

## Transport performances, Quarter 1 2019

- National goods transport increased further
- Nearly a fifth more goods were transported on road
- The performance of rail freight transport declined
- Freight transport started on the Danube
- Fewer passengers were carried further in interurban transport
- Passenger traffic increased, we could fly abroad with more flights
- Almost the same number of passengers travelled by urban public transport
- Half of the passenger cars registered for the first time were second-hand ones

**international** transport stagnated. This indicator increased by 23% in case of **national** transport.

66% of the volume of goods were transported by road, 16% by rail, 15% by pipelines, and 3% by ships.

Figure 2

**Distribution of transport performance, 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2019, million freight tonne kilometres**

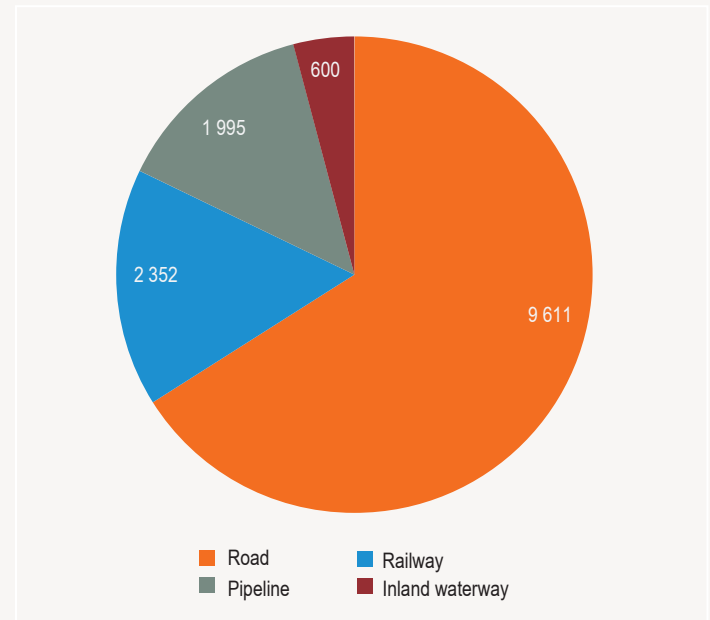


Figure 1

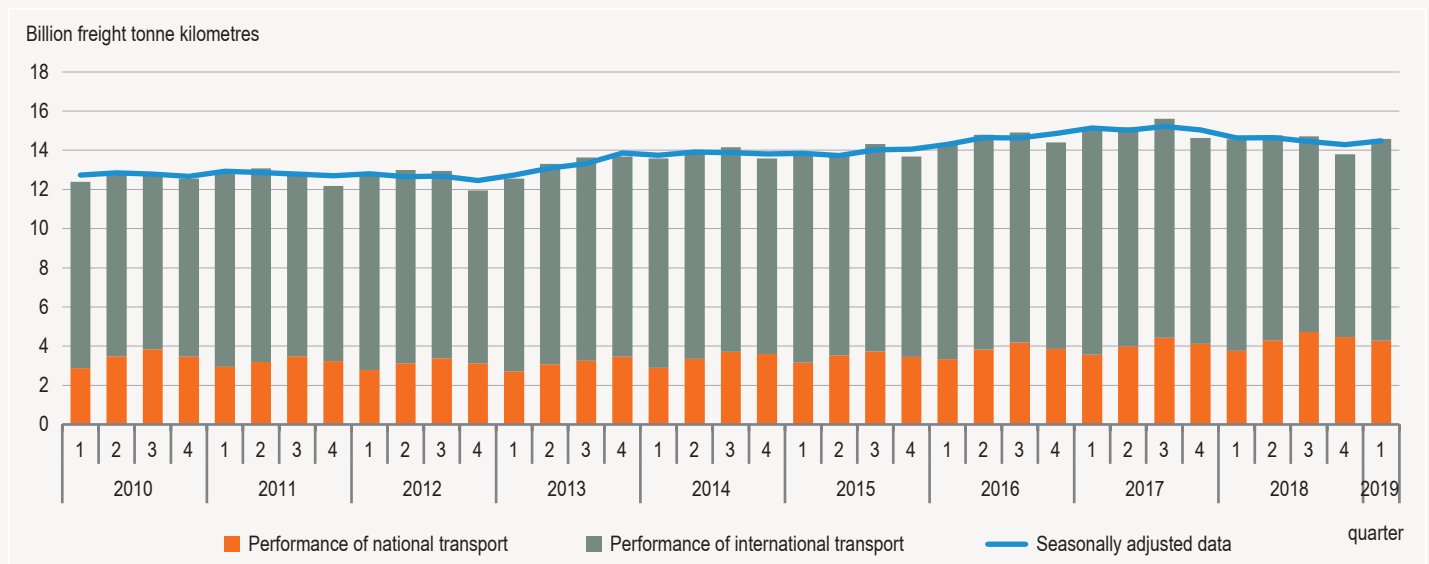
### National goods transport increased further

