

PHOTO OF THE DAY



Prime minister gives year-end international press conference

UPCOMING EVENTS

Events related to the war in Ukraine

Events related to Christmas

Stats office publishes foreign trade figures for Oct 2022 in 2nd reading

TOP STORY

PM HAILS HUNGARY'S 'EXCEPTIONAL PERFORMANCE'

The prime minister, addressing an international press conference on Wednesday, hailed Hungary's "exceptional performance" in what he called the country's "most difficult year" since its change of regime.

Among extraordinary achievements, Viktor Orbán mentioned the general election, the country's managing to stay out of the war in Ukraine, its withstanding the pressure of migration, as well as Hungary's ability to finance higher energy prices, preserve its work-based society, and strike an agreement with the EU concerning community funding.

Staying out of the war in Ukraine will continue to be of paramount importance for the country, he said, adding that another top priority was to ensure economic growth as opposed to recession elsewhere in Europe.

In the April election, he said, voters had rejected "foreign interference" as well as the "dollar-financed left", adding that "I don't think this will change anytime soon." He said the vote had been a "real freedom fight for Hungary to defend its independence and sovereignty" as "international players participated in the vote with unprecedented force". "Some three billion dollars were up against three million voters and the latter won," he said. Voters achieved "the most important thing: a stable, capable and predictable government", he said.

Hungary Matters is an English-language newsletter produced and distributed by the Media Service Support and Asset Management Fund (MTVA) with content provided by Duna Media Service Provider exercises copyright over all content. No part of this publication may be copied, reproduced, redistributed or transmitted without prior written permission from the publisher, with the exception of copies made by individuals for private use, educational purposes or scholarly research, provided that such transmissions do not exceed the extent justified by the purpose and are not aimed at financial gain, even indirectly, and the source name are indicated at all times.

All rights reserved. Enquiries should be made to the English Help Desk at +361 441 9340
For MTI's real time coverage please visit <http://english.mti.hu>, <http://econews.hu>



ORBÁN CALLS HUNGARY STABLE, PREDICTABLE

Addressing an international press conference, Prime Minister Viktor Orbán said that Hungary was the only country in Europe not to have had early elections since 1990, adding that “Hungary is first in terms of stability and predictability”. He said the outcome of the vote was even more valuable in light of the fact that “Brussels and the liberal world wanted to see a leftist government”. That is why, he said, the Hungarian government had not been able to negotiate agreements with the EU as early as the summer of 2021, because “the EU wanted a change of government and would not give [Hungary] money before the elections”. He added that “the goal now is the same with Poland” where “Brussels also wants to see a leftist government”.

ORBÁN: “HUNGARY MUST STAY OUT OF WAR”

Concerning the war in Ukraine, Orbán said Hungary “must stay out” of it, partly because of the Hungarian minority in Ukraine, “partly because war is always bad ... several hundred [ethnic] Hungarians have died already as soldiers in the Ukrainian army,” he said. So far, he said “the war has only made losers” with both adversaries and also the European economy on the losing side.

Hungary has suffered serious damage and paid “sanctions-related

surcharges”, he said, adding that in 2023 nearly all European countries would face the challenge of how to avoid recession “arising directly from the war and Europe’s participation in the war which they call sanctions”. Hungary must “not allow itself to be dragged into the war”, while a large part of Europe “has been dragged into it”, he said. Countries sending weapons to the warring countries are in the war “ankle-deep” and those training soldiers of one of the adversaries are “knee-deep”, while those providing operational training are “up to the waist” in the conflict, he said. Those financing one of the countries in terms of not only its war-related costs “but the operations of the state, as the EU is doing with 18 billion euros” are “in the war up to the shoulders”, he insisted, adding he hoped that Europe would not get involved “up to the neck”.

Despite huge international pressure, Hungary has maintained its position calling for an immediate ceasefire and peace talks, he said.

Meanwhile, Hungary has met its “humanitarian and Christian” obligations to help those in trouble and the country launched its so far largest humanitarian programme to help the Ukrainian people, the prime minister said.

MIGRATION HALTED, PRICE CAPS ON HOUSEHOLD UTILITY BILLS PROTECTED

Orbán also highlighted Hungary’s halting migration and the protection of price caps on household utility bills

among the country’s achievements in 2022. Hungary is the only European country that is simultaneously under migration pressure from two directions, the prime minister said, noting the pressure on the southern border and the influx of refugees from Ukraine. Orbán called it a “fantastic achievement” that the Hungarian authorities had thwarted more than a quarter of a million illegal entry attempts.

