



# MACROECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

BACKGROUND MATERIAL  
TO THE ABRIDGED MINUTES  
OF THE MONETARY COUNCIL MEETING  
OF 24 SEPTEMBER 2024

SEPTEMBER  
**2024**

Time of publication: 2 p.m. on 9 October 2024

*The background material ‘Macroeconomic and financial market developments’ is based on information available until 18 September 2024.*

*Article 3 (1) of the MNB Act (Act CXXXIX of 2013 on the Magyar Nemzeti Bank) defines achieving and maintaining price stability as the primary objective of the Magyar Nemzeti Bank. The MNB’s supreme decision-making body is the Monetary Council. The Council convenes as required by circumstances, but at least twice a month, according to a pre-announced schedule. At the second scheduled meeting each month, members consider issues relevant to decisions on central bank interest rates. Abridged minutes of the Council’s rate-setting meetings are released regularly, before the next policy meeting takes place. As a summary of the analyses prepared by staff for the Monetary Council, the background material presents economic and financial market developments, as well as new information which has become available since the previous meeting.*

The abridged minutes and the background materials to the minutes are available on the MNB’s website at:

<https://www.mnb.hu/en/monetary-policy/the-monetary-council/minutes>

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# 1. Macroeconomic developments

## 1.1. Global macroeconomic environment

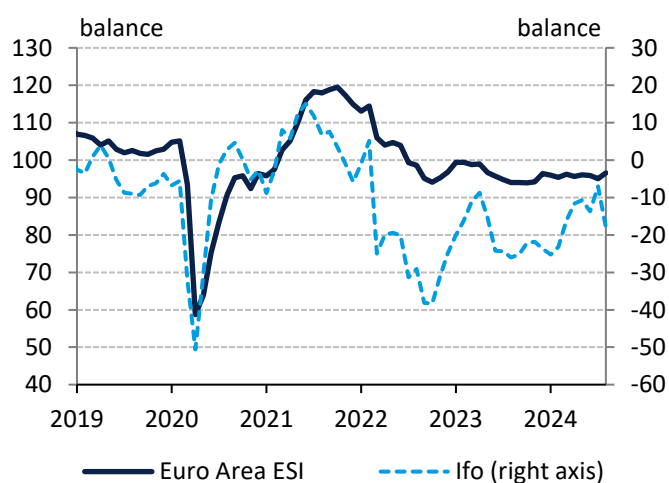
In 2024 Q2, GDP grew slower year on year in the European Union, whereas it increased at a faster pace in the United States and China. In August, the Purchasing Managers' Index for manufacturing increased in China, declined in the United States and stagnated in the euro area. The unemployment rate in the United States remains low. Industrial production and the volume of retail sales rose in China, while they declined in the euro area. Annualised inflation in the United States was down by 0.4 percentage points in August compared to the previous month to stand at 2.5 percent. In China, consumer prices rose by 0.6 percent on an annual basis. Year-on-year inflation in the euro area moderated to 2.2 percent and core inflation to 2.8 percent in August. Both figures matched analysts' expectations.

**In 2024 Q2, GDP grew slower year on year in the European Union, whereas it increased at a faster pace in the United States and China.** In China, growth in the second quarter was slower than expected (5.1 percent) at 4.7 percent. In the United States, following an increase of 2.9 percent in the first quarter of the year, the economy grew by 3.1 percent in the second quarter. The 0.7 percent growth in the EU in the previous quarter was followed by a 0.8 percent expansion in the euro area, while GDP in the euro area rose by 0.6 percent on a seasonally and calendar-adjusted basis. Based on available data, the largest year-on-year growth was recorded in Malta (+4.2 percent), Poland (+4.0 percent) and Cyprus (+3.7 percent). Five Member States recorded a decline year on year, with the gross domestic product decreasing most sharply in Ireland (-4.1 percent), Estonia (-1.3 percent) and Finland (-1.3 percent). Among the other countries in the region, the economy expanded in the Czech Republic (+0.6 percent), Romania (+0.8 percent) and Slovakia (+2.1 percent) compared to the same period a year earlier. GDP in Germany, our main trading partner, stagnated on an annual basis.

**Industrial production and retail sales volumes rose in China, while they declined in the euro area.** Industrial production volumes rose by 4.5 percent in China in August, stagnated in the US and declined by 2.2 percent in the euro area in July on an annual basis. Retail sales volumes grew by 2.1 percent in the United States and 2.0 percent in China in August, while they fell by 0.1 percent in the euro area in July.

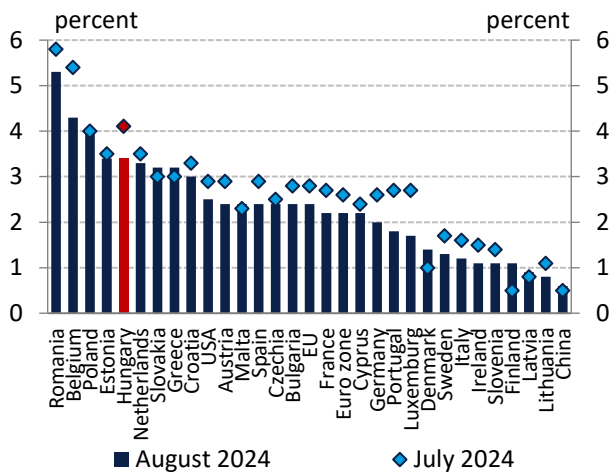
**In August, the Purchasing Managers' Index for manufacturing increased in China, declined in the United States and stagnated in the euro area.** The index rose towards the expansion threshold in China in August, while it remained below the threshold in the US and the euro area. The euro area's Economic Sentiment Indicator (ESI) improved by 0.6 points in August (Chart 1).

