

## ECONOMY AND SOCIETY, JANUARY–JUNE 2011

### Summary

After the slump caused by the global economic crisis the **world economy** increased by about 5% in 2010. In the first half of 2011 there was a slowdown in the majority of the national economies, mainly the developed economies. The growth rate of the global economy decelerated because of, among other things, the debt crisis affecting certain countries of the euro zone, political changes in the Arab world and the double natural disaster in Japan. The increase of the gross domestic product calculated for the OECD as a whole, mainly comprising developed countries, slowed down from 2.4% in the first quarter to 1.6% in the second quarter.

The national economy of the **United States** reached the highest expansion (3.5%) in quarter 3 of 2010, since when the rate of increase has been slowing down. In January–June 2011 – after seasonal adjustment – the gross domestic product went up by 1.9% compared to the same period of the previous year. Based on detailed data, all items on the expenditure side have already shown a slowdown or a decrease for the first half of 2011.

The economic performance of **Japan** – after seasonal adjustment – diminished by 0.8% in the first half of the year compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The volume indices of the gross domestic product compared to the previous quarter have already indicated decreases for three consecutive quarters, which implies a recession.

The economic performance of **China**, another dominant actor in global economy, went on expanding dynamically, though at a slightly decelerating rate in the recent period: by 9.7% and 9.5% in the first and second quarters of 2011, respectively.

The economy of the **European Union (EU-27)** – according to seasonally and working-day adjusted data – increased by 2.1% in the first half of the year compared to the same period of the previous year. Germany remained the engine of the growth, though the rate of increase of the German economy decreased significantly. The growth of performance of the rest of the important national economies was below the average. The gross domestic product of the euro zone was up by 2.1% in the period of January–June, similarly to what was observed for the EU-27.

At the beginning of 2011, **raw material prices** rose considerably **on global markets**, which generated inflation in several countries. Based on a price index managed by the International Monetary Fund and covering all important basic materials a 12% price rise occurred between December 2010 and this June. The global food price index of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN (FAO) reached the highest value (238) in February 2011, which was 30% higher than half a year before, and varied at a somewhat lower level in the subsequent months. The price rise in the first half of the year was detected mainly on the markets of meats, dairy products and cereals. The Brent price of crude oil was 111.71 dollars at the end of June, which was a rise of 17% compared to the beginning of the year.

In the middle of the year processes of high importance took place again **on international money markets**. In spring the “euro crisis”, related to the state debt of some member states of the euro zone started to deepen again. The Swiss franc reached a historic record high on 10th August, based on the mean official foreign exchange rate of the European Central Bank 1.0451 francs equalled 1 euro. Compared to the beginning of the year the euro lost 9.0% of its value against the franc until the middle of August.

According to data available for the first half of 2011 on the performance of the Hungarian economy – similarly to what occurred in the majority of developed countries – after a dynamic expansion in the past period, growth decelerated in Hungary as well. According to seasonally and calendar-adjusted data used for international comparisons the rate of increase was 1.2% in Q2 compared to the second quarter of 2010, with which Hungary is at the end of the middle of the ranking of European Union member states.

The **gross domestic product of Hungary** increased by 1.5% in Q2 of 2011 compared to the same period of the previous year according to a common flash estimate of HCSO and Ecostat, using a restricted informa-

tion base. Despite the growth the economic performance was still 5.7% lower than three years earlier. The growths of 2.5% in quarter one and 1.5% in quarter two resulted in a 2.0% rise in the first half of the year on average. Compared to the previous quarter – based on a seasonally and calendar-adjusted index – the increase lasting for one and a half years stopped in April–June, the Hungarian economy stagnated.

At the time of the first release (flash estimate) of the GDP infra-annual branch statistics provide help to understand the effects influencing the gross domestic product.

The **gross output of industry** in the first half-year was 8.1% higher than one year before. As for sales, exports were up by 11%, while the volume of domestic sales decreased by 4.4% compared to the base period of the first half of 2010. Within the period production and exports – consistently with processes in the base period, too – expanded typically at a decreasing rate according to calendar-adjusted monthly volume indices. The volume of production and exports in June was only 1.0% and 1.8% higher, respectively, than one year earlier. (According to unadjusted data the volume of both production and exports was lower this June than one year before.) By examining processes in the first half of the year it can be pointed out that the volume of production and exports in June was 3–4% lower than in January and the trend line of production indicates a decrease in output for the first half of the year.

Among the **sections of industry** the volume of manufacturing output in the first six months of the year was 8.6% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year, while the output of the energy sector rose by 1.1%. The output of mining and quarrying, having a low weight in production, was 14% more than one year before.

The volume of production in the first half of the year was higher in case of almost every **manufacturing sub-section** than in the same period of the previous year. Two-digit increases were recorded in seven of the thirteen sub-sections. In case of the manufacture of transport equipment and computer, electronic and optical products, the two manufacturing sub-sections with the highest production values, the volume of production was 11% and 1.4% higher, respectively, than one year before. However, the volume of output in the manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products in June was one fourth less than in the corresponding month of the previous

year, which was caused primarily by a decrease in the export demand for communication equipment and consumer electronics. The manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products, accounting for 9% of production and selling its output mostly in Hungary, had essentially the same output as one year earlier.

The **per capita industrial production** of enterprises employing 5 or more people was 3.0% higher in the first half of the year than in the same period of the previous year. Productivity grew in parallel with a 4.9% rise in the number of employees.

In June the volume of **new orders** was 8.2% lower than twelve months before. A dominant factor of the decrease was represented by the manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, in the case of which a more than one third lower volume of contracts was registered for June than for the corresponding period of the previous year. Nevertheless, the **stock of orders** of major manufacturing branches at the end of June was 19% higher than one year earlier.

Industrial production in the first half of the year increased in parallel with a 4.2% rise of **industrial producer prices**. In April and May within the period the rate of increase of producer prices compared to the same month of the previous year decreased significantly, and the price level in June was 1.0% lower than one year before. Among manufacturing sub-sections producer prices rose considerably in the manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (22%), chemicals and chemical products (14%) and basic metals and fabricated metal products (11%) in the first half of the year on average. (The rate of increase slowed down significantly in case of all the three branches in the past few months.) Producer prices in the manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations and transport equipment diminished, the higher (1.9%) decrease of which was recorded in the manufacture of transport equipment. Export sales prices measured in HUF were 2.6%, while domestic sales prices 6.4% higher than in the first half of 2010.

The **producer price level of agricultural products** was 41% higher in the first half of 2011 than one year before. The producer prices of crops and horticultural products went up by 57% compared to the first half of 2010, the most important factors of which were represented by the substantial price rise of cereals and fruits. A price rise was observed in case of

live animals and animal products as well, reaching 16%. The input price level of agricultural production also increased by 16%, a major factor of which was a 40% rise of fodder prices. Producer prices rose at a higher rate than input prices, so the terms of trade, the quotient of the two indices were up by 22%.

According to data of the latest **livestock** survey the stock of the most of the animal species was lower **on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2011** than one year earlier. The number of both the 678 thousand cattle and the 37.7 million gallinaceous birds was some 4% lower than at the beginning of June 2010. The number of pigs was 3.1 million, 2.4% lower than one year before. Sheep and turkey stocks declined as well, while the number of ducks and geese rose, moreover that of these latter poultry to a very considerable extent, from 3.0 million to 3.7 million.

Based on the latest **data on land and sown areas** 4.3 million hectares – 46% of the area of Hungary – were used as arable land at the end of May 2011. On 62% of arable lands cereals were produced. The sown area of wheat and maize, the two most important cereals changed in opposite directions in year-on-year comparison: that of wheat was down by 7.4% and was about 1.0 million hectares, while that of maize increased by 8.3% and reached 1.3 million hectares. Among non-cereals the sown area of sunflower (579 thousand hectares) was some one tenth more than one year earlier, while in case of rape a decrease of 9.5% was measured. However, even in spite of the decline the sown area of this latter oil seed (240 thousand hectares) is 4% larger than the average for years 2006–2010.

The **output of construction** in the first half of the year was 9.6% lower than one year earlier. The performance of the erection of buildings, a main group of constructions representing 55% of the value of production and comprising both residential and non-residential buildings decreased by 8.2%, while that of civil engineering works fell by 11% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

In the period of January–June the volume of **new contracts** of construction was 28% lower than one year before, and the volume of the **stock of contracts** at the end of June was 36% less than twelve months earlier. Construction **output prices** in the first half of the year were 2.3% higher than one year before.

In the first half of the year approximately 5590 **dwelling**s were built, 35% fewer than in the same period of 2010. The average basic floor space of the newly built dwellings was 100 square metres, 7 square metres more than one year earlier. The number of issued **dwelling construction permits** was some 5880, which means a decrease of 36% compared to the same period of the previous year. The most marked fall was recorded for Budapest, where construction authorities issued about two thirds fewer dwelling construction permits than one year before. When considering the country as a whole the number of dwelling construction permits issued during quarter two was considerably higher than the number of dwellings built in the same period.

According to preliminary data the price of old and new dwellings **in quarter 1 of 2011** was 8.1% and 3.0% lower, respectively, than one year earlier. However, the “pure” price change, net from composition effects, was negligible on the markets of old and new dwellings, so prices were essentially as high as one year before.

In spring 2011 some 576 thousand households (15% of all households) had a **housing mortgage loan**. Approximately the half, 287 thousand families had foreign exchange loans and 289 thousand households had HUF loans.

In 87% of borrowing households – in 89% of foreign exchange loan borrowers and 86% of HUF loan borrowers – there is at least one active earner in the family, while in case of 72 thousand households every family member is unemployed or inactive.

The liquidity problem was more imminent for foreign exchange loan borrowers: more than one-fifth of foreign exchange loan borrowing households (60.5 thousand households) reported on financial difficulties. The same in case of HUF loan borrowers caused problems for 32.7 thousand households, 11% of debtors.

In the first half of the year there were 3.2 million tourist arrivals and 7.9 million tourism nights at **public accommodation establishments**, which figures were 3.8% and 2.9% higher, respectively, than in the corresponding period of the previous year. In quarter 2 within the first half of the year, usually having a considerable turnover, the rate of increase was lower than in the first one. The number of international tourism nights grew by 5.9% over the period as a whole, which was also due to Hungary holding the Presidency of the Council of the European Union in the first half of the year,

generating substantial expansion mainly in the capital. In contrast, essentially as many domestic tourism nights were recorded as in the first six months of 2010. Among the two mostly visited tourism regions the number of tourism nights increased by 6.7% in case of the Budapest - Central Danube Region, while a 2.3% decline was registered at Lake Balaton. The occupancy rate of hotel rooms was 43% in the period on average, 3 percentage points more than one year earlier.

