

STATISTICAL REFLECTIONS

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Second-quarter 2014 GDP increased by 3.9% Gross domestic product, second quarter 2014, second estimation

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Introduction

The gross domestic product of Hungary increased by 3.9% in the second quarter of 2014 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The performances of construction, manufacturing and agriculture grew significantly.

According to seasonally and calendar effects adjusted data, economic performance in the second quarter of 2014 was up by 3.7% compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year and by 0.8% compared to the previous quarter.

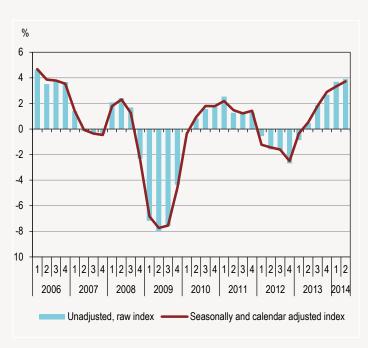
Production

The value added of **industry** was 7.2% higher, and within this the value added of manufacturing was 9.0% more in the second quarter year on year. Performances in the manufacture of transport equipment and the related supplier branches grew significantly within manufacturing. The output of **construction** rose by 19.1%, and within this it was primarily the construction of buildings and civil engineering works that increased. The performance of **agriculture** was up by 5.6% in the second quarter.

The gross value added of **services** grew by 2.1% in total year on year. The gross value added of wholesale and retail trade as well as accommodation and food service activities rose by 2.7%, of which the growth of accommodation and food service activities was significant. The performance of transportation and storage was up by 4.5%, in line with the output of industry. Due to the growth in computer programming, consultancy and related activities the value added of information and communication increased by 2.2%. The output of financial and insurance activities lessened by 1.6%, since on the one hand – despite an upswing in housing lending and the effects of the Funding for Growth Scheme –, loan demand and new lending remained at invariably low levels, on the other hand, insurance technical reserves increased further. The total value added of professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities expanded by 3.5%, and within this the growth of scientific

Figure 1

Volume change of GDP compared to same quarter of previous year



Volume change of GDP compared to previous quarter (according to seasonally and calendar adjusted data)

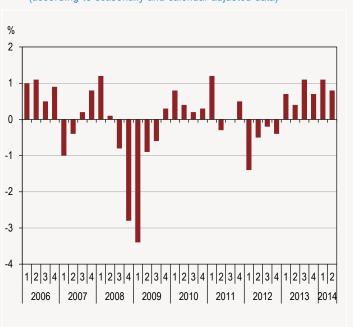


Figure 2

Table 1

Volume indices of production of gross domestic product (GDP)

(corresponding period of previous year=100.0)

				corresponding p	eriod of previo	us year - 100.0)	
NACE code			2013			2014	
	Industries	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ^R	Q2	
Α	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	125.9	128.1	122.3	102.4	105.6	
B-E	Mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity	98.7	100.5	103.3	106.3	107.2	
С	Of which: manufacturing	99.1	101.8	105.1	109.7	109.0	
F	Construction	106.0	107.6	110.4	124.4	119.1	
G-T	Services, total, of which:	99.5	100.1	101.2	101.5	102.1	
G+I	wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food service activities	97.4	100.6	102.0	102.9	102.7	
Н	Transportation and storage	99.6	101.2	104.2	104.0	104.5	
J	Information and communication	100.8	101.3	101.7	102.0	102.2	
K	Financial and insurance activities	99.1	97.8	98.3	97.9	98.4	
L	Real estate activities	96.3	94.4	97.4	97.5	99.7	
M-N	Professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities	100.8	101.9	101.8	104.7	103.5	
O-Q	Public administration, education, health and social work activities	101.2	100.6	101.4	101.0	101.9	
R-T	Arts, entertainment and other services	102.4	106.0	104.1	102.1	103.2	
	GDP, total (at purchasers' prices)	100.5	101.9	102.7	103.7	103.9	
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Figure 3

research and development was significant. The total performance of public administration, education and health rose by 1.9%.

