

MODERN PROBLEMS OF ECONOMY OF HUNGARY

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Western European countries can be divided into the leading countries of the Group of Seven, and the relatively small countries of Western Europe. The leading countries of Western Europe are: Germany; France; United Kingdom; Italy. These states form the backbone of the European economy, they have the most powerful in the region's economic potential, the largest in Western Europe population, they are sufficiently integrated in the process of global economic relations. Large and political influence of these countries in the world.

Important feature of the Hungarian economy - a very high degree of openness. The volume of exports to GDP - almost 85%. Foreign trade turnover reached in relation to gross domestic product 160%, which is one of the highest indicators in the world. The country imports about 62% of energy consumed, including - more than 80% of oil and natural gas. Imported and almost 90% of the main raw material for the steel industry. At the same time, manufacturing exports more than 71% of its products, including textiles - 83%, pharmaceuticals - 84%, the electronics industry - 95%. During the 2000-2014 biennium. Hungarian industry increased its gross production of almost 1.6 times, while the internal implementation has shrunk by about 12%, while exports increased by more than 2.5 times. In the regional structure of foreign economic relations of Hungary is dominated by the European Union. By the end of 2013, trade with the EU accounted for about 74.6% of the total Hungarian foreign trade, the share of non-EU European countries was approximately 12.4%, Asian countries - 9.7%, other countries - 3.3% .

The main objectives in the formation of foreign economic relations of Hungary for the period up to 2020. defined government strategy, which is aligned with the long-term foreign policy concept. Installation of the main long-term strategy of fixed reference points: the total Hungarian exports will increase by the end of the decade from 80 to 140 billion. EUR, annually attracts foreign investment - to increase from 1.5 to 3 billion. Euro. It is stated that the decision of the majority of these actions requires strengthening the role of the state and concerted action. Special attention is paid at the same time all-round intensification of economic ties with neighboring Central Eastern European states, special attention is paid in this areas densely populated by ethnic Hungarians. Is considered to be fundamentally important to strengthen the role of foreign economic relations of the national small and medium-sized enterprises, which should ensure a balanced development of the economy and to promote employment growth.

The share of people living below the poverty line has reached to date, approximately 13.8%. In general, the problems of poverty and displacement to the periphery of society faces today almost 35% of the Hungarian population. The government managed in recent years to reduce the official unemployment rate from 11% to 7.7%. However, this has been achieved mainly through the organization of large-scale public works at a very low level of payment, as well as precarious employment. Concern increased property differentiation and limited social mobility.