According to preliminary data on **external merchandise trade** for the first half of the year the euro value of exports and imports was 17% and 16% higher, respectively, than in the same period of the previous year. However, the June value of the trade, calculated in euros, was only 3% more than one year before, in which the high base also played a part. The balance of external trade had a surplus of EUR 3.9 billion in the first half of the year, which was 1.0 billion euros more than what was generated one year earlier.

**In the first five months** of 2011 the **volume** of exports and imports increased by 16% and 14%, respectively, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. During the period 4%–5% higher **forint prices** were measured in the external trade of Hungary than one year before, which resulted basically from the rise of the foreign exchange price level. As export and import prices grew by approximately the same order of magnitude, **terms of trade** were essentially unchanged.

In the first half of 2011 the **goods transport performance** of the national economy, expressed in freight tonne-kilometres, was 2.8% higher than in the same period of the previous year. The growth of the performance was the consequence of longer transport distances, since the quantity of goods transported was down by 3.7%. The passenger-kilometre performance of **interurban passenger transport** rose by half per cent compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The dominant factor of the slight rise was the 6.7% increase of the performance of airplane transport, which was significantly lowered by the 2.3% decrease observed in case of coach transport. The number of passengers using **urban passenger transport** was 0.9% higher in the first half of the year than one year earlier. During the first half-year some 34,950 **passenger cars** were **registered first time** in Hungary, which was 17% more than the very low base in the same period of the previous year.

In the first half of 2011 2% fewer **road traffic accidents** causing personal injury occurred than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Their outcome was more favourable: the number of fatal accidents and accidents causing serious injury decreased by 18% and 5%, respectively. In the more than 6900 accidents 264 people were killed, 46% of whom were innocent victims.

The volume of **retail trade** turnover in the first half of the year was as much as in the base period according to both unadjusted and calendar-adjusted data. The seasonally and calendar-adjusted volume of retail trade turnover was half per cent lower in June than one month earlier.

Over the first half of the year the volume of food, drinks and tobacco sales, accounting for about the half of retail trade turnover was as much as in the same period of the previous year. In case of non-food products, too, stagnation (-0.1%) was observed, within which the volume of books, newspapers, stationery and other manufactured goods expanded by 5.8%, while the turnover of manufactured goods in non-specialised stores, representing a lower weight, dropped by 10%. The sales of automotive fuel diminished by 0.6%, an essentially lower rate than one year before.

The sales of motor vehicles and parts and accessories, accounted for outside retail trade, fell by 2.6%, after their turnover declined by one fourth in the same period of the previous year.

According to the latest **vital statistics** the number of births decreased by 8.0% in the first half of 2011 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, and the birth rate was down from 9.1 per mille to 8.4 per mille. Simultaneously, the number of deaths rose by 1.6%, so the death rate increased to 13.3 per mille. During the half-year approximately 41,600 children were born and 66 thousand persons died, therefore the natural decrease came to 24,450, 24% more than one year before. At the end of June the population number – calculated partly based on estimated data – was 9 million 968 thousand.

In quarter 2 of 2011 the number of **employed persons** – in the 15–64 year-old age-group – was 3 million 777 thousand, 29 thousand (0.8%) more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. (This rate of increase is considered to be within the margins of sampling error.) The employment rate (55.8%) was half percentage point higher than in quarter 2 of 2010.



Employment reached 61% among males, which was about 11 percentage points higher than the rate for women.

During quarter 2 the **number and rate of unemployed persons** – based on the concepts used in the labour force survey, also considering the 15–64 year-old age-group – equalled 461 thousand and 10.9%, respectively. The number of unemployed people went down by 13 thousand, while the unemployment rate by 0.3 percentage point compared to the same period of the previous year. (These figures of the improvement are considered to be within the margins of sampling error.) Over the half of unemployed persons had been looking for a job for at least a year, and the average length of unemployment exceeded one and a half years.

According to the latest staff number data of institutional labour statistics there were 2 million 678 thousand **employees** in the national economy in the first half of 2011 on average, essentially as many as (0.2% more than) one year earlier. During the first four months within the half-year there were more, while in May and June fewer employees than in the corresponding period of last year. In the first six months on average, processes of opposite direction were observed for the different areas of the national economy, for the number of employees at enterprises having at least 5 employees (1 million 843 thousand persons) rose by 2.2%, while the number of employees in the public sector (732 thousand people) decreased by 4.7% compared to the same period of the previous year. This latter decrease of the staff size was caused by the transformation of the public employment system, since the staff number of 680 thousand calculated without public employment was almost as high as in January–June 2010. In the non-profit sector there were 104 thousand employees, 3.0% more than in the first half of 2010.

In the first half of 2011 average **gross earnings** – based on accounting records – were HUF 211,400, which was 3.6% higher than one year before. Monthly average **net earnings**<sup>1</sup> amounted to HUF 140,300, 5.2% more than in January–June 2010. The average amount of wages and salaries per employee was HUF 143,900 in the private, HUF 133,100 in the public and HUF 125,000 in the non-profit sector. Growths were registered for the private and the non-profit sectors (8.1% and 7.1%, respectively), while net

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<sup>1</sup> Calculated without family tax allowance, in line with the methodology applied in previous years.

earnings diminished (by 1.9%) – because of the high base caused by ad hoc salary supplements in January and March 2010 – in the public sector. (Net wages and salaries in the public sector were higher every month except for January and March than in the same period of the previous year, though the rates of increase were typically lower than those of the other two sectors.) Employees in the public sector received a compensation – not making part of earnings – for tax and contribution changes in 2011. The monthly average sum of the benefit amounted to HUF 5300 and affected 43% of full-time employees. Taking into consideration the impact of the measure the gross earnings of the sector remained unchanged compared to the same period of last year. (They decreased by 1.1% leaving out of consideration the compensation.)

In quarter 1 of 2011 the **real value of earnings** was 1.4% higher than one year earlier. The increase of real wages and salaries was the highest for families with more than one child, the rate of which rose in parallel with the expansion of the number of children (0.8%–12.3%). Among childless families a 1.2% decrease of real earnings was observed.

**Consumer prices** rose at an increasing rate month by month until April compared to the same period of the previous year, although in the last three months a slowdown was recorded in the pace of increase. Inflation was 3.1% in July, 1.6 percentage points lower than in April; this rate has been the lowest since the beginning of 2009, a year burdened by recession. **In the first seven months** consumer prices were 4.0% higher on average than one year before. The highest, 7.5% price rise was measured for food. Although the most considerable price rises within this group were characteristic of potatoes, flour, sugar and edible oil, the prices of milk, cheese, butter and butter cream also increased at a two-digit rate. In addition to food, the prices of electricity, gas and other fuels, as well as other goods, including motor fuels and lubricants grew at a higher rate than the average, by about 6%. The price of piped gas rose by 11% and that of district heating by 8.7% within electricity, gas and other fuels, while the considerable price rise of the other group was mainly due to the 14% price increase of vehicle fuels. At the same time, prices increased at a lower-than-average rate in case of clothing and footwear (2.8%) and services (2.1%). The consumer prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco in the first seven months were essentially as high on average as in the corresponding period of the previous year, while a 1.4% price decrease occurred for consumer

durables. Compared to January–July 2010 4.6% more had to be paid for the basket representing the consumption of pensioners.

According to preliminary data of the National Bank of Hungary the gross **financial assets of households** were HUF 26.2 trillion at the end of June 2011, 5.6% less than twelve months before. The value of liabilities was HUF 10.8 trillion, which figure was 4.5% lower than at the end of June 2010. Net financial assets, i.e. the difference between the two factors, amounted to HUF 15.4 trillion, 6.3% less than one year earlier. The decrease of assets was mostly related to people leaving private pension funds, as a result of which – according to the latest estimation of the bank of issue – an amount of HUF 2678 billion was transferred to the general government as a capital transfer. The stock value of foreign exchange loans, accounted on the liabilities side, equalled HUF 6.6 trillion at the end of June, 11% less than one year before.

The consolidated cash-based deficit of the **general government** (without local governments) – based on preliminary data of the Ministry for National Economy – was HUF 1495 billion in the period of January–July 2011, HUF 497 billion more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The deterioration of the balance was essentially identical with the increase of expenditure caused by the purchase of the parcel of shares of MOL, the Hungarian oil and gas company. The revenue and expenditure of the general government amounted to HUF 7.2 trillion and HUF 8.7 trillion respectively, the former value being 1.6% lower, while the latter 4.6% higher than in the same period of the previous year. Among the subsystems the balance of the central government deteriorated by HUF 355 billion, because of which the deficit came to HUF 1367 billion. Deterioration was registered in case of social security funds as well, the deficit of HUF 212 billion exceeding that measured one year before by HUF 165 billion. It was the balance of extra-budgetary funds that changed to the lowest extent, by HUF 23 billion, as a result of which the surplus increased to HUF 85 billion.

Table 1

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

**1.) January–June 2011**

	2010	January– May	June	January– June
		2011		
Industrial indices				
Production	110.6 <sup>R</sup>	110.3	98.6	108.1
Domestic sales	97.0 <sup>R</sup>	96.0	93.6	95.6
Export sales	116.9 <sup>R</sup>	113.8 <sup>R</sup>	99.4	111.2
Employment	98.7 <sup>R</sup>	105.1	103.7	104.9
Productivity	112.3 <sup>R</sup>	104.9 <sup>R</sup>	94.7	103.0
Index of construction output	89.6 <sup>R</sup>	91.7	86.1	90.4
Agricultural sales index	85.7	94.9	110.1	97.5
Index of retail trade turnover	97.9	100.0	99.1	99.9
Value of imports, million euro	65 883	29 889 <sup>R</sup>	5 927	35 815
value index	118.9	118.6 <sup>R</sup>	102.6	115.6
Value of exports, million euro	71 408	33 170 <sup>R</sup>	6 542	39 711
value index	120.7	120.6 <sup>R</sup>	103.1	117.3
Price indices				
Industrial producer prices	104.5	105.2	99.0	104.2
Industrial domestic sale prices	107.3	107.4	101.5	106.4
Agricultural producer prices	116.8	143.4	135.3	141.4
Forint prices of imports	101.7	104.6	..	..
Forint prices of exports	101.6	104.3	..	..
Number of employees				
1000 persons	2 702	2 667	2 731	2 678
Index	101.5	100.4	99.6	100.2
Unemployment rate <sup>a</sup> , %	11.2	..	..	10.9 <sup>b</sup>
Average monthly gross earnings				
thousand HUF	202.5 <sup>R</sup>	211.2 <sup>R</sup>	212.2	211.4
nominal index	101.3 <sup>R</sup>	103.4	104.7	103.6
Average monthly net earnings				
thousand HUF	132.6	140.3 <sup>R</sup>	140.4	140.3
nominal index	106.8 <sup>R</sup>	105.1	105.9	105.2

<sup>a</sup> As a percentage of population aged 15–64. – <sup>b</sup> April–June 2011.

