

ECONOMY AND SOCIETY, JANUARY–FEBRUARY 2011

Summary

After a fall taking place for two years, **global economy** was on a path of growth again in 2010. The growth ranged from 4.6% to 5.0% based on estimates of international organisations. The total economic performance of developing and emerging countries increased at a minimum twice higher rate than that of developed national economies. The fragile boom took place along with the considerable expansion of global trade: the volume of exports and imports went up by 14.5% and 13.5%, respectively. Out of the national economies having a considerable weight in global economy, the performance of the United States expanded by 2.9%, while that of Japan by 3.9% in 2010. In the latter case, because of the earthquake and tsunami of 11th March 2011, then the subsequent aftershocks, as well as the evens in connection with the disaster, it became uncertain whether the growth trend – and a number of other macro-economic processes – would continue.

Our direct economic environment, the economy of the **European Union (EU-27)** – according to seasonally adjusted data – grew by 2.2% in quarter 4 compared to the same period of the previous year. Seasonally adjusted volume indices compared to the previous quarter, however, reveal a slowdown. In 2010 as a whole the economic performance of the EU and the euro area rose by 1.8% each.

Although no GDP data have yet been available on economic performance in quarter 1 of 2011, the business cycle indicators published on the first two months serve as a guide to review the processes in the period.

In the first two months of 2011 the industrial production of the European Union expanded by about 7% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Among the member states the industrial performance of Germany, of key importance from the point of view of our external economic relations, increased by some 12% over the same period, which allowed for the substantial growth of Hungarian industry and exports. Although the EU's industrial production grew already by 14% compared to the bottom of the crisis, it is still 8% lower than the level observed before the crisis broke out, with which it is essentially the same as at the end of 2005. Despite the increase of production the unemployment in the European Un-

ion has stagnated at a high level for a year: the unemployment rate was 9.5% in February. Accelerating demand and rising raw material prices caused higher rises of industrial producer prices and consumer prices than earlier on. The EU inflation in March already exceeded 3%. The price of primary raw materials on the global market was one third higher this March than one year earlier, within which petroleum prices were up by 37%, and agricultural raw material prices by 45%. The dollar value of global trade in the first two months of 2011 was more than 20% higher than one year before.

The euro strengthened against the US dollar as well as against the Swiss franc in the first quarter. At the end of March 1 euro was worth 1.4207 US dollars and 1.3005 Swiss francs.

The decrease of the **gross domestic product (GDP) of Hungary** stopped in the first quarter of 2010, and as a result of an expansion all over the year grew by 1.2% compared to 2009. The economic performance rose at an accelerating rate quarter by quarter, and was already 1.9% higher in quarter 4 than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Though Hungary has already followed a trend of growth, it could not yet reach the level recorded in 2008, since the GDP fell by 6.7% in 2009. The driving force of the Hungarian economy was exports on the expenditure side and industry on the production side. The volume of industrial production rose by 10.5% in 2010, while that of manufacturing at a higher rate.

The **gross output of industry** was 14% higher in the period of January–February than one year before. The increase of production continued to be based on the significant rise of export sales, which equalled 19% in the first two months of the year. In contrast, the volume of domestic sales was down by 6.3% compared to the base period of January–February 2010.

The volume of production in the first two months was higher almost in case of all **manufacturing sub-sections** than one year before. Two-digit increases were measured in seven of the thirteen sub-sections. The manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, having the largest weight, raised its performance by 24%, while the manufacture of transport equipment, the other sub-section with substantial share, by 15%. In the manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products an expansion of approximately 22% was measured in January–February this year – following a 4.4% decrease in the same period of the previous year –, due to the significant recovery of the demand for both domestic and export sales. The

manufacture of machinery and transport equipment n.e.c. was about one and a half times as high in the first two months as one year before, which was primarily due to the similar expansion of sales on external markets (48%). (The growth of performance is also reflected by indicators of orders.) The manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products, accounting for one-tenth of industrial production, was 2.9% higher than a year earlier, resulting from the more modest (0.7%) expansion of domestic sales and the higher (5.4%) increase of export sales. The manufacture of rubber and plastics, and non-metallic mineral products was up by 16% in the first two months, due to the substantial (24%) rise of sales on external markets and a slighter (4.2%) increase of domestic sales. Of smaller sub-sections the manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products expanded by 28%, primarily due to the significant, 36% growth of export sales, while domestic sales expanded at a lower pace (by 7.9%) than that.

Among enterprises employing at least 5 people **industrial production per capita** increased by 8.2% in January–February – along with a 5.3% rise in the number of employees.

The total of **new orders** was 28% higher in February than one year before, which was caused by the expansion in both export and domestic sales. The total **stock of orders** was one-fifth higher than at the end of February 2010.

The growth of industrial production in the first two months took place along with the 6.7% rise of **industrial producer prices**. Domestic and export sales prices increased by 9.4% and 4.7% on average, respectively, compared to the same period of the previous year.

The **output of construction** measured for the period of January–February was 3.9% less than a year earlier. The performance of the branch of erection of buildings decreased at a lower rate, by 0.7%, while that of the branch of civil engineering works by 9.9%.

The volume of **new construction contracts** represented both in January and February hardly more than the half of what was recorded one year before. The fall was considerable in both main groups of constructions. As a consequence of the significant decrease in the volume of new contracts the **stock of contracts** at the end of February was 29% lower than twelve months earlier.

In the first two months of the year **external trade** went on increasing. According to a first estimate on the period of January–February 2011 the

euro value of exports became 27% higher and that of imports 25% more than one year earlier. In case of exports the rate of growth in February was essentially the same as in January, while in case of imports the pace of expansion was significantly higher in the first than in the second month. The balance of external trade showed a surplus of EUR 1217 million in the first two months of the year, EUR 361 million more than in January–February 2010. In January 2011 the **forint price level** of exports was 6.1%, while that of imports 7.9% higher than twelve months before, resulting in a deterioration of terms of trade by 1.7%.

The volume of **retail trade turnover** in the first two months was modestly, 0.4% more than one year earlier. (According to calendar-adjusted data sales were essentially the same as in the base period.) The volume of retail trade turnover after seasonal and calendar adjustment was 0.8% higher in January than one month before, while in February it was the same as in January.

The sales of food, drinks and tobacco rose by 0.6% in January–February, which – along with the stagnation of sales in non-specialised stores, representing a significant part of the turnover – was due to the 3.6% growth in the turnover of specialised stores, having lower weight. The sales of furniture, household goods and building materials, accounting for over one tenth of the retail trade turnover, rose by 1.3% at the beginning of 2011 following a slight decrease in 2010. The retail trade turnover of books, newspapers, stationery and other manufactured goods, and pharmaceutical and medical goods and cosmetics expanded further, by 6.4% and 3.0%, respectively, after slight increases last year. Falls in the retail trade turnover of manufactured goods in non-specialised stores and in the turnover of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods, both representing a slight proportion of the turnover, deepened further; decreases of 12% and 5.1%, respectively, were measured in these two groups of activities at the beginning of the year. The sales of automotive fuel went down by 1.5%, at a lower rate than in 2010.

After a two-digit decrease last year, the sales of motor vehicles and parts and accessories, accounted for outside retail trade, were 3.3% lower in the first two months of this year than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

According to the latest **vital statistics** data the number of births in the first two months of 2011 lessened by 9% compared to the same period of the previous year, while the birth rate was down from 9.5 per mille to 8.7

per mille. Simultaneously, the number of deaths rose by 3.1%, so the death rate increased from 13.6 per mille to 14.1 per mille. The natural decrease was more than 8700 persons, 31% higher than one year earlier. At the end of February the population number – calculated partly based on estimated data – was 9 million 979 thousand.

In the period of **December 2010–February 2011** the **number of employed persons** – in the 15–64 year-old age-group – equalled 3 million 712 thousand, which was 16 thousand (0.4%) more than a year before. The employment rate rose by 0.2 percentage point to 54.8%. The whole of the increase of employment was caused by the higher employment of the male workforce. In December 2010–February 2011 the half of the 15–64 year-old age-group of women and about six-tenths of men of the same age-group were present on the labour market as employed persons.

The **number and rate of unemployed persons** – also considering the 15–64 year-old age-group – was 487 thousand and 11.6%, respectively, in the December 2010–February 2011 period (based on the concepts used in the labour force survey). The number of unemployed persons rose by 8 thousand (1.7%), while the unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. (So far the least favourable unemployment indicators have been recorded for the first quarter of 2010.) Of age-groups the unemployment rate of the 15–24 year-olds was down by 1.0 percentage point – to 26.5% – compared to the same period of the previous year, while that of the 25–54 year-olds, of the best working age, was the same as one year before, representing 10.7%.

According to the latest headcount data of institutional labour statistics there were 2 million 630 thousand **employees** in the national economy as a whole in the first two months of 2011, which was practically the same as one year earlier. Processes of opposite directions were observed in the different areas of the national economy, since the number of employees at enterprises (1 million 826 thousand persons) rose by 49 thousand (2.8%), while that of people working in the public sector (705 thousand people) was approximately 35 thousand (4.7%) less than one year before. This latter considerable decrease of the staff size was caused by the transformation of the public employment system. (The staff number of 683 thousand employees, calculated without public employment, was about the same as in January–February 2010.) In the non-profit sector there were 99 thousand employees, one and a half per cent more than in the first two months of 2010.

In January–February 2011 **average gross earnings** – based on accounting records – were equal to HUF 206,400, 3.1% more than one year earlier. The amount of the monthly average **net earnings**^a came to HUF 137,400, which was 4.4% higher than in January–February 2010. The wage and salary of an employee were HUF 140,200 in the private, HUF 131,700 in the public and HUF 123,800 in the non-profit sector. This meant growths of 8.6% in the private and 7.7% in the non-profit sector, while in the public sector – as a consequence of the base effect of the first, January part of the ad hoc salary supplement for 2010 – nominal net wages and salaries were down by 5.1%. (A measure concerning employees in the public sector is that they receive a compensation not making part of earnings, as a compensation for tax and contribution changes at the beginning of 2011. In January–February more than 40% of full-time employees were affected by this measure, and they received each month some HUF 5,100 of such benefit on average.)

Consumer prices were 4.2% higher in the first three months of 2011 and 4.5% higher in March than one year before. In the first quarter food prices rose the most, by 7.5%. Within this group the consumer price of potatoes was 92% higher in March than one year before. Over the same period the price of sugar rose by 67%, that of flour by 59% and that of seasonal food items by 20%. In addition to food prices, the prices of electricity, gas and other fuels, and other goods, including motor fuels and lubricants, increased at a higher rate than the average (by 7.2% and 6.3%, respectively) in the first quarter on average. At the same time lower-than-average price increases were recorded for alcoholic beverages and tobacco (1.0%), clothing and footwear (1.2%) and services (2.1%). A price decrease was measured in case of consumer durable goods, reaching 1.6%. Because of the substantial rise of food prices the value of the consumer price index for pensioners was higher in March (105.3%), too, than the one calculated for the population as a whole.

