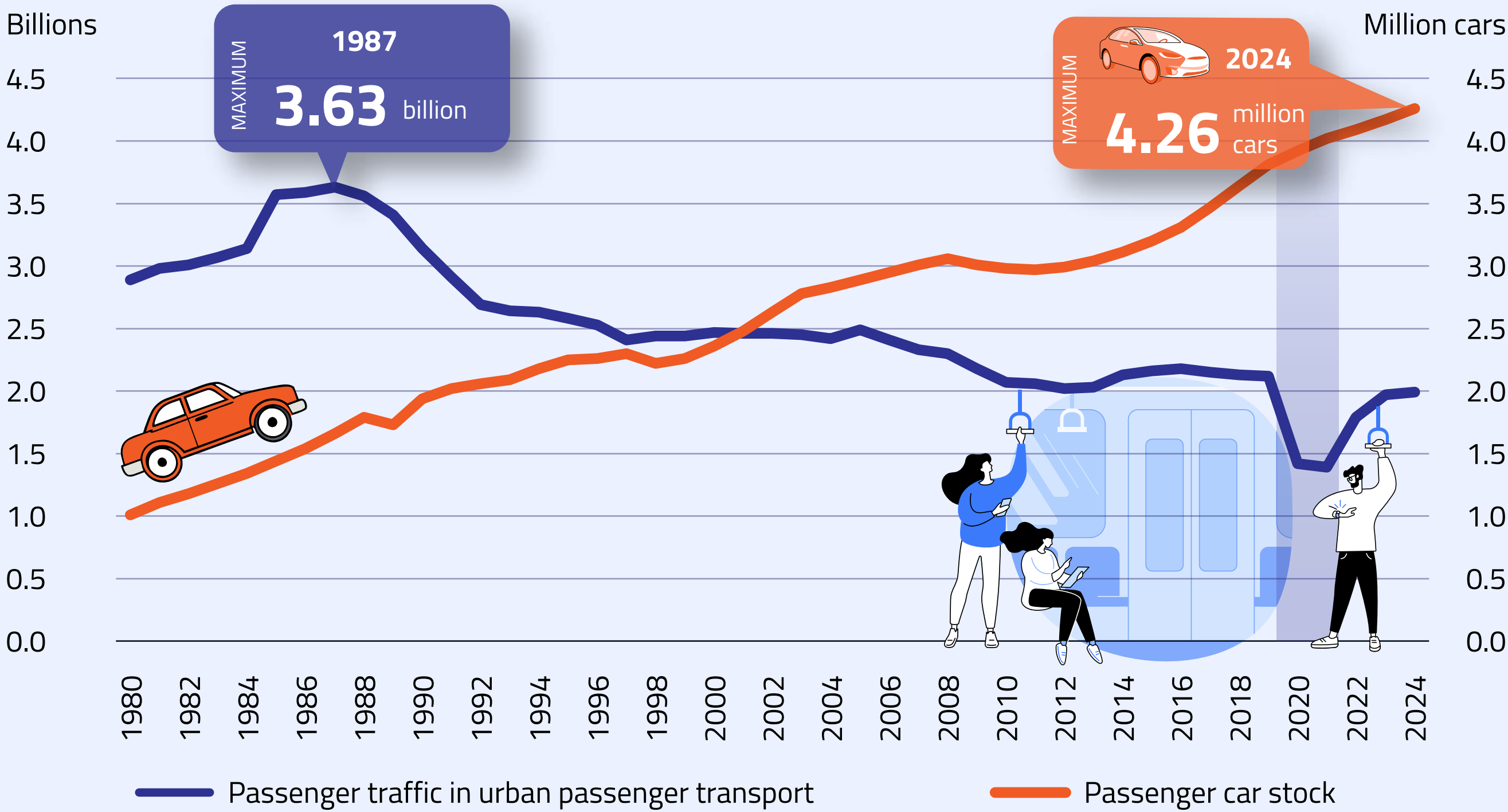
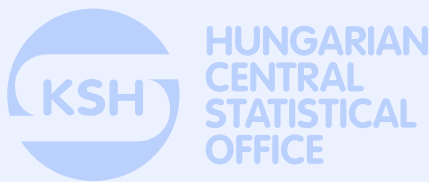


Mobility for Everyone



Hungary's passenger car stock, and passenger traffic in urban passenger transport, 1980–2024