**2.) January–July 2011**

	2010	January– June	July	January– July
		2011		
Consumer prices	104.9	104.1	103.1	104.0
Balance of general government, billion HUF	–870	–1 035	–460	–1 495
Of which:				
central government	–836	–907	–460	–1 368
social security funds	–96	–189	–24	–212

## 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 <sup>a</sup>	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	previous month = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2009</b>						
January	103.0	77.4	77.4	94.9	86.9	86.9
February	95.5	71.0	74.1	103.6	97.2	92.1
March	105.1	84.2	77.5	100.7	101.9	96.1
April	94.9	72.8	76.3	101.8	93.1	95.1
May	102.3	77.8	76.6	93.5	90.0	93.8
June	102.1	81.2	77.4	111.5	115.1	98.3
July	99.6	80.6	77.8	88.2	94.5	97.7
August	99.1	80.3	78.1	99.0	93.2	97.0
September	104.7	85.3	78.9	103.7	98.4	97.2
October	101.3	86.9	79.7	100.0	97.1	97.2
November	98.3	93.0	80.9	92.1	85.8	95.9
December	94.0	101.4	82.2	106.1	93.5	95.7
<b>2010</b>						
January	110.3	103.6 <sup>R</sup>	103.6 <sup>R</sup>	91.5	86.0 <sup>R</sup>	86.0 <sup>R</sup>
February	97.4	108.3 <sup>R</sup>	105.9 <sup>R</sup>	102.3	88.2 <sup>R</sup>	87.2 <sup>R</sup>
March	100.8	103.8 <sup>R</sup>	105.1 <sup>R</sup>	103.1	92.1 <sup>R</sup>	89.3 <sup>R</sup>
April	100.7	110.1 <sup>R</sup>	106.4	95.9	82.8 <sup>R</sup>	87.2 <sup>R</sup>
May	106.4	114.6 <sup>R</sup>	108.0	98.5	90.0 <sup>R</sup>	87.9 <sup>R</sup>
June	100.7	115.7 <sup>R</sup>	109.4 <sup>R</sup>	101.8	82.4 <sup>R</sup>	86.5
July	99.2	109.8 <sup>R</sup>	109.5 <sup>R</sup>	101.1	94.9 <sup>R</sup>	87.9
August	101.7	118.2 <sup>R</sup>	110.5 <sup>R</sup>	100.8	97.9 <sup>R</sup>	89.3
September	100.8	111.2 <sup>R</sup>	110.6 <sup>R</sup>	96.6	90.5 <sup>R</sup>	89.5
October	99.1	108.7 <sup>R</sup>	110.3 <sup>R</sup>	96.8	86.5 <sup>R</sup>	89.1 <sup>R</sup>
November	104.0	115.0 <sup>R</sup>	110.8 <sup>R</sup>	101.9	96.5 <sup>R</sup>	89.9 <sup>R</sup>
December	86.0	107.7 <sup>R</sup>	110.6 <sup>R</sup>	96.4	87.3 <sup>R</sup>	89.6 <sup>R</sup>
<b>2011</b>						
January	116.0	113.3	113.3	99.1	94.4 <sup>R</sup>	94.4 <sup>R</sup>
February	101.1	114.8 <sup>R</sup>	114.1	101.3	95.3 <sup>R</sup>	94.9 <sup>R</sup>
March	96.2	109.5 <sup>R</sup>	112.4	97.9	90.2 <sup>R</sup>	92.8 <sup>R</sup>
April	100.7	107.0 <sup>R</sup>	111.1	94.0	85.6 <sup>R</sup>	90.7 <sup>R</sup>
May	99.3	107.3 <sup>R</sup>	110.3	105.5	94.8 <sup>R</sup>	91.7
June	99.4	98.6	108.1	94.4	86.1	90.4
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

\* Excluding water and waste management.

<sup>a</sup> Seasonally adjusted index, corrected with working days. Complete time series may be modified at every publication.

<sup>b</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>			Consumer price index		
	petajoule	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	previous month = 100.0	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2009</b>						
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
<b>2010</b>						
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	96.5	101.6	100.6	100.7	105.9	106.0
April	71.0	101.4	100.8	100.5	105.7	105.9
May	64.0	106.7	101.6	100.9	105.1	105.8
June	71.0	106.0	102.1	100.2	105.3	105.7
July	75.0	102.7	102.2	100.1	104.0	105.4
August	76.0	104.1	102.4	99.4	103.7	105.2
September	77.0	104.1	102.6	99.9	103.8	105.1
October	96.0	103.2	102.7	100.4	104.2	105.0
November	106.0	98.1	102.1	100.3	104.2	104.9
December	132.0	107.7	102.8	100.4	104.7	104.9
<b>2011</b>						
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	97.0	100.5	100.3	101.1	104.5	104.2
April	70.0	98.6	100.0	100.6	104.7	104.3
May	65.0	101.6	100.2	100.2	103.9	104.2
June	72.0	101.4	100.4	99.8	103.5	104.1
July				99.7	103.1	104.0
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

<sup>a</sup> Source of data: 'Energy Centre' (Energy Information Agency).

<sup>b</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>		
<b>2009</b>						
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
<b>2010</b>						
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
<b>2011</b>						
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	167.3	115.5	148.2	164.1	113.5	145.2
April	159.1	119.9	145.2	162.6	115.2	145.0
May	148.9	116.6	137.6	159.7	115.7	143.4
June	146.7	115.0	135.3	156.6	115.6	141.4
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

<sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>	previous month = 100.0	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>a</sup>
<b>2009</b>						
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
<b>2010</b>						
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
<b>2011</b>						
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	100.0	106.6	106.7	100.1	108.7	109.2
April	99.7	104.9	106.2	100.8	106.4	108.5
May	100.1	101.2	105.2	100.3	103.2	107.4
June	99.2	99.0	104.2	99.4	101.5	106.4
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

<sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>		Nominal net earnings of employees <sup>a</sup>	
	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2009</b>				
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
<b>2010</b>				
January	106.2 <sup>R</sup>	106.2 <sup>R</sup>	112.7 <sup>R</sup>	112.7 <sup>R</sup>
February	100.8	103.5 <sup>R</sup>	107.6	110.2
March	109.3 <sup>R</sup>	105.6 <sup>R</sup>	115.0	111.8
April	101.1	104.4 <sup>R</sup>	107.8	110.8
May	99.2	103.4	106.5	109.9
June	100.5	102.9	107.5	109.5
July	100.2	102.5	104.5	108.8
August	101.9	102.4	105.8	108.4
September	102.4 <sup>R</sup>	102.4	106.2 <sup>R</sup>	108.2
October	101.2	102.3	105.2	107.9
November	98.8	101.9 <sup>R</sup>	103.7	107.5
December	95.4	101.3 <sup>R</sup>	100.6 <sup>R</sup>	106.8 <sup>R</sup>
<b>2011</b>				
January	101.8 <sup>R</sup>	101.8 <sup>R</sup>	103.4 <sup>R</sup>	103.4 <sup>R</sup>
February	104.7 <sup>R</sup>	103.2	105.6 <sup>R</sup>	104.5
March	98.5 <sup>R</sup>	101.5	101.7	103.5
April	105.9	102.6	107.5 <sup>R</sup>	104.5
May	106.7	103.4	107.5	105.1
June	104.7	103.6	105.9	105.2
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				

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

<sup>b</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year <sup>a</sup>	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year <sup>a</sup>
<b>2009</b>						
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
<b>2010</b>						
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
<b>2011</b>						
January	5 675	5 675	6 076	6 076	401	401
February	5 836	11 512	6 667	12 743	831	1 232
March	6 439	17 951	7 279	20 022	840	2 071
April	5 855	23 805	6 334	26 356	479	2 551
May	6 083 <sup>R</sup>	29 889 <sup>R</sup>	6 814 <sup>R</sup>	33 170 <sup>R</sup>	730 <sup>R</sup>	3 281 <sup>R</sup>
June <sup>b</sup>	5 927	35 815	6 542	39 711	615	3 896
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

<sup>a</sup> Until the end of the concerned month.<sup>b</sup> First estimate.

## 1.7. Price and volume indices of external merchandise trade

Period	Import price index <sup>a</sup>		Export price index <sup>a</sup>		Import	Export
	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	volume index, since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	
<b>2009</b>						
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
<b>2010</b>						
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
<b>2011</b>						
January	107.9	107.9	106.1	106.1	122.9	121.2
February	105.5	106.7	105.4	105.8	118.6	121.1
March	105.3	106.2	106.2	105.9	116.0	118.1
April	104.4	105.8	104.1	105.4	114.4	115.9
May	100.4	104.6	100.1	104.3	113.7	115.8
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

<sup>a</sup> Price indices indicate the change of forint price level.