According to preliminary data of the National Bank of Hungary there was a surplus of EUR 2.0 billion on the **current account in year 2010**, which means the improvement of the balance by EUR 1.7 billion compared to year 2009. Out of the sub-balances of the current account the balance of goods improved to the highest extent, by EUR 1.3 billion, due to which the surplus amounted to EUR 4.7 billion. In case of services a surplus of EUR 2.4 billion was generated, approximately EUR 1.1 billion more than in 2009.

^a Calculated without family tax allowance, in line with the methodology applied in previous years.

As for incomes, however, the balance became less favourable: the net out-flow amounting to EUR 5.4 billion is EUR 0.7 billion higher than one year earlier. The deterioration of this balance is caused by the change of income flows in connection with direct capital investments. The balance of current transfers became somewhat more favourable: the income surplus of the balance of transfers amounted to EUR 392 million, and the improvement compared to the base period came to EUR 33 million. **External financing capacity** – equal to the aggregate balance of the capital account and the current account, calculated according to the so-called top-down method – was EUR 3.8 billion in 2010, EUR 2.4 billion more than one year before. The aggregate balance of EU transfers accounted in the current and in the capital account shows a surplus of EUR 3.4 billion, which is a EUR 0.7 billion more favourable value than what was measured for year 2009.

The gross **foreign debt stock** of the national economy, excluding other capital within direct capital investments, was EUR 107.0 billion at the end of 2010, while net debt stock amounted to EUR 50.8 billion. Over a year the gross debt stock increased by 2.9%, while the net debt stock lessened by 1.1%. About the half of the gross debt stock and nearly one third of the net debt stock was represented by the general government or the National Bank of Hungary.

The consolidated, cash-based deficit of the **general government** (without local governments) – based on preliminary data of the Ministry for National Economy – was HUF 742 billion in **January–March** 2011, HUF 132 billion more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Among the sub-systems the balance of the central government deteriorated the most, by HUF 80 billion, because of which a deficit of HUF 688 billion was generated. The revenues of the central government, being the largest sub-system, amounted to HUF 1.9 trillion and its expenditures to approximately HUF 2.6 trillion, 2.3% and 4.9% more, respectively, than in the first quarter of 2010. The balance of social security funds deteriorated, too: the deficit of HUF 98 billion is HUF 74 billion higher than one year before. Contrarily, in case of extra-budgetary funds improvement was observed: the income surplus of HUF 44 billion was HUF 21 billion more than the value in January–March 2010.

Table 1

Comprehensive data
(indices as a % of the same period of the previous year)

1.) January –February 2011

	2010	January	February	January– February
		2011		
Industrial indices				
Production	110.5	113.4	114.3	113.8
Domestic sales	97.1	90.3	97.3	93.7
Export sales	116.4	118.6	118.4	118.5
Employment	98.8	105.1	105.4	105.3
Productivity	112.1	108.2	108.3	108.2
Index of construction output	89.9	95.6 ^R	96.6	96.1
Agricultural sales index	85.7	102.5	91.0	95.8
Index of retail trade turnover	97.9	100.6	100.2	100.4
Value of imports, million euro	65 883	5 676	5 834	11 509
value index	118.9	130.2	120.3	125.0
Value of exports, million euro	71 408	6 076	6 650	12 726
value index	120.7	126.1	126.8	126.5
Price indices				
Industrial producer prices	104.5	107.0	106.3	106.7
Industrial domestic sale prices	107.3	109.6	109.2	109.4
Agricultural producer prices	116.8	139.6	147.5	142.8
Forint prices of imports	101.7	107.9	..	..
Forint prices of exports	101.6	106.1	..	..
Number of employees				
1000 persons	2 702	2 621	2 640	2 630
Index	101.5	100.3	100.9	100.6
Unemployment rate ^a , %	11.2	..	..	11.6 ^b
Average monthly gross earnings				
thousand HUF	202.6	210.2	202.7	206.4
nominal index	101.4	101.6	104.8	103.1
Average monthly net earnings				
thousand HUF	132.6	139.6	135.1	137.4
nominal index	106.9	103.3	105.7	104.4

^a As a percentage of population aged 15–64. ^b December 2010 – February 2011.

2.) January–March 2011

	2010	January– February	March	January– March
		2011		
Consumer prices	104.9	104.0	104.5	104.2
Balance of general government, billion HUF	–870	–560	–182	–742
Of which:				
central government	–836	–530	–157	–688
social security funds	–96	–75	–23	–98

TABLES

Source of data, unless otherwise indicated, is the data collection of the HCSO. Percentages and relative numbers have been calculated on the basis of unrounded figures. As regards other figures the sum of rounded part-data components may differ from those published earlier. Index numbers have been calculated at constant prices, unless otherwise indicated. The monthly and quarterly data should generally be regarded as preliminary ones, they may be modified later. In case of international business indicators, data on Hungary are published on the basis of internationally comparable methodology. Tables contain the major statistical data. More detailed data and methodology can be found in the Statistical Yearbook of Hungary, and on the Internet.

Explanation of Symbols:

–	=	non-occurrence
..	=	not available
0	=	less than half of unit
x	=	not applicable
+	=	preliminary data
R	=	data revised

1. Monthly business indicators

1.1. Output of industry and construction

Period	Industrial production*			Output of construction		
	previous month = 100.0 ^a	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	previous month = 100.0 ^a	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b
2009						
January	103.0	77.4	77.4	95.0	86.9	86.9
February	95.7	71.0	74.1	103.9	97.2	92.1
March	104.5	84.2	77.5	100.0	101.9	96.1
April	95.1	72.8	76.3	100.4	93.1	95.1
May	102.2	77.8	76.6	95.5	90.0	93.8
June	102.0	81.2	77.4	110.6	115.1	98.3
July	99.6	80.6	77.8	87.9	94.5	97.7
August	99.3	80.3	78.1	99.4	93.2	97.0
September	104.5	85.3	78.9	103.7	98.4	97.2
October	101.4	86.9	79.7	99.9	97.1	97.2
November	98.4	93.0	80.9	91.8	85.8	95.9
December	93.9	101.4	82.2	107.0	93.5	95.7
2010						
January	110.3	103.5	103.5	95.0	85.4	85.4
February	97.7	108.2	105.8	102.2	87.0	86.3
March	100.7	104.2	105.3	104.6	93.0	89.1
April	100.3	110.0	106.4	93.5	84.2	87.5
May	106.1	114.2	108.0	101.4	89.5	88.0
June	100.5	115.3	109.3	99.3	81.7	86.5
July	99.2	109.4	109.3	102.6	95.3	87.9
August	101.8	117.8	110.3	100.5	97.2	89.3
September	101.0	111.2	110.4	97.2	90.8	89.5
October	99.0	108.5	110.2	97.4	87.6	89.2
November	104.0	114.7	110.7	102.8	98.5	90.1
December	86.7	108.5	110.5	95.9	87.7	89.9
2011						
January	115.3	113.4	113.4	100.0	95.6 ^R	95.6 ^R
February	100.9	114.3	113.8	101.7	96.6	96.1
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

* Excluding water and waste management.

^a Seasonally adjusted index, corrected with working days. Complete time series may be modified at every publication.

^b Until the end of the concerned month; the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

1.2. Energy consumption, consumer price index

Period	Energy consumption ^a			Consumer price index		
	petajoule	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	previous month = 100.0	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b
2009						
January	117.0	95.5	95.5	100.6	103.1	103.1
February	103.0	92.0	93.8	101.0	103.0	103.1
March	95.0	88.0	92.0	100.5	102.9	103.0
April	70.0	83.8	90.4	100.8	103.4	103.1
May	60.0	85.7	89.7	101.5	103.8	103.2
June	67.0	91.8	90.0	100.1	103.7	103.3
July	73.0	97.3	90.8	101.3	105.1	103.6
August	73.0	100.0	91.8	99.7	105.0	103.8
September	74.0	93.7	92.0	99.9	104.9	103.9
October	93.0	94.4	92.2	100.0	104.7	104.0
November	108.0	95.6	92.6	100.3	105.2	104.1
December	122.6	103.2	93.7	100.0	105.6	104.2
2010						
January	115.0	98.3	98.3	101.4	106.4	106.4
February	105.5	102.4	100.2	100.3	105.7	106.1
March	97.0	102.1	100.8	100.7	105.9	106.0
April	71.0	101.4	100.9	100.5	105.7	105.9
May	64.0	106.7	101.7	100.9	105.1	105.8
June	71.0	106.0	102.2	100.2	105.3	105.7
July	75.0	102.7	102.3	100.1	104.0	105.4
August	76.0	104.1	102.5	99.4	103.7	105.2
September	77.0	104.1	102.7	99.9	103.8	105.1
October	96.0	103.2	102.7	100.4	104.2	105.0
November	106.0	98.1	102.2	100.3	104.2	104.9
December	132.0	107.7	102.8	100.4	104.7	104.9
2011						
January	113.0	98.3	98.3	100.7	104.0	104.0
February	108.0	102.4	100.2	100.4	104.1	104.0
March				101.1	104.5	104.2
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

^a Source of data: 'Energy Centre' (Energy Information Agency).

^b Until the end of the concerned month, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

1.3. Producer price indices of agricultural products

Period	Crop products	Live animals and animal products	Total	Crop products	Live animals and animal products	Total
	same month of the previous year = 100.0			since the beginning of the year ^a		
2009						
January	61.7	96.5	72.1	61.7	96.5	72.1
February	63.2	96.7	72.9	61.7	96.5	71.9
March	65.3	94.8	73.5	62.1	95.5	71.7
April	73.2	98.0	80.4	63.4	95.9	72.7
May	71.5	95.7	78.5	65.5	96.0	74.4
June	82.9	96.1	87.2	67.2	96.2	76.0
July	79.1	97.0	85.4	70.7	96.4	79.1
August	84.1	96.0	88.5	72.4	96.4	80.5
September	83.7	96.1	88.6	72.4	96.4	80.8
October	92.4	93.7	92.9	80.2	96.1	86.1
November	96.3	92.9	94.8	86.0	95.7	89.8
December	101.6	94.0	98.4	87.3	95.4	90.5
2010						
January	104.9	97.7	102.0	104.9	97.7	102.0
February	102.0	97.2	100.3	104.4	97.3	101.6
March	94.6	98.1	95.9	101.8	97.7	100.2
April	94.0	94.7	94.3	101.2	97.4	99.8
May	99.9	98.4	99.4	100.5	97.5	99.4
June	99.8	98.5	99.4	102.0	97.4	100.2
July	120.5	101.4	112.8	109.7	98.0	105.0
August	131.7	103.2	120.1	113.1	98.7	107.3
September	139.7	104.3	124.3	117.7	99.3	110.1
October	136.9	107.6	124.6	123.5	100.1	113.8
November	145.3	111.0	131.0	126.5	101.1	115.9
December	141.7	109.9	129.0	127.6	101.8	116.8
2011						
January	157.6	110.5	139.6	157.6	110.5	139.6
February	167.9	113.3	147.5	161.3	112.0	142.8
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

