



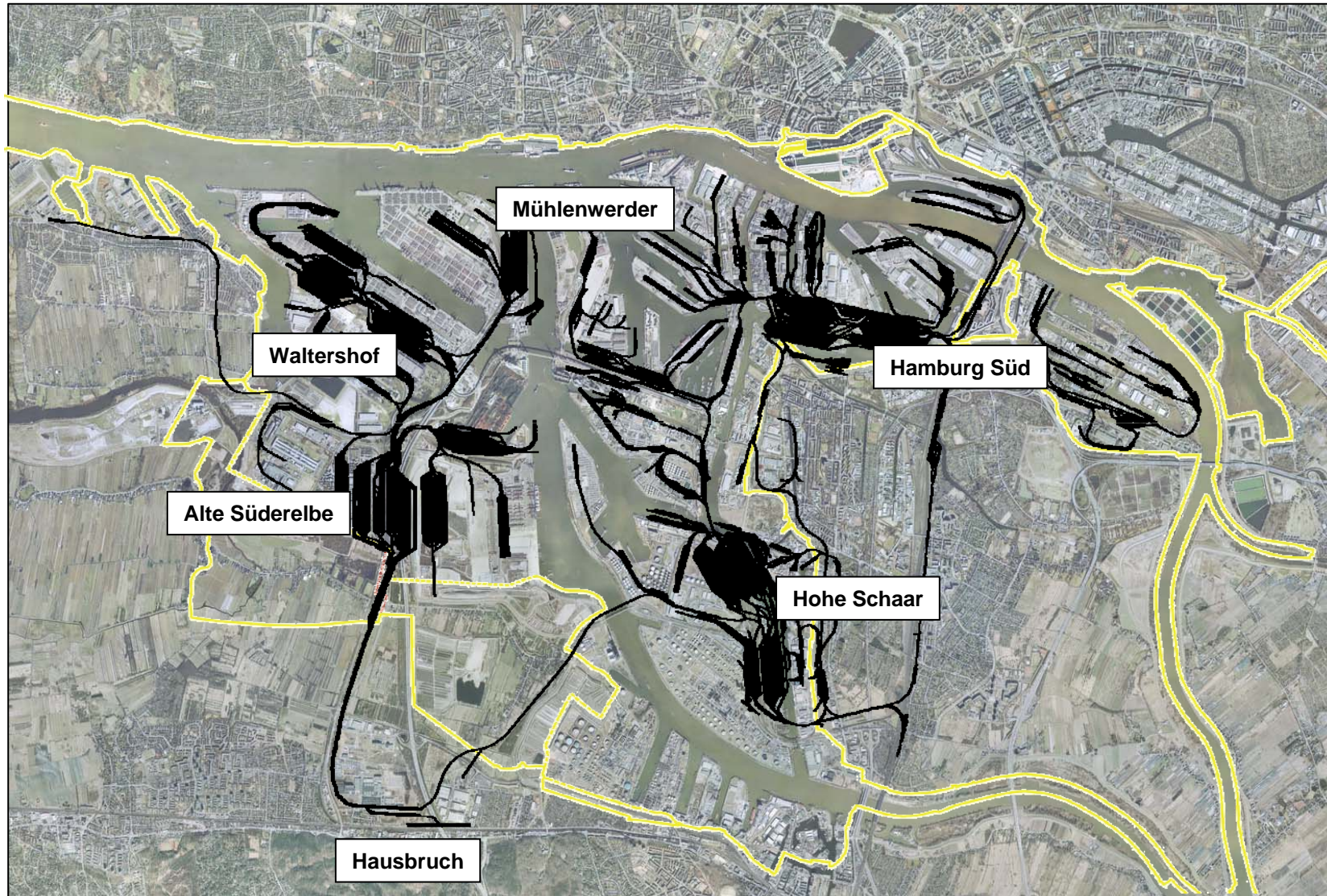
Hamburg Port Railways

Harald Kreft, Head of HPR, B-1



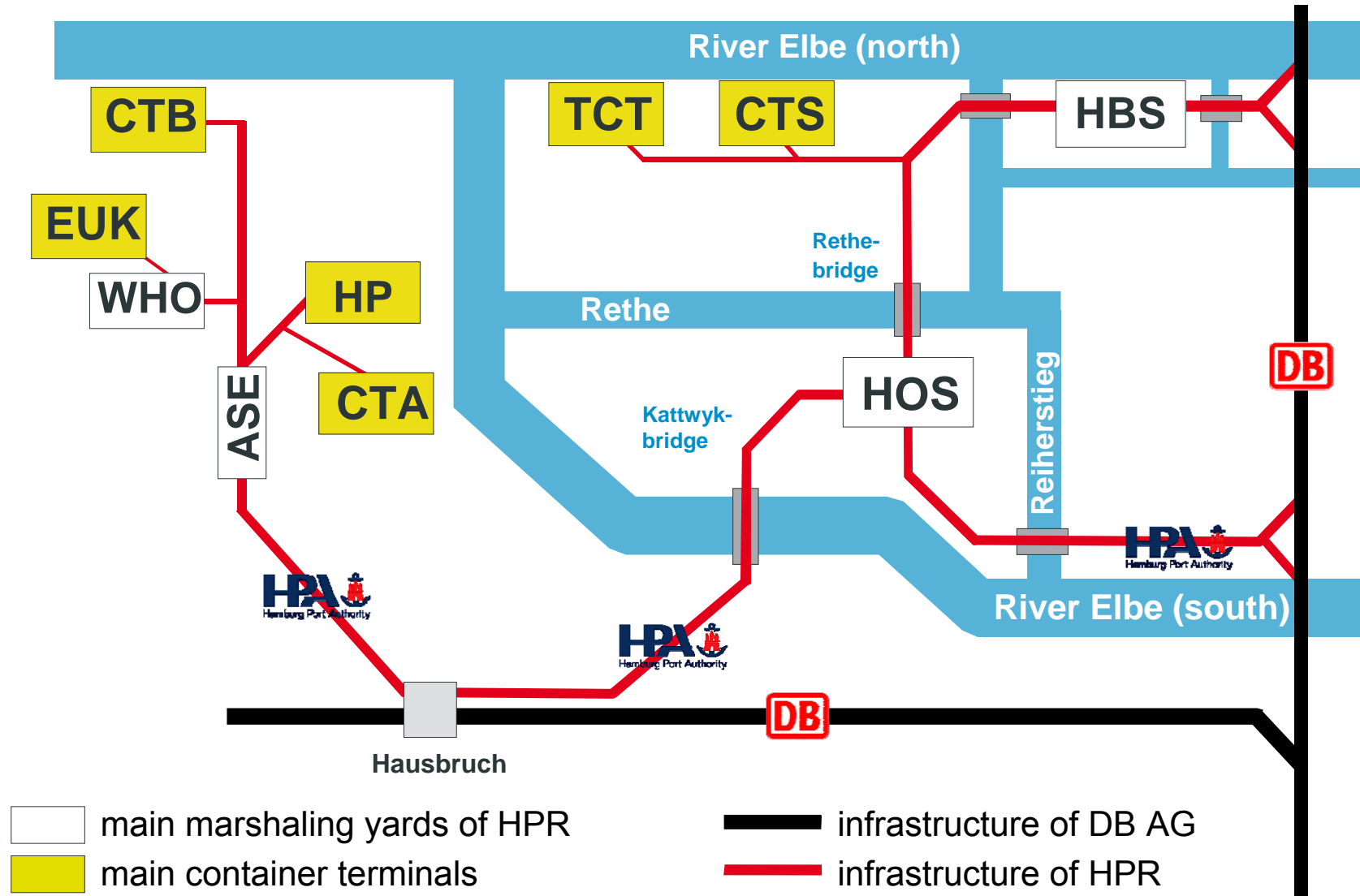
Railway infrastructure of HPR

in the Port of Hamburg



Railway infrastructure of HPR

principle sketch of the net



Statistical dates

Hamburg Port Railway

rail infrastructure	281 (+ 289 km private sidings)
bridges	73
switches	881 (+ 800 on private tracks)
switching and marshaling yards	3 systems with 7 railway control centres
trains per day	220
freight cars per day	> 5.500
rail transport companies	57



Liberalisation

of the rail market



yesterday

- net and transportation in charge of the HPR



today

- only one owner and operator of the net = HPR
- many several railways for transportation

Today 57 different rail transport companies are using the infrastructure of the HPR.

