



## Transport performances and road traffic accidents, Quarter 4 2017

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### Summary

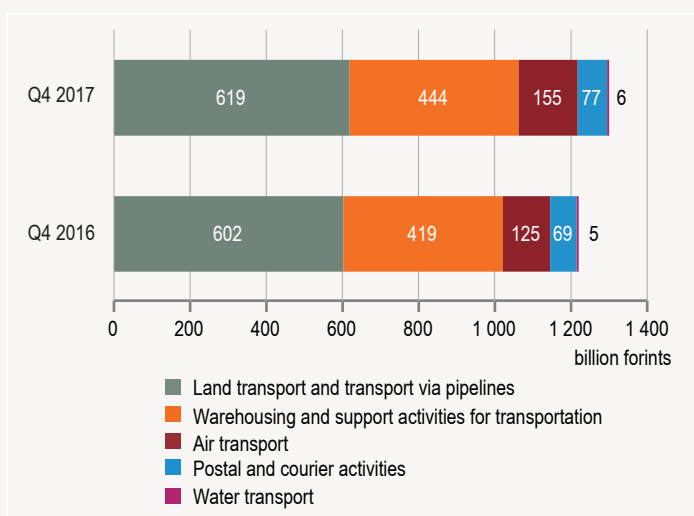
In the fourth quarter of 2017, passenger kilometre performance grew by 5.9% in interurban passenger transport and freight tonne-kilometre performance stagnated in goods transport compared to the same period of 2016. In the period under review, 95 thousand vehicles were registered for the first time in Hungary, 18% more than in the fourth quarter of 2016. In October-December 2017, the number of road traffic accidents involving personal injury grew year-on-year by 3.0%.

### Sales and headcount data of the transport sector

According to our preliminary figures, the sales revenues of enterprises classified according to their main statistical activities into the section of transportation and storage (H)<sup>1</sup> were HUF 1,300 billion at current prices in the fourth quarter of 2017, which was 6.6% higher than in the base period.

Figure 1

Sales revenue in the section of transportation and storage



At the end of 2017, according to the data<sup>2</sup> of institutional labour statistics, the **number of full-time employees** in the section of transportation and storage was 195 thousand, i.e. 2.5% higher than a year earlier.

In the fourth quarter of 2017, **average monthly gross earnings** per capita were HUF 298 thousand in the section of transport and storage, which was 15% more than a year earlier, but still lower than the average of the national economy.

### Goods transport

In the fourth quarter of 2017, the **weight of goods transported** (71 million tonnes), decreased by 2.8% compared to the fourth quarter of 2016. Within this, road transport declined by 8.6%, the effect of which on overall volume was reduced by the growth recorded for other modes, pipeline transport increased by 23%, inland waterway transport by 12% and rail transport by 0.6%. 63% of the total volume was transported on road, 20% on rail. The proportion of road transport was even more dominant (81%) in domestic transport. In case of rail, pipeline and inland waterway transport, the international performance is still dominant.

The **performance** of goods transport (14.4 billion freight tonne-kilometres) stagnated (-0.1%) based on raw data and decreased by 0.4% according to seasonally adjusted data compared to the fourth quarter of the previous year. Pipeline and inland waterway transport grew by 21% and 14% respectively, while both road and rail transport decreased by 3.5%. Out of the total performance of freight transport, road transport accounted for 62%, rail transport for 21%, pipeline transport for 14% and inland water transport for 3.8%.

In the fourth quarter of 2017, the volume of **international** freight transport grew by 4.6% and its performance measured in freight tonne kilometres fell by 1.9% year-on-year. In case of **domestic** transport, the former decreased by 6.8%, and the latter increased by 4.8%.

In 2017, goods transport grew by 0.3% in volume (to 287 million tonnes) and by 3.4% in performance (to 60 billion tonne-kilometers) compared to 2016. In domestic traffic, the volume of goods transported decreased by 4.3%, tonne-kilometre performance was 5.1% higher, while in international traffic, these indicators increased by 8.7 and 2.8% respectively.

65% of the volume of goods was transported by road, 18% by rail, 13% by pipeline and 2.9% by ship. In the total performance of goods transport, 65% derived from road transport, 19% from rail transport, 12% from pipeline transport and 3.3% from inland waterway transport.

In the fourth quarter of 2017, the **performance of road goods transport** measured in freight tonne-kilometres was close to 9 billion freight tonne-kilometres, and the **volume** of goods transported by enterprises was 45 million tonnes. The average transport distance increased by 5.6% (10.6 km) to 200 km compared to the same period of the previous year and the proportion of empty mileage remained unchanged (19%).