He said it was also a success that Hungary had been capable of financing the increased energy prices, noting that the country this year has had to pay 17 billion euros for energy compared with 7 billion last year. Hungary was able to cover these costs while upholding the essence of the price caps on utility bills, Orbán said, adding that this would also be the case in 2023.

Hungary this year succeeded in preserving its work-based society, Orbán said, adding that employment in the country had never been as high as in 2022. Employment is at a 30-year high, with 74.6% of Hungarians working, he said.

Though 2022 was an election year, Hungary still managed to reduce its budget deficit, “which is very rare in European politics, but not unprecedented in Hungary”, he said, noting that the same had happened in 2018. The government has also restored the 13th month pension, families were refunded a significant portion of their taxes and a tax exemption was introduced for Hungarians under the age of 25, he noted.



Orbán said it was also an “exceptional achievement” that Hungary had reached an agreement with the European Union, overcoming the “hungarophobia” which he said had taken hold in the liberal world. The prime minister expressed hope that the agreements reached with the EU would be signed in the next couple of days.

PRIME MINISTER OUTLINES GOALS FOR 2023

As regards Hungary’s goals for 2023, Orbán said: “We will be on the defensive in 2023 but won’t give up on our great objectives.” Staying out of the war in Ukraine will continue to be of paramount importance for the country, Orbán said, adding that another top priority was to ensure economic growth as opposed to recession elsewhere in Europe. The government also wants to ensure that inflation is brought down to the single digits by the end of 2023, he said.

Speaking ahead of a government session later on Wednesday, Orbán said the government was expected to decide on extending young people’s personal income tax exemption from 25 years of age to 30 in the case of mothers. “Sovereignty, freedom, full employment and assistance to families -- those are the great goals we won’t give up even under predictably difficult conditions,” Orbán said.

ORBÁN: EP CORRUPTION SCANDAL ‘BAD NEWS FOR ALL EU MEMBER STATES’

Asked about the corruption scandal in the European Parliament, Orbán said Hungary, as a member of the EU, could not view the issue as an outsider. “Fortunately, the case doesn’t concern Hungarians, but it’s bad news for all EU member states,” he added.

Orbán said Hungary had disagreements with European institutions, which he said the country wanted to transform, but these institutions’ loss of credibility makes the community which Hungary is a part of weaker.

He said the case vindicated the Hungarian parliament’s decision regarding the future of the EU, namely that the EP in its current form needed to be wound up and the body should comprise representatives delegated by member states. The prime minister argued that lawmakers in national parliaments were under much stricter supervision. He noted that the EP in the past had been made up of lawmakers delegated by national parliaments, adding that it would be worthwhile to return to that system.

As regards his political view on the case, Orbán said the only solution against swamping was to “drain the swamp”.

Orbán said it could not be declared that corruption was only present on the left side of the political spectrum, referring to reports that more and

more European People’s Party politicians were being implicated in the corruption scandal. This is a danger that threatens democratic politics everywhere and which must be fended off, he said. The question is why there weren’t any defence mechanisms in place given that “everyone in Brussels knew that this didn’t just start now,” he added.

ORBÁN ON EDUCATION POLICY

Concerning education being the responsibility of the interior ministry, Orbán said leaders had to be competent in leadership and could rely on experts when it came to various professional areas. Leaders must integrate knowledge into the area they control, he added. The government’s intention had been to consult with unions on matters concerning financial demands and with teachers on professional matters, the prime minister said.

Orbán said that in 2007, the dismantling of cordons by then-opposition Fidesz officials had been an act of protest against the “police government” which he said had violated freedoms and the law on the right to assembly. He said in connection with protests by teachers that all public sector employees needed to respect the legal forms of protesting, “otherwise they harm those who don’t deserve it”. In the public sector it is twice as important not to approach things from a political aspect, but rather to stick to the law, he added.



As regards the state of public education, Orbán said the prime minister should listen to parents, students and teachers rather than pass his own judgment. The knowledge young people bring to their first job is also important, he added. Orbán also said that what mattered most was young people's physical and spiritual health, noting that the government had addressed this by increasing the number of physical education classes and introducing religious education classes. The prime minister said he was on the side of teachers on the issue of pay rises, noting that following the recovery from the financial crisis after 2010, education had been the first area where the government introduced the career model. He added that a more significant pay rise was needed to correct the disproportionality in "unacceptably low entry salaries".

