

HEALTH CARE & PHARMA

Helgi's Pocket Guide

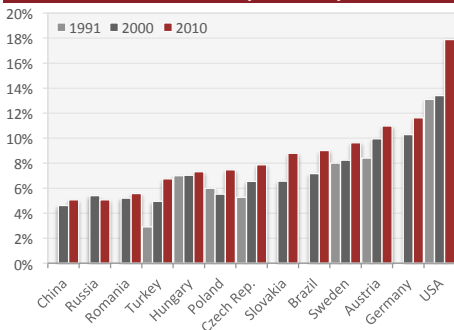
January 2013

Hungary

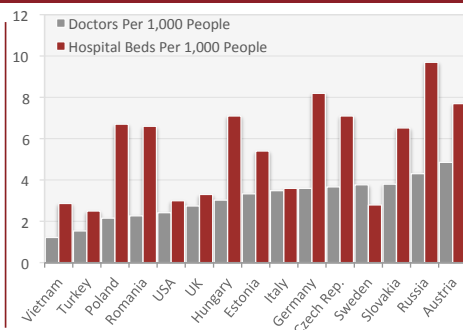
HUNGARIAN HEALTH CARE AT A GLANCE	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Population (mil)	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0
Life Expectancy (Years)	69.3	69.8	71.2	72.6	74.2
Life Expectancy At 65 Years (Years)	13.9	14.4	15.1	15.5	16.5
Total Health Expenditure (As % Of GDP)		7.0%	7.0%	8.3%	7.3%
Total Health Expenditure Per Capita (USD)		323	326	910	942
Public Health Expenditure (As % Of Total)		84.0%	70.7%	69.7%	69.4%
Neonatal Mortality (Per 1,000 Live Births)	12.7	9.0	6.8	5.0	3.9
Infant Mortality (Per 1,000 Live Births)	16.7	12.3	9.5	7.2	5.7
Hospital Beds Per 1,000 People		8.8	8.1	7.9	7.1
Physicians (Per 1,000 People)	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Prevalence Of HIV, Total (As % Of Population Aged 15-49)	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%
Incidence Of Tuberculosis (Per 100,000 People)	40	48	35	21	15
Immunisation, Pol3 (As % Of One-Year-Old Children)	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%



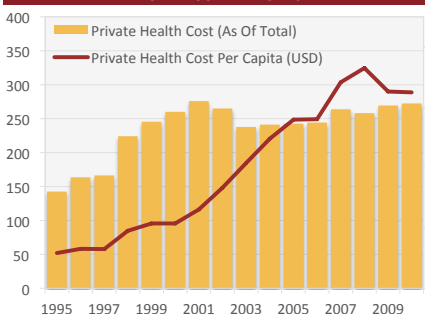
HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES (AS OF GDP)



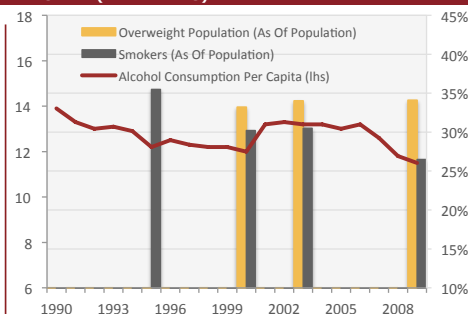
HEALTH CARE PENETRATION



PRIVATE HEALTH CARE CONTRIBUTION

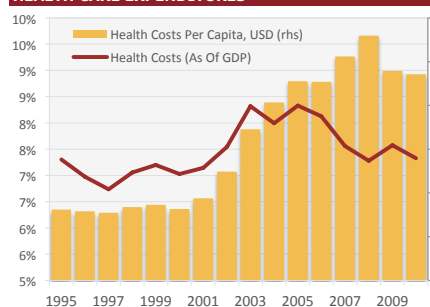


LIFESTYLE (BAD HABITS)

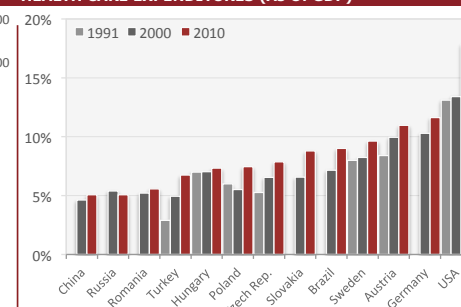


Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, OECD, United Nations, Helgi Analytics calculation

HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES

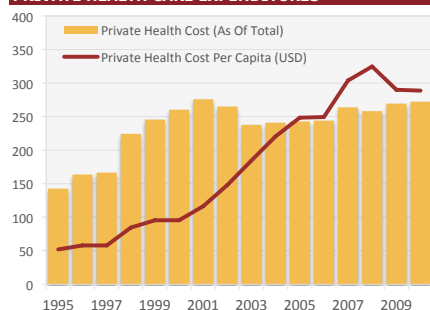


HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES (As Of GDP)

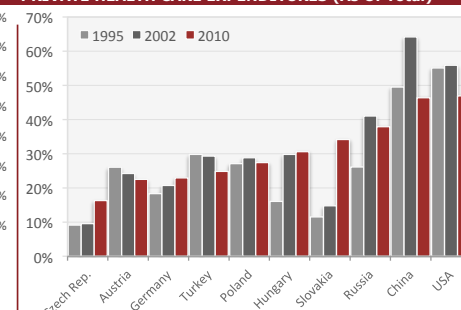


Total healthcare expenditures in Hungary have been oscillating between 7 and 8% of GDP in the last two decades. But, in absolute terms, the expenditures have tripled, from around USD 300 to around USD 1,000 per capita on average. Despite the increase, this is still well below the level of the richest countries, such as the USD 5,000 spent per capita in the EU15, or over USD 7,000 in the USA. Hungarians spent a lot on pharmaceuticals, nearly 34% of all health care spending, which is twice as much as the OECD average.

PRIVATE HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES

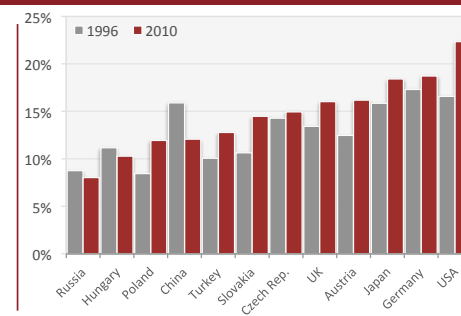
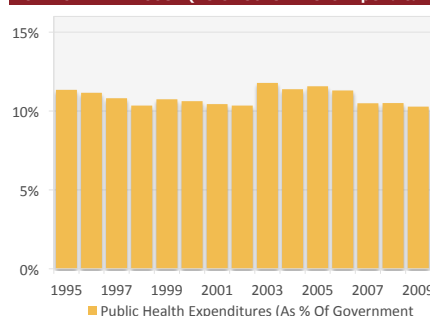


PRIVATE HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES (As Of Total)



Hungary's private health care expenditures have doubled over the last two decades, from 15% in 1995 to around 30% of total health care expenditures in 2009. This contribution is among the highest within Europe. On the other hand, Hungarian private expenditures amounted to USD 285 a year in absolute terms in 2009, which is a fraction of what Americans (over USD 3,800 per capita) or Western Europeans (such as Austrians, with around USD 1,300 per person) are used to paying.

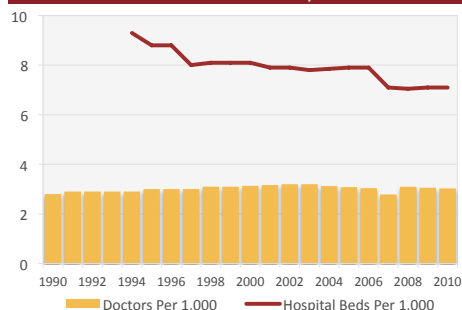
PUBLIC HEALTH COST (As Of Government Expenditures)



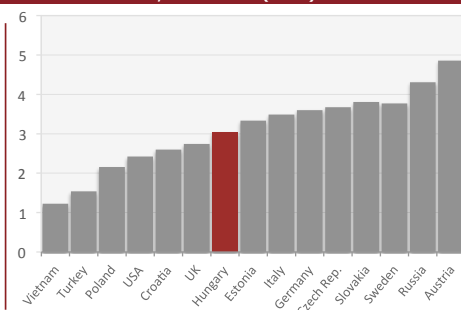
Public healthcare costs are around 10% of total government expenditures, one of the lowest shares in Central Europe. Similarly to other CEE countries, the government has been trying to restructure and modernise the health care system through a reduction of excessive infrastructure (acute care hospital beds, for example), increasing patient participation (through various fees) and making the whole system more efficient. The result is a mix of tax- and social insurance-based funds responsible for financing Hungary's system.