^a Until the end of the concerned month; the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

1.4. Producer price index and domestic sales price index of industry

Period	Producer price index of industry			Domestic sales price index of industry		
	previous month = 100.0	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^a	previous month = 100.0	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^a
2009						
January	103.0	105.7	105.7	100.9	104.0	104.0
February	103.2	108.4	107.1	102.4	106.1	105.0
March	100.7	109.1	107.7	99.3	104.6	104.9
April	98.1	107.2	107.6	99.1	102.5	104.3
May	98.0	106.2	107.3	99.7	101.8	103.8
June	99.9	106.6	107.2	100.9	102.1	103.5
July	98.5	106.0	107.0	98.7	99.6	102.9
August	99.5	104.6	106.7	99.8	99.1	102.5
September	100.1	103.4	106.4	100.0	98.8	102.1
October	100.0	100.0	105.7	99.5	97.3	101.6
November	100.5	100.3	105.2	100.5	99.1	101.4
December	100.1	101.3	104.9	100.0	100.7	101.3
2010						
January	100.8	99.4	99.4	101.8	101.6	101.6
February	100.9	97.2	98.3	100.8	100.0	100.8
March	99.8	96.5	97.7	100.5	101.2	100.9
April	101.6	99.9	98.3	103.0	105.2	102.0
May	103.8	105.5	99.7	103.4	109.1	103.4
June	101.4	106.9	100.9	101.0	109.2	104.4
July	100.2	108.7	102.0	99.4	109.9	105.2
August	99.8	109.0	102.9	100.3	110.5	105.8
September	99.1	107.9	103.4	99.3	109.7	106.3
October	99.2	107.1	103.8	99.8	110.0	106.6
November	101.5	108.2	104.2	101.2	110.8	107.0
December	100.0	108.1	104.5	100.1	110.9	107.3
2011						
January	100.0	107.0	107.0	100.6	109.6	109.6
February	100.2	106.3	106.7	100.4	109.2	109.4
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

^a Until the end of the concerned month, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

1.5. Earnings

Period	Nominal gross earnings of employees ^a		Nominal net earnings of employees ^a	
	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b
2009				
January	94.7	94.7	95.9	95.9
February	102.0	98.2	101.2	98.5
March	104.3	100.2	103.3	100.1
April	103.5	101.0	102.7	100.7
May	102.9	101.4	102.2	101.0
June	101.1	101.3	100.9	101.0
July	101.6	101.4	104.1	101.4
August	100.6	101.3	103.3	101.7
September	100.8	101.2	103.4	101.8
October	98.4	101.0	101.5	101.8
November	97.0	100.6	100.2	101.7
December	100.2	100.6	102.6	101.8
2010				
January	106.5	106.5	112.9	112.9
February	100.8	103.7	107.6	110.3
March	109.4	105.7	115.0	111.9
April	101.1	104.5	107.8	110.9
May	99.2	103.4	106.5	110.0
June	100.5	102.9	107.5	109.6
July	100.2	102.5	104.5	108.8
August	101.9	102.4	105.8	108.4
September	102.3	102.4	106.1	108.2
October	101.2	102.3	105.2	107.9
November	98.8	102.0	103.7	107.5
December	95.4	101.4	100.7	106.9
2011				
January	101.6	101.6	103.3	103.3
February	104.8	103.1	105.7	104.4
March				
April				
May				
June				
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				

^a Data of corporations employing at least 5 persons of all budgetary and social security institutions and of selected non-profit organizations.

^b Until the end of the concerned month, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

1.6. External merchandise trade

(million EUR)

Period	Imports		Exports		Balance	
	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year ^a	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year ^a	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year ^a
2009						
January	4 357	4 357	4 138	4 138	-219	-219
February	4 157	8 514	4 408	8 545	250	31
March	4 743	13 257	5 213	13 758	470	502
April	4 268	17 525	4 637	18 395	368	870
May	4 211	21 737	4 615	23 010	404	1 274
June	4 753	26 489	5 070	28 080	317	1 590
July	4 650	31 140	4 978	33 058	328	1 918
August	4 064	35 203	4 224	37 283	161	2 079
September	5 122	40 326	5 581	42 864	459	2 538
October	5 165	45 490	5 606	48 470	441	2 980
November	5 360	50 850	5 817	54 287	457	3 437
December	4 551	55 401	4 852	59 139	301	3 738
2010						
January	4 358	4 358	4 820	4 820	462	462
February	4 848	9 207	5 243	10 063	394	856
March	5 548	14 755	6 149	16 212	601	1 457
April	5 135	19 890	5 591	21 803	455	1 912
May	5 307	25 197	5 709	27 511	402	2 314
June	5 776	30 973	6 345	33 856	569	2 884
July	5 627	36 599	5 811	39 667	184	3 068
August	5 295	41 894	5 693	45 360	398	3 466
September	6 082	47 976	6 605	51 965	523	3 989
October	6 095	54 071	6 525	58 490	430	4 419
November	6 342	60 413	7 018	65 507	676	5 095
December	5 470	65 883	5 900	71 408	430	5 524
2011						
January	5 676	5 676	6 076	6 076	401	401
February ^b	5 834	11 509	6 650	12 726	816	1 217
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

^a Until the end of the concerned month.^b First estimate.

1.7. Price and volume indices of external merchandise trade

Period	Import price index ^a		Export price index ^a		Import	Export
	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	volume index, since the beginning of the year ^b	
2009						
January	105.9	105.9	104.7	104.7	71.7	70.4
February	106.7	106.3	107.0	105.8	71.6	72.2
March	109.8	107.5	109.0	106.9	75.2	77.6
April	106.7	107.3	106.7	106.9	74.0	77.3
May	104.1	106.6	105.0	106.5	74.3	78.2
June	102.6	106.0	104.9	106.2	75.5	79.4
July	103.6	105.7	105.8	106.2	76.1	80.6
August	99.8	104.9	103.1	105.8	77.1	81.5
September	98.2	104.2	102.1	105.4	78.3	82.5
October	92.2	102.9	96.2	104.5	79.4	83.6
November	91.6	101.9	95.4	103.6	81.2	85.4
December	93.7	101.2	96.7	103.0	82.9	87.3
2010						
January	92.6	92.6	95.0	95.0	105.8	119.2
February	91.6	92.1	91.9	93.4	110.7	118.2
March	89.5	91.2	89.8	92.2	112.0	116.7
April	93.2	91.7	93.5	92.5	112.8	116.4
May	101.4	93.5	100.9	94.1	114.2	116.9
June	105.7	95.5	104.3	95.7	114.7	117.9
July	108.0	97.2	107.4	97.3	114.8	117.1
August	109.4	98.6	107.7	98.6	115.9	118.5
September	108.6	99.6	108.7	99.6	115.8	117.9
October	107.3	100.4	106.8	100.3	115.4	117.2
November	107.7	101.0	108.0	101.0	115.3	117.0
December	109.5	101.7	108.4	101.6	115.0	116.8
2011						
January	107.9	107.9	106.1	106.1	122.9	121.2
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

^a Price indices indicate the change of forint price level.

^b Until the end of the concerned month, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

1.8. Retail trade turnover

Period	Volume index of retail trade turnover ^a				
	previous month = 100.0 (seasonally and calendar-day adjusted) ^b	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^c	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^c
		calendar-day adjusted		non-adjusted	
2009					
January	99.7	97.6	97.6	97.1	97.1
February	99.1	97.0	97.3	95.3	96.2
March	99.6	96.6	97.1	94.5	95.6
April	100.2	96.6	96.9	99.3	96.6
May	99.7	96.1	96.8	96.1	96.5
June	100.0	97.7	96.9	97.7	96.7
July	94.4	93.2	96.4	93.2	96.1
August	100.8	92.7	95.9	92.7	95.7
September	100.3	93.3	95.6	93.3	95.4
October	100.2	92.5	95.3	92.0	95.0
November	99.7	92.1	95.0	92.6	94.8
December	100.5	93.1	94.9	93.5	94.7
2010					
January	99.9	94.4	94.4	93.9	93.9
February	100.2	95.8	95.1	95.8	94.9
March	100.3	96.1	95.4	97.5	95.9
April	99.6	95.3	95.4	93.8	95.3
May	99.5	94.6	95.2	94.7	95.1
June	100.3	95.3	95.2	95.9	95.3
July	100.7	102.4	96.3	101.9	96.3
August	99.3	100.2	96.8	100.6	96.9
September	100.4	100.7	97.2	100.9	97.4
October	99.3	99.3	97.4	99.3	97.6
November	100.1	99.7	97.6 ^R	99.7	97.8
December	99.4	98.3	97.7	98.8	97.9
2011					
January	100.8	100.1	100.1	100.6	100.6
February	100.0	100.2	100.1	100.2	100.4
March					
April					
May					
June					
July					
August					
September					
October					
November					
December					

^a Excluding sale of motor vehicles, including sale of automotive fuel (differently from formerly published data).

^b Complete time series may be modified at every publication.

^c Until the end of the concerned month, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

1.9. Balance of the general and the central government

(billion HUF)

Period	Balance of general government ^a		Of which: balance of central government ^a	
	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year ^b	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year ^b
2009				
January	37.8	37.8	11.6	11.6
February	-294.5	-256.6	-273.6	-262.0
March	-309.4	-566.0	-293.5	-555.5
April	-38.1	-604.1	20.9	-534.6
May	35.4	-568.7	37.2	-497.4
June	-245.9	-814.6	-216.5	-713.9
July	-1.2	-815.8	10.7	-703.2
August	-97.7	-913.5	-54.9	-758.0
September	-145.7	-1 059.2	-97.5	-855.6
October	11.5	-1 047.7	61.7	-793.8
November	-75.9	-1 123.7	-120.2	-914.0
December	191.9	-931.8	170.3	-743.7
<i>December^c</i>	..	-1 014.3	-	-
2010				
January	31.3	31.3	38.8	38.8
February	-381.9	-350.6	-374.8	-336.0
March	-259.3	-609.9	-272.0	-608.0
April	-27.1	-637.0	-41.5	-649.5
May	-99.2	-736.2	-79.0	-728.6
June	-297.4	-1 033.6	-293.3	-1 021.9
July	36.1	-997.5	9.0	-1 012.9
August	-83.9	-1 081.4	-81.2	-1 094.0
September	-7.7	-1 089.1	5.4	-1 088.6
October	-43.6	-1 132.7	-53.5	-1 142.1
November	-172.0	-1 304.8	-140.6	-1 282.8
December	434.9	-869.8	447.0	-835.7
<i>December^c</i>	..	..	-	-
2011				
January	-122.8	-122.8	-110.8	-110.8
February	-436.9	-559.7	-419.5	-530.3
March	-182.4	-742.1	-157.3	-687.6
April				
May				
June				
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				
<i>December^c</i>				

^a Source of data: Ministry for National Economy.