In the first quarter of 2019, the **performance of goods transport** (14.6 billion freight tonne kilometres) stagnated compared to the same period of the previous year.

- The performance of **international** transport measured in freight tonne kilometres fell by 4.7% year-on-year
- In case of **national** transport, the same indicator increased by 14%.

The **volume of goods transported** (73 million tonnes) increased by 14% year-on-year. Within this the volume of goods transported by rail decreased by 4.6%, while that of the other modes grew. The volume of

### Changes in goods transport performance



**Nearly a fifth more goods were transported on road**

The performance of road goods transport measured in freight tonne-kilometres exceeded 9.6 billion. The volume of goods transported by enterprises was close to 48 million tonnes. The average transport distance decreased to 201 km, and the proportion of empty mileage increased slightly.

*Breakdown by delivery direction:*

- **national** freight traffic grew by 28% in volume and by 18% in freight tonne-kilometres,
- **international traffic** declined by 9.3% in volume and by 9.8% in freight tonne-kilometres.

Average transport distance decreased in road freight transport due to meeting the needs of the outstandingly performing construction industry in Hungary, and a decrease in the share of international deliveries as a result of Western European market protection measures.

*By sectoral classification of carrier:*

- **enterprises grouped into the transport section** delivered 16% more goods, while their performance fell by 0.7%,

- Goods transported by **enterprises grouped into other sections** increased by 23% in volume and dropped by 6.8% in performance.

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

*Based on customer grouping:*

- transport **for hire or reward** rose by 17% in volume, while its performance was lower by 2.2%,
- transport **on own account**, which is mainly for the domestic market, grew by 21% in volume and by 1.2% in performance.

**The performance of rail freight transport declined**

The performance of rail freight transport measured in tonne-kilometers dropped by 6.6% to 2.4 billion, while the volume of goods transported fell by 4.6% to 11.8 million tonnes. The volume of international transit transport and exports stagnated, while the weight of imported goods fell by 12%. In total traffic, the average delivery distance dropped by 4 kilometers to 200 kilometers.