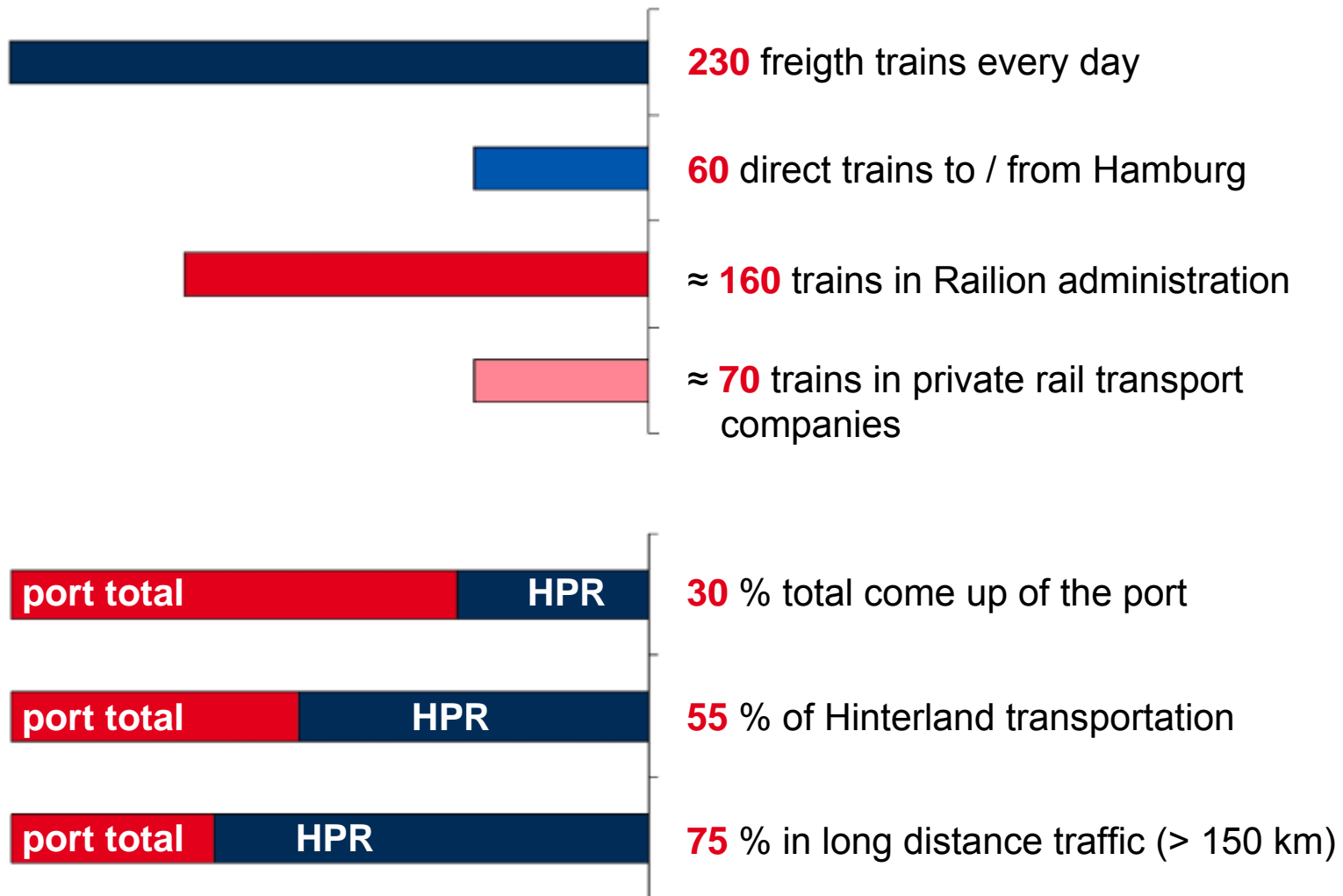
Freight Transport Volume

main hinterland routes



Quayside railway

key data



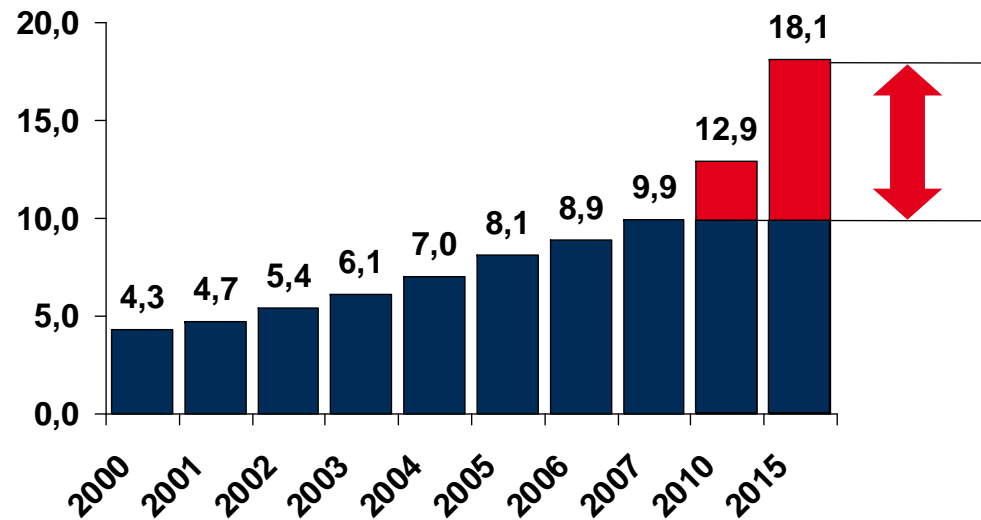
Port of Hamburg

main hinterland routes



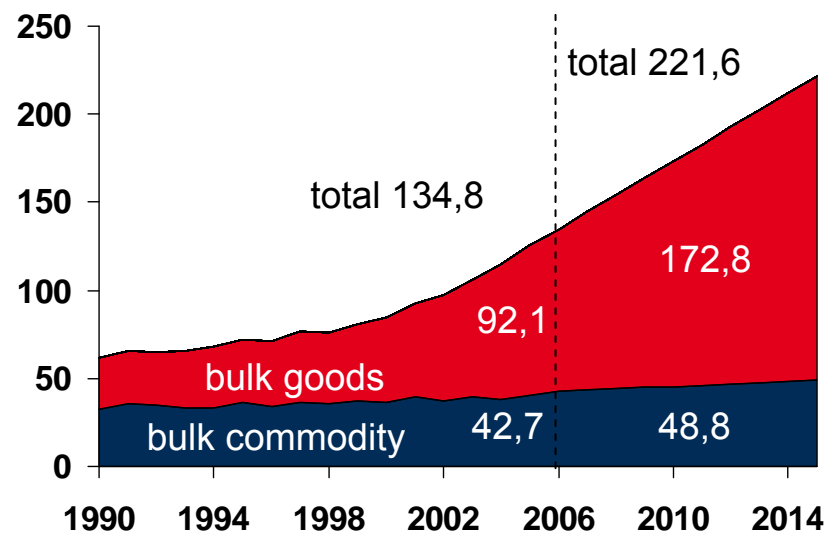
Cargo handling

Port of Hamburg total



doubling of container handling from 2006 to 2015

container handling in Mio. TEU



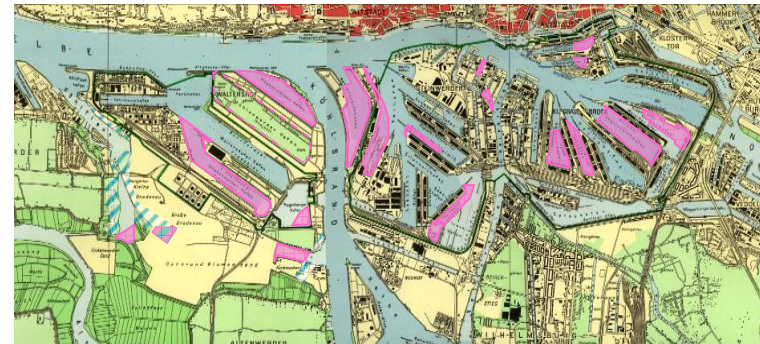
total cargo handling in Mio. t

Port of Hamburg

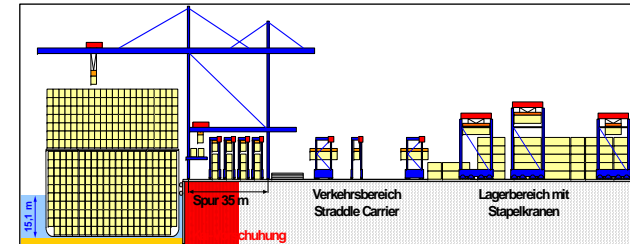
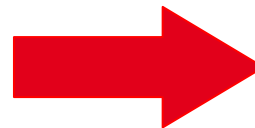
