

Transport and Communications Statistics
2019

Passenger transport increased in all modes;

Broadband Internet access traffic continued with remarkable growth

In 2019, there were increases in the number of passengers transported by rail (+18.9%), by subway (+10.6%) and by inland waterways (+6.7%), corresponding to accelerations compared to the previous year (+3.9%, +4.3% and +3.4%, respectively in 2018). Air passenger transport increased by 6.8%, as in 2018.

Goods transport showed positive developments in air (+12.0%, +5.2% in 2018) and decreases on the railway (-8.4%, -0.5% in 2018), in maritime mode (-5.6%, -3.2% in 2018) and road transport (-2.2%, +0.1% in 2018).

Traffic volume associated with broadband Internet access (fixed and mobile accesses) continued to grow quite significantly: +28.7%, after +44.8% in 2018 and +34.1% in 2017.

With this press release, Statistics Portugal disseminates the publication "[Statistics on Transport and Communications 2019](#)", which provides a wide range of indicators on the several modes of transport, telecommunications and postal services.



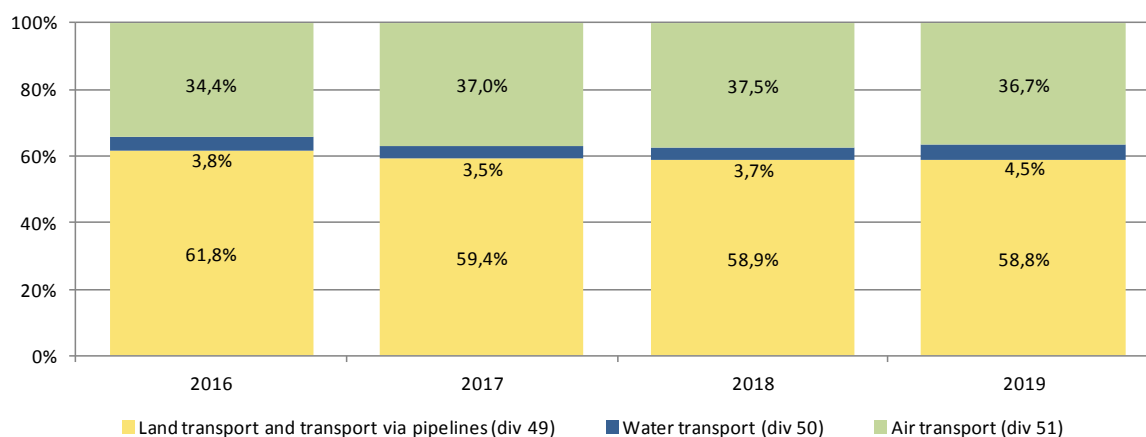
A. TRANSPORTS

Enterprises

According to the preliminary results of the Integrated Business Accounts System for 2019, the number of enterprises in the Transport and Storage sector (section H of the NACE) stood at 28.7 thousand (+12.1%). The subset of specific activities related to Transports¹ accounted for 24.7 thousand enterprises (+13.6%).

Turnover of the Transport and Storage sector recorded a slowdown in its growth rate (+5.5% in 2019, +7.2% in the previous year), amounting to a total of EUR 23.1 billion. Likewise, the subset of transport enterprises, concentrating 59.3% of the turnover of the Transport and Storage sector, showed a slowdown in growth in turnover compared to 2018 (+5.3%, +8.1% in 2018).

Fig. 1 – Breakdown of turnover of Transport and Storage by activities, 2016-2019



Railway network remained stable

As of December 31, 2019, the national railway network was 3,620.7 km in length, with 100 meters decreases compared to the previous year. The railway stock was comprised of 377 traction vehicles, 2,684 wagons and 1,008 vehicles for the transport of passengers.

