

Transport performances, Quarter 2 2019

- Freight transport performance declined due to shorter transport distances
- Less goods were transported by road
- Railways saw the biggest drop in import performance
- Freight transport on the Danube grew
- Interurban passenger transport was used by fewer passengers within Hungary
- Air passenger traffic grew with increasing flight numbers
- The performance of urban public transport decreased
- The number of road vehicles exceeded four and a half million
- More than half of passenger cars registered for the first time were new ones

transport was **6.7% higher** (due to the improving performances of inland waterways and pipeline transport modes) and that of **national** goods transport **fell by 2.0%**.

65% of the volume of goods were transported by road, 17% by pipelines, 15% by rail and 3% by river.

Figure 2

■ Distribution of transport performance, 2nd quarter of 2019, million freight tonne kilometres

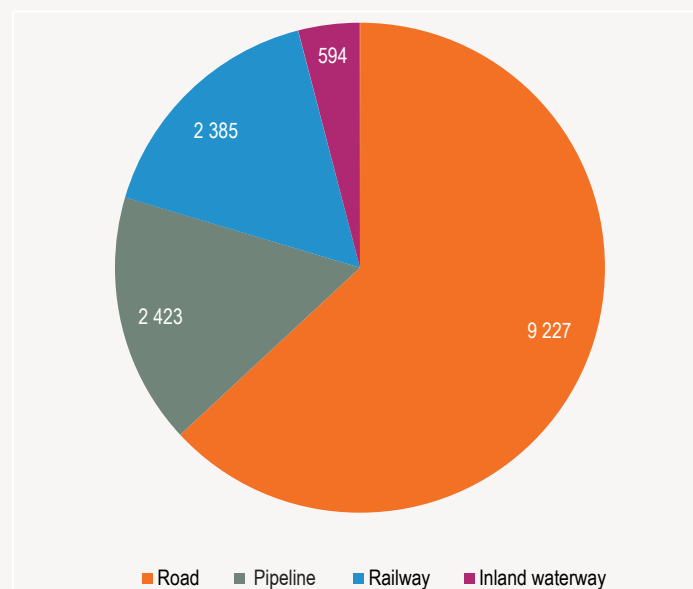


Figure 1

Freight transport performance declined due to shorter transport distances

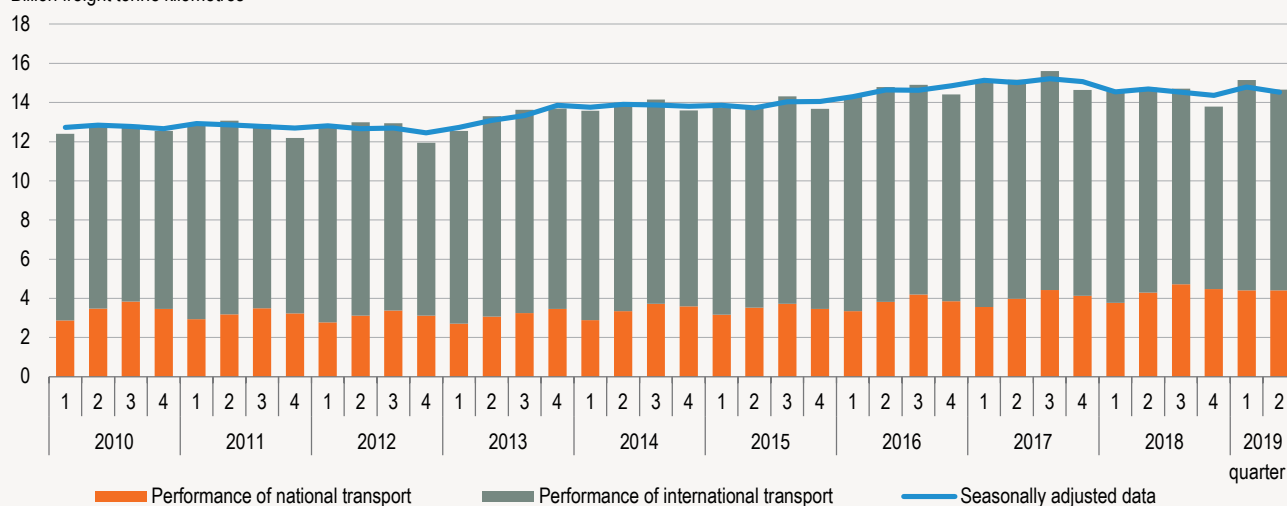
In the second quarter of 2019, the **performance of goods transport** (14.7 billion freight tonne kilometres) **decreased by 0.7%** compared to the same period of the previous year. By direction of delivery:

- The performance of international transport measured in freight tonne kilometres fell by 2.0% year-on-year.
- In case of national transport, the same indicator increased by 2.4%.

