, divisions and groups and in a regional breakdown – by voivodship, as well as presenting an analysis of the results, relations and changes taking place in industry.

The information contained in the publication largely concerns the value and indices of the sold production and shows production quantity of major products, employment, wages and salaries, price indices of sold production, new orders and turnover in industry, investment outlays, financial results and relations in industry. Detailed information on the particular topics is available on Statistics Poland website (stat.gov.pl) among others in publication "[Outlays and results in industry](#)", as well as in [Knowledge Databases](#) and in [Local Data Bank](#).

The data presented in the publication are based on the results of monthly statistical survey on economic activity – DG-1, monthly survey on production and inventories – P-02, monthly survey on producer prices – C-01, quarterly financial survey – F-01/I-01.

The works related to the substantive preparation of the publication were carried out by the employees of Enterprises Department.

Introducing this analysis, we do hope that the publication will be valuable for the readers interested in the presented subject and the data will be helpful in interpretation of the economic standing of the Polish industry.

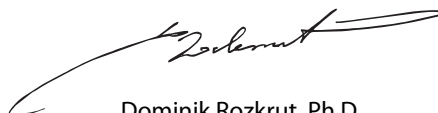
Statistics Poland welcomes any comments and suggestions, which could be helpful in preparing the next edition of the publication and enable better adjustment of the content to the needs of the readers.

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of Enterprises Department



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President  
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Dominik Rozkrut, Ph.D.

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## Symbols

| Symbol   |       | Description   |
|----------|-------|---|
| Kreska   | (-)   | magnitude zero  |
| Zero     | (0)   | magnitude not zero, but less than 0.5 of a unit   |
|          | (0.0) | magnitude not zero, but less than 0.05 of a unit  |
| Kropka   | (.)   | data not available, classified data (statistical confidentiality) or providing data impossible or purposeless |
| Znak     | (Δ)   | categories of applied classification presented in an abbreviated form   |
| Znak     | (*)   | revised data  |
| of which |       | indicates that not all elements of the sum are given  |

## Abbreviations

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

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

| Abbreviation   | Full name   |
|--|---|
| divisions of the NACE  |   |
| Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wickers   | Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials |
| Manufacture of pharmaceutical products   | Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical substances and medicines and other pharmaceutical products                                  |
| 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 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 2023 was by 1.7% lower than in the previous year (which saw a 10.1% increase). A decrease of production was observed in all industry sections, i.e. in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 4.9% (an increase of 6.4% in the previous year), in mining and quarrying – by 4.5% (an increase of 12.8% in the previous year), in manufacturing – by 1.4% (an increase of 10.5% in the previous year) and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 0.3% (an increase of 5.9% in the previous year). A decrease of sold production was reported in 21 (out of 34) industry divisions, which share accounted for 58.4% of the total industrial production value.

A decrease in sold production in 2023, as compared to 2022, was observed in three main industrial groupings. The production of durable consumer goods decreased by 9.9%, intermediate goods – by 6.6% and energy – by 6.6%. An increase was noted in the production of capital goods – by 10.1% and slight in non-durable consumer goods – by 0.6%.

Labour productivity in industry measured by sold production per paid employee in 2023 was by 1.0% lower than in the previous year (which saw a 8.6% increase).

### Prices

In 2023, the prices of sold production of industry increased by 2.4% (a growth of 22.4% in the previous year). The highest growth in prices was recorded in electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply – by 25.7% (a growth of 54.0% in the previous year), slightly lower in mining and quarrying – by 12.8% (a growth of 26.3% in the previous year) and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 3.8% (a growth of 5.6% in the previous year). A decrease in the prices of sold production of industry was recorded in manufacturing – by 1.7% (a growth of 18.8% in the previous year).

### Employment

Average paid employment in industry (in entities with 10 or more persons employed) in 2023 amounted 2 748.2 thousand and was by 0.7% lower as in 2022. A decrease was observed in manufacturing – by 0.9% and slight in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 0.2%, while an increase was recorded in mining and quarrying – by 1.5% and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 1.1%.

### Wages and salaries

Average monthly gross wages and salaries in industry (in entities with 10 or more persons employed) in 2023 equalled 7 387.20 PLN and was by 11.9% higher than in the previous year. An increase in wages and salaries was recorded in all industry sections, in mining and quarrying – by 16.6%, in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 14.0%, in manufacturing – by 11.3% and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 10.8%.

### Finance of industrial enterprises

In 2023, financial results of industrial enterprises (keeping accounting ledgers and with 50 or more persons employed) were lower comparing to those obtained a year earlier.

The gross financial result in 2023 equalled 145 428.9 million PLN and was by 22.3% lower than in the previous year. The gross financial result consisted of gross profit 185 572.8 million PLN (a decrease of 10.3% y-o-y) and gross loss of 40 143.8 million PLN (a two-fold increase per year).

The net financial result equalled 114 716.2 million PLN and was by 26.2% lower than in 2022. It comprised the net profit amounting to 154 062.6 million PLN and it was generated by 79.2% of enterprises (82.4% in the preceding year) and the net loss of 39 346.4 million PLN.

As compared to 2022, the financial result from the sale of products, goods and materials decreased – from 180 810.3 million PLN to 151 804.1 million PLN, the financial result from operating activity – from 189 077.3 million PLN to 154 496.3 million PLN, the financial result from other operating activity – from 8 267.0 million PLN to 2 692.3 million PLN and in the result on financial activity – from minus 1 939.2 million PLN to minus 9 067.4 million PLN.

Revenues from total activity was by 2.9% higher than in the previous year and costs of obtaining these revenues from total activity increased by 4.8%. The cost level indicator deteriorated from 93.1% in the previous year to 94.8% in 2023. The following indicators decreased: gross sales profitability (5.6% to 6.9% in the previous year), gross turnover profitability (5.2% to 6.9%) and net turnover profitability (4.1% to 5.7%). The lower level than in the previous year was also observed in the following indicators: first degree financial liquidity (33.2% to 33.4% in the previous year) and third degree financial liquidity (144.0% to 150.4%), while the higher level was noted in the second degree financial liquidity (100.6% to 97.3%)

The total investment outlays of industrial enterprises (keeping accounting ledgers and with 50 or more persons employed) in 2023 amounted to 127.0 billion PLN and were (in current prices) by 16.8% higher than in the previous year, when an increase by 21.5% was observed.

The value of cost calculation of investments newly started in industry in 2023 totalled 47.0 billion PLN and was lower by 25.5% than in 2022, which saw an increase by 65.6%.

# 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 recorded. As a result of economic phenomena, caused among others by the war in Ukraine as well as by an increase in the operating costs of enterprises or inflation, in 2023 there was again a slight slowdown observed in Industry, which was reflected in a decline of the basic indicators describing the economic situation of this sector. In the analysed year, sold industrial production, non-domestic turnover (including to the euro zone), average paid employment, labour productivity, economic and financial results and costs of investments decreased. However, a positive signal for the development of Polish Industry is an increase of investment outlays recorded in 2023, although lower than in the previous year.

## 1.1. Sold production of industry

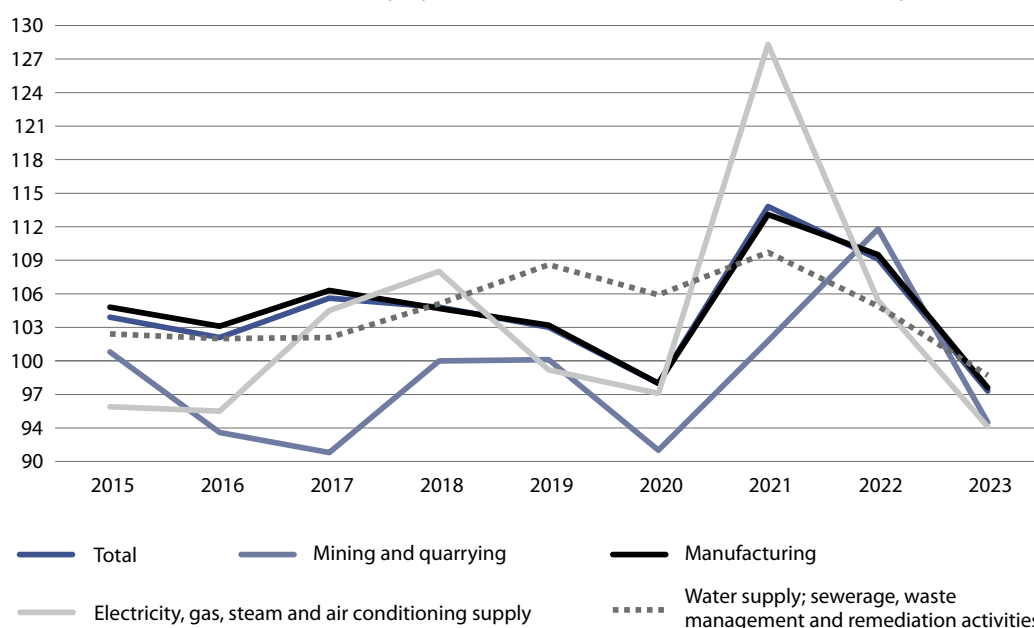
**Sold production** concerns the total activity of an economic entity, i.e. both industrial and non-industrial production.

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 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.

In entities with 10 or more persons employed, sold production of industry in 2023 was by 1.7% lower than in the previous year (which saw a 10.1% increase). A decrease of production was observed in all industry sections, i.e. the largest in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 4.9% (an increase of 6.4% in 2022) and in mining and quarrying – by 4.5% (an increase of 12.8% in the previous year). In the main section of industry – in manufacturing – a decrease was by 1.4% (an increase of 10.5% in the previous year). The smallest decline of sold production was observed in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 0.3% (an increase of 5.9% in the previous year).

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

A decrease of sold production was reported in 21 (out of 34) industry divisions, which share accounted for 58.4% of the total industrial production value. A significant decrease was recorded, among others, in mining of coal and lignite – by 15.3% (an increase of 20.3% in the preceding year), in manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker – by 14.6% (an increase of 7.9% in the preceding year), manufacture of chemicals and chemical products – by 12.8% (an increase of 8.5% in the preceding year), in water collection, treatment and supply – by 12.4% (an increase of 4.4% in the preceding year), in manufacture of basic metals – by 11.9% (an increase of 3.5% in the preceding year), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products – by 10.9% (an increase of 5.9% in the preceding year), manufacture of paper and paper products – by 10.6% (an increase of 7.5% in the preceding year), manufacture of furniture – by 7.4% (an increase of 1.9% in the preceding year).

Manufacture of food products (representing approximately 16% of the total sold production of industry) in 2023 remained at the level from last year.

Production in 12 industry divisions was higher than in 2022, including a significant increase, among others, in repair and installation of machinery and equipment – by 15.5% (an increase of 16.7% in the previous year), as well as in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – by 14.7% (an increase of 14.9%), manufacture of other transport equipment – by 9.2% (an increase of 13.8%), manufacture of pharmaceutical products – by 7.8% (an increase of 14.8%), manufacture of wearing apparel – by 7.1% (an increase of 11.6%), manufacture of machinery and equipment – by 6.2% (an increase of 22.1%).

**Table 1. Sold production of industry<sup>a</sup> by NACE sections and selected divisions**

| Sections and divisions | 2022               | 2023               | 2022         | 2023         | 2022                | 2023        |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|
|                        | in million PLN     |                    | in percent   |              | previous year = 100 |             |
|                        | current prices     |                    |              |              | constant prices     |             |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>2 477 893.2</b> | <b>2 463 515.7</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>110.1</b>        | <b>98.3</b> |
| Mining and quarrying   | 82 528.5           | 86 998.4           | 3.3          | 3.5          | 112.8               | 95.5        |
| Manufacturing          | 2 102 008.4        | 2 028 338.9        | 84.8         | 82.4         | 110.5               | 98.6        |

**Table 1. Sold production of industry<sup>a</sup> by NACE sections and selected divisions (cont.)**

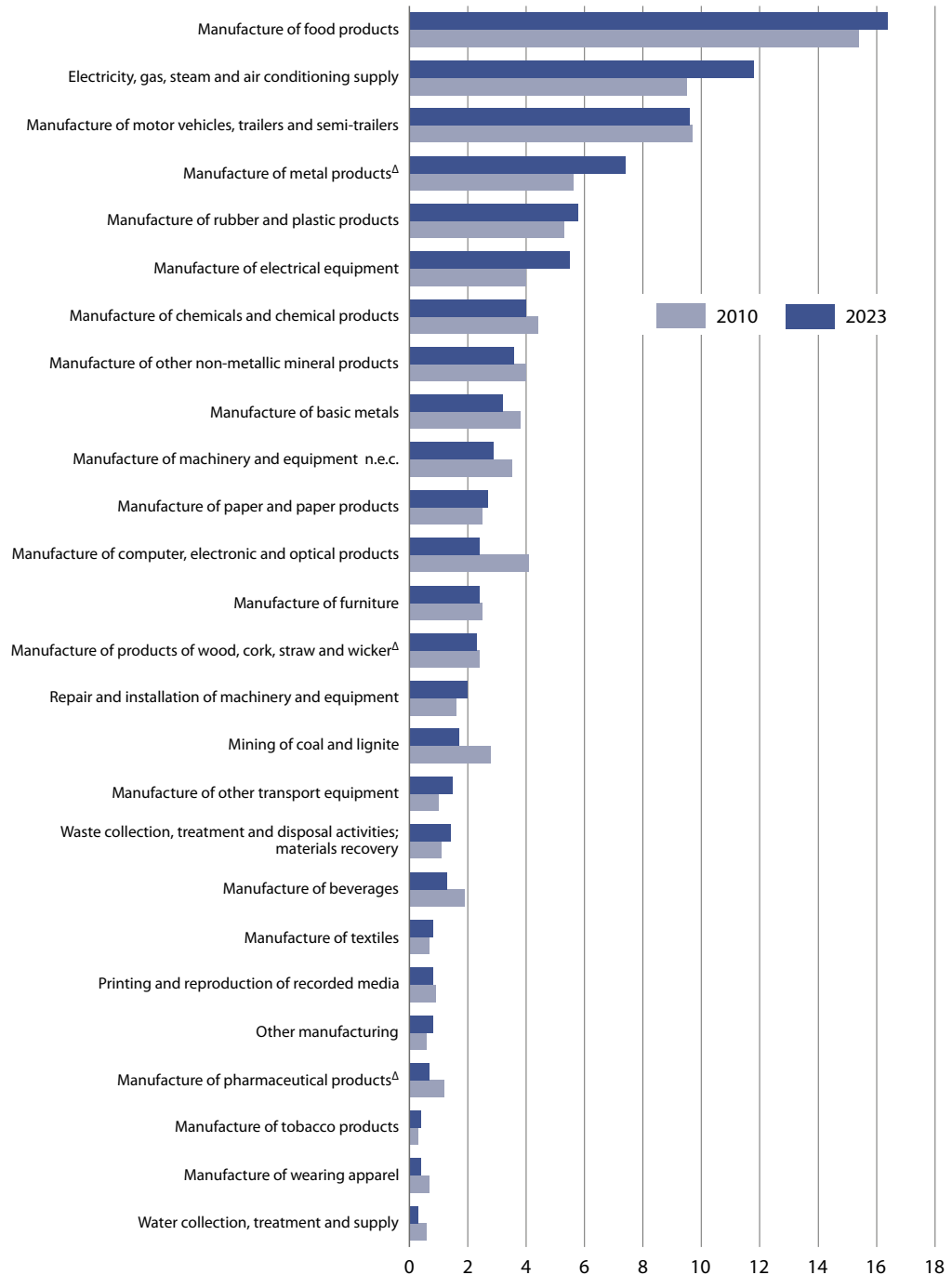
| Sections and divisions   | 2022           | 2023      | 2022       | 2023 | 2022                | 2023  |
|--|----------------|-----------|------------|------|---------------------|-------|
|  | in million PLN |           | in percent |      | previous year = 100 |       |
|  | current prices |           |            |      | constant prices     |       |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply                  | 237 980.4      | 290 804.6 | 9.6        | 11.8 | 106.4               | 95.1  |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities  | 55 375.9       | 57 373.9  | 2.3        | 2.3  | 105.9               | 99.7  |
| From total industry - selected divisions:                            |                |           |            |      |                     |       |
| Mining of coal and lignite   | 39 084.6       | 41 400.0  | 1.6        | 1.7  | 120.3               | 84.7  |
| Manufacture of food products   | 388 528.0      | 403 592.9 | 15.7       | 16.4 | 111.6               | 100.0 |
| Manufacture of beverages   | 29 564.3       | 32 745.9  | 1.2        | 1.3  | 110.3               | 98.3  |
| Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker <sup>Δ</sup> | 68 059.4       | 56 306.8  | 2.7        | 2.3  | 107.9               | 85.4  |
| Manufacture of paper and paper products                              | 76 730.2       | 66 172.7  | 3.1        | 2.7  | 107.5               | 89.4  |
| Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products                       | 123 936.0      | 99 008.9  | 5.0        | 4.0  | 108.5               | 87.2  |
| Manufacture of pharmaceutical products <sup>Δ</sup>                  | 15 702.5       | 18 210.3  | 0.6        | 0.7  | 114.8               | 107.8 |
| Manufacture of rubber and plastic products                           | 151 946.5      | 143 671.6 | 6.1        | 5.8  | 108.5               | 97.2  |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products                   | 92 756.4       | 87 839.3  | 3.7        | 3.6  | 105.9               | 89.1  |
| Manufacture of basic metals  | 100 443.3      | 77 838.3  | 4.1        | 3.2  | 103.5               | 88.1  |
| Manufacture of metal products <sup>Δ</sup>                           | 189 361.4      | 181 901.1 | 7.6        | 7.4  | 116.8               | 98.1  |
| Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products             | 64 018.8       | 58 939.4  | 2.6        | 2.4  | 107.2               | 94.1  |
| Manufacture of electrical equipment                                  | 129 566.1      | 135 522.4 | 5.2        | 5.5  | 108.0               | 100.4 |
| Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.                        | 67 406.6       | 72 262.8  | 2.7        | 2.9  | 122.1               | 106.2 |
| Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers            | 203 314.3      | 236 056.5 | 8.2        | 9.6  | 114.9               | 114.7 |
| Manufacture of other transport equipment                             | 33 895.2       | 36 716.1  | 1.4        | 1.5  | 113.8               | 109.2 |
| Manufacture of furniture   | 63 092.0       | 59 250.3  | 2.5        | 2.4  | 101.9               | 92.6  |

<sup>a</sup> Data concern entities with 10 or more persons employed.



In 2023, as compared to 2022, in the structure of sold production there was observed an increase of the share of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – from 9.6% to 11.8% as well as of mining and quarrying – from 3.3% to 3.5%. However, the share of manufacturing decreased – from 84.8% to 82.4%. The share of water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities remained at the same level – 2.3%.

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



Of the 34 industry divisions, in 11 of them the share of sold production in 2023, as compared to the previous year, remained at the same level, in 12 it increased, and in 11 it decreased. Among the manufacturing divisions, the highest increases of the share of sold production were recorded in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (from 8.2% to 9.6%), manufacture of food products (from 15.7% to 16.4%) and manufacture of electrical equipment (from 5.2% to 5.5%). A decrease in the share was noted, among others, in manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (from 5.0% to 4.0%), manufacture of basic metals (from 4.1% to 3.2%), manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker (from 2.7% to 2.3%) and manufacture of paper and paper products (from 3.1% to 2.7%).

Of the 107 industry groups according to NACE, a decreased in sold production in 2023 was recorded in 58 groups, however in 2 of them the decline was higher than 30%, in 8 – it ranged from 30% to 20%, and in 19 – it was within range of 20%-10%.

**Table 2. Indices of sold production of industry<sup>a</sup> by selected NACE groups (constant prices; previous year=100) – decreases**

| NACE GROUPS  | 2022              | 2023 |
|--|-------------------|------|
|  | previous year=100 |      |
| Decrease more than 20% – of which  |                   |      |
| Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products                      | 142.5             | 72.0 |
| Sawmilling and planing of wood   | 91.9              | 75.8 |
| Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys                        | 107.0             | 76.7 |
| Manufacture of man-made fibres   | 120.6             | 77.8 |
| Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers, compounds and rubber <sup>Δ</sup> | 107.6             | 78.7 |
| Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster                        | 102.2             | 78.9 |
| Decrease between 20-10% – of which   |                   |      |
| Manufacture of communication equipment   | 132.1             | 82.0 |
| Preparation and spinning of textile fibres                                     | 107.1             | 82.2 |
| Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal                       | 105.8             | 83.1 |
| Manufacture of refractory products   | 109.5             | 85.1 |
| Manufacture of tubes, pipes hollow profiles and related fittings, of steel     | 114.1             | 85.2 |
| Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw <sup>Δ</sup>                      | 105.2             | 86.3 |
| Manufacture of domestic appliances   | 96.5              | 86.8 |
| Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats                              | 316.5             | 87.8 |
| Manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard                                | 112.6             | 89.4 |
| Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery                             | 113.7             | 89.4 |
| Treatment and coating of metals; machining                                     | 134.0             | 89.8 |
| Decrease less than 10% – of which  |                   |      |
| Manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware                             | 113.8             | 91.1 |
| Manufacture of wiring and wiring devices                                       | 110.4             | 91.9 |
| Manufacture of prepared animal feeds   | 118.2             | 93.4 |

**Table 2. Indices of sold production of industry<sup>a</sup> by selected NACE groups (constant prices; previous year=100) – decreases (cont.)**

| NACE GROUPS                                    | 2022              | 2023 |
|--|-------------------|------|
|  | previous year=100 |      |
| Decrease less than 10% – of which (cont.)      |                   |      |
| Manufacture of rubber products                 | 107.6             | 94.0 |
| Manufacture of games and toys                  | 119.9             | 94.6 |
| Manufacture of bakery and farinaceous products | 113.2             | 95.2 |
| Manufacture of glass and glass products        | 120.0             | 96.2 |
| Manufacture of other electrical equipment      | 123.1             | 97.0 |
| Waste treatment and disposal                   | 118.5             | 97.6 |

a Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

A higher level of sold production, as compared to the previous year, occurred in 48 groups, in 8 of them an increase was greater than 30%, in 5 it was within the range of 30%-20%, and in 8 – in the range of 20%-10%.

