



GERMAN PORTS GUIDE

Your pilot to the maritime ports and logistics centres
on the German North Sea and Baltic coasts





Hub for the world's goods in the center of Europe

The German seaports are the driving forces of German and European foreign trade. Every year, they handle around 300 million tons of goods - from A as in automobile to Z as in zinc. They are the gateway to the global markets, have an ideal geographical position in the heart of Europe and provide optimum sea and land connections to all the world's major economic centres. They work quickly, reliably and efficiently and can offer excellent infrastructure, comprehensive logistics and transport expertise as well as a highly qualified workforce.

Find the partner to match your requirements at the German Seaports:

Brake, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Brunsbüttel, Büsum, Cuxhaven, Emden, Flensburg, Glückstadt, Hamburg, Husum, Kiel, Leer, Lübeck, Nordenham, Oldenburg, Papenburg, Puttgarden, Rendsburg, Rostock, Sassnitz, Stade, Stralsund, Wilhelmshaven, Wismar

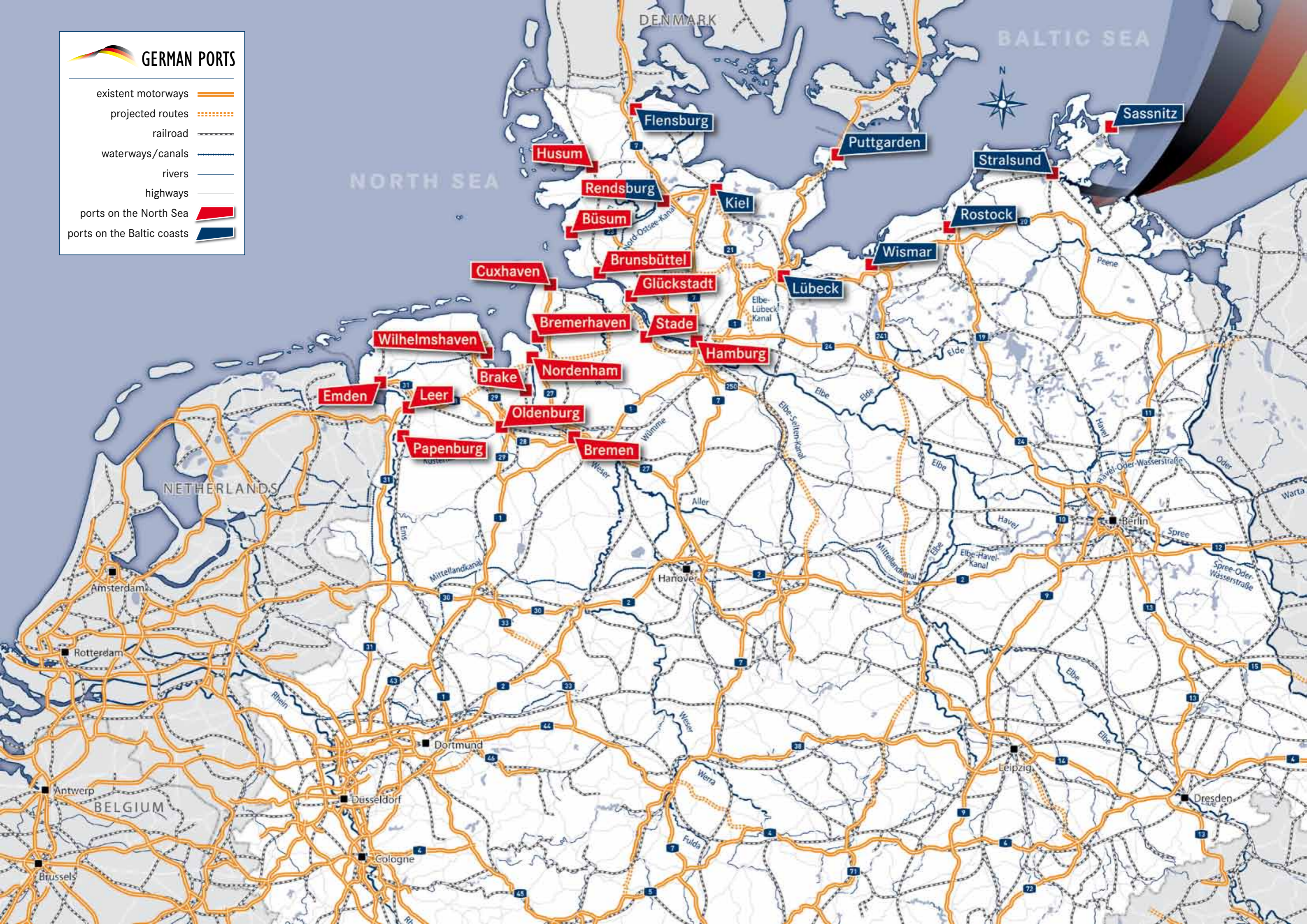
Content

- 4 WELCOME TO THE GERMAN SEAPORTS**
-  **6 CONTAINER**
International container hub
-  **9 DRY BULK**
Sustainable logistics, not only for renewable resources
-  **12 LIQUID BULK**
Energy in liquid form
-  **15 AUTOMOBILES**
Guaranteed mobility for the world
-  **18 RO-RO AND HIGH & HEAVY**
Rolling on board
-  **21 PROJECT CARGO, BREAKBULK, OOG**
Specialists for the heavyweights
-  **24 ONSHORE/OFFSHORE**
Close to the wind
-  **28 INTERNATIONAL FERRY TRAFFIC**
Shipping routes to holiday destinations
-  **31 INTERNATIONAL CRUISE SHIPPING**
Cruise tourism is booming
- 34 YOUR LINKS TO THE GERMAN SEAPORTS**



GERMAN PORTS

- existent motorways
- projected routes
- railroad
- waterways/canals
- ivers
- highways
- ports on the North Sea
- ports on the Baltic coasts



Welcome to the German seaports

Germany is the largest industrial nation and the most important market in the European Union and also the fourth-largest economy in the world. The country accounts for a share of almost ten per cent of all global trade. In 2013, Germany exported goods for a value of almost 1.1 trillion (1,094 billion) euros, while imports amounted to 895 billion euros. Germany's central geographical position in Europa gives it a crucial advantage: around 250 million consumers can be reached within a radius of just 500 kilometres.

