

헝가리, 2005년도 경제성장 요인과 FDI 현황

1. 경제성장 요인 및 전망

<표 1> 주요 경제성장 지표

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005e	2006f
GDP(억 달러)	518	656	831	1,007	1,107	..
1인당 GDP(달러)	5,129	6,495	8,228	10,070	11,070	..
경제성장률(%)	4.3	3.8	3.4	4.6	4.2	4.4
환율(Ft/달러)	286.5	257.9	224.3	202.7	199.6	203.7

자료: EIU, *Country Report*, Feb. 2005.

2005년도 경제성장의 주요 원인

- 견실한 수출실적: 561억 달러('04) → 620억 달러('05)
- EU 구조조정기금 사용 증가 및 FDI 유입 확대에 의한 대규모 민간투자 프로젝트 추진 지속

2006년도 경제성장 전망

- 선거[대선(2005.6), 총선(2006.4) 및 지방선거(2006.10)]에 따른 재정지출 증가 및 조세 감면 등으로 유발된 내수회복(민간소비 증가) 기대
- 유로존 국가들의 내수경기 회복의 지연으로 수출증대의 경제성장에 대한 기여도가 저조할 것으로 전망

2. 외국인직접투자(FDI) 현황

<표 2> 산업생산 및 수출 비중

산업생산/GDP (2003)		수출제품 비중 (2004)	
농림수산업	3.3%	기계·설비	61.6%
광공업	22.3%	일반 제조품	27.3%
건설업	5.3%	식료품·담배	5.9%
교통·통신업	8.2%	원자재	2.1%
무역·호텔·음식업	13.2%	연료·전기제품	1.9%
부동산·임대차업	16.8%		

자료: EIU, Country Report, Feb. 2005.

□ 2005년도 외국인직접투자 유입 증대

- 2005년 1-9월 28억 유로의 FDI가 유입된 것으로 잠정 집계되어 연간 기준으로 50억 유로에 달한 것으로 추정(minister of economy and transport)
 - 기존 EU 회원국의 유로화 가치 상승에 따른 경쟁력 확보를 위해 생산기지 이전 및 제조공장 증설 등으로 지분투자, 채투자 및 기업간 용자 형태의 투자
 - 19억 유로('03) → 34억 유로('04), 1인당 FDI: 4,794유로(중·동구 최고수준)
 - 우리기업의 투자실적: 13,272천 달러('03) → 4,223천 달러('04) → 12,980천 달러('05)

□ 자동차산업

- 자동차 제조부문은 외국기업의 주요 투자대상 산업으로 부상
 - Audi Hungaria(Volkswagen): 1994년 이후 최대 수출(엔진공급) 기업
 - Magyar Suzuki(Japan), Opel Hungary(General Motors)

□ 정보·통신(IT)산업

- 유럽내 핸드폰기기 제조센터
 - Nokia Komarom: 핀란드외 최대 소프트웨어 개발센터
 - Elcoteq(Finland), Flextronics(Singapore)

Foreign direct investment

Energy

- **E.ON Ruhrgas** of Germany acquired 75% of the natural gas division of Hungary's oil firm MOL for €2.1bn in November 2004. The transaction was pending approval from the European Commission in August 2005.
- **Lukoil**, a Russian oil firm, acquired 26 filling stations in Hungary in 2004-05, partially from AVA of Austria. It has plans to build 100-120 new stations in the country for about US\$120m through mid-2008.

Electronics

- **Balda** of Germany will expand its mobile-phone parts manufacturing unit in Veszprem (western Hungary) in 2005. The unit opened in December 2004 with a €2m investment and will employ 800 after the expansion is completed.
- **Bosch** of Germany opened a 20,000-sq-metre production hall at its plant in Hatvan (eastern Hungary) in December 2004. Bosch invested of €13.5m to build the unit and spent another €20m on equipment.
- **Elcoteq** of Finland, which produces mobile-phone parts, will invest €54m to expand its two units in Pecs (south-west Hungary) in 2005. The company will create 700 new jobs in the expanded facilities.
- **Electrolux**, a Swedish producer of household appliances, invested €64m to construct a refrigerator factory in Nyiregyhaza (eastern Hungary) in 2004. The new plant created 600 jobs and will produce 560,000 units by 2007.
- **Nokia**, a Finnish mobile-phone producer, opened its new production unit in January 2005 at its base in Komarom (north-west Hungary). Nokia invested €50m to build the new facility and plans to employ 10,000 in Hungary by 2006.
- **Sanyo** of Japan will construct a Ft6.3bn unit in Dorog (northern Hungary) to produce air-conditioning equipment and solar cells, starting operation in the second half of 2005. The unit will employ 400 after it reaches full capacity in 2007.