^b Until the end of the concerned month.

^c Including local governments.

2. Quarterly business indicators

2.1. Gross domestic product and final consumption of households

Period	Gross domestic product (GDP)			Final consumption of households (macrodata)		
	previous quarter = 100.0 ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	previous quarter = 100.0 ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b
2008						
Q1	101.2	102.0	102.0	100.8	101.1	101.1
Q2	99.8	102.3	102.2	99.8	102.7	101.9
Q3	99.0	101.6	102.0	100.0	102.0	101.9
Q4	97.9	97.6	100.8	96.6	96.8	100.6
2009						
Q1	96.8	92.9	92.9	97.7	93.9	93.9
Q2	98.7	92.0	92.5	99.7	94.3	94.1
Q3	99.2	92.5	92.5	96.0	90.5	92.9
Q4	100.1	95.7	93.3	100.6	94.1	93.2
2010						
Q1	101.4	100.1	100.1	99.8	96.0	96.0
Q2	100.1	101.0	100.5	99.0	95.0	95.5
Q3	100.5	101.7	100.9	101.5	101.2	97.4
Q4	100.2	101.9	101.2	99.0	99.2	97.8

^a Seasonally and calendar-day adjusted indices at 2000 prices. Complete time series may be modified at every publication.

^b Until the end of the concerned quarter, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

2.2. Investment and procurement of agricultural products

Period	Investment			Procurement of agricultural products	
	previous quarter = 100.0 ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^{b,c}	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b
2008					
Q1	98.8	95.2	95.2	100.2	100.2
Q2	98.7	97.9	96.7	90.4	95.5
Q3	99.3	97.7	97.1	95.8	95.1
Q4	98.7	96.8	97.0	118.5	101.5
2009					
Q1	95.5	92.3	92.3	117.2	117.2
Q2	99.0	95.3	94.0	102.3	109.7
Q3	96.6	91.1	92.9	94.3	101.8
Q4	99.4	89.0	91.4	96.3	99.7
2010					
Q1	98.8	93.6	93.6	86.1	86.1
Q2	98.6	95.1	94.5	89.7	87.9
Q3	99.6	98.1	95.8	80.4	84.3
Q4	97.7	92.2	94.5	88.4	85.7

^a Seasonally adjusted index, corrected with working days. Complete time series may be modified at every publication.

^b Until the end of the concerned quarter, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

^c Data derive from interim data collection and may differ from annual data. Volume of investment increased by 0,4% in 2008 compared to the previous year.

2.3. Output of industry and construction

Period	Industrial production*			Output of construction		
	previous quarter = 100.0 ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	previous quarter = 100.0 ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^{b,c}
2008						
Q1	101.7	108.0	108.0	102.5	84.1	84.1
Q2	98.9	105.6	106.8	100.6	95.2	90.5
Q3	97.4	99.3	104.3	96.4	95.6	92.5
Q4	89.5	88.5	100.0	101.6	101.2	95.0
2009						
Q1	90.6	77.5	77.5	97.9	96.1	96.1
Q2	98.6	77.2	77.4	102.1	99.8	98.3
Q3	102.7	82.2	78.9	93.3	95.5	97.2
Q4	101.0	93.2	82.2	98.8	92.2	95.7
2010						
Q1	103.8	105.3	105.3	95.1	89.1	89.1
Q2	104.3	113.3	109.3	97.6	84.8	86.5
Q3	103.1	112.5	110.4	102.0	94.2	89.5
Q4	98.3	110.6	110.5	96.2	90.8	89.9

* Excluding water and waste management.

^a Seasonally adjusted index, corrected with working days. Complete time series may be modified at every publication.

^b Until the end of the concerned quarter, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

^c Data derive from interim data collection and may differ from annual data.

2.4. External merchandise trade turnover

Period	Volume of imports			Volume of exports		
	previous quarter = 100.0 ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	previous quarter = 100.0 ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b
2008						
Q1	104.8	113.3	113.3	105.1	113.4	113.4
Q2	99.4	111.6	112.5	99.5	110.0	111.8
Q3	94.8	103.2	109.3	95.6	101.2	108.2
Q4	90.5	91.0	104.3	91.9	93.1	104.2
2009						
Q1	89.1	75.2	75.2	89.5	77.6	77.6
Q2	100.1	75.8	75.5	102.8	81.1	79.4
Q3	104.7	84.5	78.3	105.7	89.6	82.5
Q4	104.5	98.5	82.9	104.5	103.1	87.3
2010						
Q1	102.5	112.0	112.0	102.7	116.7	116.7
Q2	103.7	117.0	114.7	104.1	118.5	117.9
Q3	104.9	117.0	115.8	104.8	117.7	117.9
Q4	101.5	112.7	115.0	102.4	113.6	116.8

^a Seasonally adjusted index. Complete time series may be modified at every publication.

^b Until the end of the concerned quarter, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

2.5. Number of employed persons and unemployment

Period	Number of employed persons ^a			Unemployment ^a		
	thousand	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	thousand	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	rate (%)
2008						
Q1	3 817.4	98.5	98.5	332.4	105.2	8.0
Q2	3 837.7	98.1	98.3	319.0	107.5	7.7
Q3	3 890.8	99.3	98.6	327.1	106.7	7.8
Q4	3 850.7	99.2	98.8	336.6	102.8	8.0
2009						
Q1	3 736.0	97.9	97.9	402.8	121.2	9.7
Q2	3 765.3	98.1	98.0	401.4	125.8	9.6
Q3	3 752.7	96.5	97.5	435.3	133.1	10.4
Q4	3 751.1	97.4	97.5	441.7	131.2	10.5
2010						
Q1	3 688.0	98.7	98.7	497.8	123.6	11.9
Q2	3 748.0	99.5	99.1	473.2	117.9	11.2
Q3	3 790.7	101.0	99.8	465.4	106.9	10.9
Q4	3 773.7	100.6	100.0	461.7	104.5	10.9

^a Data of labour force survey, in the population aged 15–64 years.

^b Until the end of the concerned quarter, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

2.6. Nominal net earnings of employees and consumer price index

Period	Nominal net earnings of employees ^a		Consumer price index		
	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	previous quarter = 100.0	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b
2009					
Q1	100.1	100.1	101.1	103.0	103.0
Q2	101.9	101.0	102.4	103.6	103.3
Q3	103.6	101.8	101.6	105.0	103.9
Q4	101.4	101.8	99.7	105.2	104.2
2010					
Q1	111.9	111.9	101.9	106.0	106.0
Q2	107.3	109.6	101.8	105.3	105.7
Q3	105.5	108.2	100.1	103.8	105.1
Q4	103.1	106.9	100.5	104.3	104.9
2011					
Q1			101.8	104.2	104.2
Q2					
Q3					
Q4					

^a Data of corporations employing at least 5 persons of all budgetary and social security institutions and of selected non-profit organizations.

^b Until the end of the concerned quarter, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

2.7. Balance of current account and capital account

(million EUR)

Period	Balance of current account ^a		Balance of capital account ^a	
	in the concerned quarter	since the beginning of the year ^b	in the concerned quarter	since the beginning of the year ^b
2008				
Q1	-1 496 ^R	-1 496 ^R	24 ^R	24 ^R
Q2	-1 552 ^R	-3 048 ^R	101 ^R	125 ^R
Q3	-2 323 ^R	-5 371 ^R	106 ^R	230 ^R
Q4	-2 403 ^R	-7 774 ^R	786 ^R	1 016 ^R
2009				
Q1	-549 ^R	-549 ^R	241 ^R	241 ^R
Q2	236 ^R	-313 ^R	378 ^R	618 ^R
Q3	417 ^R	104 ^R	308 ^R	926 ^R
Q4	228 ^R	332 ^R	183 ^R	1 109 ^R
2010				
Q1	600 ^R	600 ^R	452 ^R	452 ^R
Q2	627 ^R	1 227 ^R	389 ^R	841 ^R
Q3	439 ^R	1 666 ^R	439 ^R	1 280 ^R
Q4	366	2 031	509	1 790

^a Source of data: National Bank of Hungary. Data may continuously change retrospectively. Excluding data of special-purpose enterprises pursuing passive functions abroad and engaged in channelling funds.

^b Until the end of the concerned quarter.

2.8. Transport

Period	Transport of goods on basis of ton-kilometre		Interurban		Local	
			transport of passengers on basis of passenger-kilometre			
	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^a
2008						
Q1	102.6	102.6	95.8	95.8	100.0	100.0
Q2	110.9	106.8	95.1	95.4	100.4	100.2
Q3	94.3	102.2	99.7	96.9	100.6	100.3
Q4	91.1	99.3	95.8	96.7	95.4	99.0
2009						
Q1	89.9	89.9	94.5	94.5	94.7	94.7
Q2	86.9	88.3	97.7	96.2	92.6	93.7
Q3	93.9	90.2	90.9	94.3	94.6	94.0
Q4	104.8	93.7	100.4	95.7	95.8	94.4
2010						
Q1	106.8	106.8	102.5	102.5	91.5	91.5
Q2	105.4	106.0	98.2	100.2	93.4	92.4
Q3	99.1	103.6	102.6	101.0	93.6	92.8
Q4	92.7	100.7	101.4	101.1	97.1	93.9

^a Until the end of the concerned quarter, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

2.9. Number of telephone and internet subscriptions

Period	Number of	Duration of	Number of	Duration of	Number of internet subscriptions at the end of the period (thousand)
	fixed telephone		mobile phone		
	main lines at the end of the period (thousand)	calls (million minutes)	subscriptions at the end of the period (thousand)	calls (million minutes)	
2008					
Q1	3 247	1 717	11 232	3 709	2 002
Q2	3 207	1 520	11 540	3 972	2 087
Q3	3 155	1 452	11 771	4 005	2 183
Q4	3 115	1 517	12 224	4 078	2 311
2009					
Q1	3 114	1 553	12 112	4 038	2 315
Q2	3 112	1 367	11 889	4 183	2 431
Q3	3 112	1 311	11 783	4 172	2 599
Q4	3 110	1 431	11 792	4 274	2 804
2010					
Q1	2 977	1 430	11 883	4 173	2 892
Q2	2 969	1 282	11 866	4 407	2 976
Q3	2 942	1 267	11 833	4 400	3 157
Q4	2 917	1 322	12 012	4 482	3 341

3. Gross domestic product*

Denomination	Structure in 2010 (%)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0		
		2009	2010	Q4 2010
GDP, total	100.0^a	93.3	101.2	101.9
Of which:				
agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3.5	84.8	84.6	81.4
industry	26.8	86.9	108.9	109.7
construction	4.0	93.7	91.7	92.8
trade, repair of vehicles and household goods; hotels, restaurants	12.9	89.2	99.0	100.7
transport, storage, communication	7.6	94.6	102.7	102.8
financial intermediation, real estate	23.3	97.8	100.1	100.4
Domestic use of GDP total	92.7^a	89.2	98.9	100.3
Of which:				
actual final consumption, total	74.2	94.3	98.0	98.1
– actual final consumption of households	64.5	93.2	97.8	99.2
household final consumption expenditure	51.2	91.9	97.9	99.6
– actual final consumption of government	9.7	102.2	99.4	92.4
gross capital formation	18.4	72.9	102.1	106.8
– gross fixed capital formation	19.3	92.0	94.4	90.9

* According to quarterly data. GDP amounted to HUF 27 120 billion in 2010 at current prices.