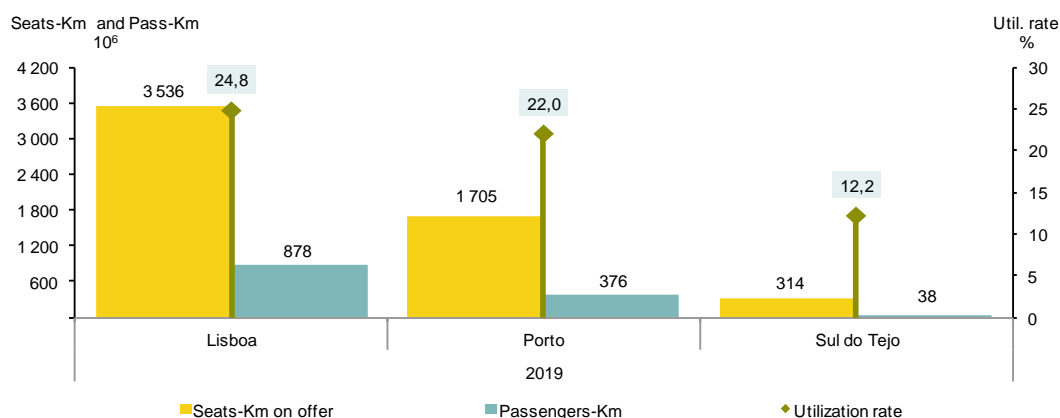
Passengers transported in railway and subway kept increasing

In 2019, the number of passengers transported in railway mode (175.3 million) increased by 18.9% (+3.9% in 2018). The respective volume of transport (5.0 billion passengers-km) increased by 10.6%, after growing by 2.2% in 2018.

¹ Only enterprises of divisions 49 – Land transports and oil/gas pipeline transport; 50 – Transport by water and 51 – Air transport; excluding divisions 52 (Warehousing and auxiliary activities) and 53 (Postal and courier activities).

In 2019, the three light railway systems (Lisboa, Porto, and Sul do Tejo) transported 270.0 million passengers, increasing by 10.6% compared to the previous year (+4.3% 2018). The Lisboa underground carried 183.1 million passengers, with an 8.2% increase (following +4.7% in 2018), while the Porto railway system accounted for 71.4 million passengers (+13.9%; +3.4% in 2018). The Metro Sul do Tejo light railway system carried 15.6 million passengers and recorded the largest increase amongst the three light railway systems (+26.4%, following +3.4% in 2018).

Fig. 2 – Supply and demand by subway system, 2019



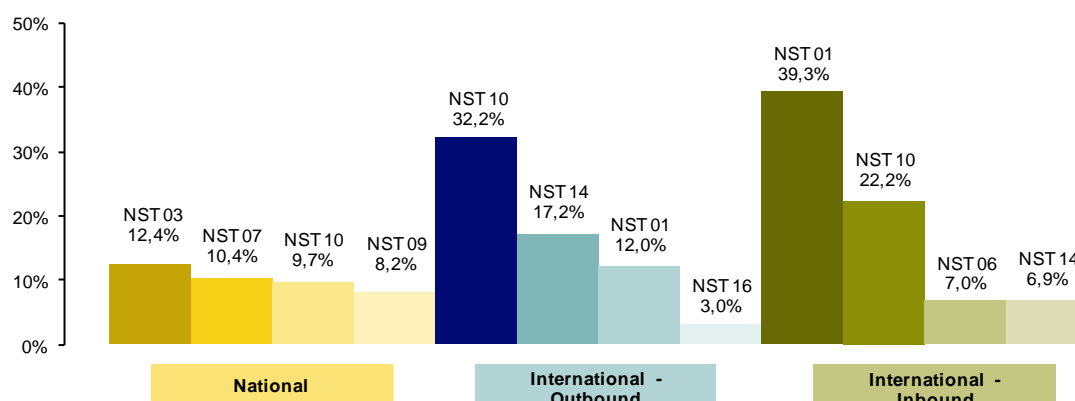
Transport of goods in railway mode with decreases

In 2019, goods moved by railway transport (9.7 million tonnes) registered a variation of -8.4% (-0.5% in 2018). In terms of transport volume, there was a decrease of 10.4% (+0.5% in 2018), which mirrored the 2.2% decrease in the average distance travelled by each tonne (255.6 km).

In national traffic 7.4 million tonnes of goods were moved (-11.3%, following -3.0% in 2018), corresponding to 76.4% of the total traffic (78.9% in 2018). The movement of goods in international traffic stood by 2.3 million tonnes transported, keeping growing (+5.3%; +10.2% in 2018).

The main group of goods carried in railway mode (when considering the NST 2007 classification) was group 10 - " Basic metals; fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment ", with 1.3 million tonnes, corresponding to 13.1% of the total (same in 2018).