**Table 3. Indices of sold production of industry<sup>a</sup> by selected NACE groups (constant prices; previous year=100) – increases**

| NACE GROUPS   | 2022              | 2023  |
|---|-------------------|-------|
|   | previous year=100 |       |
| Increase more than 20% – of which   |                   |       |
| Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment   | 93.0              | 136.6 |
| Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone   | 80.3              | 135.7 |
| Manufacture of weapons and ammunition   | 98.3              | 135.5 |
| Manufacture of air and spacecraft <sup>Δ</sup>  | 109.8             | 133.4 |
| Manufacture of motor vehicles   | 120.8             | 125.2 |
| Repair of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment  | 103.3             | 122.3 |
| Increase between 20-10% – of which  |                   |       |
| Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery  | 121.9             | 114.9 |
| Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus | 120.1             | 114.3 |
| Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery  | 124.3             | 112.8 |
| Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation; watches and clocks         | 125.6             | 112.6 |
| Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel  | 110.2             | 110.0 |
| Increase less than 10% – of which   |                   |       |
| Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals  | 94.1              | 109.9 |
| Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles   | 112.3             | 109.3 |
| Manufacture of general-purpose machinery  | 122.0             | 108.9 |
| Manufacture of sports goods   | 139.3             | 108.5 |

**Table 3. Indices of sold production of industry<sup>a</sup> by selected NACE groups (constant prices; previous year=100) – increases (cont.)**

| NACE GROUPS  | 2022              | 2023  |
|--|-------------------|-------|
|  | previous year=100 |       |
| Increase less than 10% – of which (cont.)                                      |                   |       |
| Manufacture of soap, detergents, perfumes and toilet preparations <sup>a</sup> | 121.0             | 108.3 |
| Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products               | 98.1              | 108.2 |
| Forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal; powder metallurgy       | 133.3             | 107.9 |
| Installation of industrial machinery and equipment                             | 149.3             | 105.0 |
| Processing and preserving of meat and production of meat products              | 111.6             | 102.4 |

a Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

Among the main industrial groupings, in 2023, the largest decrease was recorded in the production of durable consumer goods – by 9.9%, which accounted for 5.0% of the total industrial production value. A decrease was also observed in the production of intermediate goods – by 6.6%, with a share of 34.0% and the production of energy – by 6.6% (share of 21.1%). The production of capital goods increased significantly – by 10.1% (share of 21.2%) and the production of non-durable consumer goods increased slightly – by 0.6% (share of 18.7%).

**Table 4. Sold production of industry<sup>1</sup> by main industrial groupings**

| Specification  |   | 2015  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | 2023  |
|--|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| a – previous year = 100 (constant prices)                      |   |       |       |       |       |       |
| b – share in total industrial production in % (current prices) |   |       |       |       |       |       |
| Intermediate goods   | a | 104.2 | 101.1 | 118.0 | 108.9 | 93.4  |
|  | b | 34.8  | 36.9  | 38.8  | 37.3  | 34.0  |
| Capital goods  | a | 110.5 | 92.4  | 113.8 | 115.9 | 110.1 |
|  | b | 22.4  | 21.7  | 20.4  | 19.1  | 21.2  |
| Durable consumer goods   | a | 107.6 | 103.5 | 120.7 | 99.5  | 90.1  |
|  | b | 6.2   | 6.5   | 6.6   | 5.4   | 5.0   |
| Non-durable consumer goods                                     | a | 104.9 | 99.7  | 104.4 | 111.7 | 100.6 |
|  | b | 19.8  | 20.4  | 17.6  | 17.5  | 18.7  |
| Energy   | a | 99.6  | 94.6  | 118.6 | 107.4 | 93.4  |
|  | b | 16.8  | 14.5  | 16.6  | 20.7  | 21.1  |

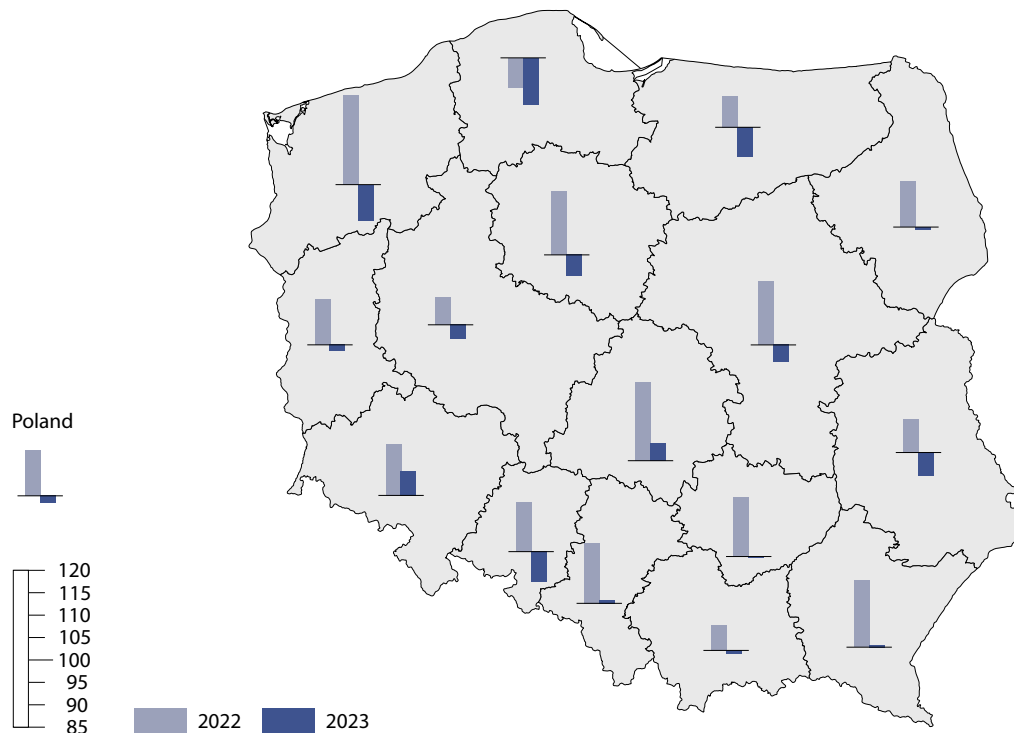
<sup>1</sup> Data concern entities with 10 or more persons employed.

In 2023, as compared to 2022, the sold production of industry decreased in most of the analyzed voivodships.

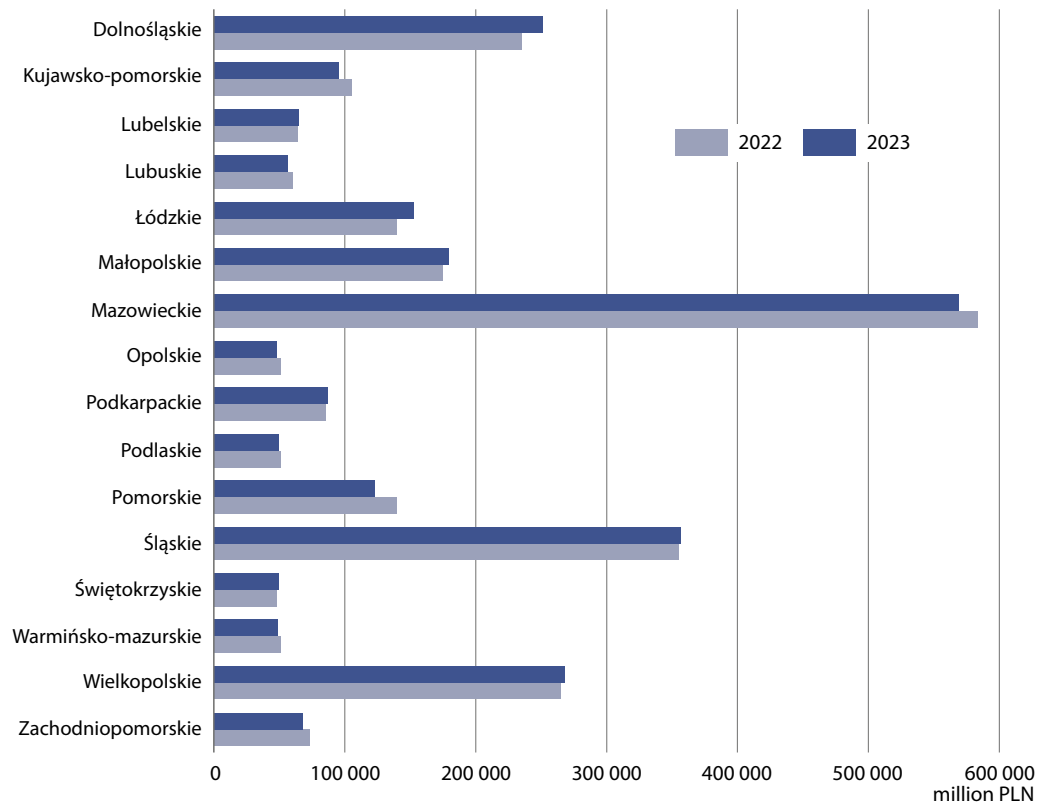
The largest drop in production was recorded in Pomorskie voivodship – by 10.4% (after a drop last year by 6.6%). Its share in total sold production was 5.0%. Large decreases were also observed in Zachodniopomorskie voivodship – by 8.0% (share of 2.7% in 2023, an increase by 19.9% in the previous year), in Opolskie voivodship – by 6.8% (share of 1.9%, an increase last year by 11.0%) and in Warmińsko-Mazurskie voivodship – by 6.5% (share of 0.2%, an increase last year by 7.0%). Declines of production ranging from approx. 5% to approx. 3% occurred in 4 voivodships with a total share of 40.1%, i.e. in Lubuskie, Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Mazowieckie and Wielkopolskie.

The largest increase in sold production was recorded in two voivodships with a significant share in total sold production, i.e. in Dolnośląskie – by 5.4% (share of 10.2% in 2023, an increase last year by 11.5%) and Łódzkie – by 3.9% (share of 6.2%, increase last year by 17.5%). Smaller increases were observed in voivodships: Śląskie – by 0.7% (an increase of 13.4% in the previous year) and Podkarpackie – by 0.5% (an increase of 14.9% in the preceding year). Their shares in the total sold production of industry were 14.5% and 3.5%, respectively.

**Map 1. Indices of sold production of industry by voivodships in 2022 and 2023 (constant prices; previous year =100)**



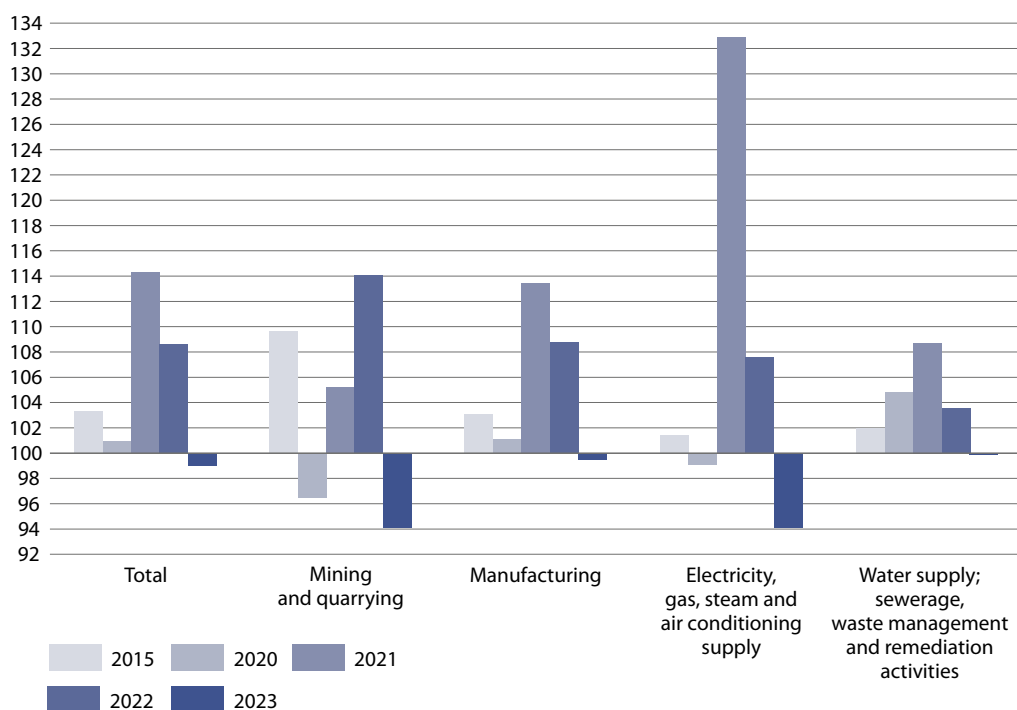
**Chart 3. Sold production of industry by voivodships in 2022 and 2023**



## 1.2. Labour productivity in industry

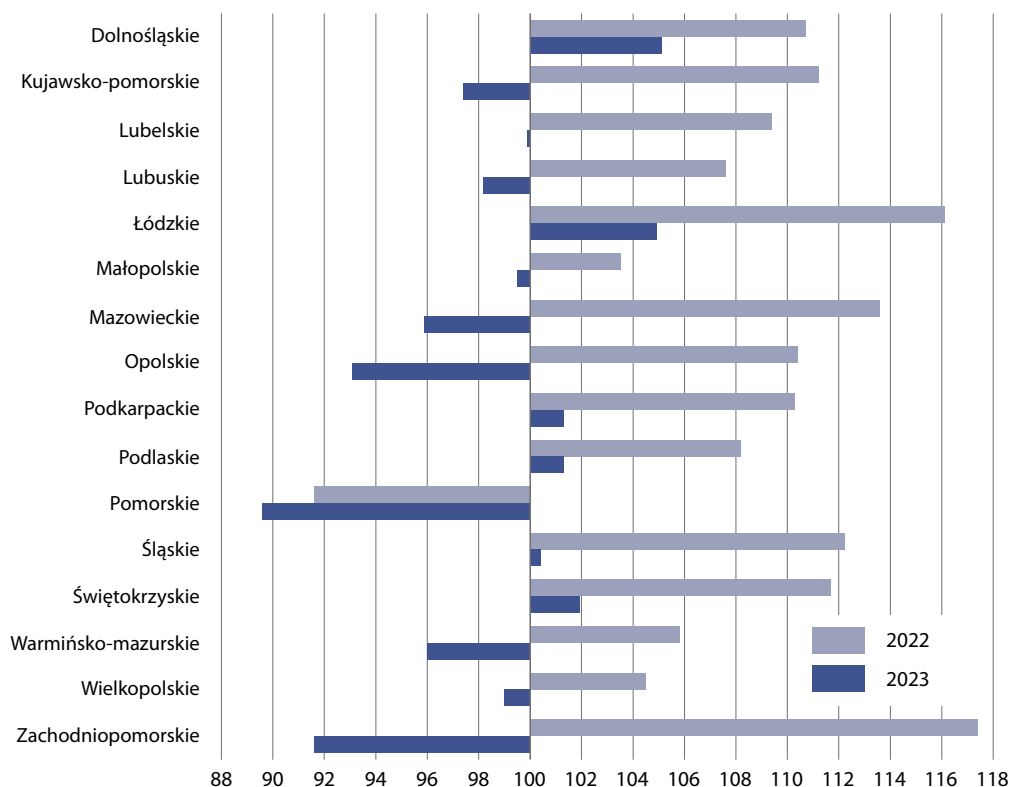
Labour productivity in industry measured by sold production per paid employee (in constant prices) was by 1.0% lower in 2023 than in the previous year (when an increase by 8.6% was noted). A decrease in labour productivity was recorded in all sections of industry, the largest – by 5.9% – occurred in two sections, i.e. in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and in mining and quarrying, and smaller decrease were observed in manufacturing – by 0.5% and in the water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 0.1%.

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



In 2023, a decreased in labour productivity was observed, among others, in mining of coal and lignite – by 17.0% (after an increase of 25.7% in the preceding year), in manufacture of chemicals and chemical products – by 13.7% (an increase of 7.3% in the preceding year), manufacture of basic metals – by 11.0% (an increase of 1.7% in the preceding year), manufacture of paper and paper products – by 10.5% (an increase of 4.1% in the preceding year), manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker – by 9.9% (an increase of 4.1% in the preceding year), manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products – by 9.3% (an increase of 6.0% in the preceding year).

The highest increases in labour productivity were observed in repair and installation of machinery and equipment – by 15.5% (an increase of 16.0% in the preceding year), in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – by 11.5% (an increase of 16.9% in the preceding year) and manufacture of wearing apparel – by 9.7% (an increase of 17.8% in the preceding year). Slight increases in labour productivity were recorded in manufacture of food products – by 0.2%, printing and reproduction of recorded media and in water collection, treatment and supply – by 0.3% each and in manufacture of tobacco products – by 0.7%.

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

As compared to the previous year, in 2023, 10 voivodships (out of 16) recorded decrease in labour productivity in industry measured by sold production per paid employee. The largest decrease occurred in Pomorskie voivodship – by 10.4% (after a decrease of 9.4% last year) and Zachodniopomorskie voivodship – by 8.4% (an increase of 17.4% in the preceding year). The smallest decrease was recorded in Lubelskie (by 0.1%) and Małopolskie (by 0.5%).

A large increase in labour productivity was observed in Dolnośląskie voivodship – by 5.1% (after an increase of 10.7% last year) and Łódzkie – by 4.9% (an increase of 16.1% in the preceding year), while a smaller increase was noted in Świętokrzyskie – by 1.9%, Podlaskie and Podkarpackie – by 1.3% each and in Śląskie – by 0.4%.



### 1.3. Turnover in industry

**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,
- 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.

In 2023, turnover in industry (in current prices) increased by 1.6%, as compared to 2022, which saw a 35.9% growth. An increase in turnover was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 26.8% (an increase of 65.4% in the preceding year), in mining and quarrying – by 2.5% (an increase of 41.0% in the preceding year), while a decrease was noted in manufacturing – by 3.9% (an increase of 31.3% in the preceding year) and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 0.7% (an increase of 12.4%).

After two years of high growth, in 2023 there was a decline of 2.1% in non-domestic turnover (in current prices). Its share in total turnover was lower than in the previous year and amounted to 36.3% (in 2022 – 37.7%). The largest decrease in non-domestic turnover was recorded in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 40.8% (after an increase by 77.1% in the previous year) and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 30.6% (after a large increase by 167.3% in the previous year). However, the share of non-domestic turnover in total turnover in these sections was small – 3.8% and 1.5% respectively, and was much smaller than a year earlier (in 2022 – 6.4% and 2.8% respectively). In the remaining two industry sections with a significant share in the industry – in mining and quarrying and in manufacturing – the decline in non-domestic turnover was much smaller and amounted to 7.6% and 1.4% respectively. In mining and quarrying, there was a decrease in its share in total turnover as compared to the previous year – from 37.3% in 2022 to 33.6% in 2023, while in manufacturing the share increased – from 46.2% to 47.4%.

After a high increase in non-domestic turnover to the euro zone in 2022 (by 31.4%), in 2023 there was a decrease observed by 1.5%. Its share in non-domestic turnover was slightly higher than in 2022 and amounted to 67.5% (as compared to 67.0% in the previous year). Declines were recorded in all sections of industry, the largest in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 51.1% and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 43.4%. The shares in non-domestic turnover in both sections decreased significantly in 2023 as compared to the previous year – from 80.6% to 66.5% and from 76.5% to 62.4% respectively.