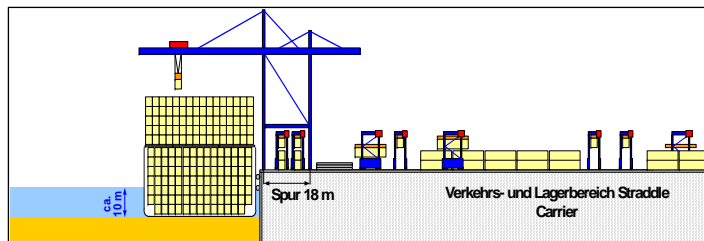
development paths

1. new handling areas are generated by redeployment of areas not being used efficiently anymore

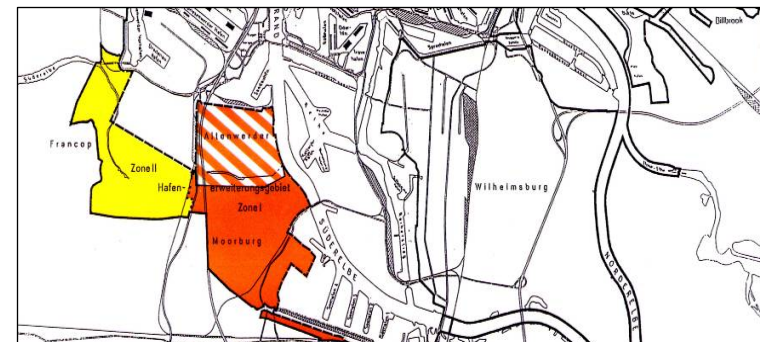
 poured since 1962



2. improvement and customization of existing areas



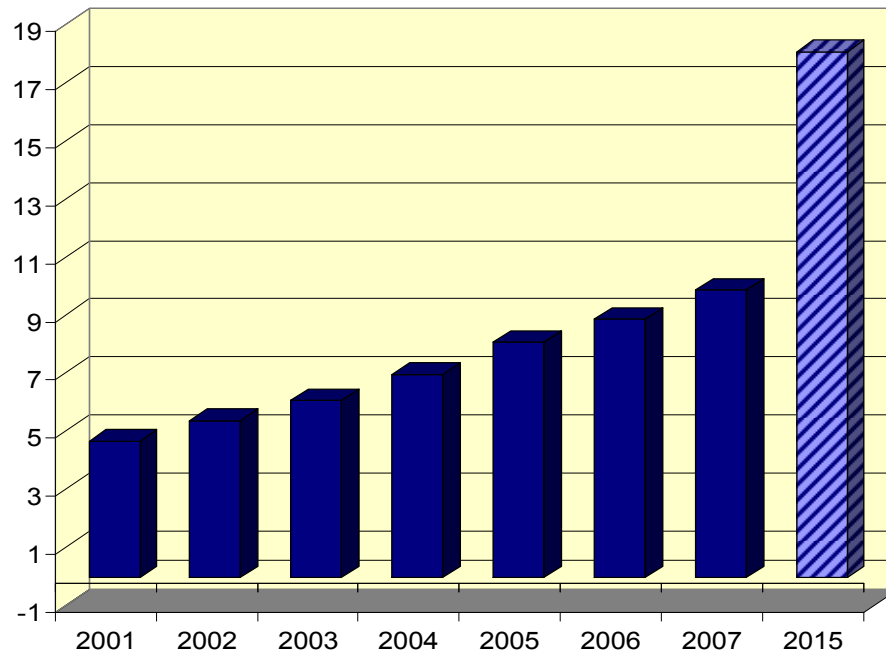
3. extension into the port expansion areas



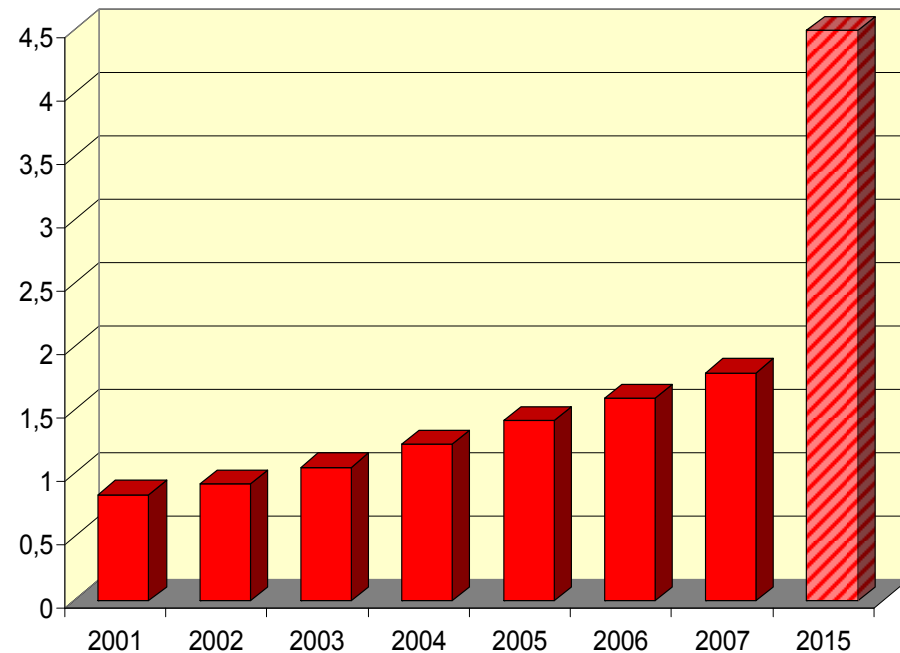
Cargo and Wagon Handling

prognosis Masterplan 2015

container transport PoH (in Mio. t)



container transport HPR (in Mio. TEU)



