

**HUNGARIAN CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE**

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
2006**

**(Second estimation)**

**Budapest, September 2007**

**Edited by  
the National Accounts and the Sector Accounts  
Departments of HCSO**

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## Contents

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2006 Second estimation.....	5
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### Tables

1. Volume indices of gross domestic product and per capita gross domestic product, 1991–2006.....	8
2. Gross value added by sectors, 2005–2006.....	9
3. Gross output by industries, 2005–2006.....	10
4. Gross value added by industries, 2005–2006.....	12
5. Gross domestic product by final use, 2004–2006.....	14
6. Non-financial accounts for general government sector, 2001-2006.....	16
7. Gross domestic product (GDP) and gross national income (GNI) of Hungary, 1995–2006.....	20
Methodological notes.....	21

### Explanations of Symbols

.. = Not available.

– = Break in series (limited comparability).

x = Not applicable.

Empty space = Block of not applicable items.

0 = Less than half of unit.



# Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2006

## Second estimation

*During the compilation of the second estimation of annual data for year 2006 the Hungarian Central Statistical Office carried out two methodological changes beside the usual routine revisions. These methodological changes concerned the compilation of external trade data, and this publication contains the data for 2004-2006 calculated by the new methodology.<sup>1</sup>*

**In 2006, Hungary's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices was HUF 23 757 billion. At prices of the previous year, this means a 3.9 percent growth in 2006, compared to the previous year. In per capita terms, the gross domestic product was HUF 2 million 359 thousand. It corresponds to € 15 329 at purchasing power parity (according to preliminary calculations), that is 63 percent of the average of the EU-25 and 65 percent of the average of the EU-27. The Gross National Income (GNI) in 2006 was HUF 22 053 billion, which was 2.5 percent higher than in the year 2005 in real terms.**

In 2006, the total **value added by sectors** of national economy at basic prices grew by 4.0 percent, compared to the preceding year. In the non-financial corporations sector was the most rapid growth, 7.1 percent. Gross value added by financial corporations sector rose more rapidly than average, by 6.3 at constant prices. Performance of the general government sector increase slower than average, by 0.5 percent at constant prices. At the same time, gross value added by both household sector's producers and Non-profit institutions serving households sector decreased (1.5 and 2.3 percent respectively).

Performance of the **branches producing goods** (agriculture, industry, construction) rose by 3.4 percent. The expansion arised mainly from the 5.9 percent increase of the value added by industry. The value added of manufacturing grew by 6.7 percent and this contributed significantly to the increase in export which exceeded considerably that of the preceding years. In 2006, production of value added by construction stagnated. In agriculture, value added fell by 7 percent mainly due to the decrease measured in output of crop production.

Value added of **services** rose by 4.3 percent, slightly higher than the average. Significant growth rate was measured in trade and repair of motor vehicles industries (8.0 percent). Wholesale enterprises played a significant role in this increase while growth rate of retail trade lag behind that of the previous year in accordance with the moderate increase measured in household consumption. The growth rate was also high in the real estate, renting and business activities (6.8 percent) especially in the field of computer and other business activities. Increase of value added was also higher than the average in transport, storage and communications (5.3 percent) mainly because of the increase measured in supporting and auxiliary transport activities. Though there was an essential slow down in the financial intermediation as compared to the preceding year, it increased by 4.9 percent, higher than the average. In the field of public administration, education and health-care the growth rate of the gross value added was 0.4 percent, lower than the average.

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<sup>1</sup> For more information about the methodological changes and their numerical consequences see the Annex.

On the **expenditure side of gross domestic product**, the household final consumption expenditure increased by 1.9 percent, while the domestic consumption growth rate was 2.7 percent. (For the calculation of gross domestic product the resident households final consumption expenditure are taken into account, and the non-residents spending in Hungary grew more dynamically than the Hungarian residents spending on abroad in 2006.) Social transfers in kind financed by general government increased by 3.2 percent, and the government consumption rose by 6.6 percent of which almost 5 percent is due to the accounting of Gripen aircrafts. The actual final consumption increased by 2.6 percent.

The gross fixed capital formation decreased for the first time since ten years, by 2.8 percent. After the expansion in the previous years, the investment of manufacturing and real estate activities decreased, together with the investment of transport, storage and communication.

The total domestic use rose by 1.1 percent.

In foreign trade turnover, the growth rate of exports and imports of goods and services grew even faster than in the previous years since the accession in the European Union. The exports increased by 18.9 percent, while the imports rose by 14.5 percent. Within the external trade, the exports of goods rose by 17.8 percent and the imports by 14.6 percent. The exports of services (without tourism) increased by 40.2 percent and the imports by 22.5 percent. The data of tourism showed the effects of the exchange rate decreasing as well, the exports of tourism rose by 3.8 percent while the imports fell by 13.4 percent. Beside the expansion of foreign trade the devaluation of terms of trade continued.

The **gross national income (GNI)** in 2006 was HUF 22 053 billion at current prices, in real terms it was 2.5 percent higher than in the preceding year. The national income was calculated as the gross domestic product adjusted with the balance between income payable and income receivable to the rest of the world. This balance amounted to 7.2 percent of GDP in 2006, that is, GNI was lower than GDP by 7.2 percent. (In 2005, the balance was 5.9 percent).

# **TABLES**

**1. A bruttó hazai termék volumenváltozása és az egy főre jutó  
bruttó hazai termék, 1991–2006**  
*Volume indices of gross domestic product and per capita  
gross domestic product, 1991-2006*

Év	Bruttó hazai termék volumenindexe <i>GDP volume indices</i>		Az egy főre jutó bruttó hazai termék folyó áron <i>Per capita GDP at current prices</i>			
	1990=100,0	előző év=100,0 <i>previous year=100.0</i>	forint <i>in HUF</i>	USD	euró <sup>a)</sup> <i>euro<sup>a)</sup></i>	
Year				devizaárfolyamon <i>at exchange rates</i>	vásárlóerő- paritáson <sup>b)</sup> <i>at purchasing power parities<sup>b)</sup></i>	
1991	88,1	88,1	240 839	3 219	2 598	..
1992	85,4	96,9	283 785	3 592	2 779	..
1993	84,9	99,4	342 578	3 722	3 187	..
1994	87,4	102,9	421 992	4 014	3 382	..
1995	88,7	101,5	543 524	4 324	3 342	7 408
1996	89,9	101,3	668 585	4 382	3 498	7 758
1997	94,0	104,6	829 958	4 444	3 935	8 349
1998	98,6	104,9	982 552	4 582	4 077	8 939
1999	102,7	104,2	1 112 915	4 690	4 402	9 528
2000	108,0	105,2	1 287 906	4 563	4 953	10 379
2000	x	x	1 324 907	4 694	5 095	10 677
2001	112,4	104,1	1 498 897	5 231	5 840	11 632
2002	117,3	104,4	1 691 236	6 555	6 961	12 581
2003	122,2	104,2	1 869 850	8 331	7 376	13 114
2004	128,1	104,8	2 049 749	10 116	8 144	13 780
2005	133,4	104,1	2 186 473	10 951	8 815	14 483
2006	138,6	103,9	2 358 888	11 206	8 926	15 329 <sup>c)</sup>