<sup>b</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>				
	previous month = 100.0 (seasonally and calendar-day adjusted) <sup>b</sup>	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>c</sup>	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>c</sup>
		calendar-day adjusted		non-adjusted	
<b>2009</b>					
January	99.7	97.6	97.6	97.1	97.1
February	99.2	97.0	97.3	95.3	96.2
March	99.6	96.6	97.0	94.5	95.6
April	100.1	96.6	96.9	99.3	96.6
May	99.6	96.1	96.8	96.1	96.5
June	100.1	97.7	96.9	97.7	96.7
July	94.4	93.2	96.4	93.2	96.1
August	100.9	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	92.2	95.0	92.6	94.8
December	100.5	93.1	94.9	93.5	94.7
<b>2010</b>					
January	99.7	94.4	94.4	93.9	93.9
February	100.5	95.8	95.1	95.8	94.9
March	100.1	96.1	95.4	97.5	95.9
April	99.7	95.3	95.4	93.8	95.3
May	99.0	94.6	95.2	94.7	95.1
June	100.4	95.3	95.2	95.9	95.3
July	100.7	102.4	96.3	101.9	96.3
August	99.4	100.2	96.8	100.6	96.9
September	100.4	100.7	97.2	100.9	97.4
October	99.5	99.4	97.4	99.3	97.6
November	100.1	99.7	97.6	99.7	97.8
December	99.6	98.5	97.7	98.9	97.9
<b>2011</b>					
January	100.9	100.9 <sup>R</sup>	100.9 <sup>R</sup>	101.3 <sup>R</sup>	101.3 <sup>R</sup>
February	99.7	100.1	100.5 <sup>R</sup>	100.1 <sup>R</sup>	100.7 <sup>R</sup>
March	99.5	99.1	100.0 <sup>R</sup>	97.5 <sup>R</sup>	99.5 <sup>R</sup>
April	99.7	98.8 <sup>R</sup>	99.7 <sup>R</sup>	99.8	99.6 <sup>R</sup>
May	100.5	100.7	99.9 <sup>R</sup>	101.7	100.0
June	99.5	99.5	99.8	99.1	99.9
July					
August					
September					
October					
November					
December					

<sup>a</sup> Excluding sale of motor vehicles, including sale of automotive fuel (differently from formerly published data).

<sup>b</sup> Complete time series may be modified at every publication.

<sup>c</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>		Of which: balance of central government <sup>a</sup>	
	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2009</b>				
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<sup>c</sup></i>	..	-1 014.3	-	-
<b>2010</b>				
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<sup>c</sup></i>	..	..	-	-
<b>2011</b>				
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	75.9	-666.2	101.1	-586.5
May	-58.0	-724.2	-40.1	-626.6
June	-310.4	-1 034.6	-280.7	-907.4
July	-459.9	-1 494.5	-460.1	-1 367.5
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				
<i>December<sup>c</sup></i>				

<sup>a</sup> Source of data: Ministry for National Economy.<sup>b</sup> Until the end of the concerned month.<sup>c</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	previous quarter = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2009</b>						
Q1	96.8	92.9	92.9	97.7	93.9	93.9
Q2	98.8	92.0	92.5	99.8	94.3	94.1
Q3	99.1	92.5	92.5	96.0	90.5	92.9
Q4	100.2	95.7	93.3	100.6	94.1	93.2
<b>2010</b>						
Q1	101.0	100.1	100.1	99.7	96.0	96.0
Q2	100.3	101.0	100.5	99.0	95.0	95.5
Q3	100.8	101.7	100.9	101.6	101.2	97.4
Q4	100.1	101.9	101.2	98.9	99.2	97.8
<b>2011</b>						
Q1	100.3	102.5	102.5	99.7	99.2	99.2
Q2	100.0	101.5	102.0			
Q3						
Q4						

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

<sup>b</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b,c</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2009</b>					
Q1	95.5	92.3	92.3	117.2	117.2
Q2	99.0	95.3	94.0	102.3	109.7
Q3	96.5	91.1	92.9	94.3	101.8
Q4	99.5	89.0	91.4	96.3	99.7
<b>2010</b>					
Q1	98.2	93.6	93.6	86.1	86.1
Q2	98.9	95.1	94.5	89.7	87.9
Q3	100.0	98.1	95.8	80.4	84.3
Q4	98.1	92.2	94.5	88.4	85.7
<b>2011</b>					
Q1	101.7	98.9	98.9	93.7	93.7
Q2				101.1	97.5
Q3					
Q4					

<sup>a</sup> Seasonally adjusted index, corrected with working days. Complete time series may be modified at every publication.

<sup>b</sup> Until the end of the concerned quarter, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

<sup>c</sup> Data derive from interim data collection and may differ from annual data. According to the preliminary annual data, volume of investment decreased by 8,2% in 2009 compared to the previous year.

### 2.3. Output of industry and construction

Period	Industrial production*			Output of construction		
	previous quarter = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	previous quarter = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b,c</sup>
<b>2009</b>						
Q1	90.5	77.5	77.5	97.7	96.1	96.1
Q2	98.7	77.2	77.4	102.7	99.8	98.3
Q3	102.7	82.2	78.9	93.2	95.5	97.2
Q4	100.9	93.2	82.2	98.7	92.2	95.7
<b>2010</b>						
Q1	103.6	105.1 <sup>R</sup>	105.1 <sup>R</sup>	95.0	89.3 <sup>R</sup>	89.3 <sup>R</sup>
Q2	104.8	113.6 <sup>R</sup>	109.4 <sup>R</sup>	98.2	84.8	86.5
Q3	103.1	112.8 <sup>R</sup>	110.6 <sup>R</sup>	101.2	94.2	89.5
Q4	98.0	110.6	110.6 <sup>R</sup>	94.9	89.7 <sup>R</sup>	89.6 <sup>R</sup>
<b>2011</b>						
Q1	105.5	112.4 <sup>R</sup>	112.4 <sup>R</sup>	97.5	92.8 <sup>R</sup>	92.8 <sup>R</sup>
Q2	97.8	104.1	108.1	94.7	88.8	90.4
Q3						
Q4						

\* Excluding water and waste management.

<sup>a</sup> Seasonally adjusted index, corrected with working days. Complete time series may be modified at every publication.

<sup>b</sup> Until the end of the concerned quarter, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

<sup>c</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	previous quarter = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2009</b>						
Q1	89.0	75.2	75.2	89.4	77.6	77.6
Q2	100.4	75.8	75.5	103.2	81.1	79.4
Q3	104.5	84.5	78.3	105.6	89.6	82.5
Q4	104.4	98.5	82.9	104.4	103.1	87.3
<b>2010</b>						
Q1	102.3	112.0	112.0	102.5	116.7	116.7
Q2	104.3	117.0	114.7	104.6	118.5	117.9
Q3	104.7	117.0	115.8	104.5	117.7	117.9
Q4	101.2	112.7	115.0	102.2	113.6	116.8
<b>2011</b>						
Q1	103.9	116.0	116.0	105.1	118.1	118.1
Q2						
Q3						
Q4						

<sup>a</sup> Seasonally adjusted index. Complete time series may be modified at every publication.

<sup>b</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>			Unemployment <sup>a</sup>		
	thousand	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	thousand	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	rate (%)
<b>2009</b>						
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
<b>2010</b>						
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
<b>2011</b>						
Q1	3 701.6	100.4	100.4	489.6	98.3	11.7
Q2	3 776.8	100.8	100.6	460.6	97.3	10.9
Q3						
Q4						

<sup>a</sup> Data of labour force survey, in the population aged 15–64 years.

<sup>b</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>		Consumer price index		
	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	previous quarter = 100.0	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2009</b>					
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	100.0	105.2	104.2
<b>2010</b>					
Q1	111.8 <sup>R</sup>	111.8 <sup>R</sup>	101.9	106.0	106.0
Q2	107.3	109.5 <sup>R</sup>	101.8	105.3	105.7
Q3	105.5	108.2	100.1	103.8	105.1
Q4	103.1	106.8 <sup>R</sup>	100.5	104.3	104.9
<b>2011</b>					
Q1	103.5	103.5	101.8	104.2	104.2
Q2	107.0	105.2	101.6	104.0	104.1
Q3					
Q4					

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

<sup>b</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>		Balance of capital account <sup>a</sup>	
	in the concerned quarter	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	in the concerned quarter	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2009</b>				
Q1	-549	-549	241	241
Q2	236	-313	378	618
Q3	417	104	308	926
Q4	228	332	183	1 109
<b>2010</b>				
Q1	604	604	452	452
Q2	621	1 225	389	841
Q3	432	1 658	439	1 280
Q4	360	2 017	454	1 734
<b>2011</b>				
Q1	787	787	484	484
Q2				
Q3				
Q4				

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>a</sup>
<b>2009</b>						
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
<b>2010</b>						
Q1	106.8	106.8	102.4	102.4	91.8	91.8
Q2	105.4	106.1	98.0	100.0	93.4	92.6
Q3	99.1	103.6	102.4	100.9	93.4	92.8
Q4	93.2 <sup>R</sup>	100.8	101.8	101.1	96.7	93.8
<b>2011</b>						
Q1	106.6 <sup>R</sup>	106.6 <sup>R</sup>	98.9 <sup>R</sup>	98.9 <sup>R</sup>	101.5	101.5
Q2	99.1	102.8	101.9	100.5	101.6	101.6
Q3						
Q4						

<sup>a</sup> 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)	
<b>2009</b>					
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
<b>2010</b>					
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	3 150
Q4	2 931	1 322	12 012	4 482	3 341
<b>2011</b>					
Q1	2 914	1 358	11 893	4 371	3 459
Q2					
Q3					
Q4					

### 3. Gross domestic product\*

Denomination	Structure in 2010 (%)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0		
		2009	2010	Q1 2011
<b>GDP, total</b>	<b>100.0<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>102.5</b>
Of which:				
agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3.5	84.8	84.6	102.9
industry	26.8	86.9	108.9	111.4
construction	4.0	93.7	91.7	90.8
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	101.7
financial intermediation, real estate	23.3	97.8	100.1	98.6
<b>Domestic use of GDP total</b>	<b>92.7<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>101.4</b>
Of which:				
actual final consumption, total	74.2	94.3	98.0	99.8
– actual final consumption of households	64.5	93.2	97.8	99.2
household final consumption expenditure	51.2	91.9	97.9	99.2
– actual final consumption of government	9.7	102.2	99.4	103.8
gross capital formation	18.4	72.9	102.1	108.4
– gross fixed capital formation	19.3	92.0	94.4	98.4

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

<sup>a</sup> 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	Q1 2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	208.8	107.0	74.5	99.4
Mining and quarrying	7.4	54.1	52.4	197.0
Manufacturing	973.4	84.8	109.4	138.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	208.4	108.1	102.8	139.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	134.2	78.0	106.4	81.2
Construction	101.4	79.0	93.8	92.9
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	311.2	81.4	93.9	99.0
Transportation and storage	722.7	108.3	87.5	67.7
Accommodation and food service activities	40.4	68.8	97.0	92.2
Information and communication	177.4	91.4	95.4	85.4
Financial and insurance activities	58.2	61.2	104.4	106.0
Real estate activities	818.6	94.6	82.9	79.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	68.4	91.9	102.0	94.3
Administrative and support service activities	79.0	68.8	95.9	94.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	144.1	85.3	85.9	67.3
Education	143.5	113.3	155.2	154.7
Human health and social work activities	62.5	82.4	101.0	121.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	52.0	91.0	122.1	92.7
Other service activities	23.3	93.5	98.3	140.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 334.9</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>98.9</b>

\* Data derive from interim data collection.