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, United Nations, OECD, Helgi Analytics calculation

PHYSICIANS & HOSPITAL BEDS PER 1,000 PEOPLE

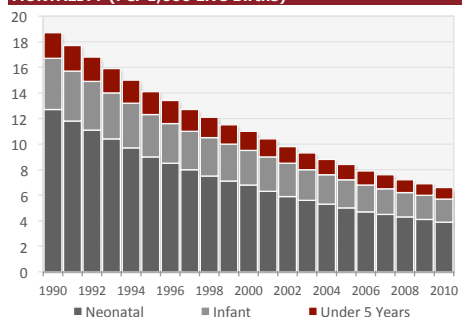


PHYSICIANS PER 1,000 PEOPLE (2009)

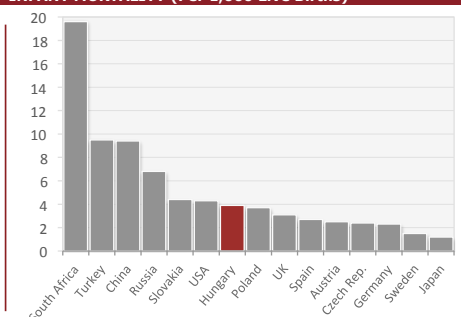


Hungary maintains a solid health care infrastructure. In spite of a 20% reduction in the number of hospital beds over the last two decades (as a result of the reduction of the average length of stays in hospitals and an increase in the number of day surgery procedures), Hungary still had more acute care hospital beds per 1,000 inhabitants than the OECD average (4.1 versus the OECD's 3.4 in 2010). The improvement in the quality of health care has increased Hungary's average life expectancy (to 74.3 years in 2010), though Hungary has still the lowest life expectancy among all the OECD countries.

MORTALITY (Per 1,000 Live Births)

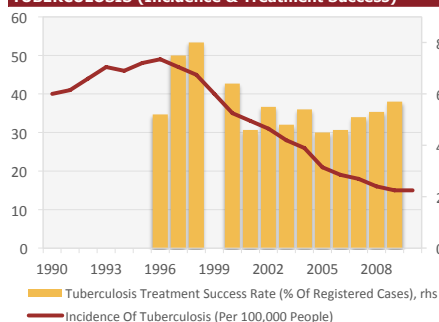


INFANT MORTALITY (Per 1,000 Live Births)

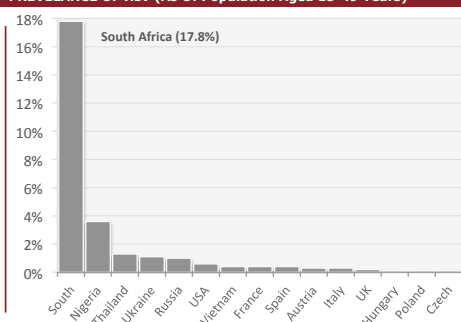


Neonatal mortality in Hungary has declined substantially over the last two decades, from around 12 per 1,000 live births to around 4 in 2010. In spite of the impressive improvement, Hungary is still at the higher end of the scale within Europe. The Czech Republic, for example, has reduced infant mortality to approximately 2 per 1,000 live births, what is a half of the Hungarian level.