a) 1998-ig ECU, 1999-től euró. – *Until 1998 ECU, from 1999 euro.*

b) Az Európai Összehasonlítási Program (ECP) keretében számított értékek.  
*Results of the Eurostat's European Comparison Program.*

c) Becsült adat. – *Estimated data.*



## 2. A bruttó hozzáadott érték szektoronként, 2005–2006

Kód	Szektorok	Folyó áron <i>At current prices</i>		Volumenindex előző év=100,0 <i>Volume indices previous year=100.0</i>	Sectors	Code
		millió Ft <i>million HUF</i>	megoszlás, % <i>structure, %</i>			
<b>2005</b>						
S.11	Vállalatok	10 637 051	48,2	104,5	<i>Non-financial corporations</i>	<i>S.11</i>
S.12	Pénzügyi vállalatok	769 691	3,5	115,4	<i>Financial corporations</i>	<i>S.12</i>
S.13	Kormányzat (intézményei)	3 448 823	15,6	102,2	<i>General government</i>	<i>S.13</i>
S.14	Háztartások	3 825 995	17,3	103,0	<i>Households</i>	<i>S.14</i>
S.15	Háztartásokat segítő nonprofit intézmények	210 043	1,0	100,0	<i>NPISHs</i>	<i>S.15</i>
	<b>BRUTTÓ HAZAI TERMÉK</b>				<b><i>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</i></b>	
	(alapáron)	18 891 603	85,7	104,1	<i>(at basic prices)</i>	
	Termékadók és -támogatások egyenleg	3 163 490	14,3	x	<i>Taxes less subsidies on products</i>	
	<b>BRUTTÓ HAZAI TERMÉK</b>				<b><i>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</i></b>	
	(piaci beszerzési áron)	<b>22 055 093</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>104,1</b>	<b><i>(at purchasers' prices)</i></b>	
<b>2006</b>						
S.11	Vállalatok	11 865 001	49,9	107,1	<i>Non-financial corporations</i>	<i>S.11</i>
S.12	Pénzügyi vállalatok	811 792	3,4	106,3	<i>Financial corporations</i>	<i>S.12</i>
S.13	Kormányzat (intézményei)	3 625 053	15,3	100,5	<i>General government</i>	<i>S.13</i>
S.14	Háztartások	3 977 301	16,7	98,5	<i>Households</i>	<i>S.14</i>
S.15	Háztartásokat segítő nonprofit intézmények	222 879	0,9	97,7	<i>NPISHs</i>	<i>S.15</i>
	<b>BRUTTÓ HAZAI TERMÉK</b>				<b><i>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</i></b>	
	(alapáron)	20 502 026	86,3	104,0	<i>(at basic prices)</i>	
	Termékadók és -támogatások egyenleg	3 255 204	13,7	x	<i>Taxes less subsidies on products</i>	
	<b>BRUTTÓ HAZAI TERMÉK</b>				<b><i>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</i></b>	
	(piaci beszerzési áron)	<b>23 757 230</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>103,9</b>	<b><i>(at purchasers' prices)</i></b>	

### 3. A bruttó kibocsátás ágazonként, 2005–2006

Ágazati kód	Nemzetgazdasági ág	2005		
		folyó áron		volumen-index
		millió Ft <i>million HUF</i>	megoszlás, % <i>structure, %</i>	<i>volume indices</i> 2004=100,0
A+B	Mezőgazdaság, vad- és erdőgazdálkodás, halászat	1 905 964	4,2	96,2
C+D+E	Ipar	19 258 603	42,3	103,9
C	Bányászat	108 721	0,2	109,9
D	Feldolgozóipar	17 433 004	38,3	105,0
E	Villamosenergia-, gáz-, gőz-, vízellátás	1 716 878	3,8	92,3
F	Építőipar	2 425 013	5,3	104,2
G	Kereskedelem, javítás	4 565 869	10,0	108,6
H	Szálláshely-szolgáltatás és vendéglátás	758 678	1,7	102,1
I	Szállítás, raktározás, posta és távközlés	2 846 477	6,3	103,1
J	Pénzügyi tevékenység	1 671 224	3,7	112,9
K	Ingyanügyletek, gazdasági szolgáltatás	5 405 926	11,9	105,1
L+M+N	Közigazgatás, oktatás, egészségügy	4 962 958	10,9	103,3
L	Közigazgatás, védelem, kötelező társadalombiztosítás	2 172 734	4,8	101,6
M	Oktatás	1 389 354	3,1	105,0
N	Egészségügyi, szociális ellátás	1 400 870	3,1	104,4
O	Egyéb közösségi, személyi szolgáltatás	1 702 380	3,7	105,9
<b>A...O</b>	<b>BRUTTÓ KIBOCSÁTÁS ÖSSZESEN (alapáron)</b>	<b>45 503 092</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>104,4</b>
	Termékdók és -támogatások egyenlege	3 163 490	x	x
	<b>BRUTTÓ KIBOCSÁTÁS (piaci beszerzési áron)</b>	<b>48 666 582</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>104,4</b>

## Gross output by industries, 2005–2006

2006			Industries	NACE Code
folyó áron		volumen- index volume indices 2005=100,0		
<i>at current prices</i>				
millió Ft <i>million HUF</i>	megoszlás, % <i>structure, %</i>			
2 022 017	4,0	97,5	<i>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</i>	A+B
22 121 322	43,6	108,2	<i>Mining, manufacturing, electricity</i>	C+D+E
140 196	0,3	124,4	<i>Mining and quarrying</i>	C
20 079 096	39,6	108,9	<i>Manufacturing</i>	D
1 902 030	3,7	100,7	<i>Electricity, gas, steam and water supply</i>	E
2 611 584	5,1	100,8	<i>Construction</i>	F
5 010 041	9,9	104,2	<i>Wholesale and retail trade; repair</i>	G
814 580	1,6	102,3	<i>Hotels and restaurants</i>	H
3 193 757	6,3	106,5	<i>Transport, storage and communications</i>	I
1 748 666	3,4	102,3	<i>Financial intermediation</i>	J
6 041 008	11,9	105,7	<i>Real estate, business activities</i>	K
5 389 221	10,6	103,4	<i>Public administration, education, health</i>	L+M+N
			<i>Public administration and defence,</i>	L
2 486 277	4,9	108,3	<i>compulsory social security</i>	
1 459 558	2,9	99,9	<i>Education</i>	M
1 443 386	2,8	99,4	<i>Health and social work</i>	N
1 792 742	3,5	99,8	<i>Other community, personal service activities</i>	O
<b>50 744 938</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>105,4</b>	<b>GROSS OUTPUT TOTAL (at basic prices)</b>	<b>A...O</b>
3 255 204	x	x	<i>Taxes less subsidies on products</i>	
54 000 142	x	105,3	<b>GROSS OUTPUT (at purchasers' prices)</b>	

