

## ECONOMY AND SOCIETY, JANUARY–AUGUST 2011

### Summary

In the first half of 2011 the dynamics of **global recovery** lost impetus. The latest forecast of the International Monetary Fund reveals that growth in the global economy in 2011 will be 4.0%, lower than it was last year (5.1%). International economy was influenced by the lack of significant improvement on the labour markets of several key national economies and the coming to the foreground of budget adjustments in fiscal policy. By the middle of 2011 the rise of consumer prices accelerated, which was mainly due to the increase of food and raw material prices. The state debt problem of some euro-zone countries proved to be a dominant factor of processes on financial markets, which affects the performance of the real sector through the prices of financial assets. All these lower the growth of consumption as well.

The increase of the gross domestic product<sup>a</sup> of the OECD as a whole, mostly comprising developed countries, decelerated from 2.4% in the first quarter to 1.7% in the second quarter compared to the same period of the previous year. In the first half of 2011 – among key actors in global economy – the gross domestic product of the United States of America<sup>a</sup>, at a decelerating rate of growth, was 1.9% more than one year earlier. The national economy of China went on developing dynamically, by 9.6%, while the GDP of Japan<sup>a</sup>, having suffered severe natural disasters, decreased by 0.9%. The economic performance of the European Union (EU-27)<sup>b</sup> rose by 2.0%, within which that of Germany<sup>b</sup>, considered as the engine of growth in the EU, by 3.7%. The slowdown of the EU is well reflected in the deterioration of the Economic Sentiment Indicator, published by the European

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<sup>a</sup> After seasonal adjustment

<sup>b</sup> After seasonal and calendar adjustment

Commission: in the majority of Member States expectations on recovery were considered to be pessimistic by July–September.<sup>c</sup>

The gross domestic product of **Hungary**, as a result of a 2.5% increase in quarter one and a 1.5% growth in quarter two, rose by 1.9% in the first half of the year compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Similarly to the majority of developed countries the expansion of the domestic economy slowed down too. According to seasonally and calendar-adjusted data, used for international comparisons, the rate of increase was 1.2% compared to the second quarter of 2010, which put Hungary at the end of the middle of the ranking of EU Member States. During the third quarter the expectations of economic actors in Hungary also deteriorated concerning economic processes. The Economic Sentiment Indicator calculated by the European Commission for Hungary reached a more than one and a half year low by September.

The **industrial production** of Hungary was 6.7% higher in the first eight months of the year than in the same period of the previous year. In respect of sales our exports were up by 10%, while the volume of domestic sales was cut by 5% compared to the base period of January–August 2010. According to monthly volume indices after calendar adjustment the level of production in August – for the first time over the year – somewhat decreased (by 0.4%) compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports in the same month were 3.5% higher than twelve months before. In May–August 2011 the rate of increase of industrial exports was essentially lower than in the first four months of the year.

Among the **sections of industry** the volume of manufacturing output in January–August was 6.9% higher than one year earlier, while the output of the energy sector rose slightly, by 0.6%. The output of mining, with a low share in production, was 13% more than one year before.

Production at constant prices grew in nine of the **manufacturing sub-sections**, decreased in three and was essentially unchanged in one. In six of the sub-sections showing an increase production rose at a two-digit rate. The manufacture of transport equipment, accounting for 18% of the output and being thus the most significant sub-section, rose by 12% compared to the first eight months of 2010. One-sixth of production came from the manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, the performance

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<sup>c</sup> Sources: Cabinet Office, Government of Japan; European Commission; Eurostat; International Monetary Fund; National Bureau of Statistics of China; OECD; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

of which sub-section, however, showed a decrease of 3.1% over eight months. In the case of this sub-section production has been lower than one year before since April; though the rate of the decline caused primarily by decreasing export demand for communication equipment and consumer electronics decelerated in the past few months. The manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products, having a share of some one-tenth in production and selling goods mainly in domestic markets, was 1.2% higher than one year earlier.

Among enterprises employing at least 5 persons **industrial production per employee** was 2.0% higher in the first eight months than in the same period of the previous year. The growth of productivity took place along with a 4.4% rise in the number of employees.

In August the volume of **new orders** was 12% higher than twelve months before, and the **stock of orders** at the end of the month exceeded the one year earlier stock at the same rate. Out of branches the stock of orders – at the end of August at constant prices – in the manufacture of transport equipment was 27% higher than at the end of August 2010, while the stock of orders fell by 34% in case of the manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products.

The increase of industrial production in the first eight months of the year took place along with a 3.0% rise of **industrial producer prices**. Among manufacturing sub-sections considerable producer price rises were measured in the manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (22%), chemicals and chemical products (12%), and food products, beverages and tobacco products (9.3%). However, price decreases were observed in case of four sub-sections, the highest decline of which (2.5%) occurred in the manufacture of transport equipment. The price levels of domestic and export sales were 5.7% and 1.1% higher, respectively, than in the first eight months of 2010.

The volume of the output of **construction** in the first eight months decreased by 11% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The output of both main groups of constructions (buildings and civil engineering works) showed the same rate of decrease (11%).

The volume of **new contracts of construction** in the period of January–August was 24%, and the volume of the **stock of contracts** at the end of August 37% lower than one year earlier.

Though the rate of increase of the **producer price level of agricultural products** lessened further in August, it was even thus 31% higher in the

first eight months of the year than in the same period of the previous year. The price of crops and horticultural products as a whole was up by 41%. Within this the price of cereals was 63% higher in January–August than in the corresponding period of 2010 (although with the harvest of ear cereals the rate of growth decreased from July, the harvest of maize was not started), while the price of fresh vegetables was down by 13% in the same period. The price of potatoes – as yields are expected to be good – fell significantly in August, so the price rise exceeding even 88% at the beginning of the year declined to 9.5% in the first eight months of the year on average. The price rise of fruits in turn remained high (exceeding 35%). Prices in the product group of live animals and animal products were 14% higher in January–August than what was measured one year before.

In January–August 2011 5.2 million tourist arrivals and 13.8 million tourism nights were registered at **public accommodation establishments**. While the number of tourist arrivals hardly changed over a year, the number of tourism nights lessened by 2.1%. International tourism followed a more favourable pattern compared to the same period of the previous year than domestic tourism: the number of tourist arrivals and tourism nights expanded by 4.3% and 1.2% respectively. At the same time the number of domestic tourist arrivals became 2.8% lower, and 5.1% less domestic tourism nights were spent at accommodation establishments. In Budapest out of the territorial units attracting a large number of tourists the number of nights spent both by international and domestic tourists increased, by 2.7% overall. The number of tourism nights spent at Lake Balaton in turn fell by a total of 9.2%.

The positive impact of the EU presidency on demand was shown only in the first half of the year compared to the corresponding period of 2010: while the number of international tourism nights expanded by 5.9% in January–June, a 5.2% fall was recorded for July–August.

The occupancy rate of hotel rooms grew by 2 percentage points during a year, and equalled 47% in the first 8 months. The gross sales of public accommodation establishments increased by 1.8% at current prices, within which accommodation fee incomes, the largest item rose by 2.7%, while the prices of accommodation services diminished by 2% in the same period.

In **international trade in goods** – according to preliminary data on the period of January–August – the **euro value** of exports and imports were 16% and 14% higher, respectively, than in the same period of the previous year. The balance of external trade had a surplus of EUR 4.7 billion at the

end of the first eight months of the year, which was EUR 1.3 billion more than one year earlier. In **January–July** 2011 the **volume** of exports was up by 12%, while that of imports by 10% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The **forint price level** of Hungary's international trade during the period was 2–3% higher than one year before, the terms of trade deteriorated slightly, by 0.8%.

The volume of **retail trade turnover** in August – according to unadjusted data – was 1.5% higher than one year earlier, while stagnation was recorded in the first eight months on average. One of the main reasons for the expansion is that there were 2 more working days in August 2011 than in the same month of the previous year: according to calendar-adjusted data the turnover expanded by 0.4% in August compared to August 2010.

The sales of **food, drinks and tobacco** in Hungary stagnated in January–August this year (according to unadjusted data) compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Within this the turnover of non-specialised stores, accounting for the larger part of the turnover, decreased by 0.4%, which could be influenced by the accelerating price increase of food. Sales in specialised stores were 1.2% higher than in the same period of last year.