**220 freight trains
per day (2007)**

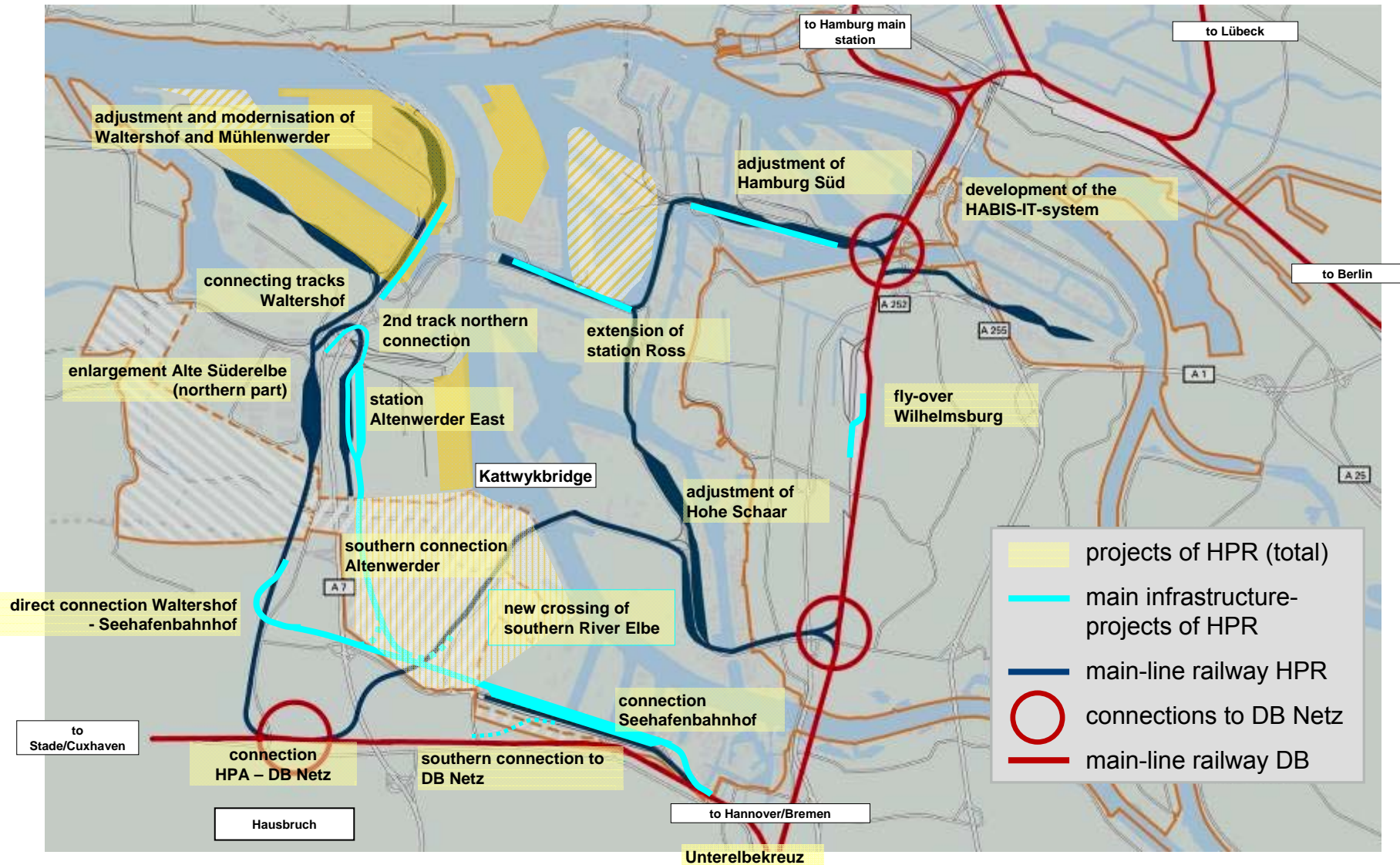


**400 freight trains
per day (2015)**

- doubling of container handling in total from 2006 to 2015
- triplication of container transport on rail from 2006 to 2015

