

Hungarian GDP falls in the third quarter, confirming the deteriorating outlook

The Statistical Office has confirmed a 0.4% quarterly drop in Hungarian GDP in the third quarter. Knowing what is driving the economic downturn has bolstered our view about the incoming technical recession



Hungary is facing an increasingly gloomy economic picture

-0.4%

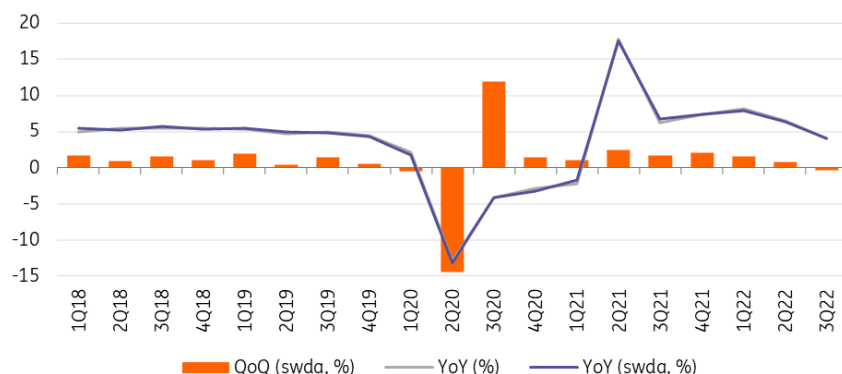
GDP growth (QoQ, swda)

3Q22

Hungary's real GDP drops on agriculture and services

When the Hungarian Central Statistical Office released its estimate of the country's third-quarter performance on 15 November, it was worse than the market consensus. Looking at the actual data today, it is clear to see why there has been a decline.

Hungary's real GDP growth



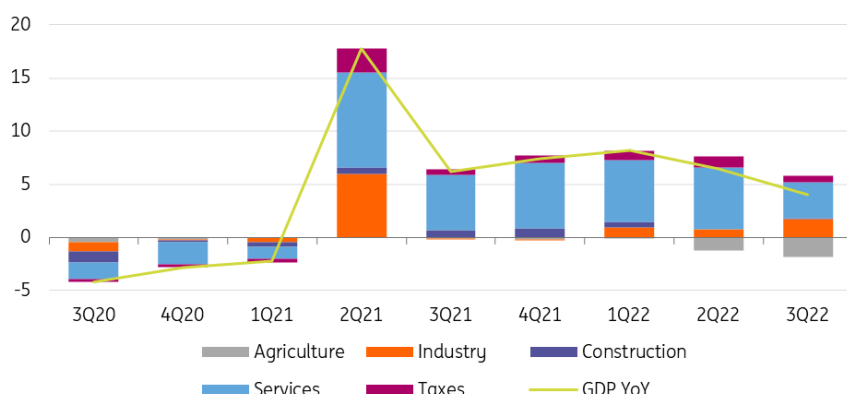
Source: HCSO, ING

Let's start with the production side, where we find the main culprit of the downturn: agriculture. After the extremely negative performance in the second quarter (-32.4% quarter-on-quarter) the volume of value-added in agriculture shrank in the third quarter as well by around 5% on a quarterly basis.

It is also a major blow to economic activity that the volume of value-added in the services sector decreased on a quarterly basis in the third quarter. This is the first time since the height of the Covid-19 pandemic that there has been such a drop. The 0.7% quarter-on-quarter fall is a good indication that the combination of rising inflation, which is crippling the purchasing power of households, and supply-side price shocks for service providers has already started to reduce interest in services. This will only get worst in the fourth quarter.

The stagnation of the construction industry on a quarterly basis was a minor positive based on the monthly output of the sector. But in general, this didn't create a significant contribution to the yearly GDP growth. In contrast with construction, industry delivered a good performance, being the silver lining in economic activity in the period of July-September.

Contributions to GDP growth – production side (% YoY)



Source: HCSO, ING

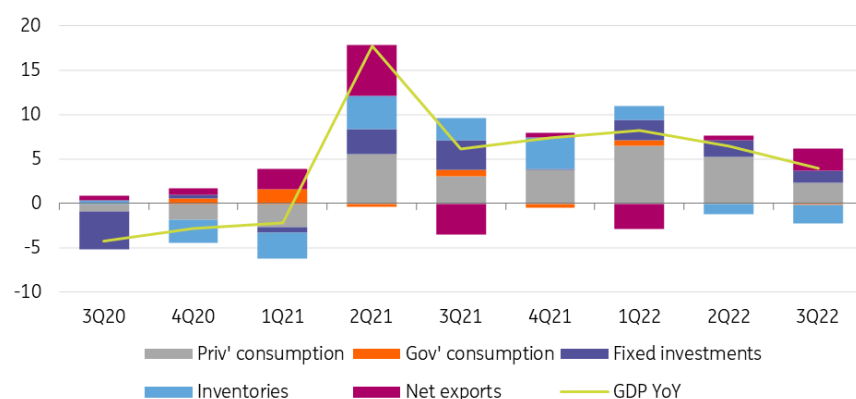
Looking at the expenditure side of GDP, the consumption of households shrank by 0.1% on a

quarterly basis in 3Q22. Except for the two Covid-19 lockdown periods, the last time such a drop in consumption took place was in 2012-13. That was the last time Hungary went through a technical recession. Another sign that a technical recession is coming is that the negative real wage shock is likely to fully hit consumption in the fourth quarter.

Investment performance has also weakened, and although expansion is still visible on a quarterly basis, the 0.6% increase indicates that positive momentum is fading here as well. This is due to the uncertain economic outlook, the rising interest rate environment, and the depleted options of subsidised lending.

Unsurprisingly, the contraction of the economy on a quarterly basis and the slowdown of growth on an annual basis in the third quarter were caused by the reduction in domestic demand. The good performance of industry, on the other hand, significantly helped net exports. That explains why 2.5 percentage points of the 4% year-on-year growth comes from net exports, while 1.5 percentage points came from domestic drivers. The last time net exports were a bigger contributor to GDP growth than domestic demand was around 2015-16 (not including the Covid-19 bottom and recovery period). At that time, the economy went through a significant slowdown.

Contributions to GDP growth – expenditure side (% YoY)



Source: HCSO, ING

The looming technical recession will be evident in the 2023 GDP figure

The detailed data, therefore, confirms our view that the domestic developments will translate into a technical recession in Hungary, as we see a continued drop in real GDP on a quarterly basis in the fourth quarter. At the same time, the combination of the good first half of the year, and the bad second half – which was marked by a technical recession – will keep the average GDP growth around 4.8% in 2022. As for 2023, the picture is much gloomier. This year's expected ugly end creates a negative carry-over effect for next year, and Hungary is probably facing another quarter of GDP contraction in the early stages of 2023. Against this backdrop, we expect economic performance to be close to stagnation, perhaps posting a marginal growth of 0.1% year-on-year in 2023 as a whole.

Author

Peter Virovacz

Senior Economist, Hungary

peter.virovacz@ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies)*. The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit <http://www.ing.com>.