

## ECONOMY AND SOCIETY, JANUARY–SEPTEMBER 2011

### Summary

From the beginning of 2011 to date, the dynamics of **global economic boom** lost impetus. Growth was lowered by internal problems of the many different national economies (fiscal disequilibrium, lack of domestic consumption, unemployment not improving substantially) as well as the negative mood generated by the debt crisis in Europe. Based on the latest forecast of the International Monetary Fund the increase of the global economy will be 4.0% in 2011, less than last year (5.1%). The gross domestic product of the OECD as a whole, mostly comprising developed countries, grew by 1.8% in the third quarter.

The economic performance of the **United States** rose by 1.5%<sup>a</sup> in quarter 3 of 2011 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. With this the deceleration of growth of the largest national economy went on. In the first three quarters of the year the GDP became 1.8% higher on average. In addition to consumption expenditure exports helped the North American economy expand.

The economy of **Japan** did not recover in quarter 3 either, the economic performance diminished by 0.2%<sup>a</sup> compared to the 3rd quarter of 2010, and in January–September 2011 the GDP became 0.6% lower. In turn **China**, the other dominant economy in Asia, grew by 9.4% in the first three quarters of the year, while the rate of economic expansion keeps slowing down, it was 9.1% in quarter 3.

The economy of the **European Union** (EU-27) – according to seasonally and working-day adjusted data – increased by 1.8% on average in quarters 1–3 of 2011, and by 1.4% in quarter 3 of 2011 compared to the same period of the previous year. The engine of growth remained Ger-

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<sup>a</sup> After seasonal adjustment.

many, though the dynamics of its increase decreased significantly. The gross domestic product of the euro area in quarter 3 – after seasonal and working-day adjustment – was 1.4% higher than one year before, and the increase reached 1.9% in the first three quarters.

By autumn 2011, **raw material prices** were somewhat lowered **on global markets** following the price rise recorded for the first half of the year. However, the price index kept by the International Monetary Fund and covering all major raw materials still rose by 8.0% by September compared to December 2010. The global food price index of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN (FAO) reached a record high of above 230 points in the first eight months of 2011, though it went down to 225 points in September. Looking at the sub-indices price rises were measured compared to December 2010 on the markets of meats, dairy products and cereals. At the end of September USD 105.42 were paid for a barrel of Brent crude oil, which is a rise of 13% compared to the end of December 2010.

The performance of **money and capital markets** in the third quarter was largely determined by the mood concerning the debt crisis. Share prices on capital markets in July–October showed higher volatility than usual. On 6th September the National Bank of Switzerland, with regard to the interests of the national economy of Switzerland, set a limit on the exchange rate of the Swiss franc against the euro.

In line with processes in the global economy the growth rate of Hungary's economy slowed down, too. According to seasonally and calendar-adjusted data, used for international comparisons, the rate of increase was 1.5% compared to the third quarter of 2010, which put Hungary in the middle of the ranking of EU Member States.

According to a common flash estimate of the HCSO and Ecostat – using a restricted information base – **the gross domestic product of Hungary** increased by 1.4% in quarter 3 of 2011 compared to the same period of the previous year. The main factors of growth were agriculture and industrial exports. The economic performance rose by 1.8% in the first three quarters of the year as a whole. Compared to the previous quarter – also based on a seasonally and calendar-adjusted index – the Hungarian economy expanded by 0.5%.

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

The rate of increase of the **producer price level of agricultural products** – after a decline in August – accelerated again in September, so it was 29% higher in January–September than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The price of **crops and horticultural products** as a whole grew by 37%. Within this the price of cereals was 56% more than in the same period of 2010, and the producer price rise of industrial crops remained substantial, exceeding 35%. At the same time the prices of vegetables have been exposed since May to the effect of a strong supply on the market due to the emergence of fresh vegetables, so their price was down by 12% by January–September compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. As the yields of potatoes are expected to be high, their producer price fell considerably from July, so the index of nine months already shows a decrease of 0.8%. In turn, the price rise of fruits remained high (exceeding 23%). In the commodity group of **live animals and animal products** prices were 14% higher in January–September than one year earlier. Among live animals the two-digit price rise of cattle for slaughter since January, reaching 43% in the first nine months of the year, was dominant, while in case of animal products the cumulative price level increase of milk, exceeding 20% from the beginning of the year, was outstanding. The price level of **agricultural inputs**, after the 1.9% increase in January–September last year, grew at a significantly higher rate, by 15% in the first nine months of this year. This was largely due to the price rises of energy, fertilizers and animal feedingstuffs by 12%, 26% and 35% respectively. Producer prices rose at a higher pace than input prices, so terms of trade, calculated as the quotient of the two indices, improved by 12%.

**Industrial production** in Hungary was 6.2% higher in the first nine months of the year than in the same period of the previous year. On the sales side exports were up by 9.1%, the volume of domestic sales in turn decreased by 5.2% compared to the base period of January–September 2010. In the period of May–September – according to volume indices after working-day adjustment – within the year the growth rates of industrial production and exports were essentially lower than in the first four months of the year.

Among the **sections of industry** the volume of manufacturing output measured for the period of January–September was 6.5% higher than in the same period of the previous year, while the output of the energy sector was essentially unchanged. The output of mining and quarrying, having little weight in production, was 14% more than one year earlier.

The output at constant prices increased in the majority of the **manufacturing sub-sections**. Production rose at two-digit rates in case of four sub-sections, namely manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.; manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products; manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products and manufacture of transport equipment. The manufacture of transport equipment, representing 18% of the output and being thus the most significant sub-section, rose by 12% compared to January–September 2010. One-sixth of production was accounted for by the manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, the output of which lessened by 3.7% at the same time. In case of this sub-section production has been lower since April than one year before; however, the rate of decrease, caused by a decline in the export demand for communication equipment and consumer electronics primarily, slowed down in the last few months. The output in the manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products, accounting for 11% of production and selling the output mostly in Hungary, was 2.1% higher than in the same period of the previous year.

Among enterprises employing no less than 5 people **industrial production per employee** was 1.7% more in the first nine months than one year before. The growth of productivity was paralleled by a 4.2% rise in the number of employees.

In September the volume of **new orders** was 7.7% higher than twelve months earlier, while the **stock of orders** at the end of the same month was 14% more than one year before. Among branches the stock of orders at constant prices at the end of September for the manufacture of transport equipment was 27% higher than at the end of September 2010, while in case of the manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products a similar rate of fall was registered.

The growth of industrial production in the first nine months of the year took place along with a 3.1% rise in **industrial producer prices**. Out of manufacturing sub-sections considerable producer price rises were recorded in the manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (23%), chemicals and chemical products (12%), as well as food products, beverages and tobacco products (9.2%). Price decreases were observed, however, in case of four sub-sections, the highest of which (1.7%) in the manufacture of transport equipment. The price levels of domestic and export sales were 5.7% and 1.3% higher respectively than in the first nine months of 2010. Although industrial producer prices have been lower since June in

each month than twelve months earlier, the decline did not continue in September but a rise of 4.1% was measured compared to the same period of the previous year.

The volume of the output of **construction** in the first nine months was down by 11% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The output of both main groups of constructions decreased: that of the erection of buildings by 12% and that of civil engineering works by 8.9%. In the period of January–September the volume of **new construction contracts** was 22% lower than one year earlier, while the **stock of contracts** at the end of September represented hardly more than six-tenths of what was recorded twelve months earlier. **Construction output prices** in the period of January–September were 2.1% higher than in the same period of 2010.

During the first nine months of the year approximately 8150 **dwelling**s were built, 38% less than in the corresponding period of 2010. Out of builders, the number of dwellings built by enterprises did not reach the half of what was observed one year before, while that of dwellings built by private individuals shrank by 27%. A significant fall was recorded in the construction of residential parks: the number of dwellings completed in residential parks (150) was hardly more than one-eighth of that in January–September 2010. The number of issued **dwelling construction permits** was some 8870 in the period of January–September, which means a decrease of 35% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The highest fall was in Budapest, where more than six-tenths less dwelling construction permits were issued by construction authorities than one year earlier. (A decrease of about one-quarter was registered for the remaining towns on average and 1.7% for villages.)