Car and tyre manufacturers

- **Audi** of Germany plans to spend €39.5m on a new production unit to manufacture tools for the automotive industry. The unit is set to open in September 2005 at Audi's base in Gyor (north-west Hungary) and will employ 320 by 2008.
- **Bridgestone** of Japan will spend US\$190m on its second central European tyre plant in Tatabanya (central Hungary). Construction will start on a 66-hectare area in 2006, and the future plant will employ 185.
- **Haldex** of Sweden, which produces brake parts, opened its plant in Szentlőrinc (central Hungary) in October 2004. The company invested €5m in the plant and will spend an additional €2m on the unit by 2006.
- **Halton Clairia** of Finland opened a plant in Vecses (central Hungary) in November 2004. The plant produces air filters for the vehicle industry, and it was constructed with an initial investment of €500,000.
- **Le Belier**, a French aluminium parts manufacturer will expand its production unit in Szolnok (eastern Hungary) with an investment of Ft3bn in 2005. The firm will also increase the number of its employees by 100, to 350.
- **Michelin** of France will open a tyre-manufacturing unit in Nyiregyhaza (eastern Hungary) in 2005 with an investment of Ft60bn. Scheduled to employ 250, the new unit will produce 800,000 tyres a year by 2006.

- **Musashi** of Japan will expand its plant in Ercsi with a €1.5m investment in 2005. The plant produces aluminium vehicle parts and needed to expand capacity to keep up with demand from key clients DaimlerChrysler and Fiat.
- **Suzuki** of Japan will spend Ft40bn in 2005 to increase its production capacity in Hungary. The investment is part of the Ft100bn programme that Suzuki announced in 2003. The firm plans to produce 200,000 cars in Hungary in 2005.
- **U-shin**, a Japanese automotive company, will spend Ft4bn to expand its plant in Kisber (western Hungary) in 2005 and plans to increase the number of its employees to 300 from 210 by the end of the year.
- **Wescast** of the United States spent Ft3.3bn to expand the capacity of its exhaust-pipe manufacturing plant in Oroszlany (western Hungary). The company also plans to increase the number of employees, now at 500.

Telecoms, IT

- **TDC**, a Danish telecom firm increased its stake in fixed-line provider Hungarian Telephone and Cable Corp. (HTCC) to 63% in April 2005 through a US\$300m purchase of a 33% stake from a US asset-management company.
- **Vodafone** of the UK increased its ownership to 100% in mobile firm Vodafone Hungary through the acquisition of a 12.1% stake held by Antenna Hungaria, a state-owned broadcast company. The deal's estimated value is Ft20bn.
- **Warburg Pincus & Co**, a US private-equity firm purchased a majority stake in FiberNet, Hungary's third-largest cable-TV company, for US\$72m in August 2004 from Argus Capital Partners, a private-equity fund.

Regional services

- **BUW Holding** of Germany will open an international customer-services centre in Pecs (southern Hungary). The firm will eventually employ 200 and serve German clients of multinationals such as BMW, Vodafone, IBM or Alcatel.
- **Cisco Systems** of the US plans to create its global technology-support centre in Budapest with an initial investment of US\$2m. The centre will operate with **Getronics**, Cisco's outsourcing partner, and employ 500 by the end of 2006.
- **Huawei Technologies**, a Chinese producer of telecom equipment, plans to open its regional trading centre in Hungary and employ 80 by end-2005. Huawei is also considering the construction of a local production facility.
- **IBM** of the US said in March 2005 it will increase the number of employees in its Budapest outsourcing centre by 700 with an investment of several billion forints. IBM has operated an outsourcing centre in Hungary since 1999.
- **SAP**, a German software producer opened its tenth European research and development centre in Hungary in May 2005, employing 50. SAP intends to have 300 employees in the new centre by the end of 2006.
- **Satyam Computer Services** of India opened a European software-development centre in Budapest in November 2004, employing 60. Satyam intends to create several hundred new jobs over the next two years.

Real estate

- **AIG/Lincoln**, a US property developer, sold Alkotás Point, a 24,000-sq-metre office building in Budapest's District 12 to SachsenFonds, a German investment-fund operator, for €62m in September 2004.
- **ING Real Estate**, owned by ING, a Dutch finance group, will carry out an €80m retail-development project to build a 6,000-sq-metre office and retail complex in the downtown shopping area of Budapest by the end of 2005.
- **Plaza Centres** of Israel sold its Hungarian retail portfolio of 16 shopping centres in two separate deals in 2004. The transactions have a combined value of €341.5m. Klepierre, a French mall operator, bought 12 units for US\$285m; Dawnay Day Europe of the UK acquired the remaining four properties in November 2004 for €56.5m.

선임연구원 조양현(☎02-3779-6663)

E-mail : yhjo@koreaexim.go.kr