

METHODOLOGY

Industrial production, sales (Tables 1.10., 2.13–2.29., 2.38–2.45.)

Definition of main concepts, indicators

Industrial activity: own production of industrial corporations listed to industry, and industrial production performed from indirect services.

Net sales of industrial activities: value of own industrial gross output and performed industrial services increased with price supplements, decreased with consumption tax, excise duties and registration tax as well as value added tax.

Industrial production: (gross) output value of industrial activities of enterprises belonging to the industry. This indicator is calculated by correcting the net sales value of industrial activities with the changes of own produced industrial stocks. From 2005 – in order to follow economic events of liberated energy-market – the value of energy received for distribution and sold further is subtracted from the industrial gross output volume of electricity, gas and water supply (netting out the multiplication).

Total sales: the net sales value of industrial activities of the enterprises belonging to industry.

Export sales: value of the sales of own-produced industrial products and industrial products produced by subcontractors effectuated in the turnover of external trade to foreign buyers, respectively, as well as the current HUF value of the industrial services provided to foreign buyers, paid with foreign exchange, import purchase or HUF. The export sales are defined as sales over the border of Hungarian Republic. Export sales include the dispatches to the Member States of EU, too.

Domestic sales: value of the sales of own-produced industrial products and industrial products produced by subcontractors effectuated in the turnover of domestic trade as well as the value of the industrial services provided at home. The domestic sales are defined as sales within the border of the Hungarian Republic. Value of the sales to enterprises operating on custom free zones and from enterprises operating on custom free zones to enterprises operating at home are accounted as domestic sales.

End-use groups: since 1998 end-use groups have been defined by grouping the sub-branches – according to the regulations of the European Union – and are divided into three groups and four sub-groups.

Volume indices of industrial production and sales: this indicator is calculated by Paasche weighting from value of the (gross) output and net sales of the enterprises of the industry at comparative prices (reference period prices). Volume indices of gross output and sales value reflect the changes of gross output and sales value netting out price movements.

Local data: data of counties according to the local units, where the production is really carried out (namely the data do not refer to the counties according to the headquarters) In order to improve authenticity local data – owing to the system of observation and to the methods of estimation – can be calculated for the total industry only.

Total production of industrial products: the data of products produced by the enterprises classified into the industry (Table 2.24.), respectively those of produced by the enterprises classified out of industry (Table 2.25) are published according to the structure of Hungarian Product Classification (BTO).

In the yearbook only data of products with a significant production are published, but not all products of the product classification (BTO). Therefore and occasionally because of lack of data qualified as individual within a product group the sum of part figures may differ from the total. At the products published in several units of measure, the sale value is presented only at the first one. At the products having measurement units in million HUF, the sales data are published as production.

Contract processing (subcontracting): industrial process of materials, intermediates, owned and put at disposal by the orderer (principal). Contract processing can relate to the production of new products and to carrying out partial processing, respectively. Contract processing is considered as production of new product when the whole production process, e.g. every operation of processing of raw material to the end-product is carried out by the same contractual enterprise. According to the regulations of the EU production of new products on contract basis is considered as production of products, but partial processing carried out on contract basis belongs to the services. Table 2.24 contains data of products produced on contract basis, too. Data of products produced on contract basis in significant volumes are published separately in Table 2.26. Partial processing services have been carried out on contract basis in great values in some classes, these data are published in Table 2.27.

Revenue of services: value of performed industrial services increased with price supplements, decreased with consumption tax and value added tax.

Productivity index: the quotient of the production volume index and the staff number index.

Source of data

The data of gross output and sales of the industry are calculated from the reports 'Annual Survey of Industrial Products Statistics', 'Monthly Integrated Survey of Economic Statistics, Industry', as well as 'Simplified Monthly Integrated Survey of Economic Statistics, Industry'.

Scope of data suppliers

Scope of observation of industrial production and sales changed in 1998: gross output and sales data broken down by sub-branches, gross output data broken down by regions and data broken down by end use groups of branches (Tables 2.18–2.23.) contain data of enterprises with 5 or more persons. Data referring to the total industry (Tables 2.13–2.16., 2.18–2.21.) are published in a separate row ("INDUSTRY – covering all enterprises") and data in Table 2.17. contain data of all industrial enterprises, as a sum of data observed by

full scope survey (enterprises with more than 49 employees), by sample survey (enterprises between 5–49 employees) and estimated from other data sources (enterprises with less than 5 employees).

