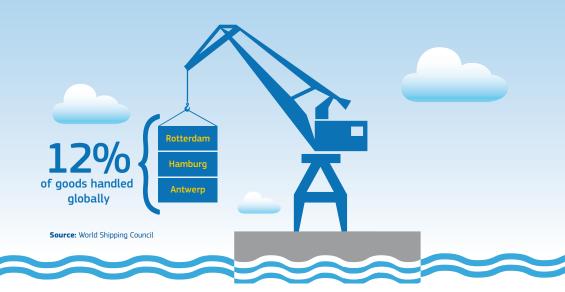
European ports:



Europe has three ports in the list of the world's 15 biggest ports: Rotterdam is the 11th biggest container port, Hamburg 14th,

closely followed by Antwerp in 15th place.

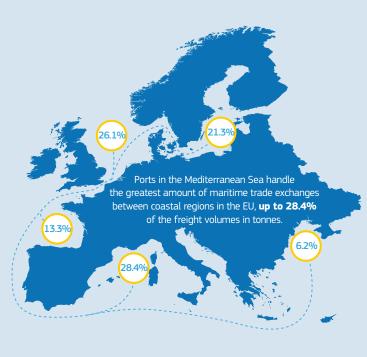


74% of EU trade goes by ship.

Ports in Europe are directly connected to **848** ports in the Far East and **629** in Central and South America.



Source: ESPO, European Port Performance Dashboard, 2012

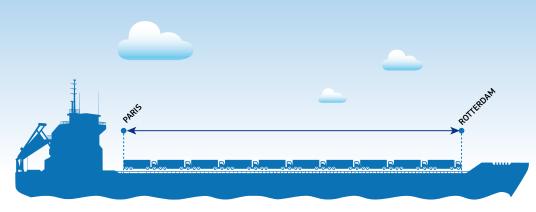


37%
of the total
intra-EU exchange
of goods
(in tonne-km)
goes through
the EU's ports

Projected increases in size for 2014 show the number of containers has more 965 000 than quadrupled over 800 000 the last 20 years. ∞ Source: World Shipping Council 1994 2004 2014

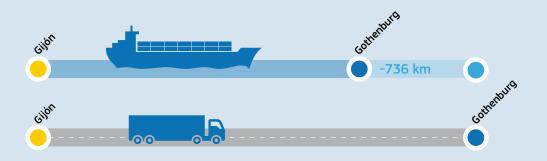
Some ships already have a capacity of 18 000

TEU. This is the equivalent to a train more than 108 km long or a road full of heavy goods vehicles **from Paris to Rotterdam.**

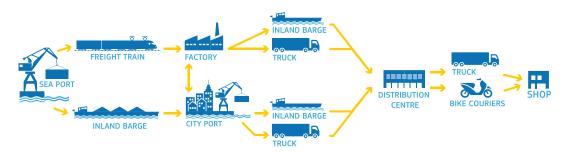


Through its 'Motorways of the Seas' programme, the EU is investing in the ports and facilities that act as links in a Europe-wide transport network.

Travelling from Gijón to Gothenburg by sea is 736 kilometres shorter than by land and reduces the resulting CO₂ and other emissions produced.

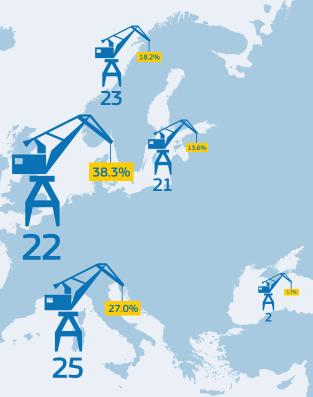


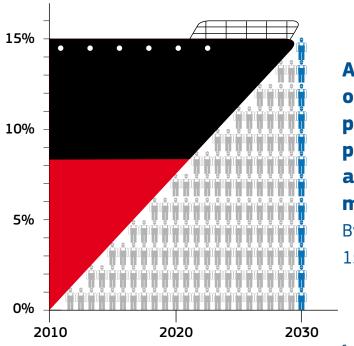
A port in the logistics chain



The total quantity of freight handled in EU ports in 2010 was 3 641 million tonnes.

North Sea core ports dominated, with a relatively low share of freight being handled in ports along the Black Sea or in the outermost regions.





An increase of one million tonnes passing through a port will give rise to an average of 300 more jobs.

By 2030 there will be 15% more jobs.



Source: Impact Assessment accompanying the proposal for a Regulation establishing a framework on market access to port services and financial transparency of ports, 2013

In 2012, **396 million people**, more than three quarters of the EU population, took to the seas **as passengers** on ferries and cruise ships.