The German seaports are of vital importance for the country's industry and economy, handling almost a quarter of Germany's imports and exports. The ports are maritime and logistics service centres, they bundle traffic flows, offer numerous value added services and play a key role in safeguarding jobs and growth.

The ports on the North Sea and Baltic coasts offer a variety of specialist services; together, they are qualified to handle all types of goods. Moreover, they are leading trade and industry locations. Amongst other things, they are home to major shipyards, companies from the chemicals and automotive sectors as well as steel producers. Firms from the fishing and food sectors can be found at the ports, as well as the onshore and offshore wind industry.

Last but not least, liner and tramp shipping and also ferry services connect the ports with numerous other ports throughout the world. On shore, highly developed infrastructure ensures excellent conditions for ongoing transport by road, rail or inland waterway. Warehousing and logistics services as well as a range of assembly and finishing work round off the ports' comprehensive portfolio. Many ports also provide extensive and fully developed business sites for trade and industry and are also linked to the intercontinental airfreight networks via nearby international airports.

GERMAN PORTS

Port	Throughput (m tons)	Rail	Road	Inland waterway	Container	Non-cont. general cargo	Dry bulk	Liquid bulk	Automobiles	Ro-ro (ro-pax) incl. high & heavy	Project cargo / breakbulk / oog	Onshore / offshore	Internat. ferry traffic	Internat. cruise shipping
Brake	5.7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bremen/Bremerhaven	78.8	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Brunsbüttel	11.5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Büsum	0.12	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cuxhaven	2.7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Emden	4.4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Glückstadt	0.13	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hamburg	139	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Husum	0.38	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Leer	0.05	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nordenham	2.7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Oldenburg	0.11	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Papenburg	0.58	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Stade	5.3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Wilhelmshaven	24.5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Rendsburg	0.42	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Flensburg	0.5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Kiel	6.3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lübeck	26.1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Puttgarden	4.8	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Rostock	22.5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sassnitz	4.9	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Stralsund	1.9	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Wismar	4.0	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●





CONTAINER



International container hub

Every year, more than 15 million standard containers are handled at the German seaports and the figure is steadily rising. The „magic box“ is the essential means of transport of this day and age, with approx. 75 per cent of all international seaborne general cargo transported in containers. In Germany, the two major universal ports of Hamburg and Bremen/Bremerhaven play a leading role in the intercontinental container transport market. In response to this growth market, a new deep-water terminal has been built in Wilhelmshaven to load and discharge the world's largest container vessels. Feeder services link the Baltic ports with the ports along the North Sea coast.

The European ports are key players in the international container transport business, handling more than 57 per cent of the total global container transports. The German ports are steadily increasing their market shares and their percentage of the total volume handled by North European container terminals is continuously rising.

Container traffic is the prime mover of globalisation, with liner services linking up the continents. While the North Atlantic has traditionally been one of the main trade routes served by the ports of Bremen, Asia-Pacific is of central importance for Hamburg, with North-East and South-East Asia accounting for roughly half of all container traffic to and from Hamburg.



CONTAINER

Nautical accessibility (sm)
 Max. draught (m)
TRAFFIC CONNECTIONS
 Rail
 Road
 Inland waterway
 Total throughput/
 throughput capacity (TEU p.a.)
 No. of berths for handling ULCV
 Feeder services / short-sea connections
 Container Freight Station
 Distance to freight village (km)

Port	Nautical accessibility (sm)	Max. draught (m)	Rail	Road	Inland waterway	Total throughput / throughput capacity (TEU p.a.)	No. of berths for handling ULCV	Feeder services / short-sea connections	Container Freight Station	Distance to freight village (km)
Brake	47	12.2	●	●	●		0	●	45	
Bremen	68	10.7	●	●	●		0		3	
Bremerhaven	31	14.5	●	●	●	6 m/9 m	14	●	65	
Brunsbüttel	43	14.4	●	●	●		0	●	85	
Cuxhaven	25	15.8	●	●	●		0	●	106	
Emden	38	10.5	●	●	●		0	●	73	
Hamburg	70	15.1	●	●	●	9.3 m/13 m	20	●	0	
Nordenham	38	13.1	●	●	●		0		65	
Stade	63	8.5	●	●	●	40.000	0		53	
Wilhelmshaven	23	18.1	●	●		2.7 m	4	●	0,4	
Rendsburg	19	9.5	●		●		0		30	
Flensburg	2	8	●			25,000	0		89	
Kiel	1	11.5	●	●	●	29,400	0	●	0	
Lübeck	3-12	9.5	●	●	●	102,000	0	●	0	
Wismar	15	8.5	●	●		6,500	0	●		



DRY BULK



Sustainable logistics, not only for renewable resources

Although Germany is a highly industrialised country, it has few natural resources and therefore relies on the import of metals and minerals. Raw materials such as iron ore, copper, bauxite and zinc are vital for modern economies. The entire iron ore required for Germany's steel production, for instance, has to be imported. More than one third of iron ore imports are handled through the German North Sea ports, which are thus responsible for safeguarding essential supplies to Germany's industry.