Volume index numbers published by branches are calculated from the comparable data of enterprises having 5 or more employees (Tables 2.13–2.16). The time series of share of industrial gross output by branches refers to enterprises having 5 or more employees too. (Table 2.38.).

Annual observation of products covers in each sub-branch enterprises carrying out 90% of the national production (base of calculation is the net sales of industrial activities), therefore scope of data suppliers differs from sub-branch to sub-branch: enterprises having employees 5 or more, 10 or more, 20 or more persons. Data of industrial products, contract work and services (Tables 2.24., 2.26., 2.27.) contain data of this differentiated scope of data suppliers from 1998. From 2005 the product data published in Table 2.25 cover the production of enterprises classified out of industry, but possessing industrial establishment or more than 500 million HUF revenue originated from industrial activity.

Time series data of important industrial products (Table 1.10.) are published by the current observation.

Data of size groups of enterprises (Tables 2.40–2.45.) refer to enterprises with 20 or more employees.

Method of estimation

The sample survey is performed on a stratified sampling. The target population covers all active small enterprises, the sampling frame is the business register of the HCSO. The strata are the branches, the size groups of employees, as well as Budapest and the countryside. The method of grossing up is the multiplication of the mean by the sample size for the various strata. The standard error is calculated by the traditional way. At estimating the data of sub-branches and those of regions, the data grossed up for branches are distributed into sub-branches - broken down by size groups of employees and by Budapest and the countryside -, after that the data concerning the countryside are broken down by counties. The distribution is based on the sample, on the number of enterprises and on the latest available sales data deriving from surveys of the HCSO or from tax records.

In order to estimate the regional data of the industrial production, data of enterprises with more than 49 employees and having more than one local unit are broken down by counties. The distribution is based on the data of wages and salaries of total employees on the local units deriving from the former survey. For enterprises between 5 and 49 employees headquarters' data are used because in this segment the number of local units is not more than one and this single local unit is in the county where the production takes place.

The data of enterprises having employees below 5 persons are estimated from the data on value added tax of the last two years, from the share of total sales and the number of active enterprises.

Non-response data are calculated with the average value.

Since 2003 the missing data of corporations involved in the survey, but not responded have been imputed. Due to this in 2003, 2004 and 2005 the quantities and values of some products contain estimated data. Product data of missing enterprise were replaced by the figures reported by enterprise in the production survey of previous year (taking into consideration value of sales from industrial activity reported in

structural business statistics). If these figures are not available, the value of sales from industrial activity reported in structural business statistics was used and split into product data according to the national product structure of activity class into the enterprise was classified.

Comparability

At the calculation of volume indices impacts of the transformation of industrial enterprises (structural changes) have been net out in case of considerable biases.

Nomenclatures

Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (TEÁOR): this is a classification of economic activities by character of the activities. Classification of enterprises by the character of their main activity is based on TEÁOR.

The currently valid nomenclature (TEÁOR'03) was introduced on 1st January 2003 and it is the basis for the classification of enterprises according to type of main activity. TEÁOR'03 was published in 2002 in the series of Statistical Nomenclatures: "Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities and Definitions". TEÁOR'03 corresponds to the NACE Rev 1.1, which is obligatory to use in the Member States of the European Union, at every level of aggregation TEÁOR'03 corresponds to TEÁOR'98 at the first two levels of aggregation (sections, subsections)

Code of branches: hierarchical code- and letter-system of 4-digit character (section, subsection, branch, sub branch, class; in Hungarian: gazdasági ág, gazdasági alág, ágazat, alágazat, szakágazat) applied in the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities for marking branches.

Hungarian Product Classification (BTO): the classification, unified at national economy level of the products of industry, agriculture, forestry and fishery (raw materials, intermediates and finished goods) produced in Hungary or imported and sold in domestic trade. BTO - under the statement No. 9006/1995. (SK 4.) of the President of HCSO - came into force on 1st January 1996. Data of products are published according to the codes and denomination of BTO'04. Base year data have been re-processed according to this up-to-date version of classification (Tables 2.24-2.26.).