### 5. Procurement of agricultural products

Denomination	Structure, Jan–Jun 2011 (%)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Jun	Jun	Jan–Jun
		2010		2011	
<b>Crops and horticultural products</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>85.7</b>
Of which:					
cereals	11.3	79.9	64.0	101.2	75.3
vegetables	4.4	62.2	63.8	116.8	113.5
fruits	1.5	64.1	46.9	264.6	183.6
<b>Live animals and animal products</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>100.9</b>
Of which:					
live animals	60.1	100.7	100.3	103.4	101.4
animal products	19.9	88.4	90.2	107.7	99.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>97.5</b>

### 6. Livestock

Denomination	1 Aug	1 Dec	1 Jun	1 Dec	1 Jun	1 Dec	1 Jun	
	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	thousand							index <sup>a</sup>
Cattle	702	701	703	700	706 <sup>R</sup>	682 <sup>R</sup>	678	96.0
Of which:								
cows	325	324	320	312	315 <sup>R</sup>	309	321	101.9
Pigs	3 709	3 383	3 181	3 247	3 208 <sup>R</sup>	3 169 <sup>R</sup>	3 132	97.6
Of which:								
sows	246	230	225	226	228 <sup>R</sup>	219	218	95.6
Sheep	1 269	1 236	1 292	1 223	1 204 <sup>R</sup>	1 181	1 185	98.4
Poultry <sup>b</sup>	48 780	39 716	49 290	40 264	51 640 <sup>R</sup>	42 213 <sup>R</sup>	50 421	97.6
Of which:								
domestic fowls	38 002	31 165	38 547	32 128	39 428 <sup>R</sup>	31 848 <sup>R</sup>	37 695	95.6

<sup>a</sup> The same period of the previous year = 100.0.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding guinea-fowl.



## 7. Main indicators of the industry\*

Denomination	Structure, 2010 (%) <sup>a</sup>	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Jun	Jun	Jan–Jun
		2010		2011	
<b>Industrial production<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110.6<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>109.4<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>108.1</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>78.1<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>69.7<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>114.0</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>111.9<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>111.1<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>108.6</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	9.9 <sup>R</sup>	99.3 <sup>R</sup>	96.6	96.6	100.2
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	1.2	97.4 <sup>R</sup>	90.6 <sup>R</sup>	113.7	129.1
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.3	119.3 <sup>R</sup>	117.8 <sup>R</sup>	94.1	102.1
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	7.0 <sup>R</sup>	102.1 <sup>R</sup>	100.2	97.0	101.1
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	4.6	113.7 <sup>R</sup>	119.0 <sup>R</sup>	107.0	110.6
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3.0	106.3 <sup>R</sup>	102.8 <sup>R</sup>	112.3	112.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	6.5	107.7 <sup>R</sup>	103.8 <sup>R</sup>	100.9	112.3
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	6.3	112.7 <sup>R</sup>	111.3	106.0	114.5
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	20.3 <sup>R</sup>	122.3 <sup>R</sup>	119.5 <sup>R</sup>	75.3	101.4
Manufacture of electrical equipment	4.5	87.6 <sup>R</sup>	80.8 <sup>R</sup>	86.8	94.2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	5.6 <sup>R</sup>	141.7 <sup>R,c</sup>	149.4 <sup>R,c</sup>	132.9 <sup>c</sup>	149.0 <sup>c</sup>
Manufacture of transport equipment	17.6 <sup>R</sup>	118.1 <sup>R</sup>	124.0 <sup>R</sup>	104.4	111.3
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.4	95.0 <sup>R</sup>	92.7 <sup>R</sup>	100.7	103.7
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air   conditioning supply</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>101.0<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>99.6<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>101.1</b>
<b>Industrial sales<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>x</b>	<b>106.6<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>105.5<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>103.6</b>
Number of employees <sup>d</sup>	x	98.7 <sup>R</sup>	94.9	103.7	104.9
Labour productivity index <sup>d</sup>	x	112.3 <sup>R</sup>	115.7 <sup>R</sup>	94.7	103.0

\* Excluding water and waste management.

<sup>a</sup> At current prices, enterprises with at least 5 employees = 100.0.

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

<sup>c</sup> Indices also reflect the effect of sectional regroupings, having increased volume indices in manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c and decreased them in other sections (chiefly in manufacture of transport equipment and of electrical equipment). (This change affected sectional dynamics of sales similarly.)

<sup>d</sup> Data relate to enterprises employing at least 5 persons.

### 8. Domestic sales of the industry\*

Denomination	Structure, 2010 (%) <sup>a</sup>	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			Share of domestic sales, Jan–Jun 2011 (%) <sup>ab</sup>
		Jan–Jun 2010	Jun	Jan–Jun	
			2011		
<b>Domestic sales, total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>44.9</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>69.9<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>89.5</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>50.2<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>94.5<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>29.2</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	12.6	93.5 <sup>R</sup>	92.9	97.1	68.0
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	0.5	95.0 <sup>R</sup>	124.6	110.6	18.4
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.5	108.7 <sup>R</sup>	91.4	97.4	55.2
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	9.2 <sup>R</sup>	90.8	92.1	96.3	70.1
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.8	117.7 <sup>R</sup>	112.8	108.1	44.2
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	1.0	78.4	98.1	112.5	17.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	5.4	88.7 <sup>R</sup>	87.5	100.6	40.3
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	4.5	100.1 <sup>R</sup>	107.8	116.4	38.2
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	2.3	125.6 <sup>R</sup>	69.9	110.7	6.1
Manufacture of electrical equipment	1.1	85.3 <sup>R</sup>	99.8	101.8	14.1
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1.3 <sup>R</sup>	69.4 <sup>R</sup>	145.6	144.5	12.5
Manufacture of transport equipment	2.7	92.1 <sup>R</sup>	97.3	102.7	7.6
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.3	83.3 <sup>R</sup>	95.5	99.5	49.0
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air   conditioning supply</b>	<b>49.2<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>94.9<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>91.6</b>

\* Excluding water and waste management.

<sup>a</sup> At current prices, enterprises employing at least 5 persons = 100.0.

<sup>b</sup> Share of domestic sales in the total sales.

<sup>c</sup> 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 (%) <sup>a</sup>	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			Share of export sales, Jan–Jun 2011 (%) <sup>ab</sup>
		Jan–Jun 2010	Jun	Jan–Jun	
			2011		
<b>Export sales, total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>117.3<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>55.1</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>76.4<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>250.9</b>	<b>256.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>117.2<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>70.8</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	4.7 <sup>R</sup>	106.3 <sup>R</sup>	101.6	102.2	32.0
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	1.4	88.1 <sup>R</sup>	112.4	133.8	81.6
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	2.1	129.7 <sup>R</sup>	96.2	107.2	44.8
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	2.8	120.9	112.8	118.3	29.9
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.8	121.5	105.4	108.4	55.8
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3.7	113.7 <sup>R</sup>	101.0	110.3	82.6
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	5.3 <sup>R</sup>	114.6 <sup>R</sup>	111.7	118.8	59.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	5.7	108.9 <sup>R</sup>	106.7	113.9	61.8
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	28.4 <sup>R</sup>	117.6 <sup>R</sup>	74.0	101.8	93.9
Manufacture of electrical equipment	5.7 <sup>R</sup>	80.5 <sup>R</sup>	85.3	93.0	85.9
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	7.3 <sup>R</sup>	172.9 <sup>R</sup>	133.6	148.6	87.5
Manufacture of transport equipment	24.0 <sup>R</sup>	124.9 <sup>R</sup>	107.8	112.5	92.4
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1.7	103.9 <sup>R</sup>	104.6	106.9	51.0
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>122.9<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>

\* Excluding water and waste management.

<sup>a</sup> At current prices, enterprises employing at least 5 persons = 100.0.

<sup>b</sup> Share of export sales in the total sales.

<sup>c</sup> 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–Jun	Jun	Jan–Jun
		2010		2011	
Building erection	53.7	94.5 <sup>R</sup>	88.2 <sup>R</sup>	82.8	91.8
Civil engineering works	46.3	84.5 <sup>R</sup>	84.6 <sup>R</sup>	89.5	88.7
<b>Construction total (construction-installation activities)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>89.6<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>86.5<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>90.4</b>
Of which:					
Construction of buildings	28.1 <sup>R</sup>	91.4 <sup>R</sup>	88.0 <sup>R</sup>	78.6	88.8
Civil engineering	26.2 <sup>R</sup>	77.0 <sup>R</sup>	78.9 <sup>R</sup>	98.1	90.1
Specialised construction activities	45.7 <sup>R</sup>	96.9 <sup>R</sup>	90.8 <sup>R</sup>	84.2	94.6

### 11. Retail trade turnover

Denomination	Jan–Jun 2011, at current prices (billion HUF)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Jun	Jun	Jan–Jun
		2010		2011	
<b>Sale of food, drinks and tobacco</b>	<b>1 612.4</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Of which:					
Sale in non-specialised stores	1 459.5	97.5	95.4	100.1	99.8
Sale in specialised stores	152.9	102.8	101.7	104.1	101.9
<b>Non-food products</b>	<b>1 303.0</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>99.9</b>
Of which:					
Sale of manufactured goods in non-specialised stores	103.5	90.7	86.3	93.7	89.9
Sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	170.3	98.2	96.0	91.4	98.7
Sale of furniture and household goods, building materials	431.1	98.4	92.4	92.3	95.9
Sale of books, newspapers etc.	331.4	102.3	101.9	106.1	105.8
Sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods	226.6	100.7	100.0	105.6	104.7
<b>Sale of automotive fuel</b>	<b>663.3</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>99.4</b>
<b>Retail trade, total</b>	<b>3 578.7</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>99.9</b>
<b>Sale of motor vehicles and parts and accessories</b>	<b>279.9</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>97.4</b>

### 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
<b>June 2011<sup>a</sup></b>						
Million EUR	5 926.7	102.6	6 541.7	103.1	615.0	569.1
Million USD	8 508.0	120.8	9 396.9	121.4	888.9	695.7
Billion HUF	1 582.4	97.4 <sup>b</sup>	1 746.3	97.9 <sup>b</sup>	163.9	160.0
<b>January–June 2011<sup>a</sup></b>						
Million EUR	35 815.4	115.6	39 711.5	117.3	3 896.1	2 883.6
Million USD	50 089.7	121.8	55 597.3	123.8	5 507.6	3 802.4
Billion HUF	9 655.4	114.8	10 702.5	116.4	1 047.1	784.0

<sup>a</sup> First estimate.<sup>b</sup> When analysing the 2011 data, the base effect (resulting from the one-time rise in demand related to the Football World Championship in 2010) and the increase in the exchange rate of the Hungarian forint have to be taken into consideration.