Nearly four-fifths of road transport performance (79%) resulted from the activities of **enterprises grouped into the transport section**. Compared

<sup>1</sup> Operating businesses – employing at least 5 persons. According to NACE Rev. 2 (49) land transport and transport via pipelines, (50) water transport, (51) air transport, (52) warehousing and support activities for transportation and (53) postal and courier activities divisions are classified into the (H) transportation and storage section.

<sup>2</sup> Data of enterprises with at least 5 employees, as well as central and local budgetary organizations, social security organizations and designated non-profit organizations.

Figure 2

**Changes in goods transport performance**



Figure 3

**Changes in road haulage performance by sectoral classification of carrier**

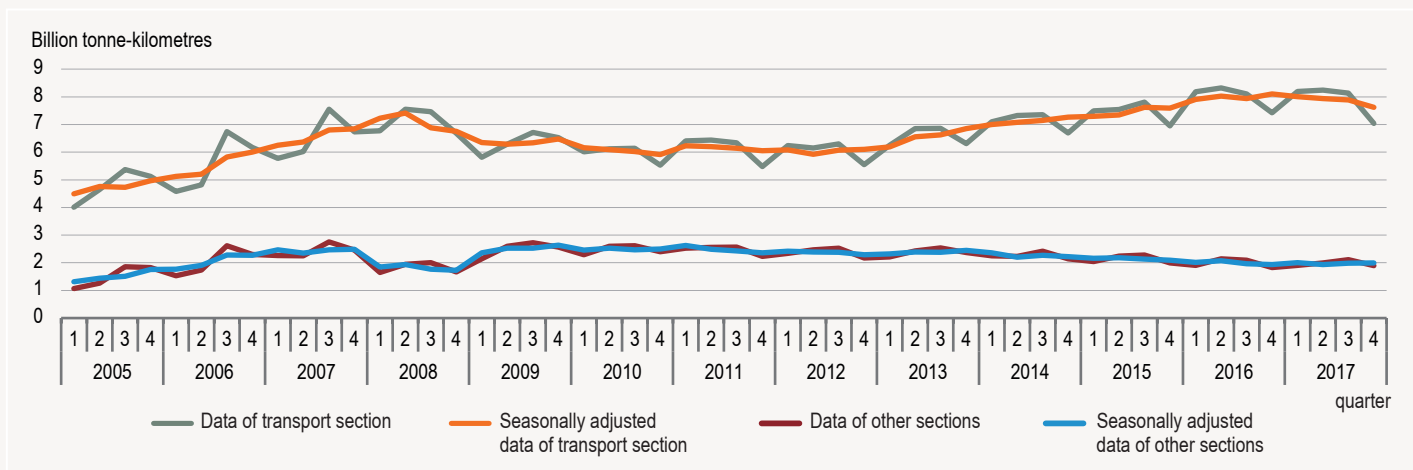
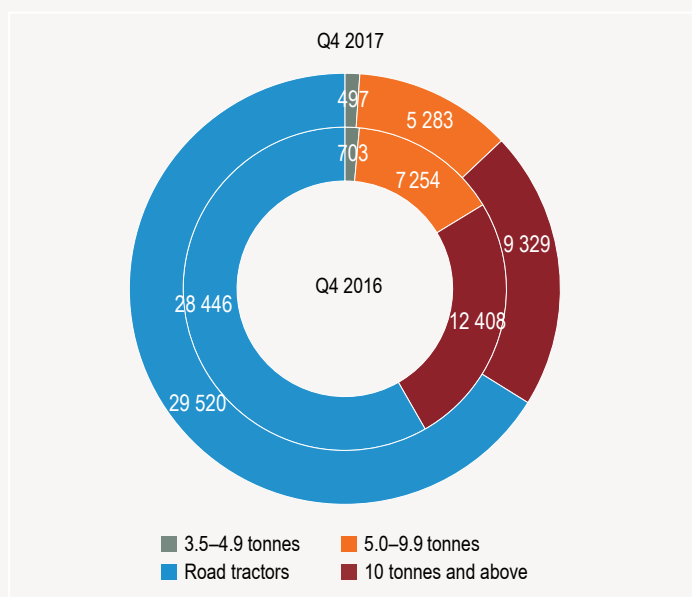


Figure 4

**Volume of road freight transport by carrying capacity category, thousand tonnes**



to the fourth quarter of 2016, their performance was 5.2% lower, while the average delivery distance increased by 2.5%. The performance of **enterprises grouped into other sectors** rose by 3.7% and their average delivery distance increased by 16%.