Classification of Services (SZJ): this is a list setting out in details the services. Data of services are published according to the currently valid SZJ – under the statement No. 9004/2002. (SK 7.) of the President of HCSO – came into force 1st January 2003 (Table 2.27.).

Methodological source

Brochures on Statistical Methodology, Industrial statistics (HCSO, Budapest 1996)

Other general notes

In the tables detailed by sub-branches data are published generally according to the deepest breakdown (4-digit level) of the activity classification, except when the content of the sub branch corresponds to those of the higher aggregation (3- or 2-digit) level. In this case the data are presented according to the higher

aggregation. Furthermore data of branches, products, services and activity groups, qualified as individual are not published, that is why in some tables the sum of the part figures occasionally does not correspond to the total data.

In the tables broken down by branches the denomination of several branches is published in a shortened form, differently from the TEÁOR.

Industrial producer price indices (Tables 2.46–2.48.)

Definition of main concepts, indicators

Industrial producer price indices: they reflect price movements of sold products and services produced/performed by enterprises classified to the industry. The indices are calculated according to the standard industrial classification of all economic activities (TEÁOR). The PPI is the weighted average of the domestic and export price indices, it does not show the composition changes by destination of sales. The indices are aggregated by a two-step Lasperyes weighting.

Price indices of domestic sales: index, calculated from the net prices of products and services within the country, by base-year weighting.

Price indices of export sales: index, calculated from the prices of products sold in foreign trade directly, by mean of consignee or by privity, by base-year weighting.

End-use grouping: since 1998 groupings by end-use have been based on listing the industrial branches according to the prescriptions of the European Union, i.e. divided into 3 main and 4 sub-groups.

Index calculation method: As a first step the computation of chain relative numbers by representatives is set up for the reference month. Then the indices of commodity groups are determined as the arithmetical mean of price relative numbers of representatives, and the price indices of 4-digit branches are computed as a weighted arithmetical mean of indices of commodity groups. The weight is the annual sales value two years prior to the reference year in the respective sales direction.

Source of data

Industrial producer price indices are based on the data of the HCSO-survey 'Monthly Price Questionnaire on Industrial Products and Services'.

Construction

(Tables 3.13–3.28., 3.37–3.40., 3.43–3.46.)

Definition of main concepts, indicators

Total value of construction output: this amount comprises sum of value of the construction activities performed by enterprises with legal and non-legal entity, as well as individual entrepreneurs classified to the construction, enterprises outside the construction and the population.

Construction output: these are activities with aim to erect new buildings and to expand, re-build or transform existing buildings (changing the purposes, increasing the life), furthermore to renovate buildings reconstructing original condition and increasing value, to maintain (repair) buildings, not increasing value or to demolish. Price supplements and overcharges are included, consumption tax, allowances and value added tax are excluded by value of the construction activity.

Value of own construction output: this is amount value of construction activities performed by employees belonging to own staff or by contractual employees, and with own or leased machines. It comprises the value of contract and sub-contract activities, excluding the work made by sub-contractors. The value of own construction activity includes value of completed (invoiced) works, as well as change in stock of uncompleted construction works registered on direct production costs.

Construction activity of investment type: activities with aim to erect new buildings and to expand or re-build existing buildings changing their purpose, or enlarging the dimension, furthermore to renovate buildings reconstructing original condition and increasing value.

Construction activity of maintenance type: maintaining and repairing activities with aim to assure continuous, undisturbed, stable run of the building, not enlarging its original dimension and not changing its purpose. Demolish is included as well. It comprises the value of invoiced performances carried out for customers, but excludes activities made for own purposes.

Volume index: this indicator is calculated from the value of the construction activity at comparative reference period prices, which reflects the changes of the value of construction activity netting out the effects of the price movements.

Price index of construction activities, calculated on a cost base: (Table 3.19.) An estimation method has been used taking into consideration the change in the producers' prices of the materials used in the construction and in the earnings of employees on construction. The indices of the two types of costs are weighted by sub-branches with the ratios indicated in the corporation annual report of the preceding year.

The price index for the construction as a whole is calculated from the indices of sub-branches by a Lasperyes-weighting. The weights are the values of the construction activities of the previous year.

