INTRODUCTION TO SINGAPORE'S ECO-SYSTEM

Interactive session

April 23rd, 2023 – Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands





TODAY'S SPEAKERS

- Opening
 by Eva Verschoor, Business Manager Trade, Rotterdam Partners
- Joost van Doodewaard, Managing Director, On Site Alignment
- Ton van den Bosch, Partner, Clyde & Co
- Douglas Raitt, Regional Advisory Services Manager, Lloyd's Register
- Q&A session

ONE MINUTE COMPANY INTRODUCTION MISSION PARTICIPANTS

























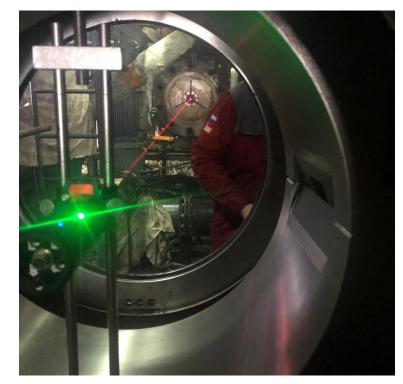








Our company offers high-end mechanical services with a strong focus on alignment. We are specialized in alignment and installation of all critical rotating equipment onboard of ships. Besides this, also do vibration measurement and analysis, sterntube repairs and 3D dimensional surveys.



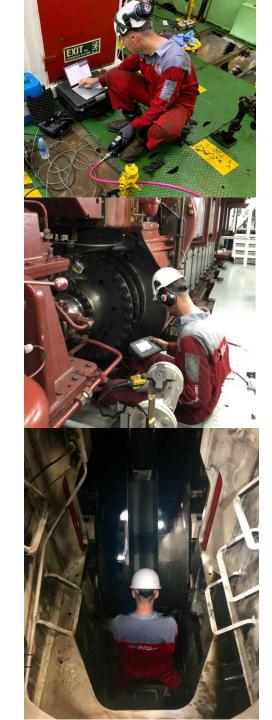


Netherlands, USA, Singapore, China and Dubai



About myself

- Studied naval architecture in Rotterdam.
- Started in the alignment business in 2004.
- Moved to Singapore in 2007 to do service / sales.
- From 2010 2012 lived in the USA to do sales.
- From 2012 2016 worked with SKF in SG (marine services)
- At 2017 I started up a new/own company in SG



So I assume you want to expand your business to Asia.

What are your questions?



Intro



dual qualified: English solicitor and Dutch advocaat

16 years in private practice in Singapore, Amsterdam, New York and Jakarta

9 years inhouse as GC in the offshore and in the ports sector





advises on all maritime matters, including ports, offshore, FPSO's and shipping

Partner at Clyde & Co in Singapore and board member of the Dutch Chamber of Commerce in Singapore



Singapore – entrepôt to the world

One of the maritime capitals of the world

5.6m people

Melting pot: 74% Chinese, 13% Malay, 9% Indian, 4% others

Only slightly bigger than Texel + Ameland combined

Located on the Strait of Malacca, one of the world's busiest shipping lanes



Why invest in Singapore?

Gateway to Southeast Asia

- Strategically located in the midst of many emerging Southeast Asian markets
- o World's second-busiest port
- World's largest bunkering port
- Financial and legal hub for ASEAN and increasingly South Asia

Quality-of-life

- o Expensive, but exceptionally safe
- o Public transport and airport
- o Quality of healthcare and education

Investor friendly

- Minimal foreign ownership restrictions
- o Tax and incentive regime favourable to investors
- Significant number of double taxation agreements, no capital gains tax, low effective corporate tax rates (~17% of chargeable income) and tax exemption on foreignsourced dividends, foreign branch profits and foreignsourced income
- Well-trained labour force and relatively employer-friendly labour legislation
- o Political, business and judicial stability



Why invest in Singapore?