Fig. 3 – Weight of main categories of goods carried by rail, by type of traffic, 2019

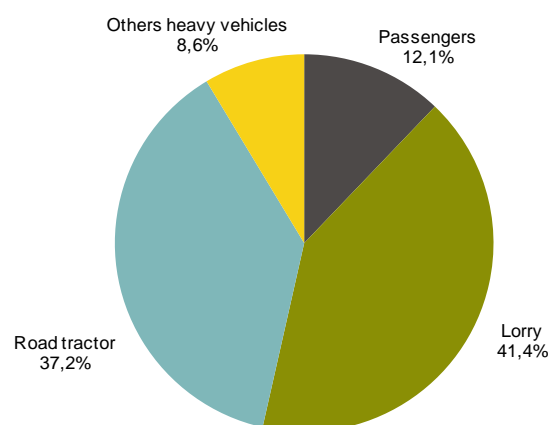


NST 2007:
 01 - Products of agriculture, hunting, and forestry; fish and other fishing products
 03 - Metal ores and other mining and quarrying prod.; peat; uranium and thorium
 06 - Wood and prod. of wood and cork (exc. furniture); art. straw and plaiting m.; pulp, paper and paper p.
 07 - Coke and refined petroleum products
 09 - Other non-metallic mineral products
 10 - Basic metals; fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
 14 - Secondary raw materials; municipal wastes and other wastes
 16 - Equipment and material utilised in the transport of goods

Vehicle stock presumably in circulation reached 7 million units

The number of motorized road vehicles presumably in circulation continued to grow in 2019, reaching 7.0 million (+4.8%). As in the previous year, there was growth in all types of vehicles.

Fig. 4 – Distribution of heavy vehicles stock by type, 2019



New registrations of vehicles and cancellations increased

The number of registrations increased slightly in 2019 (+0.7% to 409.6 thousand vehicles) as did the cancellations (+0.5%, with a total of 139.5 thousand vehicles).

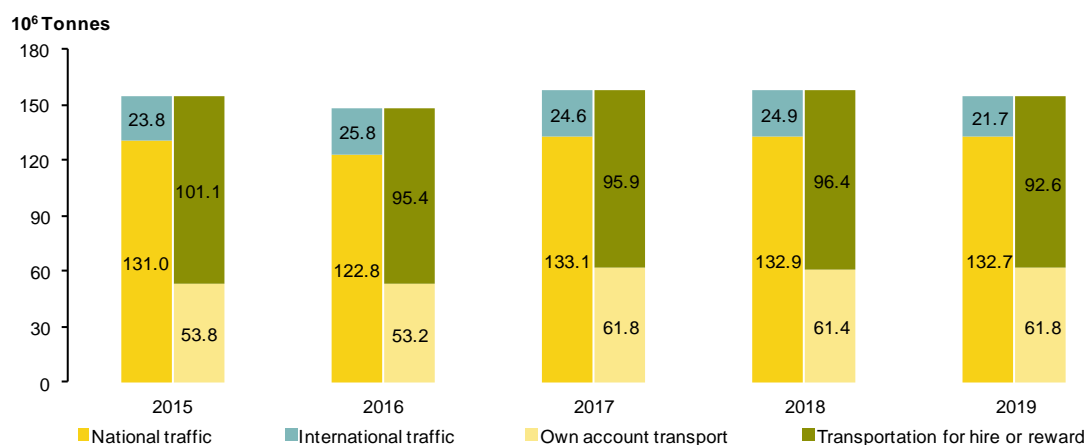
Sales of new vehicles decreased and used imports grew

Sales of (new) light passenger vehicles decreased by 2.0% (+2.8% in 2018) and reached 223.8 thousand vehicles. In light goods and heavy goods, there were also decreases of 2.1% and 1.1%, respectively. Imported used vehicles grew by 2.9%, to a total of 79.5 thousand vehicles.

Transport of goods in national vehicles decreased in weight and volume

The results of the Road Goods Transport Survey (ITRM) for the year 2019 showed a decrease of 2.2% in the weight of goods transported, to a total of 154.4 million tonnes (+0.1% in 2018). In tonne-km (tkm) there was a higher reduction (-4.9%, -4.1% in 2018) to 31.1 billion tkm.

Fig. 5 – Goods (tonnes) carried by type of traffic and transport, 2015-2019



Freight transport in foreign vehicles increased

For the first time, statistics were released on the transport of goods in foreign vehicles. The 2019 results revealed a 6.1% growth in tonnes transported. This value represented 8.4% of the total transport (7.8% in 2018). In volume, the transport reached 9.4 billion tkm, which represented 23.3% of the total.