**Table 5. Turnover in industry<sup>1</sup> by NACE sections (current prices)**

| Specification  |   | 2015         | 2020        | 2021         | 2022         | 2023         |
|--|---|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| a – previous years =100<br>b – share of non-domestic turnover in total turnover<br>c – share of euro-zone turnover in non-domestic |   |              |             |              |              |              |
| <b>Total</b>   | a | <b>102.8</b> | <b>98.7</b> | <b>124.8</b> | <b>135.9</b> | <b>101.6</b> |
| of which non-domestic turnover   | a | 104.9        | 97.1        | 124.8        | 130.1        | 97.9         |
|  | b | 37.9         | 39.4        | 39.4         | 37.7         | 36.3         |
| of which to euro-zone  | a | 109.2        | 97.8        | 123.7        | 131.4        | 98.5         |
|  | c | 62.8         | 67.0        | 66.4         | 67.0         | 67.5         |
| Mining and quarrying   | a | 97.2         | 93.6        | 125.1        | 141.0        | 102.5        |
| of which non-domestic turnover   | a | 91.5         | 107.0       | 133.1        | 130.2        | 92.4         |
|  | b | 32.1         | 37.9        | 40.3         | 37.3         | 33.6         |
| of which to euro-zone  | a | 79.5         | 87.0        | 152.0        | 150.8        | 88.9         |
|  | c | 44.3         | 32.4        | 37.0         | 42.8         | 41.2         |
| Manufacturing  | a | 102.1        | 97.5        | 123.8        | 131.3        | 96.1         |
| of which non-domestic turnover   | a | 105.4        | 97.3        | 124.3        | 129.1        | 98.6         |
|  | b | 45.2         | 46.8        | 47.0         | 46.2         | 47.4         |
| of which to euro-zone  | a | 110.6        | 98.0        | 122.9        | 129.7        | 99.5         |
|  | c | 63.5         | 68.1        | 67.3         | 67.6         | 68.3         |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply  | a | 108.8        | 105.5       | 131.4        | 165.4        | 126.8        |
| of which non-domestic turnover   | a | 98.6         | 53.5        | 164.3        | 267.3        | 69.4         |
|  | b | 1.3          | 1.4         | 1.7          | 2.8          | 1.5          |
| of which to euro-zone  | a | 51.2         | 119.7       | 200.4        | 336.8        | 56.6         |
|  | c | 38.1         | 49.8        | 60.7         | 76.5         | 62.4         |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities  | a | 102.8        | 111.4       | 118.6        | 112.4        | 99.3         |
| of which non-domestic turnover   | a | 98.3         | 78.2        | 151.8        | 177.1        | 59.2         |
|  | b | 5.3          | 3.2         | 4.1          | 6.4          | 3.8          |
| of which to euro-zone  | a | 79.8         | 76.7        | 161.7        | 190.2        | 48.9         |
|  | c | 71.8         | 70.4        | 75.0         | 80.6         | 66.5         |

<sup>1</sup> Data concern entities with 10 or more persons employed.

## 1.4. Manufacture of industrial products

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

Presentation of data on the production of industrial products in 2023 (in quantitative terms; data concerns entities employing 50 or more people) was possible for 454 products and groups of products (out of 462 covered by the survey) due to the lack of data on the production of some products from some of the surveyed entities. The production of 321 products and groups of products was at a level lower than in the previous year, and in the case of 113 of them a decline was greater than 20%, in the case of 94 there was a decline of 20%-10%, while in 114 a decline was less than 10%. The largest number of products and groups of products in which a decline in production was recorded occurred, among others, in divisions: manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (44 products, including 17 with a decrease above 20%), manufacture of food products (42 products, including 22 with a decrease below 10%), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (32 products, including 17 with a decrease above 20%), manufacture of electrical equipment (24 products, including 9 with a decrease above 20%), manufacture of machinery and equipment (24 products, including 13 with a decrease above 20%).

**Table 6. Production of major products<sup>a</sup> – decreases**

| Products   | 2022              | 2023 |
|--|-------------------|------|
|  | previous year=100 |      |
| Decrease more than 30% – of which  |                   |      |
| Domestic food grinders, mixers and fruit or vegetables extrators household type (thousand units)                   | 32.2              | 28.4 |
| Structural-floor clay hollow bricks (thousand units)   | 110.0             | 37.6 |
| Bicycles including children bicycles.(thousand units)  | 114.7             | 52.4 |
| Ceramic roof tiles (thousand units)  | 112.4             | 64.0 |
| Mineral or chemical fertilizers in terms of pure component (with mixed fertilizers) – phosphatic (thousand tonnes) | 72.6              | 64.3 |
| Machinery and equipment for construction, road and drainage work (tonnes)  | 137.3             | 64.6 |
| Ethylene (thousand tonnes)   | 131.7             | 65.4 |
| Rock salt suitable for human consumption (tonnes)  | 140.8             | 66.9 |
| Decrease between 30-20% – of which   |                   |      |
| Propylene (thousand tonnes)  | 119.2             | 70.8 |
| Flax yarn <sup>b</sup> (tonnes)  | 110.4             | 71.1 |
| Sodium hydroxide in aqueous solution (soda lye or liquid soda) in terms of 96% NaOH (thousand tonnes)              | 111.6             | 71.5 |
| Barley groats (tonnes)   | 132.9             | 73.0 |

**Table 6. Production of major products<sup>a</sup> – decreases (cont.)**

| Products  | 2022              | 2023 |
|---|-------------------|------|
|   | previous year=100 |      |
| Decrease between 30-20% – of which (cont.)  |                   |      |
| Lignite <sup>c</sup> (thousand tonnes)  | 105.0             | 73.4 |
| Canned meat and meat products - canned pig meat including canned hams and shoulders (thousand tonnes) | 110.1             | 79.7 |
| Computers <sup>d</sup> (thousand units)   | 100.1             | 79.9 |
| Decrease between 20-10% – of which  |                   |      |
| Men's or boys' suits and ensembles (thousand units)   | 124.3             | 83.1 |
| Polyethylene in primary forms (thousand tonnes)   | 132.1             | 83.2 |
| Tyres for lorries and buses (thousand units)  | 100.2             | 83.7 |
| Rolling bearings (thousand units)   | 94.3              | 84.0 |
| Television receivers (thousand units)   | 88.8              | 84.1 |
| Electric cooker, including gas-electric cookers household type (thousand units)                       | 67.0              | 84.5 |
| Dish washing machines household type (thousand units)   | 94.8              | 85.7 |
| Crude steel (thousand tonnes)   | 92.2              | 86.7 |
| Cement <sup>f</sup> (thousand tonnes)   | 97.6              | 88.1 |
| Fruit and vegetable juice (thousand hectolitres)  | 105.6             | 88.4 |
| Steel tubes (thousand tonnes)   | 106.8             | 88.5 |
| Decrease less than 10% – of which   |                   |      |
| Machinery for agriculture and forestry agricultural tractors (units)                                  | 133.0             | 90.1 |
| Men's or boys' overcoats and other similar articles <sup>g</sup> (thousand units)                     | 177.4             | 90.4 |
| Motor oils (thousand tonnes)  | 110.4             | 91.4 |
| Margarine and spreads <sup>h</sup> (thousand tonnes)  | 109.9             | 92.2 |
| Plastic windows for building industry (thousand units)  | 100.3             | 93.4 |
| Cured meat products excluding cured poultry meat (thousand tonnes)                                    | 103.9             | 94.6 |
| Water meters (thousand units)   | 104.4             | 96.7 |

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 Not packaged for retail sale. c Excluding coal briquettes and similar solid fuels; in case of hard coal including coal recovered from mine dumps. d Digital automatic data processing machines with input/output units (including desktop PCs, laptops, notebooks, palmtop organizers ect.). e Including monitors; excluding used for computers. f Portland cement, aluminous, slag and similar hydraulic cements. g Including raincoats, anoraks, wind-jackets and wind-cheaters. h Reduced and low fat, excluding liquid margarine.

In 2023, the production of 132 (out of 462 surveyed) products and groups of industrial products was higher than in the previous year, in the case of 38 of them the production was higher by more than 20%, in 22 – an increase was within the range of 20%-10%, and in 72 – it was less than 10%. The largest number of products and groups of products with an increase of production was recorded, among others, in divisions: manufacture of food products (42 products, including 33 with an increase below 10%), manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (13 products, including 7 with an increase below 10%), manufacture of electrical equipment (11 products, including 10 with an increase above 10%). In divisions: manufacture of textiles, manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers and in other manufacturing, there were 8 products and groups of products (in each division) in which an increase in production occurred (out of, respectively, 27, 10 and 15 surveyed products and groups of industrial products classified to these divisions).

**Table 7. Production of major products<sup>a</sup> – increases**

| Products   | 2022              | 2023  |
|--|-------------------|-------|
|  | previous year=100 |       |
| Increase more than 30% – of which  |                   |       |
| Railway wagons (units)   | 100.1             | 161.9 |
| Electric motors and generators (excluding traction motors) (MW)                      | 213.9             | 147.7 |
| Women's or girls' overcoats and other similar articles <sup>b</sup> (thousand units) | 73.7              | 146.4 |
| Floor mats <sup>c</sup> (thousand m <sup>2</sup> )                                   | 97.0              | 140.8 |
| Electric motors and generators (excluding traction motors) (thousand units)          | 113.5             | 139.0 |
| Lorries and road tractors (units)  | 129.0             | 137.9 |
| Frozen sea fish (thousand tonnes)  | 85.1              | 132.7 |
| Floor coverings <sup>c</sup> (thousand m <sup>2</sup> )                              | 117.8             | 132.4 |
| Increase between 20-10% – of which   |                   |       |
| Pesticides (tonnes)  | 85.5              | 119.8 |
| Motor gasoline including aviation gasoline (thousand tonnes)                         | 103.9             | 118.2 |
| Fuel oils including semiproducts.(thousand tonnes)                                   | 102.5             | 118.2 |
| Lathes for removing metal (units)  | 98.2              | 118.1 |
| Passenger cars <sup>d</sup> (thousand units)   | 97.9              | 117.3 |
| Floor, wall or ceiling coverings of plastics (thousand m <sup>2</sup> )              | 92.5              | 117.1 |
| Accumulators for motor vehicles <sup>e</sup> (thousand units)                        | 77.3              | 113.2 |
| Gas stoves with oven household type (thousand units)                                 | 41.3              | 110.3 |
| Increase less than 10% – of which  |                   |       |
| Women's or girls' jackets (thousand units)   | 110.6             | 109.0 |
| Wire of steel <sup>f</sup> (thousand tonnes)   | 96.6              | 108.3 |
| Diesel oils <sup>g</sup> (thousand tonnes)   | 104.9             | 107.9 |
| Poultry meat (thousand tonnes)   | 101.6             | 106.3 |
| Butter including other dairy spreads (thousand tonnes)                               | 104.2             | 106.1 |
| Zinc coated thin sheets and wide strips of non-alloy steel (thousand tonnes)         | 82.8              | 105.7 |
| Soap, organic surface - active products and preparations use as a soap (tonnes)      | 112.0             | 105.5 |
| Cans used for preserving food and drink, of white tin-plated sheets (tonnes)         | 115.8             | 104.4 |
| Wooden furniture for bedroom (thousand units)  | 98.0              | 104.3 |
| Men's or boys' trousers, overalls, breeches and shorts (thousand units)              | 111.0             | 104.2 |
| Wheat flour (thousand tonnes)  | 97.9              | 103.0 |
| Unripened fresh cheese and curd (thousand tonnes)                                    | 102.0             | 101.8 |
| Unwrought, unalloyed refined copper <sup>h</sup> (thousand tonnes)                   | 101.5             | 101.3 |

a Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed, but in the case of producers of electricity – regardless of the number of persons employed. b Including raincoats, anoraks, wind-jackets and wind-cheaters. c Tufted, knotted, needlefelt and not elsewhere classified. d Excluding motor caravans, snowmobiles, golf cars and similar vehicles. e Lead-acid; used for starting piston engines. f From non-alloy steel, stainless steel or other alloy steel. g For diesel engines; excluding fuel components. h Excluding rolled, extruded or forged sintered products.

## 1.5. Producer prices in industry

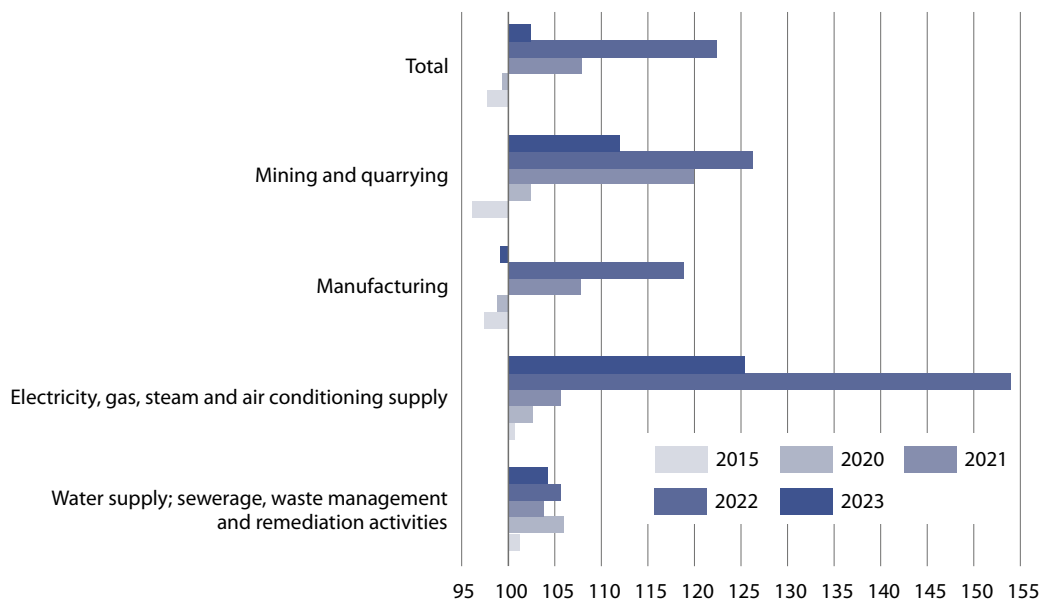
**Price indices of sold production of industry** are calculated on the basis of monthly representative survey on prices of products and services actually received by specifically selected economic units, classified in the sections: "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas, steam and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

An increase of the prices of sold production of industry in 2023, as compared to the previous year, was 2.4% (a growth of 22.4% in 2022), which was influenced by the large increase recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 25.7% (a growth of 54.0% in the previous year). A slightly smaller but equally significant increase was recorded in mining and quarrying – by 12.8% (in 2022 an increase of 26.3%) and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 3.8% (an increase of 5.6% in the preceding year). In manufacturing a decline in the prices of sold production was observed – by 1.7% (an increase of 18.8% in the preceding year).

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



In manufacturing, in 2023 there was an increase in prices in 13 divisions (out of 24 divisions). The largest increase in prices was recorded in manufacture of beverages (by 12.9%, an increase of 10.5% in the preceding year), manufacture of tobacco products (by 10.4%, compared to 9.0%), manufacture of pharmaceutical products (by 7.5%, compared to 2.5%) and manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (by 6.3%, compared to 17.6%). Prices were also higher than in the previous year, among others, in manufacture of electrical equipment (by 4.4%), manufacture of food products (by 4.1%) and manufacture of wearing apparel (by 2.4%).

A decrease in the prices occurred in 11 manufacturing divisions – the largest in manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (by 21.3%, as compared to an increase by 69.8% in 2022), manufacture of basic metals (by 12.4%, an increase of 25.5% in the preceding year) and manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (by 8.7%, an increase of 30.4% in the preceding year). Prices were also lower than in the previous year, among others in manufacture of paper and paper products (by 3.7%), manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker (by 3.6%) and manufacture of rubber and plastic products (by 2.8%). In these divisions, in the previous year prices increased by approximately 22% – 12%.

**Table 8. Price indices of sold production of industry<sup>a</sup> by main industrial groupings (previous year =100)**

| Specification              | 2015               | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | 2023  |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                            | previous year =100 |       |       |       |       |
| Intermediate goods         | 99.5               | 99.2  | 110.7 | 118.4 | 97.0  |
| Capital goods              | 100.0              | 102.1 | 102.3 | 107.2 | 100.9 |
| Durable consumer goods     | 101.0              | 100.4 | 103.7 | 109.7 | 102.3 |
| Non-durable consumer goods | 97.9               | 101.5 | 103.2 | 118.4 | 105.4 |
| Energy                     | 91.8               | 94.1  | 118.6 | 157.2 | 108.5 |

<sup>a</sup> Data concern entities with 10 or more persons employed.

In 2023, as compared to the previous year, the largest increase in the price indices of sold production of industry was recorded in the production of energy – by 8.5% (after an increase of 57.2% in the preceding year). Price increases were also recorded in non-durable consumer goods – by 5.4% (after an increase of 18.4% in the preceding year), in durable consumer goods – by 2.3% (compared to 9.7%) and a slight increase in capital goods – by 0.9% (compared to 7.2%).

In intermediate goods (which in 2022 recorded an increase by 18.4%) in 2023 a decrease was observed – by 3.0%.

## 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 2023, decreases in new orders in industry occurred in all months except January, when an increase of 15.4% was recorded, after a large increase a year ago – by 35.9% as well as except March – an increase of 8.8% after a growth of 24.9% a year ago.

In January 2023, increases in total new orders were recorded in 5 divisions, the largest in manufacture of pharmaceutical products – by 33.3% and manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – by 27.5%, while in March – in 4 divisions, the largest in manufacture of other transport equipment (over 3 times) and

manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (by 58.0%), as well as manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (by 57.6%).

The largest decrease, as compared to the same month of 2022, was recorded in September – by 22.8% (an increase by 44.1% in the previous year). In this month, high declines in total new orders were recorded in the following divisions: manufacture of metal products (by 59.0%), manufacture of wearing apparel (by 39.6%), manufacture of electrical equipment (by 31.7%), manufacture of paper and paper products (by 25.0%) and manufacture of basic metals (by 24.7%).

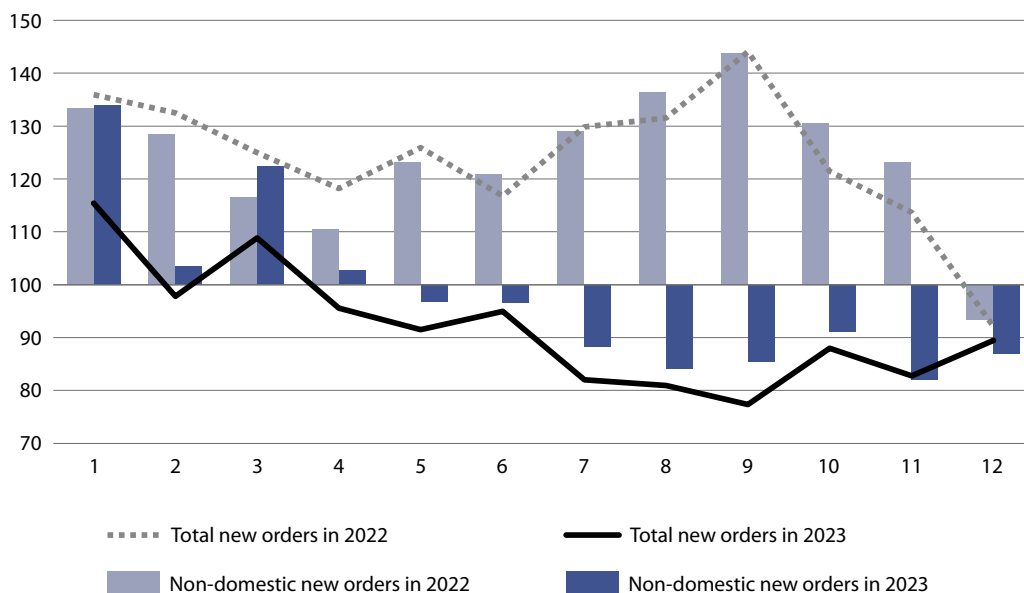
High decreases in total new orders in industry also occurred in August – by 19.2%, including non-domestic new orders – by 15.9%, in July – by 18.1%, with a decrease in non-domestic new orders by 11.7% and in November – by 17.3%, with a decrease in non-domestic orders by 17.9%. In these months, declines occurred in most of the surveyed divisions.

Of the 12 surveyed divisions, 2 divisions recorded declines in total and non-domestic new orders in all months of 2023, i.e. manufacture of chemicals and chemical products – decreases in total new orders ranging from 7.1% (in October) to 29.3% (in July) and non-domestic new orders – ranging from 0.1% (in February) to 29.9% (in July), manufacture of basic metals – a decrease, respectively, from 2.2% and 6.1% (in December) to 31.1% and 27.6% (in May).

In manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers there were observed the most months with the growth of total and non-domestic new orders – 9 months in 2023. These were increases for total orders ranging from 2.0% (in October) to 57.6% (in March) and for non-domestic orders – from 1.3% (in October) to 54.8% (in March).

An increase in non-domestic new orders occurred in the first 4 months of 2023 – the largest in January (by 33.8%) and the smallest in April (by 2.8%). However, the largest decline was recorded in November (by 17.9%), and the smallest – in May (by 3.3%).