^a In case of production branches, total (at basic prices) = 100.0. In case of domestic use: GDP total = 100.0.

4. Investment*

Branches	2010 (billion HUF)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0		
		2009	2010	Q4 2010
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	208.8	107.0	74.5	67.0
Mining and quarrying	7.4	54.1	52.4	55.5
Manufacturing	973.4	84.8	109.4	123.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	208.4	108.1	102.8	90.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	134.2	78.0	106.4	96.6
Construction	101.4	79.0	93.8	83.2
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	311.2	81.4	93.9	88.6
Transportation and storage	722.7	108.3	87.5	84.9
Accommodation and food service activities	40.4	68.8	97.0	98.7
Information and communication	177.4	91.4	95.4	99.0
Financial and insurance activities	58.2	61.2	104.4	95.5
Real estate activities	818.6	94.6	82.9	77.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	68.4	91.9	102.0	101.0
Administrative and support service activities	79.0	68.8	95.9	76.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	144.1	85.3	85.9	66.7
Education	143.5	113.3	155.2	139.6
Human health and social work activities	62.5	82.4	101.0	92.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	52.0	91.0	122.1	118.6
Other service activities	23.3	93.5	98.3	96.8
Total	4 334.9	91.4	94.5	92.2

* Data derive from interim data collection.

5. Procurement of agricultural products

Denomination	Structure, Jan–Feb 2011 (%)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Feb	Feb	Jan–Feb
		2010		2011	
Crops and horticultural products	22.7	75.6	55.2	80.5	99.3
Of which:					
cereals	17.5	79.9	44.1	87.8	109.4
vegetables	1.2	62.2	79.0	74.5	86.6
fruits	0.2	64.1	207.6	61.7	48.9
Live animals and animal products	77.3	96.8	93.4	94.2	94.8
Of which:					
live animals	57.4	100.7	95.1	94.4	95.5
animal products	19.9	88.4	90.1	93.5	93.0
Total	100.0	85.7	80.1	91.0	95.8

6. Livestock

Denomination	1 Apr	1 Aug	1 Dec	1 Jun	1 Dec	1 Jun	1 Dec	
	2008			2009		2010		
	thousand							index ^a
Cattle	695	702	701	703	700	685	681	97.3
Of which:								
cows	324	325	324	320	312	310	309	99.0
Pigs	3 658	3 709	3 383	3 181	3 247	3 191	3 168	97.6
Of which:								
sows	255	246	230	225	226	230	219	96.9
Sheep	1 306	1 269	1 236	1 292	1 223	1 191	1 181	96.6
Poultry ^b	46 835	48 780	39 716	49 290	40 264	47 531	42 187	104.8
Of which:								
domestic fowls	37 209	38 002	31 165	38 547	32 128	38 198	31 710	98.7

^a The same period of the previous year = 100.0.

^b Excluding guinea-fowl.

7. Main indicators of the industry*

Denomination	Structure, 2010 (%) ^a	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan-Dec	Jan-Feb	Feb	Jan-Feb
		2010		2011	
Industrial production^b	100.0	110.5	105.8	114.3	113.8
Mining and quarrying	0.4	78.5	53.7	143.4	146.5
Manufacturing	92.4	111.8	107.7	115.5	115.1
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	10.0	99.6	92.1	101.4	102.9
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	1.2	98.2	84.7	130.0	128.2
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.3	119.2	113.1	106.2	107.8
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	7.1	102.9	92.0	108.8	104.5
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	4.6	113.9	118.5	113.1	110.1
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3.0	107.6	107.1	113.7	108.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	6.5	107.9	97.6	115.9	115.6
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	6.3	112.5	95.6	120.9	121.6
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	20.0	120.3	114.4	127.2	124.1
Manufacture of electrical equipment	4.5	87.8 ^c	87.2 ^c	92.6	96.0
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	5.7	142.5 ^c	134.5 ^c	140.0	147.0
Manufacture of transport equipment	17.7	118.3	127.1	113.9	115.0
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.4	95.9	95.1	100.5	100.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7.3	101.3	97.3	102.1	102.4
Industrial sales^b	x	106.4	100.5	107.7	105.6
Number of employees ^d	x	98.8	90.4	105.4	105.3
Labour productivity index ^d	x	112.1	117.6	108.3	108.2

* Excluding water and waste management.

^a At current prices, enterprises with at least 5 employees = 100.0.

^b Industrial total data are full-scope, while branch data relate to enterprises employing at least 5 persons.

^c Data from October 2009 are influenced by a structural change, which decreased volume indices in manufacture of electrical equipment and increased them in manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (This change also affected dynamics of sales of branches in a similar direction.)

^d Data relate to enterprises employing at least 5 persons.

8. Domestic sales of the industry*

Denomination	Structure, 2010 (%) ^a	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			Share of domestic sales, Jan–Feb 2011 (%) ^{ab}
		Jan–Feb 2010	Feb	Jan–Feb	
			2011		
Domestic sales, total^c	100.0	89.6	97.3	93.7	46.2
Mining and quarrying	0.6	50.8	139.2	137.9	91.2
Manufacturing	50.3	90.1	104.6	106.6	27.2
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	12.7	89.0	99.3	100.7	66.8
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	0.5	98.8	105.3	107.9	17.2
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.5	109.5	100.7	99.4	53.4
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	9.3	74.6	92.7	100.0	72.4
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.8	119.7	108.3	103.8	42.6
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	1.0	75.4	117.3	116.3	18.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	5.4	90.9	108.9	104.2	37.5
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	4.5	90.4	123.4	125.9	38.4
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	2.3	140.0	129.4	136.2	6.3
Manufacture of electrical equipment	1.1	86.9	107.8	113.8	13.5
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1.4	72.8	133.8	126.3	11.3
Manufacture of transport equipment	2.7	89.1	106.8	117.4	7.8
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.3	87.4	97.6	97.6	43.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	49.0	89.0	89.7	83.2	92.8

* Excluding water and waste management.

^a At current prices, enterprises employing at least 5 persons = 100.0.

^b Share of domestic sales in the total sales.

^c Industrial total data are full-scope, while branch data relate to enterprises employing at least 5 persons.

9. Export sales of industry*

Denomination	Structure, 2010 (%) ^a	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			Share of export sales, Jan- Feb 2011 (%) ^{ab}
		Jan-Feb 2010	Feb	Jan-Feb	
			2011		
Export sales, total^c	100.0	114.7	118.4	118.5	53.8
Mining and quarrying	0.0	155.8	139.5	209.9	8.8
Manufacturing	96.6	114.6	118.8	118.6	72.8
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	4.8	100.5	103.7	105.4	33.2
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	1.4	79.4	136.5	135.7	82.8
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	2.1	116.0	114.3	118.8	46.6
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	2.8	119.8	117.3	123.2	27.6
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.8	124.0	117.1	110.8	57.4
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3.7	116.2	116.7	109.6	82.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	5.4	104.3	127.9	123.5	62.5
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	5.7	92.8	114.6	116.2	61.6
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	28.0	114.6	124.1	122.6	93.7
Manufacture of electrical equipment	5.8	92.9	93.2	95.9	86.5
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	7.4	150.4	136.4	148.2	88.7
Manufacture of transport equipment	24.2	126.6	117.2	115.9	92.2
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1.7	12.6	109.0	105.1	56.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3.3	117.8	105.6	114.6	7.2

* Excluding water and waste management.

^a At current prices, enterprises employing at least 5 persons = 100.0.

^b Share of export sales in the total sales.

^c Industrial total data are full-scope, while branch data relate to enterprises employing at least 5 persons.

10. Construction

Denomination	Structure, 2010 (%)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan-Dec	Jan-Feb	Feb	Jan-Feb
		2010		2011	
Building erection	53.7	94.8	81.6	102.3	99.3
Civil engineering works	46.3	84.8	94.5	85.7	90.1
Construction total (construction- installation activities)	100.0	89.9	86.3	96.6	96.1
Of which:					
Construction of buildings	28.6	93.4	80.8	96.7	99.5
Civil engineering	26.6	79.0	88.1	79.9	87.7
Specialised construction activities	44.8	95.4	89.2	105.3	97.9

11. Retail trade turnover

Denomination	Jan–Feb 2011, at current prices (billion HUF)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Feb	Feb	Jan–Feb
		2010		2011	
Sale of food, drinks and tobacco	483.3	97.9	96.4	100.9	100.6
Of which:					
Sale in non-specialised stores	436.7	97.4	95.8	100.5	100.2
Sale in specialised stores	46.6	102.9	102.8	104.4	103.6
Non-food products	356.6	99.1	94.4	100.3	101.1
Of which:					
Sale of manufactured goods in non-specialised stores	25.7	91.2	81.7	87.0	88.0
Sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	45.4	98.2	98.1	96.8	94.9
Sale of furniture and household goods, building materials	111.4	98.3	87.4	98.4	101.3
Sale of books, newspapers etc.	92.4	102.0	102.4	106.2	106.4
Sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods	69.5	100.7	99.0	104.7	103.0
Sale of automotive fuel	186.8	94.7	90.8	98.2	98.5
Retail trade, total	1 026.7	97.9	94.9	100.2	100.4
Sale of motor vehicles and parts and accessories	78.9	89.9	67.2	100.0	96.7

12. External trade merchandise turnover

(at current prices)

Currency	Imports		Exports		Balance	
	value	same period of the previous year = 100.0	value	same period of the previous year = 100.0	in the concerned period	in the same period of the previous year
February 2011^a						
Million EUR	5 833.8	120.3	6 650.3	126.8	816.4	394.2
Million USD	7 930.0	118.1	9 047.0	125.0	1 117.0	518.6
Billion HUF	1 584.3	120.9	1 805.5	127.3	221.2	108.1
January–February 2011^a						
Million EUR	11 509.2	125.0	12 726.4	126.5	1 217.2	856.1
Million USD	15 470.9	119.6	17 134.4	121.4	1 663.5	1 180.0
Billion HUF	3 148.9	126.4	3 480.1	127.9	331.2	230.5

^a First estimate.