Chart 1 Business climate indices in Hungary's export markets



Source: European Commission, Ifo

Chart 2 Developments in the international inflation environment



Note: HICP inflation rates for EU Member States.

Source: Eurostat

**The unemployment rate in the United States remains low.**

In the US, the unemployment rate slightly decreased from 4.3 percent in July to 4.2 percent; non-farm payrolls, however, grew by 142,000 in August, falling short of the average increase of 202,000 over the past year as well as analysts’ expectations. The unemployment rate in the euro area stood at 6.4 percent in July, 0.1 percent lower than in June.

**Annualised inflation in the United States was at 2.5 percent in August**

0.4 percentage points lower compared to the previous month. **In China, consumer prices rose by 0.6 percent on an annual basis. Year-on-year inflation in the euro area moderated to 2.2 percent and core inflation to 2.8 percent in August.** Both figures were consistent with analysts’ expectations.

**Among the countries of the region, inflation rose in Slovakia, fell in Romania and the Czech Republic, while remained unchanged in Poland in August.**

Prices rose by 5.3 percent in Romania, 4.0 percent in Poland, 3.2 percent in Slovakia and 2.4 percent in the Czech Republic over a year, based on Eurostat data (Chart 2).

## 1.2. Real economic trends in Hungary

Based on raw data, gross domestic product grew by 1.5 percent year on year in 2024 Q2, while quarter on quarter it fell by 0.2 percent. Year-on-year, gross fixed capital formation fell sharply by 15.4 percent. In July 2024, the volume of retail sales grew by 2.5 percent, while construction output and industrial production declined by 6.2 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively, year on year. Preliminary data show a surplus of EUR 203 million in external trade in goods for July. The average number of people aged 15 to 74 in employment amounted to 4,765,000 in July 2024 which, in seasonally adjusted terms, is 1,000 higher than in June. On average, 18,000 more persons worked in Hungary in the period of May–July 2024 than in the same period last year. The unemployment rate stood at 4.2 percent in July.

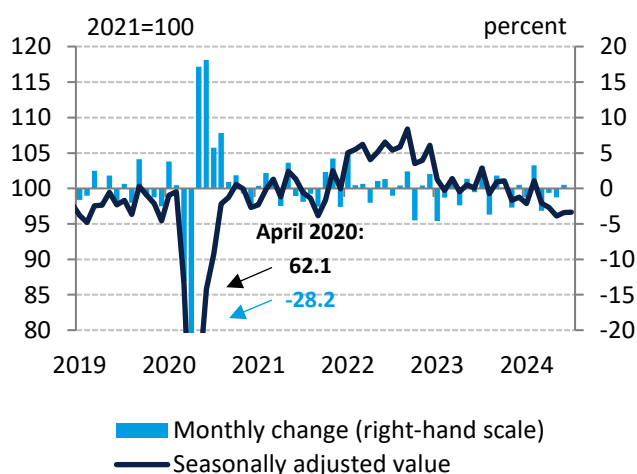
### 1.2.1. Economic growth

**Detailed data released by the HCSO confirmed that, based on raw data, gross domestic product grew by 1.5 percent year on year in 2024 Q2, while quarter on quarter it fell by 0.2 percent.** Based on balanced data adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects, added value rose by 1.3 percent on an annual basis. According to the HCSO, services and construction increased GDP on an annual basis, while industry and agriculture reduced it. Among consumption items, in addition to household consumption and net exports, change in inventories supported year-on-year growth, while investments curbed it. Year-on-year, gross fixed capital formation fell sharply, by 15.4 percent, slowing annual economic growth by 4.3 percentage points.

**The volume of industrial production fell by 1.3 percent year on year in July.** Based on seasonally and working-day adjusted data, output fell by 6.4 percent on an annual basis. The significant difference compared to the raw data is due to the fact that there were two more working days in July 2024 than a year earlier. According to seasonally and working-day adjusted data, industrial output stagnated in July compared with the previous month, close to the September 2021 level (Chart 3). In July, both industrial exports and domestic sales showed a slight increase. Industrial exports and domestic sales increased by 1.5 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively, year on year. Both the output of the automotive industry, which represents the largest share, and the production of electrical equipment fell by 10.0 percent on an annual basis. The manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco products increased by 3.2 percent year on year. Growth continued in the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, with output increasing by 0.3 percent in July compared to the level recorded a year earlier.

**In July 2024, the volume of construction output fell by 6.2 percent in annual terms.** Construction of buildings and other construction work decreased by 2.8 percent and 10.6 percent, respectively, on an annual basis. Based on seasonally and working day-adjusted data, total construction output grew by 1.0 percent compared to June 2024. The volume of new contracts increased by 108.0 percent in July. In

Chart 3 Developments in industrial production



Note: From January 2024, seasonally adjusted value is based on the monthly averages of 2021.

Source: MNB calculation based on HCSO data

particular, the volume of contracts for the construction of buildings fell by 22.4 percent and for the construction of other structures it grew by 283.0 percent relative to the previous year. The volume of contracts in the construction sector at the end of July was up by 21.0 percent year on year, with contracts for the construction of buildings down by 5.4 percent and those for other construction up by 47.8 percent.