In the first nine months of 2011 **international tourists** spent 7.9 million nights at public accommodation establishments, and the number of nights spent by domestic tourists was 7.7 million. While the number of international tourism nights was 1.3% higher than in the same period of the previous year, that of domestic ones went down by 4.9%. **In total** the number of tourist arrivals grew by 0.7%, while that of tourism nights decreased by 1.8% **at public accommodation establishments** compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, within which, however, hotels could report higher rates of expansion – 6.0% in the number of tourist arrivals and 4.3% in that of tourism nights – than the average. The occupancy rate of hotel rooms was 47.5% in the first nine months on average, 1.5 percentage points higher than one year before.

According to preliminary data on **international trade in goods** for the period of January–September the **euro values** of exports and imports were 15% and 13% higher respectively than in the same period of the previous year. The balance of international trade showed a surplus of EUR 5.5 billion for the first nine months of the year, which was EUR one and a half billion more than what was generated one year earlier. **In January–August 2011** the **volume** of exports grew by 12% and that of imports by 10% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Over the period 2%–3% higher **forint prices** were measured in the international trade of Hungary, the **terms of trade** deteriorated by 1.0%.

In the first nine months of 2011 there were 5% less **road traffic accidents** with personal injuries than in the same period of the previous year. Their outcome was more favourable: the number of fatal accidents and accidents causing serious injuries decreased by 20% and 9% respectively. In the about 11,700 accidents 427 people were killed, 46% of whom were innocent victims.

The volume of **retail trade turnover** in the first nine months was essentially the same as one year before, according to both unadjusted and calendar-adjusted data. The retail trade turnover of food, drinks and tobacco, accounting for 45% of the HUF 5.7 trillion of sales, was only 0.1% higher than a year earlier, while the sales of non-food products, representing 37%, was 0.5% more than in the corresponding period of 2010. The sales of automotive fuel, equal to about one-fifth of sales and declining since July 2009 essentially uninterrupted, showed a volume decrease of 1.8%. **In September** the volume of retail trade turnover after calendar-adjustment was 0.3% higher than in September last year.

The **sales of motor vehicles and parts and accessories**, accounted for outside retail trade, have declined again since the temporary recovery in the second half of 2010: sales in January–September 2011 were 6.2% lower than in the same period of the previous year.

According to the latest **vital statistics** more than 65,500 children were born and somewhat more than 95,650 people died in the first nine months of 2011. The number of births was down by 3.8% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, that of deaths was 0.8% lower. Infant mortality was 5.0 per mille, 0.1 per mille point higher than one year earlier. At the end of September the population number – also including the impact of international migration, partly based on estimated data – was 9 million 964 thousand.

In the period of July–September 2011 the **number of employed persons** – in the 15–64 year-old age-group – was 3 million 822 thousand, 31 thousand (0.8%) more than in the same period of the previous year. The employment rate (56.4%) was 0.4 percentage point higher than in July–September 2010. The employment of men increased by 0.9 percentage point, while that of women remained unchanged over a year, resulting in employment levels of 62.1% and 50.9% respectively.

During the period of July–September the **number and rate of unemployed persons** – based on the concepts used in the labour force survey, also considering the 15–64 year-old age-group – equalled 462 thousand and 10.8% respectively. The number of unemployed people went down by nearly 4 thousand, while the unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point compared to the same period of the previous year. (These figures of the improvement are considered to be within the margins of sampling error.) In the period of July–September on average 18% of the unemployed people were 15–24 year-olds, and since this age-group has a small weight on the labour market, the unemployment rate among them was 27%. The half of unemployed persons had been looking for a job for at least a year, and the average length of unemployment was one and a half years. In Northern Hungary, having the least favourable indicator among regions, unemployment grew, while in Central Hungary it decreased compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. However, the lowest unemployment rate was not observed in the central region any more but in Western Transdanubia in the period of July–September.

According to the latest staff number data of institutional labour statistics there were 2 million 691 thousand **employees** in the national economy in the period of January–September on average, essentially as many as one year earlier. In the first four months within the period there were somewhat more, while in the months of May–September slightly less employees than in the same period of last year. Processes of opposite direction were observed in the different areas of the national economy in the first nine months on average, since the number of employees at enterprises employing at least 5 people (1 million 851 thousand) rose by 1.7%, at the same time as that of people working in the public sector (735 thousand) was down by 4.9% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Without people in public employment there were 677 thousand employees in the public sector, which means a smaller decrease (1.3%) than in the sector as a whole. (As an impact of the public employment system, undergoing a transformation, the number of people in public employment de-

creased from 87 thousand to 58 thousand.) In the non-profit sector there were 105 thousand employees, 3.2% more than in January–September 2010.

In the first nine months of 2011, **average gross earnings** – based on accounting records – were HUF 210,100, 4.4% more than one year before. Monthly average **net earnings**<sup>b</sup> equalled HUF 139,400, 5.7% more than in January–September 2010. The average amount of net earnings was HUF 142,500 in the private, HUF 133,200 in the public and HUF 124,800 in the non-profit sector. In the private and non-profit sectors increases of some 8% were registered, while net earnings grew by hardly 1% in the public sector. (The development of wages and salaries in the latter sector was significantly influenced by one-time supplements to wages and salaries in January and March 2010, which had upward effects on the basis of comparison.) Employees in the public sector receive a compensation – not making part of earnings – for tax and contribution changes in 2011. In the period of January–September the monthly average amount of the benefit amounted to HUF 5200 and affected 46% of full-time employees. Among branches the highest average net earnings were recorded in financial and insurance activities (HUF 290,400/month), while the lowest in accommodation and food service activities (HUF 88,700/month).

**Consumer prices in the first ten months** were 3.9% higher **on average** than one year earlier. The inflation in October within the period was also 3.9%, the highest since May. Consumer prices in October were 0.7% higher than in September, which broke the downward trend observed in the previous four months. Comparing the period of January–October to the corresponding period of the previous year one can see that the highest price rise of 7.0% occurred in case of food. Among the commodities thereof flour and sugar became some one and a half times more expensive, and 39% more had to be paid for potatoes. Besides food the prices of other goods, including motor fuels and lubricants, as well as electricity, gas and other fuels increased at higher rates than the average (by 5.9% and 5.7% respectively). An important factor in the price rise of the previous group was the 15% price rise of vehicle fuels, while among the different energy types the 8%–9% price rises of district heating and piped gas can be highlighted. Contrarily, lower-than-average rates of rise were measured in case of clothing and footwear (2.9%) as well as services (2.1%). Within services 9% more had to be paid for the use of both the public sewerage network and

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<sup>b</sup> Not including family tax allowance, in line with the methodology applied in previous years.



postal services, while the prices of services related to telephony and internet rose by less than 1%. The price level of alcoholic beverages and tobacco in January–October was the same as in the same period of last year. The price of consumer durables was down by 1.4%, which mostly resulted from decreasing prices of passenger cars and cultural durables (among others television sets, computers, cameras, telephone sets). In the period of January–October this year 4.4% more had to be paid for the basket representing the consumption of pensioners than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

According to preliminary data of the National Bank of Hungary the gross **financial assets of households** at the end of September 2011 were HUF 26.8 trillion, 5.9% less than twelve months before. The value of liabilities was HUF 11.3 trillion, 3.0% more than at the end of September 2010. Net financial assets, i.e. the difference between the two factors, came to HUF 15.5 trillion, 11% less than one year earlier. The decrease of assets was the consequence of people's leaving private pension funds, as a result of which – as estimated by the bank of issue – an amount of HUF 2678 billion was transferred to the general government as capital transfer. The stock value of foreign exchange loans, accounted on the liabilities side, was 1.7% higher at the end of September (HUF 7.0 trillion) than a year before, which was caused solely by a weaker forint at the end of this September than one year earlier.