Based on **seasonally adjusted data**, the performance of enterprises grouped into the transport sector fell by 6.0% and that of enterprises classified into other sectors went up by 3.4%.

Enterprises grouped into other sectors have made less use of their vehicles than enterprises principally engaged in providing transportation services (the proportion of empty mileage was 25% and 17% respectively).

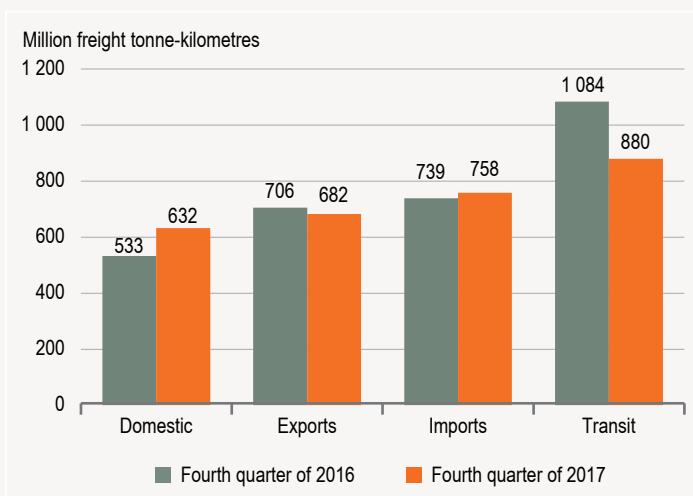
In the fourth quarter of 2017, the performance of transport by **sole entrepreneurs** measured in freight tonne kilometres and their average transport distance increased by 11% and 27% respectively, while the performance of **corporations** decreased by 4.9% along with a 3.1% rise in average transport distances.

In the observed period, the volume and the transport performance for **hire or reward** decreased by 3.7% and 2.6% respectively, the average delivery distance increased by 1.2% compared to the fourth quarter of 2016. Transport **on own account**, which is mainly for the domestic market, decreased by 11% in performance, their average delivery distance rose by 14% and the share of empty running by 2.3 percentage points to 38%.

According to preliminary data, in 2017, road transport performance measured in freight tonne kilometers was close to 40 billion freight tonne-kilometers, and the volume delivered exceeded 187 million tonnes.

**Performances of rail goods transport**

Figure 5



In the fourth quarter of 2017, the **weight of goods transported by rail** (14.1 million tonnes) increased by 0.6% compared to the fourth quarter of last year. A 12% increase was seen in the volume of domestic transport and a 4.3% decrease in that of international transport because of a drop in transit transport. **Performance** (3.0 billion freight tonne-kilometres) dropped by 3.5% compared to the fourth quarter of 2016. In October–December 2017, the performance of domestic freight transport increased by 19% but that of international rail transport decreased by 8.2% compared to the same period of the previous year. Concerning the performance of international traffic, imports were up by 2.7%, exports down by 3.3% and transit traffic dropped by 19%. In the fourth quarter of 2017, in terms of international deliveries, the average distance travelled was 209 km for exports and 215 km for imports. In case of transit deliveries, the average distance travelled in the country was 329 kilometres.

*In 2017, the quantity of goods transported by rail (52.8 million tonnes) increased by 5.5%, while their freight tonne kilometre performance (11.4 billion tonne kilometres) grew by 8.4% compared to 2016.*

In the fourth quarter of 2017, **inland waterway freight transport** increased by 12% in **volume** (2.2 million tonnes) and by 14% in **performance** expressed in freight tonne-kilometres (541 million tonnes-kilometres) compared to the same period of the previous year.

The volume of exported goods declined slightly by 1.1%, while the volume of domestic, import and transit deliveries increased by 48, 49 and

3.6% respectively. The performance measured in freight tonne kilometers increased by 5.8% in domestic transport and by 3.6% in transit traffic, while loading and unloading performances significantly rose – by 20 and 53% respectively – in international traffic indicating that the length of inland waterways transport of exported and imported goods in Hungary grew in the fourth quarter of 2017 compared to the same period of 2016.

In inland waterway freight transport, ships under Hungarian flag accounted for 9.1% of the total goods transported and 6.9% of the total performance.