TUBERCULOSIS (Incidence & Treatment Success)



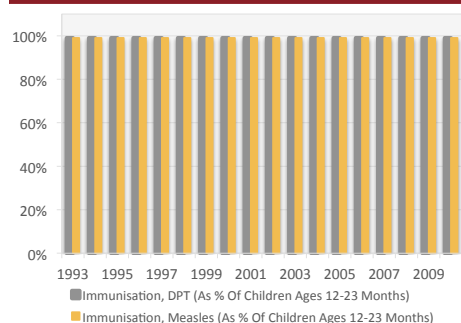
PREVALENCE OF HIV (As Of Population Aged 15-49 Years)



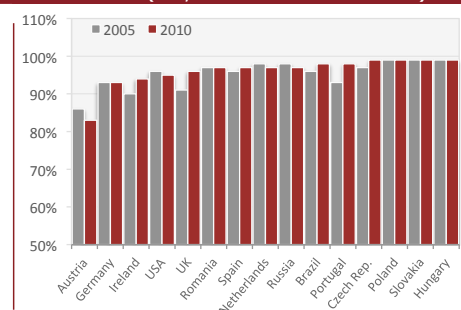
The incidence of tuberculosis has been gradually decreasing since 1996, when 49 cases (per 100,000 people) were registered, compared to only 15 in 2009. Having said that, the disease seems fairly concentrated, as 53% of all reported cases were observed in Budapest. Fortunately, the prevalence of HIV remains negligible, as only 28 cases were registered at the end of 2010 (or fewer than 0.1% of the total population).

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, United Nations, OECD, Helgi Analytics calculation

IMMUNISATION

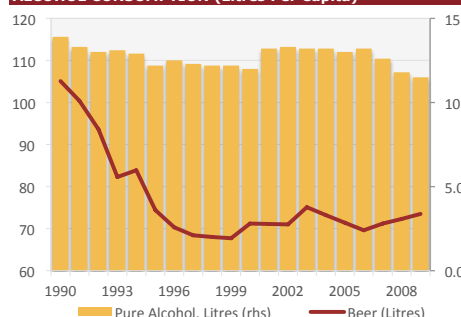


IMMUNISATION (DPT, As Of Children 12-23 Months)

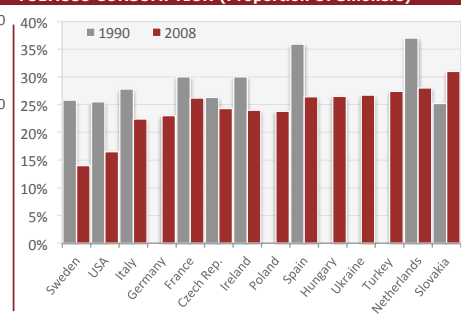


Children's vaccination has tended to be compulsory in Hungary (and the whole Soviet Bloc before 1989), so no wonder the whole of Central Europe shows a very high percentage of children vaccinated against the most common diseases. The ratio often approaches 100% in most of the CEE countries and is higher than in Western Europe, where compulsory vaccination has been less strict.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION (Litres Per Capita)

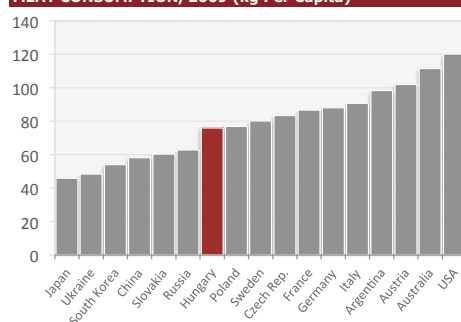


TOBACCO CONSUMPTION (Proportion Of Smokers)

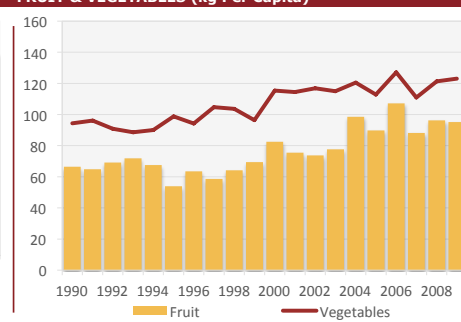


Hungarians drink and smoke a lot, which is one of the reasons they are expected to live 5 years less than the average OECD citizen. The proportion of daily smokers among adults has shown a marked decline in Hungary, from 35.5% in 1994 to 26.5% in 2009, but is still above the OECD average (of 21% in 2010). In spite of a marked decline compared to the levels at the beginning of the 1990s (at around 14 litres), Hungarians still drink a lot as they consumed 11.5 litres of pure alcohol per capita in 2009.