Coal is also transhipped and stored at the North Sea and Baltic ports and forwarded to the power stations in the hinterland as required. Diverse agricultural products, food and food-related products as well as renewable resources also play a central role in the sea freight handling business. They enter the country through the

German seaports, where they are placed in intermediate storage ready for just-in-time delivery to customers in the European finishing industry. One of the largest silos in Europe, for example, is operated at the conveniently located terminal in Brake.

Grain and fertilisers, soda, potash and salts of all kinds, building materials such as cement, stone chippings, gypsum and insulating materials, coal and ores, peat, woodchips and alternative fuels, rape expellers and oilseeds, minerals as well as scrap and recyclable materials - the list of bulk goods that are handled, stored and processed at the ports is long.

State-of-the-art equipment such as conveyor belts, grabs, cranes, bunker hopper gantry cranes and discharge terminals ensure safe and fast handling. Employees with extensive experience of the bulk goods business guarantee the best possible service.



DRY BULK

Nautical accessibility (sm)

Max. draught (m)

Max. vessel size (m)

STORAGE CAPACITIES

Indoor (covered)

Outdoor (uncovered)

Silo capacities (t)

Certification (agricultural)

TYPES OF CARGO

Grain / feedstuffs

Ores

Coal / coke

Other types of cargo

Port	Nautical accessibility (sm)	Max. draught (m)	Max. vessel size (m)	Indoor (covered)	Outdoor (uncovered)	Silo capacities (t)	Certification (agricultural)	Grain / feedstuffs	Ores	Coal / coke	Other types of cargo
Brake	47	12.2	275	●	●	510,000	GMP B2 (2010), B3 (2007) and B4, QS, ÖKO VO 834/2007 and the IFS Logistics Standard	●			sulphur, recyclables, oilseeds, fertilisers, feed additives, renewable resources, biomass, bioenergy and minerals, sugar, grab-handled bulk cargo
Bremen	68	10.5	250	●	●			●	●	●	
Brunsbüttel	43	14.4	350	●	●		ISO 9001, OHSAS 18001	●	●	●	feedstuffs, building materials, cement, de-icing salt, fertilisers
Büsum	15	6.5	150	●	●			●			feedstuffs, fertilisers, building materials, coastal fishery products
Cuxhaven	25	15.8	200	●	●			●			mineral aggregates, fertilisers, building materials
Emden	38	10.5	250	●	●	52,000	GMP+ B3	●	●		refined petroleum products, building materials, minerals, fertilisers
Glückstadt	53	6	150	●	●		ISO 9001, OHSAS 18001	●		●	building materials, lime, cement, stone materials, fertilisers
Hamburg	70	15.1	340	●	●	540,000	●	●	●	●	oil crops, fertilisers, sand, gravel, stone chippings, scrap
Husum	30	4	145					●			feedstuffs, fertilisers, building materials, coastal fishery products
Leer	53	5.5	140	●	●	30,000		●			fertilisers, building materials, stone materials, peat, recyclables/scrap
Nordenham	38	13.1	270	●	●		ISO 9001, AEO, OHSAS (18001), GMP	●	●	●	fertilisers, zinc, building materials, stone materials, slag
Oldenburg	60	4	86	●	●			●			building materials, fertilisers
Papenburg	60.5	5.5	145	●	●			●			peat/peat dust, building materials, recyclables, fertilisers
Stade	63	13.5	260		●				●	●	building materials, fertilisers, aluminium oxide, aluminium hydroxide
Wilhelmshaven	23	19.6	330	●	●		●	●		●	recyclables/scrap, building materials, sulphur, fertilisers, salt, peat
Rendsburg	19	9.5	235	●	●	20,000	GMP+	●	●	●	fertilisers, stone materials, gravel, grit
Flensburg	2	8		●	●	44,500		●		●	fertilisers, grit
Kiel	1	10.5	330		●			●	●	●	grit, sand, scrap, salt, fertilisers
Lübeck	8-12	8.5	300	●	●	150,000	GMP+, GTP	●			scrap, fertilisers, building materials
Rostocker Fracht- und Fischereihafen	7.7	8	180	●	●	15,000	ISO 9001, GMP+ B3, IFS Logistics Standard	●		●	fertilisers, grain, salt, scrap, pig iron, lime, building materials, cement, wood products
Port of Rostock	6.5	13	270	●	●	436,000	GMP+ B3, GTP, ISO 9001	●	●	●	limestone, sand/gravel, cement, crushed stones
Sassnitz	0	10.5	300	●	●		●	●	●		gravel, grit, fertilisers, lime, chalk
Stralsund	28	6.6	200	●	●	30,000	GMP	●	●	●	gypsum, fertilisers, building materials, scrap
Wismar	15	8.5	240	●	●		GMP in preparation	●	●	●	salts, grits, non-metallic minerals, plant products, potassium products, lime, cement, wood products (pellets, sawdust, woodchips), recycling materials





ATICA



LIQUID BULK



Energy in liquid form

The liquid and gaseous cargoes are delivered to efficient handling facilities and stored in large tank depots. The service portfolio ranges from intermediate storage and the storage of strategic petroleum reserves through to spot market transactions. The crude oil is processed into refined petroleum products at the terminals. Pipelines connect the berths and storage tanks at the oil terminals to inland refineries.

Sidings are also available for loading and discharging tank wagons and modern filling platforms for ongoing road and rail transport. Vapour recovery units and fully automatic handling systems satisfy strict safety and environmental standards and ensure safe storage and fast transshipment of the products.