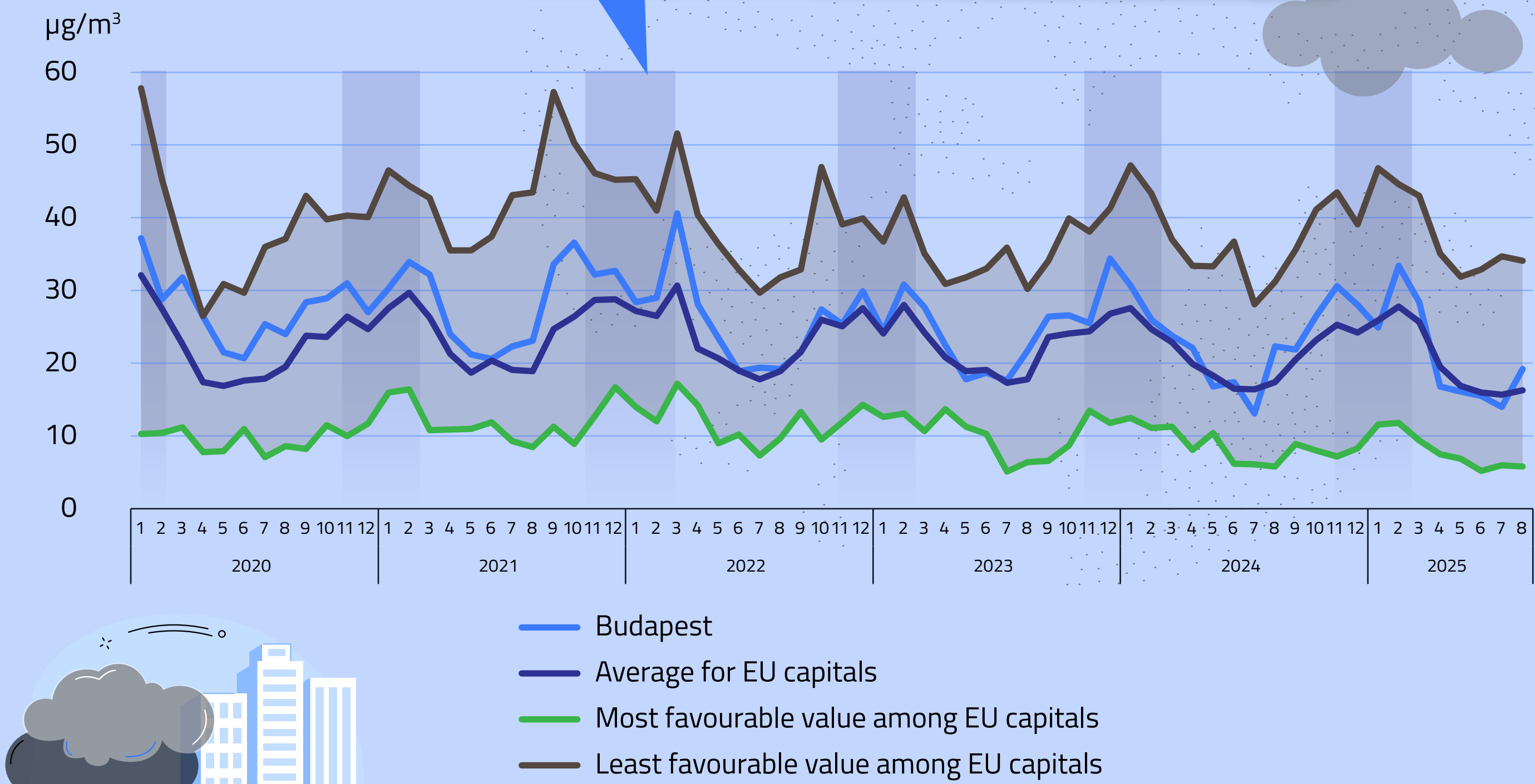


The passenger traffic of 2.0–2.2 billion in the 2010s fell to 1.4 billion in 2020–2021, and it relatively quickly rose close to former values after the coronavirus pandemic was over.

Sources: Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services, Ministry of the Interior.

Average NO₂ concentration in EU capitals, January 2020–August 2025

Air quality in Budapest is unfavourable especially in winter months, when average NO₂ concentration there is essentially higher than the average for European capitals.



In Hungary, nitrogen oxides emissions primarily come from transport, therefore, the changeover from fossil-based fuels (petrol and diesel oil) to alternative technologies – for example, electric-drive vehicles – could significantly reduce air pollution within settlements.

Source: European Environment Agency (EEA).