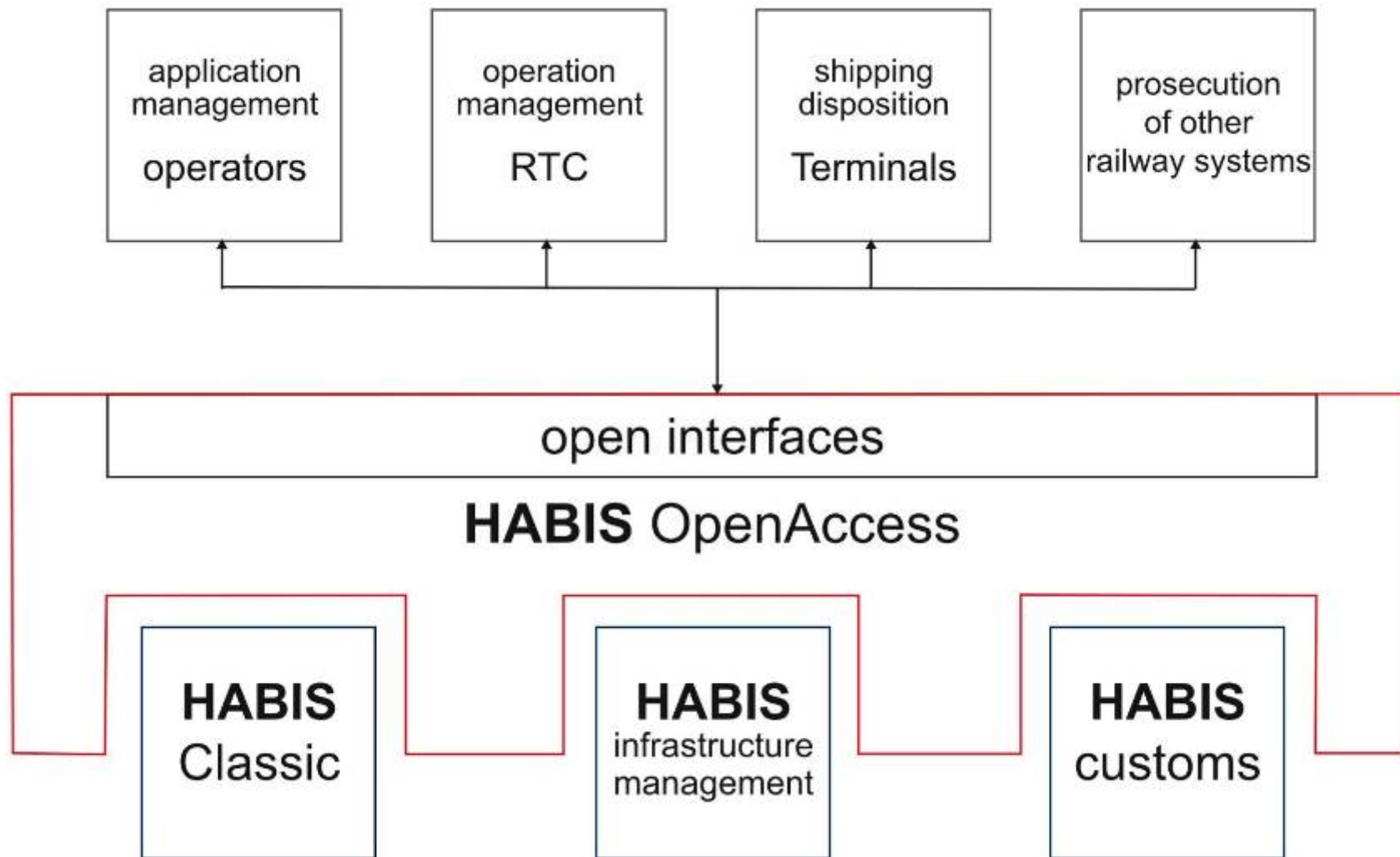
Masterplan 2015

expansion of the rail system



HABIS

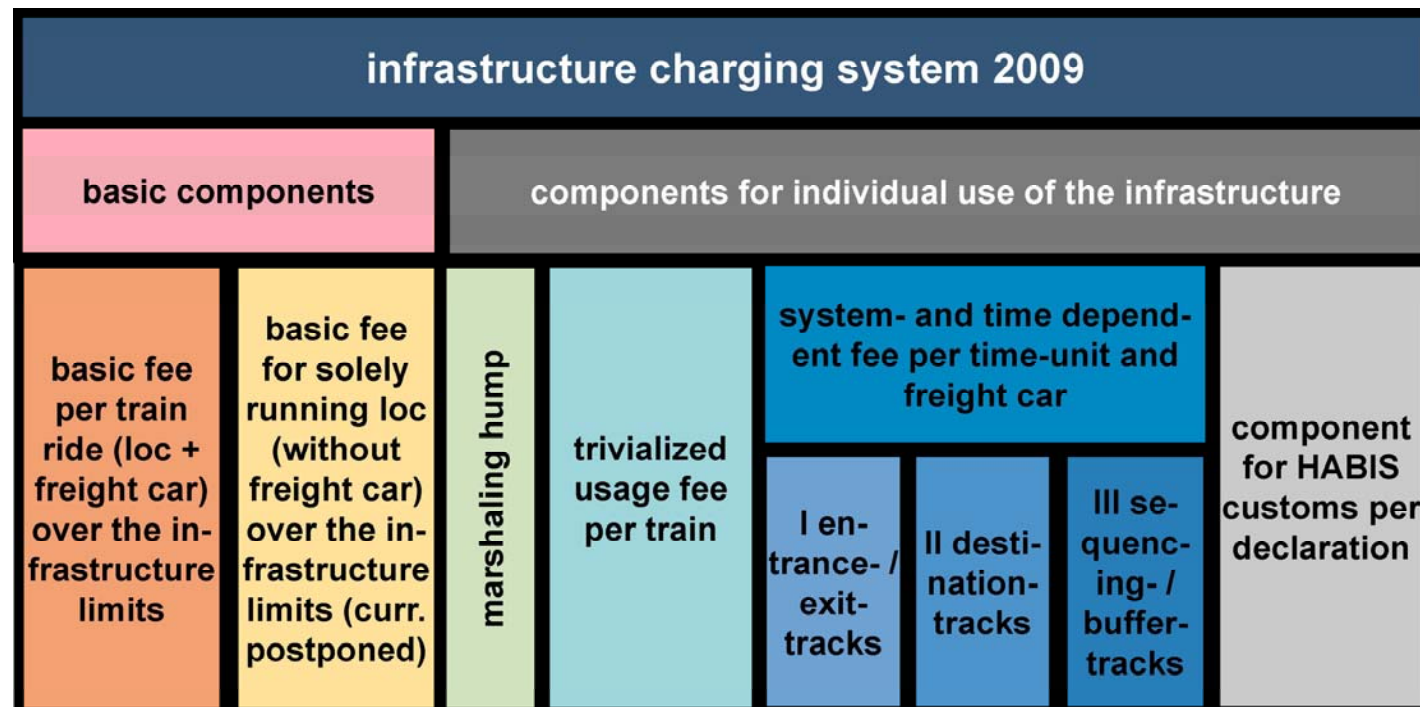
IT-system for the Port of Hamburg and HPR



Charging System

basics

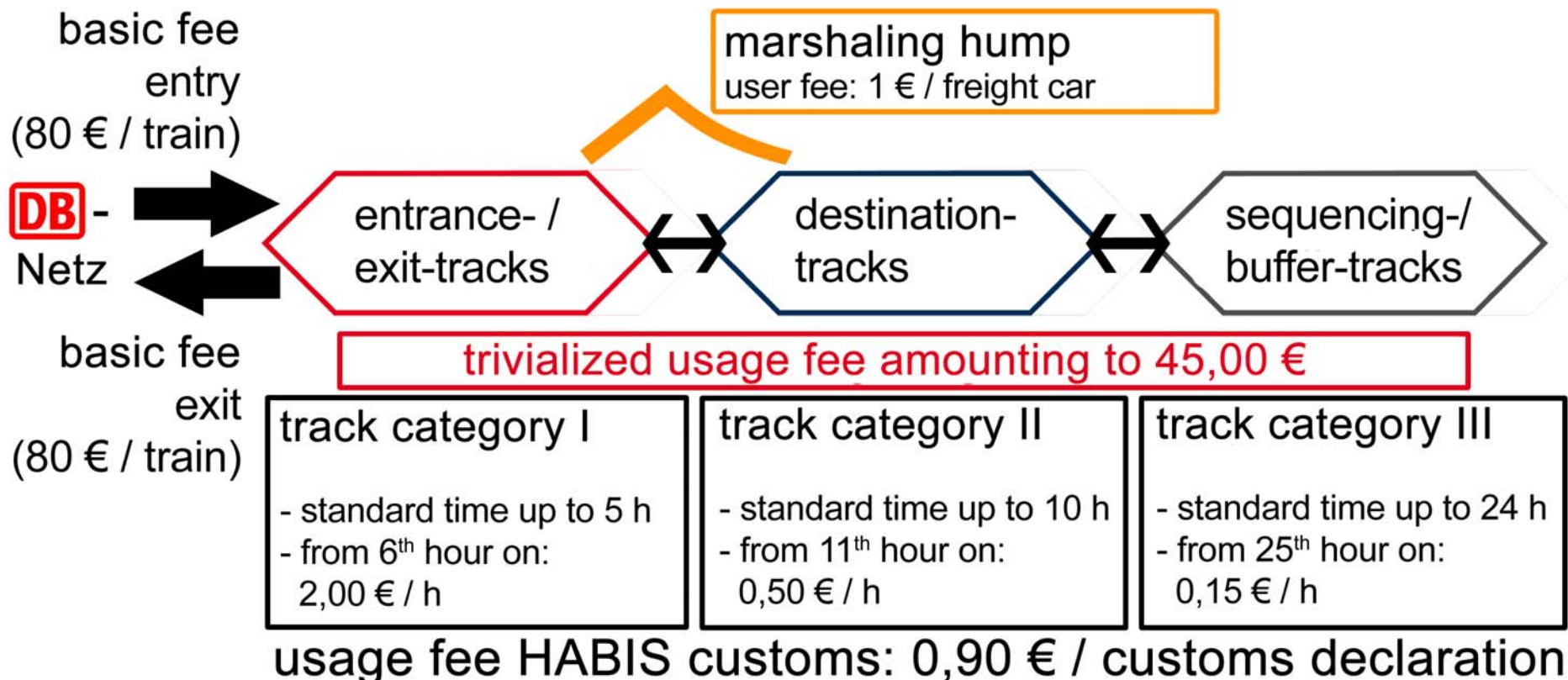
1. basic components for allocation of infrastructure
2. components for individual usage of infrastructure
 - a. usage-dependent components for the use of service facilities (tracks of categories I – III, marshaling humps, customs)
 - b. time-dependent components as incentive for the effective use of facilities (exceeding standing times on tracks of categories I – III)



Charging System

principals / time flow

- the use of the infrastructure incurs a fee
- if freight cars are using the infrastructure longer than the standard time, they are charged additional time-dependent fees