ORBÁN: MIGRATION REMAINS CHALLENGE

Asked about Hungary's border fence, Orbán said that even though the authorities had thwarted 250,000 illegal entry attempts this year, some migrants are still successful in breaking through the fence. And even though some 2,500 people smugglers have been jailed, there will be further people embarking on the trade, he added. Orbán noted the recent establishment of the border patrol regiment. Hungary welcomes Croatia's accession to the passport-free Schengen zone, he said, noting

that this will allow the country to move patrols to the Hungary-Serbia border, "which means that we'll be more effective than before". The prime minister also said that Hungary had reached an agreement with Serbia and Austria on forming a border protection alliance. Their first task, he said, would be to push the line of defence on the Serbia-Hungary border to the North Macedonia-Serbia border. The plan is to strengthen the Serbia-Bulgaria border the same way, he added.

ORBÁN: UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE, SOVEREIGNTY LIES IN HUNGARY'S INTEREST

Orbán stressed that the existence of an independent and sovereign Ukraine was also in Hungary's national interest. Hungary does not have an interest in the permanent separation of the European and the Russian economies, so an attempt should be made to save whatever can be from the economic cooperation with Russia, he added. Hungary does not want to get dragged into the war, but wants to give Ukraine the help dictated by humanity, he said.

As regards Hungary's relations with Poland, Orbán said the two nations shared a common fate on the basis of history, which gave them a strong friendship. Also, Hungary and Poland agree on the strategic goal of the war to ensure that Russia is not a threat to European security as well as on the need for a sovereign Ukraine between Russia and the rest of Europe,

he said. But the Poles believe that the Ukrainians are also fighting for their freedom and security, Orbán said, adding that in his view, Ukrainians were "fighting heroically" for their own homeland. Hungary is not protected by Ukraine, but by itself and NATO, he said.

Asked if the Hungarian government maintained its offer to host ceasefire or peace talks, Orbán said the offer was open, but added that such talks were not hindered "by a lack of venue" but "because of the warring parties or the powers behind them have not yet made such a decision". "Basically US-Russia talks are needed ... without such talks there will be no peace," he said.

Hungary participates in providing training for Ukrainian military health personnel for a humanitarian reason, Orbán said.

The prime minister said he was not planning on a visit to Kyiv. He added that he had personally met Russian President Vladimir Putin in February for the last time, and that they had not talked by phone since the late Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's funeral.

ORBÁN ADDRESSES ENERGY ISSUES

On another subject, Orbán said Hungary and Qatar had signed an energy and investment deal, but it would soon be followed by "longer, inter-governmental talks touching upon strategic areas, too".

The government aims to reduce Hungary's dependence on energy imports, Orbán said, adding that

nuclear energy involved the least such dependence, that is why the government had decided on upgrading the Paks nuclear plant. The outcome of the project will depend on the government's efforts to "prevent the entire nuclear energy industry from being included in the (EU's) sanctions list," he added.

Once the Paks upgrade is complete, Hungary will be able to significantly reduce its gas consumption, Orbán said, and suggested that attempts at such reductions so far, like reducing the gas consumption in public institutions had been insufficient. He noted the recent agreement with Azerbaijan, Georgia and Romania on building an electric cable, while pipeline connections were being upgraded and the government was also studying opportunities to receive LNG delivered by sea.

Concerning Croatia's increasing the transit fee for using the Adria oil pipeline, Orbán said that "Hungary wants to pay a fair price and Croatia wants a fair price, too, therefore talks are necessary". The European Commission has not yet made a position on the matter, he said.

ORBÁN CALLS EFFORTS TO ISOLATE CHINA 'ILL-ADVISED'

On the subject of China, Orbán said its significance as an investor had increased in recent years and called endeavours to "isolate" China "ill-advised". "Everything must be done in the interest of the best

possible ties between China and Europe, and China and Hungary," he said. Hungary needs Chinese technology and skills, he added. Answering a question on the Fudan University campus in Budapest, he said building good ties required "a knowledge of eastern economic philosophy" adding that "all university training coming from Asia is an asset".