Germany is dependent on imports for the greatest share of its energy requirements. The German ports play a decisive role in securing oil supplies to the country, with Bremen, Brunsbüttel, Hamburg, Nordenham, Rostock and Wilhelmshaven ranking in the top positions. These locations import an annual quantity of approx. 55 million tons of crude oil and refined petroleum products. This figure amounts to more than half of total German domestic consumption.

The liquid bulk cargoes handled by the German ports also include liquefied petroleum gas and liquefied natural gas, as well as numerous chemical products (e.g. naphtha, liquid fertilisers, styrene) and other liquids (such as rapeseed oil and urea). A number of ports on the Baltic and North Sea coasts have special handling and storage facilities for this type of cargo.





LIQUID BULK

Nautical accessibility (sm)
 Max. draught (m)
 Max. vessel size (m)
 Berths for handling seagoing vessels
 Tank storage capacities (m³)
 Pipeline connection
TYPES OF CARGO
 Refined petroleum
 Liquefied gas
 Other types of cargo

Port	Nautical accessibility (sm)	Max. draught (m)	Max. vessel size (m)	Berths for handling seagoing vessels	Tank storage capacities (m ³)	Pipeline connection	TYPES OF CARGO
Brake	47	8.1	166	1	15,000	●	● basic chemicals
Bremen/Bremerhaven	68/31	9.5	250	2	400,000	●	●
Brunsbüttel	43	13.8	350	11	●	●	● diverse chemicals
Cuxhaven	25	10	150	1	5,000	●	● Alcohol
Emden	38	10.5	200	2	30,000	●	● liquid chalk/kaolin, oils, fertilisers, basic chemicals
Hamburg	70	13.8	270	15	1,7 m	●	● biofuels, vegetable oil, special chemicals, sulphuric acid, crude oil
Leer	53	5.5	140	1	8,000	●	● fertilisers
Nordenham	38	8.1		3	148,000	●	● sulphuric acid
Stade	63	13.5	270			●	● basic chemicals
Wilhelmshaven	23	21	430	11	3 m	●	● basic chemicals, refined petroleum products, butane/propane, alkaline solutions
Rendsburg	19	9.5	235	3		●	
Kiel	1	9.5	200			●	
Lübeck	3	9.5				●	
Port of Rostock	6.5	13	260	6	700,000	●	● crude oil, naphtha, biodiesel, urea
Wismar	15	8.4	120	1	4,000	●	● Methanol, styrene, pentane, liquid fertilisers



Guaranteed mobility for the world

German automobiles enjoy an excellent reputation all over the globe. In 2012, the country exported no fewer than 4.1 million cars. Imports amounted to roughly half that figure. The auto terminals in Bremerhaven, Cuxhaven, Emden and Hamburg are central hubs for the automotive industry and approx. 85 per cent of all German vehicle exports leave the country via these terminals.

The automobile terminals offer not only operating and storage areas for hundreds of thousands of cars, but also a successful range of value added services. The ports are a highly appreciated link in the supply chains of the leading automobile manufacturers, as they bundle transports, provide comprehensive management of entire transport chains and offer diverse value-enhancing ancillary services.

Specialists at the technical centres deal with several hundred thousand vehicles a year, dewatering them and carrying out pre-delivery inspections and minor repairs. They also attend to any necessary retrofitting that may be required to comply with licensing regulations in the different destination countries.

The technical centres also install various extras such as sunroofs, satnavs, leather seats, designer wheel rims or spoilers. Special series are also assembled at the terminals. It goes without saying that all processes are certified and meet the highest quality standards.



AUTOMOBILES

Nautical accessibility (sm)
 Max. draught (m)
 Max. vessel size (m)
 Lock
TRAFFIC CONNECTIONS
 Rail
 Road
 Inland waterway
 Total throughput (units p.a.)
 Berths for handling car carriers
 No. of ro-ro ramps/berths
 Quality standards

Port	Nautical accessibility (sm)	Max. draught (m)	Max. vessel size (m)	Lock	Rail	Road	Inland waterway	Total throughput (units p.a.)	Berths for handling car carriers	No. of ro-ro ramps/berths	Quality standards
Bremen/Bremerhaven	68/31	10.5	250	●	●	●	●	2.2 m	10	10	DIN EN ISO 9001
Cuxhaven	25	15.8	300		●	●	●	450,000	4	4	DIN EN ISO 9001:2000, AEO, ISPS, OSHAS
Emden	38	9.5	260	partly	●	●	●		11	7	DIN EN ISO 9001, ISPS
Hamburg	70	11.5	295		●	●	●	260,000	5	5	ISO 9001:2008, AEO, ISPS
Nordenham	38	9.5	250		●	●	●		1	1	ISO 9001, AEO, OSHAS (18001)
Wilhelmshaven	23	10	360	●		●			1-2	4	
Kiel	1	11.5	350		●	●	●			10	
Lübeck	3-12	9.5	240		●	●	●	76,000	●	18	DIN EN ISO 9001 and 14001





Rolling on board

Along the North Sea and Baltic coasts, it is not only cars that roll onto specially designed car carriers on their own wheels. Increasing quantities of trucks, trailers, heavy-lift and project cargo with unit weights of up to 350 tons are meanwhile loaded and unloaded via ro-ro ramps. This cargo handling segment is summed up under the heading of „high & heavy“ and includes large, heavy or bulky vehicles and also ro-ro trailers that are preloaded at the terminal.