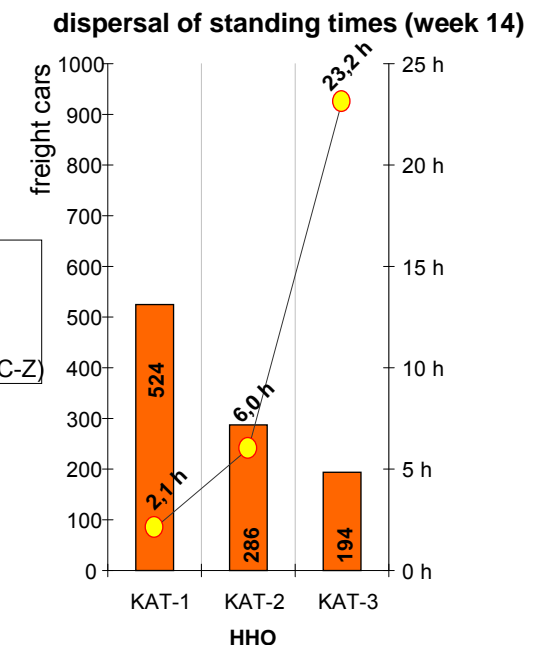
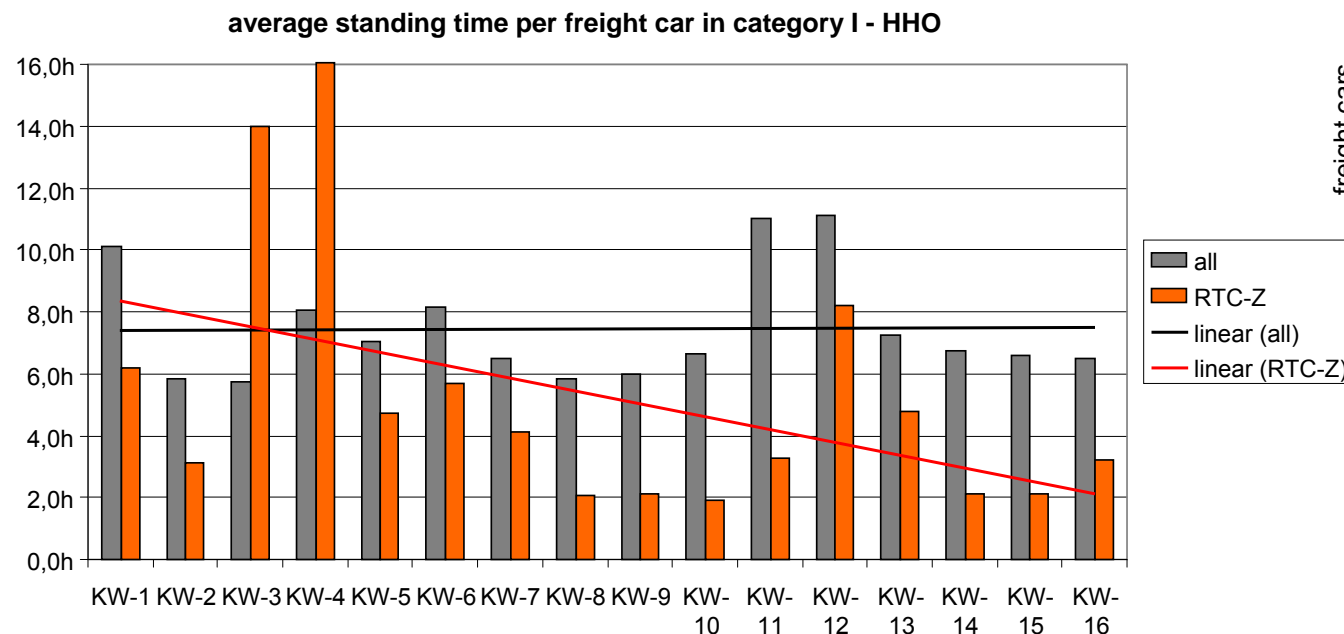


Charging System 2008

improvement approaches and potentials

RTC with obviously better development than the average

- average standing times of freight cars on category I are strongly decreasing
– reach a level far below the average
- hardly ideal split-up of freight cars on all categories
 - short standing times on category I
 - categories II and III used for average and long standing times