**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<sup>1</sup> by NACE divisions in 2023 (current prices)**

| Specification   | Months                    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|---|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|   | 01                        | 02    | 03    | 04    | 05    | 06    | 07    | 08    | 09    | 10    | 11    | 12    |       |
|   | corresponding month = 100 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| a – total<br>b – of which non-domestic new orders         | a                         | 115.4 | 97.8  | 108.8 | 95.5  | 91.4  | 94.9  | 81.9  | 80.8  | 77.2  | 87.9  | 82.7  | 89.4  |
|   | b                         | 133.8 | 103.5 | 122.3 | 102.8 | 96.7  | 96.6  | 88.3  | 84.1  | 85.5  | 91.1  | 82.1  | 87.0  |
| Total - selected divisions of "Manufacturing"             | a                         | 95.0  | 101.1 | 80.0  | 77.6  | 101.8 | 90.6  | 80.6  | 80.0  | 99.8  | 83.3  | 116.2 | 94.7  |
|   | b                         | 96.9  | 105.1 | 90.0  | 80.1  | 116.1 | 96.3  | 87.7  | 79.3  | 103.9 | 77.6  | 114.7 | 97.7  |
| Manufacture of textiles                                   | a                         | 115.0 | 175.9 | 71.3  | 124.4 | 102.0 | 104.4 | 67.7  | 42.3  | 60.4  | 97.8  | 78.8  | 65.0  |
|   | b                         | 117.5 | 177.6 | 82.0  | 129.7 | 146.5 | 101.3 | 53.9  | 55.7  | 122.2 | 101.6 | 69.6  | 53.3  |
| Manufacture of wearing apparel                            | a                         | 96.8  | 101.7 | 92.4  | 81.8  | 82.1  | 80.4  | 81.9  | 80.0  | 75.0  | 83.3  | 64.9  | 75.0  |
|   | b                         | 100.1 | 111.6 | 92.1  | 87.2  | 82.6  | 79.4  | 81.2  | 79.7  | 73.9  | 82.8  | 50.7  | 74.6  |
| Manufacture of paper and paper products                   | a                         | 86.9  | 92.6  | 84.7  | 76.8  | 73.0  | 74.8  | 70.7  | 81.4  | 92.2  | 92.9  | 82.5  | 83.4  |
|   | b                         | 88.2  | 99.9  | 92.1  | 71.0  | 73.4  | 75.0  | 70.1  | 80.3  | 92.3  | 91.7  | 76.8  | 81.1  |
| Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products            | a                         | 133.3 | 91.0  | 88.0  | 93.9  | 85.7  | 100.3 | 92.7  | 70.5  | 148.4 | 78.7  | 103.3 | 93.6  |
|   | b                         | 130.3 | 109.3 | 91.3  | 107.3 | 85.4  | 139.2 | 102.5 | 49.0  | 260.7 | 71.9  | 123.2 | 85.5  |
| Manufacture of pharmaceutical products <sup>Δ</sup>       | a                         | 85.4  | 77.1  | 75.4  | 75.2  | 68.9  | 76.1  | 73.8  | 70.2  | 75.3  | 85.4  | 93.0  | 97.8  |
|   | b                         | 86.7  | 88.5  | 74.4  | 79.4  | 72.4  | 76.5  | 85.5  | 76.3  | 78.7  | 90.2  | 93.0  | 93.9  |
| Manufacture of basic metals                               | a                         | 97.6  | 103.0 | 91.7  | 91.7  | 96.3  | 113.3 | 71.6  | 83.0  | 41.0  | 93.8  | 100.0 | 90.4  |
|   | b                         | 120.5 | 108.9 | 94.9  | 94.6  | 90.5  | 105.4 | 87.6  | 95.9  | 43.8  | 94.0  | 97.7  | 79.9  |
| Manufacture of metal products <sup>Δ</sup>                | a                         | 83.4  | 89.1  | 158.0 | 97.8  | 110.7 | 104.3 | 92.0  | 62.2  | 80.0  | 76.4  | 83.2  | 108.6 |
|   | b                         | 84.9  | 91.3  | 129.3 | 97.3  | 109.8 | 109.3 | 89.2  | 63.3  | 84.9  | 94.1  | 105.2 | 109.6 |
| Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products  | a                         | 112.8 | 110.2 | 85.4  | 85.1  | 82.6  | 87.1  | 75.5  | 77.1  | 68.3  | 76.2  | 67.3  | 85.1  |
|   | b                         | 114.7 | 120.0 | 93.0  | 94.5  | 91.0  | 87.2  | 83.3  | 86.6  | 86.1  | 89.6  | 81.1  | 67.4  |
| Manufacture of electrical equipment                       | a                         | 114.2 | 105.9 | 113.0 | 110.6 | 95.6  | 72.5  | 85.0  | 93.1  | 93.1  | 97.9  | 80.6  | 79.6  |
|   | b                         | 109.9 | 107.1 | 112.4 | 107.5 | 100.0 | 65.8  | 81.1  | 86.0  | 93.4  | 93.1  | 73.1  | 81.3  |
| Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.             | a                         | 127.5 | 116.1 | 157.6 | 139.7 | 123.3 | 115.2 | 97.0  | 111.2 | 103.1 | 102.0 | 81.9  | 99.0  |
|   | b                         | 124.9 | 116.3 | 154.8 | 138.0 | 123.2 | 112.6 | 97.3  | 113.3 | 104.5 | 101.3 | 78.7  | 97.5  |
| Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers | a                         | .     | 66.4  | 352.1 | 130.6 | 95.9  | 229.2 | 131.9 | 48.8  | 101.8 | 61.0  | 92.0  | 63.4  |
|   | b                         | .     | 56.4  | 548.2 | 140.3 | 84.6  | 216.3 | 117.7 | 45.1  | 101.2 | 58.0  | 89.6  | 93.0  |
| Manufacture of other transport equipment                  | a                         | .     | 66.4  | 352.1 | 130.6 | 95.9  | 229.2 | 131.9 | 48.8  | 101.8 | 61.0  | 92.0  | 63.4  |
|   | b                         | .     | 56.4  | 548.2 | 140.3 | 84.6  | 216.3 | 117.7 | 45.1  | 101.2 | 58.0  | 89.6  | 93.0  |

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

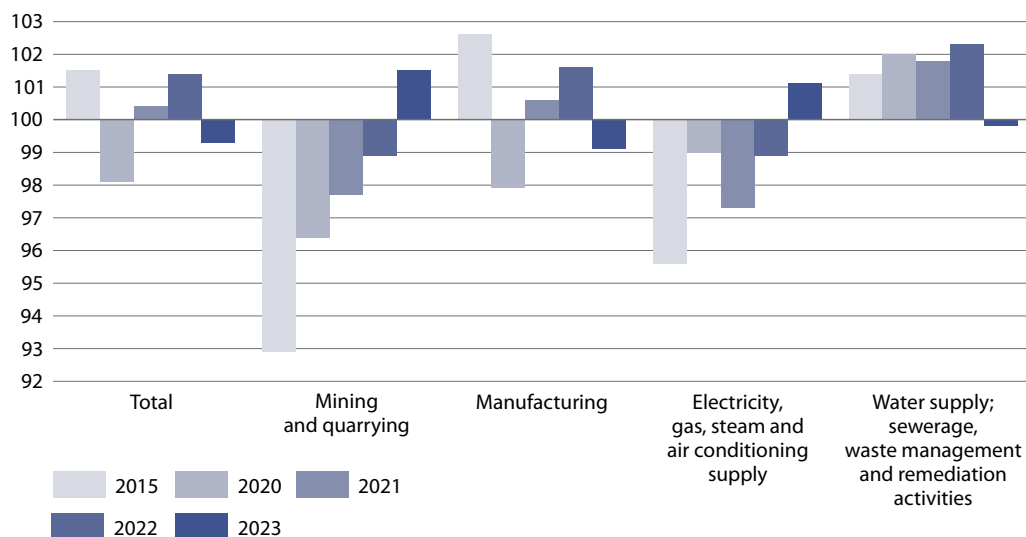
## Chapter 2. Employment, wages and salaries in industry

### 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 2023 amounted 2 748.2 thousand and was by 0.7% lower than in the previous year. A decrease was observed in manufacturing – by 0.9% and slight in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 0.2%, while an increase was recorded in mining and quarrying – by 1.5% and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 1.1%.

**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 12.7% (a decrease of 1.0% in the preceding year), in manufacture of furniture and manufacture of textiles – by 7.0% each (last year an increase of 1.0% and a decrease of 0.4%, respectively) and smaller in manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker – by 5.2% (an increase of 3.7% in the preceding year), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products – by 4.0% (an increase of 2.1% in the preceding year), manufacture of wearing apparel – by 2.4% (a decrease of 5.3% in the preceding year).

An increase in average paid employment in 2023 was recorded, among others, in manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products – by 3.8% (an increase of 1.1% in the preceding year), manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – by 2.9% (a decrease of 1.7%), manufacture of other transport equipment – by 2.3% (an increase of 5.4% in the preceding year), in mining of coal and lignite – by 2.1% (a decrease of 4.3% in the preceding year) and manufacture of pharmaceutical products – by 2.0% (an increase of 5.9% in the preceding year).

**Table 10. Average paid employment in industry<sup>a</sup> by NACE sections and selected divisions**

| Sections and divisions   | 2022           | 2023           | 2022              | 2023        | 2022         | 2023         |
|--|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
|  | in thousands   |                | previous year=100 |             | in percent   |              |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>2 767.6</b> | <b>2 748.2</b> | <b>101.4</b>      | <b>99.3</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| Mining and quarrying   | 121.5          | 123.3          | 98.9              | 101.5       | 4.4          | 4.5          |
| Manufacturing  | 2 396.7        | 2 374.5        | 101.6             | 99.1        | 86.6         | 86.4         |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply                  | 111.7          | 112.9          | 98.9              | 101.1       | 4.0          | 4.1          |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities  | 137.8          | 137.5          | 102.3             | 99.8        | 5.0          | 5.0          |
| From total industry - selected divisions: :                          |                |                |                   |             |              |              |
| Mining of coal and lignite   | 70.1           | 71.6           | 95.7              | 102.1       | 2.5          | 2.6          |
| Manufacture of food products   | 379.0          | 378.2          | 99.9              | 99.8        | 13.7         | 13.8         |
| Manufacture of beverages   | 21.3           | 21.5           | 100.6             | 101.1       | 0.8          | 0.8          |
| Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker <sup>Δ</sup> | 101.4          | 96.1           | 103.7             | 94.8        | 3.7          | 3.5          |
| Manufacture of paper and paper products                              | 63.7           | 63.6           | 103.3             | 99.9        | 2.3          | 2.3          |
| Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products                       | 81.4           | 82.2           | 101.1             | 101.0       | 2.9          | 3.0          |
| Manufacture of pharmaceutical products <sup>Δ</sup>                  | 26.8           | 27.3           | 105.9             | 102.0       | 1.0          | 1.0          |
| Manufacture of rubber and plastic products                           | 220.3          | 216.7          | 102.9             | 98.3        | 8.0          | 7.9          |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products                   | 126.4          | 121.3          | 102.1             | 96.0        | 4.6          | 4.4          |
| Manufacture of basic metals  | 64.0           | 63.3           | 101.8             | 99.0        | 2.3          | 2.3          |
| Manufacture of metal products <sup>Δ</sup>                           | 298.3          | 293.4          | 103.8             | 98.4        | 10.8         | 10.7         |
| Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products             | 57.8           | 60.0           | 101.1             | 103.8       | 2.1          | 2.2          |
| Manufacture of electrical equipment                                  | 123.0          | 125.1          | 104.2             | 101.8       | 4.4          | 4.6          |
| Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.                        | 124.8          | 126.3          | 103.2             | 101.3       | 4.5          | 4.6          |
| Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers            | 196.4          | 202.0          | 98.3              | 102.9       | 7.1          | 7.4          |
| Manufacture of other transport equipment                             | 51.7           | 52.9           | 105.4             | 102.3       | 1.9          | 1.9          |
| Manufacture of furniture   | 162.9          | 151.5          | 101.0             | 93.0        | 5.9          | 5.5          |

<sup>a</sup> Data concern entities with 10 or more persons employed.

Of the 107 industry groups according to NACE, 49 saw a decline in average paid employment in 2023, as compared to the previous year, including 7 groups by more than 10%, and in 12 – by 10%-5%.

In 2 groups: forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal; powder metallurgy and manufacture of general-purpose machinery – employment remained at the same level as in 2022.

**Table 11. Dynamics of average paid employment in industry<sup>a</sup> by selected NACE groups (previous year =100) – decreases**

| NACE groups   | 2022              | 2023 |
|---|-------------------|------|
|   | previous year=100 |      |
| Decrease more than 10% – of which   |                   |      |
| Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal                  | 104.8             | 85.5 |
| Weaving of textiles   | 95.7              | 87.7 |
| Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys                   | 101.7             | 88.7 |
| Decrease between 10-5% – of which   |                   |      |
| Manufacture of bakery and farinaceous products                            | 103.9             | 92.3 |
| Finishing of textiles   | 96.6              | 92.5 |
| Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw <sup>Δ</sup>                 | 100.7             | 92.7 |
| Treatment and coating of metals; machining                                | 107.6             | 92.9 |
| Sawmilling and planing of wood  | 102.0             | 93.7 |
| Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster                   | 101.6             | 94.1 |
| Decrease less than 5% – of which  |                   |      |
| Manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware                        | 100.6             | 95.1 |
| Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers | 96.2              | 95.3 |
| Preparation and spinning of textile fibres                                | 99.1              | 95.5 |
| Manufacture of glass and glass products                                   | 107.8             | 95.8 |
| Manufacture of games and toys   | 120.6             | 95.8 |
| Manufacture of other porcelain and ceramic products                       | 97.4              | 96.0 |
| Manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard                           | 106.2             | 96.7 |
| Casting of metals   | 103.7             | 97.0 |
| Manufacture of consumer electronics                                       | 102.7             | 97.3 |
| Manufacture of plastic products   | 102.7             | 98.4 |
| Manufacture of abrasive products and non-metallic mineral products n.e.c. | 103.4             | 98.4 |
| Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock                      | 102.4             | 98.7 |

a Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

A higher level of average paid employment in 2023, as compared to the previous year, occurred in 55 groups, in 5 of them the increase was greater than 20%, and in 17 it ranged between 20%-5%.

**Table 12. Dynamics of average paid employment in industry<sup>a</sup> by selected NACE groups (previous year =100) – increases**

| NACE groups   | 2022              | 2023  |
|---|-------------------|-------|
|   | previous year=100 |       |
| Increase more than 10% – of which   |                   |       |
| Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone   | 79.9              | 124.4 |
| Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals  | 101.6             | 120.7 |
| Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard   | 102.7             | 116.0 |
| Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products   | 127.2             | 111.5 |
| Manufacture of weapons and ammunition   | 101.0             | 110.9 |
| Increase less than 10% – of which   |                   |       |
| Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation; watches and clocks         | 99.4              | 108.2 |
| Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery  | 97.4              | 107.8 |
| Building of ships and boats   | 102.8             | 107.4 |
| Installation of industrial machinery and equipment  | 109.8             | 106.7 |
| Manufacture of electronic components and boards   | 105.5             | 106.4 |
| Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics                             | 102.1             | 105.9 |
| Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus | 103.3             | 105.5 |
| Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products  | 98.3              | 105.1 |
| Manufacture of other electrical equipment   | 114.3             | 104.1 |
| Manufacture of sports goods   | 114.3             | 102.5 |
| Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment   | 85.1              | 102.4 |
| Waste treatment and disposal  | 110.8             | 102.1 |
| Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats   | 199.3             | 102.0 |
| Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster   | 94.5              | 101.9 |

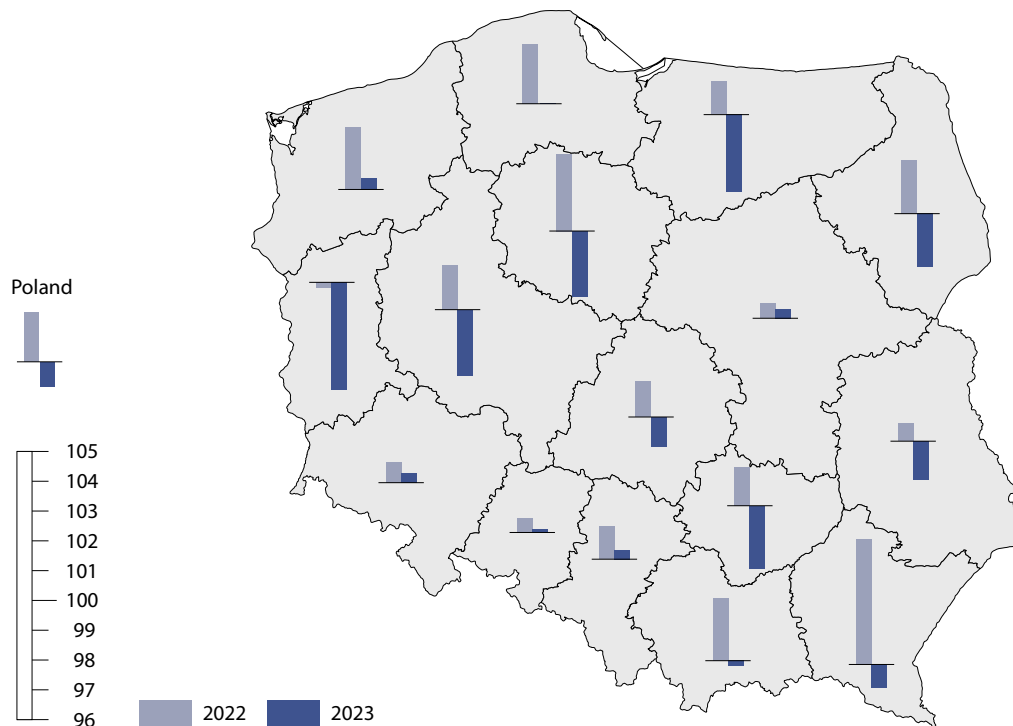
a Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

In 2023, there was a decrease in average paid employment in 10 voivodships. In 9 voivodships, a decrease in employment was greater than the average decrease in the country. The largest decrease was recorded in the Lubuskie voivodship – by 3.6% (share 2.5%), Warmińsko-Mazurskie voivodship – by 2.6% (share 2.9%), Wielkopolskie voivodship – by 2.2% (share 12.4%), Kujawsko-Pomorskie voivodship – by 2.2% (share 4.9%), Świętokrzyskie voivodship – by 2.1% (share 2.5%).

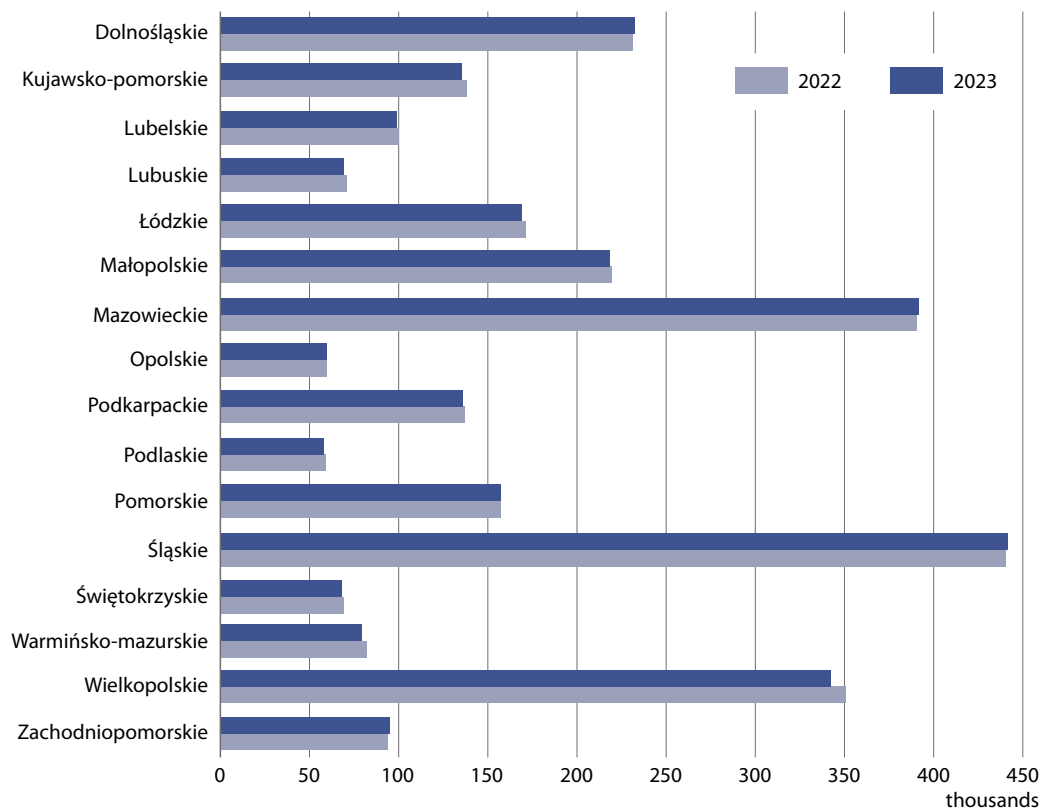
In 5 voivodships, with a total share of 44.4% in the total employment in industry, there was a slight increase in average paid employment ranging from 0.1% to 0.4%, i.e. in Zachodniopomorskie, Dolnośląskie, Mazowieckie, Śląskie and Opolskie voivodships.

In the Pomorskie voivodship, employment remained at the same level as in 2022.