The sales of **non-food products** rose by 0.4% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The sales of furniture, household goods and building materials, making up the largest part of the turnover, the sales of books, newspapers, stationery and other manufactured goods, having lower weight, the sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods and cosmetics and of manufactured goods in non-specialised stores also contributed to the growth.

The volume of sales of **automotive fuels** – along with a 14% price rise of vehicle fuels – was 1.1% lower than one year before.

The sales of **motor vehicles and parts and accessories**, accounted for outside retail trade, were 5.4% lower in January–August this year compared to the same period of the previous year after a significant fall of 18% in the corresponding period of last year.

According to the latest **vital statistics** the period of January–August 2011 saw a substantial decrease in the number and rate of births and a slight rise of deaths, which together resulted in an accelerating rate of decrease of the population.

During the eight months over 57,600 children were born, which is a 4.7% decrease compared to January–August 2010, and the birth rate was

down from 9.1 per mille to 8.7 per mille. (Within the period, a significant change was brought about in January–April, a slight one occurred in May, while the number of births rose in an accelerating rate from June.) The number of deaths slightly exceeded 86,300, which was 0.4% higher than one year before, and the death rate reached 13 per mille following an increase of 0.1 per mille point. The infant mortality indicator of 5.1 per mille in the first eight months was 0.3 per mille point higher than in January–July 2010.

Natural decrease, reaching 28,700, was 12.4% higher than in the first eight months of 2010. At the end of the period – partly based on estimated data – the **population number** was 9 million 965 thousand.

In January–August 2011 employment continued to slightly rise on the **labour market**, while the declining trend of unemployment, observed in the previous period, stopped.

The number and rate of **employed persons** – for the 15–64 year-old age group – were 3 million 804 thousand and 56.1% respectively. The former was 32 thousand (0.8%), the latter 0.4 percentage point higher than in June–August 2010. (The increase remained within the margins of sampling error.) The improvement was caused by the indicators for employed males becoming more favourable, the number of employed persons among them rose by 32 thousand over a year, while the number of employed females was essentially the same as in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The 463 thousand **unemployed people** – also among the 15–64 year-olds – was 8 thousand fewer than in June–August 2010, which meant a practically unchanged level. Decreasing by 0.3 percentage point the unemployment rate was 10.8%. In this period an unemployment rate of 10.8% was measured for males and 10.9% for females. Unemployment affected nearly one in four young people, compared with one in ten persons in case of the 25–54 year-olds. Somewhat more than the half of unemployed persons had been looking for a job for at least one year, the average length of unemployment slightly exceeded one and a half years.

According to the latest staff number data of **institutional labour statistics** there were 2 million 688 thousand employees in the national economy as a whole in January–August 2011, as many as one year earlier. In the first four months within the period there were somewhat more, while in the months of May–August slightly fewer employees than in the same period of last year. Processes of opposite direction continued to form the different areas of the national economy. At enterprises employing no fewer than 5

people there were 1 million 850 thousand employees, 1.9% more than in January–August 2010, while the number of employees in the public sector was down by 4.8% to 734 thousand. This latter, considerable decrease of the staff size can be attributed to the impact of the public employment system, undergoing a transformation. (The number of employees in public employment came to 57 thousand on average, which was two thirds of what was registered one year before.) The public-sector staff number not including public employment was 677 thousand, which was 1.1% lower than in the same period of the previous year. The number of employees in the non-profit sector, having a lower weight, rose by 3.1% to 105 thousand.

In the first eight months of the year **average gross earnings** – based on accounting records – were HUF 210,600, 4.3% higher in nominal terms than one year earlier. The amount of average monthly **net earnings**<sup>d</sup> came to HUF 139,800, which was 5.6% higher than in January–August 2010. The amount of net earnings was HUF 142,900 for enterprises, HUF 133,400 in the public sector and HUF 124,800 in the non-profit sector. The rates of increases were nearly identical, 7.7% and 7.8% in the private and non-profit sectors respectively, while a modest, 0.3% rise was recorded in the public sector.

Employees in the public sector receive a compensation – not making part of earnings – for tax and contribution changes in 2011; the benefit amounted to HUF 5200 per month on average and affected 46% of full-time employees. Taking into account the impact of the measure the gross earnings of the sector show an increase of 1.9%. (The growth was 1.6% leaving the compensation out of consideration.)

**Consumer prices** were up by 3.6% in **September**, at the same rate as in the previous month, and by 3.9% in January–September on average compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. In the first nine months the price of food continued to rise at the highest pace, by 7.2%. Within this the prices of flour and sugar increased one-and-a-half-fold, while the rate of rise slowed down to 7.2% in case of seasonal food items as a consequence of price decreases in the past four months. Higher-than-average price increases were measured for electricity, gas and other fuels (5.6%) and other goods, including motor fuels and lubricants (5.8%), within which the price of vehicle fuels was 14% higher on average than in the same period of the previous year. Clothing and footwear prices rose at a lower rate (2.9%) than the average, while the prices of alcoholic beverages

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

and tobacco stagnated in the first nine months of this year after a rise of almost 10% in the corresponding period of last year. The price level of consumer durables went on decreasing, by 1.4%. Compared to January–September 2010 4.4% more had to be paid for the basket representing the consumption of pensioners.

The consolidated, cash-based deficit of the **general government** (without local governments) – according to preliminary data of the Ministry for National Economy – was HUF 1571 billion in the period of **January–September 2011**, HUF 482 billion more than in the same period of the previous year. An important factor of the deterioration of the balance was the purchase of a parcel of MOL shares, which increased expenditures by HUF 498 billion. The revenues and expenditures of the general government amounted to HUF 9.3 trillion and approximately HUF 10.9 trillion respectively; the former value was essentially the same as, while the latter 4.5% higher than one year before. Among the sub-systems the balance of the central government deteriorated by HUF 277 billion, because of which the deficit reached HUF 1366 billion. Deterioration was registered in respect of social security funds, too, the deficit of HUF 280 billion was HUF 218 billion higher than in the same period of last year. However, the balance of extra-budgetary funds improved, the surplus of HUF 75 billion was HUF 14 billion higher than what was generated in the period of January–September 2010.

The **government sector's** accrual-based **balance for the first half of the year** shows a surplus of HUF 1.9 trillion. Of the revenue of HUF 8.5 trillion the value of assets transferred from private pension funds in the first quarter of the year amounted to HUF 2.7 trillion. Without this revenue item the government sector had a deficit of HUF 769 billion, which is equivalent to 5.5% of the seasonally adjusted GDP in the first half of the year. Without the revenues from private pension funds the deficit grew by HUF 25 billion compared to the first half of 2010, though as a proportion of GDP an improvement of 0.1 percentage point can be observed.

According to preliminary data of the National Bank of Hungary the **current account** had a surplus of EUR 1.1 billion during the **first half of 2011**, which means the improvement of the balance by EUR half a billion compared the same period of the previous year. Among the sub-balances of the current account the balance of goods improved to the highest extent, by EUR 0.8 billion, as a result of which the value of the surplus approximated EUR 2.6 billion. In case of services a surplus of EUR 1.7 billion was generated, EUR 222 million more than one year earlier. A significant part of the



surplus is related to travel services, in the case of which the surplus came to EUR 1.0 billion. In contrast to transactions in the real economy the balances of incomes and transfers deteriorated. The balance of incomes became EUR 308 million less favourable, the amount of the net outflow of incomes exceeded EUR 3.1 billion. Within this the highest net outflow of incomes can still be related to direct capital investments, the value of which amounted to EUR 2.3 billion in the first half of the year. The balance of current transfers in the first half of the year shows a surplus of EUR 30 million, which resulted from the deterioration of the balance by EUR 198 million. **External financing capacity** – equal to the aggregate balance of the capital account and the current account and calculated by top-down method – was EUR 1.9 billion during the first half of the year, EUR 285 million more than one year earlier. The aggregate balance of EU transfers accounted in the current and in the capital account shows a surplus of EUR 1.3 billion, which is EUR 379 million less than in the first half of 2010.

According to preliminary data of the National Bank of Hungary the gross **foreign debt stock** of the national economy, not including other capital within direct capital investments, was EUR 110.9 billion at the end of June 2011, while the net debt stock amounted to EUR 53.0 billion. Both values were 1% higher than one year before. The half of the gross and about one third of the net debt stock burdened by the general government or the National Bank of Hungary.