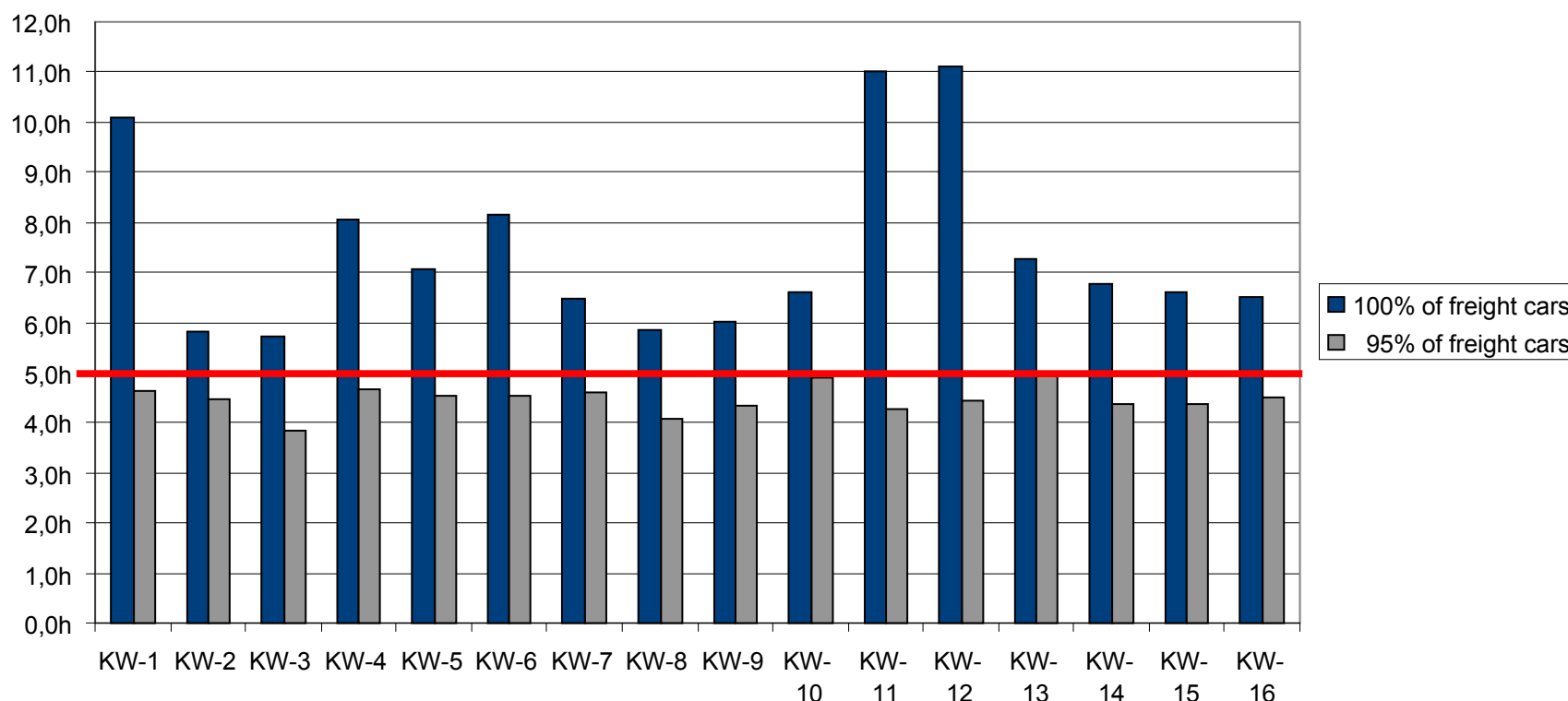


Charging System 2008

improvement approaches and potentials

adjustment of standing times from extreme timeouts

- the best 95 % of freight cars in category I reach standing times < 5 h

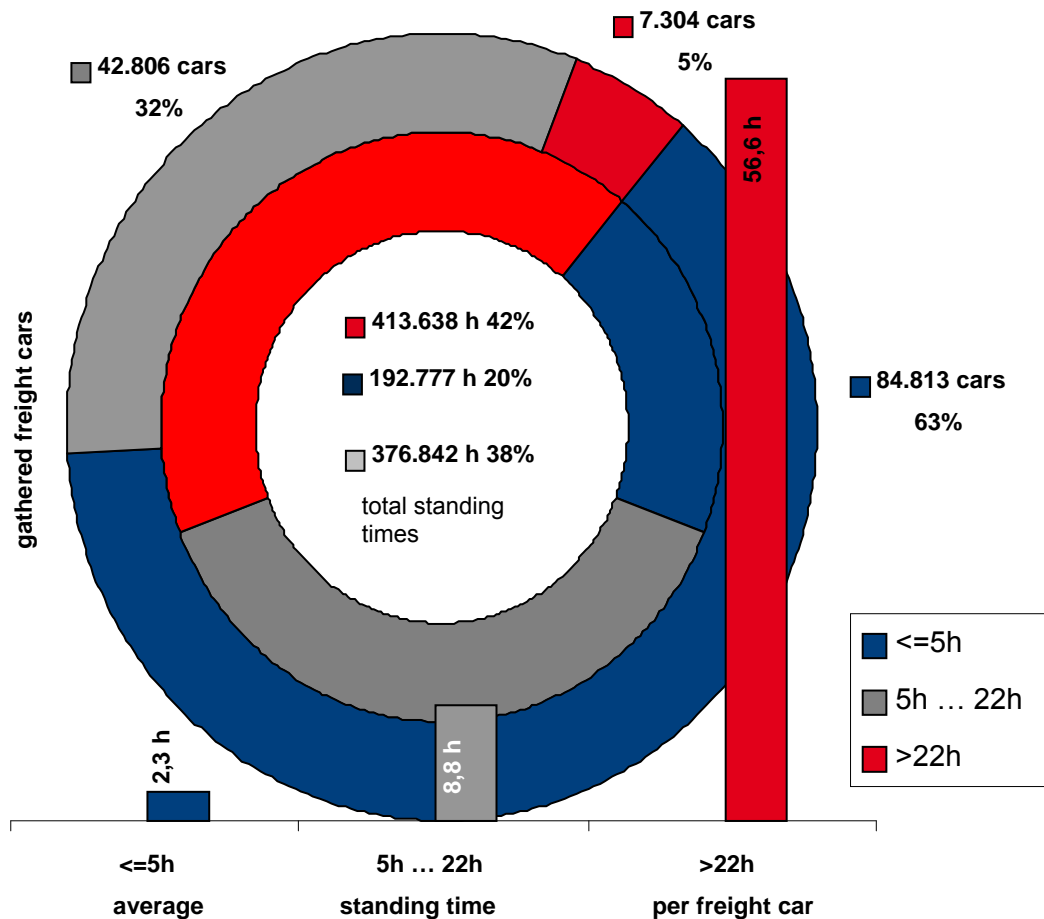


If the cycle of 5 % of the freight cars was designed like the cycles for the other 95 %, the standing times in 2009 will stick to the average.

Charging System 2008

improvement approaches and potentials

structure of standing times in track category I - HHO



- 63 % of freight cars very good (ø 2,3 h) to the standard standing time (5 h)
- share on time allocation ≈ 20 %

- heavy trial by 5 % of freight cars
- produce 42 % of temporal rail occupancy (ø 56,6 h)

- 1/3 of freight cars (32 %) reaches average timeouts
- temporal rail occupancy ≈ 38 %

Masterplan 2015

coordinated solutions and results

1. implementation stage – short-term / to be realised promptly, examples:
 - three track extension Stelle/Lüneburg
 - extension of Hausbruch
 - outrun tracks for rail freight transport Hamburg / Berlin
2. implementation stage – realisation until 2015 necessary, examples:
 - new building Y-Trasse Hamburg / Bremen / Hannover
 - two track extension Uelzen/Stendal
3. implementation stage – long-term / beyond 2015, examples:
 - three to four track extension Stelle/Uelzen
 - extension Harburg/Lauenbrück



Thank you for your attention!

Harald Kreft
Head of HPR
B-1

Hamburg Port Authority AöR
Hafenbahn
Alter Wandrahm 14 / 15
20457 Hamburg

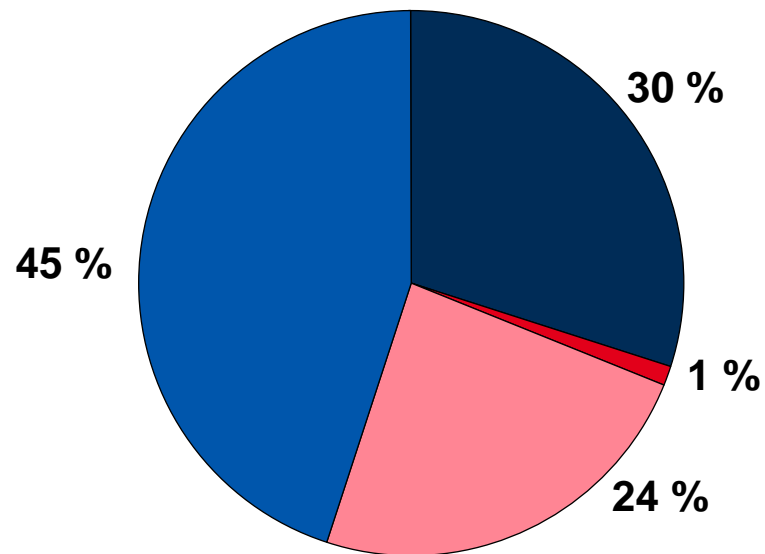
www.hamburg-port-authority.de



Development in Shipping

Modal Split 2007

container development (TEU)



road



slightly decreasing



rail



increasing



inland navigation



steady

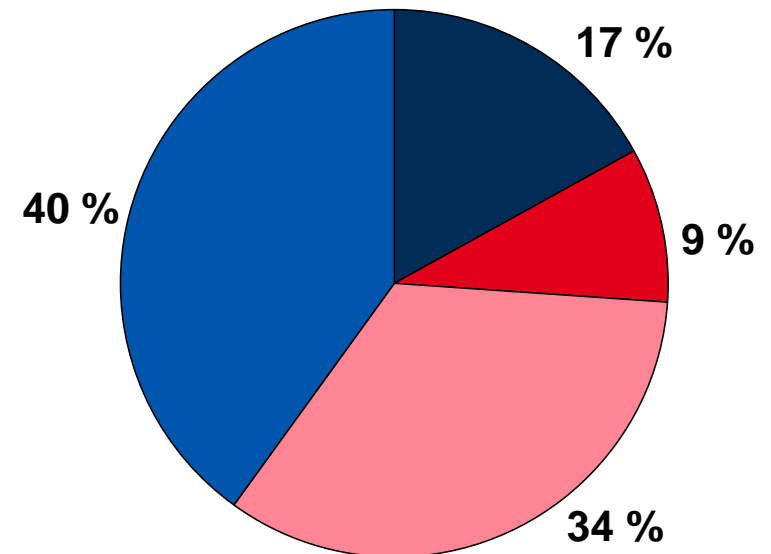


feeder



slightly increasing

total traffic (t)



Port of Hamburg

multimodal logistics hub

Of 100 containers, going through the Port of Hamburg...

10 containers



are loaded or unloaded in the port (LCL).

45 containers



are being transported either from Hamburg to the hinterland or from the hinterland to the Port of Hamburg.

(70 % by train in long distance transports)

15 containers



are being transported to the economically important area of Hamburg.

(80 % by trucking)

30 containers



are transit cargo to the area around the baltic sea or to Scandinavia.