#### 4. A bruttó hozzáadott érték ágazonként, 2005–2006

Ágazati kód	Nemzetgazdasági ág	2005		
		folyó áron		volumen-index
		<i>at current prices</i>		<i>volume indices</i>
	millió Ft <i>million HUF</i>	megoszlás, % <i>structure, %</i>		2004=100,0
A+B	Mezőgazdaság, vad- és erdőgazdálkodás, halászat	818 099	4,3	98,6
C+D+E	Ipar	4 786 371	25,3	103,6
C	Bányászat	42 342	0,2	111,3
D	Feldolgozóipar	4 197 429	22,2	105,4
E	Villamosenergia-, gáz-, gőz-, vízellátás	546 600	2,9	90,7
F	Építőipar	917 972	4,9	103,3
G	Kereskedelem, javítás	2 089 628	11,1	106,0
H	Szálláshely-szolgáltatás és vendéglátás	306 343	1,6	99,6
I	Szállítás, raktározás, posta és távközlés	1 448 801	7,7	102,9
J	Pénzügyi tevékenység	873 889	4,6	115,4
K	Ingatlanügyletek, gazdasági szolgáltatás	3 236 885	17,1	105,1
L+M+N	Közigazgatás, oktatás, egészségügy	3 595 990	19,0	103,1
L	Közigazgatás, védelem, kötelező társadalombiztosítás	1 643 485	8,7	100,8
M	Oktatás	1 067 761	5,7	104,1
N	Egészségügyi, szociális ellátás	884 744	4,7	106,0
O	Egyéb közösségi, személyi szolgáltatás	817 625	4,3	103,3
	<b>BRUTTÓ HAZAI TERMÉK (alapáron)</b>	<b>18 891 603</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>104,1</b>
	Termékdók és -támogatások egyenlege	3 163 490	x	x
	<b>BRUTTÓ HAZAI TERMÉK (piaci beszerzési áron)</b>	<b>22 055 093</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>104,1</b>

**Gross value added by industries, 2005–2006**

2006			Industries	NACE Code
folyó áron		volumen- index volume indices 2005=100,0		
millió Ft million HUF	megoszlás, % structure, %			
853 911	4,2	93,0	<i>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</i>	A+B
5 203 951	25,4	105,9	<i>Mining, manufacturing, electricity</i>	C+D+E
45 501	0,2	111,6	<i>Mining and quarrying</i>	C
4 634 391	22,6	106,7	<i>Manufacturing</i>	D
524 059	2,6	99,8	<i>Electricity, gas, steam and water supply</i>	E
975 608	4,8	99,9	<i>Construction</i>	F
2 348 464	11,5	108,0	<i>Wholesale and retail trade; repair</i>	G
325 833	1,6	101,2	<i>Hotels and restaurants</i>	H
1 559 100	7,6	105,3	<i>Transport, storage and communications</i>	I
914 869	4,5	104,9	<i>Financial intermediation</i>	J
3 663 972	17,9	106,8	<i>Real estate, business activities</i>	K
3 785 563	18,5	100,4	<i>Public administration, education, health</i>	L+M+N
			<i>Public administration and defence,</i>	L
1 761 604	8,6	100,6	<i>compulsory social security</i>	
1 119 352	5,5	99,8	<i>Education</i>	M
904 607	4,4	100,9	<i>Health and social work</i>	N
870 755	4,2	101,1	<i>Other community, personal service activities</i>	O
20 502 026	100,0	104,0	<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT ( at basic prices )</b>	
3 255 204	x	x	<i>Taxes less subsidies on products</i>	
<b>23 757 230</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>103,9</b>	<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b> <b>( at purchasers' prices )</b>	

## 5. A bruttó hazai termék felhasználása, 2004–2006

Megnevezés	2004		
	folyó áron <i>at current prices</i>		volumenindex 2003=100,0
	millió Ft <i>million HUF</i>	megoszlás, % <i>structure, %</i>	<i>volume indices</i> 2003=100,0
Háztartások fogyasztási kiadásai (1)	10 965 762	52,9	102,5
Kormányzat fogyasztási kiadásai (2)	4 636 633	22,4	101,9
Háztartásokat segítő nonprofit intézmények fogyasztási kiadásai (3)	328 745	1,6	109,4
Fogyasztási kiadás összesen (4=1+2+3)	15 931 140	76,9	102,4
Természetbeni társadalmi juttatás (5)	2 897 316	14,0	104,2
ebből: kormányzattól (6)	2 568 571	12,4	103,6
háztartásokat segítő nonprofit intézményektől (7=3)	328 745	1,6	109,4
Háztartások fogyasztása (8=1+6+7)	13 863 078	66,9	102,8
Közösségi fogyasztás (9=2–6)	2 068 062	10,0	99,9
Összes végső fogyasztás (10=4)	15 931 140	76,9	102,4
Bruttó állóeszköz-felhalmozás (11)	4 650 670	22,4	107,6
Készletváltozás (12)	717 553	3,5	x
Egyéb nem specifikált felhasználás (13)	3 905	0,0	x
Bruttó felhalmozás összesen (14=11+12+13)	5 372 128	25,9	108,2
<b>Belföldi felhasználás (15=4+14)</b>	<b>21 303 268</b>	<b>102,8</b>	<b>103,8</b>
Export (16)	13 147 887	63,5	115,6
Import (17)	13 734 045	66,3	113,4
<b>Külkereskedelmi egyenleg (18=16–17)</b>	<b>-586 158</b>	<b>-2,8</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>BRUTTÓ HAZAI TERMÉK ÖSSZESEN (19=15+18)</b>	<b>20 717 110</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>104,8</b>