PRIME MINISTER ON DISPUTES WITH EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS

Although Hungary disagrees with other EU countries on a number of issues, this does not mean isolation, the prime minister said. Isolation implies that someone stays away from common decision making; Hungary, however, takes part in all decisions that determine the future of the community, he added.

While belonging to a community and therefore not being isolated, Hungary is arguing at full strength against the formation of blocks, Orbán said, noting that whenever military or economic blocks had been formed over the past thousand years, Hungary ended up on the loser's side. "If there are blocks, we are the eastern periphery of the Western world. If there is East-West cooperation, we are the centre of the world," he said.

Orbán called the rule-of-law procedure designed by Brussels a failure, saying that rule of law would require clear definitions and standards, ones that are missing from Europe because of the different cultures and traditions. Orbán said he did not question the

good intentions behind the creation of the rule-of-procedure but added that it "is in fact dismantling and disintegrating the European Union". If the question is raised in the form whether we remain Hungarians and fight, then we will remain Hungarians and fight, he said.

Asked about foreign support for the left-wing media, Orbán said he saw no difference between left-wing parties and the media. It follows, he said, that this support qualifies as political support.

Orban said "we oppose all sanctions. We are generally against the policy of sanctions. If it were up to us, there were no policy of sanctions at all". This instrument, he added, could only be used in a narrower, more targeted and more carefully planned way. Hungary has not supported and would not support the EU packages either in the future but "we cannot veto them at every moment without destroying the community of the EU", he said. Concerning the 18 billion euro support for Ukraine, Orbán called it a "bad solution" that the financial assistance was not provided on an intergovernmental basis but through the EU institutions. Hungary did not support the idea of a debt community, he said, adding that finally an intermediate solution was found.

ORBÁN: BRUSSELS' SANCTIONS CONTRIBUTE TO INFLATION

The prime minister attributed inflation to several factors, some of which, he said, may affect

the government. These include exchange rate movements, economic productivity and public debt.

"If energy were not a matter of Brussels sanctions, Hungary's rate of inflation would perhaps fall by half," he said. The prime minister said it is hard to understand how any price cap could generate inflation. He added that bankers had protested every price regulation the government had rolled out over the past ten years. "Price caps were not introduced for bankers, but for people in need," he added.

Orbán conceded that fluctuations in the forint's exchange rate form an argument for adopting the euro, but said accession to the euro zone would cause economic growth to slow. "If Hungary's economy is to grow and there is to be convergence, it's better to stay outside of the euro zone. If stability is more important than convergence, then it's better to join," he explained, adding that he takes the position that convergence is more important.

Orbán said the government does not plan to reduce the value-added tax. The prime minister called it a "key to the success of the Hungarian taxation system that the country has the lowest labour taxes in Europe. The central budget, he said, collects the money it needs through consumption rather than through labour taxes. "This is a tax philosophy and we don't want to change it," the prime minister said.

Orbán said the government was not planning to negotiate with the IMF on taking out a loan because

the conditions attached to such loans "usually hurt people". The best money is always the one raised from the money market, he said.

Asked about troubled steel maker Dunafer, Orbán said the government would try to "save what can be saved", but added that the situation is "chaotic" as even identifying Dunafer's owner is problematic. He added that Dunafer has about 500 billion forints in liabilities.

Asked about a scarf he had worn at a soccer match, which depicted pre-WW1 "greater Hungary", Orbán said "Hungary is a 1,100-year-old country, we are surrounded by historical symbols which symbolise national unity as part of our everyday life".

He said he did not accept any opinion which regards an ethnically homogenous community less valuable than an ethnically mixed one.

The prime minister hailed that Benjamin Netanyahu has been re-elected as Israel's new prime minister. "Netanyahu was the first Israeli prime minister to pay an official visit to Budapest in 2017 after 30 years," Orbán said, adding that the visit "opened a whole new chapter in Hungarian-Israeli relations".

Asked about his future plans, Orbán said he had been in opposition for sixteen years before and now it is his seventeenth year in power as government head. "So, I don't feel it is time for me to retire [from politics]," the prime minister said.