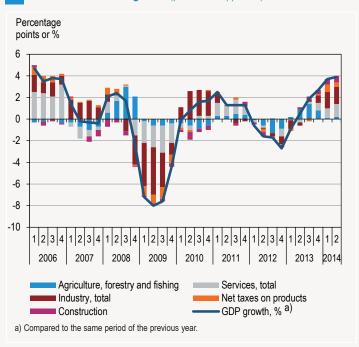
Industry contributed to the 3.9% growth of gross domestic product in the second quarter of 2014 by 1.6 percentage points, construction by 0.6 percentage point and services by 1.2 percentage points. Agriculture increased GDP by 0.2 percentage point.

Expenditure

The actual final consumption of households was up by 1.6% in the second quarter of 2014 compared to the same period of the previous year. Household final consumption expenditure, the main component of the actual final consumption of households, went up by 2.4%. Volumes grew in the case of food, transport, recreation and culture as well as housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels out of the groups of expenditures with large weight within household final consumption expenditure. Stagnation was measured in the group of alcoholic beverages and tobacco and a decline in the case of other services. The consumption of Hungarian tourists abroad increased at a higher rate than the consumption of foreigners in Hungary.

Social transfers in kind from the government lessened by 2.4%, while the actual final consumption of the government was 0.4% higher than a year earlier.

Contribution to GDP growth (production approach)



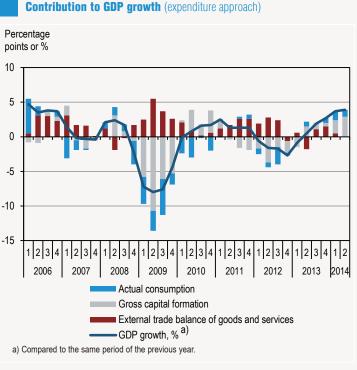


Figure 4

R Revised data: the revision of the first-quarter 2014 GDP is first of all due to the improving performance of agriculture.

Volume indices of final use of gross domestic product (GDP)

Table 2

(corresponding period of previous year = 100.0)

		2013			2014	
Items of use	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ^R	Q2	
Household final consumption expenditure	100.2	100.1	101.2	101.7	102.4	
Social transfers in kind from government	99.8	98.8	97.5	100.2	97.6	
Social transfers in kind from NPISHs	103.5	103.1	105.1	97.6	101.9	
Actual final consumption of households	100.2	100.0	100.7	101.3	101.6	
Actual final consumption of government	105.6	101.7	102.9	103.6	100.4	
Actual consumption, total	100.9	100.2	101.0	101.6	101.4	
Gross fixed capital formation	105.4	108.3	110.5	113.9	118.7	
Changes in inventories ^{a)}	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	
Gross capital formation	110.1	103.4	102.0	114.2	117.4	
Domestic use	102.5	100.9	101.2	103.4	104.3	
Exports	103.6	106.4	108.9	107.7	106.7	
Imports	106.0	105.8	107.6	107.8	107.3	
External trade balance of goods and services ^{a)}	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	
Gross domestic product (GDP), total	100.5	101.9	102.7	103.7	103.9	

a) Indicators are not applicable. R Revised data.

As a result of these trends actual consumption rose by 1.4% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

Gross fixed capital formation increased by 18.7%, a higher rate than in earlier quarters. The volumes of both construction investments and investments in machinery and equipment rose markedly. Investment output grew in the vast majority of industries. Substantial growths were recorded in the areas of transportation and storage, manufacturing, public administration and defence and compulsory social security as well as agriculture out of industries having relatively large weight. Investments in real estate activities stagnated.

Gross capital formation rose by 17.4% compared to one year before. **Domestic use** increased by a total 4.3% in the second quarter.