*In 2017, the volume of freight transport by inland waterways was 8.4 million tonnes and its performance was nearly 2 billion freight tonne kilometres. Compared to the previous year, growth was 2.6% and 0.9% respectively.*

In the fourth quarter of 2017, the combined **weight** of goods loaded and unloaded in the **inland ports**<sup>3</sup> of Hungary was 1.5 million tonnes, which was 20% more than in the same period of the previous year. The three major national public ports, Csepel, Baja and Győr-Gönyű handled 28% of the goods. Goods loaded accounted for 57% (0.9 million tonnes) of the weight of all loaded and unloaded goods. 29% of all transported goods were agricultural, hunting, forestry products, fish and other fishery products, 24% coke and refined petroleum and 12% metal ore, mining and quarrying products.

*In 2017, domestic ports handled 5.8 million tonnes of goods. The downturn observed in the first quarter (-17%) due to ice drifting on the Danube was offset by significant volume increases in the subsequent quarters (11%, 7.7% and 20% respectively) and the annual turnover surpassed the previous year by 6.6%.*

*In 2017, 38% of all goods loaded were agricultural products, the volume of which was 8.4% more than in 2016. Sand and gravel transport increased by a significant 41% to a share of 9% within the quantity of all goods loaded. In 2017, the volume of refined petroleum products representing more than one fifth of port traffic grew by 22% in Hungarian ports compared to the previous year.*

In air freight transport, the volume of goods traffic at **Budapest Ferenc Liszt International Airport** was 23 thousand tonnes in the fourth quarter of 2017, i.e. 6.6% higher than in the fourth quarter of 2016.

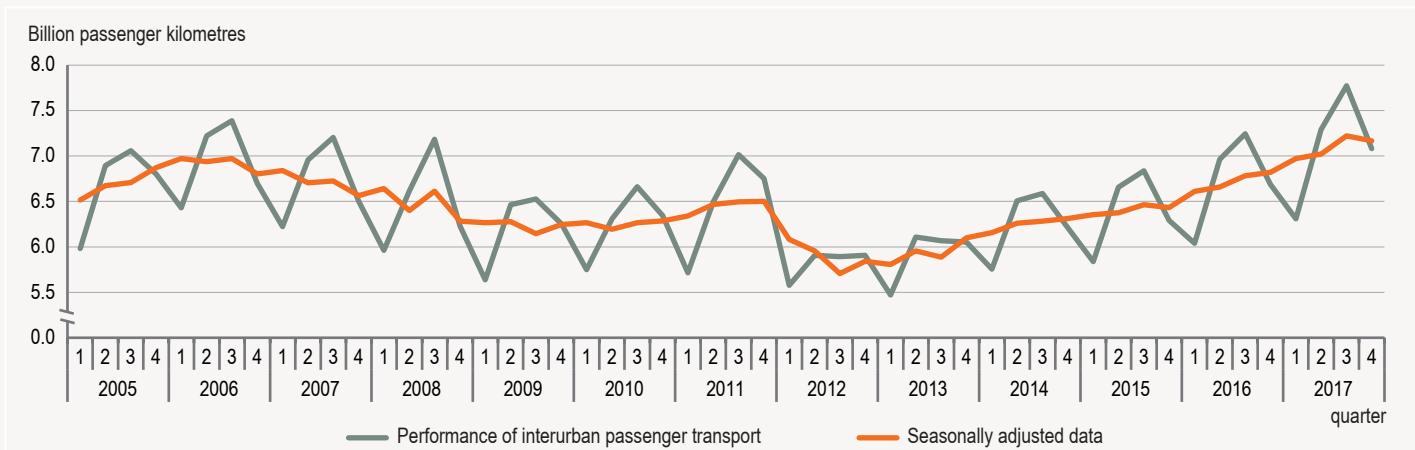
*For the year as a whole, the turnover of the airport was 87 thousand tonnes, 13% more than in the previous year.*

**Passenger transport**

The **number of travellers** using local and interurban passenger transport decreased by 1.5% in the fourth quarter of 2017 compared to the same period of the previous year, while the **performance** expressed in passenger-kilometres increased by 4.4%.

**Changes in interurban passenger transport performance**

Figure 6



<sup>3</sup> Data are derived from data collection No. 1857 of the Ministry of National Development titled "Freight and ship traffic in ports".

In **interurban passenger transport**, from October to December 2017, passenger traffic (163 million passengers) decreased by 2.0%, while the performance measured in passenger-kilometres increased by 5.9% according to raw data (7.1 billion) and by 5.1% based on seasonally adjusted data compared to the fourth quarter of 2016. In bus traffic, a 2.7% decrease was recorded in the number of passengers carried and a 1.7% increase in passenger kilometres. In rail traffic, there was essentially no change both in passenger number (-0.1%) and in passenger-kilometre performance (-0.1%). In air passenger transport<sup>4</sup>, the number of passengers increased by 25% and the performance by 24%.