**In July 2024, the volume of retail sales increased by 2.5 percent year on year.** On a monthly basis, turnover stagnated. Sales volumes in July were close to year-end 2022 levels, based on seasonally and calendar-adjusted data. Retail food trade in July rose by 2.0 percent on an annual basis. In addition, sales also increased in pharmaceuticals, medicinal products and perfumes (+9.3 percent), online (+6.4 percent), furniture, appliances and hardware (+2.9 percent) and other retail sale in non-specialised stores (+1.8 percent). In July, in addition to fuel, sales also declined in the product groups of textiles, clothing and footwear (-0.9 percent) and books and computers (-1.6 percent). The annual volume of sales at filling stations decreased by 0.6 percent.

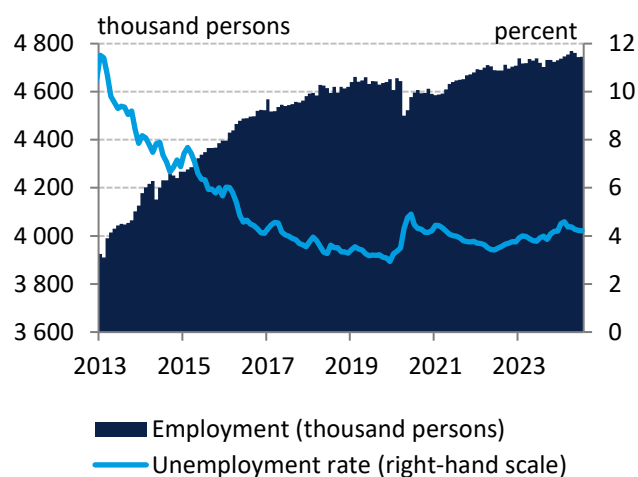
**Preliminary data for July 2024 show a surplus of EUR 203 million in trade in goods.** The balance deteriorated by EUR 921 million compared with the previous month and by EUR 362 million relative to the same period of the previous year. The balance adjusted for VAT residents showed a deficit of EUR 378 million, amounting to a decrease of EUR 381 million compared to a year earlier. In July, the value of exports of goods in EUR terms rose by 4.3 percent on an annual basis. The nominal value of imports of goods in EUR terms increased by 7.9 percent over a year. In July, both the values of exports and imports declined compared with June, by 0.3 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively.

**The NTCSA's (National Tax and Customs Administration) inflation-adjusted turnover of online cash registers was 6.2 percent higher in August year on year.** The nominal turnover of online cash registers increased by 9.8 percent year on year. In August, freight traffic increased (+16.4 percent), while passenger road traffic declined (-17.1 percent). Electricity load increased by 3.4 percent. Both cinema attendance and catering turnover increased, by 27.4 percent and 10.7 percent, respectively. The number of Google searches for the term "unemployment benefits" rose in August.

#### 1.2.2. Employment

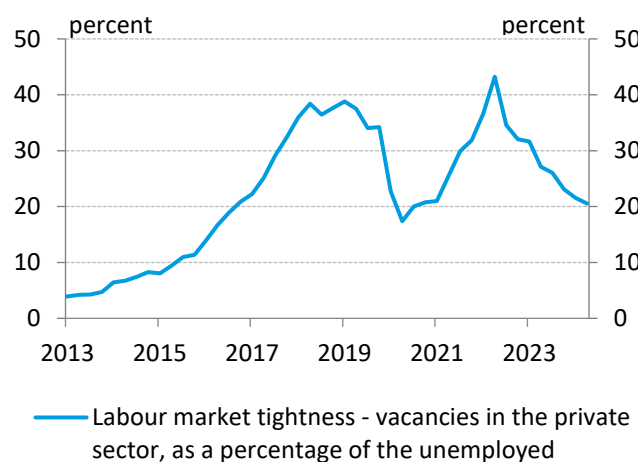
**According to the Labour Force Survey data, the number of people aged 15 to 74 in employment amounted to 4,765,000 in July 2024 which, seasonally adjusted, is 1,000 higher than in June. In the period May–July 2024, the average number of people in employment was 4,746,000, an increase of 18,000 persons year on year.** On average in May–July, the

**Chart 4 Number of persons employed and the unemployment rate**



Note: Employment based on seasonally adjusted data.  
Source: HCSO

**Chart 5 Labour market tightness indicator**



Note: Seasonally adjusted quarterly data.  
Source: HCSO, MNB calculation

number of people in employment in the primary labour market and the number of people working abroad increased by 26,000 and 5,000, respectively, while the number of public workers decreased by 12,000, year on year.

**The number of unemployed persons stood at 209,000 in July, indicating an increase of 16,000 people year on year.**

**Overall, the unemployment rate was 4.2 percent** (Chart 4). Based on seasonally adjusted data, the number of unemployed persons in July decreased by 3,000 compared to June. According to raw data from the National Employment Service (NES), there were 224,000 registered jobseekers in Hungary in July 2024 and 225,000 in August 2024. This represents a decline of 3 thousand and 4 thousand, respectively, relative to the same period of the previous year. Based on seasonally adjusted data, the number of registered jobseekers in August 2024 remained unchanged compared to July, and it is still below the number seen in the months before the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic.

**The labour market has become less tight in recent months** (Chart 5).

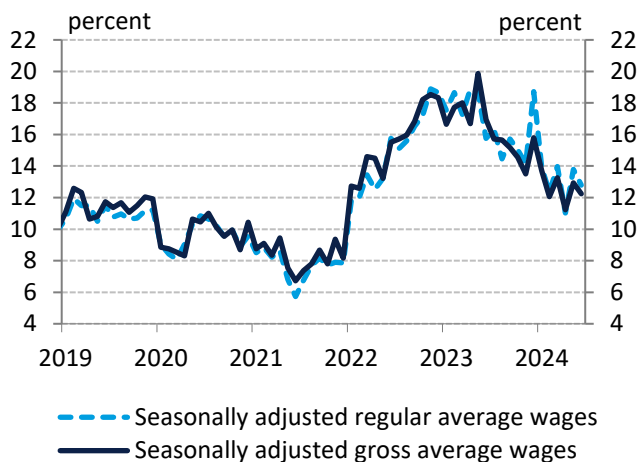
There were 46,400 vacancies in the private sector in 2024 Q2, 15.6 percent fewer year on year and 5.0 percent fewer compared to the previous quarter. Labour demand in both manufacturing and market services fell compared to the previous quarter. In manufacturing, there were 0.3 thousand fewer job vacancies than in 2024 Q1. In the market services sector, there were 28,300 job vacancies in 2024 Q2, 1,300 fewer than in the previous quarter. In the public sector, the number of job vacancies remained broadly unchanged compared to the previous quarter.