Table 1

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

**1.) January–August 2011**

	2010	January– July	August	January– August
		2011		
<b>Industrial indices</b>				
Production	110.6	107.0	104.4	106.7
Domestic sales	97.0	94.9	96.0	95.0
Export sales	116.9	110.0	108.6	109.8
Employment	98.7	104.7	103.0	104.4
Productivity	112.3	102.1	100.8	102.0
Index of construction output	89.6	89.4	87.7	89.1
Agricultural sales index	85.7	99.9	100.0	99.7
Index of retail trade turnover	97.9	99.6	101.5	99.9
Value of imports, million euro	65 934	41 810 <sup>R</sup>	5 936	47 747
value index	119.0	114.4 <sup>R</sup>	113.3	114.2
Value of exports, million euro	71 449	46 019 <sup>R</sup>	6 429	52 448
value index	120.8	116.4 <sup>R</sup>	113.0	116.0
<b>Price indices</b>				
Industrial producer prices	104.5	103.4	99.9	103.0
Industrial domestic sale prices	107.3	106.0	103.4	105.7
Agricultural producer prices	116.8	135.4	112.4	130.9
Forint prices of imports	101.7	102.9	..	..
Forint prices of exports	101.6	102.1	..	..
<b>Number of employees</b>				
1000 persons	2 702	2 684	2 719	2 688
Index	101.5	100.1	99.4	100.0
Unemployment rate <sup>a</sup> , %	11.2	..	..	10.8 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Average monthly gross earnings</b>				
thousand HUF	202.5	211.2	206.7	210.6
nominal index	101.3	104.0	106.5	104.3
<b>Average monthly net earnings</b>				
thousand HUF	132.6	140.1	137.1	139.8
nominal index	106.8	105.5	106.8	105.6

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

**2.) January–September 2011**

	2010	January– August	September	January– September
		2011		
Consumer prices	104.9	103.9	103.6	103.9
Balance of general government, billion HUF	–889	–1 545	–26	–1 571
Of which:				
central government	–854	–1 384	19	–1 366
social security funds	–95	–247	–33	–280

## 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	102.9	77.4	77.4	95.0	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	102.2	77.8	76.6	93.6	90.0	93.8
June	102.1	81.2	77.4	111.5	115.1	98.3
July	99.6	80.6	77.8	88.4	94.5	97.7
August	99.1	80.3	78.1	98.4	93.2	97.0
September	104.7	85.3	78.9	103.9	98.4	97.2
October	101.3	86.9	79.7	100.1	97.1	97.2
November	98.3	93.0	80.9	92.2	85.8	95.9
December	94.0	101.4	82.2	106.1	93.5	95.7
<b>2010</b>						
January	110.2	103.6	103.6	91.5	86.0	86.0
February	97.5	108.3	105.9	102.4	88.2	87.2
March	100.8	103.8	105.1	103.2	92.1	89.3
April	100.7	110.1	106.4	96.0	82.8	87.2
May	106.3	114.6	108.0	98.6	90.0	87.9
June	100.7	115.7	109.4	101.8	82.4	86.5
July	99.1	109.8	109.5	101.6	94.9	87.9
August	101.8	118.2	110.5	99.3	97.9	89.3
September	100.9	111.2	110.6	97.2	90.5	89.5
October	99.0	108.7	110.3	96.8	86.5	89.1
November	104.0	115.0	110.8	102.0	96.5	89.9
December	86.1	107.7	110.6	96.5	87.3	89.6
<b>2011</b>						
January	115.9	113.3	113.3	99.3	94.4	94.4
February	101.1	114.8	114.1	101.4	95.3	94.9
March	96.2	109.5	112.4	98.0	90.2	92.8
April	100.7	107.0	111.1	94.1	85.6	90.7
May	99.3	107.3	110.3	105.6	94.8	91.7
June	99.4	98.6	108.1	94.5	86.1	90.4
July	100.8	100.3	107.0	99.3	84.6	89.4
August	98.7	104.4	106.7	101.6	87.7	89.1
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	74.0	98.7	100.2	99.7	103.1	104.0
August	78.5	103.3	100.5	99.9	103.6	103.9
September				99.9	103.6	103.9
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	132.3	111.4	124.9	147.6	114.7	135.4
August	112.4	112.1	112.4	140.6	114.4	130.9
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	100.3	99.0	103.4	101.2	103.4	106.0
August	100.7	99.9	103.0	100.3	103.4	105.7
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	106.2	112.7	112.7
February	100.8	103.5	107.6	110.2
March	109.3	105.6	115.0	111.8
April	101.1	104.4	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	102.4	106.2	108.2
October	101.2	102.3	105.2	107.9
November	98.8	101.9	103.7	107.5
December	95.4	101.3	100.6	106.8
<b>2011</b>				
January	101.8	101.8	103.4	103.4
February	104.7	103.2	105.6	104.5
March	98.5	101.5	101.7	103.5
April	105.9	102.6	107.5	104.5
May	106.7	103.4	107.5	105.1
June	104.7	103.6	105.9	105.2
July	106.2	104.0	106.8	105.5
August	106.5	104.3	106.8	105.6
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	4 359	4 359	4 790	4 790	431	431
February	4 842	9 201	5 223	10 013	380	812
March	5 560	14 761	6 134	16 147	574	1 386
April	5 122	19 883	5 553	21 699	431	1 817
May	5 308	25 191	5 681	27 380	373	2 189
June	5 715	30 905	6 346	33 726	631	2 821
July	5 654	36 560	5 817	39 543	162	2 983
August	5 242	41 801	5 687	45 229	445	3 428
September	6 105	47 906	6 611	51 841	507	3 935
October	6 150	54 056	6 548	58 388	398	4 333
November	6 337	60 393	7 106	65 494	769	5 102
December	5 541	65 934	5 954	71 449	414	5 515
<b>2011</b>						
January	5 714	5 714	6 120	6 120	405	405
February	5 857	11 571	6 694	12 814	837	1 242
March	6 492	18 064	7 321	20 135	829	2 071
April	5 877	23 941	6 345	26 480	468	2 539
May	6 139	30 079	6 844	33 324	706	3 245
June	5 933	36 013	6 543	39 867	609	3 854
July	5 798 <sup>R</sup>	41 810 <sup>R</sup>	6 153 <sup>R</sup>	46 019 <sup>R</sup>	355 <sup>R</sup>	4 209 <sup>R</sup>
August <sup>b</sup>	5 936	47 747	6 429	52 448	492	4 701
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	118.4
February	91.6	92.1	91.9	93.4	110.6	117.7
March	89.5	91.2	89.8	92.2	112.1	116.3
April	93.2	91.7	93.5	92.5	112.8	115.9
May	101.4	93.5	100.9	94.1	114.2	116.4
June	105.7	95.5	104.3	95.7	114.3	117.3
July	108.0	97.2	107.4	97.3	114.7	116.6
August	109.4	98.6	107.7	98.6	115.7	118.1
September	108.6	99.6	108.7	99.6	115.6	117.7
October	107.3	100.4	106.8	100.3	115.4	117.0
November	107.7	101.0	108.0	101.0	115.2	117.0
December	109.5	101.7	108.4	101.6	115.1	116.9
<b>2011</b>						
January	108.3	108.3	106.2	106.2	123.3	122.7
February	105.7	107.0	105.2	105.7	118.9	122.4
March	105.6	106.5	106.2	105.9	116.3	119.3
April	104.9	106.1	104.0	105.4	114.7	117.1
May	100.6	105.0	99.9	104.3	114.0	117.0
June	98.1	103.8	97.7	103.1	111.5	113.8
July	98.2	102.9	96.7	102.1	109.6	112.4
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	97.7 <sup>R</sup>	97.7 <sup>R</sup>	97.1	97.1
February	99.2	97.0	97.3	95.3	96.2
March	99.5	96.5 <sup>R</sup>	97.1 <sup>R</sup>	94.5	95.6
April	100.1	96.6	97.0 <sup>R</sup>	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	100.8	92.7	95.9	92.7	95.7
September	100.3	93.3	95.6	93.3	95.4
October	100.2	92.5	95.3	92.0	95.0
November	99.7	92.1 <sup>R</sup>	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	96.0 <sup>R</sup>	95.4	97.5	95.9
April	99.7	95.3	95.4	93.8	95.3
May	99.1	94.6	95.2	94.7	95.1
June	100.4	95.2 <sup>R</sup>	95.2	95.9	95.3
July	100.8	102.5 <sup>R</sup>	96.3	101.9	96.3
August	99.0	100.2	96.8	100.6	96.9
September	100.7	100.7	97.2	100.9	97.4
October	99.6	99.4	97.4	99.3	97.6
November	100.1	99.7	97.6	99.7	97.8
December	99.6	98.4 <sup>R</sup>	97.7	98.9	97.9
<b>2011</b>					
January	101.0	100.9	100.9	101.3	101.3
February	99.8	100.1	100.5	100.1	100.7
March	99.6	99.1	100.0	97.5	99.5
April	99.8	98.8	99.7	99.8	99.6
May	100.5	100.6 <sup>R</sup>	99.9	101.7	100.0
June	99.6	99.6 <sup>R</sup>	99.8	99.1	99.9
July	99.7	98.7	99.7	98.4	99.6
August	100.4	100.4	99.8	101.5	99.9
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	415.3	-889.5	428.9	-853.9
<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	-50.1	-1 544.6	-16.8	-1 384.3
September	-25.9	-1 570.6	18.6	-1 365.7
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	99.7	94.3	94.1
Q3	99.1	92.5	92.5	96.1	90.5	92.9
Q4	100.2	95.7	93.3	100.5	94.1	93.2
<b>2010</b>						
Q1	101.0	100.1	100.1	99.8	96.0	96.0
Q2	100.4	101.0	100.5	98.9	95.0	95.5
Q3	100.8	101.7	100.9	101.6	101.2	97.4
Q4	100.2	101.9	101.2	99.0	99.2	97.8
<b>2011</b>						
Q1	100.3	102.5	102.5	99.8	99.2	99.2
Q2	100.0	101.5	101.9	99.9	100.1	99.7
Q3						
Q4						