The **volume of goods transported** (79 million tonnes) **increased by 1.0%** year-on-year. Within this the volume of goods transported by rail decreased by 3.9% and that of goods transported by road fell by 5.7%, while that of the other modes grew. The **volume of international goods**

■ Changes in goods transport performance

Billion freight tonne kilometres



Less goods were transported by road

The performance of road goods transport measured in freight tonne-kilometres exceeded 9.2 billion. The volume of goods transported by enterprises was close to 51 million tonnes. Overall, the forwarders received transport orders for shorter distances, reducing the average transport distance to 182 km. As a consequence of lower capacity utilization the proportion of empty mileage increased to 20%.

Breakdown by delivery direction:

- national freight traffic decreased by 5.4% in volume and was nearly unchanged in freight tonne-kilometres, within this enterprises grouped into the transport section delivered 5.5% more goods and recorded 5.4% higher performance,
- international traffic declined by 7.1% in volume and by 9.4% in freight tonne-kilometres, mainly due to tightening EU regulations.

By sectoral classification of carrier:

- enterprises grouped into the transport section delivered the same volume of goods as in the same quarter of 2018, while their performance fell by 6.0%,

- goods transported by enterprises grouped into other sectors decreased by 14% in volume and by 7.4% 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 18% and 27% respectively.

Based on customer grouping:

- transport for hire or reward fell by 0.7% in volume and by 5.3% in performance,
- transport on own account, which is mainly for the domestic market, dropped by 18% in volume and by 14% in performance.

Railways saw the biggest drop in import performance

The performance of rail freight transport in tonne-kilometres fell by 9.2% to 2.4 billion, while the volume of goods transported fell by 3.9% to 12.2 million tonnes. The volume of international transit transport decreased by 6.3% to 2.3 million tonnes, that of imported goods decreased by 5.3% to 3.2 million tonnes, while that of exports increased by 2.4% to 3.1 million tonnes. Concerning transport as a whole, the average delivery distance fell by 11 kilometres to 196 kilometres.