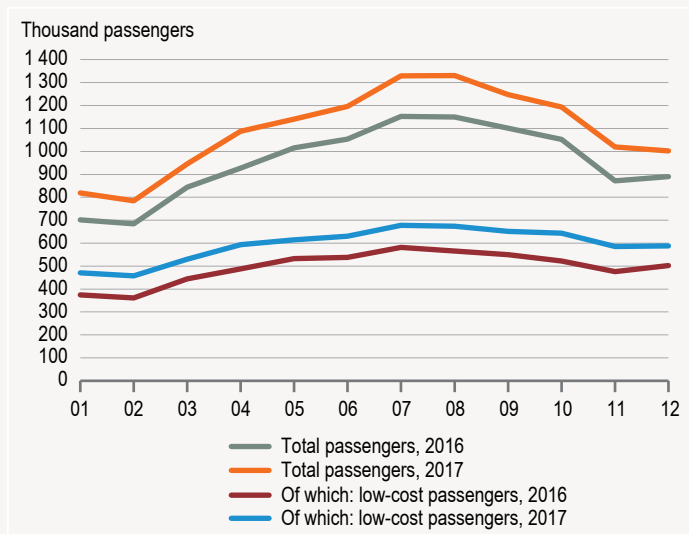
In **domestic** long-distance passenger transport, regarding the number of passengers carried the share of bus traffic was the determining factor (77%), the share of rail transport was 23%.

In **international** passenger traffic, 40% of passengers when used the services of resident enterprises in the reference period travelled by plane, 33% of them travelled by bus and 27% of them travelled by rail in the fourth quarter of 2017.

In 2017, passenger traffic (642 million) declined by 1.1% and performance (29 billion passenger kilometers) increased by 5.6% in interurban (domestic and international) passenger transport compared to 2016. In international traffic, the number of passengers increased by 18% and the passenger kilometre performance by 17%, while in domestic traffic a 1.4% decrease and a 1.2% increase were measured respectively.

Figure 7

#### Number of passengers per month at Budapest Ferenc Liszt International Airport



Passenger traffic at **Budapest Ferenc Liszt International Airport**, in relations of 49 countries, grew by 14% to 3.2 million persons in the fourth quarter of 2017. This passenger traffic was achieved with a total of 25 thousand flights, which was 10% more than a year earlier. Air France, Easyjet, KLM, Lufthansa, Ryanair and Wizzair were the main air carriers. In the total traffic, most passengers were sent and received by the airports of the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain (listed in descending order). In the fourth quarter of 2017, the United Kingdom was again the most important destination in terms of the number of passengers.

In airport passenger traffic, the proportion of low-cost airlines, considering the number of passengers, was 57%. The seat occupancy of low-cost airlines increased from 88% to 89% and that of traditional airlines from 84% to 86% compared to the fourth quarter of the previous year.

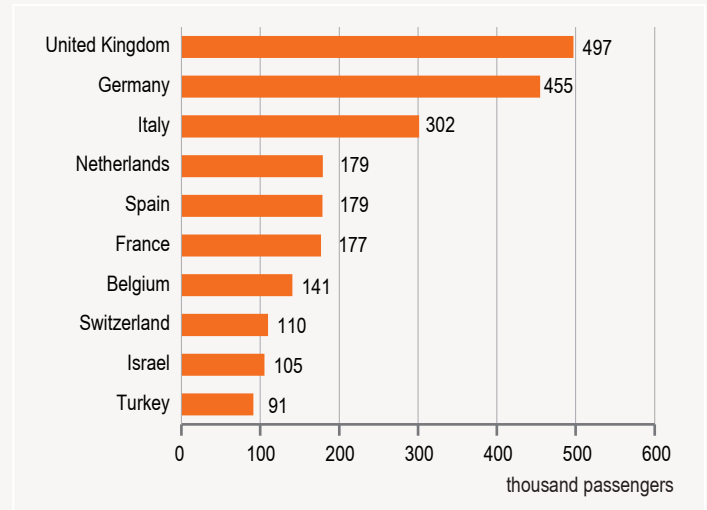
In the fourth quarter of 2017, passenger traffic at **Debrecen Airport** grew by 31% to 72 thousand and its number of flights by 25% to 630 compared to the same period of the previous year.