<sup>a</sup> Seasonally and calendar-day adjusted indices at 2005 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	95.4	92.3	92.3	117.2	117.2
Q2	99.1	95.3	94.0	102.3	109.7
Q3	96.6	91.1	92.9	94.3	101.8
Q4	99.6	89.0	91.4	96.3	99.7
<b>2010</b>					
Q1	98.0	94.0	94.0	86.1	86.1
Q2	100.4	95.4	94.5	89.7	87.9
Q3	99.1	98.7	95.8	80.4	84.3
Q4	97.2	92.6	94.9	88.4	85.7
<b>2011</b>					
Q1	100.7	99.3	99.3	93.7	93.7
Q2	97.6	93.5	96.0	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 annual data, volume of investment decreased by 8,1% in 2009 compared to the previous year. According to the preliminary annual data, the volume decreased by 5,5% in 2010.

### 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	97.8	96.1	96.1
Q2	98.7	77.2	77.4	102.8	99.8	98.3
Q3	102.7	82.2	78.9	93.1	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	105.1	95.0	89.3	89.3
Q2	104.8	113.6	109.4	98.4	84.8	86.5
Q3	103.0	112.8	110.6	100.9	94.2	89.5
Q4	98.0	110.6	110.6	94.9	89.7	89.6
<b>2011</b>						
Q1	105.4	112.4	112.4	97.9	92.8	92.8
Q2	97.8	104.1	108.1	94.9	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	88.9	75.2	75.2	89.4	77.6	77.6
Q2	100.9	75.8	75.5	103.8	81.1	79.4
Q3	104.4	84.5	78.3	105.3	89.6	82.5
Q4	104.2	98.5	82.9	104.1	103.1	87.3
<b>2010</b>						
Q1	102.3	112.1	112.1	102.1	116.3	116.3
Q2	104.3	116.5	114.3	105.3	118.0	117.3
Q3	105.0	117.0	115.6	104.7	117.7	117.7
Q4	101.5	113.4	115.1	102.6	114.5	116.9
<b>2011</b>						
Q1	103.5	116.3	116.3	104.7	119.3	119.3
Q2	98.1	107.1	111.5	97.4	108.7	113.8
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	111.8	101.9	106.0	106.0
Q2	107.3	109.5	101.8	105.3	105.7
Q3	105.5	108.2	100.1	103.8	105.1
Q4	103.1	106.8	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			99.6	103.4	103.9
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	-673 <sup>R</sup>	-673 <sup>R</sup>	237 <sup>R</sup>	237 <sup>R</sup>
Q2	124 <sup>R</sup>	-549 <sup>R</sup>	369 <sup>R</sup>	606 <sup>R</sup>
Q3	302 <sup>R</sup>	-248 <sup>R</sup>	299 <sup>R</sup>	904 <sup>R</sup>
Q4	66 <sup>R</sup>	-181 <sup>R</sup>	189 <sup>R</sup>	1 093 <sup>R</sup>
<b>2010</b>				
Q1	257 <sup>R</sup>	257 <sup>R</sup>	501 <sup>R</sup>	501 <sup>R</sup>
Q2	371 <sup>R</sup>	627 <sup>R</sup>	526 <sup>R</sup>	1 027 <sup>R</sup>
Q3	260 <sup>R</sup>	888 <sup>R</sup>	508 <sup>R</sup>	1 534 <sup>R</sup>
Q4	176 <sup>R</sup>	1 064 <sup>R</sup>	201 <sup>R</sup>	1 735 <sup>R</sup>
<b>2011</b>				
Q1	385 <sup>R</sup>	385 <sup>R</sup>	484	484
Q2	738	1 123	332	817
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	100.8	101.8	101.1	96.7	93.8
<b>2011</b>						
Q1	106.6	106.6	98.9	98.9	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	2 987	1 385	11 883	4 174	2 892
Q2	2 972	1 283	11 866	4 406	2 976
Q3	2 953	1 267	11 833	4 400	3 150
Q4	2 933	1 325	12 012	4 482	3 341
<b>2011</b>					
Q1	2 914	1 358	11 893	4 371	3 459
Q2	2 885	1 313	11 704	4 550	3 634
Q3					
Q4					

## 3. Gross domestic product\*

Denomination	Structure in 2010 (%)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0		
		2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2011
<b>GDP, total<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>100.0<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>101.5</b>
<b>The production of GDP</b>				
agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3.4	84.3	102.9	124.0
industry	27.2	108.5	110.6	105.6
construction	4.1	91.7	92.9	89.7
trade, repair of vehicles and household goods; hotels, restaurants	13.0	99.2	100.4	100.6
transport and storage	5.3	102.6	102.7	100.5
information and communication	5.0	103.0	100.2	101.9
financial and insurance activities	4.4	98.6	96.2	95.4
real estate activities	8.4	98.7	98.3	97.4
professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	8.1	102.4	100.7	101.0
public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	17.5	99.6	101.2	99.6
arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	3.6	100.1	100.7	100.6
<b>The final use of GDP</b>				
Domestic use	92.7	98.9	101.4	98.6
Of which				
actual consumption	74.2	98.0	99.8	100.1
– actual final consumption of households	64.5	97.8	99.2	100.1
Of which				
household final consumption expenditure	51.2	97.9	99.2	100.4
social transfers in kind from government	11.8	97.4	99.6	99.7
social transfers in kind from NPISHs	1.5	98.5	98.1	95.3
– actual final consumption of government	9.7	99.4	103.8	100.1
gross capital formation	18.4	102.1	108.4	92.6
– gross fixed capital formation	19.3	94.4	98.4	91.9
Goods and services				
exports	86.5	114.1	114.4	108.8
imports	79.1	112.0	114.4	106.1
external trade balance of goods and services	7.3	x	x	x

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

<sup>a</sup> From September 2011, the data broken down by NACE 2008 are published.

<sup>b</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		
		2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	208.8	74.5	99.4	96.4
Mining and quarrying	7.4	52.4	197.0	84.1
Manufacturing	973.4	109.4	138.4	121.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	246.7	110.6	139.2	97.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	134.2	106.4	81.2	83.0
Construction	101.4	93.8	92.9	72.7
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	311.2	93.9	99.0	94.1
Transportation and storage	722.7	87.5	67.7	73.0
Accommodation and food service activities	40.4	97.0	92.2	79.6
Information and communication	177.4	95.4	85.4	67.7
Financial and insurance activities	58.2	104.4	106.0	90.1
Real estate activities	818.6	82.9	79.9	82.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	68.4	102.0	94.3	119.6
Administrative and support service activities	79.0	95.9	94.9	98.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	144.1	85.9	67.3	81.2
Education	143.5	155.2	154.7	94.2
Human health and social work activities	62.5	101.0	121.9	175.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	52.0	122.1	92.7	125.9
Other service activities	23.3	98.3	140.3	73.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 373.2</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>93.5</b>

\* Data derive from interim data collection.