### 1.3. Inflation and wages

In August 2024, inflation fell back into the tolerance range, with consumer prices rising by 3.4 percent year on year. Both core inflation and core inflation excluding indirect tax effects were down to 4.6 percent. Incoming data were around the middle of the forecast range of the MNB's June Inflation Report, but below the median of market analysts' expectations. In June 2024, average wages in the national economy (excluding bonuses) rose by 13.9 percent, while wages in the private sector increased by 12.0 percent in annual terms.

Chart 6 Dynamics of average earnings in the private sector



Source: MNB calculation based on HCSO data

#### 1.3.1. Wages

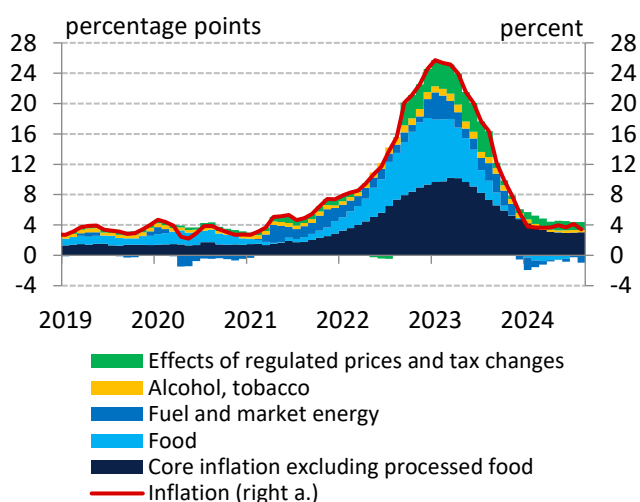
**In June 2024, average gross earnings rose by 13.3 percent in the national economy and by 11.4 percent in the private sector year on year.** In annual terms, average regular earnings (excluding bonuses) rose by 13.9 percent in the national economy and by 12.0 percent in the private sector. Regular earnings fell by 2.3 percent on a monthly basis. At 8.2 percent of regular earnings, premium payments were below the previous year's level, but still historically high.

**Based on seasonally adjusted data, the dynamics of both gross average wages and regular average wages decelerated in the private sector when compared with the previous month (Chart 6).** In the private sector, wage dynamics in market services exceeded the dynamics observed in manufacturing. In manufacturing, wages were 9.1 percent higher in June year on year, based on raw data. With regard to market services, the Hungarian Central Statistical Office registered an increase of 12.2 percent. As for the sectors of the national economy, wages in construction grew by 14.5 percent, by 13.2 percent in trade and by 13.3 percent in tourism compared to the same period of the previous year.

#### 1.3.2. Inflation developments

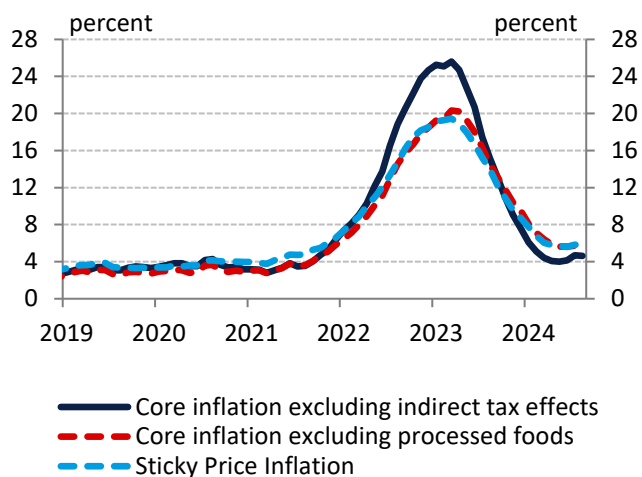
**In August 2024, inflation fell back into the tolerance range, with consumer prices rising by 3.4 percent year on year (Chart 7).** Core inflation and core inflation net of indirect taxes both fell to 4.6 percent. In monthly terms, the price of the representative consumer basket remained unchanged, while the core inflation basket was up by 0.2 percent. The annualised consumer price index decreased by 0.7 percentage points relative to the previous month. The main contributor to the decline in inflation, by 0.5 percentage points, was a decline in fuel price dynamics, mainly due to base effects. The 0.1 percentage point decline in year-on-year core inflation was driven by the decrease in the price dynamics of processed food. The annual inflation rate for industrial goods dropped to 2.0 percent, while the annual price index for market services rose to 9.6 percent. Year on year, unprocessed food prices and processed food prices increased by 0.7 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively. Fuel prices declined by 2.9 percent on an annual basis, due to

Chart 7 Decomposition of inflation



Source: MNB calculation based on HCSO data

Chart 8 Measures of underlying inflation indicators



Source: MNB calculation based on HCSO data

favourable base effects. The annual price index for goods and services with regulated prices was 3.0 percent.