The consolidated, cash-based deficit of the **general government** (not including local governments) – based on preliminary data of the Ministry for National Economy – was HUF 1328 billion in the period of **January–October** 2011, HUF 195 billion more than in the same period of the previous year. The revenue of the general government amounted to HUF 10.7 trillion and its expenditure to HUF 12.0 trillion, which values were 2.1% and 3.6% higher respectively than one year before. The purchase of a parcel of MOL shares in July contributed to the increase of expenditure and a less favourable balance; the countervalue of this transaction was HUF 498 billion. Among the sub-systems the balance of the central government deteriorated by HUF 115 billion, because of which the deficit amounted to HUF 1257 billion. Deterioration was registered in respect of social security funds, too: the deficit of HUF 151 billion was HUF 81 billion higher than in the corresponding period of last year. However, the balance of extra-budgetary funds did not become less favourable: the surplus of HUF 80 billion was essentially the same as (HUF 1 billion more than) in January–October 2010.

Table 1

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

**1.) January–September 2011**

	2010	January– August	September	January– September
		2011		
<b>Industrial indices</b>				
Production	110.6	106.7	103.0	106.2
Domestic sales	97.0	95.0	93.0	94.8
Export sales	116.9	109.8	104.1	109.1
Employment	98.7	104.5 <sup>R</sup>	102.2	104.2
Productivity	112.3	101.9 <sup>R</sup>	100.8	101.7
Index of construction output	89.6	89.7 <sup>R</sup>	88.0	89.4
Agricultural sales index	85.7	99.7	135.0	104.1
Index of retail trade turnover	97.9	99.9	100.3	99.9
Value of imports, million euro	65 934	47 737 <sup>R</sup>	6 407	54 144
value index	119.0	114.2	105.0	113.0
Value of exports, million euro	71 449	52 447 <sup>R</sup>	7 149	59 596
value index	120.8	116.0	108.1	115.0
<b>Price indices</b>				
Industrial producer prices	104.5	103.0	104.1	103.1
Industrial domestic sale prices	107.3	105.7	105.9	105.7
Agricultural producer prices	116.8	130.9	116.9	128.5
Forint prices of imports	101.7	102.6	..	..
Forint prices of exports	101.6	101.6	..	..
<b>Number of employees</b>				
1000 persons	2 702	2 688	2 715	2 691
Index	101.5	100.0	98.9	99.9
Unemployment rate <sup>a</sup> , %	11.2	..	..	10.8 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Average monthly gross earnings</b>				
thousand HUF	202.5	210.7 <sup>R</sup>	205.7	210.1
nominal index	101.3	104.3	105.2	104.4
<b>Average monthly net earnings</b>				
thousand HUF	132.6	139.8	136.5	139.4
nominal index	106.8	105.7 <sup>R</sup>	105.7	105.7

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

**2.) January–October 2011**

	2010	January– September	October	January– October
		2011		
Consumer prices	104.9	103.9	103.9	103.9
Balance of general government, billion HUF	–889	–1 571	243	–1 328
Of which:				
central government	–854	–1 366	109	–1 257
social security funds	–95	–280	129	–151

## TABLES

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

### Explanation of Symbols:

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

## 1. Monthly business indicators

### 1.1. Output of industry and construction

Period	Industrial production*			Output of construction		
	previous month = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	previous month = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2009</b>						
January	103.0	77.4	77.4	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	101.6	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	88.8	94.5	97.7
August	99.1	80.3	78.1	98.1	93.2	97.0
September	104.4	85.3	78.9	104.0	98.4	97.2
October	101.4	86.9	79.7	100.1	97.1	97.2
November	98.3	93.0	80.9	92.2	85.8	95.9
December	94.1	101.4	82.2	106.2	93.5	95.7
<b>2010</b>						
January	110.2	103.6	103.6	91.3	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	95.6	82.8	87.2
May	106.4	114.6	108.0	98.8	90.0	87.9
June	100.7	115.7	109.4	101.7	82.4	86.5
July	99.1	109.8	109.5	102.9	94.9	87.9
August	101.8	118.2	110.5	98.6	97.9	89.3
September	100.5	111.2	110.6	97.2	90.5	89.5
October	99.2	108.7	110.3	96.9	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	99.6	94.8 <sup>R</sup>	94.8 <sup>R</sup>
February	101.1	114.7 <sup>R</sup>	114.0 <sup>R</sup>	101.4	95.8 <sup>R</sup>	95.3 <sup>R</sup>
March	96.2	109.5	112.4	98.1	90.9 <sup>R</sup>	93.4 <sup>R</sup>
April	100.7	107.0	111.0 <sup>R</sup>	94.7	87.5 <sup>R</sup>	91.6 <sup>R</sup>
May	99.3	107.3	110.3	105.2	96.2 <sup>R</sup>	92.8 <sup>R</sup>
June	99.5	98.6	108.1	94.8	87.8 <sup>R</sup>	91.6 <sup>R</sup>
July	100.7	100.3	107.0	97.2	82.5 <sup>R</sup>	90.0 <sup>R</sup>
August	98.8	104.5 <sup>R</sup>	106.7	103.0	87.8 <sup>R</sup>	89.7 <sup>R</sup>
September	103.9	103.0	106.2	98.0	88.0	89.4
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	79.0	102.6	100.7	99.9	103.6	103.9
October				100.7	103.9	103.9
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	119.2	112.7	116.9	137.1	114.1	128.5
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	103.3	104.1	103.1	101.7	105.9	105.7
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	103.5 <sup>R</sup>	103.5 <sup>R</sup>
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	106.9 <sup>R</sup>	103.5 <sup>R</sup>	107.7 <sup>R</sup>	105.1
June	104.6 <sup>R</sup>	103.7 <sup>R</sup>	105.8 <sup>R</sup>	105.3 <sup>R</sup>
July	106.3 <sup>R</sup>	104.0	106.8	105.5
August	106.5	104.3	106.8	105.7 <sup>R</sup>
September	105.2	104.4	105.7	105.7
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	41 810	6 153	46 019	355	4 209
August	5 927 <sup>R</sup>	47 737 <sup>R</sup>	6 428 <sup>R</sup>	52 447 <sup>R</sup>	501 <sup>R</sup>	4 710 <sup>R</sup>
September <sup>b</sup>	6 407	54 144	7 149	59 596	742	5 452
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	100.1	102.6	98.0	101.6	109.5	112.2
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	97.7	97.1	97.1
February	99.2	97.0	97.3	95.3	96.2
March	99.6	96.6 <sup>R</sup>	97.1	94.5	95.6
April	100.1	96.6	97.0	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	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	95.4	97.5	95.9
April	99.6	95.3	95.4	93.8	95.3
May	99.1	94.6	95.2	94.7	95.1
June	100.5	95.2	95.2	95.9	95.3
July	100.7	102.5	96.3	101.9	96.3
August	99.0	100.2	96.8	100.6	96.9
September	100.3	100.7	97.2	100.9	97.4
October	99.8	99.4	97.4	99.3	97.6
November	100.1	99.7	97.6	99.7	97.8
December	99.6	98.4	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	99.9	99.2 <sup>R</sup>	99.8 <sup>R</sup>	100.1 <sup>R</sup>	99.7 <sup>R</sup>
May	100.5	100.8 <sup>R</sup>	100.0 <sup>R</sup>	101.8 <sup>R</sup>	100.1 <sup>R</sup>
June	99.5	99.4 <sup>R</sup>	99.9 <sup>R</sup>	98.8 <sup>R</sup>	99.9
July	99.8	98.7	99.7	98.4	99.6
August	100.4	100.4	99.8	101.5	99.9
September	100.0	100.3	99.9	100.3	99.9
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	242.7	-1 327.8	108.7	-1 257.0
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	96.7	92.8 <sup>R</sup>	92.8 <sup>R</sup>	97.7	93.9	93.9
Q2	98.8	91.9 <sup>R</sup>	92.3 <sup>R</sup>	99.7	94.3	94.1
Q3	99.1	92.4 <sup>R</sup>	92.4 <sup>R</sup>	96.1	90.5	92.9
Q4	100.2	95.6 <sup>R</sup>	93.2 <sup>R</sup>	100.5	94.1	93.2
<b>2010</b>						
Q1	101.1	100.1	100.1	99.8	96.0	96.0
Q2	100.4	101.0	100.6 <sup>R</sup>	98.9	95.0	95.5
Q3	100.7	101.8 <sup>R</sup>	101.0 <sup>R</sup>	101.6	101.2	97.4
Q4	100.2	101.9	101.3 <sup>R</sup>	99.0	99.2	97.8
<b>2011</b>						
Q1	100.5	102.5	102.5	99.8	99.2	99.2
Q2	100.2	101.5	102.0 <sup>R</sup>	99.9	100.1	99.7
Q3	100.5	101.4	101.8			
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				112.7	104.1
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	90.6	77.5	77.5	97.7	96.1	96.1
Q2	98.8	77.2	77.4	102.6	99.8	98.3
Q3	102.6	82.2	78.9	93.4	95.5	97.2
Q4	100.9	93.2	82.2	98.6	92.2	95.7
<b>2010</b>						
Q1	103.7	105.1	105.1	94.9	89.3	89.3
Q2	104.9	113.6	109.4	98.1	84.8	86.5
Q3	103.0	112.8	110.6	101.7	94.2	89.5
Q4	98.0	110.6	110.6	94.8	89.7	89.6
<b>2011</b>						
Q1	105.5	112.4	112.4	98.2	93.4	93.4
Q2	97.9	104.1	108.1	95.5	90.4	91.6
Q3	100.6	102.6	106.2	96.6	86.2	89.4
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	104.5	84.5	78.3	105.1	89.6	82.5
Q4	104.1	98.5	82.9	104.2	103.1	87.3
<b>2010</b>						
Q1	102.2	112.1	112.1	102.2	116.3	116.3
Q2	104.3	116.5	114.3	105.3	118.0	117.3
Q3	105.2	117.0	115.6	104.5	117.7	117.7
Q4	101.4	113.4	115.1	102.7	114.5	116.9
<b>2011</b>						
Q1	103.4	116.3	116.3	104.8	119.3	119.3
Q2	98.0	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	3 822.1	100.8	100.7	461.8	99.2	10.8
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	105.3 <sup>R</sup>	101.6	104.0	104.1
Q3	106.5	105.7	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	-673	237	237
Q2	124	-549	369	606
Q3	302	-248	299	904
Q4	66	-181	189	1 093
<b>2010</b>				
Q1	257	257	501	501
Q2	371	627	526	1 027
Q3	260	888	508	1 534
Q4	176	1 064	201	1 735
<b>2011</b>				
Q1	385	385	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–Sep 2011 (%)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Sep	Sep	Jan–Sep
		2010		2011	
<b>Crops and horticultural products</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>144.2</b>	<b>102.7</b>
Of which:					
cereals	16.1	79.9	72.3	131.4	88.7
vegetables	8.3	62.2	58.3	133.1	120.3
fruits	3.9	64.1	67.8	97.8	102.2
<b>Live animals and animal products</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>104.8</b>
Of which:					
live animals	48.8	100.7	101.1	111.2	105.0
animal products	15.9	88.4	88.5	115.5	104.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>104.1</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-Sep	Sep	Jan-Sep
		2010		2011	
<b>Industrial production<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>106.2</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>113.6</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>106.5</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	9.9	99.3	97.7	107.7	102.1
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	1.2	97.4	94.2	116.2	126.6
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.3	119.3	119.7	90.5	98.6
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	7.0	102.1	104.9	85.6	95.8
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	4.6	113.7	115.4	100.6	109.4
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3.0	106.3	107.2	134.2	108.5
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	6.5	107.7	106.7	103.9	109.6
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	6.3	112.7	113.4	106.1	112.9
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	20.3	122.3	120.0	92.7	96.3
Manufacture of electrical equipment	4.5	87.6	81.3	83.0	91.6
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	5.6	141.7 <sup>c</sup>	158.1 <sup>c</sup>	139.4 <sup>c</sup>	148.1 <sup>c</sup>
Manufacture of transport equipment	17.6	118.1	121.3	112.0	112.1
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.4	95.0	94.3	98.7	103.1
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air   conditioning supply</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>99.8</b>
<b>Industrial sales<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>x</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>102.2</b>
Number of employees <sup>d</sup>	x	98.7	97.3	102.2	104.2
Labour productivity index <sup>d</sup>	x	112.3	113.9	100.8	101.7