Freight such as trains, yachts, buses, combine harvesters, building machinery or cranes as well as smaller breakbulk items are loaded and discharged as ro-ro cargo. A large number of ro-ro liners call at the ports, in some cases offering a daily service. Many terminals offer a complex range of services, from organisation

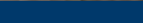
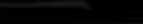
to management and monitoring of the entire transport chain - as in tracking & tracing - as well as all related services. Modern IT systems effectively supplement the flexible logistics services at the ports.

In addition to some Baltic ports such as Kiel, Lübeck, Puttgarden, Rostock and Sassnitz, the North Sea port of Cuxhaven is a major player in the ro-ro and ferry traffic sectors. It ships both private cars and commercial vehicles and also handles paper and forest products. Almost 60 per cent of German paper imports arrive via Lübeck. In the Baltic region, Sassnitz is the only German port that has handling facilities for rail freight cars with the Russian broad gauge, making it one of the central hubs for the fast-growing business with Russia.



RO-RO AND HIGH & HEAVY

	Nautical accessibility (sm)	Max. draught (m)	Max. vessel size (m)	Lock	TRAFFIC CONNECTIONS			Berths for handling car carriers	No. of ro-ro ramps/berths	Loadbearing capacity of ro-ro ramp (t)
					Rail	Road	Inland waterway			
Bremen/Bremerhaven	68/31	10.5	250	●	●	●	●	10	10	
Büsum	15	6.5	150	●	●	●	●	●	2	100
Cuxhaven	25	15.8	300		●	●	●	4	4	up to 350
Emden	38	11.5	260	partly	●	●	●	11	7	60
Hamburg	70	11.5	295		●	●	●	3	3	
Nordenham	38	9.5	250		●	●	●	1	1	
Stade	63	8.5	200		●	●	●		1	60
Wilhelmshaven	23	11	360	●	●	●			4	up to 2,000
Rendsburg	19	9.5	235			●	●		1	100
Kiel	1	11.5	350		●	●	●		10	
Lübeck	3-12	9.5	410		●	●	●	●	18	60
Puttgarden	0	5.8	150		●	●			3	60
Port of Rostock	6.5	10.36	250		●	●			4	up to 120
Sassnitz	0	9.5	240		●	●		2	6	150
Wismar	15	8.5	230		●	●		1		3.3



PROJECT CARGO, BREAK BULK, OOG

Specialists for the heavyweights

The term breakbulk covers all general cargo which does not fit inside a container because of its size, weight or volume (e.g. out of gauge cargo/OOG) or which cannot be loaded and transported using conventional vehicles. This category includes not only pipes, steel coils and bulk bags, but also complete industrial plants. This cargo calls for special handling, which means special equipment, continuous coordination and supervision, inspection and monitoring.

To ship industrial plants, for example, the terminals have to satisfy specific site management requirements. This involves assembling and loading extremely heavy components. In addition to operating areas which can cope with heavy

loads, the terminals also have to offer suitable warehouses for the storage and final assembly of extremely heavy and weather-sensitive components. All of these facilities are available at numerous terminals along the German North Sea and Baltic coasts which specialise in the handling of breakbulk.

In addition to floating cranes, outdoor and covered storage, the terminals have to have modern IT and communications technology to facilitate smooth processing and documentation. Qualified and experienced employees who are familiar with the special requirements of this type of cargo are equally important.



PROJECT CARGO, OOG BREAK BULK, OOG

	Nautical accessibility (sm)			Lock	TRAFFIC CONNECTIONS			Inland waterway			Heavy-load crane capacity (t)			Storage and assembly facilities			TYPES OF CARGO				
	Max. draught (m)	Max. vessel size (m)			Rail	Road		Heavy-load crane capacity (t)	Suitable for heavy loads	Max. surface load factor (t/m²)	Refrigeration capacity	Expansion sites / other services	Fruit	Forest products	Frozen goods handling	Iron / steel / sheet metals	Other types of cargo				
Brake	47	11.9	275		●	●	●	●	●	20	●	●	●	●	●	●	pulp/paper/timber, wind turbine components (on/offshore)				
Bremen	68	10.5	250	partly	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	pulp, paper				
Bremerhaven	31	14.1	unlimited	partly	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	wind turbine components (on/offshore)				
Brunsbüttel	43	14.4	350		●	●	●	●	●	25	●	●	●	●	●	●	aluminium bars, transformers, aerated concrete, wind turbines				
Büsum	15	6.5	150	●	●	●	●	●	●	10-60	●	●	●	●	●	●					
Cuxhaven	25	15.8	300		●	●	●	●	●	up to 90	●	●	●	●	●	●	fish products, dangerous goods, offshore, containers				
Emden	38	10.5	260	partly	●	●	●	●	●	6	●	●	●	●	●	●					
Glückstadt	53	6	150		●	●	●	●	●	5	●	●	●	●	●	●	pulp, lime in bulk bags				
Hamburg	70	13.1	200		●	●	●	●	●	up to 150	●	●	●	●	●	●	cellulose, motor vehicles, heavy lift, wind turbine components (on/offshore)				
Husum	30	4.2	145	●	●	●	●	●	●	5-20	●	●	●	●	●	●					
Leer	53	5.5	140	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●					
Nordenham	38	13.1	270		●	●	●	●	●	20	●	●	●	●	●	●					
Oldenburg	60	4	86		●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	machine parts				
Papenburg	60,5	5.5	145	●	●	●	●	●	●	2-3,3	●	●	●	●	●	●	wind turbines, generators, pig iron				
Stade	63	8.5	180		●	●	●	●	●	5-25	●	●	●	●	●	●	paletted cargo				
Wilhelmshaven	23	19.6	400	partly	●	●		●	●	4-20	●	●	●	●	●	●	forest products, nonferrous metals, paletted cargo, chemical products in bulk bags				
Rendsburg	19	9.5	235	●		●	●	●	●	90	●	●	●	●	●	●	wind turbines, transformers, pig iron				
Flensburg	2	8				●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	pulp, bulk bags				
Kiel	1	11.5	350		●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●					
Lübeck	3-12	9.5	410		●	●	●	●	●	5	●	●	●	●	●	●	plant parts, tanks, agricultural machinery, boats, military vehicles, industrial plants, crane parts, bridge components, building material				
Rostocker Fracht- und Fischereihafen	7.7	8	180		●	●		●	●	2-5	●	●	●	●	●	●	big bags, project cargo, cellulose, fish/meat, paletted cargo				
Port of Rostock	6.5	10.36	240		●	●		●	●	25	●	●	●	●	●	●	wind turbine components, paper, large-diameter pipes				
Sassnitz	0	9.5	300		●	●		●	●	20	●	●	●	●	●	●	wind turbine components				
Stralsund	28	6.6	200		●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	wind turbine components				
Wismar	15	8.5	240		●	●		●	●	10	●	●	●	●	●	●	precast concrete parts, machine parts, plant parts, wind turbine components, paletted cargo				





