

Monitoring Hungary: Uncertain times

In our latest update, we reassess our Hungarian economic and market forecasts to reflect the impact of the war in Ukraine. We look at how economy policies are likely to respond to the prospect of weaker growth and surging inflation



Source: Shutterstock

Hungary: At a glance

- We're downgrading our 2022 GDP growth forecast, despite the strong economic activity during the first one-and-a-half months.
- With yet another upside surprise in inflation, we see a double-digit print on the horizon and revise up our inflation projection.
- The latest official remarks by the National Bank of Hungary are suggesting a more prolonged tightening in 2022.
- External balances will deteriorate further as a new set of shortages are hitting the manufacturing sector alongside an energy price shock.
- The war has made the fiscal situation really complicated and it's too early to choose between austerity or recalibration.
- Political forces are trying to use the war and sanctions to help their narratives ahead of the general election.

- The minor underperformance of the forint could be reverted in a risk-on environment, but until this arrives, we see high volatility.
- The chance for an inverted local yield curve is looking good for the coming months.

Quarterly forecasts

	4Q21	1Q22F	2Q22F	3Q22F	4Q22F	1Q23F	2Q23F	3Q23F
Real GDP (%YoY)	7.1	6.8	5.4	5.2	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.9
CPI (eop, %YoY)	7.4	8.7	10.0	9.6	7.8	5.6	3.9	3.9
Central bank key rate (eop, %)	2.40	4.40	6.65	8.25	8.25	7.50	6.75	6.00
3m interest rate (eop, %)	4.21	7.00	7.90	8.25	8.15	7.40	6.65	5.90
10yr yield (eop, %)	4.48	6.40	7.00	7.60	7.30	6.70	6.10	5.50
EUR/HUF exchange rate (eop)	369.2	375.0	355.0	360.0	363.0	365.0	367.0	370.0
USD/HUF exchange rate (eop)	324.7	331.9	317.0	321.4	321.2	320.2	319.1	316.2

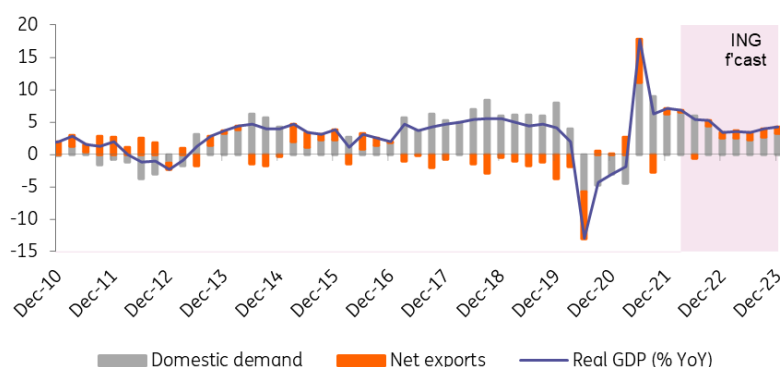
Source: National sources, ING estimates

We are downgrading our GDP outlook

Hungary posted a 7.1% record-high GDP growth in 2021 with a quite balanced growth structure despite the several challenges (e.g., Covid waves, shortages in several aspects). After the strong finish to the year, 2022 started out well. Until mid-February the economy was on track for a 7.5-8.5% year-on-year GDP growth in the first quarter. Unfortunately, this rosy outlook is now shattered with the war in Ukraine. The negative channels are mainly related to confidence, trade, supply and price shocks. We cut our 2022 GDP forecast by 1ppt to 5.2%, but this outlook could turn to a quite optimistic one fairly quickly.