\* 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–Sep 2011 (%) <sup>ab</sup>
		Jan–Sep 2010	Sep	Jan–Sep	
			2011		
<b>Domestic sales, total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>44.6</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>89.3</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>29.6</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	12.6	96.9	97.0	96.2	67.1
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	0.5	98.8	120.9	110.7	18.0
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.5	112.1	86.4	94.2	55.5
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	9.2	96.0	87.6	92.1	70.4
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.8	116.0	93.9	106.8	45.1
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	1.0	81.6	121.7	113.6	18.1
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	5.4	93.8	93.7	97.9	41.1
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	4.5	103.2	98.3	113.1	38.8
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	2.3	133.1	56.8	89.2	5.7
Manufacture of electrical equipment	1.1	93.0	104.0	99.1	14.4
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1.3	75.9	127.9	138.2	12.5
Manufacture of transport equipment	2.7	96.0	113.7	105.0	7.8
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.3	87.2	105.0	101.2	50.7
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air   conditioning supply</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>91.5</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- Sep 2011 (%) <sup>ab</sup>
		Jan-Sep 2010	Sep	Jan-Sep	
			2011		
<b>Export sales, total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>55.4</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>164.5</b>	<b>243.4</b>	<b>10.7</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>70.4</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	4.7	106.3	117.1	106.2	32.9
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	1.4	92.6	118.7	130.7	82.0
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	2.1	131.0	93.8	104.2	44.5
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	2.8	125.7	83.9	110.8	29.6
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.8	114.7	94.7	107.6	54.9
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3.7	114.9	127.0	106.2	81.9
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	5.3	116.2	110.3	117.3	58.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	5.7	112.2	108.6	112.2	61.2
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	28.4	117.0	97.6	98.7	94.3
Manufacture of electrical equipment	5.7	78.9	81.8	90.9	85.6
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	7.3	182.8	140.2	148.5	87.5
Manufacture of transport equipment	24.0	121.8	107.4	112.4	92.2
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1.7	103.7	87.3	103.8	49.3
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air   conditioning supply</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>126.2</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>8.5</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-Sep	Sep	Jan-Sep
		2010		2011	
Building erection	53.7	94.5	94.8	77.0	87.9
Civil engineering works	46.3	84.5	83.8	101.4	91.1
<b>Construction total (construction-   installation activities)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>89.4</b>
Of which:					
Construction of buildings	28.1	91.4	93.1	79.3	82.9
Civil engineering	26.2	77.6	77.5	110.8	93.6
Specialised construction activities	45.7	96.9	95.9	80.3	91.2



## 11. Retail trade turnover

Denomination	Jan–Sep 2011, at current prices (billion HUF)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Sep	Sep	Jan–Sep
		2010		2011	
<b>Sale of food, drinks and tobacco</b>	<b>2 540.5</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>100.1</b>
Of which:					
Sale in non-specialised stores	2 302.2	97.5	97.3	101.5	100.0
Sale in specialised stores	238.3	102.8	102.4	101.3	101.5
<b>Non-food products</b>	<b>2 087.6</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>100.5</b>
Of which:					
Sale of manufactured goods in non-specialised stores	173.0	90.7	88.2	107.3	96.9
Sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	261.0	98.2	98.3	83.2	94.8
Sale of furniture and household goods, building materials	732.2	98.4	97.0	97.5	97.4
Sale of books, newspapers etc.	516.9	102.3	102.0	106.6	105.7
Sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods	339.4	100.7	100.7	103.1	103.9
<b>Sale of automotive fuel</b>	<b>1 049.8</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>98.2</b>
<b>Retail trade, total</b>	<b>5 677.9</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>99.9</b>
<b>Sale of motor vehicles and parts and accessories</b>	<b>422.0</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>93.8</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>September 2011<sup>a</sup></b>						
Million EUR	6 407.0	105.0	7 148.5	108.1	741.5	506.6
Million USD	8 899.5	112.8	9 902.4	115.6	1 002.9	672.8
Billion HUF	1 809.4	105.4	2 023.8	108.8	214.4	144.6
<b>January–September 2011<sup>a</sup></b>						
Million EUR	54 144.1	113.0	59 595.8	115.0	5 451.7	3 934.6
Million USD	76 035.8	121.1	83 713.9	123.1	7 678.2	5 183.9
Billion HUF	14 689.7	111.4	16 173.3	113.3	1 483.6	1 083.4

<sup>a</sup> First estimate.