ONSHORE/ OFFSHORE



Close to the wind

Germany is a pioneer when it comes to the use of renewable energy. According to the European Wind Energy Agency (EWEA), the electricity produced all year round off the German coast will become a reliable cornerstone of the energy turnaround. In the first half of 2013 alone, 21 new offshore wind turbines with a total output of 105 megawatt (MW) were installed and connected to the grid in Germany. Development of the offshore wind energy sector continues to pick up speed and onshore wind energy is becoming more and more important. The producers of wind farm plant and equipment rely on the comprehensive services of the ports for their logistics, storage and supply chain management activities.

Thanks to their natural site conditions, the seaports of Brake, Bremerhaven, Brunsbüttel, BÜsum, Cuxhaven, Emden, Husum, Kiel, Lübeck, Nordenham, Papenburg, Rendsburg, Rostock, Stade, Stralsund, Wilhelmshaven and Wismar are ideally suited for wind energy research and for the construction and transshipment of wind turbines. They have already built or are in the process of constructing special handling facilities with the appropriate equipment, can offer spacious storage and assembly sites and also have the necessary expertise. Numerous manufacturers and suppliers to the wind energy industry are also active at the ports.

The ports also help their customers optimise their supply chain management by providing holistic logistics concepts that cover all aspects of the handling, storage, logistics and maintenance of the huge components that are involved in this business. Special heavy-lift terminals offer ideal conditions for the delivery, consolidation and loading of onshore and offshore modules with unit weights of up to 1,000 tons. They can handle anything from voluminous items, such as machine casings, to small parts.

Qualified employees and state-of-the-art equipment at the ports are they key to efficient parts logistics. Modern IT, customised anti-ageing services, individual spare parts and after-sales logistics as well as maintenance and repair work effectively complete the ports' service portfolio.



ONSHORE/ OFFSHORE

	Nautical accessibility (sm)			Lock	TRAFFIC CONNECTIONS			Inland waterway	Heavy-load crane capacity (t)			Local shipyards							Distance to nearest airport (km)
	Max. draught (m)	Max. vessel size (m)			Rail	Road			Suitable for heavy loads	Max. surface load factor (t/m²)		Jack-up facilities	Installation and standard port	Service port	Sites for new businesses	Pre-assembly sites (ha)	Storage sites (ha)		
Brake	47	11.9	220		●	●	●		●	●	20	●	●	●	●	●	20	20	30
Bremen/Bremerhaven	68/31	14.1	unlimited	●	●	●	●		●	●	up to 10	●	●	●	●	●	40	60	7/70
Brunsbüttel	43	14.4	350		●	●	●		●	●	4-25	●	●	●	●	●	20	50-100	20
Büsum	15	6.5	150	●	●	●	●		●	●	10-60	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	5
Cuxhaven	25	15.8	300		●	●	●		●	●	5-90	●	●	●	●	●	20	60-100	20
Emden	38	11.9	260	partly	●	●	●		●	●	2-6	●	●	●	●	●	65/134	65/134	6
Glückstadt	53	6	150			●	●		●	●	0.5-5	●							
Husum	30	4.2	145	●	●	●	●		●		5-20	●			●	●	●	●	5
Nordenham	38	12.1	270		●	●	●		●	●	20		●	●	●	●	15	57	15
Papenburg	60.5	5.5	145	●	●	●	●		●	●	2-3.3	●			●	●	22	62	15
Stade	63	8.5	180		●	●	●		●	●	5-25		●	●	●	●		3	69
Wilhelmshaven	23	18.1	360	partly	●	●			●	●	4-20	●	●	●	●	●	50	50	8
Rendsburg	19	9.5	235	●		●	●		●	●	90	●	●	●	●	●	4	4	6
Kiel	1	11.5	350		●	●	●		●	●	4	●	●	●	●	●			5
Lübeck	3-12	9.5	410		●	●	●		●	●	5		●	●	●	●	15	10	20
Rostocker Fracht- und Fischereihafen	7.7	8	180		●	●			●		2-5	●			●	●	1	1	45
Port of Rostock	6.5	9.45	190		●	●			●	●	25	●	●	●	●	●	3	10	40
Sassnitz	0	10.5	250		●	●			●	●	50		●	●	●	●	25	20	25
Stralsund	28	6.6	200		●	●	●		●	●	16	●			●	●			25
Wismar	15	8.5	240		●	●			●	●	10	●		●	●	●		2	70





INTERNATIONAL FERRY TRAFFIC



Shipping routes to holiday destinations

Many German ports on the Baltic offer regular ferry services to Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Russia. Ferries have always plied their trade back and forth across the Baltic Sea for centuries, but there has been a particularly sharp rise in ferry traffic since the beginning of the 20th century.

