

# Hungary's inflation accelerates, but less than expected

On the one hand, Hungary has joined its regional peers with headline inflation delivering a downside surprise. On the other hand, it is still moving higher. The lifting of fuel price caps has pushed inflation up while underlying inflation strengthened too. The good news is the peak might be close



Hungary removed the fuel price cap on 7 December

# 24.5%

Headline inflation (YoY)

Consensus 25.8% / Previous 22.5%

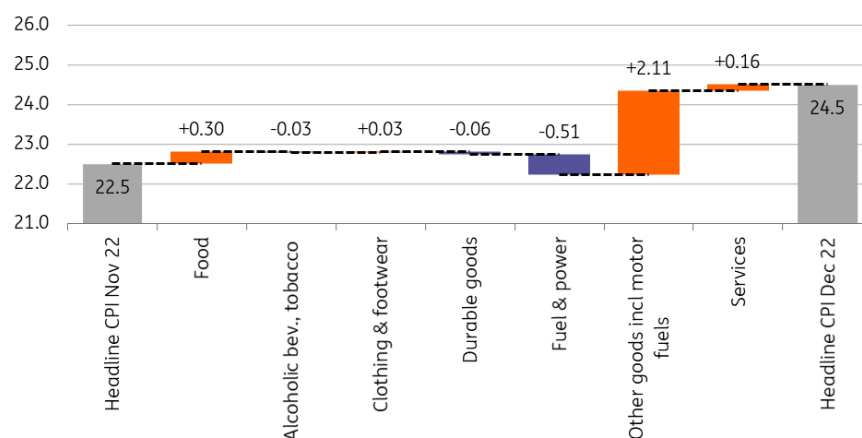
Lower than expected

## Highest inflation in 27 years

Inflation in Hungary continues to surge, but not as much as the market expected. Headline inflation came in at 24.5% year-on-year, which is the result of a 1.9% month-on-month price increase. The main culprit behind the monthly acceleration is the motor fuel component, which

didn't catch markets off guard as it was a result of the lifted fuel price cap. But we have some ideas about what the market missed, resulting in the downside surprise.