[War overshadows Hungary's record GDP growth](#)

Real GDP (% YoY) and contributions (ppt)



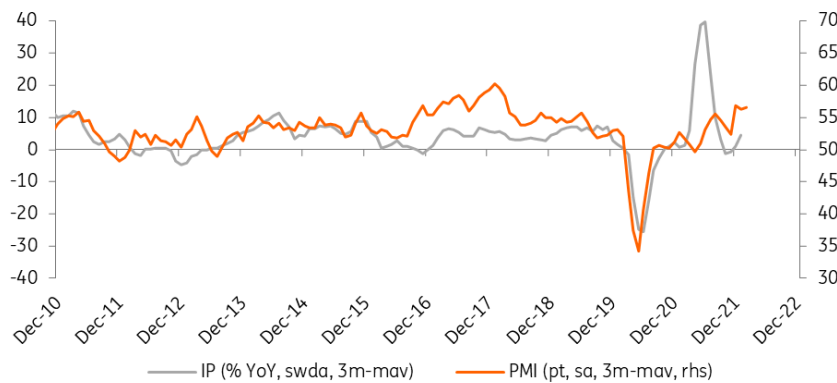
Source: HCSO, ING

Industry starts 2022 with a strong performance

The sector's growth in January exceeded expectations. Production jumped by 1.9% on a monthly basis, translating into an 8.9% year-on-year growth. Car production played a huge role in the good January performance, as it had risen again after a six-month decline. The strong start will now become unsustainable because of the war. With the closure of Ukrainian plants, car makers (and probably others as well) across Europe are once again facing a shortage of parts. Sanctions could mean shortages of metal commodities as well. Industry is clearly facing another difficult year.

[A good start for Hungary's economy, which might mean nothing now](#)

Industrial production (IP) and Purchasing Manager Index (PMI)

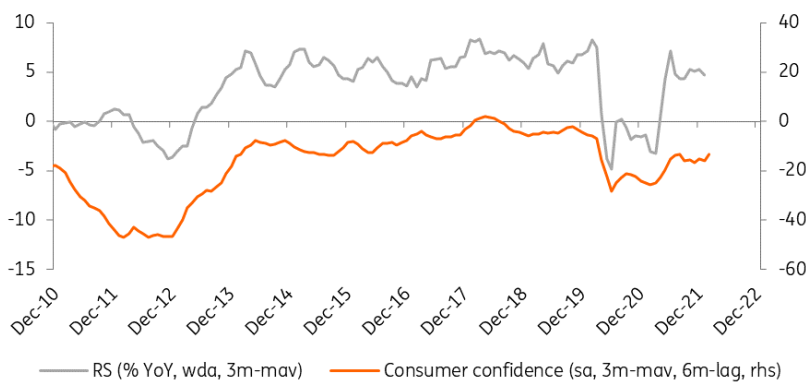


Source: HALPIM, HCSO, ING

Retail to have some positive impulses

The growth rate of retail sales slowed somewhat in January, as the volume of turnover increased by 4.1% year-on-year. Meanwhile, it showed a 0.1% decline on a monthly basis. The moderated January retail performance can be attributed to both weaker-than-usual food and non-food sales. Meanwhile, turnover at fuel retailers grew dynamically. The current humanitarian catastrophe at Hungary's Eastern border may have some positive implications on retail sales with the government and households buying aid packages. The February huge one-off fiscal transfers (personal income tax refund for families, 13-month pension, six-month bonus for armed forces) will also boost consumption.