In the balance of external trade a surplus of HUF 624 billion was generated at current prices. Exports and imports rose by 6.7% and 7.3% respectively. The exports of goods increased by 6.7% and their imports by 8.3%. Within the balance of external trade the exports of services (including tourism) were 6.7%, while their imports 1.6% higher compared to a year earlier.

Actual consumption contributed to the 3.9% growth of gross domestic product in the second quarter of 2014 by 1.0 percentage point, while gross capital formation by 2.9 percentage points. Export surplus had no impact on GDP growth this quarter.



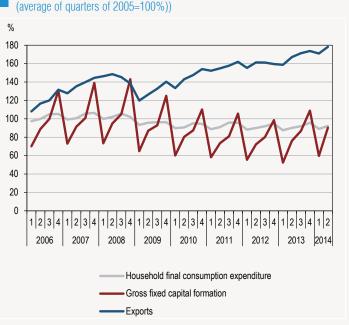


Figure 5

Change of GDP compared to previous quarter

According to seasonally and calendar effects adjusted data economic performance increased by 0.8% in the second quarter of 2014 compared to the previous quarter, within this, the gross value added of agriculture, industry, construction and services rose by 4.7%, 2.1%, 1.7% and 0.6% respectively. Household final consumption expenditure grew by 0.7%, while social transfers in kind from the government fell by 0.7%. The actual final consumption of the government hardly changed. As an aggregate effect of all these, actual consumption was 0.2% higher. The volume of gross fixed capital formation rose by 4.5%. Exports and imports were up by 1.2% and 1.9% respectively.

According to the first release of Eurostat, the total gross domestic product of the Member States of the European Union (EU-28) increased by 0.2%, while the gross domestic product of Germany was down by 0.2% in the second quarter of 2014 compared to the previous quarter.



Table 3

Volume indices of gross domestic product (GDP)

(%) Period Unadjusted, raw data, Adjusted for calendar effects Seasonally and calendar effects adjusted and reconciled data corresponding previous corresponding period of previous year=100.0 quarter=100.0 2008 Q1 102.1 101.7 101.8 101.2 Q2 102.4 102.3 102.3 100.1 Q3 101.6 101.7 101.3 99.2 Q4 977 976 976 97 2 Year 100.9 100.7 100.7 2009 Q1 92.8 93.2 93.2 96.5 02 920 920 923 99 2 Ω 3 924 924 924 994 Ω 4 100.3 95.6 95.6 95.5 Year 93.2 93.3 93.3 2010 Q1 999 100.0 99.7 100.8 Q2 100.8 100.8 100.9 100.4 Q3 101.6 101.6 101.8 100.2 Q4 101.7 101.7 101.8 100.3 Year 101.1 101.0 101.0 2011 Q1 102.5 102.2 101.2 Q2 101.3 99.7 101.3 101.5 Q3 101.3 101.2 101.2 100.0 Q4 101.3 101.4 101.4 100.5 Year 101.6 101.6 101.6 2012 Q1 99.4 99.0 98.8 98.6 Q2 98.4 98.5 98.6 99.5 Q3 98.5 98.3 984 998 Q4 97.3 97.4 97.5 99.6 Year 98.3 98.3 98.3 2013 Q1 Q2 99.1 99.7 99.7 100.8 100.5 100.5 100.5 100.3 Ω 3 1019 1018 1018 101 1 Ω 4 102.7 102.7 102.9 100.7 Year 101.1 101.2 101.2 2014 Q1 103.7 103.6 103.3 101.1 Q2 103.9 103.9 103.7 100.8 103.8 103.8 103.5 Year $^{
m 1}$ Comparison to the previous quarter is always based on seasonally and calendar effects adjusted data.