## Main drivers of the change in headline CPI (%)

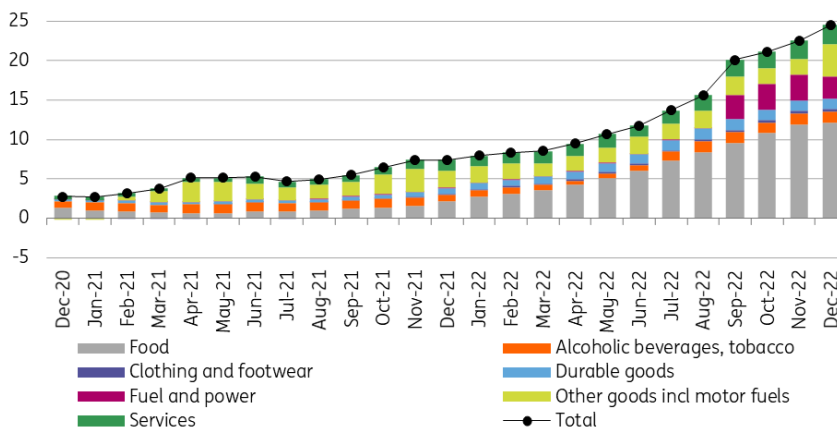


Source: HCSO, ING

## The details

- After months of stagnation (due to price caps) fuel prices emerged as the most important contributor to the acceleration in inflation. The fuel price cap was removed on 7 December, which resulted in long-brewing inflationary pressure on households. Motor fuel prices rose by 24.4% on a monthly basis, but the entire effect was not registered in December's data due to methodological issues. We see an additional inflationary impact from this item in January due to technicalities and further rising prices.
- Food prices registered a 44.8% year-on-year increase. While processed food prices posted a 3.0% month-on-month increase, the price of unprocessed food decreased by 0.3% on a monthly basis. The good news is that the overall 2.1% MoM food inflation was the lowest in 2022 and responsible for the vast majority of the downside surprise in the headline reading. The bad news is that the overall picture remains bleak especially as basic food caps will remain with us until the end of April and retailers face a higher tax burden from January.
- The biggest surprise came from the fuel and power component, where prices decreased by 6% MoM shaving off around 0.5ppt from the headline inflation print. The main driver was natural gas with an 11.8% price decrease from November to December. This is attributed to favourable (warmer) weather conditions and demand destruction caused by the reshaped utility bill support scheme. The volume of household gas usage dropped by 23% in December, thus the consumption by a larger proportion of consumers fell below the quantity limit of the lower gas price, resulting in a decrease in the estimated average gas price.

## The composition of headline inflation (ppt)

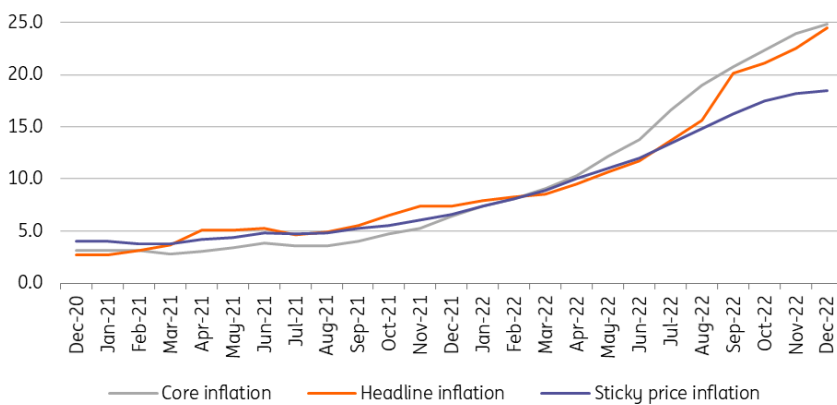


Source: HCSO, ING

## Core inflation remains above headline

Core inflation jumped to 24.8% year-on-year, remaining above headline inflation by a mere 0.3ppt. On a monthly basis, core inflation posted a 1.6% increase, mainly due to processed food and services. In all, the downside surprise in headline inflation is a result of non-core elements, while underlying price pressure remains significant. According to our estimates, 54% of the items in the consumer basket already showed at least a 20% YoY inflation figure in December.

## Headline and underlying inflation measures (% YoY)



Source: HCSO, ING

## We are not out of the woods yet

We expect a further acceleration in headline inflation. One key source of it will be the fuel price impact. The usual start-of-the-year repricing in retail could also be stronger than history suggests, especially considering the changes in wages and taxes. This will impact processed food and services prices. The wild card will be the energy price of households in January. The moderation of energy consumption due to the two-tiered price system in electricity and natural gas, and the warmer-than-usual winter might reduce the average monthly bill value in utilities. In all, we see headline and core inflation starting the year at around 25.2% YoY followed by some sideway moves before starting a gradual descent during the second quarter of 2023. We see both core and

headline inflation ending up in the range of 18-19% when it comes to the full-year average.

## Too early for the central bank to pull the trigger

Even with the December downside surprise, we don't think that the National Bank of Hungary (NBH) will be ready to pull the trigger on a monetary policy pivot. The Monetary Council wants to see a trend improvement in risk perceptions; thus, it is adopting a patient approach. Though global market sentiment has improved a lot since the last rate-setting meeting, the central bank might want to see more of the same. Unless there is an unexpectedly significant forint strengthening in the coming weeks, we see the NBH sticking to the temporary, targeted measures and to the 18% marginal rate until late March. By then we might see a long-enough period of improved global risk-taking and evidence of a peak in Hungarian inflation. The March Inflation Report (thus the updated staff projection) would be an ideal time to announce the start of the gradual turnaround.

### Authors

#### Peter Virovacz

Senior Economist, Hungary

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

#### Dávid Szónyi

Research Trainee

[david.szonyi@ing.com](mailto:david.szonyi@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>.