

Industrial production in September 2025

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The Slovak industry experienced a recovery after five months, affected by car and chemical production

The key sector of the Slovak economy, industry, ended its downturn after five months. Year-on-year growth was recorded in two-thirds of the monitored sectors. September's progress was mainly driven by a resurgence in car production. However, the overall industrial performance continued to be hindered by a decline in energy production.

In September 2025, industrial production in Slovakia¹⁾ returned to growth, increasing year-on-year by 0.7%. After five months of decline, and for only the second time this year, this key sector of the Slovak economy reached positive figures. The improvement was driven by increased production in most monitored sectors, including the key sectors of industry.

In total, **10 out of the 15 monitored sectors²⁾**, recorded a year-on-year increase in output in September. As in August, the most significant impact on overall industrial production stemmed from **electricity and gas** supply, which dropped by more than 14%. The sharp decline in this sector has persisted since the beginning of the year. The contribution³⁾ is an indicator that takes into account the rate of growth/decline in combination with the weight of the sector in the structure of the industry and hierarchizes the influences of individual sectors on the entire sector, this was an impact of – 1.45 percentage points (p.p.) on the sector's result.

In terms of overall impact, the second and third places were occupied by sectors supporting the growth of Slovak industry. After declines in July and August, the key **manufacture of transport equipment** recovered, growing by 4.4% (a contribution of 1.20 percentage points). Car production recorded year-on-year growth six times this year. The overall industrial production result was also boosted by an almost 44% increase in **manufacture of chemicals and chemical products** (a contribution of 0.93 percentage points).

Conversely, the overall industrial performance was negatively affected by an almost 11% drop in **manufacture of machinery and equipment** (a contribution of -0.83 percentage points).

A 20% growth in **manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products** also contributed to the positive development of industry (contribution of +0.44 p.p.). A smaller but still positive effect stemmed from an approximately 3% increase in **manufacture of food** (contribution of +0.15 p.p.) and a more than 1% growth in **manufacture of rubber and plastic products** (contribution of +0.13 p.p.).

After seasonal adjustment, industrial production increased by 3.3% **month-on-month** (compared to August 2025).

In total, for the first nine months of this year, industrial production decreased by 2.3% year-on-year. 7 out of the 15 monitored sectors (special industrial groupings) recorded lower performance compared to the corresponding period last year. The most significant impact stemmed from an almost 14% decline in **electricity and gas supply** (contribution of -1.54 percentage points). A nearly 5% increase in **manufacture of transport equipment** (contribution of +1.20 percentage points) helped prevent a steeper overall decline.

After ranking the cumulative impacts on the industry's performance since the beginning of 2025, revealed two sectors that contributed to the industry's decline. Industrial growth was also significantly hampered by a 7% drop in **metal production** (contribution of -1.20 percentage points) and a more than 13% decrease in **manufacture of machinery and equipment** (contribution of -1.06 p.p.).

- 1) The indicator expresses the change in the production volume in natural terms. The data are adjusted for the effect of the number of working days using the JDEMETRA+ program.
- 2) Structure of the industry according to the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities SK NACE Rev. 2 consists of three divisions - Mining and quarrying, Industrial production and Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. Industrial production is further divided into 13 divisions, or special groupings of industries. The exact names of individual industrial sectors, as well as their special groupings, are listed in the [methodology](#)
- 3) The contribution represents a hierarchical distribution of the current value of an increase or decline of the whole industry into individual industries/industrial groupings. They take into account not only a % percentage increase or decline in production, but also the weight (share) of the industry in the Slovak industry.

Data source: DATAcube. database:

Year-on-year comparison (corresponding period of the last year = 100) – monthly data:

- Industrial production (year-on-year index, adjusted) - monthly [\[pm0042ms\]](#)
- Industrial production (year-on-year index, not adjusted) - monthly [\[pm0043ms\]](#)
- Industrial production - development by share of individual sectors - monthly [\[pm0039ms\]](#)

Comparison with the average of 2021 (average of base year 2021 = 100) – monthly data:

- Industrial production (basic index, adjusted) - monthly [\[pm0040ms\]](#)
- Industrial production (basic index, not adjusted) - monthly [\[pm0041ms\]](#)

Additional data broken down by main industrial groupings:

- Industrial production according to MIG in the DATAcube. database.: [4 – Sectoral statistics/4.2 – Industry/4.2.1 – Industrial production/4.2.1.2 – Main industrial groupings](#)

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