Retail sales and consumer confidence



Source: Eurostat, HCSO, ING

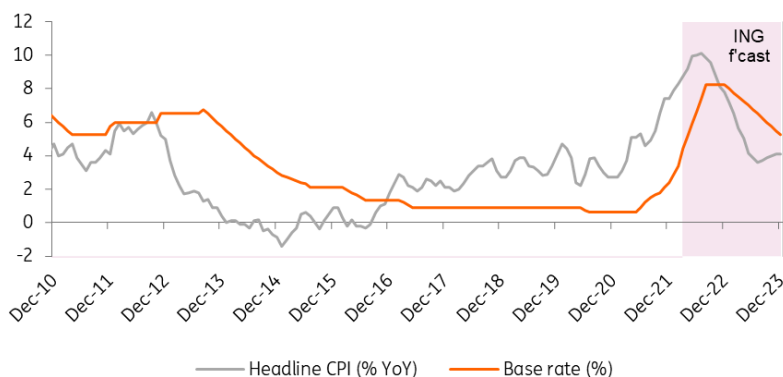
Double-digit inflation on the horizon

By now we shouldn't be surprised by Hungary's higher-than-expected inflation readings. The 8.3% year-on-year February data is the highest figure since August 2007. Core inflation moved above 8% as well, matching the highs of 2001. The uptick in the second month of 2022 means that the government's anti-inflationary measures weren't able to stop the general price increase. The main drivers of the acceleration were food, services and durables. We see a significant jump in inflation

in May-June: probably above 10% year-on-year, as the price caps will expire. We see 8.0-9.5% average inflation with further upside risks in 2022.

Is double-digit inflation on the horizon in Hungary?

Inflation and policy rate

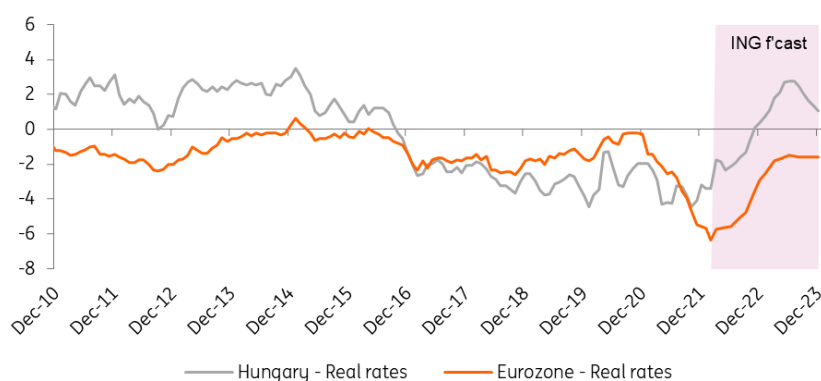


Source: NBH, ING

Central bank tightening continues

We expect the interest rate cycle to continue in the coming weeks (1-week deposit rate hikes) and months (raising the 1-week deposit, the base rate and interest rate corridor). The National Bank of Hungary is eager to fight against inflation and maintain the stability of financial markets and it is ready to use all its tools. We expect the effective interest rate to rise to as much as 8.25% by the middle of this year. But this can change both upwards and downwards by the course of the Ukrainian war. We consider it less and less likely that inflation will return to the 3% target in 2023 with any realistic assumption of central bank tightening.

Real rates (%)



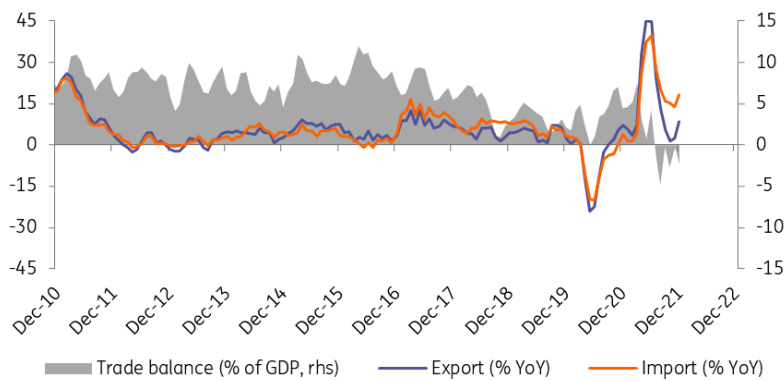
Source: ECB, NBH, ING

External balances to remain in deficit

The trade balance in 2021 came in at a €1.9tr surplus, showing a €3.7tr drop compared to 2020. The value of imports grew by 8.3% on strong domestic demand and exports rose by 7.8% despite

supply shortages. Preliminary current account data showed improvement in the fourth quarter, but the 2021 deficit was still around 3% of GDP. The war and the sanctions will limit exports, while the booming energy prices will make commodity imports more expensive. In this regard, the trade and current account balances could show further deterioration in 2022.

