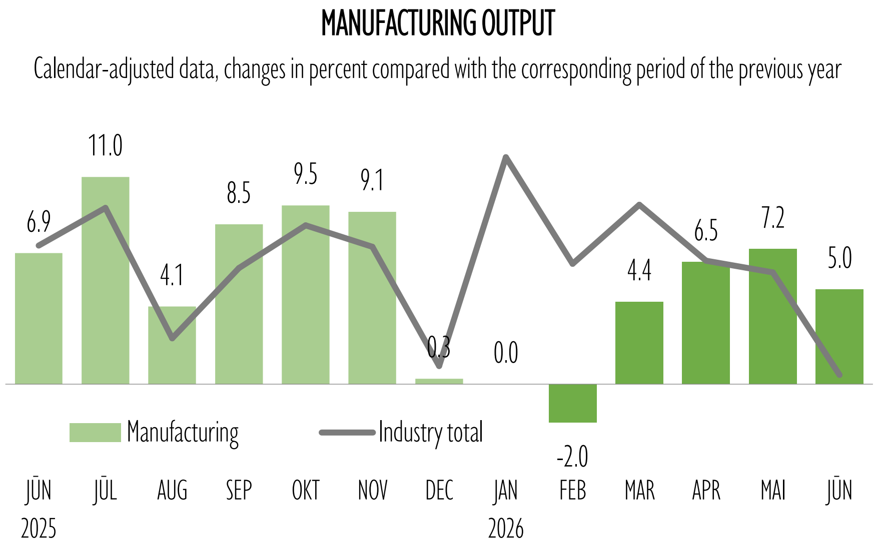
On industrial production output in June 2026

Manufacturing maintained stable growth in June

In June, manufacturing output increased by 5% according to calendar-adjusted data compared with June of the previous year. By contrast, unlike in the previous months of the year, output in electricity and gas supply decreased significantly, by almost 30%, while output in mining and quarrying increased sharply, by 14.5%.

According to unadjusted data, growth in manufacturing output was stronger in June, at 7.8%. Growth was supported by several subsectors, including the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, textiles, food products, fabricated metal products, as well as computers, electronic and optical products. By contrast, output declined in the manufacture of beverages, as well as motor vehicles and trailers.



In June, manufacturing turnover in export markets increased significantly year-on-year, by 10.7%, while growth in the domestic market was more moderate, at 5.9%. Sales increased most rapidly in fabricated metal products, computers, electronic and optical products, food products and wood products.

In the first half of the year, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, manufacturing output increased by 4.1% according to unadjusted data, with the strongest growth recorded in the manufacture of fabricated metal products and food products.

Confidence among manufacturing enterprises deteriorated slightly in July this year; however, businesses remain optimistic about production activity trends in the coming months.

Overall, manufacturing growth is expected to remain stable in 2026, although growth in the second half of the year is likely to be more moderate than in the first half. Growth is being constrained by the prolonged hostilities in the Middle East, which have increased the costs not only of energy resources but also of food production, fertilisers and petroleum refining by-products, thereby raising production costs and reducing demand, as well as by uncertainty surrounding trade policy, which is slowing new investment. Similar trends are observed across the euro area. At the same time, growth will be partly supported by increasing investment in the production of military and dual-use goods, as well as the implementation of other major public projects.

At the same time, enterprises increasingly need to strengthen productivity, including by investing in automation and digitalisation, in order to maintain competitiveness in an environment where energy, labour and logistics costs are rising simultaneously, while demand in international markets is becoming more demanding and selective.