Figure 3

Road freight performance by direction of transportation

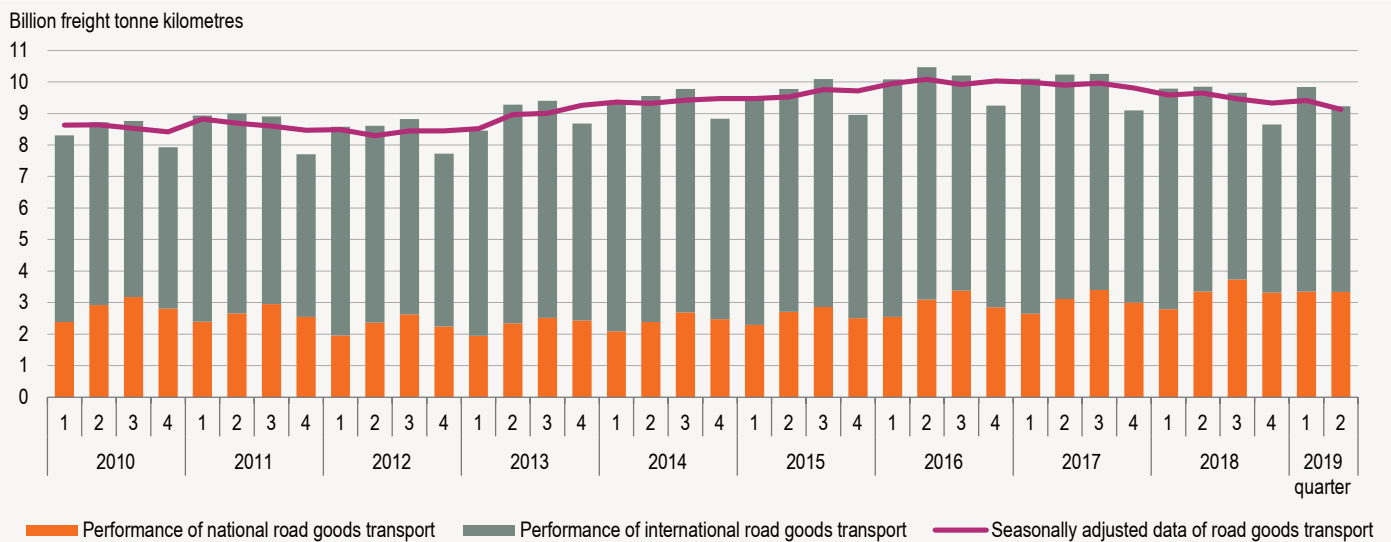
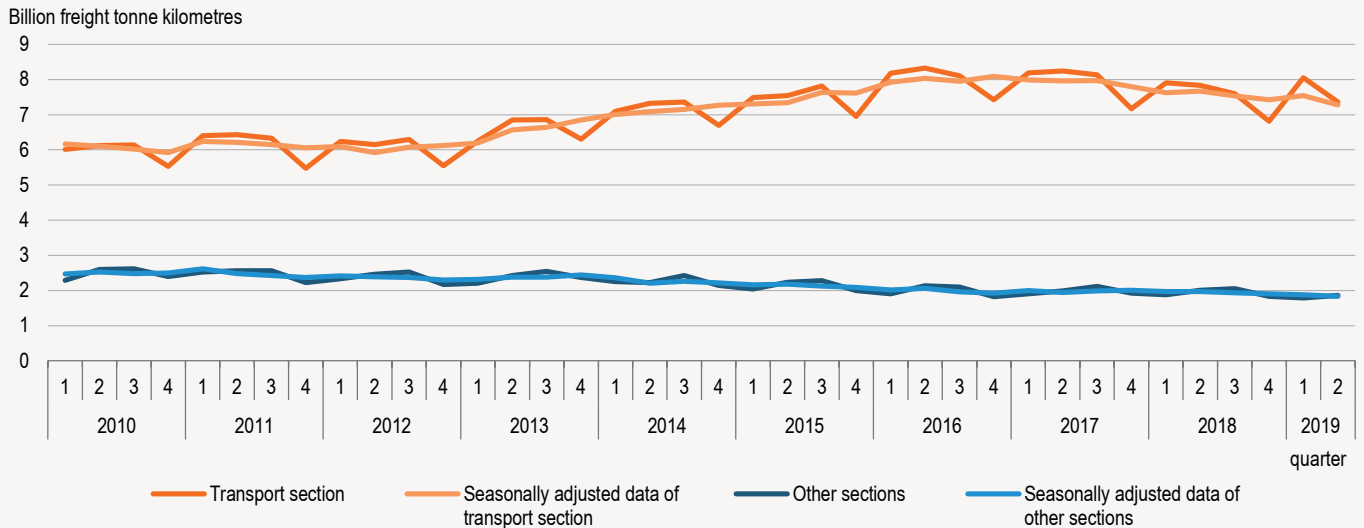


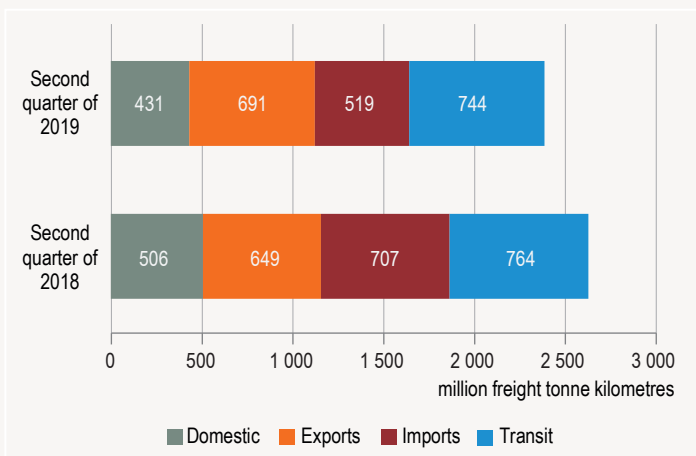
Figure 4

Changes in road haulage performance by sectoral classification of carrier



Performances of rail goods transport

Figure 5



Interurban passenger transport was used by fewer passengers within Hungary

In interurban passenger transport, from April to June 2019, the performance measured in passenger-kilometres (8.0 billion) increased by 2.5%. Passenger traffic (163 million passengers) decreased by 1.2%, compared to the second quarter of 2018.

