

# Hungary shows signs of wage-push inflation

Companies are trying to fight against narrowing profitability amidst the 'cost storm'



Employers are facing a really tough 2022 with minimum wages rising by 20% since January, which has impacted the whole wage scale and created further wage pressure

9.7%

Gross wages (YoY)

ING forecast 10.5% / Previous 10.1%

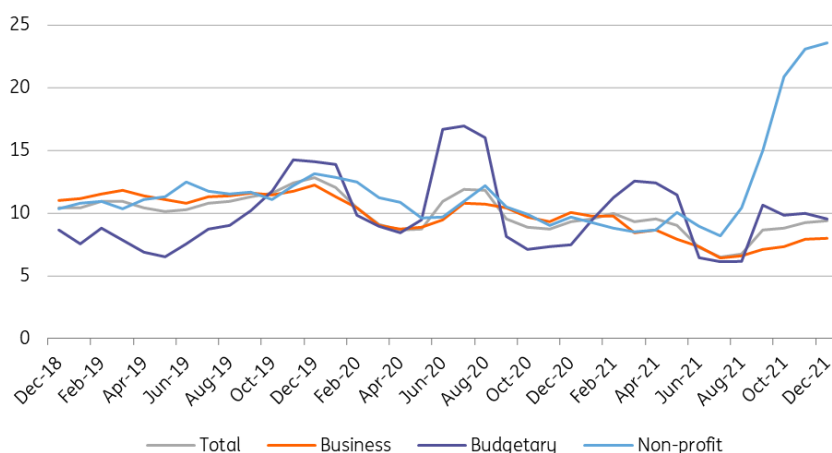
Worse than expected

Wage growth came in at a double-digit rate in November but showed a minor deceleration in December. However, that's not to say the 9.7% year-on-year increase in gross and net wages is weak.

The most interesting part of the incoming data is that this was below the market consensus as the market had expected further acceleration in wage growth. This was based upon the November reading, where the regular wage growth was lower than the average salary increases, pointing towards a strong seasonal bonus payment (the bonus season used to be in December). We had

expected this pattern to continue, especially considering the Hungarian economy managed to put together a record year in 2021 with 7.1% GDP growth.

## Wage dynamics (3-month moving average, % YoY)



Source: HCSO, ING

The significant increase in average earnings in the non-profit sector was due to the fact that from the beginning of August many educational institutions, having previously been publicly funded, were included in this sector.

Regular wage growth also came in at 9.7% year-on-year, thus there wasn't any extra upside pressure on wages coming from bonus payments. This lower-than-expected bonus payment in a record year could point to the changing behaviour of corporates. Employers are facing a really tough 2022 with minimum wages (both for skilled and unskilled labour) rising by 20% since January, which has impacted the whole wage scale and created further wage pressure. On top of that, the shortage economy and energy crisis are still rumbling on, further adding to the cost side pressure.

In other words, companies may want to cut costs during this year through reduced premium payments combined with stronger repricing. With a combination of these, they will try to maintain their previous profit margins or at least curb the narrowing margins. Nevertheless, we continue to see double-digit average wage growth in 2022 as a whole. In addition to the 20% increase in minimum wages, we call an increase in the average wages at roughly 15% due to the alleviation of wage congestion.

The inflationary impact of the significant rise in labour costs was already evident in the January inflation data, which showed three times stronger revaluations at the beginning of the year than history shows, and repricing affected a much wider range of goods and services than usual. Against this backdrop, we think that the price-wage spiral of wage-push inflation has already become visible in Hungary. This can only be alleviated by combining the forces of monetary and fiscal policies, thus, in our view, the rate hikes must be accompanied by a more restrictive fiscal policy during 2022.

## Author

### Peter Virovacz

Senior Economist, Hungary

[peter.virovacz@ing.com](mailto: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>.