**Map 2. Dynamics of average paid employment in industry by voivodships in 2022 and 2023 (previous year =100)**



**Chart 9. Average paid employment in industry by voivodships in 2022 and 2023**



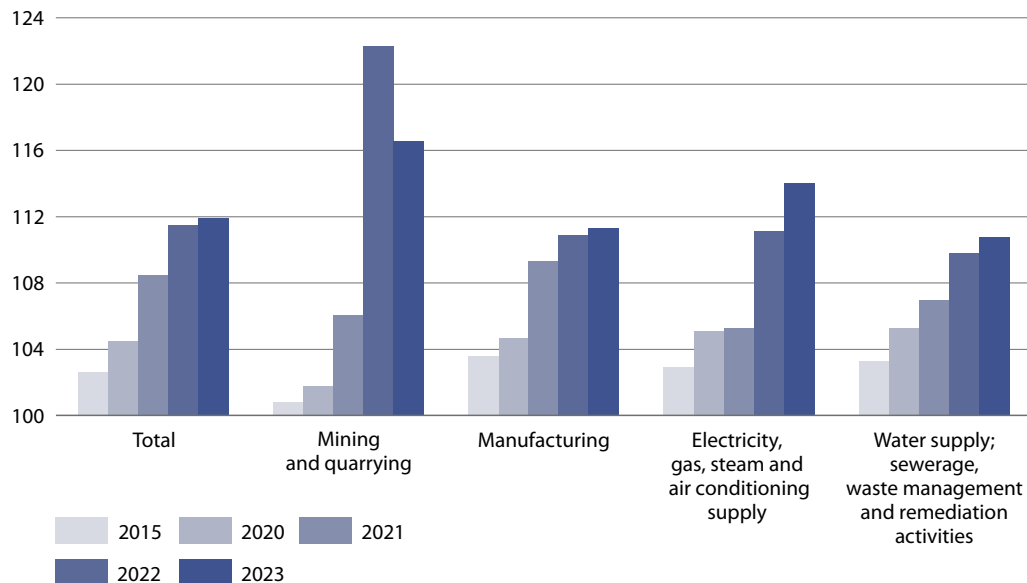
## 2.2. Wages and salaries in industry

**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.

Average monthly gross wages and salaries in industry (in entities with 10 or more persons employed) in 2023 equalled 7 387.20 PLN and was by 11.9% higher than in the previous year, when an increase by 11.5% was observed. An increase in wages and salaries was recorded in all industry sections, the largest in mining and quarrying – by 16.6%, in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 14.0% and smaller in manufacturing – by 11.3% and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 10.8%.

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



In 2023, an increase of average monthly gross wages and salaries, as compared to the previous year, was recorded, among others: in mining of coal and lignite – by 17.3%, in manufacture of tobacco products – by 14.7%, manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – by 13.6%, in other manufacturing – by 13.6%, manufacture of wearing apparel – by 13.4%, in repair and installation of machinery and equipment – by 13.4%, in manufacture of textiles – by 13.2%.

The highest level of average monthly gross wages and salaries in 2023, similarly to last year, was achieved by enterprises from the following divisions: mining of coal and lignite (14 234.66 PLN), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (10 973.00 PLN), manufacture of tobacco products (9 988.20 PLN), manufacture of pharmaceutical products (9 557.22 PLN), manufacture of beverages (8 741.10 PLN).

A higher level of wages and salaries in relation to average monthly gross wages and salaries of total industry in 2023 was recorded, among others, in mining of coal and lignite – by 92.7%, in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 48.5%, manufacture of tobacco products – by 35.2%, in manufacture of pharmaceutical products – by 29.4%.

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 36.5%, manufacture of textiles – by 25.9%, manufacture of furniture – by 25.6%, manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker – by 23.2%.

**Table 13. Average monthly gross wages and salaries in industry<sup>a</sup> by NACE sections and selected divisions**

| Sections and divisions   | 2022            | 2023            | 2022                | 2023         | 2022         | 2023         |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|  | in PLN          |                 | previous year = 100 |              | total = 100  |              |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>6 598.85</b> | <b>7 387.20</b> | <b>111.5</b>        | <b>111.9</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| Mining and quarrying   | 11 173.60       | 13 029.20       | 122.3               | 116.6        | 169.3        | 176.4        |
| Manufacturing  | 6 268.31        | 6 974.96        | 110.9               | 111.3        | 95.0         | 94.4         |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply                  | 9 622.56        | 10 973.00       | 111.1               | 114.0        | 145.8        | 148.5        |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities  | 5 865.34        | 6 500.54        | 109.8               | 110.8        | 88.9         | 88.0         |
| From total industry - selected divisions:                            |                 |                 |                     |              |              |              |
| Mining of coal and lignite   | 12 135.54       | 14 234.66       | 129.4               | 117.3        | 183.9        | 192.7        |
| Manufacture of food products   | 5 603.46        | 6 258.45        | 112.7               | 111.7        | 84.9         | 84.7         |
| Manufacture of beverages   | 7 882.83        | 8 741.10        | 108.6               | 110.9        | 119.5        | 118.3        |
| Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker <sup>Δ</sup> | 5 229.41        | 5 670.87        | 111.7               | 108.4        | 79.2         | 76.8         |
| Manufacture of paper and paper products                              | 6 739.03        | 7 463.26        | 108.6               | 110.7        | 102.1        | 101.0        |
| Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products                       | 7 284.61        | 7 957.70        | 111.3               | 109.2        | 110.4        | 107.7        |
| Manufacture of pharmaceutical products <sup>Δ</sup>                  | 8 706.53        | 9 557.22        | 105.5               | 109.8        | 131.9        | 129.4        |
| Manufacture of rubber and plastic products                           | 6 259.71        | 6 948.20        | 112.6               | 111.0        | 94.9         | 94.1         |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products                   | 6 702.90        | 7 364.06        | 110.0               | 109.9        | 101.6        | 99.7         |
| Manufacture of basic metals  | 6 984.88        | 7 585.24        | 111.6               | 108.6        | 105.9        | 102.7        |
| Manufacture of metal products <sup>Δ</sup>                           | 5 966.22        | 6 485.41        | 109.2               | 108.7        | 90.4         | 87.8         |
| Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products             | 6 918.74        | 7 583.69        | 110.4               | 109.6        | 104.8        | 102.7        |
| Manufacture of electrical equipment                                  | 6 836.45        | 7 565.55        | 109.1               | 110.7        | 103.6        | 102.4        |
| Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.                        | 6 723.18        | 7 423.31        | 111.3               | 110.4        | 101.9        | 100.5        |
| Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers            | 6 980.52        | 7 933.36        | 112.5               | 113.6        | 105.8        | 107.4        |
| Manufacture of other transport equipment                             | 7 272.85        | 8 170.55        | 110.6               | 112.3        | 110.2        | 110.6        |
| Manufacture of furniture   | 4 943.45        | 5 495.07        | 108.0               | 111.2        | 74.9         | 74.4         |

<sup>a</sup> Data concern entities with 10 or more persons employed.

An increase of average monthly gross wages and salaries in 2023, as compared to the previous year, was recorded in all industry groups, of which in 3 groups the increase was above 30%, and in 69 the increase ranged from 30%-10%.



**Table 14. Dynamics of average monthly gross wages and salaries of industry<sup>a</sup> by NACE selected groups (previous year =100) – increases**

| NACE groups   | 2022              | 2023  |
|---|-------------------|-------|
|   | previous year=100 |       |
| Increase more than 10% – of which   |                   |       |
| Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment   | 102.8             | 117.9 |
| Manufacture of weapons and ammunition   | 115.9             | 117.5 |
| Manufacture of motor vehicles   | 112.2             | 116.3 |
| Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers             | 107.4             | 115.6 |
| Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock  | 107.7             | 115.1 |
| Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel  | 111.2             | 114.5 |
| Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics                             | 107.6             | 113.3 |
| Sawmilling and planing of wood  | 106.8             | 113.2 |
| Manufacture of consumer electronics   | 111.2             | 113.0 |
| Manufacture of general-purpose machinery  | 110.5             | 112.5 |
| Manufacture of structural metal products  | 110.6             | 112.0 |
| Processing and preserving of meat and production of meat products   | 112.3             | 111.9 |
| Manufacture of soap, detergents, perfumes and toilet preparations <sup>Δ</sup>                              | 113.6             | 111.6 |
| Manufacture of rubber products  | 110.8             | 111.4 |
| Manufacture of communication equipment  | 108.6             | 110.9 |
| Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers                                   | 112.0             | 110.8 |
| Manufacture of dairy products   | 113.9             | 110.4 |
| Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus | 108.7             | 110.3 |
| Manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard   | 107.9             | 110.2 |
| Manufacture of other fabricated metal products  | 107.3             | 110.1 |
| Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats   | 131.8             | 110.0 |
| Increase less than 10% – of which   |                   |       |
| Manufacture of glass and glass products   | 112.0             | 109.9 |
| Manufacture of domestic appliances  | 104.4             | 109.6 |

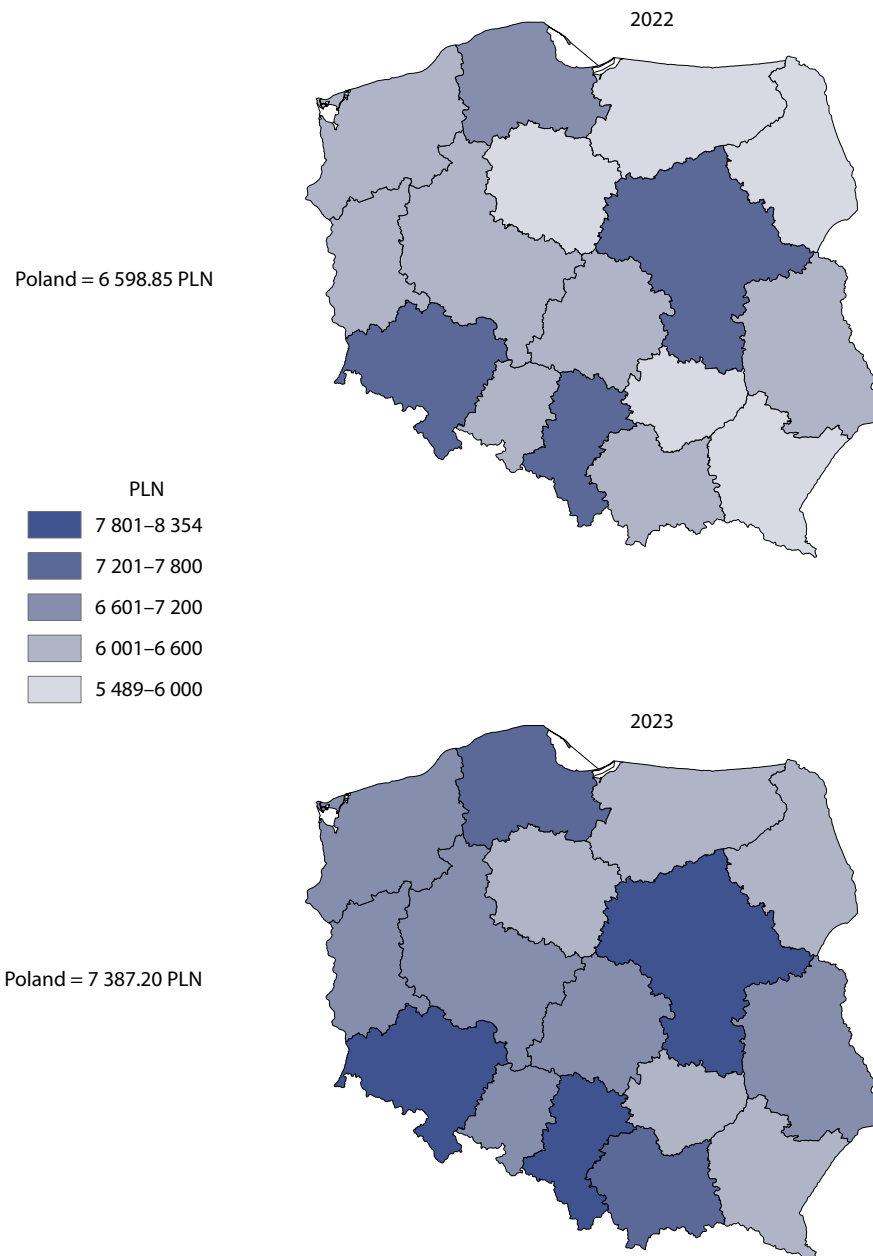
**Table 14. Dynamics of average monthly gross wages and salaries of industry<sup>a</sup> by NACE selected groups (previous year =100) – increases (cont.)**

| NACE groups   | 2022              | 2023  |
|---|-------------------|-------|
|   | previous year=100 |       |
| Increase less than 10% – of which (cont.)   |                   |       |
| Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster   | 107.3             | 109.3 |
| Manufacture of clay building materials  | 111.1             | 108.9 |
| Manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware  | 113.0             | 108.9 |
| Manufacture of tubes, pipes hollow profiles and related fittings, of steel                          | 112.1             | 108.7 |
| Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw <sup>Δ</sup>   | 110.8             | 107.9 |
| Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products   | 117.2             | 107.9 |
| Manufacture of other products of first processing of steel  | 112.6             | 107.8 |
| Manufacture of metal forming machinery and machine-tools  | 111.5             | 107.3 |
| Preparation and spinning of textile fibres  | 115.7             | 107.0 |
| Materials recovery  | 112.9             | 105.3 |
| Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers, compounds and rubber <sup>Δ</sup>                      | 112.1             | 104.7 |
| Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation; watches and clocks | 115.9             | 104.7 |
| Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery  | 110.9             | 104.0 |

<sup>a</sup> Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

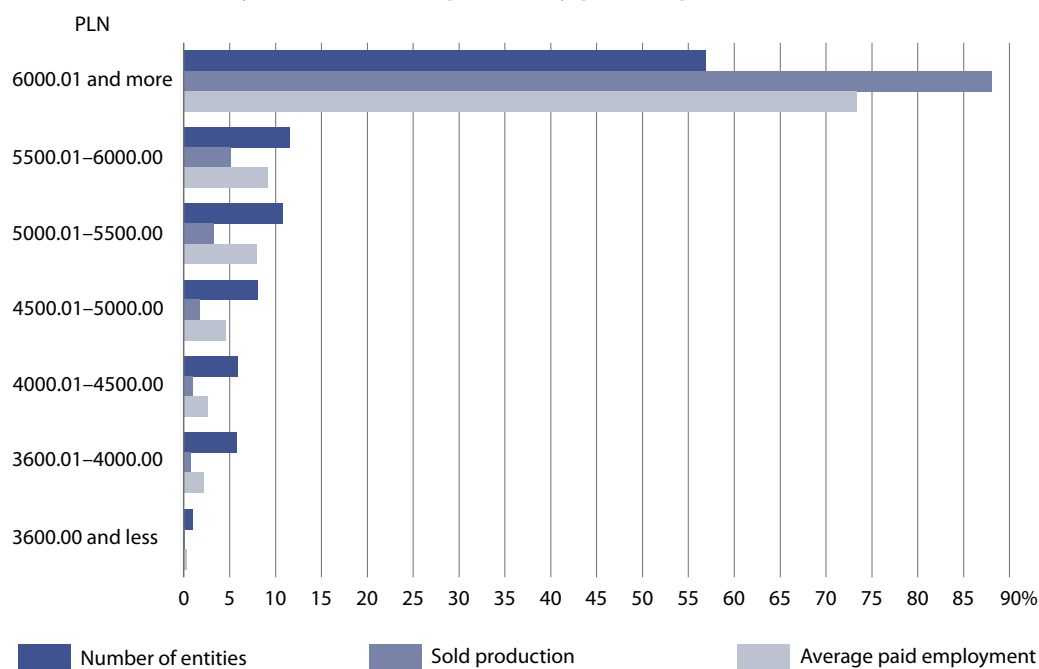
The highest levels of average monthly gross wages and salaries in 2023, similarly to last year, were recorded in the following voivodships: Dolnośląskie (8 353.69 PLN), Śląskie (8 308.49 PLN), Mazowieckie (8 049.25 PLN), Pomorskie (7 447.37 PLN). In these voivodships, the level of wages and salaries was higher than the average wages and salaries in industry for Poland, i.e. in Dolnośląskie – by 13.1%, Śląskie – by 12.5%, Mazowieckie – by 9.0% and Pomorskie – by 0.8%.

The largest increases in average wages and salaries in 2023, as compared to 2022, were recorded in the following voivodships: Lubelskie – by 14.2%, Warmińsko-Mazurskie – by 13.5%, Świętokrzyskie – by 13.0%, Podkarpackie – by 12.9%. The smallest increases were recorded in the following voivodships: Zachodniopomorskie – by 10.0% and Pomorskie – by 10.1%.

**Map 3. Average monthly gross wages and salaries in industry by voivodships in 2022 and 2023**

Enterprises (with 50 or more persons employed) considerably differed in terms of the level of average monthly gross wages and salaries. In 2023, the largest number of enterprises – 4 898 – paid out the average monthly gross wages and salaries in the range of over 6 000.01 PLN. They also recorded the largest share in total sold production – 88.0% and employed 73.3% of all employees. A quite numerous group, comprising 966 enterprises, paid out the average monthly gross wages and salaries in the range of 5 500.01 PLN to 6 000.00 PLN, they generated 5.1% of sold production and employed 9.1% of all employees.

Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the range of up to 3 600.00 PLN were recorded in 88 enterprises that produced only 0.1% of sold production and employed 0.3% of all employees.

**Chart 11. Industrial enterprises by amount of average monthly gross wages and salaries in 2023****Table 15. Industrial enterprises<sup>1</sup> by amount of average monthly gross wages and salaries by NACE sections in 2023**

| Specification   | Total          | By average monthly gross wages and salaries in PLN |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                  |
|---|----------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
|   |                | 3600.00 i mniej                                    | 3600.01-4000.00 | 4000.01-4500.00 | 4500.01-5000.00 | 5000.01-5500.00 | 5500.01-6000.00 | 6000.01 i więcej |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>a 8 603</b> | <b>88</b>  | <b>502</b>      | <b>505</b>      | <b>684</b>      | <b>930</b>      | <b>996</b>      | <b>4 898</b>     |
|   | <b>b 100.0</b> | <b>0.1</b>   | <b>0.8</b>      | <b>1.0</b>      | <b>1.7</b>      | <b>3.3</b>      | <b>5.1</b>      | <b>88.0</b>      |
|   | <b>c 100.0</b> | <b>0.3</b>   | <b>2.2</b>      | <b>2.6</b>      | <b>4.6</b>      | <b>7.9</b>      | <b>9.1</b>      | <b>73.3</b>      |
| Mining and quarrying  | a 126          | -  | 4               | -               | 1               | 4               | 14              | 103              |
|   | b 100.0        | -  | .               | -               | .               | 0.3             | 0.9             | 98.3             |
|   | c 100.0        | -  | .               | -               | .               | 0.4             | 1.9             | 95.9             |
| Manufacturing   | a 7 533        | 87   | 490             | 497             | 626             | 809             | 837             | 4 187            |
|   | b 100.0        | .  | .               | 1.2             | 2.0             | 3.8             | 5.9             | 85.9             |
|   | c 100.0        | .  | .               | 3.0             | 5.1             | 8.6             | 9.7             | 70.8             |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply                 | a 208          | -  | -               | -               | 3               | 6               | 12              | 187              |
|   | b 100.0        | -  | -               | -               | 0.0             | 0.1             | 0.1             | 99.8             |
|   | c 100.0        | -  | -               | -               | 0.2             | 0.5             | 1.0             | 98.4             |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | a 736          | 1  | 8               | 8               | 54              | 111             | 133             | 421              |
|   | b 100.0        | .  | .               | 0.3             | .               | 8.1             | 10.2            | 77.1             |
|   | c 100.0        | .  | .               | 0.6             | .               | 12.2            | 14.1            | 67.9             |

<sup>1</sup> Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

Note. 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 1 273.4 billion PLN at the end of 2023 and were by 7.3% higher than in 2022. Long-term investments, the share of which in total fixed assets amounted to 22.2%, increased by 4.2%, and long-term receivables, with a share of 0.6%, increased by 31.9%.

The largest increases in total fixed assets were recorded: in mining and quarrying – by 10.2%, whose share in the value of industrial total fixed assets was 6.9%, in manufacturing – by 8.5% (the largest share – 56.6%). Smaller growth occurred in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 5.1% (share of 30.2%), and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 4.7% (share of 6.3%).

Current assets in industry at the end of 2023 amounted to 1 084.6 billion PLN and were 11.4% higher than in 2022. Large increases were recorded in the value of short-term prepayments and accruals – by 44.4%, and the value of short-term receivables – by 22.8% and slightly lower in the value of short-term investments – by 15.4%, while the value of stocks decreased – by 7.8%.

In the structure of industrial current assets, the share of short-term receivables increased – from 42.5% in 2022 to 46.8% in 2023 (including receivables from deliveries and services, which accounted for 57.9% of short-term receivables), short-term investments – from 22.2% to 23.0% and the share of short-term prepayments and accruals – from 1.9% to 2.5%. The share of stocks decreased – from 33.4% to 27.7%.

