

Hungary: Market Profile

Major Economic Indicators

	2016	2017 (estimates)	2018 (forecast)
Population (million)	9.8	9.8	9.8
GDP (US\$ billion)	124	132	N.A.
GDP Per Capita (US\$)	12,650	13,460	N.A.
Real GDP Growth (%)	2.2	3.7	3.6
Inflation (%)	0.4	2.3	N.A.
Unemployment (%)	5.1	4.2	N.A.
Exports (goods, US\$ billion)	102	83 (Jan-Sep)	N.A.
Growth rate (%)	+3	+9 (Jan-Sep)	N.A.
Imports (goods, US\$ billion)	94	78 (Jan-Sep)	N.A.
Growth rate (%)	+2	+12 (Jan-Sep)	N.A.
Exchange Rate: US\$1 to 253.06 Hungarian forints on 18 Jan 2018			

Source: IMF, Eurostat

Recent Developments

- Hungary has been a member of the EU since May 2004, and it has adopted the EU's common external trade policy and measures.
- The EU's new scheme on generalised system of preferences ("GSP") entered into effect on 1 January 2014. Under the new scheme, tariff preferences are removed for imports into the EU from countries where per-capita income has exceeded US\$4,000 for four years in a row. As a result, the number of countries that enjoy preferential access to EU markets was reduced from 176 to less than 80. While the Chinese mainland remains a beneficiary, many of its exports such as toys, electrical equipment, footwear, textiles, wooden articles, and watches and clocks have already been "graduated" from the preferential treatment.
- A number of Chinese mainland-origin products are subject to EU's anti-dumping duties, including bicycles, bicycle parts, ceramic tiles, ceramic tableware and kitchenware, fasteners, ironing boards and solar glass, which are of interest to Hong Kong exporters.
- Hong Kong's total exports to Hungary rose by 4% to US\$1.6 billion in the first eleven months of 2017, while its imports from Hungary fell by 1% to US\$247 million.
- The Hungarian government is strongly committed to increase the competitiveness of



businesses in Hungary by streamlining business processes and attracting foreign investment. A range of incentives such as cash subsidies (either from the Hungarian government or from EU Funds), tax allowances, low-interest loans, and free or reduced price lands has therefore been put in place. More information on the investment environment and the relevant regulations can be found at the [Hungarian Investment Promotion Agency \(HIPA\)](#).

- As of the end of 2016, China's total stock of FDI to Hungary topped US\$313 million, up from US\$78 million in 2007. Hong Kong, holding an FDI stock of US\$461 million as of end-2016, ranked 4th (after South Korea, Japan and Singapore) on the list of Hungary's inbound Asian investors.
- Major priority investment sectors include automotive, electronics, shared service centres, ICT, food, life sciences and renewable energy. As the key instruments of Hungary's economic policy, the New Széchenyi Plan (launched in 2011) aims at creating one million new jobs within ten years along seven break-out points – healing in Hungary (health industry), renewal of Hungary (green economy development), home project (housing), enterprise promotion (development of the business environment), science, innovation and growth, employment and transport.
- As an important step in accommodating greater synergies, Hong Kong and Hungary signed a [Comprehensive Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation \(CDTA\)](#) on 12 May 2010, which came into force on 23 February 2011.

Current Economic Situation

Hungary's economic growth quickened to an estimated 3.7% in 2017, on the back of strong domestic consumption in the wake of wage increases and a strong recovery in bank lending, and rebounding investment following the resumption of EU funds under the new financial framework.

Looking ahead, further absorption of EU funds and the fiscal loosening measures such as the lowering of employers' social security contributions and corporate income tax will continue to stimulate investment, while fast wage and employment growth will further bolster consumption. Taken together, Hungary is forecast to see a similar, high GDP growth of 3.6% in 2018.

Trade Policy

Hungary is a member of the EU that comprises 28 member states, and it follows EU's common external trade policy and measures.

All EU member states adopt common external trade policy and measures. Meanwhile, 19 EU members, including Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain, have adopted the euro as their legal tender.

Quotas

No quotas are imposed on textiles and clothing exports, as well as non-textile products exports from Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland at present.



Scheme of Generalised Tariff Preferences

The EU's new scheme on generalised system of preferences ("GSP") entered into effect on 1 January 2014. Under the new scheme, tariff preferences are removed for imports into the EU from countries where per-capita income has exceeded US\$4,000 for four years in a row. As a result, the number of the countries that enjoy preferential access to EU markets was reduced from 176 to less than 80. While the Chinese mainland remains a beneficiary, many of its exports such as toys, electrical equipment, footwear, textiles, wooden articles, and watches and clocks have already been "graduated" from the preferential treatment. Regarding Hong Kong, the territory has been fully excluded from the EU's GSP scheme since 1 May 1998.

Anti-dumping Measures

The EU has initiated anti-dumping (AD) proceedings against certain mainland-origin products. Currently, there are a number of Chinese mainland-origin products are subject to EU's anti-dumping duties, including bicycles, bicycle parts, ceramic tiles, ceramic tableware and kitchenware, fasteners, ironing boards and solar glass, which are of interest to Hong Kong exporters. As at end-December 2017, the EU did not apply any AD measures on imports from Hong Kong.