### 5. Procurement of agricultural products

Denomination	Structure, Jan–Aug 2011 (%)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Aug	Aug	Jan–Aug
		2010		2011	
<b>Crops and horticultural products</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>90.4</b>
Of which:					
cereals	15.5	79.9	74.5	74.6	81.2
vegetables	7.4	62.2	64.0	105.3	116.2
fruits	2.4	64.1	66.6	77.7	107.0
<b>Live animals and animal products</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>104.3</b>
Of which:					
live animals	53.1	100.7	101.2	123.6	104.7
animal products	17.4	88.4	88.8	114.1	102.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.7</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	682	678	96.0
Of which:								
cows	325	324	320	312	315	309	321	101.9
Pigs	3 709	3 383	3 181	3 247	3 208	3 169	3 132	97.6
Of which:								
sows	246	230	225	226	228	219	218	95.6
Sheep	1 269	1 236	1 292	1 223	1 204	1 181	1 185	98.4
Poultry <sup>b</sup>	48 780	39 716	49 290	40 264	51 640	42 213	50 421	97.6
Of which:								
domestic fowls	38 002	31 165	38 547	32 128	39 428	31 848	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-Aug	Aug	Jan-Aug
		2010		2011	
<b>Industrial production<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>106.7</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>113.1</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>106.9</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	9.9	99.3	97.3	111.2	101.2
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	1.2	97.4	93.2	129.3	128.3
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.3	119.3	119.8	94.8	99.7
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	7.0	102.1	104.4	71.7	97.3
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	4.6	113.7	115.8	104.7	110.6
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3.0	106.3	109.3	107.0	105.7
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	6.5	107.7	106.0	111.7	110.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	6.3	112.7	113.6	114.1	114.0
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	20.3	122.3	120.1	88.8	96.9
Manufacture of electrical equipment	4.5	87.6	83.4	92.3	92.7
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	5.6	141.7 <sup>c</sup>	151.0 <sup>c</sup>	146.6 <sup>c</sup>	149.6 <sup>c</sup>
Manufacture of transport equipment	17.6	118.1	122.7	120.0	112.1
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.4	95.0	93.5	113.3	103.9
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air   conditioning supply</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>100.6</b>
<b>Industrial sales<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>x</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>102.6</b>
Number of employees <sup>d</sup>	x	98.7	96.6	103.0	104.4
Labour productivity index <sup>d</sup>	x	112.3	114.7	100.8	102.0

\* 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–Aug 2011 (%) <sup>ab</sup>
		Jan–Aug 2010	Aug	Jan–Aug	
			2011		
<b>Domestic sales, total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>45.0</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>116.3</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>88.9</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>29.8</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	12.6	95.9	98.6	96.2	67.7
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	0.5	99.3	119.7	109.3	17.9
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.5	111.9	91.4	95.3	55.5
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	9.2	95.4	82.3	92.7	70.2
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.8	115.5	122.2	108.6	44.9
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	1.0	79.1	119.6	111.9	17.6
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	5.4	92.5	100.3	99.1	41.1
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	4.5	102.1	110.2	115.6	38.7
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	2.3	130.8	65.0	95.6	5.8
Manufacture of electrical equipment	1.1	92.5	92.7	98.7	14.2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1.3	73.1	127.9	139.3	12.8
Manufacture of transport equipment	2.7	94.8	108.8	103.6	7.7
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.3	85.7	116.4	100.7	50.3
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>88.5</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- Aug 2011 (%) <sup>ab</sup>
		Jan-Aug 2010	Aug	Jan-Aug	
			2011		
<b>Export sales, total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>117.4</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>55.0</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>298.4</b>	<b>263.8</b>	<b>11.1</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>70.2</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	4.7	106.1	118.9	104.3	32.3
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	1.4	90.8	136.0	132.8	82.1
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	2.1	130.8	102.5	105.5	44.5
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	2.8	124.4	108.2	115.6	29.8
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.8	115.7	113.2	109.4	55.1
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3.7	119.5	87.2	104.0	82.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	5.3	116.0	126.1	118.4	58.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	5.7	112.4	111.5	112.6	61.3
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	28.4	117.1	94.3	98.9	94.2
Manufacture of electrical equipment	5.7	82.7	97.2	92.1	85.8
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	7.3	172.8	146.9	150.1	87.2
Manufacture of transport equipment	24.0	123.3	120.7	113.1	92.3
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1.7	104.3	107.5	106.6	49.7
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air   conditioning supply</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>124.7</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>105.2</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-Aug	Aug	Jan-Aug
		2010		2011	
Building erection	53.7	94.5	93.4	78.5	88.6
Civil engineering works	46.3	84.5	85.0	97.4	88.8
<b>Construction total (construction-   installation activities)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>89.1</b>
Of which:					
Construction of buildings	28.1	91.4	92.7	66.0	83.7
Civil engineering	26.2	77.6	79.3	98.7	90.7
Specialised construction activities	45.7	96.9	94.2	96.9	91.7



## 11. Retail trade turnover

Denomination	Jan–Aug 2011, at current prices (billion HUF)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Aug	Aug	Jan–Aug
		2010		2011	
<b>Sale of food, drinks and tobacco</b>	<b>2 241.1</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>99.8</b>
Of which:					
Sale in non-specialised stores	2 032.2	97.5	96.9	100.5	99.6
Sale in specialised stores	208.9	102.8	102.0	99.4	101.2
<b>Non-food products</b>	<b>1 817.5</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>100.4</b>
Of which:					
Sale of manufactured goods in non-specialised stores	149.4	90.7	88.2	105.7	94.1
Sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	230.2	98.2	96.6	93.2	96.7
Sale of furniture and household goods, building materials	627.3	98.4	96.2	103.8	97.1
Sale of books, newspapers etc.	455.9	102.3	102.2	109.3	106.1
Sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods	300.6	100.7	100.6	104.8	103.9
<b>Sale of automotive fuel</b>	<b>929.2</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>98.9</b>
<b>Retail trade, total</b>	<b>4 987.8</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>99.9</b>
<b>Sale of motor vehicles and parts and accessories</b>	<b>373.9</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>94.6</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>August 2011<sup>a</sup></b>					
Million EUR	5 936.3	113.3	6 428.7	113.0	492.4	445.0
Million USD	8 487.6	125.6	9 198.1	125.4	710.5	576.4
Billion HUF	1 612.5	108.7	1 747.0	108.7	134.5	123.7
	<b>January–August 2011<sup>a</sup></b>					
Million EUR	47 746.7	114.2	52 448.0	116.0	4 701.3	3 428.0
Million USD	67 150.0	122.3	73 812.4	124.2	6 662.4	4 511.1
Billion HUF	12 882.9	112.3	14 149.7	114.0	1 266.8	938.9

<sup>a</sup> First estimate.