Road passenger transport with an increase in the number of passengers

The supply of road transport decreased to 27.5 billion seats-km in 2019, with 81.5% being made available on regular transport (-1.6 p.p.). Demand registered a slight increase (+0.2%) reaching 7.9 billion passenger-km, determining a utilization coefficient of 28.9%. 565.9 million passengers were transported, representing an increase of 4.2% over the previous year.

Fuel and energy consumption in road transport continued to increase

The consumption of fuels and energy in road transport accelerated its growth in 2019 (+2.9%, +2.0 p.p.) and reached 5.7 million toe (tonne of oil equivalent). Diesel represents 78.8% of the total (-0.1 p.p.) while gasoline represented 19.5% (+ 0.1 p.p.).

Increase in accidents with victims and reduction in the number of deaths

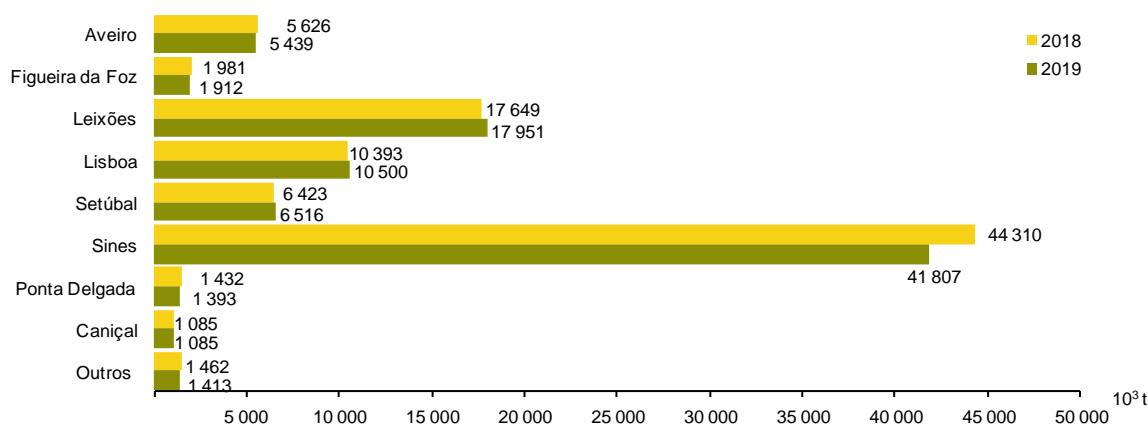
Provisional accident data in Portugal made available by Autoridade Nacional de Segurança Rodoviária revealed a 4.1% increase in the number of accidents with victims in Portugal and a 2.1% decrease in the number of deaths, in 2019.

Port activity continued to decline

The movement of goods in national seaports stood at 85.3 million tonnes, decreasing by 5.6%, a reduction higher than that recorded in 2018 (-3.2%, compared to 2017).

Sines handled 38.9 million tonnes (-12.2% compared to 2018) and represented 45.6% of the national total, followed by Leixões (21.0% of the total) and Lisboa (12.3%), which increased by 1.6% and 0.6%, respectively.

Fig. 6 – Movement of goods (tonnes) in ports, 2018 and 2019



National ports registered 72.7 million tonnes in international traffic (-6.5%, after -3.6% in 2018), reaching 85.2% of the total.

Group 07- "Coke and petroleum products" (25.8% of the total) showed a reduction of 4.6%, remaining as the most representative group, followed by group 09- "Other non-metallic mineral products" which also presented a reduction (-11.4%) and represented 11.4% of the total loaded goods.

As regards unloaded goods (-4.9%), the predominance of groups 02 - "Coal and lignite; crude oil and natural gas" (-1.0%) and 07 - "Coke and refined petroleum products" (-8.5%) which represented 29.1% and 19.6% of the total, respectively.

In the national ports, 33.4 million tonnes of liquid bulk were handled (+2.9% compared to 2018) representing 39.2% of total movement, followed by containerized cargo (26.5 million tonnes; -12.6 % that in the previous year) reached 31.1% of the total handled (-2.5 p.p.).