Figure 3

**Road freight performance by direction of transportation**

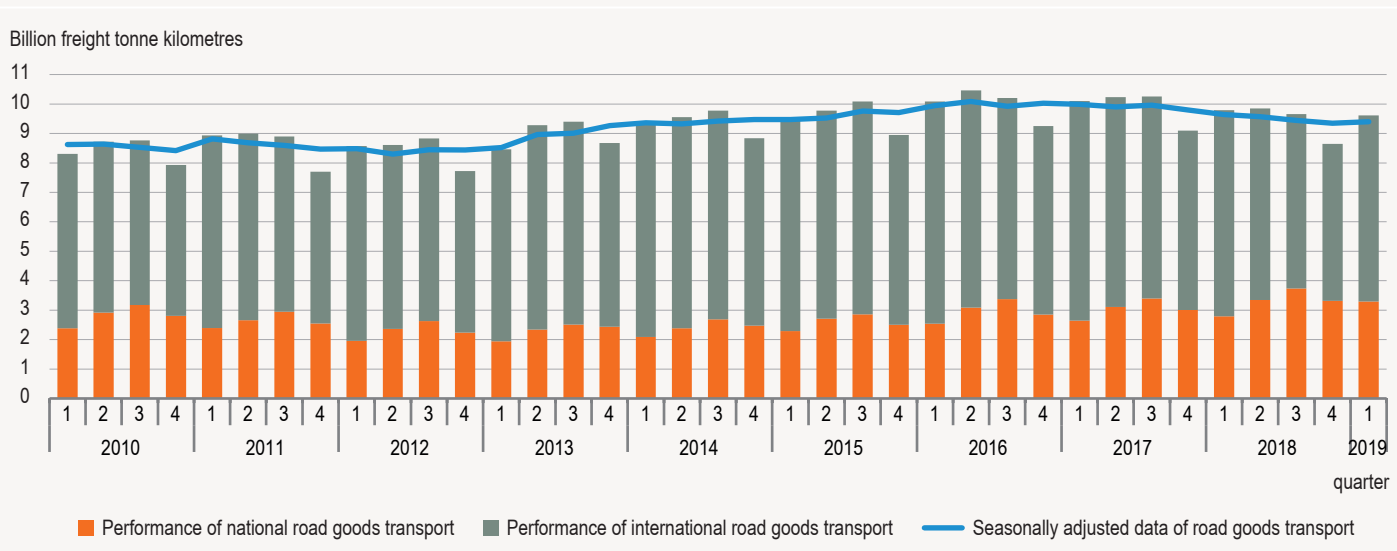
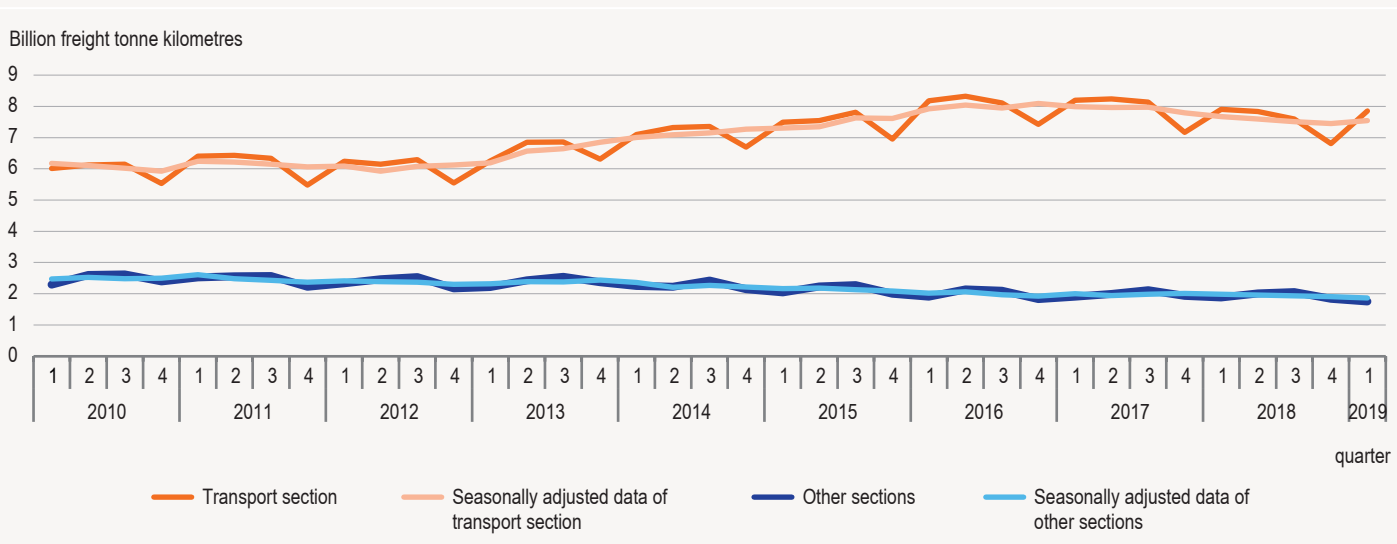