### 15. Volume indices of external trade merchandise turnover by main commodity and country group, January–July 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	109.0	106.5	114.2	130.6	110.3
Raw materials	114.8	115.3	114.1	105.2	111.4
Fuels, electric energy	120.8	143.9	97.8	99.3	105.0
Manufactured goods	113.3	112.3	116.6	118.4	114.0
Machinery and transport equipment	112.1	110.4	118.9	99.2	107.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>112.8</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>109.6</b>
<b>Exports</b>					
Food, beverages, tobacco	100.3	100.8	99.7	114.3	102.7
Raw materials	101.7	94.8	118.5	127.5	105.0
Fuels, electric energy	133.6	120.7	149.6	95.1	121.6
Manufactured goods	118.5	116.7	122.4	114.1	117.5
Machinery and transport equipment	107.1	106.0	112.4	123.7	111.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>112.4</b>

### 16. External trade by main partner country, January–July 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>41 810.4</b>	<b>46 019.3</b>	<b>4 208.9</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>116.4</b>
Of which:					
Austria	2 557.6	2 566.2	8.6	111.7	135.4
Belgium	934.0	728.0	-205.9	111.4	122.6
Croatia	149.6	511.8	362.2	115.4	105.9
Czech Republic	1 371.9	1 682.1	310.3	117.6	127.3
Denmark	256.7	298.2	41.4	94.9	110.5
Finland	242.7	133.2	-109.4	130.3	107.4
France	1 611.0	2 270.7	659.6	115.4	113.8
Germany	10 576.2	11 739.3	1 163.0	117.0	115.2
Greece	58.6	167.8	109.1	121.0	90.3
Italy	1 907.5	2 449.6	542.1	119.4	109.9
Netherlands	1 828.4	1 182.3	-646.1	108.6	90.3
Poland	2 021.0	1 869.4	-151.5	111.8	129.2
Portugal	87.4	159.6	72.2	136.7	85.6
Romania	1 283.6	2 517.9	1 234.3	134.5	123.8
Russia	3 581.4	1 398.1	-2 183.3	122.8	102.6
Serbia <sup>a</sup>	160.6	546.8	386.1	104.6	116.2
Slovakia	1 861.8	2 378.7	517.0	128.5	119.5
Slovenia	459.9	511.5	51.6	134.4	122.9
Spain	523.0	1 340.4	817.5	113.2	99.8
Sweden	482.4	443.6	-38.8	150.0	117.4
Switzerland	336.7	440.7	104.0	115.5	112.4
Ukraine	496.2	909.8	413.6	155.0	121.8
United Kingdom	841.4	2 135.7	1 294.3	120.9	97.4
China <sup>b</sup>	2 414.4	719.8	-1 694.6	101.1	102.6
Japan	692.4	257.5	-434.9	85.0	96.4
Malaysia	73.1	93.1	20.0	104.5	209.5
Republic of Korea	919.7	148.8	-770.9	80.0	117.5
Singapore	381.3	378.8	-2.4	99.5	174.5
Taiwan	533.6	43.7	-489.8	91.1	120.8
United States	824.7	922.7	98.0	123.2	115.8

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

### 17. Tourism, catering

Denomination	Jan–Aug 2011	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Aug	Aug	Jan–Aug
		2010		2011	
<b>Public accommodation</b>					
Number of total tourism arrivals, thousand	5 234	104.3	103.1	94.7	100.4
Number of total tourism nights, thousand	13 789	104.3	102.9	89.9	97.9
Number of international tourism arrivals, thousand	2 462	107.1	106.3	96.7	104.3
Number of international tourism nights, thousand	6 821	104.1	103.2	91.3	101.2
Number of domestic tourism arrivals, thousand	2 772	101.9	100.6	93.0	97.2
Number of domestic tourism nights, thousand	6 967	104.4	102.6	88.7	94.9
<b>Sales of catering, billion HUF</b>	<b>455.3</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>96.6</b>

### 18. Prices

#### 18.1. Producer price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Denomination	Jan–Dec	Aug	Jan–Aug	Aug	Jan–Aug
	2010			2011	
	<b>Producer price index of agricultural products<sup>a</sup></b>				
	<b>116.8</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>130.9</b>
Of which:					
products of crop production and horticulture	127.6	131.7	113.1	112.4	140.6
live animals and animal products	101.8	103.2	98.7	112.1	114.4
<b>Industrial producer price index</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>103.0</b>
Of which:					
domestic sales price index	107.3	110.4	105.8	103.4	105.7
export sales price index	101.9	107.5	100.1	97.5	101.1
<b>Producer price index of construction-installation activities<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>100.7<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>..</b>	<b>102.3<sup>c</sup></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.

<sup>c</sup> January–June.

### 18.2. External trade price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Commodity group	Jan–Dec	Jan–Jul	Jul	Jan–Jul
	2010		2011	
<b>Imports</b>				
Food, beverages, tobacco	100.2	96.3	101.4	106.3
Raw materials	118.9	111.1	111.8	116.3
Fuels, electric energy	115.3	102.9	108.8	120.3
Manufactured goods	101.9	98.4	99.4	103.7
Machinery and transport equipment	98.4	95.1	94.2	97.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>102.9</b>
<b>Exports</b>				
Food, beverages, tobacco	100.2	94.0	113.3	117.8
Raw materials	114.1	104.5	112.6	124.2
Fuels, electric energy	116.3	113.3	113.5	121.0
Manufactured goods	102.9	99.8	97.8	102.3
Machinery and transport equipment	100.1	95.7	92.7	98.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>102.1</b>

### 18.3. Consumer price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Commodity group	Jan–Dec	Jan–Sep	Sep	Jan–Sep
	2010		2011	
Food	103.2	102.2	106.2	107.2
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	108.2	109.4	99.6	100.0
Clothing and footwear	99.6	99.6	102.5	102.9
Consumer durable goods	100.2	100.9	98.7	98.6
Electricity, gas and other fuels	106.3	105.9	104.6	105.6
Other goods, incl. motor fuels and lubricants	108.8	109.6	105.7	105.8
Services	104.3	104.8	102.3	102.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>103.9</b>

**19. Number of employees\***

Branches	Average number (thousand)		Same period of the previous year = 100.0	
	2010	Jan–Aug 2011	2010	Jan–Aug 2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.7	75.0	92.6	96.7
Industry	673.8	692.3	98.9	103.8
Of which:				
manufacturing	600.3	620.9	99.0	104.5
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	25.1	25.1	97.9	100.2
Construction	118.3	115.1	100.4	98.7
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	343.4	338.7	99.4	98.6
Transportation and storage	184.8	182.1	99.2	98.5
Accommodation and food service activities	84.4	84.5	104.9	100.8
Information and communication	66.4	70.3	101.6	106.5
Financial and insurance activities	67.5	65.6	96.1	97.4
Real estate activities	29.3	29.4	99.2	100.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	75.3	79.2	103.9	105.6
Administrative and support service activities	134.2	144.1	122.1	109.6
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	262.5	247.5	89.4	93.8
Education	266.0	264.3	103.7	99.6
Human-health and social work activities	261.6	241.9	122.6	93.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	36.4	36.2	96.5	99.2
Other service activities	21.3	21.8	119.6	102.6
<b>National economy, total</b>	<b>2 701.9</b>	<b>2 688.1</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Of which:				
business sector	1 826.7	1 849.6	100.3	101.9
budgetary institutions	772.6	734.0	103.3	95.2

\* 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–August 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	146 784	102 004	105.7	102.9
Industry	215 477	142 581	106.0	107.6
Of which:				
manufacturing	209 776	139 213	106.2	107.5
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	370 608	235 107	105.0	112.8
Construction	154 701	106 451	101.4	101.3
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	195 529	131 612	105.6	107.6
Transportation and storage	205 385	136 454	104.5	104.2
Accommodation and food service activities	124 758	88 800	101.7	99.6
Information and communication	395 151	251 812	106.7	117.3
Financial and insurance activities	464 853	295 058	105.8	118.3
Real estate activities	181 884	123 081	100.9	102.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	298 729	193 853	101.2	108.9
Administrative and support service activities	148 197	102 720	102.7	101.3
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	249 578	159 983	101.8	101.7
Education	190 969	127 447	96.4	95.0
Human-health and social work activities	153 854	106 745	106.3	103.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	186 356	125 386	104.1	102.5
Other service activities	160 394	109 604	108.2	105.6
<b>National economy, total</b>	<b>210 622</b>	<b>139 756</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>105.6</b>
Of which:				
business sector	215 124	142 889	105.0	107.7
budgetary institutions	201 903	133 432	101.6	100.3