Inland waterway passenger and vehicles transport increased

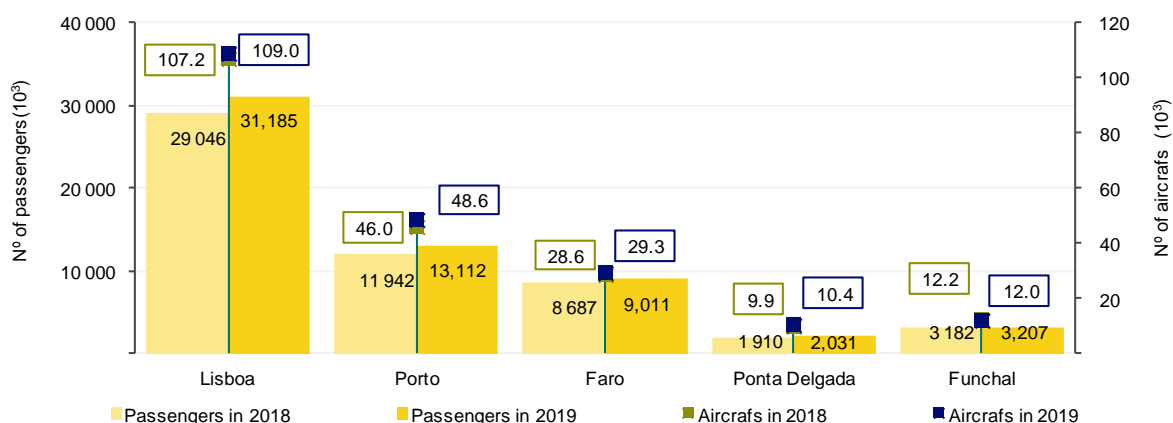
In inland waterways in Portugal, regular (national and international) crossings ensured the transport of 22.9 million passengers (+6.7%) and 380.6 thousand vehicles (+7.3%).

Increase of passengers' movement across the main national airports

The movement of passengers in national airports and aerodromes ascended to 60.1 million (+6.8%, equal in 2018).

The movement of passengers across the main national airports recorded the following evolutions: +7.4% in Lisboa (+8.9% in 2018), +9.8% in Porto (+10.7% in 2018), +3.7% in Faro (-0.5% in 2018), +0.8% in Funchal (+0.7% in 2018) and +6.3% in Ponta Delgada (+3.0% in 2018).

Fig. 7 - Air traffic indicators at the main national airports, 2018 and 2019



In terms of goods handled, there was a 12.0% increase in freight movement (reaching a total of 193.0 thousand tonnes) and +13.4% in mail carried (17.6 thousand tonnes).

Oil and gas pipeline transport increased

In 2019, gas transport through the pipeline increased in terms of inbound (+6.8%) and outbound (+6.9%) transport, corresponding to 71.1 thousand GWh and 73.0 thousand GWh, respectively.

Transport through the oil pipeline network increased by 2.8% in 2019 (+6.2% in 2018), amounting to 3.1 million tonnes.

Tonnes of imported goods decreased by 0.9% and exported goods increased by 1.0%

In 2019, according to the provisional data from international trade, 62.1 million tonnes of goods were imported, which stood for a decrease of 0.9% (-1.5% in 2018). Maritime transport mode concentrated 61.5% of the imported goods with a total of 38.2 million tonnes (-0.3 %). Road freight stood for 20.4 million tonnes of imported goods (+1.6%), corresponding to 32.8% of the total.

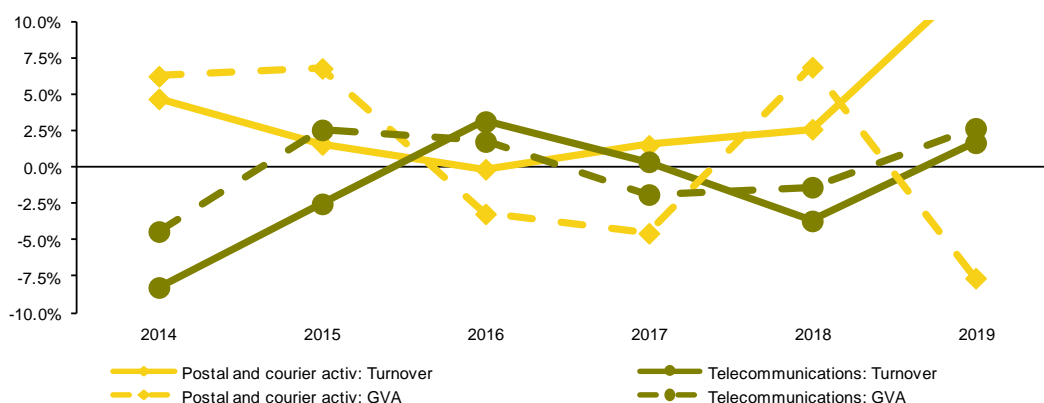
Exported goods accounted for 39.1 million tonnes in 2019, corresponding to an increase of 1.0% (-1.7% in 2018). Maritime transport mode concentrated 49.9% of the total exported tonnes, 43.1% corresponded to road freight and 3.6% were transported by air.