Until 1992 price index was calculated on sample survey. Data, calculated by different methods are connected by chain indices.

Scope of data suppliers

Until 1990 the observation included the enterprises with legal entity classified to the construction, since 1991 it has covered non legal entities having double- or single-entry bookkeeping as well. From 1992 the data collection has extended to enterprises with more than 10 employees. Since 1998 enterprises having 5–9 employees have also been observed by a representative survey (Tables 3.13–3.18., 3.20–3.28., 3.37–3.40.). Until 1990 the observation of enterprises outside the construction covered construction activity exceeding 2 million HUF, between 1991–1997 this value has been 50 million HUF, since 1998 selection has been based on the data supply of the previous year. Scope of data suppliers are expanded with new enterprises reporting construction activities in the associated surveys year by year (Tables 3.43.–3.46.).

In the tables containing comprehensive data of gross output and staff-number for total value of construction activities, the data collected by statistical surveys of construction of the HCSO are completed with the following estimates:

- data of construction enterprises which did not submit the annual statistical survey,
- data of enterprises not belonging to the construction and reporting construction activity
- data of individual entrepreneurs having less than 5 persons,
- data of construction activity of the population.

Method of estimation

The sample survey of enterprises having employees between 5–9 persons is performed on a stratified sampling. The target population covers all active small enterprises, the sampling frame is the business register of the HCSO. The strata are the branches, the size groups of employees, as well as Budapest and the countryside. The method of grossing up is the multiplication of the mean by the sample size for the various strata. The standard error is calculated by the traditional way. At estimating the construction output data of subbranches and those of regions, the data grossed up for branches are distributed into subbranches – broken down by size groups of employees and by Budapest and the countryside –, after that the data concerning the countryside are broken down by counties. The distribution is based on the sample, on the number of enterprises and on the latest available sales data deriving from surveys of the HCSO or from tax records.

Data of enterprises with less than 5 employees are calculated from the subbranch averages of production value per persons of the enterprises between 5–19 employees. Non-response data are estimated by the subbranch average.

Gross output value of construction by households is estimated on the cost per m² data of an average dwelling. Number of employees is calculated from the production per persons data of enterprises with less than 10 employees.

Data completion of enterprises outside the construction, not obliged to annual data supply is based on associated surveys relating to the reference year.

Source of data

Value of construction activities and the number of manual employees on construction activities derive from 'Annual Survey of Construction', data of construction by households derive from survey 'Detailed data on put into use of dwellings'.

Comparability

Until 1991 the volume index of construction activities and data of labour force employed on these activities included the enterprises with legal entity and the entrepreneurs. Since 1992 the calculations have covered non-legal entities as well.

In the tables containing data of construction activity broken down by branches of the national economy (Tables 3.13., 3.14.) the section Construction also contains construction by households, therefore differ from the similar data of Tables 3.15., 3.16. not containing data of construction by households

Nomenclatures

Classification of economic activities (TEÁOR'98)

From 1st January 2003 the classification (TEÁOR'03) and publication of activities follow the nomenclature NACE Rev. 1.1 of the Eurostat.

While the nomenclature TEÁOR'03 basically differs from the TEÁOR'92, retrospective data are not broken down by subbranches. At the subbranch level the TEÁOR'03 is identical to TEÁOR'98.

Subbranches in the TEÁOR '03:

- 451: Site preparation
- 452: Building of complete constructions or parts thereof; civil engineering
- 453: Building installation
- 454: Building completion
- 455: Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operator

Data of subbranches 451 and 455 are not published in the tables because of their small share within the construction.

Classification of Constructions (ÉJ): this is a list containing classification of constructions of same purposes, broken down by main and sub groups, type of groups, with contents definition of the groups of constructions.

Buildings: roofed constructions, which can be used separately, have been built for permanent purposes. Buildings do not necessarily need walls, but there must be a demarcation, which constitutes the individual character of the building to be used separately.

Civil engineering works: are constructions not classified under buildings (roads, railways, waterworks, pipelines, cables).

Classification of construction activities by sub-groups of constructions – according to the regularisation of the EUROSTAT – is based on the Classification of Constructions, valid from 1st January 2001. (Published in Statisztikai közlöny No. 5/1999).

Gross Value Added (Tables 1.1., 1.2., 2.49.)