\* 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	9 879.6 <sup>R</sup>	9 974.1 <sup>R</sup>	9 930.4 <sup>R</sup>
Of which:			
currency, forint	1 880.2 <sup>R</sup>	1 938.3 <sup>R</sup>	1 911.8 <sup>R</sup>
forint deposits	6 179.7	6 287.0	6 299.7
Securities other than shares	1 466.0 <sup>R</sup>	1 593.5 <sup>R</sup>	1 722.2 <sup>R</sup>
Loans	249.4	257.6	267.6
Shares and other equities	9 809.9 <sup>R</sup>	10 237.6 <sup>R</sup>	10 355.2 <sup>R</sup>
Of which:			
unquoted shares and equities	7 550.1 <sup>R</sup>	7 878.7 <sup>R</sup>	8 002.1 <sup>R</sup>
mutual funds shares	2 259.8 <sup>R</sup>	2 359.0 <sup>R</sup>	2 353.0 <sup>R</sup>
Insurance technical reserves	5 735.9	6 001.6	3 122.5
Of which:			
life insurance reserves	1 638.9	1 667.3	1 639.4 <sup>R</sup>
net equity of households in pension funds	3 753.6	4 018.4	1 161.9 <sup>R</sup>
<b>Gross financial assets</b>	<b>28 115.8<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>28 909.0<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>26 617.2<sup>R</sup></b>
Loans	10 708.5 <sup>R</sup>	10 585.5 <sup>R</sup>	10 193.2 <sup>R</sup>
Of which:			
mortgage loans of other monetary financial institutions	4 372.5	4 377.5	4 239.6 <sup>R</sup>
consumer and other loans of other financial institutions	4 324.6	4 246.0	4 096.2 <sup>R</sup>
other loans	2 011.5 <sup>R</sup>	1 962.0 <sup>R</sup>	1 857.3 <sup>R</sup>
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>11 348.4<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>11 231.1<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>10 831.9<sup>R</sup></b>
<b>Net financial assets</b>	<b>16 767.4<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>17 677.9<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>15 785.3<sup>R</sup></b>

\* Source of data: National Bank of Hungary.

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

(at current prices)

Revenues, expenditures	Billion HUF	As a percentage of	
		annual estimate	Jan–Sep 2010
<b>Balance of general government<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>–1 570.6</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
Of which:			
<b>Central government</b>			
Revenues	5 926.1	73.1	102.0
Of which:			
payments of economic units	724.1	61.2	139.4
taxes on consumption	2 405.0	70.7	103.6
payments of households	1 082.6	74.9	77.8
revenues of budgetary institutions	655.7	115.6	101.5
revenues of professional chapter-administered appropriations	878.6	71.6	138.8
revenues related to debt service	77.5	130.1	76.8
Expenditures	7 291.8	78.8	105.7
Of which:			
special and normatic subsidies	159.8	74.3	114.6
consumer price subsidy	79.0	72.5	100.4
housing subsidy	97.8	77.6	93.0
family benefits, social allowances	467.9	74.5	98.2
expenditures of central budget institutions	1 762.3	95.3	101.7
expenditures of professional chapter-administered appropriations	1 626.2	72.8	122.4
guarantee and contribution to social security funds' expenditures	478.5	75.1	52.7
transfers to local governments	882.8	75.2	89.7
interest expenditures	803.7	75.3	100.2
contribution to the EU-budget	184.9	71.6	117.0
<i>Balance (excluding revenues from privatization)</i>	<i>–1 365.7</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–Q2 2010	2010	Q1–Q2 2011
Goods			
credit	32 604 <sup>R</sup>	68 978 <sup>R</sup>	38 554
debit	30 826 <sup>R</sup>	65 749 <sup>R</sup>	35 996
balance	1 779 <sup>R</sup>	3 229 <sup>R</sup>	2 557
Services			
credit	7 007 <sup>R</sup>	14 648 <sup>R</sup>	7 547
debit	5 566 <sup>R</sup>	11 740 <sup>R</sup>	5 884
balance	1 441 <sup>R</sup>	2 908 <sup>R</sup>	1 663
of which:			
travel	1 028 <sup>R</sup>	2 229 <sup>R</sup>	1 039
Income			
revenues	2 112 <sup>R</sup>	4 223 <sup>R</sup>	2 151
expenditures	4 932 <sup>R</sup>	9 692 <sup>R</sup>	5 279
balance	-2 820 <sup>R</sup>	-5 468 <sup>R</sup>	-3 128
Current transfers, net	228 <sup>R</sup>	395 <sup>R</sup>	30
<b>Current account balance</b>	<b>627<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>1 064<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>1 123</b>
<b>Non-debt generating financing, net</b>	<b>-897<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>1 135<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>-1 029</b>
Of which:			
Equity capital and reinvested earnings, net			
-abroad	60 <sup>R</sup>	-1 033 <sup>R</sup>	-438
-in Hungary	-731 <sup>R</sup>	2 771 <sup>R</sup>	-823
portfolio investment, equity securities, net	-226 <sup>R</sup>	-603 <sup>R</sup>	232

\* 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	Jun 30 2010	Dec 31 2010	Jun 30 2011
Gross	109 806 <sup>R</sup>	107 315 <sup>R</sup>	110 932
Net	52 419 <sup>R</sup>	51 178 <sup>R</sup>	53 025
Of which:			
general government and National Bank of Hungary	14 031 <sup>R</sup>	16 487 <sup>R</sup>	17 380

\* 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	
	Sep 30 2010	Sep 30 2011	2010	Jan–Sep 2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 130.2</b>	<b>16 299.0</b>	<b>5 822.9</b>	<b>3 187.0</b>
Of which:				
equities	6 186.0	4 229.4	5 522.5	2 972.3
government bonds	8 842.8	8 413.6	197.2	142.8
treasury bills	1 477.7	1 371.8	23.7	5.8

\* Source of data: Budapest Stock Exchange.

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

(January 2 1991 = 1000.00)

Denomination	Sep 2010	2010	Sep 2011
Max	23 563.12	25 322.96	18 486.05
Min	22 748.70	20 221.37	14 929.76
Closing (at the end of the period)	23 239.93	21 327.07	15 775.10

\* 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–Q2 2011 <sup>b</sup>		Industrial production*, Jan–Aug 2011 <sup>c</sup>	Output of construction, Jan–Aug 2011 <sup>b,c</sup>
		billion HUF	per capita (thousand HUF)	same period of the previous year = 100.0	
Budapest	17.4	467.4	269.6	104.5	90.4
Pest	12.4	106.6	86.2	106.9	95.2
<i>Central Hungary</i>	29.8	574.0	193.2	105.4	91.6
Fejér	4.3	57.1	133.9	109.1	88.7
Komárom-Esztergom	3.1	33.8	108.5	95.0	68.6
Veszprém	3.6	27.7	77.8	113.7	103.8
<i>Central Transdanubia</i>	11.0	118.6	108.4	102.3	85.5
Győr-Moson-Sopron	4.5	93.5	207.8	113.1	83.1
Vas	2.6	29.2	113.2	114.8	107.6
Zala	2.9	12.9	45.1	104.7	57.1
<i>Western Transdanubia</i>	9.9	135.6	136.3	111.8	80.3
Baranya	3.9	29.5	75.3	101.3	89.0
Somogy	3.2	23.4	73.5	100.6	40.0
Tolna	2.3	23.0	99.4	110.1	104.3
<i>Southern Transdanubia</i>	9.4	75.8	80.6	103.4	66.8
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	6.9	64.6	94.3	112.2	85.0
Heves	3.1	22.6	73.3	117.8	40.6
Nógrád	2.0	6.7	33.1	104.1	90.6
<i>Northern Hungary</i>	12.0	93.9	78.6	113.1	66.6
Hajdú-Bihar	5.4	57.1	105.7	112.4	99.9
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	3.9	25.5	66.0	97.1	104.1
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	5.6	24.6	44.3	125.5	100.3
<i>Northern Great Plain</i>	14.8	107.2	72.3	106.5	101.1
Bács-Kiskun	5.2	70.5	134.2	104.9	115.2
Békés	3.6	25.9	71.5	106.3	89.2
Csongrád	4.2	46.0	109.1	102.0	81.0
<i>Southern Great Plain</i>	13.1	142.3	108.8	104.0	96.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 247.5</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>89.1</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	12 257.5	24 400	101.9	102.1	102.4	101.7
Austria	286.2	30 800	102.3	102.5	104.3	103.5
Bulgaria	36.0	10 600	100.2	103.7	103.3	102.0
Czech Republic	149.3	20 100	102.7	102.7	102.8	102.2
Estonia	14.3	15 700	102.3	106.3	109.5	108.4
Germany	2 476.8	28 700	103.7	103.8	104.6	102.8
Greece	227.3	21 500	95.5	92.6	94.5	..
Hungary	97.1	15 500	101.2	102.4	101.7	101.2
Italy	1 548.8	24 300	101.3	101.5	101.0	100.8
Lithuania	27.5	14 200	101.4	104.6	106.8	106.2
Poland	354.3	15 300	103.9	103.9	104.4	104.5
Portugal	172.8	19 800	101.4	101.1	99.6	99.1
Slovakia	65.9	18 100	104.0	103.3	103.5	103.5
Slovenia	35.4	20 900	101.4	102.2	102.1	101.0
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	98.9