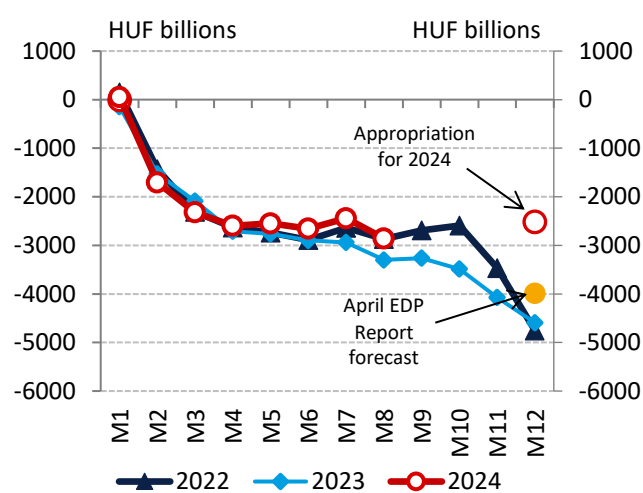
**Incoming inflation data were around the middle of the forecast range of the MNB's June Inflation Report, but below the consensus of market analysts' expectations.** The median was 3.6 percent, with expectations ranging from 3.4 to 3.9 percent.

The MNB's annualised indicators, which capture more persistent inflation trends, remained broadly unchanged in August. Both the inflation of sticky-price goods and core inflation excluding processed food were around 5.8 percent (Chart 8).

### 1.4. Fiscal and external balance trends

The central sub-sector of general government recorded a deficit of HUF 414 billion in August, bringing the cumulative deficit from the start of the year up to HUF 2,858 billion by the end of the month. This was around HUF 440 billion lower than the cumulative value last year, and represented 72 percent of the annual cash deficit target in the EDP notification. The current account balance was EUR -142 million in July, while in the first seven months of 2024 it registered a surplus of over EUR 3.5 billion.

**Chart 9 The cumulative cash balance of the central government budget from the beginning of the year**



Source: 2024 Budget Act, Hungarian State Treasury, HCSO

#### 1.4.1. Fiscal trends

**The central sub-sector of general government** recorded a deficit of HUF 414 billion in August, nearly HUF 60 billion higher than the deficit in August 2023. The cumulative deficit from the start of the year rose to HUF 2,858 billion by the end of the month (Chart 9). This is around HUF 440 billion lower than the cumulative value last year, and represents 72 percent of the annual cash deficit target indicated in the EDP Notification.

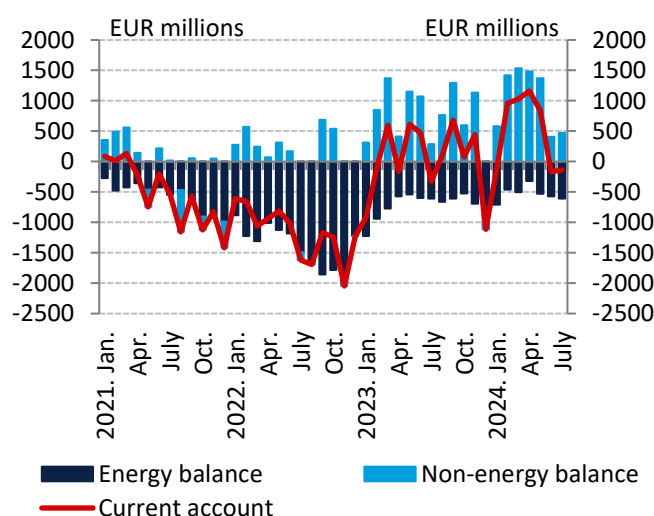
In August, **central sub-sector revenues** increased by HUF 154 billion on an annual basis, with a HUF 276 billion growth in tax and contribution revenues partially offset by a HUF 152 billion decline in EU revenues. Labour taxes and contributions increased by around 11 percent (HUF 104 billion), gross VAT revenues by 7 percent (HUF 70 billion) and excise tax revenues by 12 percent (HUF 15 billion), while payments by enterprises grew by 16 percent (HUF 27 billion) year on year.

**Budget expenditures** in August were HUF 210 billion higher than in the same period of the previous year. The increase is mainly attributable to an annual rise in other expenditures of the central sub-sector by HUF 110 billion, in net own expenditure of central budgetary institutions and chapters by HUF 73 billion as well as in expenditures on public transport, utilities and media services by HUF 55 billion. This was partly offset by a HUF 116 billion shortfall in spending on EU programmes compared to August 2023.

#### 1.4.2. External balance developments

**In the first seven months of 2024, the current account showed a surplus of over EUR 3.5 billion.** The July balance was EUR -142 million, slightly better than in the previous month and EUR 184 million euro higher than a year earlier. The annual change in the balance is due to an improvement in the income balance, while the goods balance declined as both exports and imports increased. The value of exports of goods saw a year-on-year increase of 3 percent as industrial production declined, presumably due to the two more working days than in July of the previous year. The 6 percent increase in imports of goods was mainly driven by a recovery in retail sales, in addition to export growth and working day effects. In July, the surplus on the services balance was higher than in the previous month, while the deficit on the income balance fell significantly on both a monthly and an

**Chart 10 Developments in current account and energy balance**



Note: The last monthly value of the energy balance is an estimate.  
Source: MNB, HCSO

annual basis. The transfer deficit narrowed as the EU balance increased (Chart 10).