## Gross domestic product by final use, 2004–2006

2005			2006			Category
folyó áron at current prices		volumenindex 2004=100,0	folyó áron at current prices		volumenindex 2005=100,0	
millió Ft million HUF	megoszlás, % structure, %	volume indices 2004=100,0	millió Ft million HUF	megoszlás, % structure, %	volume indices 2005=100,0	
11 763 968	53,3	103,4	12 364 046	52,0	101,9	
4 958 031	22,5	102,5	5 429 973	22,9	104,7	<i>Government final consumption expenditure (2)</i>
360 783	1,6	104,8	381 189	1,6	98,8	<i>Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households (3)</i>
17 082 782	77,5	103,1	18 175 207	76,5	102,6	<i>Final consumption expenditure, total (4=1+2+3)</i>
3 146 723	14,3	104,6	3 379 046	14,2	102,7	<i>Social transfers in kind from(5)</i>
2 785 940	12,6	104,5	2 997 857	12,6	103,2	<i>Of which: government (6)</i>
360 783	1,6	104,8	381 189	1,6	98,8	<i>non-profit institutions serving households (7=3)</i>
14 910 691	67,6	103,6	15 743 091	66,3	102,1	<i>Actual final consumption of households (8=1+6+7)</i>
2 172 091	9,8	99,9	2 432 116	10,2	106,6	<i>Actual final consumption of government (9=2-6)</i>
17 082 782	77,5	103,1	18 175 207	76,5	102,6	<i>Actual final consumption, total (10=4)</i>
5 016 653	22,7	105,3	5 155 306	21,7	97,2	<i>Gross fixed capital formation (11)</i>
589 337	2,7	x	779 417	3,3	x	<i>Changes in inventories(12)</i>
-394 524	-1,8	x	-493 341	-2,1	x	<i>Statistical discrepancy(13)</i>
5 211 466	23,6	95,8	5 441 383	22,9	96,1	<i>Gross capital formation, total (14=11+12+13)</i>
<b>22 294 248</b>	<b>101,1</b>	<b>101,3</b>	<b>23 616 591</b>	<b>99,4</b>	<b>101,1</b>	<b><i>Domestic use, total (15=4+14)</i></b>
14 606 218	66,2	111,5	18 494 008	77,8	118,9	<i>Exports (16)</i>
14 845 374	67,3	106,8	18 353 369	77,3	114,5	<i>Imports (17)</i>
<b>-239 155</b>	<b>-1,1</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>140 640</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>x</b>	<b><i>External balance of goods and services (18=16-17)</i></b>
<b>22 055 093</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>104,1</b>	<b>23 757 230</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>103,9</b>	<b><i>GDP total (19=15+18)</i></b>

## 6. A kormányzat nem-pénzügyi számlái, 2001-2006

(millió Ft)

ESA-kód	Megnevezés	Kormányzati szektor		
		2001	2002	2003
<b>I. Termelési számla</b>				
<b>P.1</b>	<b>Kibocsátás</b>	<b>3 262 309</b>	<b>3 794 515</b>	<b>4 364 871</b>
P.11	Piaci kibocsátás	45 080	25 278	37 304
P.12	Saját végső felhasználási célú kibocsátás	5 748	3 939	2 278
P.13	Egyéb nem piaci kibocsátás	3 211 481	3 765 298	4 325 289
P.131	Vásárolt egyéb nem piaci kibocsátás	362 731	425 024	457 322
P.132	Egyéb nem piaci kibocsátás, egyéb	2 848 750	3 340 274	3 867 967
<b>P.2</b>	<b>Folyó termelőfelhasználás</b>	<b>1 003 584</b>	<b>1 117 262</b>	<b>1 246 793</b>
<b>B.1g</b>	<b>Hozzáadott érték (bruttó) (P.1-P.2)</b>	<b>2 258 725</b>	<b>2 677 253</b>	<b>3 118 078</b>
<b>K.1</b>	<b>Értékcsökkenés</b>	<b>576 146</b>	<b>593 451</b>	<b>631 298</b>
<b>B.1n</b>	<b>Hozzáadott érték (nettó) (B.1g-K.1)</b>	<b>1 682 579</b>	<b>2 083 802</b>	<b>2 486 780</b>
<b>II. Jövedelemelosztási és felhasználási számlák</b>				
<b>II.1 Jövedelmek elsődleges elosztása számla</b>				
<b>II.1.1 Jövedelmek keletkezése számla</b>				
<b>B.1n</b>	<b>Hozzáadott érték (nettó)</b>	<b>1 682 579</b>	<b>2 083 802</b>	<b>2 486 780</b>
<b>D.1</b>	<b>Munkavállalói jövedelem</b>	<b>1 689 968</b>	<b>2 097 663</b>	<b>2 487 362</b>
D.11	Bérek és keresetek	1 215 855	1 535 423	1 834 274
D.12	Munkaadók tb-hozzájárulásai	474 113	562 240	653 088
D.121	Munkaadók tényleges tb-hozzájárulásai	464 340	551 287	638 484
D.122	Munkaadók imputált tb-hozzájárulásai	9 773	10 953	14 604
D.39	Egyéb termelési adók (fizetett)			
-D.29	és (kapott) támogatások egyenlege			
<b>B.2</b>	<b>Működési eredmény (B.1n-D.1+D.39-D.29)</b>	<b>-7 389</b>	<b>-13 861</b>	<b>-582</b>
<b>II.1.2 Elsődleges jövedelmek elosztása számla</b>				
<b>B.2</b>	<b>Működési eredmény</b>	<b>-7 389</b>	<b>-13 861</b>	<b>-582</b>
<b>D.2</b>	<b>Termelési és importadók</b>	<b>2 343 309</b>	<b>2 568 343</b>	<b>2 956 747</b>
D.21	Termékadók	2 282 870	2 501 375	2 879 555
D.29	Egyéb termelési adók	60 439	66 968	77 192
<b>D.3</b>	<b>Támogatások</b>	<b>261 507</b>	<b>298 781</b>	<b>277 896</b>
D.31	Terméktámogatások	187 775	194 215	174 369
D.39	Egyéb termelési támogatások	73 732	104 566	103 527
<b>D.4</b>	<b>Tulajdonosi jövedelmek egyenlege</b>	<b>-542 325</b>	<b>-560 427</b>	<b>-628 597</b>
D.41	Kamatok (kapott)	110 762	71 483	59 961
	Kamatok (fizetett)	708 348	689 776	760 264
D.421	Vállalatok jövedelméből kapott osztalék	18 071	19 178	21 264
D.45	Bérleti díjként kapott tulajdonosi jövedelem	37 190	38 688	50 442
<b>B.5</b>	<b>Elsődleges jövedelmek egyenlege (B.2+D.2-D.3+D.4)</b>	<b>1 532 088</b>	<b>1 695 274</b>	<b>2 049 672</b>
<b>II.2 Jövedelmek másodlagos elosztása számla</b>				
<b>B.5</b>	<b>Elsődleges jövedelmek egyenlege</b>	<b>1 532 088</b>	<b>1 695 274</b>	<b>2 049 672</b>
<b>D.5</b>	<b>Folyó jövedelem-, vagyonadók stb.</b>	<b>1 530 861</b>	<b>1 730 069</b>	<b>1 789 058</b>
D.51	Jövedelemadók	1 494 748	1 690 969	1 738 935
D.59	Egyéb folyó adók	36 113	39 100	50 123
<b>D.61</b>	<b>TB-hozzájárulások (kapott)</b>	<b>1 971 090</b>	<b>2 213 403</b>	<b>2 383 200</b>
D.611	Tényleges tb-hozzájárulások	1 961 317	2 202 450	2 368 596
D.6111	Munkaadók tényleges tb-hozzájárulásai	1 548 544	1 727 993	1 845 055
D.6112	Munkavállalók tb-hozzájárulásai	317 781	377 769	415 351
D.6113	Önállók és foglalkozásban nem állók tb-hozzájárulásai	94 992	96 688	108 190
D.612	Imputált tb-hozzájárulások	9 773	10 953	14 604
<b>D.62</b>	<b>Pénzbeni társadalmi juttatások</b>	<b>1 916 420</b>	<b>2 281 406</b>	<b>2 617 104</b>
D.621	Kötelező tb-pénzbeni juttatásai	1 487 665	1 780 525	1 966 734
D.623	Munkavállalóknak nyújtott nem alapszerű tb-juttatások	9 773	10 953	14 604
D.624	TB-jellegű pénzbeni juttatások	418 982	489 928	635 766
<b>D.7</b>	<b>Egyéb folyó transzferek egyenlege</b>	<b>-153 448</b>	<b>-233 301</b>	<b>-239 460</b>
	Egyéb folyó transzferek (kapott)	95 227	97 704	101 951
	Egyéb folyó transzferek (fizetett)	248 675	331 005	341 411
<b>B.6</b>	<b>Rendelkezésre álló jövedelem (B.5+D.5+D.61-D.62+D.7)</b>	<b>2 964 171</b>	<b>3 124 039</b>	<b>3 365 366</b>



