

HUNGARY

Sources and definitions

Data are supplied by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) and originate from the national accounts, on the sole basis of the non-financial corporation sector (non-financial corporations falling under the jurisdiction of the corporate income tax law, as well as employers' representation organisations).

Since 1998, Hungary uses a new national classification, named TEÁOR'98, elaborated on the basis of the NACE Rev.1 with four-digit level conformity. Data for years prior to 1998 are therefore not comparable.

Gross value added is calculated on the basis of data covering 96% of enterprises. For output, the coverage is 92%.

Variables

Production (output) refers to gross output, which consists of goods and services produced within an institutional unit for purchase by other institutional units, and those produced for the unit's own use. It is valued at basic prices in the HNA.

Value added refers to gross value added at basic prices.

Gross value added at basic price:

- + gross output (at basic price)
- intermediate consumption (at market price)

In the corporate sector, **enterprise** refers to economic organisations paying corporate tax and performing non-finance-related activities, as well as business federation organisations.

Employment (number employed) is defined by the average number of employees, which is a variable calculated on the basis of the staff register (persons including employees with other jobs).

Wages and salaries, total are equal to compensation of employees minus the employer's social contribution. They include the values of any social contributions, income taxes, etc., payable by the employee. This category has two main aggregates:

- wages and salaries in cash (*e.g.* wages and salaries payable regularly, payments for overtime, supplementary allowances payable regularly, ad hoc bonuses, commission fees)
- wages and salaries in kind (*e.g.* meals provided free of charge or at reduced prices, uniforms or special clothing which employees choose to wear outside the workplace as well, loans for the construction or purchase of dwellings with a reduced interest rates, etc.)

Composition of the ICT sector

The ICT sector is in line with the OECD definition.

ICT wholesale activities include the following industries:

NACE 51.43 (Wholesale of electrical household appliances and radio and television goods)

NACE 51.64 (Wholesale of office machinery and equipment)

NACE 51.65 (Wholesale of other machinery for use in industry, trade and navigation)

See the NACE classification column in the concordance table.