Ease of setting up and maintaining a company

- o Minimal requirements for establishing and maintaining a local business presence in Singapore
- o Setting up a company takes two business days on average
- o Every company must have at least only one director o Maritime, shipping and logistics activities locally resident in Singapore
- o No local residency or nationality requirements for shareholders
- A hub for innovation
- o Comprehensive regime for the protection of intellectual property
- o Well developed infrastructure
- R&D incentives

- o Research and development activities and intellectual property management
- Human capital and capability development
- Financial services



Legal system in Singapore

Singapore law

- o Common law, inherited from the British
- Very predictable

Ideal venue for resolving disputes

- o Political stability and low corruption
- o Transparent and reliable legal system

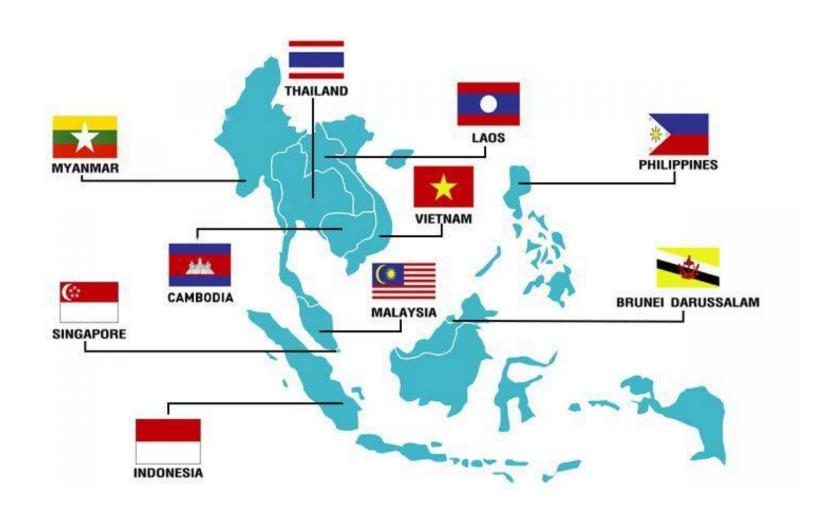
- Highly experienced judges with wide range of commercial expertise drawn form public and private sectors
- Litigation process is open, transparent and quick
- Contested disputes disposed of within 12 18 months of commencement

Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC)

- o Most preferred arbitral institution in Asia-Pacific
- Provides support and administrative facilities to facilitate the smooth running of arbitration procedures
- Assists in arranging for the recognition and enforcement of awards in countries which are party to the New York Convention



ASEANpolitical and economic union of 10 member states in Southeast Asia,



ASEAN

- Aspires to be an integrated single market, but very much a work in progress
- Big differences between countries, with Singapore's services based economy at one end of the spectrum and Myanmar purely resources focused
- ASEAN's 634 million population more than half of which are under 30 - provides very attractive workforce
- o Major investment needed in energy and infrastructure

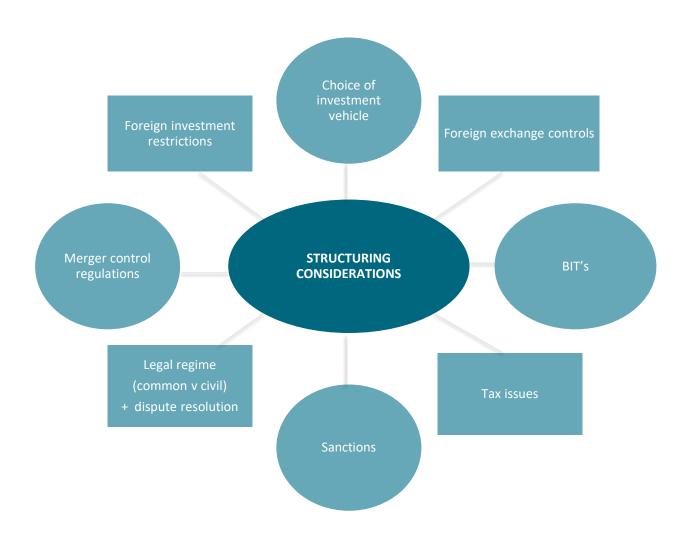


IMF post of Q4 2022 (https://www.imf.org/en/Blogs/Articles/2022/10/13/asia-sails-into-headwinds-from-rate-hikes-war-and-china-slowdown)

"Southeast Asia is likely to enjoy a strong recovery. In Vietnam, which is benefitting from its growing importance in global supply chains, we expect 7 percent growth and a slight moderation next year. The Philippines is forecast to see a 6.5 percent expansion this year, while growth will top 5 percent in Indonesia and Malaysia."