## 6. Non-financial accounts for general government, 2001-2006

(million HUF)

General government			Item
2004	2005	2006	
<b>I. Production account</b>			
<b>4 585 471</b>	<b>4 853 235</b>	<b>5 284 147</b>	<b>Output</b>
38 162	11 889	2 415	Market output
3 459	7 625	4 808	Output for own final use
4 543 850	4 833 721	5 276 924	Other non-market output
521 472	586 439	692 341	Payments for other non-market output
4 022 378	4 247 282	4 584 583	Other non-market output, other
<b>1 328 432</b>	<b>1 404 412</b>	<b>1 659 094</b>	<b>Intermediate consumption</b>
<b>3 257 039</b>	<b>3 448 823</b>	<b>3 625 053</b>	<b>Value added (gross) (P.1-P.2)</b>
657 761	679 105	734 512	Consumption of fixed capital
<b>2 599 278</b>	<b>2 769 718</b>	<b>2 890 541</b>	<b>Value added (net) (B.1g-K.1)</b>
<b>II. Distribution and use of income accounts</b>			
<b>II.1 Primary distribution of income account</b>			
<b>II.1.1 Generation of income account</b>			
<b>2 599 278</b>	<b>2 769 718</b>	<b>2 890 541</b>	<b>Value added (net)</b>
<b>2 612 775</b>	<b>2 772 682</b>	<b>2 889 708</b>	<b>Compensation of employees</b>
1 932 325	2 052 805	2 145 913	Wages and salaries
680 450	719 877	743 795	Employers' social contributions
659 873	698 859	721 753	Actual
20 577	21 018	22 042	Imputed
			Other subsidies (received)
			taxes (paid) on production
			<b>Operating surplus</b>
<b>-13 497</b>	<b>-2 964</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>(B.1n-D.1+D.39-D.29)</b>
<b>II.1.2 Allocation of primary income account</b>			
<b>-13 497</b>	<b>-2 964</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>Operating surplus</b>
<b>3 330 555</b>	<b>3 414 632</b>	<b>3 560 629</b>	<b>Taxes on production and imports</b>
3 224 954	3 296 684	3 426 658	Taxes on products
105 601	117 948	133 971	Other taxes on production
<b>329 894</b>	<b>293 595</b>	<b>330 035</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>
199 735	180 286	218 528	Subsidies on products
130 159	113 309	111 507	Other subsidies on production
<b>-665 125</b>	<b>-731 854</b>	<b>-691 008</b>	<b>Balance of property incomes</b>
80 702	61 128	64 075	Interest, revenue
902 967	910 595	939 146	Interest, paid
55 562	25 882	29 915	Dividens from coprorations
101 578	91 731	154 148	Rents
<b>2 322 039</b>	<b>2 386 219</b>	<b>2 540 419</b>	<b>Balance of primary incomes</b>
			<b>(B.2n+D.2-D.3+D.4)</b>
<b>II.2 Secondary distribution of income account</b>			
<b>2 322 039</b>	<b>2 386 219</b>	<b>2 540 419</b>	<b>Balance of primary incomes</b>
<b>1 860 401</b>	<b>1 984 221</b>	<b>2 217 854</b>	<b>Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.</b>
1 801 321	1 915 350	2 153 953	Taxes on income
59 080	68 871	63 901	Other current taxes
<b>2 559 260</b>	<b>2 781 064</b>	<b>2 996 916</b>	<b>Social contributions (received)</b>
2 538 683	2 760 046	2 974 874	Actual social contributions
1 952 792	2 139 313	2 248 530	Employers' actual social contributions
472 722	504 468	583 503	Employees' actual social contributions
113 169	116 265	142 841	Social cotributions by self- and non-employed persons
20 577	21 018	22 042	Imputed social contributions
<b>2 884 998</b>	<b>3 204 376</b>	<b>3 553 140</b>	<b>Social benefits, other than social transfers in kind</b>
2 178 865	2 433 856	2 661 280	Social security benefits in cash
20 577	21 018	22 042	Unfunded employee social benefits
685 556	749 502	869 818	Social assistance benefits in cash
<b>-312 530</b>	<b>-365 691</b>	<b>-461 877</b>	<b>Balance of other current transfers</b>
149 666	173 645	180 509	Other current transfer (received)
462 196	539 336	642 386	Other current transfer (paid)
<b>3 544 172</b>	<b>3 581 437</b>	<b>3 740 172</b>	<b>Disposable income</b>
			<b>(B.5+D.5+D.61-D.62+D.7)</b>

## 6. A kormányzat nem-pénzügyi számlái 2001-2006

(millió Ft)