- Domestic long-distance passenger transport was down by 1.4% in passenger numbers and up by 1.2% in passenger kilometres.
- International passenger traffic was up by 7.8% in passenger numbers and by 4.9% in passenger kilometres.

45% of the performance was realised by bus, 30% by plane¹, 24% by rail, while the performance of inland waterways transport was negligible. 76% of passengers were carried by bus, 23% by rail and 1.0% by plane.

Figure 7

Distribution of interurban passenger transport, 2nd quarter of 2019, million passenger kilometres

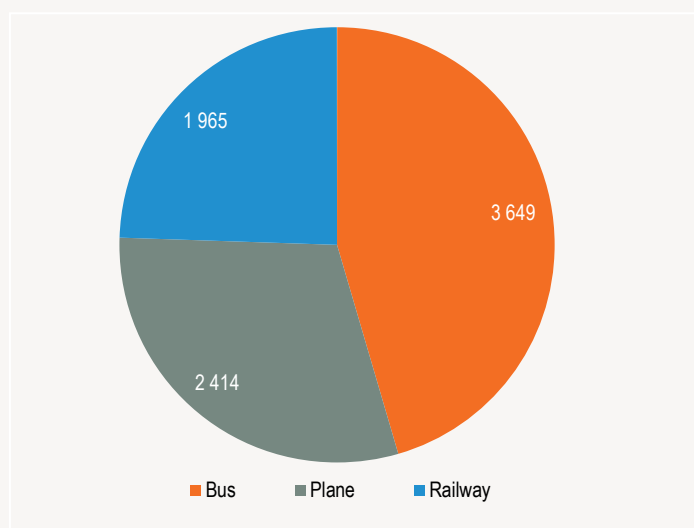
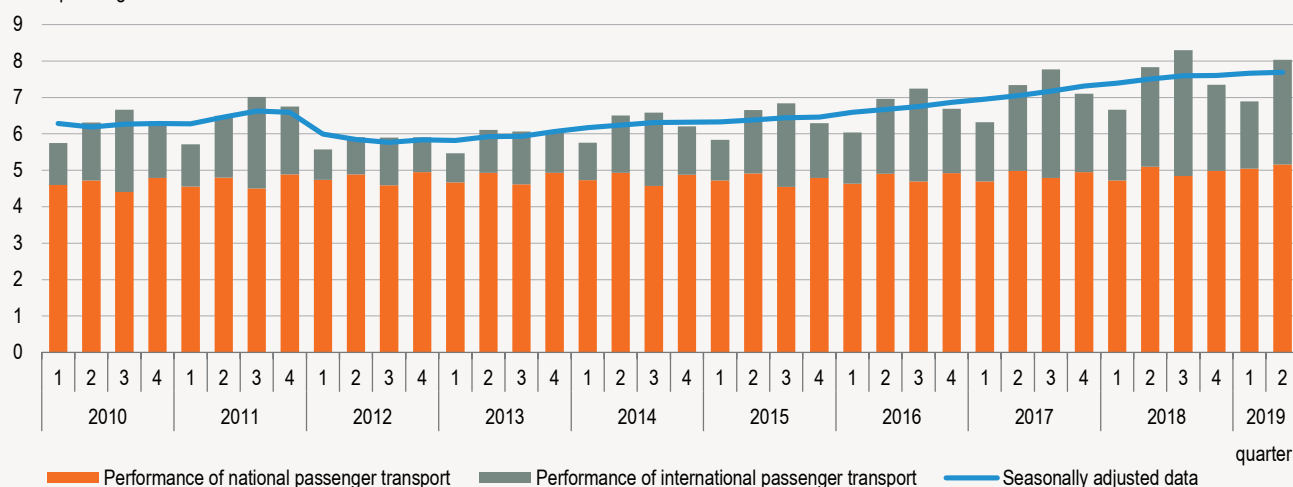


Figure 6

Changes in interurban passenger transport performance

Billion passenger kilometres



Freight transport on the Danube grew

The improving trend of inland waterways freight transport continued in the second quarter of 2019 as well. Growth continued to be driven by favorable weather conditions and rising water levels in the Danube.