\* 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–July 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	2 558.1	114.5	2 512.1	114.4	-46.0
Austria	78.3	117.0	73.9	115.0	-4.3
Bulgaria	12.7	122.0	11.5	137.0	-1.2
Czech Republic	62.9	121.0	67.5	122.0	4.6
Estonia	7.3	80.0	6.9	151.0	-0.4
Greece	23.2	115.0	12.3	139.0	-10.9
Germany	521.1	117.0	610.0	114.0	88.9
Hungary	42.3	116.0	46.5	117.0	4.2
Italy	243.8	106.0	223.1	115.0	-20.7
Lithuania	12.8	115.0	11.3	138.0	-1.5
Poland	86.1	138.0	77.6	114.0	-8.5
Portugal	34.5	121.0	24.7	117.0	-9.8
Slovakia	31.8	117.0	32.0	121.0	0.3
Slovenia	14.7	117.0	14.6	118.0	-0.1

\* 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	Jun	Jul	Aug
		2011				
EU–27	106.8	106.2	103.9	102.6	103.8	104.3
Austria	106.6	111.4	109.0	108.6	105.4	..
Bulgaria	102.2	109.6	106.7	103.0	106.6	101.0
Czech Republic	109.9	111.3	109.2	107.9	106.8	103.5
Estonia	120.3	131.7	126.2	123.9	123.8	122.7
Germany	110.9	111.9	108.2	107.3	110.6	107.8
Greece	93.4	93.7	88.4	86.1	96.9	87.7
Hungary	110.6	111.7	104.3	100.9	102.7	99.6
Italy	106.4	102.2	101.9	100.1	98.9	104.7
Lithuania	106.5	114.4	110.8	110.8	107.3	106.6
Poland	110.8	107.4	107.2	103.6	103.8	105.7
Portugal	101.6	100.1	98.4	97.3	95.7	98.5
Romania	105.5	110.1	105.1	101.9	104.1	107.7
Slovakia	118.9	111.9	107.9	105.1	105.1	104.2
Slovenia	106.0	108.2	104.0	101.3	101.4	98.5
United States	105.3	105.4	103.8	103.4	103.4	103.4
Japan	116.0	97.6	93.1	98.1	98.0	98.6

\* 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	Jun	Jul	Aug
		2011				
EU–27	102.1	102.9	103.2	103.1	102.9	102.9
Austria	101.7	103.0	103.7	103.7	103.8	103.7
Bulgaria	103.0	104.5	103.4	103.5	103.4	103.1
Czech Republic	101.2	101.9	101.8	101.9	101.9	102.1
Estonia	102.7	105.2	105.3	104.9	105.3	105.6
Germany	101.2	102.2	102.5	102.4	102.6	102.5
Greece	104.7	104.5	103.3	103.1	102.1	101.4
Hungary	104.7	104.3	103.9	103.5	103.1	103.5
Italy	101.6	102.3	103.0	103.0	102.1	102.3
Lithuania	101.2	103.2	104.7	104.8	104.6	104.4
Poland	102.7	103.6	104.0	103.7	103.6	104.0
Portugal	101.4	103.7	103.7	103.3	103.0	102.8
Romania	106.1	107.5	108.3	108.0	104.9	104.3
Slovakia	100.7	103.5	104.1	104.1	103.8	104.1
Slovenia	102.1	102.2	102.0	101.6	101.1	101.2
United States	101.6	102.1	103.4	103.6	103.6	103.8
Japan	99.3	99.5	99.6	99.6	100.2	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	Jun	Jul	Aug
		2011				
EU–27	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Austria	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7
Bulgaria	10.2	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.7
Czech Republic	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7
Estonia	16.9	13.6	12.8	12.8	..	..
France	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9
Germany	7.1	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0
Hungary	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.6	10.3
Lithuania	17.8	16.5	15.6	15.6	..	..
Poland	9.6	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4
Portugal	12.0	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.3
Romania	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3
Slovakia	14.4	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.4
Slovenia	7.3	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8
Spain	20.1	20.6	20.8	21.0	21.1	21.2
United States	9.6	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.1
Japan	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	..

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

**30.6. Exchange rates\***

Countries	Q4 2010	Q1	Jun	Jul	Aug
		2011			
Eurozone, euro	0.75	0.70	0.69	0.70	0.69
Bulgaria, leva	1.46	1.38	1.35	1.37	1.35
Czech Republic, koruna	18.76	17.28	16.84	16.96	16.69
Denmark, krone	5.58	5.25	5.16	5.22	5.16
United Kingdom, pound sterling	0.64	0.62	0.62	0.61	0.61
Hungary, forint	208.02	187.03	184.12	189.32	188.24
Latvia, lats	0.53	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.49
Lithuania, litas	2.58	2.43	2.39	2.42	2.39
Poland, zloty	2.97	2.82	2.76	2.81	2.87
Romania, leu	3.19	2.90	2.94	2.97	2.93
Sweden, krona	6.71	6.29	6.35	6.36	6.34
Japan, yen	81.31	82.78	80.43	77.55	76.51

\* *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 per 1000 inhabitants	Deaths per 1000 inhabitants	Infants deceased before 1 year of age per 1000 live births
		live births	deaths	natural increase, decrease (-)			
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>	11 990 <sup>R</sup>	-4 380	9.0	14.1	6.3
February	9 978	6 603 <sup>R</sup>	11 330 <sup>R</sup>	-4 727 <sup>R</sup>	8.6	14.8	4.2
March	9 975	7 045 <sup>R</sup>	11 760 <sup>R</sup>	-4 715 <sup>R</sup>	8.3	13.9	4.5
April	9 972	6 357	10 660 <sup>R</sup>	-4 303 <sup>R</sup>	7.8	13.0	7.2
May	9 969	6 755 <sup>R</sup>	10 703 <sup>R</sup>	-3 948 <sup>R</sup>	8.0	12.6	6.8
June	9 968	7 316 <sup>R</sup>	9 846 <sup>R</sup>	-2 530 <sup>R</sup>	8.9	12.0	4.1
July	9 966 <sup>R</sup>	8 045 <sup>R</sup>	9 999 <sup>R</sup>	-1 954 <sup>R</sup>	9.5	11.8 <sup>R</sup>	4.6 <sup>R</sup>
August	9 965	7 899	10 036	-2 137	9.3	11.9	3.7
September							
October							
November							
December							
Jan–Aug	9 965	57 630	86 324	-28 694	8.7	13.0	5.1
Jan–Aug 2011 as a percentage of Jan–Aug 2010	99.7	95.3	100.4	112.4	95.6	100.7	106.0

\* 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–Aug 2011	of which: in Budapest	2010	Jan–Aug 2011	of which: in Budapest
Number of crimes, thousand	447.2	274.7	67.2	113.5	99.5	96.9
Of which:						
felony	159.5	97.6	29.2	104.1	98.9	104.3
delict	287.7	177.1	38.0	119.5	99.9	92.0
Of crimes:						
violent crimes against the person, thousand <sup>a</sup>	39.3	24.6	4.3	134.9	103.2	109.2
committed on public area, thousand	117.2	69.7	24.8	112.2	94.4	95.3
Crimes per 100 000 inhabitants	4 465.5	2 743.2	3 901.9	113.7	99.5	96.9
Number of offended natural persons, thousand	248.2	162.2	42.6	116.2	107.2	110.8
Of which:						
number of minors, thousand	6.6	5.6	0.5	129.9	127.9	160.1
Damage caused by crimes against property, billion HUF	140.0	81.4	26.2	137.7	89.9	80.6
Damage recompensed, billion HUF	11.9	4.9	1.1	160.1	62.9	51.5
Perpetration value of economic crimes, billion HUF	34.4	23.9	5.8	82.8	118.1	85.8
Value recompensed by confiscation, billion HUF	4.2	3.4	0.4	139.1	175.0	144.7
Number of perpetrators, thousand	122.5	72.8	9.6	109.7	97.3	95.2
Of which:						
number of juveniles, thousand	11.2	7.3	0.8	112.0	109.0	128.3
number of foreign citizens, thousand	4.2	2.9	0.4	104.6	115.2	92.9

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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