### 13. External trade merchandise turnover by group of countries, January–August 2011

(at current prices, million EUR)

Groups of countries	Imports		Exports		Balance	
	value	same period of the previous year = 100.0	value	same period of the previous year = 100.0	in the concerned period	in the same period of the previous year
EU–27	33 412.3	117.0	40 167.2	114.7	6 754.8	6 474.3
Of which:						
EU–15	25 127.2	115.8	29 050.6	111.2	3 923.4	4 431.8
New member states	8 285.1	121.0	11 116.5	125.1	2 831.4	2 042.5
Extra EU	14 324.8	108.1	12 280.1	120.3	–2 044.7	–3 046.3
Of which:						
European countries	5 853.8	125.8	5 884.3	109.8	30.5	707.7
Asian countries	6 901.5	91.5	3 961.3	135.6	–2 940.2	–4 624.2
Other countries	1 569.5	148.8	2 434.5	126.5	865.0	870.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>47 737.1</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>52 447.3</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>4 710.2</b>	<b>3 428.0</b>

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

(million EUR)

Main commodity group	EU–27	Of which		Extra–EU	Total
		EU–15	new member states		
<b>Imports</b>					
Food, beverages, tobacco	2 257.9	1 459.4	798.5	153.4	2 411.3
Raw materials	752.5	534.7	217.8	392.5	1 145.1
Fuels, electric energy	1 707.2	955.7	751.6	4 166.0	5 873.3
Manufactured goods	13 816.8	10 414.1	3 402.7	2 342.5	16 159.3
Machinery and transport equipment	14 877.9	11 763.3	3 114.5	7 270.3	22 148.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 412.3</b>	<b>25 127.2</b>	<b>8 285.1</b>	<b>14 324.8</b>	<b>47 737.1</b>
<b>Exports</b>					
Food, beverages, tobacco	3 037.9	1 654.5	1 383.4	682.5	3 720.4
Raw materials	1 271.6	822.9	448.7	202.3	1 473.9
Fuels, electric energy	1 386.9	657.6	729.3	474.3	1 861.3
Manufactured goods	12 344.1	8 213.1	4 131.0	3 093.3	15 437.4
Machinery and transport equipment	22 126.6	17 702.5	4 424.2	7 827.6	29 954.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>40 167.2</b>	<b>29 050.6</b>	<b>11 116.5</b>	<b>12 280.1</b>	<b>52 447.3</b>

### 15. Volume indices of external trade merchandise turnover by main commodity and country group, January–August 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	108.4	106.6	112.1	133.1	109.7
Raw materials	113.6	112.0	118.3	106.2	110.9
Fuels, electric energy	118.9	141.2	96.8	102.5	106.9
Manufactured goods	113.2	112.1	117.1	117.6	113.8
Machinery and transport equipment	111.8	110.9	115.6	98.1	107.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>109.5</b>
<b>Exports</b>					
Food, beverages, tobacco	100.3	100.1	100.7	113.4	102.6
Raw materials	105.4	98.1	122.6	123.4	107.7
Fuels, electric energy	130.9	115.0	149.7	99.7	121.1
Manufactured goods	118.4	116.7	122.5	111.6	117.1
Machinery and transport equipment	107.1	105.9	112.3	122.7	110.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>116.5</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>112.2</b>

### 16. External trade by main partner country, January–August 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>47 737.1</b>	<b>52 447.3</b>	<b>4 710.2</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>116.0</b>
Of which:					
Austria	2 910.3	2 904.7	-5.6	111.5	132.7
Belgium	1 065.8	828.9	-236.9	111.1	121.5
Croatia	171.7	599.8	428.0	115.3	108.6
Czech Republic	1 552.9	1 949.4	396.8	116.6	127.4
Denmark	293.6	339.9	46.3	94.3	112.5
Finland	269.8	150.8	-119.0	126.9	100.9
France	1 808.1	2 532.1	724.0	114.6	111.4
Germany	12 053.3	13 324.6	1 271.3	117.8	115.5
Greece	64.5	194.9	130.3	119.3	93.8
Italy	2 121.9	2 708.8	586.9	118.4	109.3
Netherlands	2 067.0	1 323.9	-743.1	107.4	89.2
Poland	2 324.1	2 121.8	-202.3	107.7	128.3
Portugal	98.1	179.9	81.8	137.1	85.5
Romania	1 466.5	2 909.1	1 442.6	136.7	125.0
Russia	4 143.6	1 633.9	-2 509.7	126.1	98.4
Serbia <sup>a</sup>	180.5	633.6	453.1	101.7	116.9
Slovakia	2 177.0	2 759.0	582.1	128.5	119.9
Slovenia	519.5	577.3	57.8	130.6	122.6
Spain	572.9	1 497.3	924.4	110.7	101.2
Sweden	563.3	502.4	-60.9	149.4	115.0
Switzerland	382.4	495.6	113.2	115.9	110.3
Ukraine	575.3	1 061.4	486.1	150.6	119.8
United Kingdom	955.1	2 422.4	1 467.4	119.2	95.9
China <sup>b</sup>	2 799.0	816.1	-1 982.9	100.5	103.7
Japan	780.7	283.6	-497.1	83.5	94.0
Malaysia	84.0	118.1	34.1	103.7	255.6
Republic of Korea	1 024.5	163.1	-861.5	78.2	115.4
Singapore	439.1	446.5	7.5	96.6	161.5
Taiwan	589.6	47.8	-541.8	90.0	116.6
United States	950.3	1 058.0	107.8	122.1	114.4

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

### 17. Tourism, catering

Denomination	Jan–Sep 2011	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Sep	Sep	Jan–Sep
		2010		2011	
<b>Public accommodation</b>					
Number of total tourism arrivals, thousand	5 947	104.5	103.7	102.6	100.7
Number of total tourism nights, thousand	15 567	104.5	103.5	100.0	98.2
Number of international tourism arrivals, thousand	2 858	107.3	107.2	103.3	104.1
Number of international tourism nights, thousand	7 891	104.3	103.8	101.7	101.3
Number of domestic tourism arrivals, thousand	3 089	102.2	100.9	101.8	97.6
Number of domestic tourism nights, thousand	7 676	104.7	103.1	97.6	95.1
<b>Sales of catering, billion HUF</b>	<b>525.0</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>97.7</b>

### 18. Prices

#### 18.1. Producer price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Denomination	Jan–Dec	Sep	Jan–Sep	Sep	Jan–Sep
	2010			2011	
	<b>Producer price index of agricultural products<sup>a</sup></b>				
	<b>116.8</b>	<b>124.3</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>128.5</b>
Of which:					
products of crop production and horticulture	127.6	139.7	117.7	119.2	137.1
live animals and animal products	101.8	104.3	99.3	112.7	114.1
<b>Industrial producer price index</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>103.1</b>
Of which:					
domestic sales price index	107.3	109.7	106.3	105.9	105.7
export sales price index	101.9	106.2	100.8	102.9	101.3
<b>Producer price index of construction-installation activities<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>102.1</b>

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

<sup>b</sup> Quarterly data are available on producer price index of construction.

