Snap | 4 July 2019

Hungary: Retail sector posts a huge negative surprise

After a strong start, the retail sector nosedived in May and the phenomenon is widespread across all shop types. This could be the first sign that a general slowdown is inevitable



Source: Shutterstock

2.6%

Retail sales (YoY, calendar adjusted)

Consensus: 6.2% / Previous 7.3%

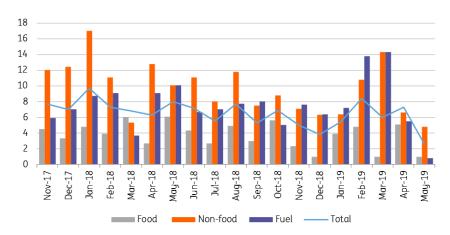
Worse than expected

Latest retail sales data in Hungary caused a severe disappointment with the 2.6% year-on-year calendar adjusted growth posted in May. The slowdown itself is not surprising, but its extent certainly is. It is the slowest pace of growth since February 2017, and the data raises questions about the sustainability of the strong performance seen in the sector in the first quarter of this year. The latest numbers fit into the trend of a deceleration which started at the end of 2017.

Snap | 4 July 2019 1

So what's behind it? It seems the surprise is not due to one specific sector as all of the main shop types registered a significant slowdown. Turnover in food shops came in at 1.0% YoY, which is the least surprising factor since the end of the Easter-related frenzy. On the other hand, non-food shops posted a 4.8% YoY increase in turnover, the lowest figure since 2016. For example, sales dropped on a yearly basis in clothing, books, computer equipment and in second-hand goods. Moreover, the volume of sales in automotive fuel stations rose by only 0.8% YoY, a low pace not seen in the past 6-7 years. So we're looking for answers. All this could be down to the effect of the new retail bond, which might increase the savings rate immediately and harshly. However, more data is needed to verify this theory.

Breakdown of retail sales (% YoY, wda)



Source: HCSO

Looking at the big picture after this data, we can be almost sure that the growth of household consumption will take a severe hit in the second quarter, having a significant effect on GDP growth too. The main question is whether the May data is the start of a new trend, or just a blip? In any case, this could be the first sign that the slowdown has arrived in Hungary and now we have to work out just how hard that will hit.

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

Snap | 4 July 2019 2

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.

Snap | 4 July 2019 3