MEAT CONSUMPTION, 2009 (kg Per Capita)



FRUIT & VEGETABLES (kg Per Capita)



The consumption of meat has been declining since the collapse of the Soviet Bloc in 1989. In 2009, 76 kg was consumed per person, nearly 25% less than in 1990. The structure of the meat consumption had also changed, from pork and beef more towards poultry and fish. Meat has been gradually being replaced by more fruit and vegetables, as shown in the chart above. Fresh fruit and vegetables are served in almost all Hungarian households and Hungarians eat around 218 kg of fruit and vegetables per person a year, according to Faostat.

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, United Nations, OECD, Faostat, Helgi Analytics calculation

POPULATION		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Population	<i>mil</i>	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Persons Per Household	<i>persons</i>	2.59	2.57	2.56	2.55	2.53	2.49	2.48	2.47	2.45
Share Of Population (0–14 Years Of Age)	%	16%	16%	16%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Share Of Population (15–64 Years Of Age)	%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%
Share Of Population (65+ Years Of Age)	%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	17%	17%
Median Age	<i>years</i>	38.9	39.0	39.1	39.2	39.4	39.5	39.7	39.8	40.0
Old Age Dependency Ratio	%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	24%	24%	24%	24%
Youth Dependency Ratio	%	23%	23%	23%	22%	22%	22%	22%	21%	21%
Life Expectancy, both sexes	<i>years</i>	72.3	72.6	72.6	73.1	73.2	73.7	73.9	74.2	
Life Expectancy, female	<i>years</i>	76.5	76.9	76.9	77.4	77.3	77.8	77.9	78.1	
Life Expectancy, male	<i>years</i>	68.3	68.6	68.6	69.0	69.2	69.8	70.1	70.5	
Life Expectancy At 65, both sexes	<i>years</i>	15.3	15.6	15.5	16.0	16.1	16.4	16.4	16.5	
Life Expectancy At 65, female	<i>years</i>	16.9	17.3	17.2	17.7	17.8	18.1	18.2	18.2	
Life Expectancy At 65, male	<i>years</i>	13.0	13.4	13.3	13.6	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.1	

HEALTH CARE		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Health Expenditure, Total (Current USD)	<i>USD mil</i>	6,987	8,212	9,172	9,144	10,290	11,230	9,592	9,423	
Total Health Expenditures (As % Of GDP)	%	8.3%	8.0%	8.3%	8.1%	7.6%	7.3%	7.6%	7.3%	
Total Health Expenditures Per Capita	<i>USD</i>	691	813	910	908	1,023	1,119	957	942	
Public Health Expenditures (As % Of Total)	%	70%	69%	70%	73%	70%	71%	70%	69%	
Public Health Expenditures Per Capita	<i>USD</i>	483	563	634	659	720	794	667	654	
Private Health Expenditures (As % Of Total)	%	27%	27%	27%	27%	30%	29%	30%	31%	
Private Health Expenditures Per Capita	<i>USD</i>	185	220	248	249	304	325	290	289	
Public Health Expenditures (As Of Gov. Costs)	%	12%	11%	12%	11%	10%	11%	10%	10%	
Persons Per Doctor (Physician)	<i>persons</i>	313	303	357	333	357	323	333		
Number Of Hospital Beds	<i>beds</i>	79,049	78,861	79,687	79,508	72,307	71,155	71,016	71,818	
Hospital Beds Per 1,000 People	<i>beds</i>	7.8	0.0	7.9	7.9	7.1	7.0	7.1	0.0	
Total Fertility Rate (Live Births Per Woman)	<i>children</i>	1.27	1.28	1.31	1.34	1.32	1.35	1.32	1.25	
Mean Age Of Woman At Birth Of First Child	<i>years</i>	26.1	26.5	27.0	27.3	27.6	27.7	27.9	28.2	
Total Births	<i>mil</i>	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	
Births Attended By Health Staff (As % Of Total)	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
Neonatal Mortality (Per 1,000 Live Births)	<i>per '000</i>	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	
Infant Mortality (Per 1,000 Live Births)	<i>per '000</i>	8.0	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.4
Mortality Rate, Under 5 Years (Per 1,000 Live Births),per '000	<i>per '000</i>	9.3	8.8	8.4	7.9	7.6	7.2	6.9	6.6	
Immunisation, DPT (As % Of Children Aged 12-23 Months)	%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	
Immunisation, Measles (As % Of Children Aged 12-23 Months)	%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	
Immunisation, BCG (As % Of One-Year-Old Children)	%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	
Immunisation, HepB3 (As % Of One-Year-Old Children)										
Immunisation, Pol3 (As % Of One-Year-Old Children)	%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	
Prevalence Of HIV, Total (As % Of Population Aged 15-49)	%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%		
Incidence Of Tuberculosis (Per 100,000 People)	<i>per '000</i>	28.0	26.0	21.0	19.0	18.0	16.0	15.0	15.0	
Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate (% , All Forms)	%	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%	100%	
Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (% Of Registered Cases)	%	48%	54%	45%	46%	51%	53%	57%		