Other Measures

To combat the spread of the Asian longhorn beetle, the EU introduced in July 1999 emergency controls on wooden packaging material originating in the Chinese mainland. Wood covered by the measures must be stripped of its bark and free of insect bore holes greater than 3mm across, or have been kiln-dried to below 20% moisture content.

For health reasons, the EU has adopted a Directive on the control of the use of nickel in objects intended to be in contact with the skin, such as watches and jewellery. Following the emergency ban adopted in December 1999, the EU has adopted a Directive to ban the use of some phthalates in certain PVC toys and childcare articles on a permanent basis, which came into effect from 16 January 2007. In addition, the EU has adopted a Directive to prohibit from September 2003 the trading of clothing, footwear and other textile and leather articles which contain azo-dyes, from which aromatic amines may be derived.

On the other hand, the EU has adopted a number of Directives for environmental protection, which may have an impact on the sales of a wide range of consumer goods and consumer electronics. Notable examples include the Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) implemented in August 2005, and the Directive on Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) implemented in July 2006. On 3 December 2008, the European Commission (EC) presented two proposals: one for a recast RoHS Directive and the other for a recast WEEE Directive.

The recast RoHS Directive was published on 1 July 2011 and entered into force on 2 January 2013. The new Directive continues to prohibit EEE that contains the same six dangerous substances as the old RoHS Directive. Nonetheless, the new Directive will widen, as from 22 July 2019, the current scope of the previous RoHS Directive, by including any EEE that will have fallen out of the old RoHS Directive's scope, with only limited exceptions.



Another important law for Hong Kong companies to grapple with concerns waste EEE, i.e., the WEEE Directive. With the formal approval on 7 June 2012, the recast WEEE Directive entered into force on 13 August 2012, while Member States have until 14 February 2014 to transpose the new directive into national law. In brief, the recast WEEE Directive will see Member States subject to higher collection/recycling targets (i.e. 45% collection rate as of 2016 and 65% as of 2019) and a wider scope of measure covering essentially all electric and electronic equipment, while establishing producer responsibility as a means of encouraging greener product designs.

On the heels of the recast RoHS and WEEE Directives, the EU's new framework Directive for setting eco-design requirements for energy-related product (ErP) is now in place. The ErP Directive is no longer limited to only EEE (as it was under its predecessor, the energy-using product, or EuP, Directive), but potentially covers any product that is related to the use of energy, including shower heads and other bathroom fittings, as well as insulation and construction materials.

Moreover, REACH, an EU Regulation which stands for Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals, entered into force in June 2007. Among others, it requires EU manufacturers and importers of chemical substances (whether on their own, in preparations or in certain articles) to gather comprehensive information on properties of their substances produced or imported in volumes of 1 tonne or more per year, and to register such substances prior to manufacturing in or import into the EU.

Following the entry into force of the new Toy Safety Directive (Directive 2009/48/EC) on 20 July 2011, the Official Journal of the EU published on 11 August 2011 references to two important safety standards concerning electric toys (EN 62115:2005 and its amendment EN 62115:2005/A2:2011) and two previous standards on the mechanical and physical properties of toys and a standard on the flammability of toys.

Hong Kong's Trade with Hungary [1]

Hong Kong's total exports to Hungary grew by 4% to US\$1.6 billion in the first eleven months of 2017, following a 9% increase to US\$1.7 billion in 2016. Major export items in January-November 2017 included telecommunications equipment & parts (shared 57% of the total), electrical apparatus for electrical circuits (11%), computers (8%), electric power machinery & parts (5%), parts and accessories of office machines/computers (4%), semi-conductors, electronic valves & tubes (3%) and optical goods (2%).

On the other hand, Hong Kong's imports from Hungary decreased by 1% to US\$247 million in the first eleven months of 2017, after a 22% growth to US\$275 million in 2016. Leading import items in January-November 2017 included telecommunications equipment & parts (shared 34% of the total), electric power machinery & parts (17%), semi-conductors, electronic valves & tubes (13%), computers (7%), electrical machinery & apparatus (5%), electrical apparatus for electrical circuits (3%), fresh, chilled or frozen meat & edible meat offal (3%) and parts & accessories of office machines/computers (3%).



(US\$ million)	2016		Jan-Nov 2017	
	Value	Growth (%)	Value	Growth (%)
Total Exports	1,712	+9	1,635	+4
<i>Domestic Exports</i>	3	+63	2	-15
<i>Re-exports</i>	1,710	+9	1,633	+4
Imports	275	+22	247	-1
<i>of which re-exported</i>	264	+34	260	+11
Total Trade	1,987	+11	1,882	+4

Source: Hong Kong Trade Statistics, Census & Statistics Department

Related information: [Hungary infographics](#)

[1] Since [offshore trade](#) has not been recorded by ordinary trade figures, these numbers do not necessarily reflect the export business managed by Hong Kong companies.

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<http://emerging-markets-research.hktdc.com/business-news/article/Emerging-Europe/Hungary-Market-Profile/mp/en/1/1X000000/1X003IC6.htm>

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