(ca. 80 % by feeder)

Cargo handling

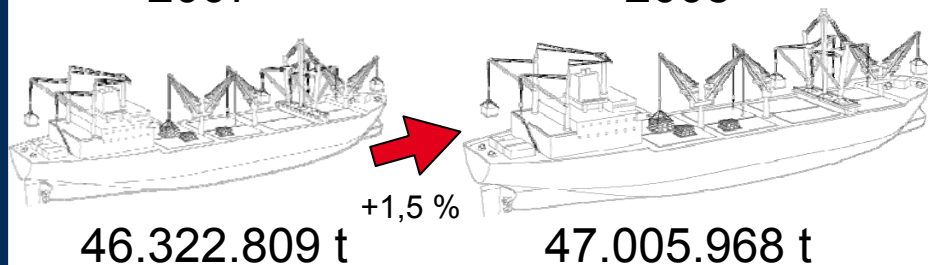
reference period January – April 2007 / 2008

Port of Hamburg total

Cargo handling total

2007

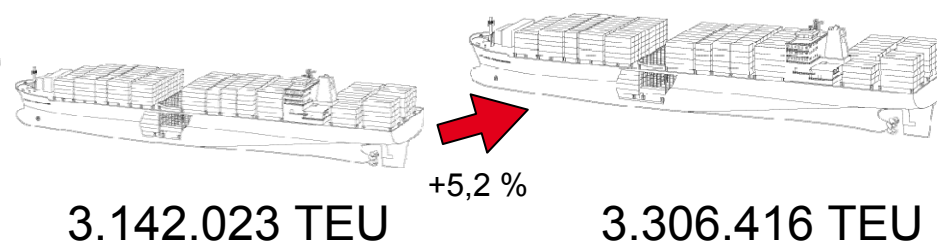
2008



TEU total

2007

2008

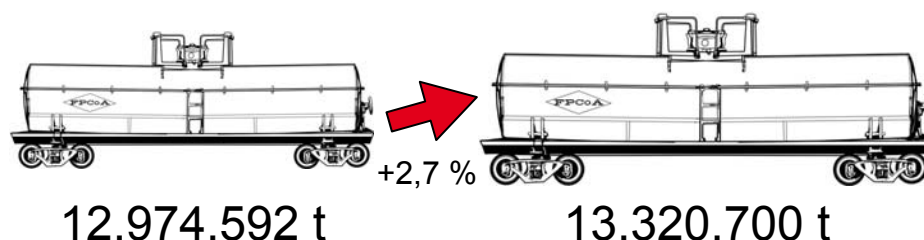


Hamburg Port Railways

Cargo handling total

2007

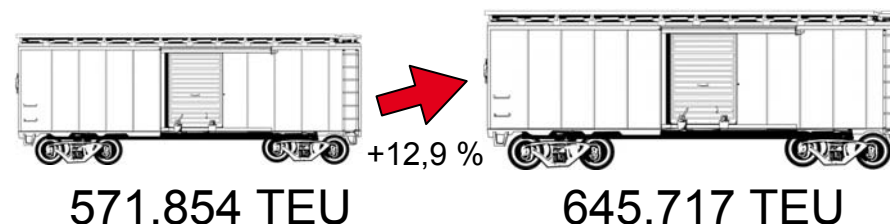
2008



TEU total

2007

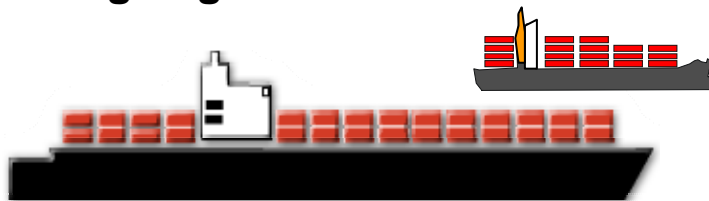
2008



Adjustment of rail share

reason: doubling of cargo handling by 2015

seagoing vessel / feeder



2006: 8,9 Mio. TEU
2015: 18.1 Mio. TEU



inland water vessel



2006: 0,1 Mio. TEU
2015: 0,5 Mio. TEU



road



2006: 3,4 Mio. TEU
2015: 4,7 Mio. TEU

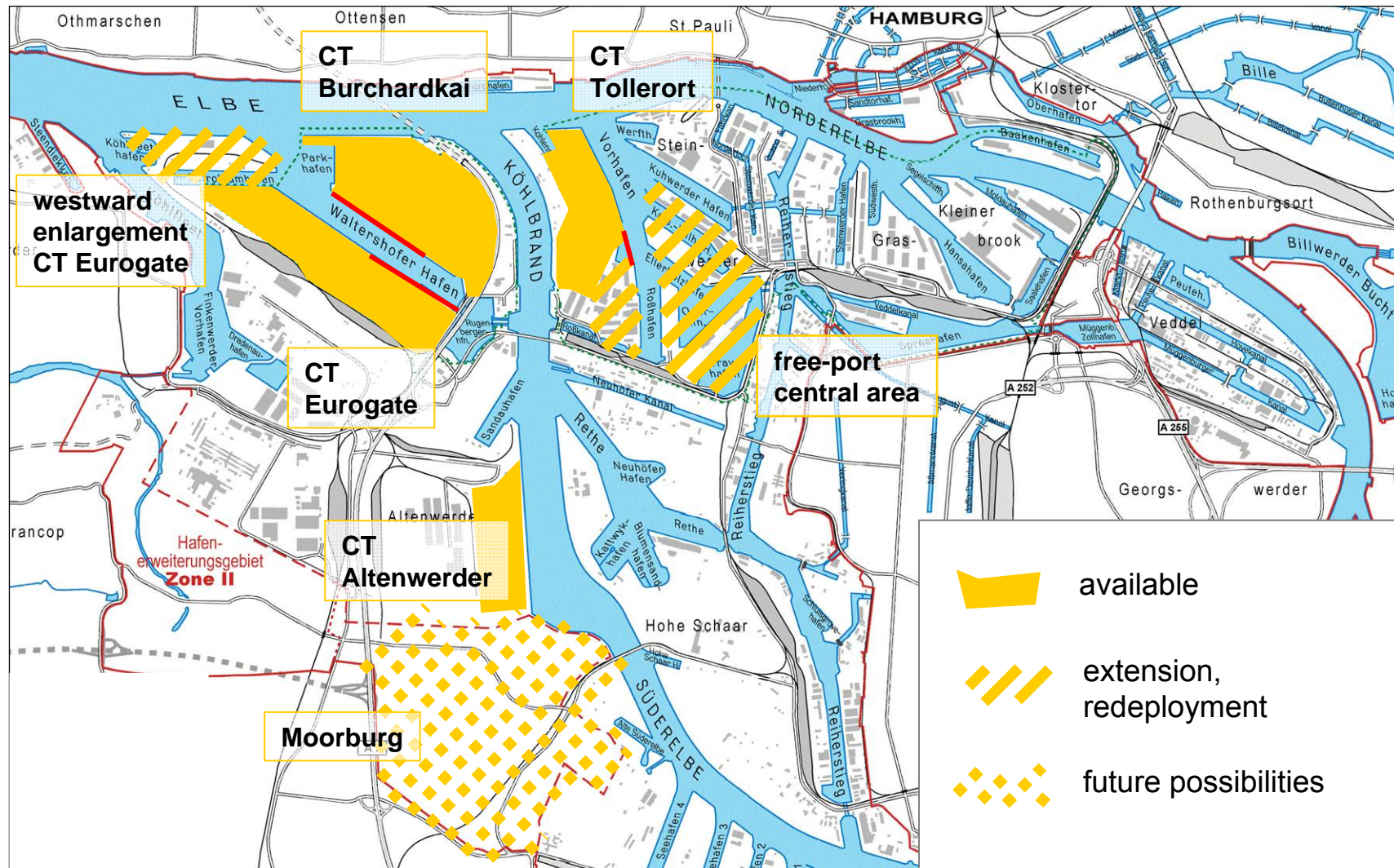
rail



2006: 1,6 Mio. TEU
2015: 4,5 Mio. TEU

Port of Hamburg

extension of terminal capacities



Organisation chart

Hamburg Port Authority