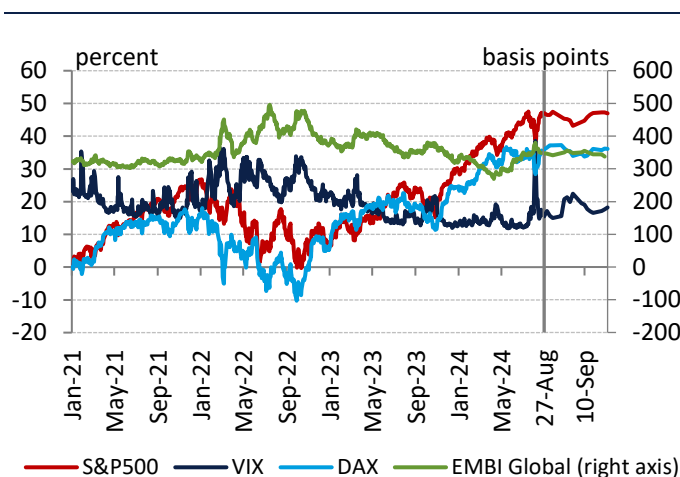
**Based on financial accounts data, net direct investments rose by EUR 1 billion in July**, mainly reflecting an increase in earnings reinvested in Hungary and a reduction in investments abroad. The EUR 1.2 billion decline in net external debt resulting from transactions was mostly attributable to corporates and, to a lesser extent, to the public sector, while the indicator for the banking system slightly increased.

## 2. Financial markets

### 2.1. International financial markets

The climate in international financial markets was unfavourable in the first half of the past period, but investor sentiment improved towards the end of the period. The main focus for market participants was on information about the US economy and the Federal Reserve's September policy meeting. Risk indicators deteriorated before improving, while developments in stock market indices were mixed, with long-term bond yields decreasing.

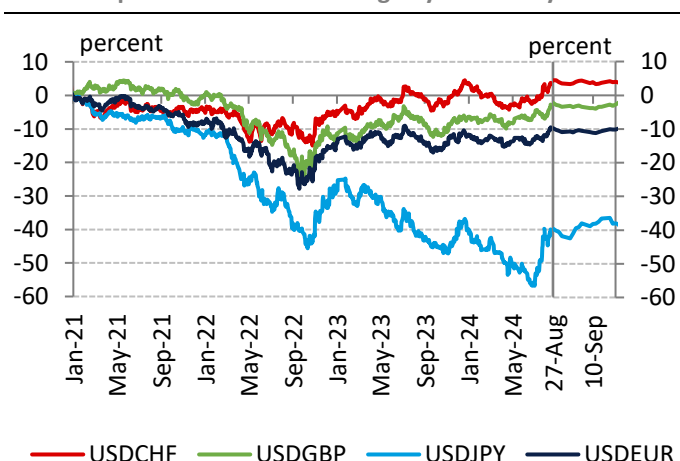
Chart 11 Developed market equity indices, the VIX index and the EMBI Global Index



Note: Stock indices (S&P500 and DAX) normalised to the beginning of 2021.

Source: Bloomberg

Chart 12 Evolution of developed market foreign exchange rates compared to the first trading day of January 2021



Note: Positive values indicate the strengthening of the variable (second) currency.

Source: Bloomberg

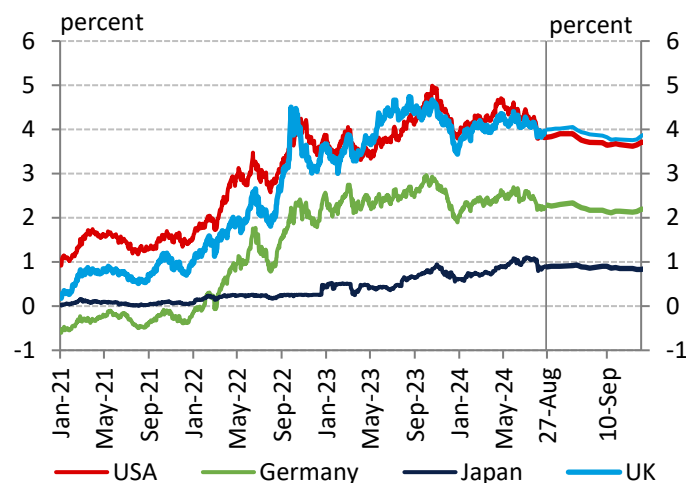
In the first part of the period since the previous interest rate decision, investor sentiment in international money and capital markets was negative, before improving significantly in the second half of the period, especially after the Fed's interest rate decision in September. The main focus for market participants was on information and expectations regarding the output of the US economy, especially with regard to the Fed's interest rate decision in September. Of the risk indicators, the VIX index, the key measure of US equity market volatility, barely changed month on month, standing at around 17 percent at the end of the period. The EMBI index, which captures emerging market bond spreads, rose by 10 basis points, before declining by 16 basis points over the period (Chart 11). The MOVE index, representing developed bond market volatility, fell significantly following the Fed's interest rate decision.

Developments in leading stock indices were mixed during the period. The main US stock market indices only changed slightly after initial negative market sentiment was offset by expectations of a Fed rate cut. Among Asian indices, the Japanese Nikkei and the Chinese indices in particular fell more sharply. Among the European indices, the CAC40 took a sharper downturn, while there were only subtle changes in the other indices on a monthly aggregate basis. The MSCI index, which tracks emerging market stock exchanges, declined by 1.1 percent.

The USD exchange rate barely changed against most of the major currencies: the US currency mostly appreciated in the initial part of the period and depreciated towards the end. Macroeconomic data and policymakers' statements suggest that the Bank of Japan may further raise interest rates, which may have contributed to the yen's two-percent appreciation against the dollar (Chart 12).