Trade balance (3-month moving average)



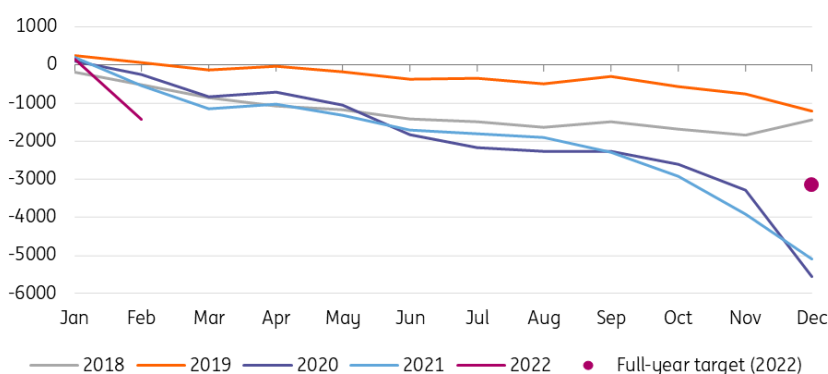
Source: HCSO, ING

Austerity or recalibration in fiscal policy

The Hungarian budget posted a HUF1,585bn deficit in February, the second biggest monthly deficit ever. With the small surplus in January, the year-to-date deficit accumulation is at HUF1,434bn. This equals to 45.5% of the full-year cash-flow deficit target. The extreme shortfall was planned and was driven mainly by one-off transfers to households (PIT refund, pension, bonuses, etc). In a vacuum, this data would not concern us. What makes the situation delicate is the war in Ukraine, which could have significant implications on the 2022 fiscal targets. In this volatile and fragile situation, we don't expect the government to rush into any decision, whether it is an austerity measure or a recalibration of the deficit and debt targets – especially not with the general election looming (3 April).

Budget deficit balloons in February

Budget performance (year-to-date, HUFbn)

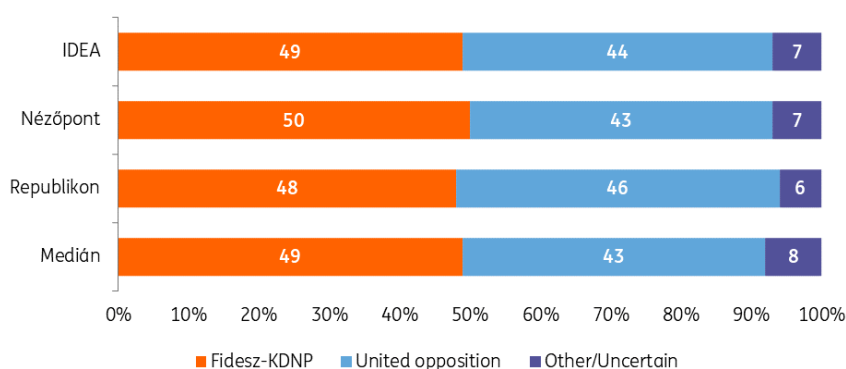


Source: Ministry of Finance, ING

Voters favour the ruling power in a crisis

The pre-election landscape hasn't changed much in February based on the latest opinion polls. The recent governing power Fidesz-KDNP still has a roughly 5-point lead (on average) versus the united opposition. Only one survey was conducted partially during the war. According to Medián's survey published in early March, the advantage of the ruling parties was only 4 points despite the big transfers (PIT refund, 13-month pension, bonuses) in February. However, after the invasion this gap increased to 12 points. So, it seems true, that in a crisis, the support is growing behind the actual leader who is in a decision-making position. This may have led to the jump in the proportion of Fidesz-KDNP voters.