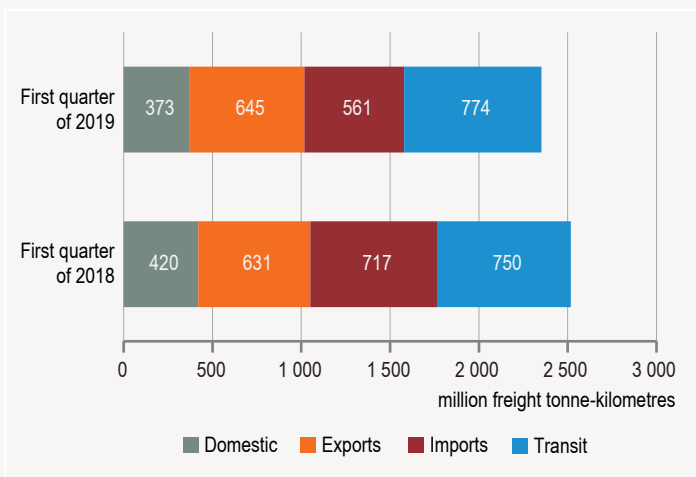
Figure 4

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



### Performances of rail goods transport

Figure 5

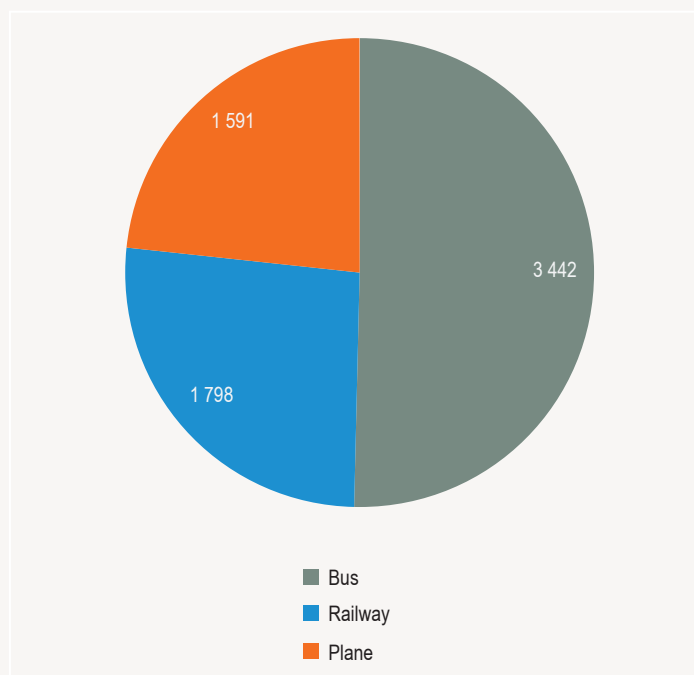


### Broken down by relations:

- **Domestic** long-distance passenger transport was down by 1.4% in passenger numbers and up by 5.8% in passenger kilometres.
  - **International** passenger traffic was up by 1.1% in passenger numbers and down by 5.6% in passenger kilometres. The fact that Easter was in April in 2019 also played a role in this, so quarter 1 data do not include the data of those travelled abroad during the Easter holidays.
- Half of the **performance** was realised by bus, 26% by rail, 23% by plane<sup>1</sup>, the performance of inland waterways transport was negligible. 77% of **passengers** were carried by bus, 22% by rail, 1% by plane, the proportion of passengers carried by ships was not significant.

Figure 7

### Distribution of interurban passenger transport, 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2019, million passenger kilometres