### 18.2. External trade price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Commodity group	Jan–Dec	Jan–Aug	Aug	Jan–Aug
	2010		2011	
<b>Imports</b>				
Food, beverages, tobacco	100.2	97.4	102.5	105.8
Raw materials	118.9	113.5	108.9	115.3
Fuels, electric energy	115.3	106.6	115.2	119.6
Manufactured goods	101.9	99.4	101.0	103.3
Machinery and transport equipment	98.4	96.2	95.5	97.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>102.6</b>
<b>Exports</b>				
Food, beverages, tobacco	100.2	95.5	112.1	117.1
Raw materials	114.1	107.0	119.2	123.5
Fuels, electric energy	116.3	113.7	116.1	120.3
Manufactured goods	102.9	100.8	99.6	101.9
Machinery and transport equipment	100.1	96.9	93.9	98.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>101.6</b>

### 18.3. Consumer price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Commodity group	Jan–Dec	Jan–Oct	Oct	Jan–Oct
	2010		2011	
Food	103.2	102.5	105.1	107.0
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	108.2	109.0	100.2	100.0
Clothing and footwear	99.6	99.5	103.2	102.9
Consumer durable goods	100.2	100.6	98.8	98.6
Electricity, gas and other fuels	106.3	106.0	105.9	105.7
Other goods, incl. motor fuels and lubricants	108.8	109.3	107.4	105.9
Services	104.3	104.6	102.5	102.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>103.9</b>

**19. Number of employees\***

Branches	Average number (thousand)		Same period of the previous year = 100.0	
	2010	Jan-Sep 2011	2010	Jan-Sep 2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.7	75.2	92.6	97.1
Industry	673.8	670.7	98.9	104.0
Of which:				
manufacturing	600.3	621.4	99.0	104.3
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	25.1	25.0	97.9	100.1
Construction	118.3	115.5	100.4	98.4
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	343.4	338.8	99.4	98.7
Transportation and storage	184.8	182.3	99.2	98.6
Accommodation and food service activities	84.4	84.5	104.9	100.5
Information and communication	66.4	70.3	101.6	106.4
Financial and insurance activities	67.5	65.7	96.1	97.5
Real estate activities	29.3	29.2	99.2	99.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	75.3	79.3	103.9	105.6
Administrative and support service activities	134.2	144.8	122.1	109.3
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	262.5	247.8	89.4	93.9
Education	266.0	263.6	103.7	99.3
Human-health and social work activities	261.6	243.2	122.6	93.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	36.4	36.2	96.5	99.2
Other service activities	21.3	21.8	119.6	102.8
<b>National economy, total</b>	<b>2 701.9</b>	<b>2 691.1</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>99.9</b>
Of which:				
business sector	1 826.7	1 851.4	100.3	101.7
budgetary institutions	772.6	734.7	103.3	95.1

\* 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	Q3 2011	2010	Q3 2011
Number of registered jobseekers (registered unemployed) <sup>a</sup>	591.3	536.7	97.8	98.2
Of which:				
school-leavers	53.2	55.0	103.7	97.4
without qualification <sup>b</sup>	295.1	265.8	101.4	100.5
graduates	30.4	32.4	107.0	104.3
monthly inflow to the register	80.8	73.6	106.7	112.0

\* 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, Q3 2011\*

Region	Employed	Unemployed	Employment	Unemployment
	thousand		rate (%)	
Central Hungary	1 231.9	122.4	60.3	9.0
Central Transdanubia	450.6	45.5	60.6	9.2
Western Transdanubia	413.2	32.4	60.7	7.3
Southern Transdanubia	332.3	47.6	52.2	12.5
Northern Hungary	390.9	75.6	49.5	16.2
Northern Great Plain	517.8	84.4	51.6	14.0
Southern Great Plain	485.4	53.9	55.4	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 822.1</b>	<b>461.8</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>

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

### 22. Average monthly nominal earnings of employees, January–September 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	147 935	102 692	106.3	103.4
Industry	215 765	142 727	105.7	107.4
Of which:				
manufacturing	209 473	138 993	106.1	107.4
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	366 513	232 554	104.4	112.0
Construction	154 731	106 450	101.6	101.5
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	194 888	131 161	105.4	107.4
Transportation and storage	205 003	136 232	104.4	104.1
Accommodation and food service activities	124 640	88 726	102.1	99.8
Information and communication	392 486	249 910	105.7	116.1
Financial and insurance activities	458 011	290 394	105.2	117.5
Real estate activities	182 066	123 146	101.1	102.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	299 641	194 513	101.1	108.9
Administrative and support service activities	147 896	102 537	102.7	101.3
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	249 441	159 855	102.4	102.1
Education	190 314	127 126	97.0	95.4
Human-health and social work activities	153 578	106 573	107.0	103.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	187 028	125 820	105.1	103.3
Other service activities	159 866	109 277	108.1	105.5
<b>National economy, total</b>	<b>210 104</b>	<b>139 409</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>105.7</b>
Of which:				
business sector	214 548	142 488	104.9	107.5
budgetary institutions	201 500	133 197	102.3	100.8

\* 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	Sep 30 2010	Dec 31 2010	Sep 30 2011
Currency and deposits	9 711.4 <sup>R</sup>	9 974.5 <sup>R</sup>	10 400.7
Of which:			
currency, forint	1 897.8	1 938.3	2 086.4
forint deposits	6 089.8	6 287.0	6 580.5
Securities other than shares	1 519.6 <sup>R</sup>	1 593.6 <sup>R</sup>	1 720.0
Loans	248.7	257.6	265.6
Shares and other equities	10 079.8	10 237.6	10 435.7
Of which:			
unquoted shares and equities	7 740.5	7 878.7	8 125.8
mutual funds shares	2 339.3	2 359.0	2 310.0
Insurance technical reserves	5 968.5	6 001.6	3 055.1
Of which:			
life insurance reserves	1 645.0	1 667.3	1 604.2
net equity of households in pension funds	3 988.6	4 018.4	1 131.7
<b>Gross financial assets</b>	<b>28 492.8<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>28 909.5<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>26 809.8</b>
Loans	10 339.2	10 585.5	10 672.3
Of which:			
mortgage loans of other monetary financial institutions	4 239.0	4 377.5	4 454.6
consumer and other loans of other financial institutions	4 160.0	4 246.0	4 281.4
other loans	1 940.1	1 962.0	1 936.4
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>10 938.9</b>	<b>11 231.1</b>	<b>11 267.9</b>
<b>Net financial assets</b>	<b>17 553.9<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>17 678.3<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>15 541.9</b>

\* Source of data: National Bank of Hungary.

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

(at current prices)

Revenues, expenditures	Billion HUF	As a percentage of	
		annual estimate	Jan–Oct 2010
<b>Balance of general government<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>-1 327.9</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
Of which:			
<b>Central government</b>			
Revenues	6 789.8	83.7	103.2
Of which:			
payments of economic units	897.5	75.9	140.5
taxes on consumption	2 739.5	80.5	103.2
payments of households	1 204.2	83.3	77.9
revenues of budgetary institutions	738.7	130.2	102.4
revenues of professional chapter-administered appropriations	978.8	79.7	139.4
revenues related to debt service	85.9	144.3	76.3
Expenditures	8 046.8	87.0	104.2
Of which:			
special and normatic subsidies	177.7	82.7	113.5
consumer price subsidy	87.3	80.1	99.6
housing subsidy	100.4	79.7	86.5
family benefits, social allowances	518.2	82.5	98.0
expenditures of central budget institutions	1 947.9	105.3	101.5
expenditures of professional chapter-administered appropriations	1 805.7	80.9	123.8
guarantee and contribution to social security funds' expenditures	531.5	83.4	52.7
transfers to local governments	972.6	82.9	89.6
interest expenditures	931.3	87.3	95.2
contribution to the EU-budget	205.5	79.6	116.4
<i>Balance (excluding revenues from privatization)</i>	<i>-1 257.0</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	68 978	38 554
debit	30 826	65 749	35 996
balance	1 779	3 229	2 557
Services			
credit	7 007	14 648	7 547
debit	5 566	11 740	5 884
balance	1 441	2 908	1 663
of which:			
travel	1 028	2 229	1 039
Income			
revenues	2 112	4 223	2 151
expenditures	4 932	9 692	5 279
balance	–2 820	–5 468	–3 128
Current transfers, net	228	395	30
<b>Current account balance</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>1 064</b>	<b>1 123</b>
<b>Non-debt generating financing, net</b>	<b>–897</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>–1 029</b>
Of which:			
Equity capital and reinvested earnings, net			
-abroad	60	–1 033	–438
-in Hungary	–731	2 771	–823
portfolio investment, equity securities, net	–226	–603	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	107 315	110 932
Net	52 419	51 178	53 025
Of which:			
general government and National Bank of Hungary	14 031	16 487	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	
	Oct 31 2010	Oct 31 2011	2010	Jan–Oct 2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 800.9</b>	<b>15 954.3</b>	<b>5 822.9</b>	<b>3 484.8</b>
Of which:				
equities	6 143.7	4 722.1	5 522.5	3 239.6
government bonds	8 609.3	8 173.5	197.2	163.1
treasury bills	1 402.8	1 492.9	23.7	7.9

\* Source of data: Budapest Stock Exchange.