**Table 16. Assets and liabilities of industrial enterprises<sup>a</sup> by NACE sections  
As of 31 December**

| Specification  |   | Total       | Mining and quarrying | Manufacturing | Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities |
|--|---|-------------|----------------------|---------------|---|---|
|  |   |             |                      |               |   |   |
| End of   |   |             |                      |               |   |   |
| a – 2022   |   |             |                      |               |   |   |
| b – 2023   |   |             |                      |               |   |   |
| Total fixed assets   | a | 1 186 811.9 | 79 402.5             | 665 073.4     | 365 559.1   | 76 776.8  |
|  | b | 1 273 409.5 | 87 518.0             | 721 279.4     | 384 198.2   | 80 413.8  |
| of which   |   |             |                      |               |   |   |
| long-term investments  | a | 271 475.0   | 23 421.6             | 114 209.3     | 129 609.7   | 4 234.4   |
|  | b | 282 892.1   | 25 389.2             | 122 582.9     | 130 582.1   | 4 337.9   |
| long-term receivables  | a | 6 178.7     | 235.7                | 4 925.7       | 919.1   | 98.2  |
|  | b | 8 149.7     | 186.7                | 6 875.3       | 983.6   | 104.1   |
| Current assets   | a | 973 832.9   | 29 096.4             | 727 870.6     | 201 442.0   | 15 423.9  |
|  | b | 1 084 605.5 | 31 202.8             | 781 093.4     | 255 953.1   | 16 356.2  |
| of which   |   |             |                      |               |   |   |
| stocks total   | a | 325 333.1   | 9 999.0              | 282 281.0     | 31 681.8  | 1 371.3   |
|  | b | 300 112.5   | 11 054.8             | 265 143.5     | 22 520.4  | 1 393.8   |
| of which   |   |             |                      |               |   |   |
| finished products  | a | 72 721.7    | 2 579.4              | 69 780.3      | 182.4   | 179.5   |
|  | b | 69 619.5    | 4 039.3              | 65 112.9      | 176.2   | 291.1   |
| goods  | a | 22 880.3    | 332.1                | 19 753.1      | 2 540.8   | 254.4   |
|  | b | 21 064.0    | 287.8                | 18 606.1      | 1 925.2   | 244.9   |
| short-term receivables                                       | a | 413 426.6   | 7 998.2              | 303 299.2     | 95 541.0  | 6 588.2   |
|  | b | 507 843.7   | 8 813.2              | 332 659.3     | 159 022.3   | 7 349.0   |
| of which resulting from deliveries and services <sup>2</sup> | a | 295 495.1   | 6 070.1              | 230 731.2     | 54 098.0  | 4 595.8   |
|  | b | 293 872.3   | 6 397.7              | 216 861.9     | 65 284.0  | 5 328.7   |
| Liabilities  |   |             |                      |               |   |   |
| long-term  | a | 251 579.7   | 9 748.7              | 141 607.8     | 91 374.6  | 8 848.6   |
|  | b | 242 363.7   | 8 744.1              | 142 465.7     | 79 990.4  | 11 163.5  |
| of which bank credits and loans                              | a | 180 807.6   | 4 879.1              | 106 938.1     | 62 737.9  | 6 252.4   |
|  | b | 176 211.9   | 4 812.3              | 103 392.6     | 59 971.6  | 8 035.4   |

**Table 16. Assets and liabilities of industrial enterprises<sup>a</sup> by NACE sections (cont.)  
As of 31 December**

| Specification   |   | Total     | Mining and quarrying | Manufacturing | Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities |
|---|---|-----------|----------------------|---------------|---|---|
|   |   |           |                      |               |   |   |
| Liabilities (cont.)   |   |           |                      |               |   |   |
| short-term <sup>3</sup>   | a | 647 561.0 | 22 374.3             | 464 909.8     | 151 362.9   | 8 914.1   |
|   | b | 753 375.2 | 24 813.8             | 514 649.8     | 204 559.2   | 9 352.5   |
| of which  |   |           |                      |               |   |   |
| bank credits and loans  | a | 130 606.8 | 3 031.6              | 96 443.7      | 29 265.2  | 1 866.2   |
|   | b | 133 760.8 | 2 491.2              | 95 045.3      | 34 359.3  | 1 865.1   |
| resulting from deliveries and services <sup>2</sup>   | a | 290 383.6 | 7 386.4              | 232 514.8     | 47 317.9  | 3 164.5   |
|   | b | 277 803.0 | 11 231.3             | 217 065.5     | 46 031.0  | 3 475.2   |
| Relation of short-term liabilities resulting from deliveries and services to receivables resulting from deliveries and services | a | 98.3      | 121.7                | 100.8         | 87.5  | 68.9  |
|   | b | 94.5      | 175.6                | 100.1         | 70.5  | 65.2  |

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 4.3% lower at the end of December 2023 than at the end of December 2022 (when an increase by 33.0% was noted) and their share in the total stocks structure increased from 22.4% to 23.2%.

Relation of the value of total stocks of finished products to the value of net revenues from sale of products was 3.3% (compared to 3.5% in the previous year), and calculated without manufacture of food products and beverages – 3.1% (compared to 3.3% in the previous year). Improvement in relations was noted, among others, in manufacture of electrical equipment (from 5.2% to 3.2%), other manufacturing (from 7.1% to 6.4%), in repair and installation of machinery and equipment (from 2.1% to 1.6%), in manufacture of pharmaceutical products (from 7.7% to 7.2%), manufacture of other transport equipment (from 3.1% to 2.8%). The level of this indicator deteriorated, among others, in mining of coal and lignite (from 2.0% to 4.5%), in manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (from 2.0% to 3.1%), manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker (from 5.2% to 5.8%), manufacture of wearing apparel (from 10.0% to 10.5%), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (from 7.3% to 7.8%).

Relation of the value of total stocks of finished products to the value of net revenues from sale of products remained at the same level as in last year, among others, in manufacture of food products (4.7%), manufacture of furniture (4.5%), manufacture of tobacco products (2.4%).

Relation of short-term liabilities to receivables (from deliveries and services) in 2023 was lower than in the previous year and amounted to 94.5% (compared to 98.3%). Liabilities from deliveries and services exceeded the level of receivables, among others, in manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, in repair and installation of machinery and equipment, in manufacture of other transport equipment, manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, manufacture of basic metals, manufacture of electrical equipment, manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products and 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 in 2023 increased by 2.9%, as compared to 2022, when an increase of 35.6% was recorded. A large increase occurred in financial revenues – by 13.9% and in net revenues from the sale of goods and materials – by 10.2%. Their share in total revenues was 2.0% and 20.5%, respectively. A smaller increase – by 1.2% – was recorded in net revenues from the sale of products, which account for the largest share in total revenues (75.8%). A decrease was observed in other operating revenues – by 11.2%.

**Table 17. Dynamics and structure of revenues in industry<sup>1</sup>**

| Specification                                  |   | 2015  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | 2023  |
|--|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| a – previous year = 100                        |   |       |       |       |       |       |
| b – share in revenues from total activity in % |   |       |       |       |       |       |
| Total revenues                                 | a | 102.0 | 97.8  | 125.5 | 135.6 | 102.9 |
|  | b | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| net revenues from sale of products             | a | 103.2 | 97.3  | 125.1 | 132.8 | 101.2 |
|  | b | 79.7  | 79.0  | 78.7  | 77.1  | 75.8  |
| net revenues from sale of goods and materials  | a | 101.7 | 96.7  | 128.7 | 143.7 | 110.2 |
|  | b | 17.3  | 17.6  | 18.0  | 19.1  | 20.5  |
| other operating revenues                       | a | 93.8  | 150.0 | 116.2 | 144.0 | 88.8  |
|  | b | 1.5   | 1.3   | 1.9   | 2.0   | 1.7   |
| financial revenues                             | a | 68.0  | 89.7  | 126.2 | 176.9 | 113.9 |
|  | b | 1.5   | 1.4   | 1.4   | 1.8   | 2.0   |

<sup>1</sup> Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

Total costs increased by 4.8% in 2023, as compared to 2022, when an increase of 36.1% was recorded. Cost of products sold, having the largest share in total costs (76.9%), increased by 2.9%. The largest increases were recorded in financial costs – by 27.4% (share of 2.4%) and in value of goods and materials sold – by 10.8%, which accounted for 19.0% of total costs. In other operating costs, which had the smallest share (1.7%), a decrease was observed – by 1.0%, after a significant increase by 83.5% in the previous year.

**Table 18. Dynamics and structure of costs in industry<sup>1</sup>**

| Specification   |   | 2015         | 2020         | 2021         | 2022         | 2023         |
|---|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| a – previous year = 100   |   |              |              |              |              |              |
| b – share in costs of obtaining revenues from total activity in % |   |              |              |              |              |              |
| <b>Total costs</b>  | a | <b>102.6</b> | <b>98.1</b>  | <b>122.5</b> | <b>136.1</b> | <b>104.8</b> |
|   | b | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| cost of products sold   | a | 103.6        | 97.1         | 123.3        | 131.7        | 102.9        |
|   | b | 80.9         | 80.4         | 80.9         | 78.2         | 76.9         |
| value of goods and materials sold                                 | a | 100.4        | 95.4         | 130.0        | 148.4        | 110.8        |
|   | b | 15.5         | 15.5         | 16.5         | 18.0         | 19.0         |
| other operating costs   | a | 99.8         | 135.3        | 84.5         | 183.5        | 99.0         |
|   | b | 1.5          | 1.9          | 1.3          | 1.8          | 1.7          |
| financial costs   | a | 85.4         | 141.7        | 73.6         | 209.4        | 127.4        |
|   | b | 2.1          | 2.2          | 1.3          | 2.0          | 2.4          |

<sup>1</sup> Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

The gross financial result in 2023 equalled 145 428.9 million PLN and was by 22.3% lower than in the previous year. The gross financial result consisted of gross profit 185 572.8 million PLN (a decrease of 10.3% y-o-y) and gross loss of 40 143.8 million PLN (a two-fold increase per year). The gross financial result significantly decreased in mining and quarrying (from 18 035.2 million PLN to 11 414.4 million PLN, i.e. by 36.7%), in manufacturing (from 140 853.5 million PLN to 100 319.4 million PLN, i.e. by 28.8%) and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (from 3 899.9 million PLN to 2 967.5 million PLN, i.e. by 23.9%). An improvement in this result was noted in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 24 349.6 million PLN to 30 727.6 million PLN, i.e. by 26.2%).

The net financial result equalled 114 716.2 million PLN and was by 26.2% lower than in 2022. It comprised the net profit amounting to 154 062.6 million PLN and it was generated by 79.2% of enterprises (82.4% in the preceding year) and the net loss of 39 346.4 million PLN. The largest reduction in the result occurred in mining and quarrying (from 14 462.9 million PLN to 7 417.6 million PLN, i.e. by 48.7%), while the only and slight improvement was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 21 624.1 million PLN to 21 928.7 million PLN, i.e. by 1.4%).

The greatest deterioration in gross and net financial results was recorded, among others, in mining of coal and lignite, in manufacture of basic metals, manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, manufacture of wood, cork, straw and wicker, manufacture of paper and paper products. However, the greatest improvement in gross and net financial results was recorded, among others, in manufacture of food products, manufacture of beverages, manufacture of other transport equipment, manufacture of rubber and plastic products, manufacture of machinery and equipment, manufacture of pharmaceutical products.

**Table 19. Financial results of industrial enterprises<sup>1</sup> by NACE sections**

| Specification<br>a = 2022 – in million PLN<br>b = 2023 – in million PLN<br>c = previous year = 100 | Total | Mining<br>and<br>quarrying | Manufac-<br>turing | Electricity,<br>gas, steam<br>and air<br>conditioning<br>supply | Water supply;<br>sewerage,<br>waste<br>management<br>and remedia-<br>tion activities |         |
|--|-------|----------------------------|--------------------|---|--|---------|
| Financial result from the sale of products, goods<br>and materials                                 | a     | 180 810.3                  | 17 956.8           | 146 574.9   | 13 274.9   | 3 003.8 |
|  | b     | 151 804.1                  | 10 973.4           | 91 617.2  | 46 817.8   | 2 395.6 |
|  | c     | 84.0                       | 61.1               | 62.5  | 352.7  | 79.8    |
| Financial result from operating activity   | a     | 189 077.3                  | 17 581.7           | 145 605.5   | 21 910.0   | 3 980.2 |
|  | b     | 154 496.3                  | 11 216.4           | 98 708.2  | 41 497.4   | 3 074.3 |
|  | c     | 81.7                       | 63.8               | 67.8  | 189.4  | 77.2    |
| Financial result from other operating activity   | a     | 8 267.0                    | -375.1             | -969.4  | 8 635.1  | 976.4   |
|  | b     | 2 692.3                    | 242.9              | 7 091.0   | -5 320.4   | 678.7   |
|  | c     | 32.6                       | .                  | .   | .  | 69.5    |
| Financial result on economic activity  | a     | -1 939.2                   | 453.5              | -4 752.0  | 2 439.6  | -80.4   |
|  | b     | -9 067.4                   | 198.1              | 1 611.2   | -10 769.8  | -106.8  |
|  | c     | .                          | 43.7               | .   | .  | .       |
| Gross financial result   | a     | 187 138.1                  | 18 035.2           | 140 853.5   | 24 349.6   | 3 899.9 |
|  | b     | 145 428.9                  | 11 414.4           | 100 319.4   | 30 727.6   | 2 967.5 |
|  | c     | 77.7                       | 63.3               | 71.2  | 126.2  | 76.1    |
| Obligatory encumbrances of gross financial<br>result   | a     | 31 737.6                   | 3 572.4            | 24 664.4  | 2 725.5  | 775.3   |
|  | b     | 30 712.7                   | 3 996.8            | 17 259.6  | 8 798.9  | 657.4   |
|  | c     | 96.8                       | 111.9              | 70.0  | 322.8  | 84.8    |
| Net financial result   | a     | 155 400.5                  | 14 462.9           | 116 189.0   | 21 624.1   | 3 124.5 |
|  | b     | 114 716.2                  | 7 417.6            | 83 059.8  | 21 928.7   | 2 310.1 |
|  | c     | 73.8                       | 51.3               | 71.5  | 101.4  | 73.9    |
| Net profit   | a     | 173 718.3                  | 15 609.0           | 126 348.4   | 28 170.5   | 3 590.3 |
|  | b     | 154 062.6                  | 7 838.3            | 102 165.4   | 40 897.7   | 3 161.2 |
|  | c     | 88.7                       | 50.2               | 80.9  | 145.2  | 88.0    |
| Net loss   | a     | 18 317.7                   | 1 146.2            | 10 159.4  | 6 546.4  | 465.7   |
|  | b     | 39 346.4                   | 420.7              | 19 105.6  | 18 968.9   | 851.1   |
|  | c     | 214.8                      | 36.7               | 188.1   | 289.8  | 182.7   |

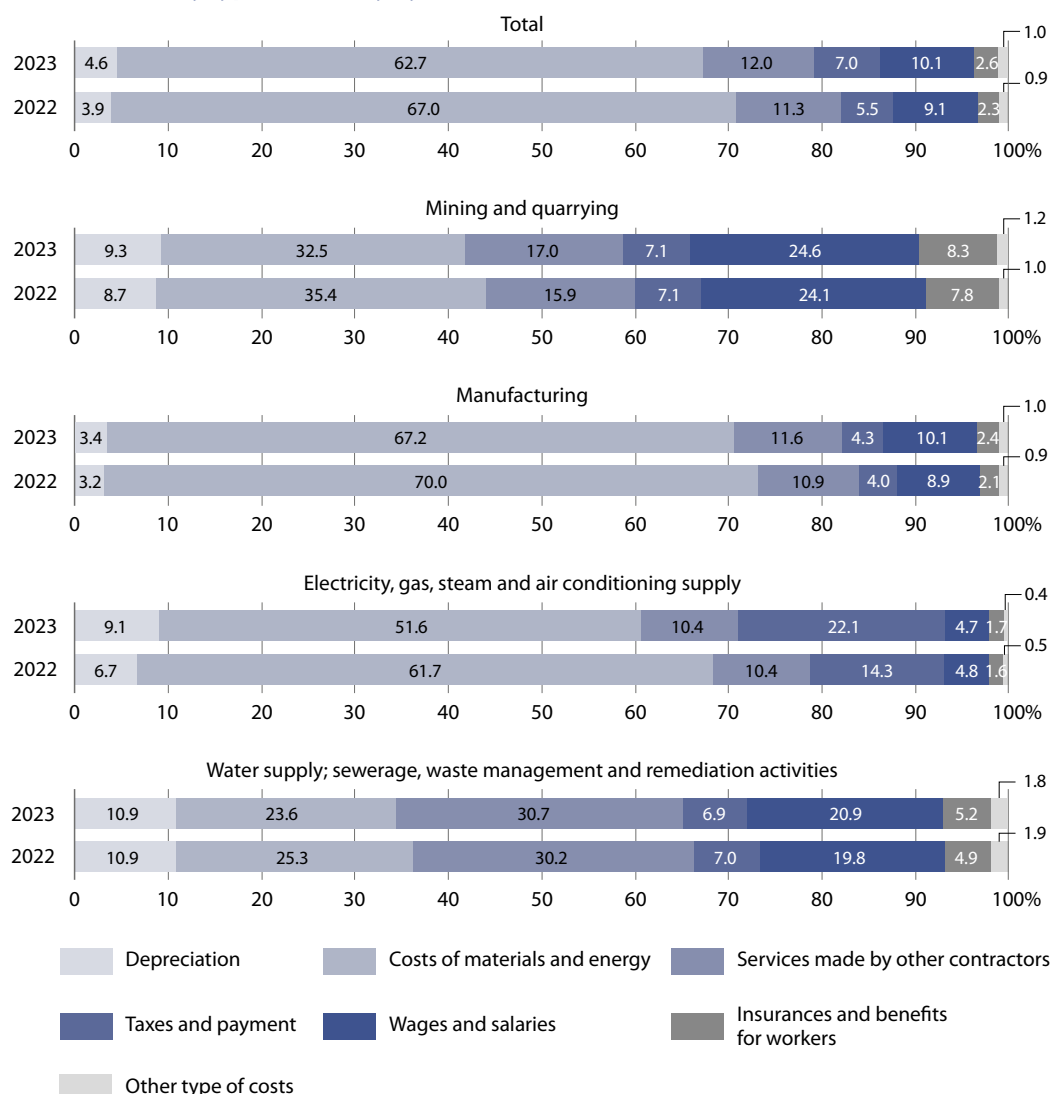
<sup>1</sup> Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

In 2023, as compared to 2022, a decrease was observed in the financial result from the sale of products, goods and materials – from 180 810.3 million PLN to 151 804.1 million PLN, the financial result from operating activity – from 189 077.3 million PLN to 154 496.3 million PLN, the financial result from other operating

activity – from 8 267.0 million PLN to 2 692.3 million PLN and in the result on financial activity – from minus 1 939.2 million PLN to minus 9 067.4 million PLN.

In the structure of total costs by type in 2023, as compared to the previous year, the share of costs of materials and energy decreased (from 67.0% to 62.7%), while an increase was recorded in the share of taxes and payments (from 5.5% to 7.0%), wages and salaries (from 9.1% to 10.1%), depreciation (from 3.9% to 4.6%), services made by other contractors (from 11.3% to 12.0%), insurances and benefits for workers (from 2.3% to 2.6%) and other type of costs (from 0.9% to 1.0%).

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



The greatest reduction in the share of the costs of materials and energy was observed in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – from 61.7% in 2022 to 51.6% in 2023 and in mining and quarrying – from 35.4% to 32.5%. A large increase in the share of taxes and payments, and depreciation among industry sections was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 14.3% in 2022 to 22.1% in 2023 and from 6.7% to 9.1%, respectively), while the largest increase in the share of wages and salaries was recorded in manufacturing (from 8.9% to 10.1%).

### 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.

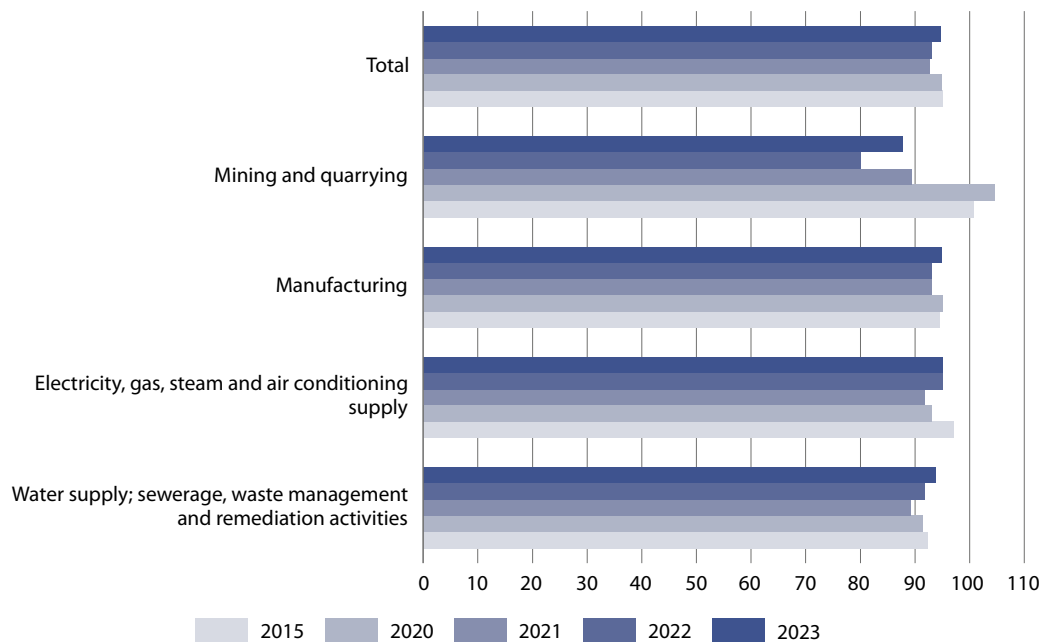
**First degree financial liquidity indicator** is the relation of short-term investments to short-term liabilities (excluding special funds).