B. COMMUNICATIONS

Growth in turnover in the Communications Sector

According to the preliminary results of the Integrated Business Accounts System (SCIE), the turnover in the communications sector amounted to EUR 6.6 billion in 2019, which represented a growth of 3.4% compared to the previous year (-2.8% in 2018). The telecommunications sub-sector grew by 1.7% to EUR 5.5 billion and the postal activities sub-sector increased by 13.1% (+2.6% in 2018).

Fig. 8 – Turnover and gross value added rate, 2014-2019



Clients and access to fixed telephone service continue to increase

The fixed telephone service with direct access registered 4.13 million customers in 2019, increasing by 2.1% over the previous year. The number of telephone accesses slowed down in 2019 (+1.1%; -3.9 p.p. compared to 2018), reaching 5.13 million accesses.

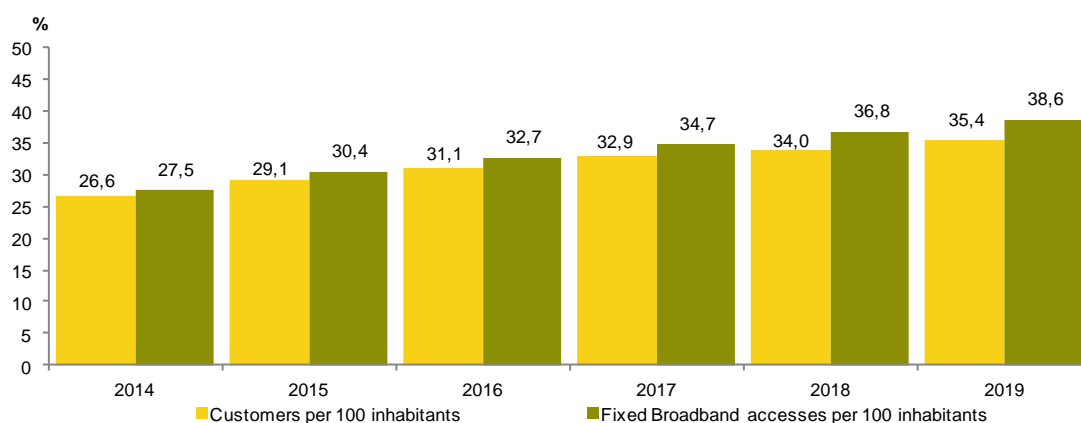
Voice traffic continued to increase in mobile telephone service

Voice traffic originating from the mobile network grew by 2.1% in the number of calls to 10.8 billion. There was a light higher growth in terms of the number of minutes (+2.8%) to a total of 29.1 billion. In domestic traffic, the growth trend continued in telephone calls to the mobile network from different operators (+4.7% in calls and +6.0% in minutes) and in fixed network connections (+2.1% and +2.5%, respectively). International traffic grew by 2.0% in calls and 3.5% in minutes of conversation.

Internet access traffic volume continued to grow substantially

The number of internet accesses increased by 4.8% in 2019 (+5.9% in 2018) and reached 3.97 million. Fibre optics access continued to grow at a noteworthy rate (+17.4%), although slightly lower than the previous year (+23.8% in 2018). Traffic volume associated with broadband internet access reached 6.3 billion GB, continuing to grow quite significantly: +28.7%, after +44.8% in 2018 and +34.1% in 2017. The coverage rate of fixed broadband accesses per 100 inhabitants reached 38.6% (+1.8p.p. than in 2018).