Contribution to growth of gross domestic product (GDP)

Table 4

									(per	centage points)
Period	Gross domestic product (GDP), total	Production approach					Expenditure approach			
		agriculture, forestry and fishing	mining, manufac- turing and other industry	construction	services, total	net taxes on products	domestic use, total	of w actual final consumption, total	gross capital formation, total	external balance of goods and services ^{a)}
2008 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Year	2.1 2.4 1.7 -2.3 0.9	0.6 1.7 3.0 2.1 1.8	0.7 0.1 -1.1 -2.7 - 0.8	-0.7 -0.3 -0.4 -0.1 - 0.4	1.0 0.5 0.1 -1.5 0.0	0.6 0.5 0.1 -0.1 0.3	0.9 4.3 1.9 -4.0 0.7	0.9 1.2 1.0 -3.4 - 0.1	0.0 3.1 0.8 -0.6 0.8	1.2 -1.9 -0.2 1.7 0.2
2009 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Year	-7.2 -8.0 -7.6 -4.4 - 6.8	-0.2 -0.6 -0.6 -0.4 - 0.5	-4.0 -4.4 -3.2 -1.1 -3.1	-0.1 0.0 -0.2 -0.3 - 0.2	-2.0 -2.0 -2.5 -1.8 - 2.1	-0.9 -1.0 -1.1 -0.8 - 0.9	-9.6 -13.6 -11.3 -7.0 -10.4	-3.9 -2.9 -5.2 -1.6 - 3.4	-5.8 -10.7 -6.1 -5.3 -7.0	2.5 5.5 3.7 2.6 3.6
2010 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Year	-0.1 0.8 1.6 1.7	-0.4 -0.6 -0.9 -0.6 -0.6	1.1 2.6 2.4 2.3	-0.2 -0.7 -0.3 -0.4 -0.4	-0.4 -0.4 0.3 0.3	-0.2 -0.2 0.0 0.1 - 0.1	-2.1 0.1 1.3 1.2 0.2	-2.4 -3.0 -0.2 -2.0 -1.9	0.3 3.1 1.6 3.2 2.1	2.1 0.8 0.2 0.6 0.9
2011 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Year	2.5 1.3 1.3 1.3	0.3 0.3 0.5 0.4	0.9 0.0 -0.4 -0.2 0.0	0.0 0.0 -0.2 0.4 0.1	1.2 0.9 1.3 0.7 1.0	0.1 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.1	1.3 -0.4 -1.2 -1.4 - 0.5	-0.1 0.0 0.3 0.6 0.2	1.4 -0.4 -1.6 -1.9 -0.7	1.2 1.7 2.6 2.6 2. 1
2012 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Year	-0.6 -1.6 -1.7 -2.7 -1.7	-0.1 -0.6 -1.3 -0.9 -0.7	0.0 -0.1 -0.3 -0.7 - 0.3	-0.2 -0.4 0.0 -0.2 -0.2	-0.2 -0.2 0.1 -0.7 -0.3	0.0 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 -0.1	-2.5 -4.4 -4.0 -2.1 - 3.3	-0.8 -0.7 -2.5 -0.4 -1.1	-1.7 -3.7 -1.5 -1.7 -2.2	1.9 2.8 2.4 -0.6 1.6
2013 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Year	-0.9 0.5 1.9 2.7 1.1	0.2 0.9 1.4 0.8 0.9	-0.8 -0.3 0.2 0.7 0.0	0.0 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.2	-0.1 -0.3 0.2 0.7 0.1	-0.2 0.0 -0.2 0.1 - 0.1	-1.5 2.2 0.8 1.2 0.7	0.0 0.7 0.1 0.7 0.4	-1.5 1.5 0.7 0.5 0.3	0.6 -1.8 1.1 1.5 0.4
2014 Q1 Q2	3.7 3.9	0.1 0.2	1.5 1.6	0.5 0.6	0.9 1.2	0.7 0.4	3.1 4.0	1.3 1.0	1.9 2.9	0.5 0.0

a) Difference between exports and imports data of contribution to growth of gross domestic product (GDP).

0.2

3.8

Year

Further information, data (links):

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Tables (STADAT)

Methodology

www.ksh.hu

Contact details:

3.6

1.2

2.4

0.2

kommunikacio@ksh.hu

0.5

Information service

Telephone: +36 (1) 345 6789

1.0