### Freight transport started on the Danube

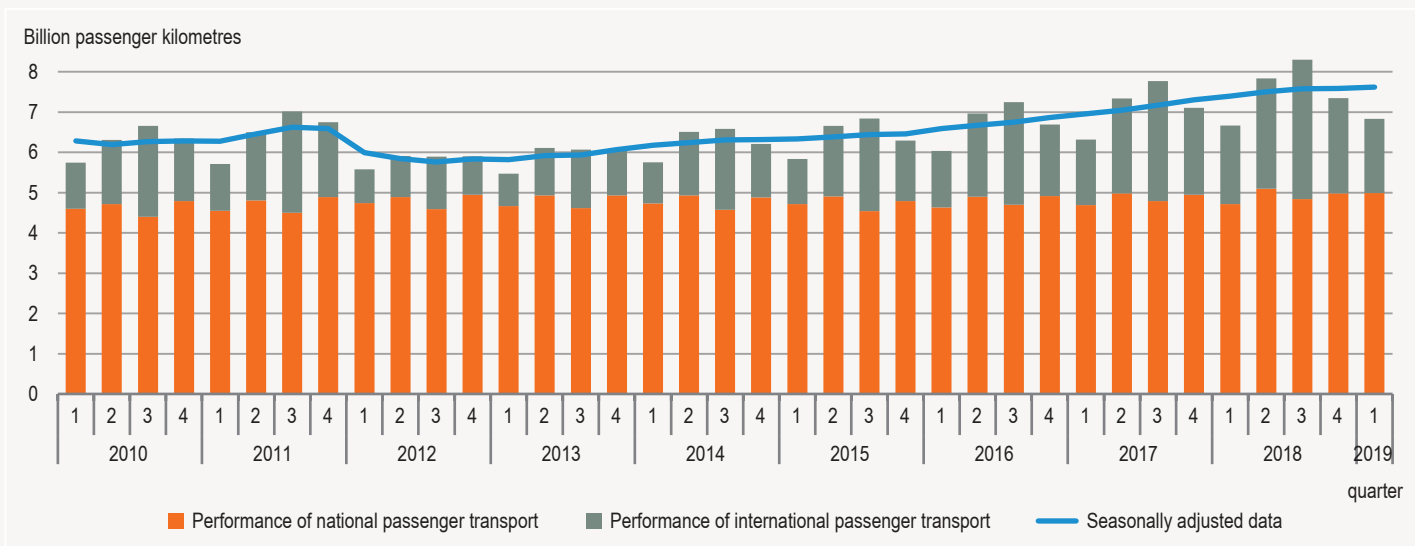
In the first quarter of 2019, both the **volume and performance** of inland waterway transport **increased by 28%** compared to the same period in 2018, due to more favorable weather conditions and an increase in the water level of the Danube. **Transit traffic** also increased by almost a third on the Hungarian section. In inland waterway transport, the share of ships under **Hungarian flag** was 9% from the total weight of goods transported and 10% from the total performance in freight tonne-kilometers. The total weight of goods loaded and unloaded **in inland ports** of Hungary was 30% higher.

### Fewer passengers were carried further in interurban transport

In interurban passenger transport, from January to March 2019, the **performance** measured in passenger-kilometres (6.8 billion) increased by 2.5%. **Passenger traffic** (163 million passengers) decreased by 2.1%, compared to the first quarter of 2018.

Figure 6

### Changes in interurban passenger transport performance



<sup>1</sup> Figures contain data on the passenger transport of Hungarian air carriers passing through Hungary.

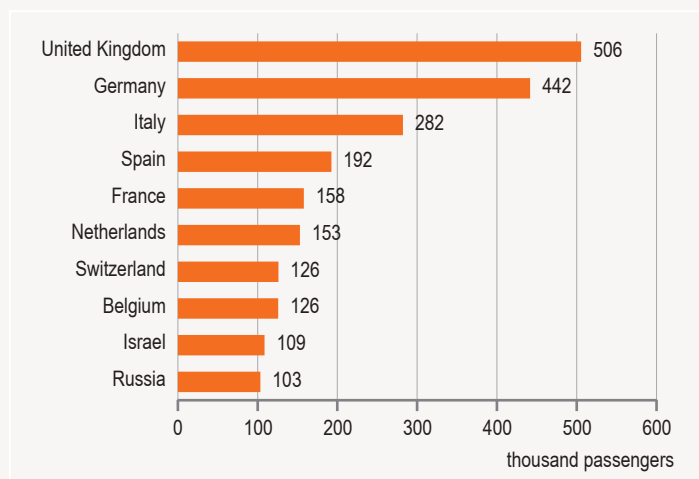
**Passenger traffic increased, we could fly abroad with more flights**

Passenger traffic at **Budapest Ferenc Liszt International Airport**, in relations of 50 countries, grew year-on-year by 5.7% to 3.2 million persons in the first quarter of 2019. This passenger traffic was achieved with a total of 26 thousand flights, which was 4.7% more than a year earlier. The main air carriers were Wizzair, Ryanair and Lufthansa.