ESA-kód	Megnevezés	Kormányzati szektor		
		2001	2002	2003
<b>II.3 Természetbeni jövedelmek újraelosztása számla</b>				
<b>B.6</b>	<b>Rendelkezésre álló jövedelem</b>	<b>2 964 171</b>	<b>3 124 039</b>	<b>3 365 366</b>
<b>D.63</b>	<b>Természetbeni juttatások</b>	<b>1 683 489</b>	<b>2 020 631</b>	<b>2 404 470</b>
D.631	Természetbeni társadalmi transzferek	984 781	1 180 428	1 365 898
D.6312	Kötelező tb-egyéb természetbeni juttatásai	714 648	859 316	1 012 433
D.6313	Társadalombiztosítás jellegű természetbeni juttatások	270 133	321 112	353 465
D.632	Egyéni felhasználásra szolgáló nem piaci termékek és szolgáltatások	698 708	840 203	1 038 572
<b>B.7</b>	<b>Korrigált rendelkezésre álló jövedelem (B.6–D.63)</b>	<b>1 280 682</b>	<b>1 103 408</b>	<b>960 896</b>
<b>II.4 Jövedelem felhasználása számla</b>				
<b>II.4.1 Rendelkezésre álló jövedelem felhasználása számla</b>				
<b>B.6</b>	<b>Rendelkezésre álló jövedelem</b>	<b>2 964 171</b>	<b>3 124 039</b>	<b>3 365 366</b>
<b>P.3</b>	<b>Végső fogyasztási kiadás</b>	<b>3 237 208</b>	<b>3 800 969</b>	<b>4 388 484</b>
P.31	Egyéni fogyasztási kiadás	1 683 489	2 020 631	2 404 470
P.32	Közösségi fogyasztási kiadás	1 553 719	1 780 338	1 984 014
<b>B.8</b>	<b>Megtakarítás (B.6–P.3)</b>	<b>-273 037</b>	<b>-676 930</b>	<b>-1 023 118</b>
<b>II.4.2 Korrigált rendelkezésre álló jövedelem felhasználása számla</b>				
<b>B.7</b>	<b>Korrigált rendelkezésre álló jövedelem</b>	<b>1 280 682</b>	<b>1 103 408</b>	<b>960 896</b>
<b>P.4</b>	<b>Végső fogyasztás</b>	<b>1 553 719</b>	<b>1 780 338</b>	<b>1 984 014</b>
P.42	Közösségi fogyasztás	1 553 719	1 780 338	1 984 014
<b>B.8</b>	<b>Megtakarítás (B.7–P.4)</b>	<b>-273 037</b>	<b>-676 930</b>	<b>-1 023 118</b>
<b>III. Felhalmozási számlák</b>				
<b>III.1 Tőkeszámla</b>				
<b>III.1.1 A nettó vagyon változása megtakarítás és tőketranszferek miatt számla</b>				
<b>B.8</b>	<b>Megtakarítás</b>	<b>-273 037</b>	<b>-676 930</b>	<b>-1 023 118</b>
<b>D.9</b>	<b>Tőketranszferek egyenlege</b>	<b>-373 867</b>	<b>-622 299</b>	<b>-343 916</b>
	Tőketranszferek (kapott)	72 332	83 745	82 042
D.91	Tőkeadók	8 846	10 743	12 573
D.92	Beruházási támogatások	67 060	73 002	69 469
D.99	Egyéb tőketranszferek	-3 574	0	0
	Tőketranszferek (fizetett)	448 061	706 044	425 958
D.92	Beruházási támogatások	349 493	386 338	345 019
D.99	Egyéb tőketranszferek	98 568	319 706	80 939
<b>B.10.1</b>	<b>A nettó vagyon változása megtakarítás és tőketranszferek miatt (B.8+D.9)</b>	<b>-648 766</b>	<b>-1 299 229</b>	<b>-1 367 034</b>
<b>III.1.2 Nem pénzügyi eszközök beszerzése száma</b>				
<b>B.10.1</b>	<b>A nettó vagyon változása megtakarítás és tőketranszferek miatt</b>	<b>-648 766</b>	<b>-1 299 229</b>	<b>-1 367 034</b>
P.51	Bruttó állóeszköz-felhalmozás	565 929	844 514	657 882
P.52	Készletváltozás	1 550	2 697	283
K.1	Értécsökkenés	576 146	593 451	631 298
K.2	Nem termelt nem pénzügyi eszközök beszerzésének és eladásának egyenlege	-16 889	-16 047	-35 349
<b>B.9</b>	<b>Nettó hitelnyújtás (+)/ hitelfelvétel (-) (B.10.1–P.51–P.52+K.1–K.2)</b>	<b>-623 210</b>	<b>-1 536 942</b>	<b>-1 358 552</b>
<b>TE</b>	<b>Összes kiadás</b>	<b>7 215 611</b>	<b>8 813 796</b>	<b>9 300 121</b>
<b>TR</b>	<b>Összes bevétel</b>	<b>6 592 401</b>	<b>7 276 854</b>	<b>7 941 569</b>
EDP_D.41	Kamat (fizetett) beleértve a swap-tranzakciókat és a határidős kamatláb-megállapodásokat	703 368	687 627	766 899
<b>EDP_B.9</b>	<b>Nettó hitelnyújtás (+)/Nettó hitelfelvétel (-) a túlzott hiány eljárás (EDP) keretében</b>	<b>-618 230</b>	<b>-1 534 793</b>	<b>-1 365 187</b>
<b>B.1*g</b>	<b>Bruttó hazai termék (GDP)</b>	<b>15 270 126</b>	<b>17 180 604</b>	<b>18 940 742</b>
	<b>Nettó hitelnyújtás (+)/Nettó hitelfelvétel (-) az EDP keretében a GDP %-ában</b>	<b>-4,0%</b>	<b>-8,9%</b>	<b>-7,2%</b>

## 6. Non-financial accounts for general government 2001-2006

(million HUF)