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

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Main commodity group	EU–27	Of which		Extra–EU	Total
		EU–15	new member states		
<b>Imports</b>					
Food, beverages, tobacco	114.0	109.7	123.0	127.4	114.8
Raw materials	125.7	122.7	135.2	109.7	120.3
Fuels, electric energy	96.1	99.1	91.2	96.8	96.7
Manufactured goods	116.6	115.7	119.7	120.2	117.1
Machinery and transport equipment	118.5	114.2	139.8	109.1	115.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>116.3</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>124.6</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>113.7</b>
<b>Exports</b>					
Food, beverages, tobacco	101.8	102.3	101.3	120.2	105.0
Raw materials	97.9	92.5	110.9	128.7	101.8
Fuels, electric energy	104.0	77.2	151.5	74.0	94.8
Manufactured goods	121.1	119.5	124.4	118.0	120.4
Machinery and transport equipment	111.0	109.6	117.3	137.6	116.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>128.3</b>	<b>115.8</b>

### 16. External trade by main partner country, January–May 2011

(at current prices)

Country	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports
	million EUR			same period of the previous year = 100.0	
<b>Total turnover</b>	<b>29 888.6</b>	<b>33 169.7</b>	<b>3 281.1</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>120.6</b>
Of which:					
Austria	1 839.2	1 727.4	-111.8	109.7	135.4
Belgium	653.4	546.1	-107.3	109.8	108.1
Croatia	104.8	330.9	226.1	133.8	94.3
Czech Republic	961.5	1 215.5	254.0	116.5	129.6
Denmark	189.1	210.9	21.8	100.1	110.0
Finland	158.5	100.2	-58.3	124.9	120.5
France	1 203.0	1 707.3	504.4	122.6	121.5
Germany	7 736.1	8 449.4	713.3	118.3	117.9
Greece	43.6	116.9	73.3	134.5	82.3
Italy	1 326.6	1 747.8	421.2	124.2	111.8
Netherlands	1 310.4	885.5	-424.9	118.0	94.8
Poland	1 330.1	1 323.6	-6.5	135.9	131.2
Portugal	60.6	120.1	59.5	134.0	93.8
Romania	942.0	1 783.0	841.0	154.0	128.3
Russia	2 485.3	967.4	-1 517.9	124.0	111.1
Serbia <sup>a</sup>	105.1	374.3	269.2	106.7	108.7
Slovakia	1 169.2	1 705.5	536.3	128.3	124.0
Slovenia	310.9	370.4	59.6	128.7	127.9
Spain	362.7	968.4	605.7	112.1	101.0
Sweden	340.0	325.1	-15.0	155.1	120.9
Switzerland	248.2	316.0	67.8	119.1	114.6
Ukraine	328.3	655.0	326.8	167.1	134.1
United Kingdom	587.9	1 612.5	1 024.5	120.3	104.0
China <sup>b</sup>	1 766.8	506.8	-1 260.0	108.5	106.4
Japan	505.3	161.6	-343.7	90.4	90.1
Malaysia	52.3	68.3	16.0	112.7	229.4
Republic of Korea	761.1	105.5	-655.6	89.1	133.2
Singapore	292.9	328.9	36.0	118.3	285.4
Taiwan	431.9	34.8	-397.1	103.3	150.0
United States	580.8	648.4	67.6	125.0	123.3

<sup>a</sup> Excluding Kosovo.<sup>b</sup> Excluding Taiwan and Hong Kong.

### 17. Tourism, catering

Denomination	Jan–Jun 2011	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Jun	Jun	Jan–Jun
		2010		2011	
<b>Public accommodation</b>					
Number of total tourism arrivals, thousand	3 228	104.3 <sup>R</sup>	102.9	102.3	103.8
Number of total tourism nights, thousand	7 895	104.3 <sup>R</sup>	102.5	100.8	102.9
Number of international tourism arrivals, thousand	1 551	107.1 <sup>R</sup>	107.4	106.0	107.7
Number of international tourism nights, thousand	4 146	104.1 <sup>R</sup>	103.4	104.6	105.9
Number of domestic tourism arrivals, thousand	1 677	101.9 <sup>R</sup>	99.3	99.2	100.4
Number of domestic tourism nights, thousand	3 749	104.4 <sup>R</sup>	101.7	97.1	99.9
<b>Sales of catering, billion HUF</b>	<b>319.0</b>	<b>98.3<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>97.3</b>

### 18. Prices

#### 18.1. Producer price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Denomination	Jan–Dec	Jun	Jan–Jun	Jun	Jan–Jun
	2010			2011	
	<b>Producer price index of agricultural products<sup>a</sup></b>				
	<b>116.8</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>141.4</b>
Of which:					
products of crop production and horticulture	127.6	99.8	102.0	146.7	156.6
live animals and animal products	101.8	98.5	97.4	115.0	115.6
<b>Industrial producer price index</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>104.2</b>
Of which:					
domestic sales price index	107.3	109.2	104.4	101.5	106.4
export sales price index	101.9	104.7	97.6	97.2	102.6
<b>Producer price index of construction-installation activities<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>100.7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>102.3</b>

<sup>a</sup> Calculated with weight proportions of sales in 2005.

<sup>b</sup> 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–May	May	Jan–May
	2010		2011	
<b>Imports</b>				
Food, beverages, tobacco	100.2	93.7	105.1	108.0
Raw materials	118.9	103.6	110.2	119.0
Fuels, electric energy	115.3	95.1	115.3	125.7
Manufactured goods	101.9	95.3	102.4	105.7
Machinery and transport equipment	98.4	92.0	94.9	98.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>104.6</b>
<b>Exports</b>				
Food, beverages, tobacco	100.2	91.6	118.3	119.1
Raw materials	114.1	98.0	115.7	129.2
Fuels, electric energy	116.3	107.8	114.6	124.3
Manufactured goods	102.9	96.5	100.9	104.3
Machinery and transport equipment	100.1	92.5	96.4	100.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>104.3</b>

**18.3. Consumer price indices**

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Commodity group	Jan–Dec	Jan–Jul	Jul	Jan–Jul
	2010		2011	
Food	103.2	101.8	105.4	107.5
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	108.2	110.3	99.7	100.1
Clothing and footwear	99.6	99.7	104.9	102.8
Consumer durable goods	100.2	101.9	98.6	98.6
Electricity, gas and other fuels	106.3	106.0	103.5	105.9
Other goods, incl. motor fuels and lubricants	108.8	110.6	104.4	105.8
Services	104.3	105.4	102.1	102.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>104.0</b>

### 19. Number of employees\*

Branches	Average number (thousand)		Same period of the previous year = 100.0	
	2010	Jan–Jun 2011	2010	Jan–Jun 2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.7	73.6	92.6	96.0
Industry	673.8 <sup>R</sup>	690.4	98.9	104.2
Of which:				
manufacturing	600.3	619.2	99.0	105.0
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	25.1	25.1	97.9	100.6
Construction	118.3	113.3	100.4	99.3
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	343.4 <sup>R</sup>	338.0	99.4	98.6
Transportation and storage	184.8	181.6	99.2	98.4
Accommodation and food service activities	84.4	84.4	104.9	101.8
Information and communication	66.4	70.2	101.6	106.9
Financial and insurance activities	67.5	65.5	96.1	97.3
Real estate activities	29.3	29.3	99.2	100.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	75.3	78.9	103.9	105.5
Administrative and support service activities	134.2	143.6	122.1 <sup>R</sup>	111.0
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	262.5 <sup>R</sup>	247.0	89.4 <sup>R</sup>	93.9
Education	266.0	266.9	103.7	100.0
Human-health and social work activities	261.6 <sup>R</sup>	237.2	122.6 <sup>R</sup>	93.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	36.4	36.1	96.5	99.7
Other service activities	21.3	21.6	119.6	102.6
<b>National economy, total</b>	<b>2 701.9<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>2 677.7</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>100.2</b>
Of which:				
business sector	1 826.7 <sup>R</sup>	1 842.5	100.3	102.2
budgetary institutions	772.6 <sup>R</sup>	731.6	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	
	2010	Q2 2011	2010	Q2 2011
Number of registered jobseekers (registered unemployed) <sup>a</sup>	591.3	553.3	97.8	101.3
Of which:				
school-leavers	53.2	47.9	103.7	103.4
without qualification <sup>b</sup>	295.1	274.4	101.4	104.0
graduates	30.4	31.2	107.0	109.2
monthly inflow to the register	80.8	61.0	106.7	100.9

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

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

<sup>b</sup> 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, Q2 2011\*

Region	Employed	Unemployed	Employment	Unemployment
	thousand		rate (%)	
Central Hungary	1 225.2	119.6	60.2	8.9
Central Transdanubia	443.4	45.5	59.5	9.3
Western Transdanubia	407.8	32.1	60.0	7.3
Southern Transdanubia	334.8	45.2	52.3	11.9
Northern Hungary	383.2	76.3	48.5	16.6
Northern Great Plain	505.5	85.5	50.3	14.5
Southern Great Plain	476.8	56.4	54.4	10.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 776.8</b>	<b>460.6</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>

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

### 22. Average monthly nominal earnings of employees, January–June 2011\*

Branches	Average monthly earnings, HUF		Index of earnings (same period of the previous year = 100.0)	
	gross	net <sup>a</sup>	gross	net <sup>a</sup>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	145 623	101 319	106.1	103.3
Industry	216 531	143 372	106.4	108.2
Of which:				
manufacturing	210 976	140 094	106.6	108.1
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	371 188	235 788	105.6	113.4
Construction	154 204	106 140	100.8	100.9
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	196 978	132 688	106.1	108.3
Transportation and storage	205 801	136 672	104.8	104.5
Accommodation and food service activities	124 916	88 898	100.8	98.9
Information and communication	394 893	251 759	105.2	115.9
Financial and insurance activities	480 166	305 830	106.8	120.2
Real estate activities	180 678	122 288	100.2	102.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	301 811	196 025	102.2	110.1
Administrative and support service activities	148 375	102 858	102.5	101.2
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	247 460	158 775	98.8	99.4
Education	191 146	127 518	94.4	93.5
Human-health and social work activities	154 037	106 872	104.0	101.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	185 260	124 575	101.6	100.3
Other service activities	161 054	109 946	108.1	105.6
<b>National economy, total</b>	<b>211 381</b>	<b>140 329</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>105.2</b>
Of which:				
business sector	216 468	143 861	105.3	108.1
budgetary institutions	201 250	133 059	98.9	98.1

\* Data refer to employees in full-time job.

