

Hungary: Labour and equipment shortages hit production

Smaller sectors did not show strong enough growth in October to mitigate the drag from car and electronic manufacturing, as these are still suffering from spare parts shortages



Workers on an assembly line at an Audi factory in Hungary

-2.7%

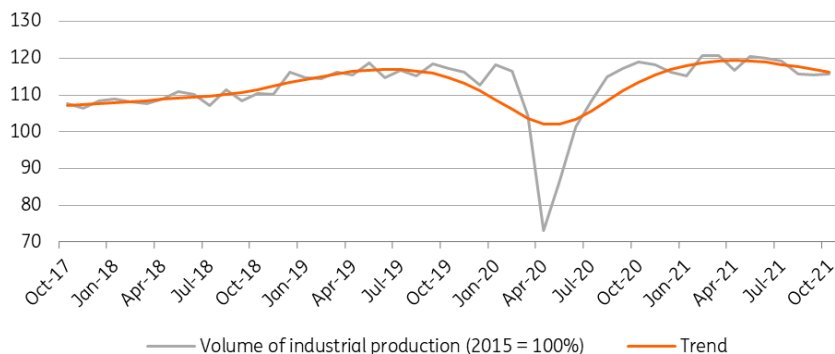
Industrial production (YoY, wda)

ING forecast 1.1% / Previous -1.7%

Worse than expected

We had a glimmer of hope after the [latest German industrial production data](#) surprised on the upside. But Hungarian industry posted only a mediocre 0.3% month-on-month growth rate in October, translating into a 2.7% yearly drop based on working-day adjusted data.

Volume of industrial production

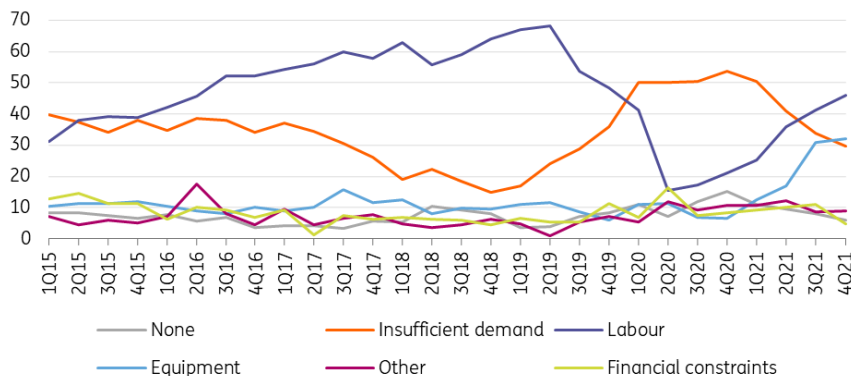


Source: HCSO, ING

However, the fall from 2020 levels is the smaller issue here as industry is also showing much lower output volume compared to 2019 and has been in a downward trend since the summer. The press release from the Statistical Office revealed that growth was measured in most manufacturing sub-sectors, including the food industry. But car and electronics manufacturing is still suffering, and showed a drop in production.

So it's increasingly clear that the smaller sectors in Hungarian industry are unable to punch above their weight. And if the two big sectors are underperforming, this is just too big a burden for the others to carry. At least the causes are clear; equipment shortages, though based on the latest Eurostat survey, there is more going on.

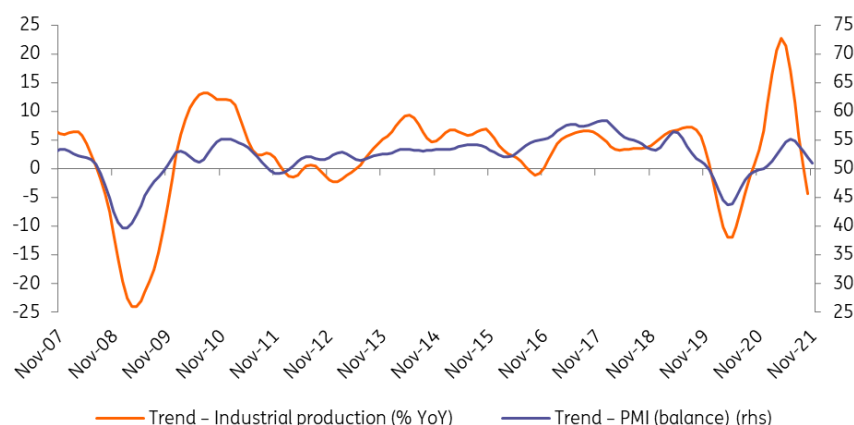
Factors limiting production (%)



Source: Eurostat, ING

Yes, the obvious reason behind the drop in output in cars and electronics is the global shortage of semiconductors and other spare parts. This is reflected by the record high share of companies complaining about a lack of equipment. But this is only the second most important factor limiting production. The most important reason is due to labour shortages. This also explains why other sectors are unable to counterbalance the bad performance in car and electronics manufacturing. The demand is there, and equipment may not be an issue for other sectors, but they are suffering from a lack of workers.

Manufacturing PMI and industrial production trends



Source: HALPIM, HCSO, ING

It is still somewhat amazing that the Purchase Managers Index in manufacturing remains above 50, although the trend here is clearly heading down. High demand and the increasing level of orders is feeding optimism but if the labour and equipment issues become more serious, this optimism will fade sooner rather than later. We don't see any quick fix to these shortages, so we look for stagnation, or low growth in industry over the coming months. This means further risks to our economic outlook in 2022.

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