General government			Item
2004	2005	2006	
<b>II.3 Redistribution of income in kind account</b>			
3 544 172	3 581 437	3 740 172	<i>Disposable income</i>
2 568 571	2 785 940	2 997 857	<i>Social transfer in kind</i>
1 493 688	1 637 608	1 805 499	<i>Social benefit in kind</i>
1 125 490	1 240 561	1 384 372	<i>Other social security benefits in kind</i>
368 198	397 047	421 127	<i>Social assistance benefits in kind</i>
1 074 883	1 148 332	1 192 358	<i>Transfers of individual non-market goods and services</i>
<b>975 601</b>	<b>795 497</b>	<b>742 315</b>	<b><i>Adjusted disposable income (B.6-D.63)</i></b>
<b>II.4 Use of income account</b>			
<b>II.4.1 Use of disposable income account</b>			
3 544 172	3 581 437	3 740 172	<i>Disposable income</i>
4 636 633	4 958 031	5 429 973	<i>Final consumption expenditure</i>
2 568 571	2 785 940	2 997 857	<i>Individual consumption expenditure</i>
2 068 062	2 172 091	2 432 116	<i>Collective consumption expenditure</i>
-1 092 461	-1 376 594	-1 689 801	<i>Saving (B.6-P.3)</i>
<b>II.4.2 Use of adjusted disposable income account</b>			
975 601	795 497	742 315	<i>Adjusted disposable income</i>
2 068 062	2 172 091	2 432 116	<i>Actual final consumption</i>
2 068 062	2 172 091	2 432 116	<i>Actual collective consumption</i>
-1 092 461	-1 376 594	-1 689 801	<i>Saving (B.7-P.4)</i>
<b>III. Accumulation accounts</b>			
<b>III.1 Capital account</b>			
<b>III.1.1 Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers account</b>			
-1 092 461	-1 376 594	-1 689 801	<i>Saving</i>
-234 985	-167 783	-234 653	<i>Balance of capital transfers,</i>
91 908	155 426	225 141	<i>Capital transfer (received)</i>
18 585	20 894	21 411	<i>Capital taxes</i>
73 323	134 291	142 555	<i>Investment grants</i>
0	241	61 175	<i>Other capital transfers</i>
326 893	323 209	459 794	<i>Capital transfer (paid)</i>
283 681	278 201	324 050	<i>Investment grants</i>
43 212	45 008	135 744	<i>Other capital transfers</i>
-1 327 446	-1 544 377	-1 924 454	<b><i>Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers (B.8+D.9)</i></b>
<b>III.1.2 Acquisition of non-financial assets account</b>			
-1 327 446	-1 544 377	-1 924 454	<b><i>Changes in net worth due to savings and capital transfers</i></b>
733 655	873 037	1 044 751	<i>Gross fixed capital formation</i>
-284	4 260	-592	<i>Changes in inventories</i>
657 761	679 105	734 512	<i>Consumption of fixed capital</i>
-70 401	-24 690	-33 834	<i>Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non financial assets</i>
-1 332 655	-1 717 879	-2 200 267	<b><i>Net lending (+)/ net borrowing (-) (B.10.1-P.51-P.52+K.1-K.2)</i></b>
10 125 380	11 011 561	12 329 018	<b><i>Total expenditure</i></b>
8 792 725	9 293 682	10 128 751	<b><i>Total revenue</i></b>
906 667	908 429	927 044	<i>Interest (paid) including swaps and FRAs</i>
-1 336 355	-1 715 713	-2 188 165	<b><i>Net lending (+)/Net borrowing (-) under the EDP</i></b>
20 717 110	22 055 093	23 757 230	<b><i>Gross domestic product</i></b>
-6,5%	-7,8%	-9,2%	<b><i>Net lending (+)/Net borrowing (-) under the EDP as % of GDP</i></b>

**7. Magyarország bruttó hazai terméke (GDP) és bruttó nemzeti jövedelme (GNI), 1995–2006**  
**Gross domestic product (GDP) and gross national income (GNI) of Hungary, 1995–2006**

Év  Year	Bruttó hazai termék  GDP	Munkajövedelmek <i>Compensation of employees</i>			Tulajdonosi jövedelem – <i>Property income</i>						EU-nak fizetett adó  <i>Taxes to the EU</i>	EU-tól kapott támogatás  <i>Subsidies from the EU</i>	Bruttó nemzeti jövedelem  GNI	GNI növekedési üteme előző év = 100,0  <i>The volume indices of GNI previous year = 100,0</i>
		külföldről kapott  <i>received from the rest of the world</i>	külföldnek fizetendő  <i>paid to the rest of the world</i>	egyenleg  <i>net</i>	külföldről kapott  <i>received from the rest of the world</i>	külföldnek fizetett  <i>paid to the rest of the world</i>	egyenleg  <i>net</i>	ebből: – <i>of which:</i>						
								visszaforgatott jövedelem <i>reinvested earnings on direct</i>						
								külföldről járó  <i>receivable from the rest of the world</i>	külföldnek fizetendő  <i>payable to the rest of the world</i>	egyenleg  <i>net</i>				
folyó áron, millió Ft <i>at current prices, million HUF</i>														
1995	5 614 042	17 370	15 969	1 401	105 086	318 849	-213 763	1 650	-25 400	27 050			5 401 680	..
1996	6 893 934	23 654	12 299	11 355	178 148	486 204	-308 056	-310	77 900	-78 210			6 597 233	100,8
1997	8 540 669	36 322	13 645	22 677	247 747	765 216	-517 469	1 340	246 500	-245 160			8 045 877	102,9
1998	10 087 434	41 012	12 928	28 084	226 808	874 747	-647 939	-1 370	251 100	-252 470			9 467 579	104,5
1999	11 393 499	43 311	19 108	24 203	168 736	861 352	-692 616	-5 020	268 400	-273 420			10 725 086	104,5
2000	13 150 766	62 004	19 638	42 366	263 183	1 016 908	-753 725	16 540	297 300	-280 760			12 439 407	105,5
2000	13 528 590	62 004	29 663	32 341	254 469	1 007 218	-752 749	16 538	297 325	-280 787			12 808 182	x
2001	15 270 126	69 433	37 028	32 405	295 218	1 136 180	-840 962	-12 926	372 695	-385 621			14 461 569	104,1
2002	17 180 604	59 976	45 810	14 166	254 894	1 213 711	-958 817	6 796	462 941	-456 145			16 235 953	104,2
2003	18 940 742	55 650	49 217	6 433	248 136	1 203 683	-955 547	19 714	463 689	-443 975			17 991 628	104,7
2004	20 717 110	53 492	53 795	-303	322 603	1 583 972	-1 261 369	99 767	561 495	-461 728	38 298	80 532	19 497 672	103,8
2005	22 055 093	52 444	57 457	-5 013	357 997	1 731 265	-1 373 268	48 610	471 787	-423 177	64 298	141 302	20 753 816	104,2
2006	23 757 230	66 518	62 221	4 297	1 078 971	2 905 790	-1 826 819	211 607	608 515	-396 908	66 901	185 199	22 053 006	102,5

## Methodological notes

*At the time of the second national accounts estimations for 2006, data sources are not fully complete and final. Next estimates of 2006 on the basis of comprehensive information will be published in May 2008.*

*The system of national accounts is a system of macroeconomic statistical accounts summarising the country's economic activities by comparing produced goods with their use. The methodology of HCSO follows the articles of European System of Accounts (ESA '95) and its amendments based on the integrated system prepared by the agency of the United Nations, Eurostat, IMF, OECD and the World Bank (System of National Accounts, SNA'93), accordingly it is harmonized to the methodology used in EU member countries.*

### Glossary on terms

**Gross output** consists of goods and services that are produced within an institutional unit to be purchased by other institutional units and of those that are produced for own final use. It is valued at basic prices in the national accounts.

**Intermediate consumption** consists of the value of goods and services consumed as inputs in the process of production, excluding the consumption of fixed capital. These inputs are purchased from other units. Intermediate consumption is valued at market prices.