Fig. 9 – Internet Fixed Access coverage, 2014-2019

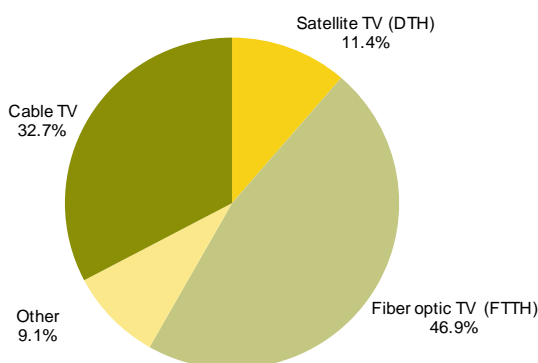


Increase in the number of fibre optic television subscribers

The number of subscribers to the TV signal distribution service continued to grow in 2019 (+3.7%, equal in 2018) and reached 4.1 million subscribers. Fibre optic service (FTTH), as in the previous year, was the only service to record an

increase in the number of subscribers (+17.5%; +22.8% in 2018) and stood for 46.9% of the total, reaching 1.9 million subscribers.

Fig. 10 – Distribution of subscribers TV by type of subscription, 2019



Postal network with fewer access points and less traffic

The national postal network decreased slightly in 2019 (-0.6%) and is comprised of 13,659 access points. A new post office compared to the previous year increased to 539 stations (+0.2%), while the number of post offices decreased to 1,831 (-0.8%). Postal traffic continued to decline in 2019 (-6.7%, from -5.8% in 2018), with 685.8 million objects being shipped.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The results presented are developed in the publication "Statistics on Transport and Communications 2019", with date of availability on November 5th, 2020.

The information disclosed was based on the following sources:

Rail transport

Inquiries to the passenger and freight rail transport companies and to the metro systems, "Infraestruturas de Portugal SA" and "Instituto da Mobilidade e dos Transportes IP" (IMT).

Road transport

Surveys for Road Transport of Passengers and Goods; IMT; "Autoridade Nacional de Segurança Rodoviária" e "Comandos Regionais da Polícia de Segurança Pública dos Açores e da Madeira"; "Direção Geral de Energia e Geologia"; "Associação Automóvel de Portugal".

Maritime and waterway transport

Surveys for maritime transport of passengers and freight and for river transport (port administrations, river transport companies, municipalities, IMT and "DocaPesca SA").

Air transport

ANAC – Autoridade Nacional de Aviação Civil e ANA – Aeroportos de Portugal SA.

Transport by pipeline

REN Gasodutos SA and CLC - Companhia Logística de Combustíveis SA.

Communications

Autoridade Nacional de Comunicações (ANACOM) and the main communications companies.

These and other information on Statistics on Transport and Communications are available on the Official Statistics Portal at www.ine.pt.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

TRANSPORT

Passengers-Km (PKm) - Unit of measurement corresponding to the transport of a passenger within one kilometer.

Places-Km (LKm) - The number resulting from the vehicle stocking by the distance traveled on each route. Corresponds to the maximum number of passengers-km if the vehicle is always full.

Tonnes-Km (TKm) - Unit of measurement of the freight transport corresponding to the transport of one tonne of merchandise in the distance of one kilometer.

MARITIME AND FLUVIAL TRANSPORT

Gross tonnage (GT) - Measurement of the total internal volume of a vessel, determined in accordance with the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships of 1969 and expressed in an integer without unit.

Career (fluvial) - Regular service carried out by means of collective transports, following itineraries, schedules or minimum frequencies and pre-fixed rates.

AIR TRANSPORT

Regular air service - Air service open to the public, operated in accordance with an approved and duly publicized timetable or with such regularity or frequency, constituting a systematic and obvious series of flights, as well as flights of deployment at that time.

Non-regular air service - Flight or series of flights operated without governmental standards of regularity, continuity and frequency and intended to meet specific passenger and baggage or cargo requirements on aircraft used on behalf of one or more charterers, for remuneration or in performance of a charter contract.

Passenger in direct transit - Passenger who temporarily stays at the airport or aerodrome and continues his journey on the aircraft in which he arrived or another, but retaining the same flight number. Passengers in transit are counted only once upon arrival.

Rate of occupancy (passengers) - Percentage ratio between passengers on board and seats offered.

RAIL TRANSPORT

Usage rate (passengers) - Percentage ratio between the calculated PKm and the LKm offered.

Heavy rail data includes all licensed operators.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Transportation for hire or reward - remunerated transportation of goods on behalf of third parties by companies authorized to carry on the transport activity.

Own account transport - transport carried out by a company with its vehicles for the transport needs of its own goods, with no financial transaction associated with transport.