**13. External trade merchandise turnover by group of countries,
January 2011**

(at current prices, million EUR)

Groups of countries	Imports		Exports		Balance	
	value	same period of the previous year = 100.0	value	same period of the previous year = 100.0	in the concerned period	in the same period of the previous year
EU-27	3 760.6	126.6	4 757.2	123.1	996.7	892.3
Of which:						
EU-15	2 892.8	123.9	3 497.3	118.6	604.5	615.5
New member states	867.7	136.2	1 259.9	137.9	392.2	276.8
Extra EU	1 914.8	138.0	1 319.0	137.9	-595.9	-430.5
Of which:						
European countries	733.8	172.6	632.9	122.1	-100.9	93.3
Asian countries	968.5	114.5	422.6	157.9	-545.9	-578.2
Other countries	212.5	182.9	263.4	154.4	50.9	54.5
Total	5 675.4	130.2	6 076.2	126.1	400.8	461.9

14. Commodity pattern of external trade merchandise turnover by group of countries, January 2011

(million EUR)

Main commodity group	EU-27	Of which		Extra-EU	Total
		EU-15	new member states		
Total	3 760.6	2 892.8	867.7	1 914.8	5 675.4
Total	4 757.2	3 497.3	1 259.9	1 319.0	6 076.2

15. Volume indices of external trade merchandise turnover by main commodity and country group, January 2011

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Main commodity group	EU-27	Of which		Extra-EU	Total
		EU-15	new member states		
Imports					
Food, beverages, tobacco	118.6	108.3	144.4	132.3	119.5
Raw materials	145.6	146.0	145.9	126.9	139.5
Fuels, electric energy	98.7	98.7	98.3	131.3	120.1
Manufactured goods	121.4	121.4	121.7	128.5	122.4
Machinery and transport equipment	125.8	123.1	138.7	119.0	123.1
Total	122.3	120.9	127.8	123.7	122.9
Exports					
Food, beverages, tobacco	113.5	109.3	119.4	149.2	118.8
Raw materials	108.0	98.6	132.1	151.2	113.0
Fuels, electric energy	97.9	74.5	129.7	45.0	76.1
Manufactured goods	123.0	119.3	132.4	120.1	122.5
Machinery and transport equipment	119.1	116.6	130.6	141.9	123.7
Total	118.8	115.5	129.8	130.4	121.2

**16. External trade by main partner country,
January 2011**

(at current prices)

Country	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports
	million EUR			same period of the previous year = 100.0	
Total turnover	5 675.4	6 076.2	400.8	130.2	126.1
Of which:					
Austria	327.2	301.2	-26.0	108.3	154.3
Belgium	107.9	98.9	-9.0	94.4	99.2
Croatia	21.4	59.8	38.4	151.4	90.1
Czech Republic	174.4	224.8	50.4	118.0	138.4
Denmark	35.1	38.9	3.8	90.2	114.3
Finland	28.3	17.7	-10.6	145.3	149.3
France	227.7	339.0	111.4	152.0	128.7
Germany	1 401.5	1 516.7	115.3	123.7	118.5
Greece	8.8	18.3	9.5	110.0	63.9
Italy	227.5	348.4	120.9	137.6	113.6
Netherlands	254.0	163.5	-90.5	125.0	91.1
Poland	244.7	255.7	11.0	143.7	138.0
Portugal	11.8	26.6	14.8	144.2	108.3
Romania	146.1	321.9	175.8	125.6	147.9
Russia	544.5	160.2	-384.3	180.3	96.1
Serbia ^a	25.5	53.5	28.1	195.0	98.7
Slovakia	215.2	304.9	89.6	146.3	125.8
Slovenia	57.2	65.0	7.9	161.0	130.1
Spain	63.0	204.6	141.6	114.9	121.0
Sweden	65.8	57.6	-8.2	203.3	104.7
Switzerland	43.7	63.9	20.1	109.7	136.2
Ukraine	53.9	111.5	57.6	223.8	182.4
United Kingdom	103.8	353.0	249.2	133.4	124.7
China ^b	414.0	89.8	-324.3	125.6	107.0
Japan	101.1	28.3	-72.8	95.0	105.5
Malaysia	9.2	8.6	-0.6	120.0	125.2
Republic of Korea	165.7	16.8	-148.9	113.6	183.4
Singapore	44.6	70.2	25.7	111.3	486.2
Taiwan	78.1	3.8	-74.2	89.2	111.1
United States	112.0	119.1	7.1	140.8	141.9

^a Excluding Kosovo.^b Excluding Taiwan and Hong Kong.

17. Tourism, catering

Denomination	Jan–Feb 2011	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Feb	Feb	Jan–Feb
		2010		2011	
Public accommodation					
Number of total tourism arrivals, thousand	730	101.9	103.0	105.3	106.2
Number of total tourism nights, thousand	1 757	101.5	103.3	105.0	105.6
Number of international tourism arrivals, thousand	316	104.8	107.3	108.6	109.5
Number of international tourism nights, thousand	824	101.4	105.8	106.7	107.0
Number of domestic tourism arrivals, thousand	415	99.5	100.1	103.0	103.8
Number of domestic tourism nights, thousand	933	101.6	101.3	103.6	104.4
Sales of catering, billion HUF	96.7	98.3	96.4	99.7	99.8

18. Prices

18.1. Producer price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Denomination	Jan–Dec	Feb	Jan–Feb	Feb	Jan–Feb
	2010			2011	
	Producer price index of agricultural products^a				
	116.8	100.3	101.6	147.5	142.8
Of which:					
products of crop production and horticulture	127.6	102.0	104.4	167.9	161.3
live animals and animal products	101.8	97.2	97.3	113.3	112.0
Industrial producer price index	104.5	97.2	98.3	106.3	106.7
Of which:					
domestic sales price index	107.3	100.0	100.8	109.2	109.4
export sales price index	101.9	94.6	95.9	104.3	104.7
Producer price index of construction-installation activities^b	101.1	..	..	..	..

^a Calculated with weight proportions of sales in 2005.

^b Quarterly data are available on producer price index of construction.

18.2. External trade price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Commodity group	Jan–Dec	Jan	Jan 2011
	2010		
Imports			
Food, beverages, tobacco	100.2	96.4	109.4
Raw materials	118.9	95.8	126.1
Fuels, electric energy	115.3	82.1	136.7
Manufactured goods	101.9	95.8	107.9
Machinery and transport equipment	98.4	92.7	101.5
Total	101.7	92.6	107.9
Exports			
Food, beverages, tobacco	100.2	93.3	115.9
Raw materials	114.1	88.7	136.0
Fuels, electric energy	116.3	94.0	125.4
Manufactured goods	102.9	97.2	106.0
Machinery and transport equipment	100.1	94.4	103.3
Total	101.6	95.0	106.1

18.3. Consumer price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Commodity group	Jan–Dec	Jan–Mar	Mar	Jan–Mar
	2010		2011	
Food	103.2	102.4	108.6	107.5
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	108.2	111.2	100.8	101.0
Clothing and footwear	99.6	101.2	100.5	101.2
Consumer durable goods	100.2	103.7	98.7	98.4
Electricity, gas and other fuels	106.3	103.6	108.2	107.2
Other goods, incl. motor fuels and lubricants	108.8	112.1	106.4	106.3
Services	104.3	105.8	102.1	102.1
Total	104.9	106.0	104.5	104.2

19. Number of employees*

Branches	Average number (thousand)		Same period of the previous year = 100.0	
	2010	Jan–Feb 2011	2010	Jan–Feb 2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.7	70.0	92.6	95.6
Industry	673.9	684.5	98.9	104.6
Of which:				
manufacturing	600.3	614.2	99.0	105.3
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	25.1	25.3	97.9	101.9
Construction	118.3	108.4	100.4	99.5
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	343.5	338.2	99.4	99.1
Transportation and storage	184.8	181.2	99.2	98.5
Accommodation and food service activities	84.4	83.5	104.9	104.6
Information and communication	66.4	70.3	101.6	107.7
Financial and insurance activities	67.5	65.6	96.1	97.5
Real estate activities	29.3	28.0	99.2	100.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	75.3	78.8	103.9	106.6
Administrative and support service activities	134.2	139.6	122.2	111.3
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	262.6	245.1	89.5	95.9
Education	266.0	267.5	103.7	100.2
Human-health and social work activities	261.3	212.1	122.5	90.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	36.4	36.0	96.5	101.2
Other service activities	21.3	21.7	119.6	105.0
National economy, total	2 701.8	2 630.4	101.5	100.6
Of which:				
business sector	1 826.8	1 825.8	100.3	102.8
budgetary institutions	772.4	705.3	103.3	95.3

* Data of corporations employing at least 5 persons of all budgetary and social security institutions and of selected non-profit organizations.

20. Registered jobseekers*

Denomination	Number (thousand)		Same period of the previous year = 100.0	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Number of registered jobseekers (registered unemployed) ^a	604.6	591.3	126.7	97.8
Of which:				
school-leavers	51.3	53.2	123.4	103.7
without qualification ^b	291.1	295.1	118.9	101.4
graduates	28.5	30.4	144.3	107.0
monthly inflow to the register	75.7	80.8	100.6	106.7

* Data of National Employment Service refer to 20th of the last month of the period.

^a In harmony with the Nov 1, 2005 modifications of Act IV of 1991 on Job Assistance and Unemployment Benefits.

^b The category 'without qualification' contains those jobseekers, who have primary school or less than 8 grades and secondary grammar school with GCE.

21. Regional labour data, 2010*

Region	Employed	Unemployed	Employment	Unemployment
	thousand		rate (%)	
Central Hungary	1 214.6	120.3	60.3	9.0
Central Transdanubia	430.8	49.6	57.3	10.3
Western Transdanubia	402.5	40.9	59.0	9.2
Southern Transdanubia	339.1	46.9	53.1	12.2
Northern Hungary	390.0	75.0	48.7	16.1
Northern Great Plain	494.7	84.6	49.3	14.6
Southern Great Plain	478.4	57.2	54.4	10.7
Total	3 750.1	474.5	55.4	11.2

* Data of labour force survey, in the population aged 15–64 years.

22. Average monthly nominal earnings of employees, 2011 January–February*

Branches	Average monthly earnings, HUF		Index of earnings (same period of the previous year = 100.0)	
	gross	net ^a	gross	net ^a
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	139 010	97 250	106.1	102.9
Industry	207 398	137 731	107.3	108.2
Of which:				
manufacturing	203 240	135 286	107.6	108.4
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	331 357	210 702	105.0	110.2
Construction	149 460	103 261	99.7	99.9
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	196 819	132 889	107.1	109.2
Transportation and storage	195 405	130 616	104.9	103.9
Accommodation and food service activities	124 721	88 903	98.4	97.4
Information and communication	386 640	246 310	107.2	117.4
Financial and insurance activities	451 949	286 918	111.8	123.3
Real estate activities	181 976	122 855	105.3	105.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	308 396	201 285	104.1	112.5
Administrative and support service activities	143 734	100 038	102.3	100.7
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	244 849	157 096	96.6	97.2
Education	186 429	125 106	91.4	91.2
Human-health and social work activities	155 090	107 516	98.6	97.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	179 113	120 758	98.3	96.9
Other service activities	164 534	112 030	112.0	108.5
National economy, total	206 446	137 376	103.1	104.4
Of which:				
business sector	210 440	140 209	106.4	108.6
budgetary institutions	198 815	131 704	95.1	94.9

* Data refer to employees in full-time job.