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

(January 2 1991 = 1000.00)

Denomination	Oct 2010	2010	Oct 2011
Max	23 665.50	25 322.96	18 027.95
Min	23 011.77	20 221.37	15 509.68
Closing (at the end of the period)	23 146.69	21 327.07	17 600.07

\* 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–Sep 2011 <sup>c</sup>	Output of construction, Jan–Sep 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	103.9	92.4
Pest	12.4	106.6	86.2	105.9	92.3
<i>Central Hungary</i>	29.8	574.0	193.2	104.6	92.3
Fejér	4.3	57.1	133.9	109.1	92.7
Komárom-Esztergom	3.1	33.8	108.5	94.5	69.6
Veszprém	3.6	27.7	77.8	112.6	100.8
<i>Central Transdanubia</i>	11.0	118.6	108.4	101.9	86.5
Győr-Moson-Sopron	4.5	93.5	207.8	113.2	99.0
Vas	2.6	29.2	113.2	114.1	115.6
Zala	2.9	12.9	45.1	105.6	61.4
<i>Western Transdanubia</i>	9.9	135.6	136.3	112.0	91.2
Baranya	3.9	29.5	75.3	102.2	89.5
Somogy	3.2	23.4	73.5	101.6	48.3
Tolna	2.3	23.0	99.4	108.7	108.8
<i>Southern Transdanubia</i>	9.4	75.8	80.6	103.7	72.5
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	6.9	64.6	94.3	111.1	84.7
Heves	3.1	22.6	73.3	117.6	40.6
Nógrád	2.0	6.7	33.1	105.8	91.6
<i>Northern Hungary</i>	12.0	93.9	78.6	112.4	66.7
Hajdú-Bihar	5.4	57.1	105.7	112.9	93.0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	3.9	25.5	66.0	95.2	102.6
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	5.6	24.6	44.3	123.8	105.1
<i>Northern Great Plain</i>	14.8	107.2	72.3	105.3	99.3
Bács-Kiskun	5.2	70.5	134.2	104.8	114.1
Békés	3.6	25.9	71.5	105.5	89.7
Csongrád	4.2	46.0	109.1	101.6	81.0
<i>Southern Great Plain</i>	13.1	142.3	108.8	103.7	95.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 247.5</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>89.4</b>

\* Excluding water and waste management.

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

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

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

## 29. Regional data (continued)

County, region	Net nominal earnings, Q1–Q3 2011 <sup>a</sup>		Dwelling construction, Q1–Q3 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	173 547	107.3	2 597	60.1	15.0
Pest	126 928	104.3	1 814	57.6	14.7
<i>Central Hungary</i>	163 784	106.8	4 411	59.0	14.8
Fejér	130 876	103.4	260	62.8	6.1
Komárom-Esztergom	131 986	102.5	148	54.0	4.8
Veszprém	115 094	102.7	306	94.4	8.6
<i>Central Transdanubia</i>	126 794	103.0	714	70.6	6.5
Győr-Moson-Sopron	133 980	105.3	439	60.1	9.8
Vas	118 777	102.9	175	48.3	6.8
Zala	109 935	101.8	121	44.0	4.2
<i>Western Transdanubia</i>	123 994	103.9	735	53.8	7.4
Baranya	119 397	102.0	226	68.5	5.8
Somogy	112 787	103.5	191	60.1	6.0
Tolna	125 696	106.4	68	58.6	2.9
<i>Southern Transdanubia</i>	118 470	103.6	485	63.5	5.2
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	117 202	104.7	150	34.6	2.2
Heves	127 693	105.6	111	67.7	3.6
Nógrád	109 963	103.0	50	50.5	2.5
<i>Northern Hungary</i>	118 969	104.8	311	44.6	2.6
Hajdú-Bihar	118 204	103.2	378	81.3	7.0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	110 289	103.7	142	73.2	3.7
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	110 280	106.2	192	67.8	3.5
<i>Northern Great Plain</i>	113 374	104.4	712	75.6	4.8
Bács-Kiskun	112 365	103.2	315	66.5	6.0
Békés	107 951	101.8	112	64.0	3.1
Csongrád	116 812	100.8	352	105.4	8.3
<i>Southern Great Plain</i>	112 830	102.1	779	79.2	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>139 409</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>8 147</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>8.2</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>		Q1 2011	Q2 2011	Q3 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	102.4	101.7	101.4
Austria	286.2	30 800	102.3	104.4	104.0	102.8
Bulgaria	36.0	10 600	100.2	103.3	102.0	101.3
Czech Republic	149.3	20 100	102.7	102.8	102.2	101.5
Estonia	14.3	15 700	102.3	109.5	108.4	107.9
Germany	2 476.8	28 700	103.7	104.6	102.9	102.6
Greece	227.3	21 500	96.5	91.7	92.6	94.8
Hungary	97.1	15 500	101.2	101.9	101.7	101.5
Italy	1 556.0	24 500	101.5	101.0	100.8	..
Lithuania	27.5	14 200	101.4	105.4	106.5	107.2
Poland	354.3	15 300	103.9	104.4	104.5	..
Portugal	172.8	19 800	101.4	99.6	99.0	98.3
Slovakia	65.9	18 100	104.2	103.4	103.4	103.2
Slovenia	35.4	20 900	101.4	102.1	101.0	..
United States	10 957.6	36 500	103.0	102.2	101.6	101.6
Japan	4 122.5	26 000	104.1	99.4	99.0	99.8

\* Source of data: Eurostat.

The quarterly volume indices are seasonally adjusted and corrected with working days. Data of Estonia and Greece are unadjusted. Those of Portugal are seasonally adjusted.

<sup>a</sup> Eurostat forecast.

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

**30.2. External merchandise trade turnover, January–August 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	2 902.0	114.0	2 844.1	114.2	-57.9
Austria	89.7	118.0	83.9	114.0	-5.8
Bulgaria	14.4	120.0	13.2	134.0	-1.3
Czech Republic	71.9	120.0	76.6	121.0	4.7
Estonia	8.4	81.0	7.9	150.0	-0.5
Greece	25.9	115.0	14.0	140.0	-11.9
Germany	594.5	116.0	695.1	114.0	100.6
Hungary	48.2	116.0	52.9	116.0	4.7
Italy	270.7	105.0	247.3	114.0	-23.4
Lithuania	14.7	114.0	13.0	136.0	-1.7
Poland	98.4	136.0	89.1	115.0	-9.3
Portugal	38.7	119.0	27.6	116.0	-11.1
Slovakia	36.1	117.0	36.7	121.0	0.6
Slovenia	16.6	117.0	16.4	118.0	-0.2

\* Source of data: Eurostat.

<sup>a</sup> On the basis of current prices in euro.

**30.3. Volume index of industrial production\***

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Countries	Jan–Dec 2010	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep
		2011				
EU–27	106.8	103.8	103.5	103.7	104.8	102.2
Austria	106.6	109.0	..	107.1	106.8	..
Bulgaria	102.2	106.7	103.1	106.6	101.1	101.5
Czech Republic	109.9	109.2	104.2	106.8	103.5	102.5
Estonia	120.3	126.2	117.0	123.9	122.6	105.5
Germany	110.9	108.2	108.2	110.6	108.6	105.5
Greece	93.4	88.4	94.3	97.0	88.0	97.7
Hungary	110.6	104.3	101.8	102.7	99.6	103.0
Italy	106.4	101.9	99.5	98.9	104.7	97.3
Lithuania	106.5	110.8	107.4	107.3	106.6	108.3
Poland	110.8	107.2	105.8	103.8	105.5	107.9
Portugal	101.6	98.4	97.3	95.6	98.5	98.0
Romania	105.5	105.1	105.8	104.1	107.8	105.7
Slovakia	118.9	107.9	105.6	105.1	104.2	107.4
Slovenia	106.0	104.0	100.9	101.3	98.7	102.5
United States	105.3	103.7	103.3	103.5	103.3	103.2
Japan	116.0	93.1	97.5	98.0	98.5	96.0

\* 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	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep
		2011				
EU–27	102.1	103.2	103.0	102.9	102.9	103.3
Austria	101.7	103.7	103.8	103.8	103.7	103.9
Bulgaria	103.0	103.4	103.1	103.4	103.1	102.9
Czech Republic	101.2	101.8	102.0	101.9	102.1	102.1
Estonia	102.7	105.3	105.4	105.3	105.6	105.4
Germany	101.2	102.5	102.7	102.6	102.5	102.9
Greece	104.7	103.3	102.1	102.1	101.4	102.9
Hungary	104.7	103.9	103.4	103.1	103.5	103.7
Italy	101.6	103.0	102.7	102.1	102.3	103.6
Lithuania	101.2	104.7	104.6	104.6	104.4	104.7
Poland	102.7	104.0	103.7	103.6	104.0	103.5
Portugal	101.4	103.7	103.1	103.0	102.8	103.5
Romania	106.1	108.3	104.2	104.9	104.3	103.5
Slovakia	100.7	104.1	104.1	103.8	104.1	104.4
Slovenia	102.1	102.0	101.5	101.1	101.2	102.3
United States	101.6	103.4	103.8	103.6	103.8	103.9
Japan	99.3	99.6	100.1	100.2	100.2	100.0

\* Harmonized consumer price indices for the European Union and its member states.