Developed market long yields were down since the last interest rate decision (Chart 13). The US, the German and the Japanese 10-year yields fell by 13, 9 and 3 basis

Chart 13 Yields on developed market long-term bonds

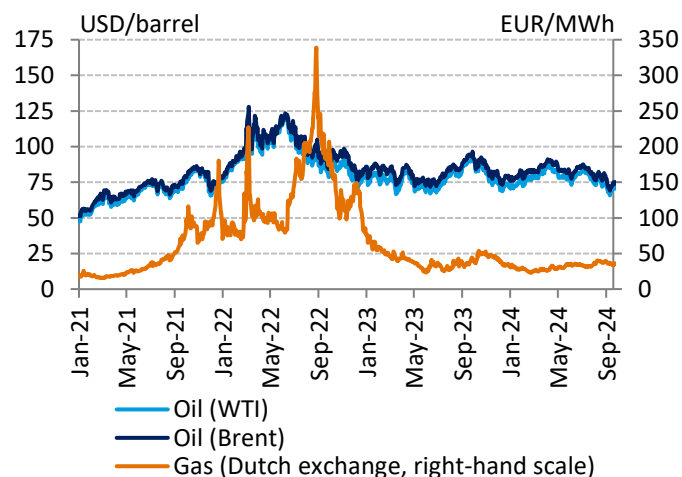


Source: Bloomberg

points, respectively. **Ten-year government bond yields in the region fell by 5 to 10 basis points.**

**Commodity prices were down.** The Bloomberg commodity price index fell by 0.7 percent during the period. The largest contributors to the decline were the fall in the energy (4.5 percent), livestock (1.6 percent) and industrial metal (1.7 percent) subindices. In the energy market, oil prices fell significantly, with Brent oil prices down by 7.1 percent to USD 70 and WTI prices down by 8.5 percent to close to USD 73 (Chart 14). At the same time, gas prices in Europe fell by 10.7 percent since the last interest rate decision.

Chart 14 Developments in oil and gas prices

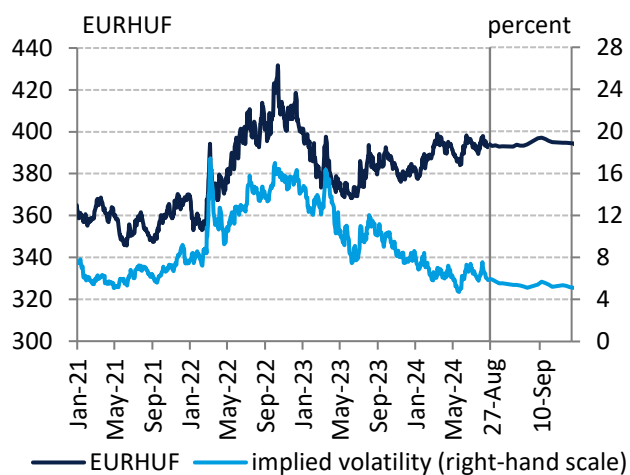


Source: Bloomberg

## 2.2. Developments in domestic money market indicators

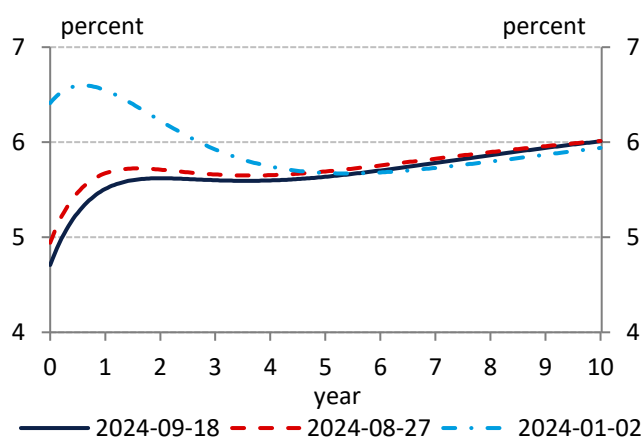
The forint has slightly depreciated against the euro since the August interest rate decision. The government securities market's yield curve shifted downwards. Since the previous interest rate decision, demand has been typically strong at both discount treasury bill auctions and government bond auctions. The 3-month BUBOR fell by 6 basis points to 6.46 percent.

Chart 15 EUR/HUF exchange rate and the implied volatility of exchange rate expectations



Source: Bloomberg

Chart 16 Shifts in the spot government yield curve



Source: Bloomberg

**The forint weakened somewhat against the euro since the August interest rate decision** (Chart 15). In the week and a half following the interest rate decision, the HUF exchange rate was flat and then started to weaken amid the dollar strengthening, as a result of the adverse international sentiment. In addition to international events, country-specific factors also had a negative impact on the exchange rate, with domestic macroeconomic data being weaker than expected and inflation being lower than analyst consensus contributing to a higher depreciation than regional currencies. Subsequently, the forint was affected by events related to the interest rate paths of central banks in developed markets. The European Central Bank cut its policy rate by 25 basis points, while in the United States expectations of interest rate cuts grew and the dollar weakened significantly and, at the same time, the forint appreciated against the euro since early September. Regional currencies were mixed over the period, with the Czech koruna depreciating by 0.3 percent, same as the forint, while the Polish zloty strengthened slightly. The Romanian leu remained broadly unchanged against the euro.