Definition of main concepts, indicators

Gross value added on basic price: it is a base indicator of the production side of balance calculations, the difference between the value of the gross output and services performed by all resident institutional units in a year (gross output on basic price) and the value of intermediate consumption calculated at market prices.

Gross output is an aggregated indicator of production, which is the gross value of goods and services produced by all economic units in the course of a year. Gross output is valued at market prices.

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.

The methodology of HCSO follows the „European System of Accounts”, ESA'95 based on the use of an integrated system prepared by the agency of the United Nations, Eurostat, IMF, OECD and the World Bank (System of National Accounts, SNA'93).

Source of data

More than 80 different data sources are used for compiling the system of national accounts. A part of these data derives from the HCSO's statistical surveys, as well as from the Tax and Auditing Office (APEH), the National Bank of Hungary (MNB), the Ministry of Finance (PM), the Hungarian Customs and Finance Guard (VPOP)

Scope of data suppliers

Data of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) include all activities of every enterprise classified according to the TEÁOR.

Comparability

Time series data of gross value added (Tables 1.1., 1.2.) are calculated from 1991 according to SNA'93 and the TEÁOR'92, so they are restrictedly comparable with the data of previous years because of the changes in the nomenclature and methodology. From 1995 other methodological corrections were effected for regrouping the product taxes and subsidies on the gross output side of the Gross Value Added. These

changes – at the published level of aggregation – slightly influence the comparability. Since 1998 a new classification of economic activities (TEÁOR'98) has been introduced, therefore at the sectorial level data of 1998 differ from the formerly published ones. We have adopted the regulations of ESA'95 therefore from 2000 some methodological corrections were made.

According to the 448/98 Council Regulation and 1889/02 Commission Regulation, FISIM (Financial Intermediation Indirectly Measured) has to be calculated on a new methodology and has to be allocated to user sectors/industries since 1st of January 2005. In October of 2006, the Hungarian Central Statistical Office carried out significant methodological changes beside the usual routine revisions. These methodological changes help the EU harmonization of the national accounts and have been calculated backward until 2000.

Further changes: new industrial classification was introduced from 2003 (TEÁOR '03).

Methodological source

To get known the details of the methodology, the common studies of OECD and HCSO are good basis. (National Accounts of Hungary – Data source methods and calculations (OECD-HCSO, Budapest, 1994), an a publication of the same name in 1998, reporting the revisions introduced in 1994 and containing revised data up to 1991). The latest methodological changes introduced can be found in National Accounts Hungary 2003–2004 (HCSO Budapest, 2006) and in Gross Domestic Product in 2005 (Second estimation) (HCSO Budapest, 2006).

Investment, subscribed capital (Tables 1.3., 1.4., 2.50–2.56., 3.41–3.42.)

Definition of main concepts, indicators

Investment activity of the national economy: The procurement, establishment, production of tangible assets; the expansion, conversion, reconstruction of existing tangible assets (forest growing works excluded), as well as all activities from putting into operation to forwarding to warehouse of assets, strictly relating to the asset. (Definition of fixed assets: see chapter 'Assets'). Investment activities are recorded at performance value.

Performance value of investment: includes purchase price, costs of transportation, storing, foundations, installation, pilot projects, putting in operation, fees of agents in connection with the acquisitions, commissions, supports, taxes, duties, pre-charged undeductible VAT, and other costs, strictly relating to the asset. Deductible share of VAT does not belong to the performance value of investment.

Volume indices of investments: this indicator is calculated by Paasche weighting from value of the investment value at comparative prices (reference period prices). Volume indices of investments reflect the changes of investment value netting out price movements

State capital, foreign capital: are parts of the subscribed capital.

Subscribed capital: consists of authorised capital, capital in shares, founder's share, co-operative property, state property at co-operatives, co-operative interest, co-operative asset at the nominal value stipulated in the contract of association.

Source of data

Data of investments (Tables 1.3., 1.4., 2.50–2.55., 3.41–3.42.) derive partly from the annual survey of investment statistics of the HCSO and partly from estimations. Data of the share of state-owned and foreign capital (Table 2.56.) derive from tax declarations.

Scope of data suppliers

Since 1998 enterprises having more than 19 employees and organisations belonging to the central and local government and social security are observed by a full-scope survey. Enterprises between 5–19 employees were observed by stratified sample surveys.