Altogether, ferry services account for a significant part of shipping in the Baltic region. Many holidaymakers use them as the fastest and most attractive way to reach their destination when travelling by car or bus. Numerous freight shippers in particular also rely on these fast connections.

With around six million ferry customers per annum, Puttgarden is one of the major passenger hubs in the Baltic region. Ferries run between this terminal on the German island of Fehmarn and the Danish port of Rødby at hourly intervals. The port of Rostock is a major traffic hub in the southern Baltic, offering numerous scheduled services to other Baltic ports and to Helsinki in Finland. It handles an annual number of more than two million ferry passengers. A further 800,000 passengers per annum use the port of Sassnitz. Ferries to Sweden, Lithuania, Latvia and Russia depart from Kiel and Travemünde.

In the purely domestic ferry sector, the North Sea ports provide links primarily between the holiday resorts of the North and East Frisian islands and the mainland. Again, this involves several million passengers per annum.



INTERNATIONAL FERRY TRAFFIC

Nautical accessibility (sm)
Max. draught (m)
Max. vessel size (m)
Destinations

CARRIAGE OF
Passengers
Cars
Trucks
Rail wagons

Port	Nautical accessibility (sm)	Max. draught (m)	Max. vessel size (m)	Destinations	Passengers	Cars	Trucks	Rail wagons
Cuxhaven	25	15.8	300	England, Norway, Finland, Estonia, Sweden, Denmark	●	●	●	
Kiel	1	11.5	350	Norway, Sweden, Lithuania, Russia	●	●	●	
Lübeck	3-12	9.5	410	Latvia, Finland, Sweden, Russia, Estonia, Lithuania	●	●	●	
Puttgarden	0	5.8	150	Denmark	●	●	●	●
Port of Rostock	6.5	10.36	200	Denmark, Sweden, Finland	●	●	●	●
Sassnitz	0	9.5	250	Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Lithuania	●	●	●	●



INTERNATIONAL CRUISE SHIPPING



Cruise tourism is booming

Every year, roughly one million passengers use the German cruise terminals in Bremerhaven, Hamburg, Kiel, Lübeck, Rostock/Warnemünde and Wismar to embark on the voyage of a lifetime. Around 600 vessels a year call at the ports and the figure is steadily rising. Cruises are a booming market and the Germans are avid travellers, ranking close behind the US Americans and the British. In addition to ocean voyages, river cruises between the German capital and the Baltic ports in West Pomerania are another growing segment of maritime tourism.

The cruise terminals on the German North Sea and Baltic coasts offer an enormous range of services. They are easily accessible by private car or public transport and guarantee maximum security and quality standards. Facilities

for the disabled, covered passenger walkways, spacious and pleasant waiting areas and, of course, perfect baggage handling are standard features of the German cruise terminals. Specialist agencies offer customised sightseeing programmes and regional excursions for cruise passengers who are visiting the ports for a day.

Cruise shipping has evolved into a major sector of the tourist business and has brought noticeable impetus to the coastal regions, as many of the cruise passengers go on shore and spend money inland. Counting the day of arrival and departure as well as day trips, cruise tourists spend an average of 2.5 days in the country and bring a significant amount of spending power into the region.



INTERNATIONAL CRUISE SHIPPING

	Nautical accessibility (sm)			TRAFFIC CONNECTIONS		Departure and destination ports		No. of passengers (p.a.)	Vessel arrivals (p.a.)
	Max. draught (m)	Max. vessel size (m)		Rail	Road	Stopover ports			
Bremerhaven	31	9.8	unlimited		●	●	●	72,000	66
Cuxhaven	25	15.8	300	●	●	●	●	5,000	5-10
Hamburg	70	15.1	345	●	●	●	●	552,000	178
Husum	30	4.2	145	●	●			3,100	49
Wilhelmshaven	23	10	360	●	●		●		1
Rendsburg	19	9.5	235		●		●		
Flensburg		7	250	●	●		●	250	2
Kiel	1	9.5	350	●	●	●	●	364,000	128
Lübeck	3	9.5	410	●	●		●	21,000	20
Port of Rostock	6.5	9.45	330	●	●	●	●	365,000	198
Sassnitz	0	9.5	300	●	●		●	4,800	8
Stralsund	28	6.6	200	●	●	●	●	17,000	140
Wismar	15	8.5	240	●	●	●	●	21,000	15



YOUR LINKS TO THE GERMAN SEAPORTS

NORTH SEA

Brake

J. MÜLLER Aktiengesellschaft
 ☎ +49 (0) 4401 914-0
 @ info@jmueller.de
 🌐 www.jmueller.de

Ports of Bremen/Bremerhaven

bremenports GmbH & Co. KG
 ☎ +49 (0) 471 30901-0
 @ marketing@bremenports.de
 🌐 www.bremenports.de

Brunsbüttel

Brunsbüttel Ports GmbH
 ☎ +49 (0) 4852 884-0
 @ info-bp@schrammgroup.de
 🌐 www.brunsbuettel-ports.de

Büsum

☎ +49 (0) 4834 3607
 @ rainer.wallhof@lkn.landsh.de
 🌐 www.schleswig-holstein.de/LKN/DE

Cuxhaven

Port of Cuxhaven
 ☎ +49 (0) 4721 666406
 @ info@hafenwirtschaftsgemeinschaft.de
 🌐 www.port-of-cuxhaven.de