Total weight of goods loaded and unloaded in inland ports, that is, the volume of goods increased by 15% and its performance by 20% compared to the same period of 2018.

Domestic volume and performance of goods transport were down by 63% and 40% (to 30.6 thousand tonnes and 1.1 million freight tonne kilometres) respectively and that of international transport was up by 17% and 20% (to 2,394 thousand tonnes and 593 million freight tonne kilometres) respectively.

Transit traffic increased by one-fifth in the Hungarian section of the Danube. The share of Hungarian flagged vessels in inland waterway transport was about 9-10% both in terms of the total weight of goods transported and in the total performance expressed in tonne-kilometres.

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

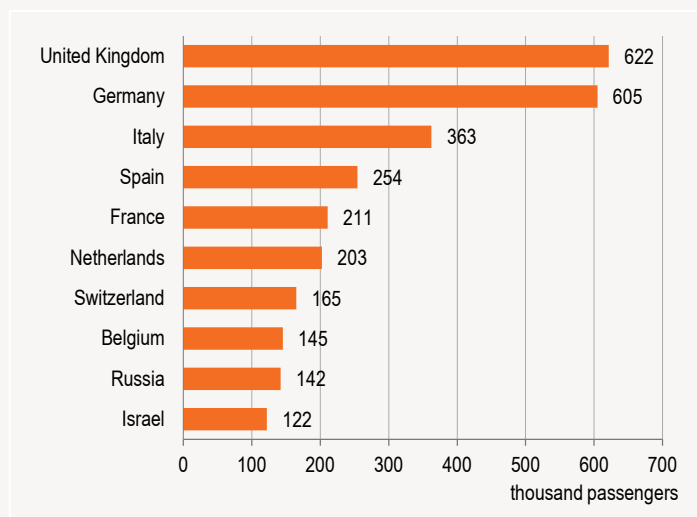
Air passenger traffic grew with increasing flight numbers

Passenger traffic at Budapest Ferenc Liszt International Airport, in relations of 55 countries, grew year-on-year by 8.8% to 4.2 million persons in the second quarter of 2019. This passenger traffic was achieved with a total of 32 thousand flights, which was 7.4% 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 54%.

Figure 8

Passenger traffic of Budapest Ferenc Liszt International Airport by main country, 2nd quarter of 2019



In the second quarter of 2019, Debrecen Airport saw a 64% rise to 160 thousand in passenger traffic and a 61% growth to 1,387 in the number of flights compared to the same period of the previous year.

The performance of urban public transport decreased

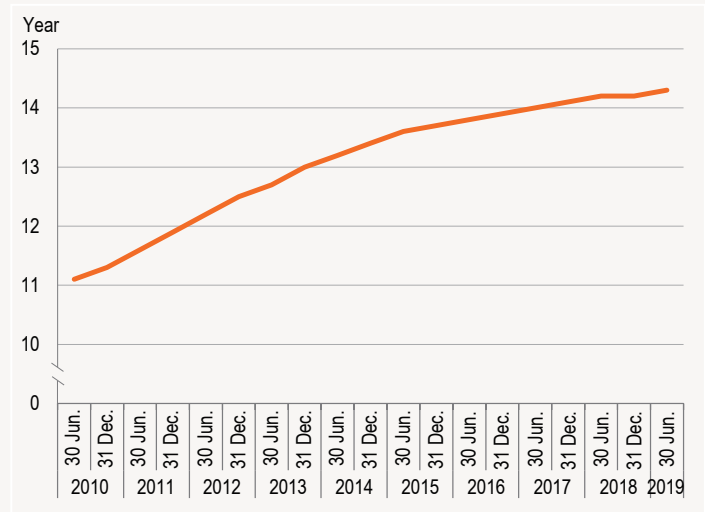
In the second quarter of 2019, the number of passengers using urban public transport (527 million) decreased by 0.6% compared to a year earlier. Passenger-kilometre performance was 0.8% lower than a year earlier. Nearly three-quarters of passengers used this service in the capital.