^a Excluding family tax benefit (according to the methodology of previous years).

23. Financial assets and liabilities of households*

(at current prices, billion HUF)

Denomination	Dec 31 2009	Dec 31 2010
Currency and deposits	10 005.1	9 922.9 ^R
Of which:		
currency, forint	1 718.5	1 897.3 ^R
forint deposits	6 446.7	6 287.1 ^R
Securities other than shares	1 382.3	1 591.2 ^R
Loans	228.0	257.3 ^R
Shares and other equities	9 063.7	9 909.6
Of which:		
unquoted shares and equities	7 212.1	7 624.1
mutual funds shares	1 851.6	2 285.5
Insurance technical reserves	5 380.6 ^R	6 000.5 ^R
Of which:		
life insurance reserves	1 562.3	1 665.9
net equity of households in pension funds	3 496.2 ^R	4 018.4 ^R
Gross financial assets	26 958.2^R	28 528.8^R
Loans	9 748.1	10 586.9 ^R
Of which:		
mortgage loans of other monetary financial institutions	4 003.0	4 377.5
consumer and other loans of other financial institutions	3 890.1	4 246.2 ^R
other loans	1 855.0	1 963.1 ^R
Liabilities	10 476.7^R	11 239.6^R
Net financial assets	16 481.5^R	17 289.3^R

* Source of data: National Bank of Hungary.

24. Balance of the general and central government, January–March 2011*

(at current prices)

Revenues, expenditures	Billion HUF	As a percentage of	
		annual estimate	Jan–Mar 2010
Balance of general government^a	-742.1	x	x
Of which:			
Central government			
Revenues	1 897.2	22.9	102.3
Of which:			
payments of economic units	213.9	16.7	136.2
taxes on consumption	667.3	19.2	104.9
payments of households	386.0	26.6	77.4
revenues of budgetary institutions	218.1	38.4	96.9
revenues of professional chapter-administered appropriations	375.9	30.6	191.1
revenues related to debt service	19.1	32.1	50.3
Expenditures	2 584.8	29.1	104.9
Of which:			
special and normatic subsidies	27.6	12.8	82.5
consumer price subsidy	28.5	26.2	103.3
housing subsidy	32.0	25.4	105.1
family benefits, social allowances	159.3	25.4	100.2
expenditures of central budget institutions	601.8	30.5	100.2
expenditures of professional chapter-administered appropriations	675.8	29.7	160.3
guarantee and contribution to social security funds' expenditures	159.7	25.1	52.7
transfers to local governments	319.7	27.8	86.1
interest expenditures	413.9	39.3	114.0
contribution to the EU-budget	91.9	35.6	119.2
<i>Balance (excluding revenues from privatization)</i>	<i>-687.6</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>

* Source of data: Ministry for National Economy.

^a Excluding local governments.

25. Balance of payments*

			(million EUR)
Denomination	2009	Q1–Q4 2010	
Goods			
credit	58 387 ^R	70 375	
debit	55 017 ^R	65 700	
balance	3 371 ^R	4 674	
Services			
credit	13 309 ^R	14 391	
debit	11 959 ^R	11 985	
balance	1 350 ^R	2 406	
of which:			
travel	1 473	1 808	
Income			
revenues	4 763 ^R	4 566	
expenditures	9 510 ^R	10 007	
balance	-4 747 ^R	-5 441	
Current transfers, net	359 ^R	392	
Current account balance	332^R	2 031	
Non-debt generating financing, net	-3 016^R	899	
Of which:			
Equity capital and reinvested earnings, net			
-abroad	-1 329 ^R	-1 455	
-in Hungary	-1 603 ^R	2 921	
portfolio investment, equity securities, net	-84	-567	

* Source of data: National Bank of Hungary. Data are revised according to a release calendar. Excluding data of special-purpose enterprises pursuing passive functions abroad and engaged in channelling funds.

26. Foreign debt*

				(million EUR)
Denomination	Dec 31 2009	Jun 30 2010	Dec 31 2010	
Gross	104 064 ^R	109 526 ^R	107 046	
Net	51 424 ^R	52 123 ^R	50 834	
Of which:				
general government and National Bank of Hungary	14 735	13 993 ^R	16 524	

* Source of data: National Bank of Hungary. Excluding data of special-purpose enterprises pursuing passive functions abroad and engaged in channelling funds, and excluding other capital.

27. Comprehensive data of the Budapest Stock Exchange*

(billion HUF)

Securities	Stock exchange capitalization		Cash market trading	
	Mar 31 2010	Mar 31 2011	2010	Jan–Mar 2011
Total	18 876.7	19 870.1	5 822.9	1 042.3
Of which:				
equities	6 541.4	6 324.6	5 522.5	974.9
government bonds	9 343.5	9 237.0	197.2	46.0
treasury bills	1 409.7	1 631.8	23.7	2.7

* Source of data: Budapest Stock Exchange.

28. The Budapest Stock Index (BUX)*

(January 2 1991 = 1000.00)

Denomination	Mar 2010	2010	Mar 2011
Max	25 047.54	25 322.96	23 059.77
Min	21 474.79	20 221.37	21 900.39
Closing (at the end of the period)	24 245.55	21 327.07	23 059.77

* Source of data: Budapest Stock Exchange.

29. Regional data

County, region	Distribution of the population (%) ^a	Performance value of investments of enterprises, 2010 ^b		Industrial* production, Jan–Feb 2011 ^c	Output of construction, Jan–Feb 2011 ^{b,c}
		billion HUF	per capita (thousand HUF)	same period of the previous year = 100.0	
Budapest	17.4	1 250.4	723.2	108.6	88.1
Pest	12.4	276.7	224.2	118.9	139.4
<i>Central Hungary</i>	29.8	1 527.1	515.4	111.9	97.1
Fejér	4.3	130.4	305.4	111.5	108.3
Komárom-Esztergom	3.1	125.7	402.9	117.8	55.5
Veszprém	3.6	52.0	145.2	113.5	117.0
<i>Central Transdanubia</i>	11.0	308.1	280.9	114.9	87.7
Győr-Moson-Sopron	4.5	196.4	437.5	113.6	123.6
Vas	2.6	43.8	169.6	120.0	420.2
Zala	2.9	36.0	125.0	116.6	103.1
<i>Western Transdanubia</i>	9.9	276.2	277.6	115.3	161.4
Baranya	3.9	89.0	227.0	106.2	88.4
Somogy	3.2	116.2	364.3	113.5	34.1
Tolna	2.3	49.5	213.6	107.9	105.2
<i>Southern Transdanubia</i>	9.4	254.8	270.1	110.1	63.2
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	6.9	140.8	204.4	118.9	107.4
Heves	3.1	59.5	191.8	120.0	72.8
Nógrád	2.0	16.2	79.8	109.3	103.9
<i>Northern Hungary</i>	12.0	216.5	180.1	118.6	95.3
Hajdú-Bihar	5.4	118.1	218.7	120.0	98.9
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	3.9	59.7	153.5	114.3	105.5
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	5.6	61.0	109.4	126.9	77.6
<i>Northern Great Plain</i>	14.8	238.8	160.6	118.0	91.3
Bács-Kiskun	5.2	78.0	148.3	105.9	94.9
Békés	3.6	50.5	138.8	107.0	88.4
Csongrád	4.2	96.7	228.6	102.6	105.1
<i>Southern Great Plain</i>	13.1	225.3	171.6	104.8	99.1
Total	100.0	3 046.7	304.7	113.8	96.1

* Excluding water and waste management.

^a Calculated with population data of Jan 1 2011.

^b Data by headquarters.

^c Data of enterprises employing at least 5 persons, total data are full-scope.

29. Regional data (continued)

County, region	Net nominal earnings, 2010 ^a		Dwelling construction, 2010		
	HUF	same period of the previous year = 100.0	number of dwellings taken into use	same period of the previous year = 100.0	per 10 000 inhabitants ^b
Budapest	162 479	106.9	6 186	59.6	35.9
Pest	122 168	107.2	4 690	64.2	38.2
<i>Central Hungary</i>	153 994	106.8	10 876	61.5	36.9
Fejér	127 263	110.9	602	59.4	14.1
Komárom-Esztergom	130 085	109.3	359	54.1	11.4
Veszprém	113 037	106.6	454	63.1	12.6
<i>Central Transdanubia</i>	124 133	109.1	1 415	59.1	12.9
Győr-Moson-Sopron	128 418	108.7	1 605	95.6	35.7
Vas	116 565	108.7	476	62.4	18.4
Zala	108 895	105.4	371	59.4	12.9
<i>Western Transdanubia</i>	120 429	107.9	2 452	79.9	24.6
Baranya	117 512	107.0	478	48.7	12.2
Somogy	109 423	106.7	942	114.5	29.5
Tolna	118 851	107.7	178	74.5	7.6
<i>Southern Transdanubia</i>	114 855	107.0	1 598	78.2	16.9
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	112 459	106.1	668	75.3	9.6
Heves	122 071	107.8	257	65.7	8.2
Nógrád	107 066	105.9	146	78.5	7.1
<i>Northern Hungary</i>	114 195	106.5	1 071	73.2	8.9
Hajdú-Bihar	114 994	107.4	644	56.5	11.9
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	106 648	106.2	361	52.9	9.2
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	104 521	105.1	520	48.5	9.3
<i>Northern Great Plain</i>	109 060	106.2	1 525	52.7	10.2
Bács-Kiskun	109 577	106.9	693	110.0	13.1
Békés	106 642	106.4	293	84.0	8.0
Csongrád	116 179	107.4	900	61.6	21.3
<i>Southern Great Plain</i>	111 096	107.0	1 886	77.3	14.3
Total	132 628	106.9	20 823	65.1	20.8

^a Data by headquarters.

^b Calculated with population data of Jan 1 2010.

30. International business indicators

30.1. Gross domestic product (GDP)*

Countries	2010 ^a		Q2 2010	Q3 2010	Q4 2010	
	total (billion EUR)	per capita GDP (PPS) ^{b,c}				volume index, same period of the previous year = 100.0
EU-27	12 279.0	23 600	101.8	102.0	102.2	102.2
Austria	284.0	29 300	102.0	102.3	102.7	103.1
Bulgaria	36.0	10 400	100.2	101.0	100.3	103.1
Czech Republic	145.9	19 200	102.4	102.3	102.7	102.6
Estonia	14.5	15 000	103.1	103.1	105.0	106.7
Germany	2 498.8	27 400	103.6	103.9	103.9	104.0
Greece	230.2	22 100	95.5	96.0	95.4	..
Hungary	98.4	15 300	101.2	101.0	101.7	101.9
Italy	1 548.8	24 400	101.3	101.5	101.4	101.5
Lithuania	27.4	12 900	101.3	101.2	101.6	104.6
Poland	353.7	14 300	103.8	103.7	104.6	103.9
Portugal	172.5	18 800	101.3	101.4	101.2	101.0
Slovakia	65.9	17 200	104.0	104.2	103.8	103.5
Slovenia	36.1	20 700	101.2	101.5	101.3	101.9
United States	11 058.6	34 500	102.9	103.0	103.2	102.8
Japan	4 122.3	24 200	103.9	103.3	104.7	102.5

* Source of data: Eurostat. Quarterly volume indices are seasonally adjusted and corrected with working days for the EU-27, Austria, Czech Republic, Greece, Lithuania, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Poland, Slovenia, USA and Japan. Indices of Hungary, Bulgaria, Estonia and Slovakia are non-seasonally adjusted.