OPPOSITION SLAMS GOVT PERFORMANCE IN 2022

Prime Minister Viktor Orbán "has lost control over what happens in Hungary", a member of the opposition Democratic Coalition said on Wednesday, insisting that the prime minister "didn't touch on people's everyday problems" in his international press briefing earlier in the day "because he cannot resolve them". Csaba Molnár said the prime minister had made it clear in his presser that "the country cannot expect the government to make a turnaround", adding that "policies of the past 12 years, which have destroyed the country ... will stay". "As long as Orbán stays, the crisis will stay and the longer he stays the bigger the problem will grow," he insisted.

Conservative Jobbik insisted that "it was the Orbán government that made 2022 the most difficult year for Hungary since the political regime change" of 1989. The prime minister's presser "has projected what we can expect in 2023: lies, even more lies, and no responsible government or decisions", the party said in a statement. They insisted the government had failed to manage the crisis and its "ill-advised" economic policy had driven the country to the brink of bankruptcy, while Orbán "pointed the finger at the war, the EP and Brussels" in his press briefing. Jobbik said the government had "bled people and businesses dry" by

changing the small business tax, while people are “being destroyed through record-high VAT” and they “have to face the situation of wages and pensions being despicably low even in a regional comparison”.

The Momentum party said ruling Fidesz “even lied in the face of its own voters” and the government’s work had been “chaotic” in 2022. In his press briefing the prime minister had “blamed others and shunned responsibility for Hungary’s worst times in recent decades”. They said Orbán’s referring to “exceptional achievements” and not mentioning an economic and cost-of-living crisis hitting the country was “both shocking and desperate”. Momentum pointed to the “price cap inflation” of food prices, soaring energy costs and the weakness of the Hungarian currency, and insisted that “many families will face a dilemma at the end of the month whether to heat their home or buy food”. Orbán, Momentum said, could “only blame the sanctions he himself voted for, the minister he appointed, an economic system he introduced and the governor of the central bank chosen by his own party”.

Green LMP said that the prime minister “put on an extraordinary no-responsibility show which was about how to shift the responsibility of governing onto various players”. “We learnt that the central bank’s governor is to blame for the high inflation and the unprecedented

devaluation of the forint, as we also learnt that the EU is to blame for the soaring energy prices,” the party’s deputy group leader told a press conference. The prime minister, when asked about nuclear energy, an issue LMP is keen on, appeared to be “rather tense”, Máté Kanász-Nagy said, insisting that the reason was that the Paks upgrade project had not even started yet. Orbán “was pointing a finger at others again, this time the opposition,” he said.

**PARLT SPEAKER:
SOVEREIGN, STRONG,
DEMOCRATIC UKRAINE
IN HUNGARY’S NATIONAL
INTEREST**

A sovereign, strong and democratic Ukraine which provides opportunities to its citizens, including its ethnic Hungarian minority, is in Hungary’s national interest, Speaker of Parliament László Kövér said late on Tuesday. The war between Russia and Ukraine has changed the world’s geopolitical map, Kövér told commercial broadcaster Inforadio.

When the sanctions against Russia were first imposed it became increasingly clear that there were aspirations to cut Russia off Europe and the European Union both politically and economically by “lowering a new Iron Curtain”, the speaker said. These aspirations, he added, “aren’t necessarily initiated by Europe, but the European political

elite, for some reason, has become an enthusiastic supporter of them”.

Kövér said this meant that the vast economic and political cooperation based on mutual interests which could have established a unified Eurasia stretching from Portugal to Southeast Asia “seems to be failing at the moment”. He said Russia could not be absolved of the accusation of aggression either on the basis of international law or moral rules. “The one who fires the first shot is fundamentally the one that is responsible,” he added. Kövér added, at the same time, that the West had also made a strategic error by trying to pull Ukraine away from Russia’s sphere of influence and turn the country into a highly-populated armed base against Russia.

The speaker said the West’s sanctions policy had hurt Europe a lot more than it had Russia. He added that central Europe should fight against becoming “the periphery of a North Atlantic empire” and should instead remain a “mediation zone”. He said the armed conflict should be brought to an end as soon as possible and be followed by the establishment of a new central European or European peace regime in which countries take each other’s security needs into consideration.

As regards Ukraine, Kövér said there was still much to do until the country could truly be considered for European Union membership. This is where Hungarians’ interests lie, so this has to be the aim, he



said, adding that Ukraine had to reclaim its sovereignty within its internationally-defined borders, including Crimea. This can only change with Ukraine's consent, he said.