On a yearly basis, traffic at **Ferenc Liszt Airport** continuously exceeded the data of the same period of the previous year, in 2017 its passenger traffic (13.1 million people) increased by 14%, while its flight number (103 thousand) by 6.9%.

In 2017, passenger traffic increased by 11% to 318 thousand, while the number of flights by 9.2% to 2.8 thousand at **Debrecen Airport**.

Figure 8

#### Passenger traffic of Budapest Liszt Ferenc International Airport by main country, 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2017



In the fourth quarter of 2017, the number of passengers in **local passenger transport** declined by 1.3% to 543 million, while the figure of passenger kilometers travelled decreased by 0.3% to 2.1 billion compared to a year earlier. Replacement buses put into circulation due to renovation works on metro 3 further increased the performance data of bus transportation which was already the most important mode of transport in the country. The share of bus and coach transport was 57% in passenger numbers (288 million people) and 53% in passenger kilometers (1.2 billion). Within bus transport, the share of Budapest was 55%.

#### Road vehicle fleet

On 31 December 2017, the **number of road motor vehicles** in Hungary exceeded 4.2 million. Within this, there were 3.5 million cars, 481 thousand lorries, 167 thousand motorcycles, 73 thousand road tractors and 19 thousand buses. Over the past six months, the **average age of vehicles** grew to 14.0 years including rises of 0.1 year for both road tractors and passenger cars (to 8.5 and 14.1 years respectively), and of 0.5 year for motorcycles (to 18.6 years). The average age of lorries continued to be 12.9 years. In contrast, the average age of buses decreased (by 0.2 year) to 13.7 years.

In the fourth quarter of 2017, the number of **passenger cars registered for the first time** in Hungary was 74 thousand, 19% more than in the base period. Ford, Opel and Volkswagen brands jointly accounted for 31% of passenger cars registered for the first time in Hungary. Second hand cars accounted for 52% of the stock registered for the first time – 1.9 percentage points less year-on-year. (This indicator was 27% in the same period of 2010.)

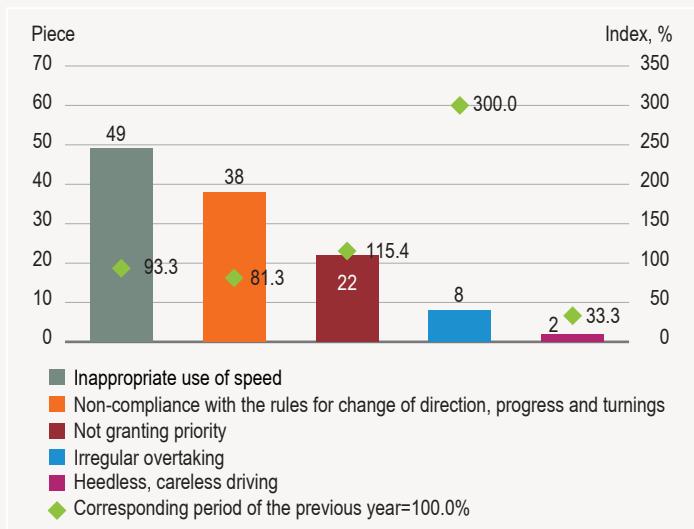
In the fourth quarter of 2017, the number of motorcycles registered for the first time in Hungary increased by 13% and of lorries by 16% compared to the fourth quarter of 2016, while the number of road tractors decreased by 7.3% and of buses by 17%. 76% of motorcycles were registered as second hand vehicles, while 77% of road tractors, 62% of lorries and 57% of buses were registered as new vehicles.

<sup>4</sup> Figures contain data on the passenger transport of Hungarian air carriers passing through Hungary.



Figure 12

### Number of fatal road accidents caused by drivers by cause of accident, quarter 4 2017



In the fourth quarter of 2017, the number of accidents caused by drunk drivers decreased by 3.8% to 387, which was 9.0% of all accidents. 7.0% of accidents caused by pedestrians and 8.0% of accidents caused by car drivers were caused in intoxicated state. Car drivers accounted for 62% of road traffic accidents involving personal injury caused under the influence of alcohol, while in case of cyclists the relevant figure was approximately 20%.

*In 2017, the number of accidents decreased by 0.8%, while of those injured in accidents were 0.6% higher than in 2016. The number of people killed in accidents increased by 17 to 624. The number of fatal accidents increased by 1.6% and 2.8% more people died in these.*

#### Further information, data (links):

[Tables](#)

[Tables \(STADAT\)](#)

[Methodology](#)

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