**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 2023 was by 2.9% higher than in the previous year and costs of obtaining these revenues from total activity increased by 4.8%. This resulted in a deterioration of the cost level indicator – from 93.1% in the previous year to 94.8% in 2023.

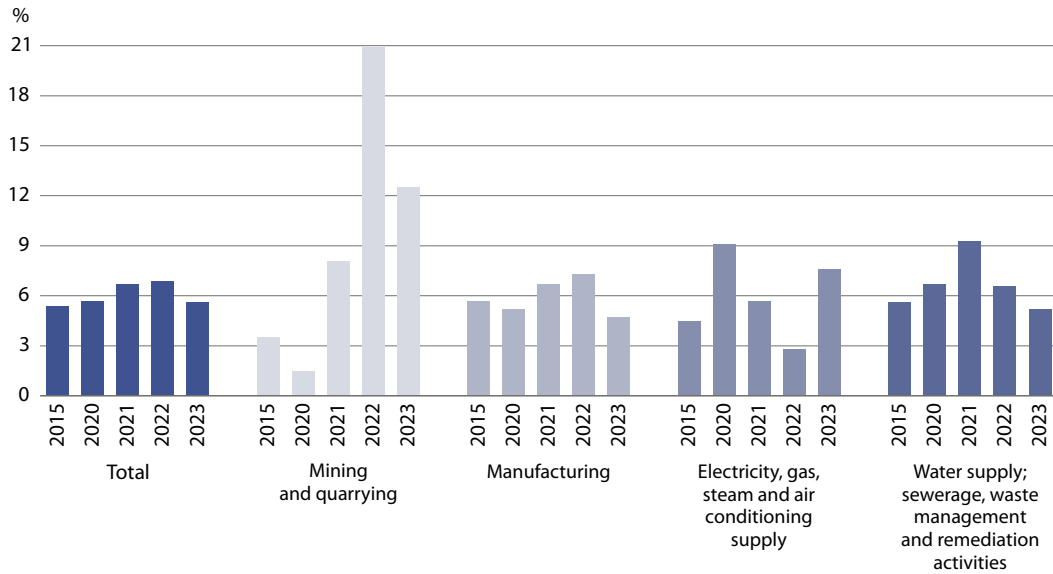
**Chart 13. Cost level indicator in industry by NACE sections**



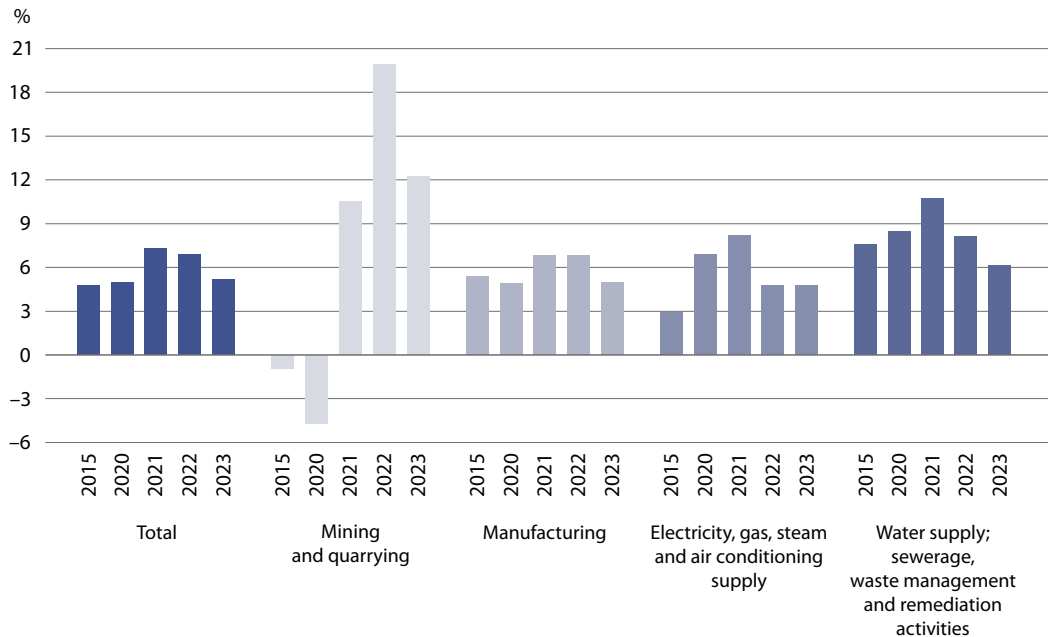
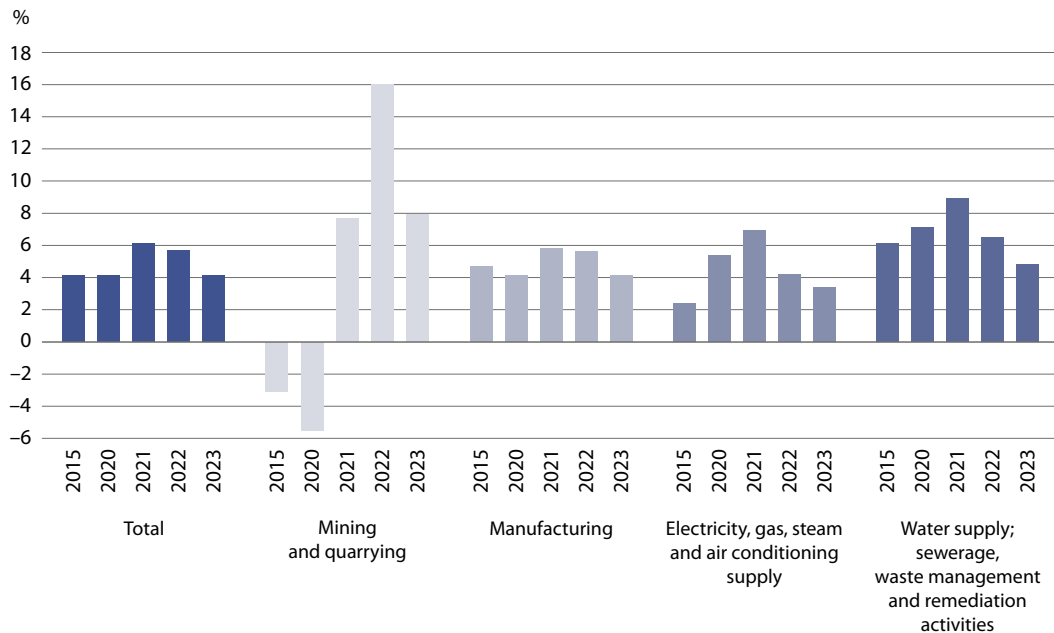
An increase in cost level indicator in 2023 was observed, among others, in mining of coal and lignite, in manufacture of basic metals, manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker, manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, in water collection, treatment and supply, in manufacture of paper and paper products, manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers. A decrease was noted, among others, in manufacture of textiles, manufacture of wearing apparel, manufacture of other transport equipment, manufacture of beverages, manufacture of food products, manufacture of rubber and plastic products, manufacture of furniture, in printing and reproduction of recorded media.

Gross sales profitability indicator decreased from 6.9% in 2022 to 5.6% in 2023. The following indicators decreased – gross turnover profitability indicator (5.2% to 6.9% in the previous year) and net turnover profitability indicator (4.1% to 5.7%). The lower level than in the previous year was also observed in the following indicators: first degree financial liquidity (33.2% to 33.4% in the previous year) and third degree financial liquidity (144.0% to 150.4%), while the higher level was noted in the second degree financial liquidity (100.6% to 97.3%).

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

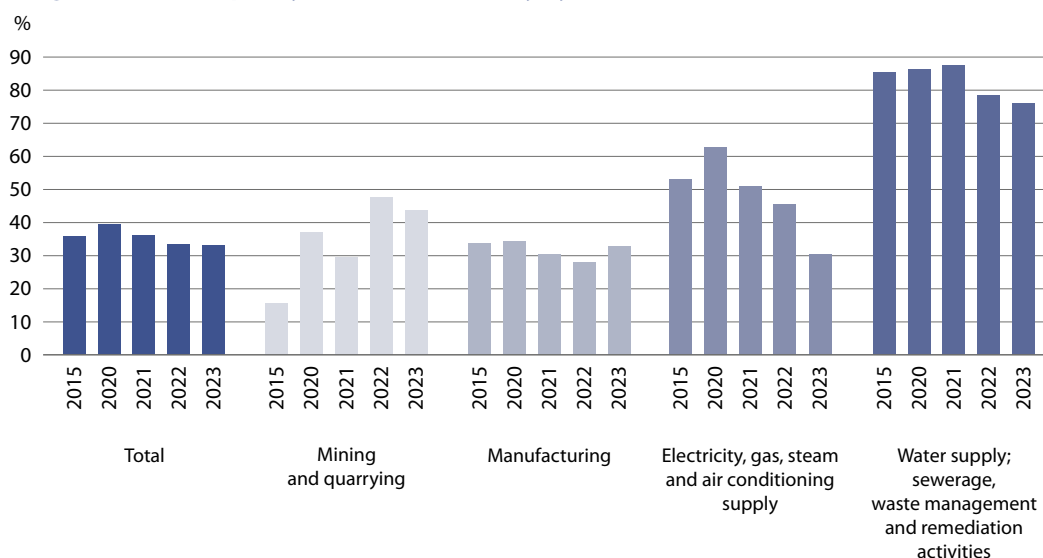


In 2023, a deterioration of gross sales profitability indicator was observed in most industry sections, except for in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, where an increase was noted – from 2.8% in 2022 to 7.6% in 2023. The largest reduction in this indicator occurred in mining and quarrying – from 20.9% in 2022 to 12.5% in 2023, while smaller in manufacturing – from 7.3% to 4.7% and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – from 6.6% to 5.2%.

**Chart 15. Gross turnover profitability indicator in industry by NACE sections****Chart 16. Net turnover profitability indicator in industry by NACE sections**

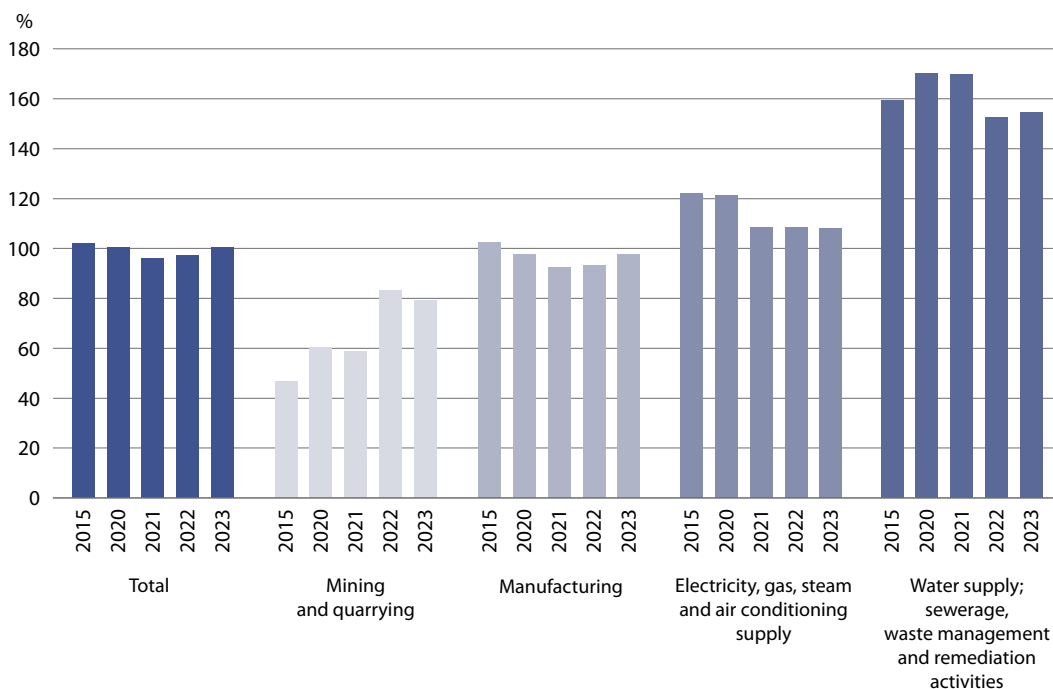
A significant reduction in gross and net turnover profitability indicator in 2023 was recorded in mining and quarrying (gross – from 19.9% to 12.2% in 2023, net – from 16.0% to 7.9% in 2023), while smaller in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (gross – from 8.1% to 6.1%, net – from 6.5% to 4.8%) and in manufacturing (gross – from 6.8% to 5.0%, net – from 5.6% to 4.1%). In section electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, gross turnover profitability indicator in 2023 remained at the same level as last year (4.8%), while net turnover profitability indicator decreased (from 4.2% to 3.4%).

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



In 2023, a decrease in first degree financial liquidity indicator was observed in most sections of the industry. This is the following year when a decrease occurred in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 62.7% in 2020, to 50.9% in 2021, 45.5% in 2022 and up to 30.5% in 2023) and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (from 87.7% in 2021, to 78.5% in 2022 and up to 76.0% in 2023). Only in manufacturing section there was an increase in first degree financial liquidity indicator (from 28.0% in 2022 to 32.9% in 2023).

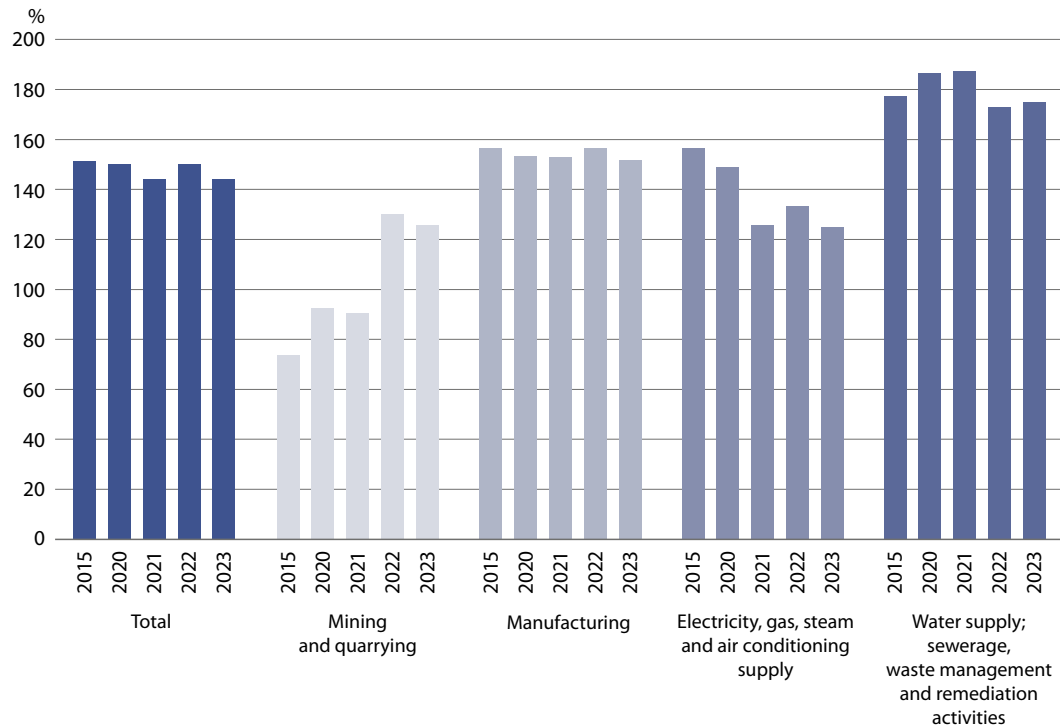
**Chart 18. Second degree financial liquidity indicator in industry by NACE sections**





Second degree financial liquidity indicator in 2023, as compared to 2022, decreased in mining and quarrying – from 83.4% to 79.1% and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – from 108.6% to 108.2%, while an increase of the second degree financial liquidity indicator was observed in manufacturing – from 93.2% to 97.6% and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – from 152.4% to 154.6%.

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

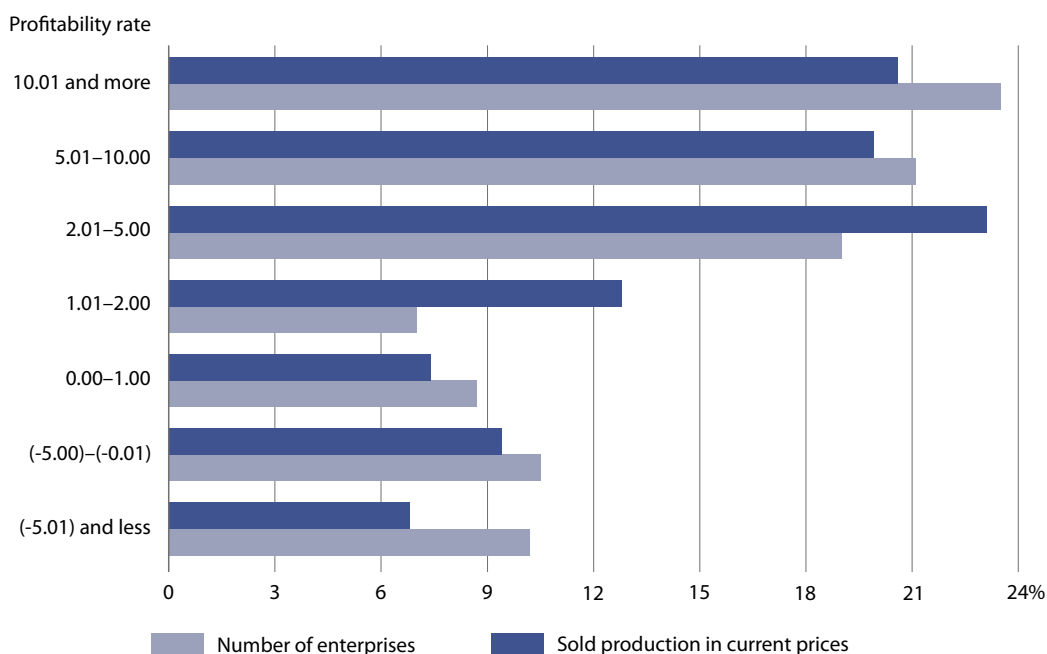


In three industry sections, there was a decrease observed in third degree financial liquidity indicator, the largest in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – from 133.1% to 125.1%. Only in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities it increased – from 173.0% to 174.9%.

### 3.4. Enterprises by net turnover profitability indicator

The number of profitable enterprises in 2023 totalled 6 354 i.e. 79.3% of the total number of enterprises, and their share in sold production amounted to 83.8%. The largest number of profitable entities – 1 882 – achieved the net turnover profitability indicator higher than 10.01. Their share in the total production value of industrial enterprises amounted to 20.6%, and the average paid employment – 21.5%. The next group – 1 688 units – achieved profitability in the range between 5.01 to 10.00, and its share in the total production of industrial enterprises amounted to 19.9%. The largest share in sold production and average paid employment (23.1% and 22.8% respectively) was achieved by 1 521 profitable enterprises with a net profitability indicator in the range of 2.01 - 5.00.

In 2023, there were 1 661 non-profitable enterprises, i.e. 20.7% of total number of industrial entities, and their share in sold production equalled 16.2% and was higher than in the previous year. The costs of non-profitable enterprises exceeded the level of revenues by 7.2% (as compared to 6.2% in 2022).

**Chart 20. Industrial enterprises by net turnover profitability indicator in 2023**

A large share of sold production of profitable enterprises in the value of total sold production was recorded, among others, in manufacture of beverages – 98.0%, in mining of coal and lignite – 94.3%, in manufacture of electrical equipment – 92.1%, manufacture of textiles – 91.5%, in printing and reproduction of recorded media – 90.8%, in manufacture of food products – 89.9%, manufacture of pharmaceutical products – 89.6%, manufacture of paper and paper products – 89.2%. The smallest share was in manufacture of basic metals – 53.6%.

A high share of non-profitable enterprises in the total number of enterprises was recorded, among others, in water collection, treatment and supply – 48.6% (they accounted for 36.1% of sold production and 42.5% of employees), in manufacture of other transport equipment – 33.0% (25.8% of production and 25.2% of employees), in mining of coal and lignite – 30.8% (5.7% of production and 5.1% of employees), in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – 28.3% (28.4% of production and 32.8% of employees), manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker – 25.2% (15.0% of production and 20.2% of employees), manufacture of wearing apparel – 25.0% (15.4% of production and 19.2% of employees).