The number of road vehicles exceeded four and a half million

As of 30 June 2019, the number of road motor vehicles in circulation in Hungary was almost 4.6 million including 3.7 million passenger cars, 522 thousand lorries, 188 thousand motorcycles, 80 thousand road tractors and 20 thousand buses. The average age of motor vehicles grew by 0.1 year to 14.3 years during the past half year.

Figure 9

Average age of the car fleet



More than half of passenger cars registered for the first time were new ones

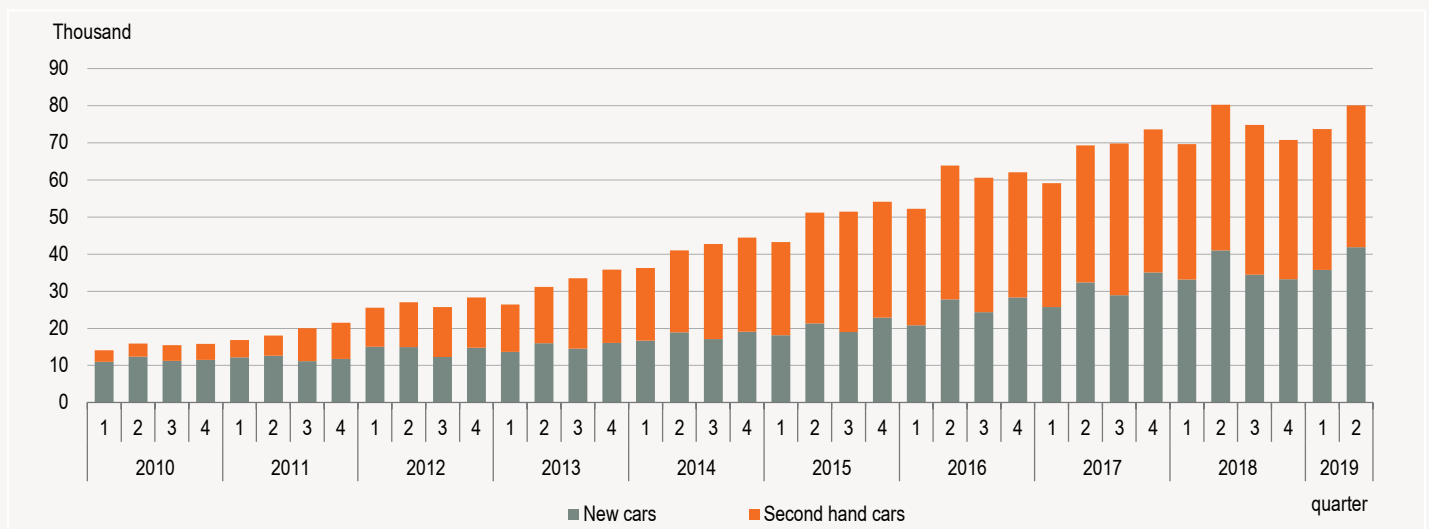
In the second quarter of 2019, the number of passenger cars registered for the first time in Hungary was 80 thousand, similar to a year earlier. Ford, Opel, Volkswagen and Suzuki brands together accounted for 36% of passenger cars registered for the first time in Hungary.

52% of first time registered cars were new, slightly higher than in the same periods of recent years; but still significantly below the level (78%) recorded in the second quarter of 2010.

In the second quarter of 2019, 17% more lorries, 10% more road tractors, 3.1% more motorcycles and 24% fewer buses were registered for the first time in Hungary than a year earlier. 65% of motorcycles and 58% of buses were registered as second hand vehicles, while 78% of road tractors and 61% of lorries were registered as new vehicles.

Figure 10

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



Further data, information**(links):**[Tables](#)[Tables \(STADAT\)](#)[Methodology](#)**Contact details:**kommunikacio@ksh.hu[Contact us!](#)

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