Party preference among active voters as of February



Source: Various opinion polls, ING

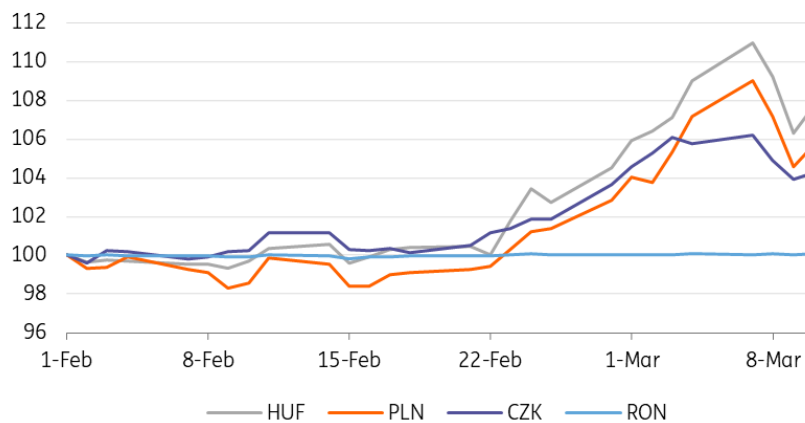
FX: In HUF we trust

Investors throw everything but the kitchen sink into hard currency in these days. HUF was not able to resist the mass exodus from risk assets, reaching a new record at 400 vs EUR. The verbal interventions and the total 125bp 1-week deposit rate hikes by the National Bank of Hungary in early March showed that the central bank is ready to fight against pro-inflationary pressures. We see more rate hikes to come, but we don't see real interest rates reaching positive territory in the next couple of quarters, despite our 8.25% terminal rate forecast.

We see EUR/HUF hovering around 375 in the coming weeks. As soon as the risk sentiment will improve, new short positions (HUF600bn during early March) will be unwound, thus we see a chance for EUR/HUF moving back to the 355-360 range quite rapidly. The slight underperformance of the HUF since the outbreak of the war is reversible, in our view. This phenomenon is related to Hungary's unique exposure.

Hungary is having the highest debt in our region and it is more vulnerable to external demand shocks. Although the latter could be true for Czechia, it can be seen as a developed economy with its 93% GDP/capita level versus EU average in PPP terms. Hungary is only at 74%. Moreover, Hungary's external trade ties (especially its energy dependency) are a bit deeper with Russia. Last but not least, Hungary's sovereign credit rating is lower than its regional peers, except for Romania.

FX performance vs EUR (1 Feb = 100%)

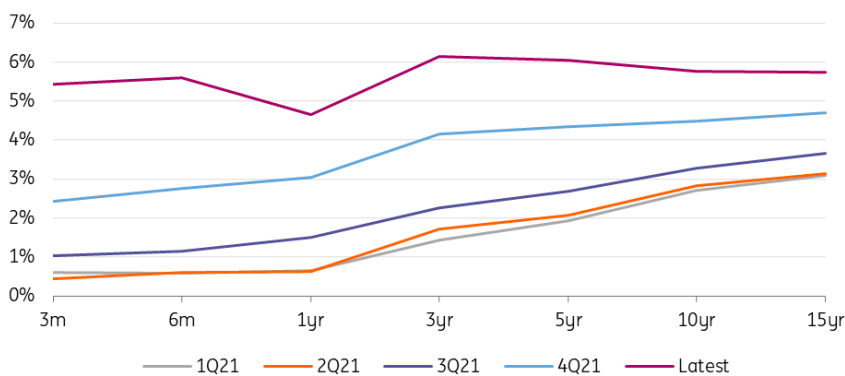


Source: National Bank of Hungary, ING

Inverted local yield curve is coming

The central bank is ready to fight against inflation and for financial stability. With further upside risks in inflation, we see further rate hikes both on a weekly basis in the 1-week deposit rate and on a monthly basis in the base rate. The convergence of the two could come at 8.25% in August. In this respect, we expect further flattening in the Hungarian yield curve. The chance for an inverted curve looks real in 2H22 with a decelerating inflation and some normalisation in risk taking.

Hungarian sovereign curve



Source: GDMA, ING

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>.