Grossing up of the data of the enterprises was composed with multiplication of the mean by the sample size. The standard error is calculated in the traditional way.

Data of subscribed capital contains all enterprises, which had tax declarations, having either double- or single-entry bookkeeping, and sole proprietors.

Nomenclatures

The time series are published between 1996 and 1997 according to TEÁOR'92, between 1998 and 2003 according to TEÁOR'98, from 2004 according to TEÁOR'03.

Labour

(Tables 1.6, 2.27–2.37., 2.39., 2.42–2.45., 3.29–3.36.)

Employment statistics due to the difference in data sources, accounting methods and the surveyed population, the same phenomenon may be described by numerically different figures, therefore information deriving from various data sources cannot be used as substitutes.

Definition of main concepts, indicators

Total staff number from the balance of labour force of the national economy (Table 1.6.): active employee and employed pensioner.

Manual employees on construction activities (Tables 3.14., 3.16, 3.18., 3.37–3.40.): it is the average staff-number of manual full-time and non-full time employees on main job, pensioners and employees on contract.

Employees: are all persons who have a formal or informal agreement (until 2003 by main job) with the enterprise and receive remuneration, irrespective of the type of work performed, the number of hours

worked (full or part-time) and the duration of the contract (fixed or indefinite). To the statistical staff number of employees belong the employees with the exceptions of those who are on leave for certain purposes (maternity leave, taking advantage of child-care allowance, active military service, sick-leave or unpaid leave longer than one month and the employees with a labour contract for shorter working time and the average 60 working hours per month.

Full-time employees: employees, whose compulsory working time (daily, weekly, monthly) is equal with that defined in the Labour Code, or laid down in rules for labour relations and it is equal with the working time generally characteristic of the given employer. Full-time workers are even those for whom a shorter working time is prescribed due to the circumstances of working place or due to other reasons.

Part-time employees: employees, whose compulsory working time is shorter than the full-time (part-time). Home-workers, apprentices paid as skilled workers, and students of professional training employed in normal working time, belong to it as well.

Average gross earnings: per capita average of amounts paid in a given period accounted within the wage costs (basic wages, wages in kind, bonuses, premiums, payments from the profit at year's end). Data of average earnings refer to full-time employees.

Average net earnings: derive from the average gross earnings subtracting the personal income tax, the social security contribution (incorporating health contributions and retirement schemes), as well as the employee's contribution according to the prevailing valid rates. Effects of tax reduction after children are excluded.

Source of data

Data partly derive from the **labour data collection system of the HCSO** from institutions referring to employees (Tables 2.27–2.37., 2.39., 2.42–2.45., 3.29–3.36.).

Data of employees (Table 1.6.) derive from the labour force survey and from census and population statistics, as well as statistics of Tax and Auditing Office (APEH), Central Administration of National Pension Insurance (OnyF), National Health Insurance Fund Association (OEP).

Labour data referring to manual employees on construction activities (Tables 3.14., 3.16., 3.18., 3.37–3.40.) derive from the survey 'Annual Survey of Construction Statistics'.

Scope of data suppliers

The scope of suppliers of annual employees data – in the labour data collection system from institutions – covers enterprises with 5 or more employees, that with 20 or more employees are observed by a full-scope survey, between 5–19 employees by a representative one. Data – with the exception of Tables 1.6., 2.42–2.45. refer to this scope. Data of number of employees deriving from the 'Annual Survey on Construction Statistics' relates to enterprises having 5 or more employees.

Comparability

Data of employees in the industry and in the construction (Table 1.6.) – because of the differences in data sources, in the methodology and the observed population – differ from the labour data with similar content in Chapter 2. and 3.

In this yearbook the data on the number and earnings of the employees slightly differ from other labour data publications of HCSO, because besides the data of the publicly financed and non-profit institutions, it contains data of enterprises belonging to industry and construction too.

Nomenclatures

The time series are published according to the Hungarian standard industrial classification of all economic activities valid in the reporting year.

Methodological source

The Reference Book to Labour Statistical Definitions (HCSO, Budapest 2003).