Concerning NATO, the speaker said the alliance was forced to be on the defensive and had to prepare for "the unlikely scenario" that Russia will expand the war to the territory of a NATO country. He praised NATO's political and military leadership for their "wise course of action" to prevent the war from escalating.

On another subject, Kóvér said there was a visible divide in central Europe between the Baltic States, Poland and Romania, which he said wanted to force Europe to permanently cut ties with Russia, and Czechia, Slovakia and Hungary "which are more pro-peace". "We should sit down and discuss understanding each other's positions," he said. Kóvér said he would welcome if the Visegrad Group comprising Hungary, Czechia, Poland and Slovakia could return to the path they were on when the focus had been on their common interests and issues they agree on.

Concerning sanctions, he said a middle ground should be found, adding, however, that "it would've been best if we hadn't gone down the path that already looked like a dead end." He said if the best the Hungarian government could do was isolate Hungary from the effects of the most harmful sanctions,

then the right thing to do was to focus on that and compromise whenever possible. As regards the EU's conditionality procedure, Kóvér said Hungary had fulfilled all of the commitments it had agreed on with the European Commission. Further commitments will be passed in the spring legislative session, he added. Kóvér also said parliament was set to approve Finland and Sweden's NATO bids early in the spring session.

Meanwhile, the speaker said he expects the end of the Russia-Ukraine war and its impacts to be the main issue of the 2024 European parliamentary elections.

HUNGARY, ROMANIA TO CONNECT ANOTHER MOTORWAY

Hungary's M44 motorway, in the southeast of the country, will be extended to the border with Romania, following a decision by Bucharest clearing a connecting motorway in Romania, Péter Szijjártó, the minister of foreign affairs and trade, said during a cabinet meeting on Wednesday. Szijjártó said the Romanian government had decided on Tuesday to clear the construction of the motorway connecting the M44 to the Arad-Oradea (Nagyvárad) motorway via Salonta (Nagyszalonta). An interstate agreement on border control infrastructure on the Romanian side will be signed in the spring, he added. The motorway connection will be the fourth one

between Hungary and Romania. Szijjártó called the veto of Romania's accession to the European Union's passport-free Schengen zone "one of the most shameful decisions of the year".

EMPLOYERS, UNIONS SIGN MINIMUM WAGE AGREEMENT

Representatives of employers and unions signed an agreement on next year's minimum wage rise on Wednesday. Under the agreement, the monthly minimum wage for unskilled labourers will rise by 16% to 232,000 forints (EUR 577), while the minimum wage for skilled workers will climb 14% to 296,400 forints (EUR 737) from January 1. Around 730,000 people are paid the minimum wage for skilled workers, while 230,000 get the minimum wage for unskilled labourers. Sándor Czomba, state secretary for employment policy, said feedback suggests across-the-board wages will rise over 10% in a number of sectors next year. He acknowledged that the government had "far less room for manoeuvre" than in earlier years, when payroll tax cuts were coupled with the minimum wage rise. He noted that the payroll tax had been scaled down from 28.5% to 13% between 2017 and 2022, adding that every percentage point reduction translated as a 400 billion forint decline in budget revenue.

**UKRAINE CRISIS - OVER
10,000 UKRAINE REFUGEES
ENTER HUNGARY ON
TUESDAY**

Fully 6,226 refugees entered Hungary at the Ukraine-Hungary border on Tuesday, while 4,095 came to the country via Romania, according to the national police headquarters (ORFK). Police issued temporary residence permits valid for 30 days to 168 people. Altogether 91 refugees, 29 children

among them, arrived in Budapest by train, ORFK said on Wednesday.

**CORONAVIRUS - 5,170 NEW
INFECTIONS, 59 DEATHS
LAST WEEK**

Fully 5,170 new infections were confirmed last week, while there were 59 fatalities in connection with Covid-19, according to the website koronavirus.gov.hu, which published data from last week on Wednesday.

The number of active infections stands at 14,069, the website

said. Currently, 1,044 coronavirus patients are being treated in hospital, 16 intubated on a ventilator. Altogether 6,420,700 people have been vaccinated against the coronavirus, with 6,207,033 having received a second jab, 3,903,453 a third, and 410,699 a fourth. The number of registered infections since the start of the pandemic has reached 2,181,419 in Hungary, while there have been 48,439 deaths. Fully 2,118,911 people have made a recovery.