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Pure Alcohol Consumption Per Capita	<i>litres</i>	13.2	13.2	13.0	13.2	12.6	11.8	11.5		
Wine Consumption Per Capita	<i>litres</i>	32.2	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.9	28.9	28.0		
Beer Consumption Per Capita	<i>litres</i>	75	73	71	70	71	72	74		
Cigarette Consumption Per Capita	<i>cigarettes</i>	1,851	1,475	1,366	1,574	1,634	1,630	1,530	1,420	1,394
Tobacco Consumption Per Capita	<i>grammes</i>	1,786	1,662	1,657	1,771	1,767	1,881	1,878		
Smokers As Of Population, +15 Years	%	30.5%						26.5%		
Smokers As Of 15-24 Year-Old-Population	%	38%						37%		
Overweight Population As Of Total	%	34%						34%		
Meat Consumption Per Capita	<i>kg</i>	82.0	87.3	81.5	80.8	80.1	78.2	76.0		
Fish Consumption Per Capita	<i>kg</i>	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.3		
Milk And Dairy Products Consumption Per Capita	<i>kg</i>	68.6	71.0	76.3	76.2	75.3	76.7	72.7		
Cheese Consumption Per Capita	<i>kg</i>	9.5	10.1	10.1	10.5	10.8	10.1	10.4		
Oil And Fat Consumption Per Capita	<i>kg</i>	13.0	12.0	11.7	14.0	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.3	
Fruit Consumption Per Capita	<i>kg</i>	77.7	98.6	89.8	107.1	88.2	96.2	95.1		
Vegetables Consumption Per Capita	<i>kg</i>	115	121	113	127	111	121	123		

Source: National Statistical Office, World Bank, Eurostat, United Nations, OECD, Faostat and Helgi Analytics calculation. For more details, description and explanation of particular indicators, please, visit www.helgilibrary.com

MACROECONOMIC ROUND-UP		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
GDP	<i>USD bil</i>	83.5	101.9	110.3	112.5	136.1	154.2	126.6	128.6	140.0
GDP Growth	%	3.9%	4.8%	4.0%	3.9%	0.1%	0.9%	-6.8%	1.3%	1.7%
GDP Per Capita	<i>USD</i>	8,247	10,085	10,937	11,174	13,535	15,365	12,635	12,863	14,044
Industrial Production Growth	%	6.9%	7.8%	6.8%	9.9%	7.9%	-0.1%	-17.6%	10.5%	
Retail Sales Growth	%									
Government Budget Balance (As % Of GDP)	%	-7.2%	-6.4%	-7.9%	-9.4%	-5.1%	-3.7%	-4.5%	-4.3%	4.2%
Public Debt (As % Of GDP)	%	58%	59%	62%	66%	67%	73%	80%	81%	81%
Unemployment Rate	%	5.9%	6.1%	7.2%	7.5%	7.4%	7.8%	10.0%	11.2%	10.9%
Gross Average Monthly Wage	<i>USD</i>	698	864	936	935	1,143	1,313	1,133	1,111	1,174
Public Debt (As % Of GDP)	%	70%	80%	77%	118%	130%	145%	188%	161%	
Imports (As % Of GDP)	%	65%	67%	68%	79%	80%	81%	73%	80%	85%
Exports (As % Of GDP)	%	61%	63%	66%	78%	81%	82%	78%	87%	92%
Current Account Balance (As % Of GDP)	%	-8.0%	-8.6%	-7.6%	-7.6%	-7.3%	-7.4%	-0.2%	1.2%	1.4%
Foreign Exchange Reserves (Including Gold)	<i>USD bil</i>	12.8	16.0	18.6	21.6	24.1	33.9	44.2	45.0	48.8
Foreign Exchange Reserves (As % Of Imports)	%	23%	23%	25%	24%	22%	27%	48%	44%	41%
Foreign Direct Investments	<i>USD bil</i>	2.2	4.3	8.5	18.7	70.6	75.0	-3.0	-20.7	9.6
Foreign Direct Investments (As % Of GDP)	%	2.6%	4.2%	7.7%	16.6%	51.9%	48.6%	-2.3%	-16.1%	6.9%
Foreign Direct Investments (As % Of CA Deficit)	%	33%	49%	102%	217%	713%	657%	-1531%	1313%	-490%
Workers' Remittances, Received (As % Of GDP)	%	0.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Portfolio Investments (As % Of GDP)	%	3.5%	6.7%	4.1%	5.6%	-1.7%	-2.0%	-4.1%	-0.3%	6.2%
Development Assistance (As % Of GDP)	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