**Gross domestic product** is a concept of value added. It is the sum of gross value added of all resident producers (institutional sectors or industries) measured at basic prices, plus the balance of taxes and subsidies on products, which cannot be divided among the industries or sectors. So GDP is an aggregate value at market prices. GDP can be defined from three approaches:

- by production approach it is:
  - + the sum of gross value added at basic prices
  - + taxes on products
  - subsidies on products
  
- by expenditure approach it is:
  - + final consumption expenditure of households
  - + final consumption expenditure of government
  - + final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households
  - + gross fixed capital formation
  - + changes in inventories
  - + export
  - import

- by income approach it is: <sup>2</sup>
- + wages and salaries
- + employers' social contributions
- subsidies on production
- + taxes on production
- + gross operating surplus and mixed income
- + taxes on products
- subsidies on products

**Taxes less subsidies on products** is the difference between taxes and subsidies connected with the acquisition, sale and any other transfers of goods and services (i.e. customs duties, consumption tax, value added tax, producer price subsidy and consumer price subsidy).

**Household consumption** comprises the value of goods and services meeting the personal consumption requirements of resident households in Hungary. The sources of financing are household consumption expenditure, social transfers from the general government and social transfers in kind from non-profit institutions serving households.

**Collective consumption** is a part of the total final consumption which is intended to satisfy collective needs or needs of large sections of the community. This type of consumption should be financed exclusively by the general government sector due to the definition of the concept.

**Final consumption** is the value of goods and services consumed by households and the community independently of the source of financing.

**Gross fixed capital formation:** includes the value of purchased or own produced tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets, the increase of used assets in value terms, the value of own account production of fixed assets, capital transfer in kind from abroad and rental paid for financial leasing. The gross fixed capital formation is not reduced by the consumption of fixed capital (annual depreciation of the capital stock).

**Consumption of fixed capital:** represents the amount of fixed assets used up, during the period considered, as a result of normal wear and tear and foreseeable obsolescence.

**Gross capital formation** is the sum of gross fixed capital formation and change in inventories.

**Changes in inventories:** is the value of change in the own produced and purchased inventories of each sector that occurs during the accounting period.

**Foreign trade turnover** is the export and import turnover of goods and services. Turnover of goods comprises general turnover based on foreign trade statistics (including the turnover between industrial free zones and abroad), repair charges, inward and outward processing. The turnover of services includes tourism as well as the balance of re-exports and re-imports. The *foreign trade balance* is the balance of export and import turnover of goods and services of national economy.

**Prices used.** *Basic price* is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable and plus any subsidy receivable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale. *Purchasers' price* is the amount actually paid by the purchaser excluding any deductible VAT or similar deductible tax. (It means it excludes taxes on

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<sup>2</sup> Data in this publication were estimated by two approaches (production and use).

purchased goods and services that are acquired for intermediate consumption and subsidies on products.)

**Gross national income (GNI)** is equal to GDP less primary income payable to non-resident units plus primary income receivable from non-resident units. While GDP is a concept of value added, GNI is a concept of income (primary income).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{GNI} = & + \text{gross domestic product (GDP)} \\ & + \text{primary income receivable from non-resident economic units} \\ & - \text{primary income payable to non-resident economic units} \end{aligned}$$

**Primary incomes** are incomes that accrue to institutional units as a consequence of their involvement in the process of production or of their ownership of assets that may be needed for purposes of production (e.g. compensation of employees, dividends of invested capital, interest, etc.).

**Non-financial corporation sector** covers all the corporations with and without legal entity, except sole proprietors. It includes those non-profit institutions, too, whose principal activity is mainly the production of market goods or non-financial services and so their costs are financed from their sales receipts.

**Financial corporation sector** consists of all corporations principally engaged in financial intermediation like the National Bank of Hungary, commercial banks, savings co-operatives, credit co-operatives, specialized credit institutions, financial enterprises dealing with financial leasing, other credit granting, private pension funds, voluntary mutual pension funds, health and income-replacement funds, insurance companies, insurance unions, investment fund managers, security dealers etc.

**General government sector** covers the units mainly financed by the budgets of the central government, the extrabudgetary funds, local governments and the social security funds. It also includes those non-profit institutions which are mainly financed by the state budget and it includes the Hungarian Privatization and State Holding Company (ÁPV Rt), as well.

**Household sector** covers the activities of households both as consumers and, where appropriate, as producers. The latter category includes sole proprietors, production of households for their own final use and housing services by owner-occupied dwellings.

**Non-profit institutions serving households sector** includes those non-profit institutions that are not controlled directly by the government and are mainly financed by fees and other contributions obtained mostly from private resources.

**Constant price estimations** are calculated on the prices of the previous years.

**Methodological changes  
introducing during the calculation on second estimation data of 2006 year.**

During the calculation on second estimation data of 2006 year the external trade data were modified, in line with the correction of tourism basic statistics. According to the new tourism data, the household final consumption figures were changed, as well.

**Correction of external trade data**

- Calculating 2006 second estimation data two main changes were introduced into the calculation of external trade data, both connected to tourism figures. Tourism figures are based on two surveys about the non-residents spending in Hungary and the Hungarian residents spending abroad. The surveys contain questions related to the international transport and for the time being the figures were incorporated in the tourism exports and imports data, while the transport services figures also contains the international transport figures based on the reports of transport companies. During the recent calculation of 2006, the data on international transport were removed from the tourism figures, retrospectively until 2004, and now they are recorded in the transportation services only.

- The residents spending abroad figures included some expenditure connected with travelling abroad but occurred in domestic territory. These figures were recorded in the household final consumption data, as well. Now these data were removed from the tourism imports, and accounted only once, as household final consumption figures.

- New modified data of 2005 on external trade were included in recent national accounts. These figures were published in May 2007.



### Effect of changes in accounting methodology of external trade, 2005

Item	Published in September 2006	Published in May 2007	Difference		Published in September 2007	Difference	
	at current prices, million HUF			in % of previous data	at current prices, million HUF		in % of previous data
<b>Goods</b>							
exports	12 463 336	12 464 138	802	0.0	12 464 138	0	0.0
imports	12 834 901	12 835 770	868	0.0	12 835 770	0	0.0
balance	-371 566	-371 632	-66		-371 632	0	
<b>Services – without tourism</b>							
exports	1 249 992	1 259 139	9 147	0.7	1 260 788	1 648	0.1
imports	1 515 870	1 545 052	29 182	1.9	1 536 421	-8 630	-0.6
balance	-265 878	-285 913	-20 035		-275 634	10 279	
<b>Tourism</b>							
exports	912 872	912 872	0	0.0	881 293	-31 579	-3.5
imports	581 220	581 220	0	0.0	473 183	-108 037	-18.6
balance	331 653	331 653	0		408 111	76 458	
<b>External trade turnover, total</b>							
Exports	14 626 200	14 636 149	9 949	0.1	14 606 218	-29 931	-0.2
Imports	14 931 991	14 962 041	30 050	0.2	14 845 374	-116 667	-0.8
Balance	-305 791	-325 892	-20 101		-239 155	86 737	