Assets (Tables 1.5)

Definition of main concepts, indicators

Assets: according to § 26 of Act on Accounting assets are assets (including land, plots of land, forests, plantations, buildings, other structures, technical equipment, machines, vehicles, plant and shop furnishing) which are the property of the enterprise and the enterprise gets profit after their possession and use. Investments and payment in advance on the investment of assets and correction in the value of assets are included. From 2001 onward assets contain property rights relating to assets and the breeding animals.

Nomenclatures

The data are published according to the branch classifications between 1996 and 1997 according to TEÁOR'92, between 1998 and 2003 according to TEÁOR'98, from 2004 according to TEÁOR'03.

Source of data

Between 1996 and 1998 HCSO publication 'Financial Data of the Enterprises' between 1999 and 2005 data is the Quick Report of Tax and Auditing Office and are preliminary.

Scope of data suppliers

The data of tangible fixed assets include all enterprises with double-entry or simplified bookkeeping.

Number of enterprises (Tables 1.7.,1.8., 2.1–2.12., 3.1–3.12.)

Definition of main concepts, indicators

Registered enterprises: units which according to administrative registrations legally exist at the date of observation and have a tax number, including units under bankruptcy, liquidation and dissolution proceedings.

Active enterprises: an enterprise is considered as active if in the reference year it has turnover or employment. The definition follows the methodology of the Eurostat business demography statistics.

Companies and partnerships: the total number of companies and partnerships contains both the number of companies with legal entity and the number of partnerships without legal entity. The definition „companies and partnerships” contains all enterprises except sole proprietors.

Sole proprietors: private persons falling under the competency of the Act on private businesses, and also those who carry out business activity and have tax number (e.g. free-lance professions). In case of active sole proprietors the definition covers only private persons falling under the competency of the Act on private businesses.

Source of data

The sources of statistical data for registered enterprises on industry and construction (Tables 1.7.,1.8., 2.1–2.12., 3.1–3.12.) are the Business Register. Data referring to size groups of enterprises (Tables 2.40., 2.41., 2.44., 2.45., 3.37–3.40.) derive from surveys 'Annual Report of Industry Statistics' and 'Annual Report of Construction Statistics'.

Scope of data suppliers

Data, deriving from survey of industry statistics refer to enterprises with more than 20 employees (Tables 2.40., 2.41.,2.44., 2.45.).

Data, deriving from survey of construction statistics refer to enterprises with more than 5 employees (Tables 3.37–3.40.).

Comparability

Because of the different source of data and scope of data suppliers, data in the Tables 1.7., 1.8., 2.1–2.12. are not comparable with data in Tables 2.40., 2.41., 2.44., 2.45. and data in Tables 1.7., 1.8., 3.1–3.12. are not comparable with data in Tables 3.37–3.40.

Nomenclatures

The statistical data concerning enterprises, correspond to the "Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities" (TEÁOR) and to the "Classification of Economic Enterprises by Legal Forms" (GFO).

Energy consumption

Tables (1.9., 2.57.)

Definition of main concepts, indicators

Energy sources: those materials, which have considerable energy contents and according to their use they serve mainly energetic purposes, irrespective of for what kind of energy they are utilisable (steam and hot water, electricity, mechanical energy, etc.).

Energy consumption: the sum of final energy consumption and energy transformation losses, decreased with the amount of utilised waste energy. The fuels are accounted in calorific value, the heat and electricity by the caloric value of fuels necessary for their generation.

Final energy consumption: means the sum of final energy consumption, as well as of use for non-energetic or materialised consumption, excluding use for transformation into other kinds of energy.

The data were composed according to the EU guidelines.

Source of data

The „ENERGY CENTRE” Energy Efficiency, Environment and Energy Information Agency (hereinafter: „ENERGY CENTRE”).

International data

(Tables 1.11.–1.14.)

Source of data

Tables 1.11, 1.12: "Main Economic Indicators, 2006/5" (OECD, Párizs), Eurostat (Luxembourg), "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, 2006/4" (ENSZ, New York). Table 1.13: "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, 2006/4" (ENSZ, New York), "European Mineral Statistics, 2000-2004" (British Geological Survey), Energy monthly 4/2006, 7/2006 (Eurostat). Table 1.14: Eurostat (Luxembourg), ILO-adatbázis (LABORSTAT).