Source of data: Eurostat, OECD.



**30.5. Unemployment rate\***

(%)

Countries	Jan–Dec 2010	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep
		2011				
EU–27	9.7	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7
Austria	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9
Bulgaria	10.2	11.3	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.9
Czech Republic	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.6
Estonia	16.9	12.8	..	..	..	..
France	9.8	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9
Germany	7.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8
Hungary	11.2	10.9	10.3	10.6	10.3	9.9
Lithuania	17.8	15.5	..	..	..	..
Poland	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
Portugal	12.0	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5
Romania	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.5
Slovakia	14.4	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.5
Slovenia	7.3	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.0
Spain	20.1	21.0	22.2	21.8	22.2	22.6
United States	9.6	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
Japan	5.1	4.6	..	4.7	4.3	..

\* *Seasonally adjusted harmonized rates.*  
*Source of data: Eurostat.*

**30.6. Exchange rates\***

Countries	Jan–Dec 2010	Q2	Jul	Aug	Sep
		2011			
Eurozone, euro	0.75	0.69	0.70	0.69	0.74
Bulgaria, leva	1.46	1.35	1.37	1.35	1.45
Czech Republic, koruna	18.76	16.84	16.96	16.69	18.33
Denmark, krone	5.58	5.16	5.22	5.16	5.51
United Kingdom, pound sterling	0.64	0.62	0.61	0.61	0.64
Hungary, forint	208.02	184.12	189.32	188.24	216.66
Latvia, lats	0.53	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.53
Lithuania, litas	2.58	2.39	2.42	2.39	2.56
Poland, zloty	2.97	2.76	2.81	2.87	3.26
Romania, leu	3.19	2.94	2.97	2.93	3.23
Sweden, krona	6.71	6.35	6.36	6.34	6.86
Japan, yen	81.31	80.43	77.55	76.51	76.86

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

## 31. Vital statistics\*

Year, month	Population at the end of the period (thousand)	Number of			Live births	Deaths	Infants deceased before 1 year of age per 1000 live births
		live births	deaths	natural increase, decrease (-)	per 1000 inhabitants		
1990	10 373	125 679	145 660	-19 981	12.1	14.0	14.8
2001	10 175	97 047	132 183	-35 136	9.5	13.0	8.1
2002	10 142	96 804	132 833	-36 029	9.5	13.1	7.2
2003	10 117	94 647	135 823	-41 176	9.3	13.4	7.3
2004	10 098	95 137	132 492	-37 355	9.4	13.1	6.6
2005	10 077	97 496	135 732	-38 236	9.7	13.5	6.2
2006	10 066	99 871	131 603	-31 732	9.9	13.1	5.7
2007	10 045	97 613	132 938	-35 325	9.7	13.2	5.9
2008	10 031	99 149	130 027	-30 878	9.9	13.0	5.6
2009	10 014	96 442	130 414	-33 972	9.6	13.0	5.1
2010	9 986	90 335	130 456	-40 121	9.0	13.0	5.3
<b>2010.</b>							
January	10 012	7 980	11 479	-3 499	9.4	13.5	4.0
February	10 009	7 425	10 586	-3 161	9.7	13.8	3.9
March	10 008	8 183	11 402	-3 219	9.6	13.4	4.6
April	10 006	7 406	10 674	-3 268	9.0	13.0	4.1
May	10 003	7 010	10 629	-3 619	8.3	12.5	6.8
June	10 001	7 174	10 193	-3 019	8.7	12.4	4.6
July	9 999	7 797	10 945	-3 148	9.2	12.9	5.9
August	9 997	7 473	10 063	-2 590	8.8	11.9	5.0
September	9 995	7 673	10 469	-2 796	9.3	12.7	5.3
October	9 992	7 389	11 430	-4 041	8.7	13.5	5.7
November	9 989	7 347	10 595	-3 248	8.9	12.9	6.5
December	9 986	7 478	11 991	-4 513	8.8	14.1	7.6
<b>2011.*</b>							
January	9 982	7 609 <sup>R</sup>	11 992 <sup>R</sup>	-4 383 <sup>R</sup>	9.0	14.1	6.3
February	9 978	6 603	11 331 <sup>R</sup>	-4 728 <sup>R</sup>	8.6	14.8	4.2
March	9 975	7 047 <sup>R</sup>	11 760	-4 713 <sup>R</sup>	8.3	13.9	4.5
April	9 972	6 358 <sup>R</sup>	10 664 <sup>R</sup>	-4 306 <sup>R</sup>	7.8	13.0	7.2
May	9 969	6 756 <sup>R</sup>	10 708 <sup>R</sup>	-3 952 <sup>R</sup>	8.0	12.6	6.8
June	9 968	7 316	9 853 <sup>R</sup>	-2 537 <sup>R</sup>	8.9	12.0	4.2 <sup>R</sup>
July	9 966	8 045	10 025 <sup>R</sup>	-1 980 <sup>R</sup>	9.5	11.8	4.6
August	9 965	7 913 <sup>R</sup>	10 136 <sup>R</sup>	-2 223 <sup>R</sup>	9.3	12.0 <sup>R</sup>	3.7
September	9 964	7 892	9 188	-1 296	9.6	11.2	3.8
October							
November							
December							
Jan-Sep	9 964	65 539	95 657	-30 118	8.8	12.8	5.0
Jan-Sep 2011 as a percentage of Jan-Sep 2010	99.7	96.2	99.2	106.4	96.5	99.5	101.8

\* 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–Sep 2011	of which: in Budapest	2010	Jan–Sep 2011	of which: in Budapest
Number of crimes, thousand	447.2	313.8	78.1	113.5	100.6	98.5
Of which:						
felony	159.5	110.8	33.8	104.1	98.5	103.3
delict	287.7	203.0	44.3	119.5	101.8	95.2
Of crimes:						
violent crimes against the person, thousand <sup>a</sup>	39.3	27.8	5.0	134.9	102.7	108.2
committed on public area, thousand	117.2	79.6	28.8	112.2	95.2	97.0
Crimes per 100 000 inhabitants	4 465.5	3 142.7	4 506.0	113.7	100.9	97.8
Number of offended natural persons, thousand	248.2	185.4	49.3	116.2	107.8	111.5
Of which:						
number of minors, thousand	6.6	6.4	0.6	129.9	135.8	155.6
Damage caused by crimes against property, billion HUF	140.0	89.4	29.9	137.7	88.9	82.9
Damage recompensed, billion HUF	11.9	5.3	1.2	160.1	63.6	52.1
Perpetration value of economic crimes, billion HUF	34.4	26.5	5.9	82.8	124.7	86.1
Value recompensed by confiscation, billion HUF	4.2	4.6	0.4	139.1	228.6	142.7
Number of perpetrators, thousand	122.5	82.2	10.8	109.7	95.9	93.1
Of which:						
number of juveniles, thousand	11.2	8.2	0.9	112.0	106.6	127.8
number of foreign citizens, thousand	4.2	3.2	0.4	104.6	111.6	90.9

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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