**The 3-month BUBOR, which is relevant to monetary transmission, has fallen by 6 basis points since the previous interest rate decision, to 6.46 percent.**

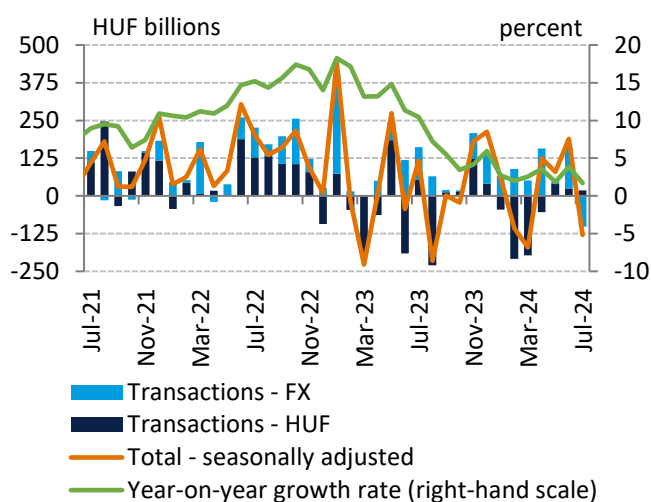
**The government securities market's yield curve shifted downwards** (Chart 16). The section of the yield curve around 1 year moved down by 10 to 20 basis points and the long end shifted down by 5 basis points on average.

**Since the previous interest rate decision, demand has been typically strong in government securities auctions.** During the period under review, the average number of bids received by the Government Debt Management Agency in discount treasury bill auctions was almost 2.5 times higher than the pre-announced volume. In the government bond auction, the public debt management agency generally accepted bids above the announced volume, with an average coverage of more than 6 times.

### 3. Trends in lending

Outstanding corporate loans were fell by HUF 84 billion in July 2024. The annual growth rate of loans dropped from 3.9 percent in June to 1.7 percent. By contrast, household lending increased by HUF 126 billion due to transactions, bringing the annual growth rate to 6.9 percent, up 0.9 percentage points from June.

Chart 17 Net borrowing by non-financial corporations

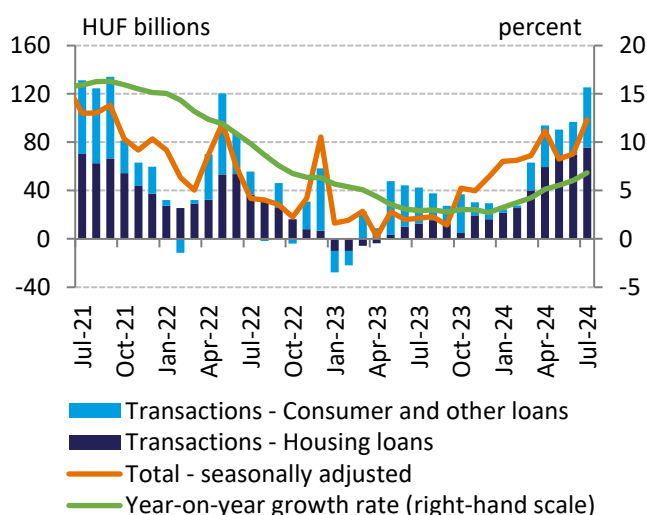


Source: MNB

**In July 2024, corporate loans decreased by HUF 84 billion** as a result of a HUF 18 billion increase in forint loans and a HUF 102 billion decrease in foreign currency loans. **The annual growth rate of loans dropped** from 3.9 percent in June to **1.7 percent** (Chart 17). Credit institutions contracted new non-overdraft loans in an amount of HUF 353 billion during the month, which is 28 percent higher than in the same period last year. The main contributors to new issuance were large individual transactions, which accounted for HUF 154 billion of new loans issued.

**In July, household lending increased by HUF 126 billion due to transactions, bringing the annual growth rate to 6.9 percent, up 0.9 percentage points from June** (Chart 18). Due to the low base, the HUF 262 billion volume of new household loan contracts was 83 percent higher than in the same period last year. In this context, the value of newly contracted housing loans rose by 172 percent year on year compared to the low level recorded last year. More than 1,100 contracts were signed in July under the HPS Plus programme, available since January, worth HUF 28 billion and amounting to 21 percent of new home loans disbursed during that month.

Chart 18 Net borrowing by households

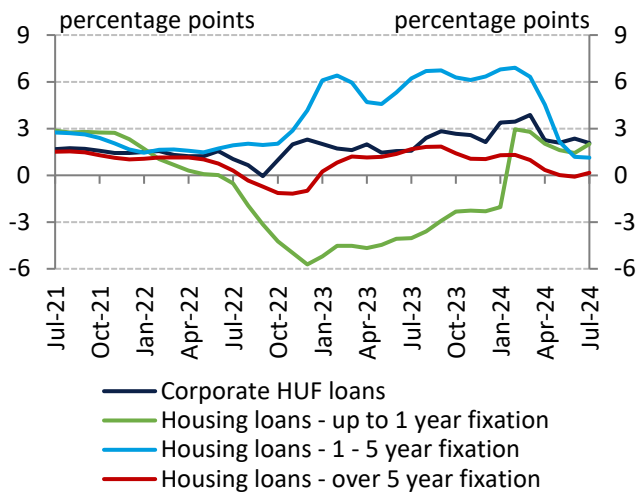


Source: MNB

**The smoothed interest rate spread on corporate forint loans decreased by 29 basis points compared to the previous month and equalled 2.06 percentage points in July 2024** (Chart 19). As for housing loans, the spread on products with a fixed interest rate beyond 5 years increased by 23 basis points to 0.15 percentage points at the end of the period under review.



Chart 19 Developments in corporate and household credit spreads



Note: In the case of household loans, APR-based smoothed spreads calculated using the average reference rate for the month in which the loan was issued. In the case of forint corporate loans and housing loans with variable interest or interest fixed for 1 year at the most, the 3-month BUBOR, while in the case of housing loans fixed for over one year the margin above the relevant IRS.

Source: MNB