

Achieving the deficit target in Hungary has improved

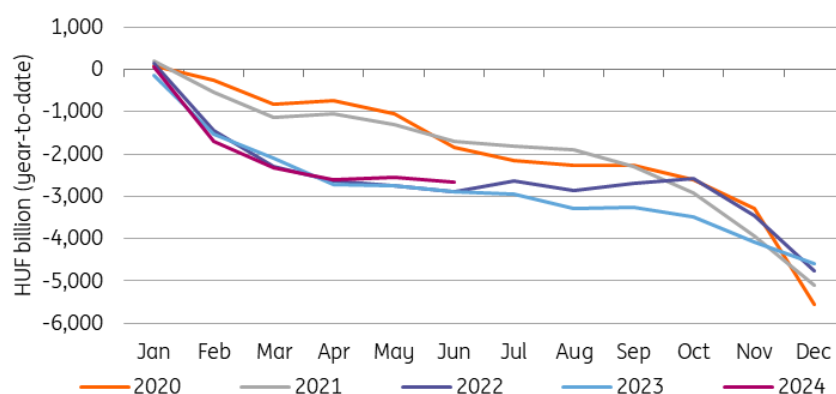
June brought another low monthly budget deficit, but with new government measures announced, we believe that the previously calculated 0.0-0.5ppt slippage risk to the 4.5% deficit target is largely covered



The Ministry of Finance building in Budapest, Hungary

The monthly budget deficit was HUF108bn in June, bringing the year-to-date (YTD) general government cash flow deficit to HUF2.66tr. This means that the shortfall has reached 67% of the Government Debt Management Agency's planned financing needs for 2024. June's deficit was the lowest monthly shortfall we've seen for the sixth month in 22 years, which is a positive sign. Given that most expenditure tends to be front-loaded (notably interest payments on retail bonds), this means that the bulk of the expenditure is likely to be behind us, increasing the chances of achieving the 4.5% of GDP deficit target.

Budget performance (year-to-date, HUFbn)



Source: Ministry of Finance, ING

The Ministry of Finance's statement provided some information on the specifics of the deficit structure. In this regard, as usual interest expenditure was once again highlighted with an outflow of HUF2tr in coupon payments YTD. Based on our calculation, this means that coupon payments amounted only to around HUF249bn in June, which we believe is likely to be significantly skewed towards retail bond payments to households. With the vast majority of coupon payments to households due in the first half of the year (approximately 80%), we believe that the pressure on the expenditure side from this particular item is likely to ease in the coming months.

Pension expenditure was also highlighted with YTD payments of HUF3.22tr, which according to our calculation means that payments in June amounted to HUF378bn. In this regard, unlike retail coupon payments, this particular item on the expenditure side is roughly evenly distributed over the year as a whole.

Last but not least, the Ministry pointed out that expenditures on EU-funded programmes increased by HUF144bn in June, while revenues from the EU increased by only HUF32bn. This means that the gap between these two budgetary items has increased even further from May to June, reaching a monthly deficit of HUF112bn. In this regard, it seems like pre-financing of EU projects are still ongoing, as expected, but we think that uneasy relations between Budapest and Brussels continue to create a bottleneck in EU transfers and this gap will not narrow materially during 2024.

New measures taken by the government to help cover slippage risk

We have long argued that there is a slippage risk in the 2024 budget, which we have previously calculated at around 0.0-0.5 percentage points of GDP. However, with today's budget-related announcements, it appears that the government has addressed the issue head-on by announcing new austerity measures. In this regard, the cabinet minister has announced that the government will levy a "defense contribution on the wartime windfall profits of multinationals".

In reality, some of the measures will target those banks that haven't increased the proportion of Hungarian government bonds in their portfolios, which was the government's intention last year. In addition, the transaction tax on banks will be raised, while a new tax will be levied on FX

transactions. At the same time, contrary to previous commitments, the windfall profits tax for energy companies, multinationals and retailers will not be reduced in 2024. To have a comprehensive analyses and market-related impact assessment, we have to wait for the details of the new measures.

According to the government's calculations, the expected additional revenue from these announcements is around HUF400bn, or around 0.5% of GDP. This basically means that our calculated slippage risk for 2024 could be covered by these new measures alone. Moreover, if macroeconomic conditions improve as expected in the second half of this year, the VAT revenue stream could further increase the government's room for manoeuvre.

If there is any headroom, we believe the government will try to use it to implement new spending programmes to boost consumption ahead of the 2026 elections. As a result, we do not expect the deficit to fall below 4.5% of GDP at the end of the year, even though improving macroeconomic conditions might signal a lower deficit. We still expect the 2024 deficit to be between 4.5% and 5.0% of GDP, with a preference for the higher end given the government's recent track record.

Finally, the newly announced measures will not only help the 2024 budget, but also next year's budget. In our view, the existing windfall taxes will not be abolished at the end of this year, while the newly announced measures are likely to remain in place. All in all, this means that we are one step closer to achieving next year's current deficit target of 3.7% of GDP, although our forecast is for a deficit of 4.2% of GDP in 2025.

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 www.ing.com.