^a Eurostat forecast.

^b Purchasing Power Standard.

^c Data refer to 2009.

30.2. External merchandise trade turnover, January 2011*

Countries	Imports		Exports		Balance (billion EUR)
	billion EUR	same period of the previous year = 100.0 ^a	billion EUR	same period of the previous year = 100.0 ^a	
EU-27	344.2	125.0	326.5	124.5	-17.7
Austria	9.7	127.0	9.1	125.0	-0.6
Czech Republic	8.5	139.0	9.2	137.0	0.7
Estonia	0.9	94.0	0.8	158.0	-0.1
Greece	3.6	119.0	1.4	144.0	-2.2
Germany	68.3	131.0	78.4	123.0	10.1
Hungary	5.7	123.0	6.1	126.0	0.4
Italy	32.8	110.0	26.2	125.0	-6.6
Lithuania	1.6	130.0	1.4	160.0	-0.2
Poland	10.5	160.0	10.0	122.0	-0.6
Portugal	4.4	130.0	3.1	119.0	-1.3
Slovakia	4.1	128.0	4.1	133.0	0.1
Slovenia	1.9	128.0	1.8	128.0	0.0

* Source of data: Eurostat.

^a On the basis of current prices in euro.

30.3. Volume index of industrial production*

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Countries	Jan–Dec 2010	Q3	Q4	Dec	Jan	Feb
		2010			2011	
EU–27	107.0	107.1	107.6	108.4	106.6	107.1
Austria	106.6	108.4	109.0	109.4	112.4	..
Bulgaria	102.2	104.9	105.2	105.2	108.6	115.2
Czech Republic	109.5	111.1	110.7	109.2	113.5	113.0
Estonia	120.3	123.8	133.8	135.2	129.1	131.3
Germany	110.8	110.7	112.5	113.2	111.4	113.5
Greece	93.4	93.4	93.6	95.2	94.2	95.4
Hungary	110.5	112.8	109.7	105.9	110.7	114.3
Italy	106.4	107.2	105.0	106.3	100.4	102.3
Lithuania	106.6	107.8	116.7	114.2	115.6	113.7
Poland	110.8	112.4	109.1	110.5	108.3	109.8
Portugal	101.8	99.9	100.9	104.1	99.5	101.5
Romania	105.5	105.1	106.3	109.2	111.2	112.7
Slovakia	118.9	115.3	116.7	119.9	117.3	110.8
Slovenia	106.5	108.2	108.0	111.1	112.4	107.8
United States	105.3	106.9	106.4	107.0	106.0	105.8
Japan	115.4	112.7	104.8	104.6	101.9	102.9

* Excluding water and waste management. Monthly and quarterly data are working-day- adjusted.
Source of data: Eurostat, OECD.

30.4. Consumer price index*

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Countries	Jan–Dec 2010	Q3	Q4	Dec	Jan	Feb
		2010			2011	
EU–27	102.1	102.1	102.4	102.7	102.8	102.9
Austria	101.7	101.7	102.0	102.2	102.5	103.1
Bulgaria	103.0	103.3	104.0	104.4	104.3	104.6
Czech Republic	101.2	101.6	102.0	102.3	101.9	101.9
Estonia	102.7	103.1	105.0	105.4	105.1	105.5
Germany	101.2	101.2	101.6	101.9	102.0	102.2
Greece	104.7	105.6	105.1	105.2	104.9	104.2
Hungary	104.7	103.6	104.3	104.6	104.0	104.2
Italy	101.6	101.7	102.0	102.1	101.9	102.1
Lithuania	101.2	101.8	102.9	103.6	102.8	103.0
Poland	102.7	102.1	102.7	102.9	103.5	103.3
Portugal	101.4	102.0	102.3	102.4	103.6	103.5
Romania	106.1	107.5	107.8	107.9	107.0	107.6
Slovakia	100.7	101.1	101.1	101.3	103.2	103.5
Slovenia	102.1	102.3	102.0	102.2	102.3	102.0
United States	101.6	101.2	101.3	101.5	101.6	102.1
Japan	99.3	99.2	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Harmonized consumer price indices for the European Union and its member states.
Source of data: Eurostat, OECD.

30.5. Unemployment rate*

(%)

Countries	Jan–Dec 2010	Q3	Q4	Dec	Jan	Feb
		2010			2011	
EU–27	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.5
Austria	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.8
Bulgaria	10.2	10.2	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.6
Czech Republic	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0
Estonia	16.9	15.9	14.3	14.3	..	..
France	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
Germany	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3
Hungary	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.3	12.1	12.0
Lithuania	17.8	18.3	17.4	17.4	..	..
Poland	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
Portugal	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.1
Romania	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	..	..
Slovakia	14.4	14.3	14.1	14.0	14.0	14.0
Slovenia	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.0
Spain	20.1	20.5	20.5	20.4	20.4	20.5
United States	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.0	8.9
Japan	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.6

* *Seasonally adjusted harmonized rates, on the basis of labour force survey.*
Source of data: Eurostat.

30.6. Exchange rates*

Countries	Jan–Dec 2009	Q3	Dec	Jan	Feb
		2010		2011	
Eurozone, euro	0.69	0.73	0.75	0.73	0.72
Bulgaria, leva	1.36	1.43	1.46	1.43	1.41
Czech Republic, koruna	18.38	18.02	18.76	17.69	17.60
Estonia, korona	10.86	11.46	11.71	..	..
Hungary, forint	187.71	202.04	208.02	200.01	195.69
Lithuania, litas	2.40	2.53	2.58	2.52	2.50
Poland, złoty	2.85	2.92	2.97	2.87	2.86
Romania, leu	2.94	3.13	3.19	3.11	3.04
Japan, yen	92.43	83.29	81.31	82.16	81.87

* *National currency/USD mean rate, at the end of the period.*
Source of data: Eurostat.

31. Vital statistics*

Year, month	Population at the end of the period (thousand)	Number of			Live births	Deaths	Infants deceased before 1 year of age per 1000 live births
		live births	deaths	natural increase, decrease (-)				per 1000 inhabitants
1990	10 373	125 679	145 660	-19 981	12.1	14.0	14.8
2001	10 175	97 047	132 183	-35 136	9.5	13.0	8.1
2002	10 142	96 804	132 833	-36 029	9.5	13.1	7.2
2003	10 117	94 647	135 823	-41 176	9.3	13.4	7.3
2004	10 098	95 137	132 492	-37 355	9.4	13.1	6.6
2005	10 077	97 496	135 732	-38 236	9.7	13.5	6.2
2006	10 066	99 871	131 603	-31 732	9.9	13.1	5.7
2007	10 045	97 613	132 938	-35 325	9.7	13.2	5.9
2008	10 031	99 149	130 027	-30 878	9.9	13.0	5.6
2009	10 014	96 442	130 414	-33 972	9.6	13.0	5.1
2010 ⁺	9 986	90 350	130 450	-40 100	9.0	13.0	5.3
2010.*							
January	10 012	7 980	11 483	-3 503	9.4	13.5	4.0
February	10 009	7 425	10 586	-3 161	9.7	13.8	3.9
March	10 008	8 183	11 400	-3 217	9.6	13.4	4.6
April	10 006	7 406	10 675	-3 269	9.0	13.0	4.1
May	10 003	7 009	10 628	-3 619	8.2	12.5	6.8
June	10 001	7 174	10 190	-3 016	8.7	12.4	4.6
July	9 999	7 796	10 943	-3 147	9.2	12.9	5.9
August	9 997	7 473	10 061	-2 588	8.8	11.8	5.0
September	9 995	7 673	10 482	-2 809	9.3	12.8	5.3
October	9 991	7 389	11 481	-4 092	8.7	13.5	5.7
November	9 989	7 363	10 640	-3 277	9.0	13.0	6.5
December	9 986	7 479	11 881	-4 402	8.8	14.0	7.5
2011.*							
January	9 982	7 589 ^R	11 900 ^R	-4 311 ^R	8.9	14.0 ^R	6.2 ^R
February	9 979	6 430	10 853	-4 423	8.4	14.2	4.2
March							
April							
May							
June							
July							
August							
September							
October							
November							
December							
Jan–Feb	9 979	14 019	22 753	-8 734	8.7	14.1	5.3
Jan–Feb 2011 as a percentage of Jan–Feb 2010	99.7	91.0	103.1	131.1	91.3	103.4	133.3

* Life expectancy at birth in 2009: males 70.1, females 77.9, the average is 74.0 years. Net reproduction rate in 2009: 0.638. (Calculated from life tables of 2009.) Since 2001 published population data are calculated on the basis of the population census taken on 1 February 2001, using the data of vital statistics (live births, deaths) as well as of international migration.

32. Registered crimes

Denomination	Total			Same period of the previous year = 100.0		
	2010	Jan 2011	of which: in Budapest	2010	Jan 2011	of which: in Budapest
Number of crimes, thousand	447.2	31.3	6.6	113.5	104.0	74.5
Of which:						
felony	159.5	10.8	2.6	104.1	101.1	66.5
delict	287.7	20.5	4.1	119.5	105.6	80.6
Of crimes:						
violent crimes against the person, thousand ^a	39.3	1.8	0.3	134.9	89.8	41.2
committed on public area, thousand	117.2	7.8	2.3	112.2	95.0	62.3
Crimes per 100 000 inhabitants	4 465.5	312.2	384.9	113.7	104.0	74.5
Number of offended natural persons, thousand	248.2	17.1	3.2	116.2	97.9	58.0
Of which:						
number of minors, thousand	6.6	0.5	0.1	129.9	177.8	106.9
Damage caused by crimes against property, billion HUF	140.0	23.8	2.4	137.7	338.0	70.5
Damage recompensed, billion HUF	11.9	0.9	0.2	160.1	262.0	92.0
Perpetration value of economic crimes, billion HUF	34.4	3.0	0.5	82.8	425.4	170.7
Value recompensed by confiscation, billion HUF	4.2	1.2	0.3	139.1	836.6	8 225.2
Number of perpetrators, thousand	122.5	9.0	1.3	109.7	116.0	67.0
Of which:						
number of juveniles, thousand	11.2	0.8	0.1	112.0	114.9	43.1
number of foreign citizens, thousand	4.2	0.4	0.1	104.6	125.1	75.7

Source of data: www.crimestat.b-m.hu, Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement.

^a The name of "forcible, ruffianism" category was used until 31 December 2008. The new category is nominated to "violent crimes against the person" since 1. January 2009.

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