**Table 20. Industrial enterprises<sup>a</sup> by net turnover profitability indicator by NACE sections**

| Specification<br>a – 2022<br>b – 2023 | Enterprises         |              | Sold production in current prices |                    | Average paid employment | Average monthly gross wages and salaries | Cost level indicator | Profitability rate of turnover |             |             |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                       | in absolute numbers | in per-cent  | in million PLN                    | in per-cent        | in thousands            | in PLN                                   | in %                 | gross                          | nett        |             |
|                                       |                     |              |                                   |                    |                         |  |                      | in %                           | in %        |             |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>a</b>            | <b>8 028</b> | <b>100.0</b>                      | <b>2 061 563.8</b> | <b>100.0</b>            | <b>2 138.4</b>                           | <b>6 953.95</b>      | <b>93.0</b>                    | <b>7.0</b>  | <b>5.8</b>  |
|                                       | <b>b</b>            | <b>8 015</b> | <b>100.0</b>                      | <b>2 059 710.6</b> | <b>100.0</b>            | <b>2 134.1</b>                           | <b>7 807.72</b>      | <b>94.8</b>                    | <b>5.2</b>  | <b>4.1</b>  |
| <b>Nonprofitable enterprises</b>      | <b>a</b>            | <b>1 406</b> | <b>17.5</b>                       | <b>236 939.9</b>   | <b>11.5</b>             | <b>336.2</b>                             | <b>6 519.39</b>      | <b>106.2</b>                   | <b>-6.2</b> | <b>-5.8</b> |
|                                       | <b>b</b>            | <b>1 661</b> | <b>20.7</b>                       | <b>333 491.6</b>   | <b>16.2</b>             | <b>369.9</b>                             | <b>7 444.12</b>      | <b>107.2</b>                   | <b>-7.2</b> | <b>-7.1</b> |
| of which:                             |                     |              |                                   |                    |                         |  |                      |                                |             |             |
| by profitability rate (in %)          |                     |              |                                   |                    |                         |  |                      |                                |             |             |
| - 5.01 and less                       |                     | 820          | 10.2                              | 140 856.6          | 6.8                     | 163.9                                    | 7 683.24             | 113.2                          | -13.2       | -12.9       |
| - 5.00 - 0.01                         |                     | 841          | 10.5                              | 192 635.0          | 9.4                     | 233.0                                    | 7 275.98             | 101.7                          | -1.7        | -1.7        |
| <b>Profitable enterprises</b>         | <b>a</b>            | <b>6 622</b> | <b>82.5</b>                       | <b>1 824 623.9</b> | <b>88.5</b>             | <b>1 802.2</b>                           | <b>7 035.02</b>      | <b>91.2</b>                    | <b>8.8</b>  | <b>7.4</b>  |
|                                       | <b>b</b>            | <b>6 354</b> | <b>79.3</b>                       | <b>1 726 219.0</b> | <b>83.8</b>             | <b>1 737.2</b>                           | <b>7 890.79</b>      | <b>91.8</b>                    | <b>8.2</b>  | <b>6.8</b>  |
| of which:                             |                     |              |                                   |                    |                         |  |                      |                                |             |             |
| by profitability rate (in %)          |                     |              |                                   |                    |                         |  |                      |                                |             |             |
| 0.00-1.00                             |                     | 698          | 8.7                               | 153 242.9          | 7.4                     | 182.7                                    | 6 945.40             | 99.3                           | 0.7         | 0.5         |
| 1.01-2.00                             |                     | 565          | 7.0                               | 263 902.1          | 12.8                    | 140.4                                    | 7 722.93             | 98.2                           | 1.8         | 1.5         |
| 2.01-5.00                             |                     | 1 521        | 19.0                              | 476 309.4          | 23.1                    | 487.4                                    | 7 852.75             | 96.0                           | 4.0         | 3.3         |
| 5.01-10.00                            |                     | 1 688        | 21.1                              | 409 268.6          | 19.9                    | 468.1                                    | 8 060.99             | 91.3                           | 8.7         | 7.1         |
| 10.01 and more                        |                     | 1 882        | 23.5                              | 423 495.9          | 20.6                    | 458.6                                    | 8 185.58             | 78.4                           | 21.6        | 18.3        |

<sup>1</sup> Data concern entities with 50 or more persons employed.

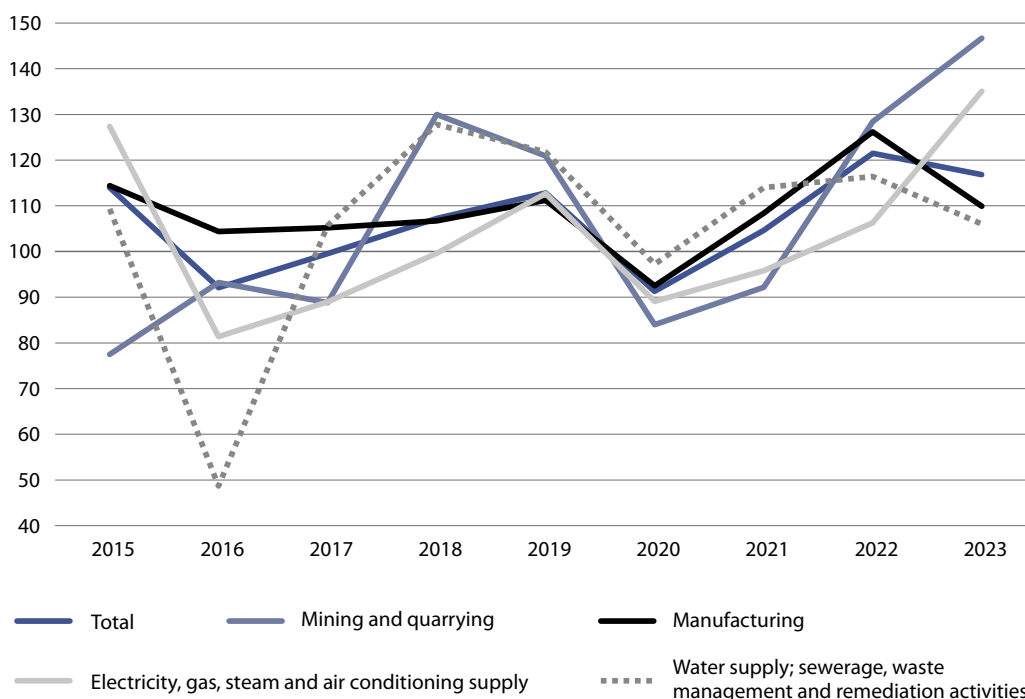
Note: In table exclude entities which underwent transformation and organizational changes.

## Chapter 4. Investment outlays

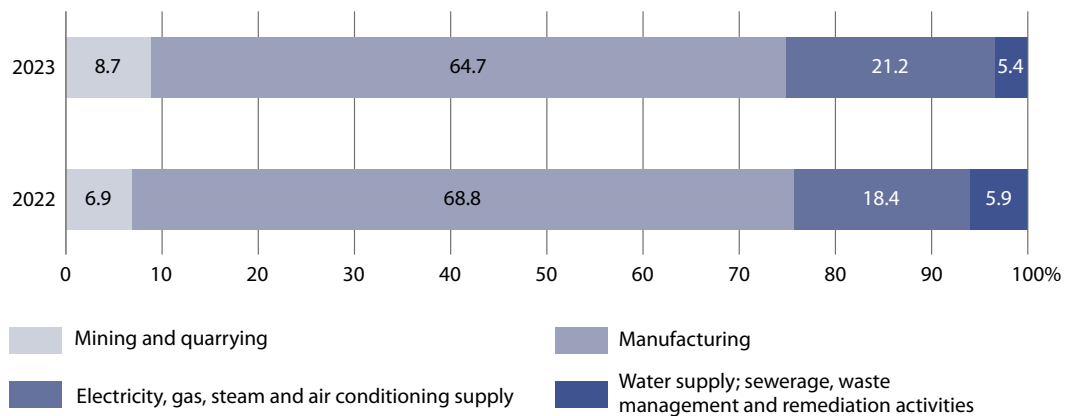
**Investment outlays** are the financial or material expenditures aimed at creating new fixed assets or improving (rebuilding, enlargement, restructuring or modernization) existing fixed assets, as well as outlays on so-called initial equipment for the investment. The investment outlays are divided into 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 2023 amounted to 127.0 billion PLN and were (in current prices) by 16.8% higher than in the previous year, when an increase by 21.5% was observed. A high increase of investment outlays was noted in mining and quarrying – by 46.7% (an increase of 28.4% in the preceding year) and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 35.1% (an increase of 6.3% in the preceding year), lower in manufacturing – by 9.9% (an increase of 26.2% in the preceding year) and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 6.0% (an increase of 16.4% in the preceding year).

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



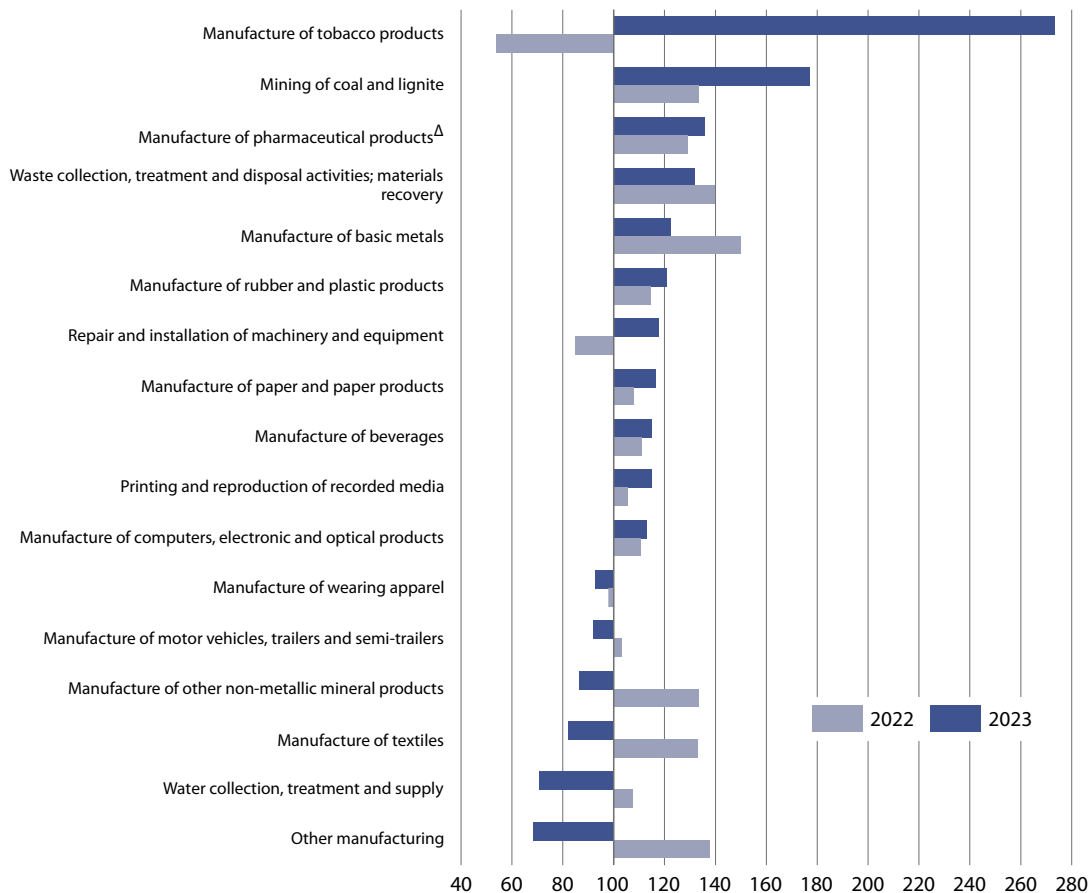
In 2023, compared to 2022, the share of mining and quarrying in the structure of industrial investment outlays increased (from 6.9% a year ago to 8.7%), as well as of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 18.4% to 21.2%), while the share of manufacturing decreased (from 68.8% a year ago to 64.7%) and water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (from 5.9% to 5.4%).

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

The largest increase in investment outlays in 2023, as compared to 2022, was recorded in manufacture of tobacco products – by 173.5% (a decrease by 46.2% in the previous year), in mining of coal and lignite – by 77.2% (an increase by 33.6% in the previous year). Significant increases also occurred in manufacture of pharmaceutical products – by 35.9% (an increase of 29.3% in last year), in waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery – by 31.7% (an increase of 39.6% in 2022), in manufacture of basic metals – by 22.2% (an increase of 49.8% in the previous year), manufacture of rubber and plastic products – by 20.7% (an increase of 14.4% in 2022). Lower increases in outlays – below 5% – were recorded, among others, in manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, manufacture of other transport equipment, manufacture of machinery and equipment and manufacture of food products.

A decrease in investment outlays was observed, among others, in other manufacturing – by 31.8% (an increase of 37.6% in the previous year), in water collection, treatment and supply – by 29.1% (an increase of 7.5% in the previous year), in manufacture of textiles – by 18.0% (an increase of 33.2% in 2022), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products – by 13.4% (an increase of 33.6% in the previous year).

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



The value of cost calculation of investments newly started in industry in 2023 totalled 47.0 billion PLN and was lower by 25.5% than in 2022, which saw an increase by 65.6%.

Decreases were observed in 3 industry sections: in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 36.9%, in manufacturing – by 16.7% and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 15.6%. In mining and quarrying an increase was noted – by 17.1%.

A significant decrease in the cost calculation of investments newly started over the year occurred, among others, in manufacture of electrical equipment – by 84.7%, other manufacturing – by 71.5%, in manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products – by 63.1%, manufacture of textiles – by 46.9%, manufacture of rubber and plastic products – by 44.9%. A significant increase occurred in manufacture of pharmaceutical products – more than 7 times, in repair and installation of machinery and equipment – more than 4 times, in manufacture of tobacco products – more than 2 times, manufacture of furniture – by 83.3%. Large increases were also recorded, among others, in manufacture of other transport equipment – by 42.3%, in printing and reproduction of recorded media – by 31.8% and in manufacture of chemicals and chemical products – by 27.6%.

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

Of the 26 presented industry divisions, the division with the highest decline in sold production of industry in 2023, i.e. mining of coal and lignite, also experienced the largest drop in labour productivity, but at the same time the highest increase in average monthly gross wages and salaries. The divisions ranking next in terms of the size of the decline in sold production, i.e. manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker and manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, also recorded high decreased in labour productivity (positions 5th and 2nd, respectively) and some of the smallest increases in average monthly gross wages and salaries (positions 1st and 4th, respectively).

In water collection, treatment and supply (which noted a decrease in production, ranking in position 4th), there was an increase observed in labour productivity (position 16th) and average monthly gross wages and salaries (position 7th) and the negative level of net turnover profitability indicator was the lowest (position 1st).

Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, which took a similar position in terms of sold production (25th), labour productivity (22nd) as well as wages and salaries (19th), recorded a high – 2nd position – in terms of the level of net turnover profitability indicator.

In the division with the largest increase in sold production of industry (out of the 26 presented divisions), i.e. in repair and installation of machinery and equipment, the large increases were also recorded in labour productivity and in average monthly gross wages and salaries (positions 23rd and 17th), while quite low level of profitability indicator was noted (position 8th).

Manufacture of tobacco products, which was ranked in the same position in terms of sold production (17th) and labour productivity (17th) and close position in wages and salaries (21st), recorded a high – 4th position – in terms of the level of net turnover profitability indicator.

Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products, with a decrease in production and labour productivity ranked in the positions 6th and 7th respectively (out of 26 presented divisions), recorded a high – 18th position – in terms of net turnover profitability indicator.

Two divisions – manufacture of furniture and manufacture of rubber and plastic products – took the same positions in terms of the recorded change in labour productivity and average monthly gross wages and salaries – positions 13th and 12th respectively.

However, in manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, similar positions were recorded for all categories of the ranking – positions 9th and 6th for production and productivity respectively, position 5th – for average monthly gross wages and salaries and 6th – for net turnover profitability indicator.

**Table 21. Ranking of selected industrial divisions<sup>a</sup> by dynamics of sold production, labour productivity, average monthly gross wages and salaries and net turnover profitability indicator in 2023**

| Divisions   | Ranking of divisions <sup>b</sup> 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 |                                      |
| Mining of coal and lignite  | 1                                    | 1                   | 22                                       | .                                    | -15.3   | -17.0               | 17.3                                     | .                                    |
| Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker <sup>Δ</sup>    | 2                                    | 5                   | 1  | 14                                   | -14.6   | -9.9                | 8.4                                      | 6.2                                  |
| Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products                          | 3                                    | 2                   | 4  | 7                                    | -12.8   | -13.7               | 9.2                                      | 3.9                                  |
| Water collection, treatment and supply                                  | 4                                    | 16                  | 7  | 1                                    | -12.4   | 0.3                 | 9.9                                      | -1.2                                 |
| Manufacture of basic metals   | 5                                    | 3                   | 2  | 3                                    | -11.9   | -11.0               | 8.6                                      | 1.3                                  |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products                      | 6                                    | 7                   | 7  | 18                                   | -10.9   | -7.2                | 9.9                                      | 6.8                                  |
| Manufacture of paper and paper products                                 | 7                                    | 4                   | 10                                       | 19                                   | -10.6   | -10.5               | 10.7                                     | 7.2                                  |
| Manufacture of furniture  | 8                                    | 13                  | 13                                       | 11                                   | -7.4  | -0.4                | 11.2                                     | 5.3                                  |
| Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products                | 9                                    | 6                   | 5  | 6                                    | -5.9  | -9.3                | 9.6                                      | 3.4                                  |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply                     | 10                                   | 8                   | 20                                       | 6                                    | -4.9  | -5.9                | 14.0                                     | 3.4                                  |
| Manufacture of rubber and plastic products                              | 11                                   | 12                  | 12                                       | 17                                   | -2.8  | -1.1                | 11.0                                     | 6.7                                  |
| Manufacture of textiles   | 12                                   | 18                  | 16                                       | 13                                   | -2.5  | 4.8                 | 13.2                                     | 6.0                                  |
| Manufacture of metal products <sup>Δ</sup>                              | 13                                   | 14                  | 3  | 15                                   | -1.9  | -0.3                | 8.7                                      | 6.3                                  |
| Manufacture of beverages  | 14                                   | 9                   | 11                                       | 12                                   | -1.7  | -2.8                | 10.9                                     | 5.9                                  |
| Other manufacturing   | 15                                   | 11                  | 18                                       | 13                                   | -1.6  | -1.4                | 13.6                                     | 6.0                                  |
| Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery | 16                                   | 10                  | 9  | 21                                   | -0.6  | -2.5                | 10.4                                     | 8.8                                  |
| Manufacture of tobacco products   | 17                                   | 17                  | 21                                       | 4                                    | -0.5  | 0.7                 | 14.7                                     | 2.8                                  |
| Manufacture of food products  | 18                                   | 15                  | 14                                       | 10                                   | 0.0   | 0.2                 | 11.7                                     | 4.9                                  |
| Printing and reproduction of recorded media                             | 19                                   | 16                  | 8  | 16                                   | 0.1   | 0.3                 | 10.2                                     | 6.5                                  |
| Manufacture of electrical equipment                                     | 20                                   | 11                  | 10                                       | 5                                    | 0.4   | -1.4                | 10.7                                     | 3.1                                  |
| Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.                           | 21                                   | 18                  | 9  | 16                                   | 6.2   | 4.8                 | 10.4                                     | 6.5                                  |
| Manufacture of wearing apparel  | 22                                   | 21                  | 17                                       | 20                                   | 7.1   | 9.7                 | 13.4                                     | 8.5                                  |
| Manufacture of pharmaceutical products <sup>Δ</sup>                     | 23                                   | 19                  | 6  | 22                                   | 7.8   | 5.7                 | 9.8                                      | 12.8                                 |



**Table 21. Ranking of selected industrial divisions<sup>a</sup> by dynamics of sold production, labour productivity, average monthly gross wages and salaries and net turnover profitability indicator in 2023 (cont.)**

| Divisions   | Ranking of divisions <sup>b</sup> by |                     |  |                                      | Increase / decrease as compared to the preceding year |                     |  | Net turnover profitability indicator |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
|   | sold production                      | labour productivity | average monthly gross wages and salaries | net turnover profitability indicator | sold production                                       | labour productivity | average monthly gross wages and salaries |                                      |
| Manufacture of other transport equipment                  | 24                                   | 20                  | 15                                       | 9                                    | 9.2   | 6.7                 | 12.3                                     | 4.7                                  |
| Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers | 25                                   | 22                  | 19                                       | 2                                    | 14.7  | 11.5                | 13.7                                     | 1.0                                  |
| Repair and installation of machinery and equipment        | 26                                   | 23                  | 17                                       | 8                                    | 15.5  | 15.5                | 13.4                                     | 4.0                                  |

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

# Methodological notes

## 1. Sources and the scope of data

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

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

Presented data concern:

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

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

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

Sold production of industry has been divided into the Main Industrial Groupings(MIGs), i.e. [intermediate goods](#), [capital goods](#), [durable](#) and [non-durable consumer goods](#) as well as [energy](#) on the basis of Commission Regulation (EC) No 656/2007 of 14 June 2007 amending Regulation (EC) No. 586/2001 on implementing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics as regards the definition of Main Industrial Groupings.

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**.

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.

**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.