<sup>a</sup> Excluding family tax benefit (according to the methodology of previous years).

### 23. Financial assets and liabilities of households\*

(at current prices, billion HUF)

Denomination	Jun 30 2010	Dec 31 2010	Jun 30 2011
Currency and deposits	9 820.8	9 922.8 <sup>R</sup>	9 878.5
Of which:			
currency, forint	1 826.7	1 897.3	1 871.2
forint deposits	6 179.7	6 287.0 <sup>R</sup>	6 299.7
Securities other than shares	1 466.1	1 593.7	1 705.2
Loans	249.4	257.6 <sup>R</sup>	267.6
Shares and other equities	9 531.9	9 909.6	10 023.3
Of which:			
unquoted shares and equities	7 333.3	7 624.1	7 710.7
mutual funds shares	2 198.6	2 285.5	2 312.5
Insurance technical reserves	5 735.9	6 001.6 <sup>R</sup>	3 123.8
Of which:			
life insurance reserves	1 638.9	1 667.3 <sup>R</sup>	1 639.3
net equity of households in pension funds	3 753.6	4 018.4	1 163.4
<b>Gross financial assets</b>	<b>27 782.1</b>	<b>28 532.7<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>26 232.2</b>
Loans	10 708.0	10 585.0 <sup>R</sup>	10 195.7
Of which:			
mortgage loans of other monetary financial institutions	4 372.5	4 377.5	4 239.9
consumer and other loans of other financial institutions	4 324.6	4 246.0 <sup>R</sup>	4 098.8
other loans	2 011.0	1 961.5	1 856.9
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>11 351.0</b>	<b>11 236.8<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>10 840.0</b>
<b>Net financial assets</b>	<b>16 431.2<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>17 295.9<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>15 392.2</b>

\* Source of data: National Bank of Hungary.

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

(at current prices)

Revenues, expenditures	Billion HUF	As a percentage of	
		annual estimate	Jan–Jul 2010
<b>Balance of general government<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>-1 494.5</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
Of which:			
<b>Central government</b>			
Revenues	4 546.3	56.1	100.1
Of which:			
payments of economic units	610.3	51.6	156.9
taxes on consumption	1 856.7	54.6	104.2
payments of households	843.5	58.3	76.9
revenues of budgetary institutions	494.7	87.2	95.1
revenues of professional chapter-administered appropriations	605.8	49.4	119.9
revenues related to debt service	56.6	95.0	73.4
Expenditures	5 913.8	63.9	106.5
Of which:			
special and normatic subsidies	133.5	62.1	116.4
consumer price subsidy	64.7	59.4	99.7
housing subsidy	68.4	54.3	74.6
family benefits, social allowances	364.4	58.0	97.3
expenditures of central budget institutions	1 384.9	74.9	99.4
expenditures of professional chapter-administered appropriations	1 300.8	58.3	122.0
guarantee and contribution to social security funds' expenditures	372.2	58.4	52.7
transfers to local governments	692.9	59.1	89.5
interest expenditures	703.3	65.9	100.3
contribution to the EU-budget	149.6	58.0	120.8
<i>Balance (excluding revenues from privatization)</i>	<i>-1 367.5</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>

\* Source of data: Ministry for National Economy.

<sup>a</sup> Excluding local governments.

**25. Balance of payments\***

(million EUR)

Denomination	Q1 2010	Q1–Q4 2010	Q1 2011
Goods			
credit	16 008	70 375	19 706
debit	14 756	65 700	17 916
balance	1 252	4 674	1 791
Services			
credit	3 308	14 391	3 455
debit	2 696	11 985	3 011
balance	612	2 406	444
of which:			
travel	343	1 808	265
Income			
revenues	1 212	4 570	1 130
expenditures	2 435	10 035	2 517
balance	-1 223	-5 465	-1 387
Current transfers, net	-37	402	-60
<b>Current account balance</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>787</b>
<b>Non-debt generating financing, net</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>1 235</b>
Of which:			
Equity capital and reinvested earnings, net			
-abroad	-322	-1 346	-435
-in Hungary	699	2 903	1 421
portfolio investment, equity securities, net	28	-567	249

\* 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	Mar 31 2010	Dec 31 2010	Mar 31 2011
Gross	109 438	107 616	109 746
Net	53 682	51 430	52 918
Of which:			
general government and National Bank of Hungary	15 740	16 586	16 388

\* 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	
	Jul 31 2010	Jul 31 2011	2010	Jan-Jul 2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 867.4</b>	<b>17 994.4</b>	<b>5 822.9</b>	<b>2 330.6</b>
Of which:				
equities	5 925.6	5 738.4	5 522.5	2 204.3
government bonds	8 856.3	8 160.8	197.2	78.0
treasury bills	1 424.5	1 346.2	23.7	3.7

\* Source of data: Budapest Stock Exchange.

**28. The Budapest Stock Index (BUX)\***

(January 2 1991 = 1000.00)

Denomination	Jul 2010	2010	Jul 2011
Max	22 909.39	25 322.96	22 830.37
Min	20 835.94	20 221.37	21 277.43
Closing (at the end of the period)	22 265.63	21 327.07	21 617.93

\* Source of data: Budapest Stock Exchange.

## 29. Regional data

County, region	Distribution of the population (%) <sup>a</sup>	Performance value of investments of enterprises, Q1 2011 <sup>b</sup>		Industrial* production, Jan–Jun 2011 <sup>c</sup>	Output of construction, Jan–Jun 2011 <sup>b,c</sup>
		billion HUF	per capita (thousand HUF)	same period of the previous year = 100.0	
Budapest	17.4	186.2	107.2	107.0	87.8
Pest	12.4	50.4	40.7	110.5	99.8
<i>Central Hungary</i>	29.8	236.6	79.5	108.2	90.5
Fejér	4.3	30.4	71.3	110.0	90.3
Komárom-Esztergom	3.1	15.5	49.8	97.1	65.4
Veszprém	3.6	10.8	30.4	112.7	118.0
<i>Central Transdanubia</i>	11.0	56.8	51.9	103.7	87.9
Győr-Moson-Sopron	4.5	33.3	74.1	111.9	76.1
Vas	2.6	12.4	48.4	116.2	120.0
Zala	2.9	6.7	23.3	106.0	61.1
<i>Western Transdanubia</i>	9.9	52.4	52.8	111.6	80.6
Baranya	3.9	11.4	29.0	100.5	94.6
Somogy	3.2	10.5	33.1	102.1	35.6
Tolna	2.3	10.2	44.2	110.3	115.0
<i>Southern Transdanubia</i>	9.4	32.1	34.2	103.9	66.7
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	6.9	26.8	39.1	114.7	92.3
Heves	3.1	7.9	25.8	117.6	48.2
Nógrád	2.0	2.7	13.4	104.9	94.7
<i>Northern Hungary</i>	12.0	37.4	31.3	114.8	74.8
Hajdú-Bihar	5.4	22.3	41.4	114.4	108.5
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	3.9	11.5	29.8	100.1	121.5
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	5.6	12.1	21.8	126.2	109.9
<i>Northern Great Plain</i>	14.8	46.0	31.0	108.6	112.4
Bács-Kiskun	5.2	23.3	44.4	104.1	112.7
Békés	3.6	10.8	30.0	107.0	88.4
Csongrád	4.2	22.7	53.9	103.9	88.9
<i>Southern Great Plain</i>	13.1	56.9	43.5	104.6	99.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>518.1</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>90.4</b>

\* Excluding water and waste management.

<sup>a</sup> Calculated with population data of Jan 1 2011.

<sup>b</sup> Data by headquarters.

<sup>c</sup> Data of enterprises employing at least 5 persons, total data are full-scope.



## 29. Regional data (continued)

County, region	Net nominal earnings, Q1–Q2 2011 <sup>a</sup>		Dwelling construction, Q1–Q2 2011		
	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 <sup>b</sup>
Budapest	175 330	107.2	1 666	64.2	9.6
Pest	127 752	104.1	1 306	59.9	10.5
<i>Central Hungary</i>	165 379	106.7	2 972	62.2	10.0
Fejér	131 098	103.0	176	53.2	4.1
Komárom-Esztergom	132 148	102.2	97	50.3	3.1
Veszprém	115 309	102.0	206	100.0	5.8
<i>Central Transdanubia</i>	127 015	102.5	479	65.6	4.4
Győr-Moson-Sopron	135 288	105.2	299	57.9	6.7
Vas	118 850	102.2	81	33.1	3.2
Zala	109 940	101.2	78	53.4	2.7
<i>Western Transdanubia</i>	124 667	103.6	458	50.5	4.6
Baranya	119 738	101.1	185	98.4	4.7
Somogy	112 871	102.5	149	58.2	4.7
Tolna	126 190	105.9	52	54.7	2.3
<i>Southern Transdanubia</i>	118 758	102.7	386	71.6	4.1
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	117 842	104.1	104	37.4	1.5
Heves	127 393	104.8	88	76.5	2.9
Nógrád	109 853	101.9	37	72.5	1.8
<i>Northern Hungary</i>	119 246	104.0	229	51.6	1.9
Hajdú-Bihar	118 377	102.3	271	108.4	5.0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	110 064	102.5	117	77.5	3.0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	110 844	105.6	152	65.8	2.7
<i>Northern Great Plain</i>	113 569	103.5	540	85.4	3.6
Bács-Kiskun	112 216	102.1	208	67.3	4.0
Békés	107 972	100.7	79	80.6	2.2
Csongrád	117 064	99.6	234	129.3	5.5
<i>Southern Great Plain</i>	112 873	100.9	521	88.6	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>140 329</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>5 585</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>

<sup>a</sup> Data by headquarters.

<sup>b</sup> Calculated with population data of Jan 1 2011.