Emden

Seaport Emden Promotion Society
 ☎ +49 (0) 4921 3944-329
 @ info@seaport-emden.de
 🌐 www.seaport-emden.de

Glückstadt

Glückstadt Port
 ☎ +49 (0) 4124 9123-0
 @ info-gp@schrammgroup.de
 🌐 www.glueckstadtport.de

Hamburg

Hamburg Port Authority
 ☎ +49 (0) 40 42847-0
 @ info@hpa.hamburg.de
 🌐 www.hamburg-port-authority.de

Hafen Hamburg Marketing

☎ +49 (0) 40 37709-0
 @ info@hafen-hamburg.de
 🌐 www.hafen-hamburg.de

Husum

☎ +49 (0) 4841 661-317
 @ carl.ahrens@lkn.landsh.de
 🌐 www.schleswig-holstein.de/LKN/DE

Leer

☎ +49 (0) 491 92770-0
 @ info@stadtwerke-leer.de
 🌐 www.stadtwerke-leer.de

Nordenham

☎ +49 (0) 4731 81-0
 @ info.nordenham@de.rhenus.com
 🌐 www.rhenus.com

Oldenburg

☎ +49 (0) 441 21889-2140
 @ norbert.plaggenborg@agravis.de
 🌐 www.stadt-oldenburg.de

Papenburg

☎ +49 (0) 4961 820
 @ info@papenburg.de
 🌐 www.papenburg.de

Stade

☎ +49 (0) 4141 524-137
 @ standortmanager@seehafen-stade.de
 🌐 www.seehafen-stade.de

Wilhelmshaven

☎ +49 (0) 4421 44700
 @ info@whv-wilhelmshaven.de
 🌐 www.hafenwirtschaft-whv.de

NORTH/BALTIC SEA

Rendsburg

Rendsburg Port
 und Kreishafen Rendsburg
 ☎ +49 (0) 4331 4373981
 @ info@rendsburg-port.de
 🌐 www.rendsburg-port.de

BALTIC SEA

Flensburg

☎ +49 (0) 461 4871300
 @ info@flensburgerhafen.de
 🌐 www.flensburgerhafen.de

Kiel

☎ +49 (0) 431 9822-0
 @ marketing@portofkiel.com
 🌐 www.portofkiel.com

Lübeck

Lübecker Hafen-Gesellschaft mbH
 ☎ +49 (0) 4502 807-0
 @ info@lhg.com
 www.lhg.com

Lehmann GmbH

☎ +49 (0) 451 390010
 @ hafenbetrieb@hans-lehmann.de
 🌐 www.hans-lehmann.de

Puttgarden

Fährhafen Puttgarden
 ☎ +49 (0) 4371 505-121
 @ wolfgang.krawczyk@scandlines.com
 🌐 www.scandlines.de

Rostock

Rostocker Fracht-
 und Fischereihafen GmbH
 ☎ +49 (0) 381 811-2317
 @ info@rfh.de
 🌐 www.rfh.de

Rostock Port

Hafen-Entwicklungsgesellschaft
 Rostock mbH
 ☎ +49 (0) 381 350-0
 @ info@rostock-port.de
 🌐 www.rostock-port.de

Sassnitz

Port of Sassnitz
 c/o Fährhafen Sassnitz GmbH
 ☎ +49 (0) 38392 55-0
 @ info@faehrhafen-sassnitz.de
 🌐 www.faehrhafen-sassnitz.de

Stralsund

Seehafen Stralsund GmbH
 ☎ +49 (0) 3831 25420
 @ info@seehafen-stralsund.de
 🌐 www.seehafen-stralsund.de

Wismar

Seehafen Wismar
 ☎ +49 (0) 3841 452-370
 @ sales@hafen-wismar.de
 🌐 www.hafen-wismar.de

IMPRINT

Editor

bremenports
 :
 bremenports GmbH & Co. KG
 Am Strom 2
 27568 Bremerhaven
 www.bremenports.de

Gesamtverband Schleswig-
 Holsteinischer Häfen e.V.
 c/o Brunsbüttel Ports GmbH
 Elbehafen
 25541 Brunsbüttel
 www.haefen-sh.de

Hafen Hamburg Marketing e.V.
 Pickhuben 6
 20457 Hamburg
 www.hafen-hamburg.de

Landesverband Hafenwirtschaft
 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern e.V.
 Ost-West-Straße 32
 18147 Rostock
 www.rostock-port.de

Seaports of Niedersachsen GmbH
 Hindenburgstraße 28
 26122 Oldenburg
 www.seaports.de

Concept & Design

GuS Kommunikation GmbH

Photographs

Sven Riekers, BLG (p. 2 and 4), Sabine Vielmo (p. 6), P. Glaubitt (p. 7 and 33), JadeWeserPort (p. 8), EVAG (p. 9, 11, 15, 16 and 17), Martin Elsen/Seehafen Stade e.V. (p. 10), Brunsbüttel Ports GmbH (p. 12 and 21), NWO-Foto Jürgen Mölders (p. 12, 13 and 14), H. Hecht/BLG (p. 17 and 18), Christiane Schröder (p. 18), Fährhafen Sassnitz GmbH (p. 19), fotopool-ptl (p. 20 and 24), J. Müller (p. 23 and 24), Seehafen Wismar GmbH (p. 25), GuS Kommunikation/Bettina Köhler (p. 26), Wolfhard Scheer (p. 27 and 31), fotolia (p. 28, 30 and 32), Port of Kiel (p. 29)

bremenports
 :

GvSH


 Hafen Hamburg Marketing e. V.


 LHMV


 SEAPORTS
 niedersachsen



GERMAN PORTS