INFLATION, FOREX & INTEREST RATES		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Inflation, CPI (Average)	%	4.4%	6.8%	3.6%	3.9%	7.9%	6.1%	4.2%	4.9%	3.9%
Long-Term Interest Rate (10-Year Gov. Bond Yield)	%	6.8%	8.3%	6.6%	7.1%	6.7%	8.2%	9.1%	7.3%	7.6%
Short-Term Interbank Interest Rate (3-Month)	%	8.2%	11.3%	7.0%	6.9%	7.6%	8.9%	8.5%	5.4%	6.0%
Interest Spread To USD, 10-Year Gov. Bond	%	2.8%	4.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.1%	4.6%	5.9%	4.1%	4.8%
Interest Spread To USD, 3M IBOR	%	7.0%	9.7%	3.5%	1.7%	2.3%	5.7%	7.5%	4.8%	5.6%
FX Rate To USD (Average)	<i>per USD</i>	224	203	200	210	184	172	202	208	201
FX Rate To EUR (Average)	<i>per EUR</i>	253	252	248	264	251	252	280	275	279

Source: National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, World Bank, Eurostat, United Nations and Helgi Analytics calculation. For more details, description and explanation of particular indicators, please, visit www.helgilibrary.com

ABOUT HELGI ANALYTICS

Helgi Analytics is a consulting company based in the Hungary. The company mainly provides consultancy in the area of financial services and real estate and focuses primarrily on the region of Central and Eastern Europe.

Helgi Analytics also runs a web application called Helgi Library, which is a database/library offering data and analyses on more than 95% of the world's economy and population. The Library aims to bring interesting statistical data and analyses to a wide audience under affordable conditions. If you wish to get more details, please visit www.helgilibrary.com or contact us at info@helgianalytics.com.

Helgi Analytics

Eliasova 38, Prague 6
160 00, Czech Republic
www.helgianalytics.com

DISCLAIMER

© 2012, HELGI ANALYTICS LTD. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. All information contained herein is protected by Copyright Law and no such information may be copied or otherwise reproduced, in whole or in part, in any form or manner, by any Person or Company without Helgi Analytics' prior written consent. All information contained herein is obtained by Helgi Analytics from sources believed by it to be accurate and reliable. Because of the possibility of human and mechanical error, as well as other factors, however, all information contained herein is provided without warranty of any kind. Under no circumstances is Helgi Analytics under any liability to any person or entity for any loss or damage caused by any error, or other circumstance or contingency within or beyond the control of Helgi Analytics or any of its directors, employees, or agents in connection with the procurement, collection, compilation, analysis, interpretation, communication, publication, or delivery of any such information, or any direct or indirect damages whatsoever. The financial reporting, analysis, projections, observations, and other information contained herein are, and must be construed solely as, statements of opinion and not statements of fact or recommendations to purchase, sell, or hold any securities.