The proportion of **low-cost** airlines, considering the number of passengers, was 59%.

Figure 8

**Passenger traffic of Budapest Ferenc Liszt International Airport by main country, 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2019**



In the first quarter of 2019, **Debrecen Airport** saw a 40% rise to 102 thousand in passenger traffic and a 37% growth to 851 in the number of flights compared to the same period of the previous year.

**Almost the same number of passengers travelled by urban public transport**

In the first quarter of 2019, the number of passengers using urban public transport (550 million) did not change significantly compared to a year earlier. The performance measured in passenger-kilometers was 0.8% lower than in the same period of the previous year. Nearly three-quarters of passengers used this service in the capital.

**Half of the passenger cars registered for the first time were second-hand ones**

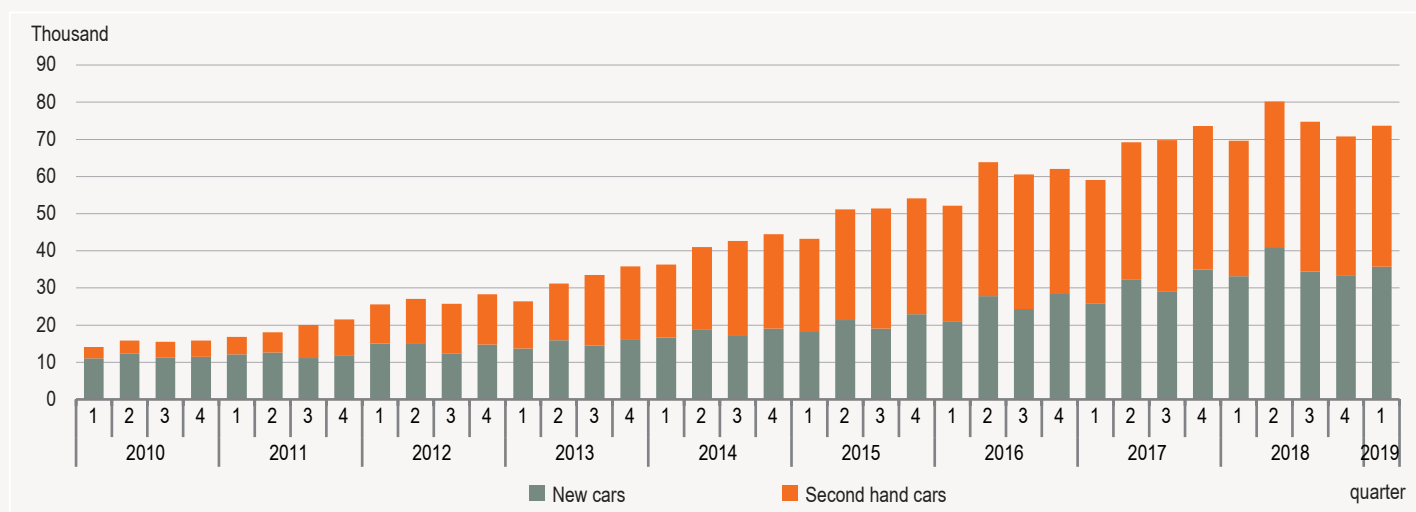
In the first quarter of 2019, the number of passenger cars registered for the first time in Hungary was 74 thousand, 5.8% more than a year earlier. Ford, Volkswagen, Opel and Suzuki jointly accounted for 36% of passenger cars registered for the first time in Hungary.

The proportion of **second hand** cars was 51% within all cars registered for the first time. The same indicator was 22% in the first quarter of 2010 when we had the lowest number of first registrations in the 2000s.

In the first quarter of 2019, 45% more motorcycles, 18% more lorries and 9.5% fewer buses and 3.5% fewer road tractors were registered for the first time in Hungary than a year earlier. 68% of motorcycles were registered as second hand vehicles, while 68% of road tractors, 57% of lorries and 50% of buses were registered as new vehicles.

Figure 9

**Changes in the number of passenger cars registered for the first time in Hungary**



**Further data, information**

(links):

[Tables](#)

[Tables \(STADAT\)](#)

[Methodology](#)

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