### 30. International business indicators

#### 30.1. Gross domestic product (GDP)\*

Countries	2010 <sup>a</sup>		Q4 2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2011	
	total (billion EUR)	per capita GDP (PPS) <sup>b</sup>				volume index, same period of the previous year = 100.0
EU-27	12 268.4	24 500	101.8	102.1	102.5	101.7
Austria	284.4	30 700	102.1	103.3	103.9	104.1
Bulgaria	36.0	10 600	100.2	103.8	103.4	..
Czech Republic	145.0	19 500	102.3	102.7	102.8	102.4
Estonia	14.5	15 900	103.1	106.8	108.6	..
Germany	2 498.8	29 000	103.6	103.8	104.6	102.8
Greece	230.2	21 700	95.5	92.6	94.5	..
Hungary	98.4	15 700	101.2	102.4	101.6	101.2
Italy	1 548.8	24 300	101.3	101.5	101.0	100.8
Lithuania	27.4	14 200	101.3	104.6	106.8	105.9
Poland	354.3	15 300	103.8	103.9	104.3	..
Portugal	172.7	19 800	101.3	101.0	99.4	99.1
Slovakia	65.9	18 100	104.0	103.3	103.5	103.4
Slovenia	36.0	21 200	101.2	101.9	102.1	..
United States	10 957.6	36 500	103.0	103.1	102.2	101.6
Japan	4 122.3	26 000	104.0	102.5	99.3	99.1

\* Source of data: Eurostat.

Quarterly volume indices are seasonally adjusted and corrected with working days.

<sup>a</sup> Eurostat forecast.

<sup>b</sup> Purchasing Power Standard.

#### 30.2. External merchandise trade turnover, January–May 2011\*

Countries	Imports		Exports		Balance (billion EUR)
	billion EUR	same period of the previous year = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	billion EUR	same period of the previous year = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	
EU-27	1 832.5	118.5	1 793.9	118.4	-38.6
Austria	55.6	121.0	52.7	120.0	-2.9
Czech Republic	44.9	126.0	48.2	125.0	3.3
Estonia	5.3	80.0	5.0	156.0	-0.3
Greece	16.5	118.0	8.3	137.0	-8.2
Germany	370.4	122.0	436.3	118.0	65.9
Hungary	30.2	119.0	33.5	121.0	3.3
Italy	175.6	111.0	155.3	118.0	-20.3
Lithuania	9.0	119.0	7.9	143.0	-1.1
Poland	61.1	144.0	55.5	119.0	-5.6
Portugal	25.0	122.0	17.4	118.0	-7.6
Slovakia	22.7	120.0	22.8	122.0	0.1
Slovenia	10.5	120.0	10.3	122.0	-0.2

\* Source of data: Eurostat.

<sup>a</sup> 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	Q1	Q2	Apr	May	Jun
		2011				
EU–27	106.9	106.3	103.8	105.3	104.4	101.7
Austria	106.6	111.4	..	111.9	106.7	..
Bulgaria	102.2	109.6	106.4	109.8	107.6	102.2
Czech Republic	109.9	111.7	109.3	107.6	112.6	107.4
Estonia	120.3	131.3	126.3	131.0	124.5	123.7
Germany	110.9	111.9	107.8	109.4	107.1	107.0
Greece	93.4	93.7	88.7	89.5	89.8	86.8
Hungary	110.6	111.6	104.3	109.6	102.3	101.0
Italy	106.4	102.1	102.0	103.8	102.0	100.2
Lithuania	106.5	114.4	110.6	109.3	112.1	110.3
Poland	110.8	107.4	107.2	108.7	109.4	103.6
Portugal	101.6	100.1	98.4	98.0	100.0	97.1
Romania	105.5	110.1	105.1	105.4	108.0	101.8
Slovakia	118.9	111.9	108.0	108.3	110.7	104.9
Slovenia	106.4	108.9	104.7	106.6	105.6	102.0
United States	105.3	105.4	103.8	104.8	103.3	103.4
Japan	116.0	97.6	93.1	87.8	93.3	98.2

\* 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	Q1	Q2	Apr	May	Jun
		2011				
EU–27	102.1	102.9	103.2	103.3	103.2	103.1
Austria	101.7	103.0	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7
Bulgaria	103.0	104.5	103.4	103.3	103.4	103.5
Czech Republic	101.2	101.9	101.8	101.6	102.0	101.9
Estonia	102.7	105.2	105.3	105.4	105.5	104.9
Germany	101.2	102.2	102.5	102.7	102.4	102.4
Greece	104.7	104.5	103.3	103.7	103.1	103.1
Hungary	104.7	104.3	103.9	104.4	103.9	103.5
Italy	101.6	102.3	103.0	102.9	103.0	103.0
Lithuania	101.2	103.2	104.7	104.4	105.0	104.8
Poland	102.7	103.6	104.0	104.1	104.3	103.7
Portugal	101.4	103.7	103.7	104.0	103.7	103.3
Romania	106.1	107.5	108.3	108.4	108.5	108.0
Slovakia	100.7	103.5	104.1	103.9	104.2	104.1
Slovenia	102.1	102.2	102.0	102.0	102.4	101.6
United States	101.6	102.1	103.4	103.2	103.6	103.6
Japan	99.3	100.0	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.2

\* 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	Q1	Q2	Apr	May	Jun
		2011				
EU–27	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
Austria	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.0
Bulgaria	10.2	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.4
Czech Republic	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5
Estonia	16.9	13.8	..	..	..	..
France	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.7
Germany	7.1	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1
Hungary	11.2	11.0	10.1	10.3	10.0	9.9
Lithuania	17.8	16.3	..	..	..	..
Poland	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.0
Portugal	12.0	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.2
Romania	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5
Slovakia	14.4	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.4
Slovenia	7.3	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4
Spain	20.1	20.6	20.8	20.7	20.8	21.0
United States	9.6	8.9	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.2
Japan	5.1	4.7	..	4.7	4.5	..

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

**30.6. Exchange rates\***

Countries	Q4 2010	Q1	Apr	May	Jun
		2011			
Eurozone, euro	0.75	0.70	0.67	0.70	0.69
Bulgaria, leva	1.46	1.38	1.32	1.36	1.35
Czech Republic, koruna	18.76	17.28	16.30	17.06	16.84
Estonia, korona	11.71	..	..	..	..
Hungary, forint	208.02	187.03	177.99	185.51	184.12
Lithuania, litas	2.58	2.43	2.32	2.40	2.39
Poland, złoty	2.97	2.82	2.65	2.75	2.76
Romania, leu	3.19	2.90	2.74	2.87	2.94
Japan, yen	81.31	82.78	81.20	81.49	80.43

\* *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	90 335	130 456	-40 121	9.0	13.0	5.3
<b>2010.</b>							
January	10 012	7 980	11 479	-3 499	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	11 402	-3 219	9.6	13.4	4.6
April	10 006	7 406	10 674	-3 268	9.0	13.0	4.1
May	10 003	7 010	10 629	-3 619	8.3	12.5	6.8
June	10 001	7 174	10 193	-3 019	8.7	12.4	4.6
July	9 999	7 797	10 945	-3 148	9.2	12.9	5.9
August	9 997	7 473	10 063	-2 590	8.8	11.9	5.0
September	9 995	7 673	10 469	-2 796	9.3	12.7	5.3
October	9 992	7 389	11 430	-4 041	8.7	13.5	5.7
November	9 989	7 347	10 595	-3 248	8.9	12.9	6.5
December	9 986	7 478	11 991	-4 513	8.8	14.1	7.6
<b>2011.*</b>							
January	9 982	7 610 <sup>R</sup>	11 988 <sup>R</sup>	-4 378 <sup>R</sup>	9.0	14.1	6.3
February	9 978	6 600 <sup>R</sup>	11 324 <sup>R</sup>	-4 724 <sup>R</sup>	8.6	14.8	4.2
March	9 975	7 039 <sup>R</sup>	11 753 <sup>R</sup>	-4 714 <sup>R</sup>	8.3	13.9	4.5
April	9 972	6 354 <sup>R</sup>	10 651 <sup>R</sup>	-4 297 <sup>R</sup>	7.8 <sup>R</sup>	13.0	7.2
May	9 969	6 750 <sup>R</sup>	10 664 <sup>R</sup>	-3 914 <sup>R</sup>	8.0 <sup>R</sup>	12.6 <sup>R</sup>	6.8
June	9 968	7 233	9 654	-2 421	8.8	11.8	4.0
July							
August							
September							
October							
November							
December							
Jan-Jun	9 968	41 586	66 034	-24 448	8.4	13.3	5.5
Jan-Jun 2011 as a percentage of Jan-Jun 2010	99.7	92.0	101.6	123.6	92.3	102.0	118.5

\* Life expectancy at birth in 2010: males 70.5, females 78.1, the average is 74.4 years. Net reproduction rate in 2010: 0.606. (Calculated from life tables of 2010.) 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–Jun 2011	of which: in Budapest	2010	Jan–Jun 2011	of which: in Budapest
Number of crimes, thousand	447.2	207.9	50.3	113.5	100.3	96.2
Of which:						
felony	159.5	74.6	21.4	104.1	102.5	105.8
delict	287.7	133.3	28.9	119.5	99.2	90.2
Of crimes:						
violent crimes against the person, thousand <sup>a</sup>	39.3	19.7	3.3	134.9	109.6	108.8
committed on public area, thousand	117.2	52.7	17.9	112.2	100.5	94.9
Crimes per 100 000 inhabitants	4 465.5	2 076.4	2 919.3	113.7	100.3	96.2
Number of offended natural persons, thousand	248.2	121.3	31.2	116.2	107.8	110.6
Of which:						
number of minors, thousand	6.6	4.7	0.4	129.9	138.5	162.8
Damage caused by crimes against property, billion HUF	140.0	65.9	18.9	137.7	99.8	89.9
Damage recompensed, billion HUF	11.9	3.8	1.0	160.1	62.9	75.2
Perpetration value of economic crimes, billion HUF	34.4	15.6	5.6	82.8	133.4	208.6
Value recompensed by confiscation, billion HUF	4.2	1.8	0.4	139.1	126.2	295.5
Number of perpetrators, thousand	122.5	57.5	7.4	109.7	101.1	96.7
Of which:						
number of juveniles, thousand	11.2	5.8	0.6	112.0	115.3	132.0
number of foreign citizens, thousand	4.2	2.3	0.3	104.6	120.2	91.3

Source of data: [www.crimestat.b-m.hu](http://www.crimestat.b-m.hu), Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement.

<sup>a</sup> 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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