Snap | 1 December 2022

# Poland: Manufacturing PMI rises in November but deterioration expected

Poland's manufacturing PMI went up to 43.4pts in November, but we are still seeing rapidly deteriorating conditions in industry. Output and new orders continued to decline, albeit at a slower pace. Further improvement in supply chains was reported, but prices are still rising. Much softer industrial output readings are expected in the coming months

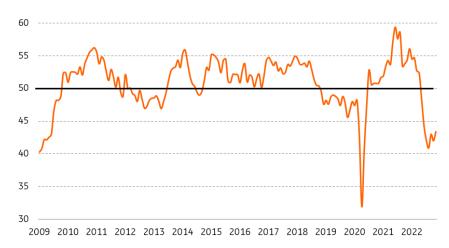


The Polish manufacturing PMI index rose to 43.4pts in November from 42.0pts in October (consensus: 42.8pts). Despite the slight improvement, the PMI index still indicates a sharp contraction in industrial activity. Production and new orders fell again, albeit at a slightly lower rate than previously. Businesses complain about the unfavourable macroeconomic environment. Purchasing managers reported a decline in inventories, lower purchases, and employment reductions.

Snap | 1 December 2022

## PMI slightly up but still deeply in negative territory

Poland's manufacturing PMI, pts.



Source: S&P Global.

Export orders declined for the ninth consecutive month, particularly to key European markets. Production backlogs are falling at a rapid pace and purchasing activity declined at the fastest rate since April 2020. Fewer problems with sourcing materials and the functioning of supply chains are supporting the Polish and European industry, allowing backlog orders to be fulfilled. This also translated into reduced upward cost pressures, which were the weakest in more than two years. Despite this, costs continued to rise (mainly due to more expensive gas and electricity), resulting in a sharp increase in output prices.

The coming months will see a marked slowdown in industrial production growth. On the one hand we are dealing with deteriorating foreign demand, and on the other we have a high reference base from last year, when an impressive and hard-to-explain increase in energy production was reported. The usefulness of the PMI in predicting changes in production has been limited in recent months. The slump in purchasing managers' assessments has been accompanied by the solid health of domestic manufacturing. This does not change the fact that the long-painted pessimistic picture of Polish manufacturing by manufacturers is now becoming a reality and will be reflected in hard data.

#### **Author**

### **Adam Antoniak**

Senior Economist, Poland adam.antoniak@ing.pl

#### Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies). The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING

Snap | 1 December 2022

does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit www.ing.com.

Snap | 1 December 2022