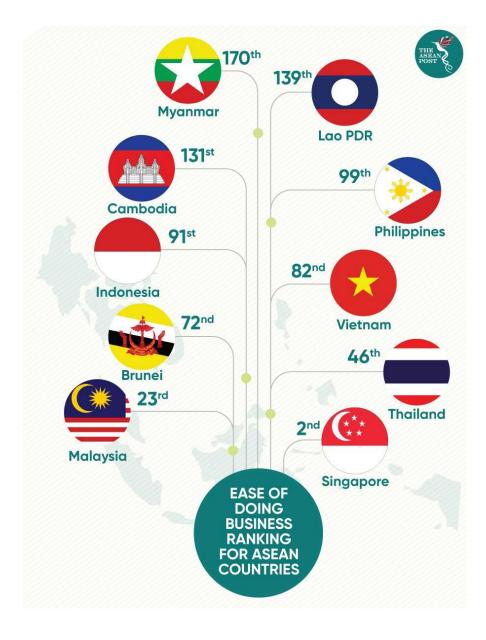


Key legal considerations in doing business in ASEAN



Foreign investment restrictions and ease of doing business

- Different countries have varying degrees of openness to foreign investment/participation.
- Certain industries (usually public utilities, strategic or sensitive industries, national security) will carry more restrictions on foreign participation.
- Generally, Cambodia and Singapore are considered very open (with 100% foreign ownership allowed in most sectors), with Thailand, the Philippines and Malaysia amongst the more restrictive countries for foreign equity.
- The trend is increasing liberalisation. For example Indonesia 's has opened up energy, construction, telecom and transportation to majority foreign ownership and the Philippines opened up its telecom and renewables sectors to 100% foreign ownership.

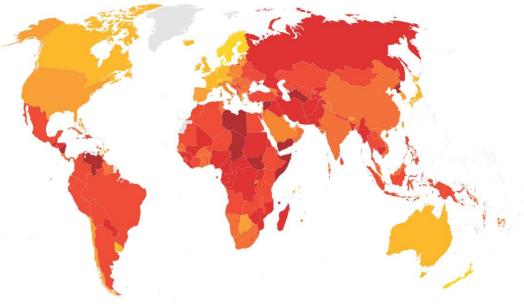




CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2022

The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 180 countries/territories around the world.

SCORE COUNTRY/TERRITORY



Chile Denmark United Arab 87 Finland Emirates 87 New Zealand Barbados Bahamas Norway Singapore Israel Korea, South Sweden Lithuania Switzerland Portugal Netherlands Botswana Germany Ireland Cabo Verde Saint Vincent and Luxembourg the Grenadines Hong Kong Spain Australia Latvia Canada Qatar Estonia Czechia Iceland Georgia Uruguay Italy Belgium Slovenia Japan Dominica United Kingdom Poland France Saint Lucia Austria Costa Rica Seychelles Fiji

Grenada	42	Solomon Islands	
Malta	42	Timor-Leste	
Rwanda Saudi Arabia	42	Trinidad and Tobago	
Croatia	42	Vietnam	
Mauritius	41	Kosovo	
Namibia	40	Guyana	
	40	India	
Vanuatu	40	Maldives	
Jordan	40	North Macedonia	
Malaysia	40		
Armenia	and the same of th	Suriname	
Romania	40	Tunisia	
China	39	Belarus	
Cuba	39	Colombia	
Montenegro	39	Moldova	
Sao Tome	38	Argentina	
and Principe	38	Brazil	
Bahrain	38	Ethiopia	
Jamaica	38	Morocco	
Oman	38	Tanzania	
Benin	37	Cote d'Ivoire	
Bulgaria	37	Lesotho	
Ghana	36	Albania	
Senegal	36	Ecuador	
South Africa	36	Kazakhstan	
Burkina Faso	36	Panama	
Hungary	36	Peru	
Kuwait	36	Serbia	

36	Sri Lanka	30	Mauritania
36	Thailand	30	Papua Nev
36	Turkey		Guinea
34	Bosnia and	30	Togo
	Herzegovina	29	Gabon
34	Gambia	28	Mali
34	Indonesia	28	Paraguay
34	Malawi	28	Russia
34	Nepal	27	Kyrgyzstar
34	Sierra Leone	27	Pakistan
33	Algeria	26	Cameroon
33	Angola	26	Liberia
33	El Salvador	26	Madagasca
33	Mongolia	26	Mozambiq
33	Philippines	26	Uganda
33	Ukraine	25	Banglades
33	Zambia	25	Guinea
32	Dominican	25	Iran
	Republic	24	Afghanista
32	Kenya	24	Cambodia
32	Niger	24	Central Af
31	Bolivia		Republic
31	Laos	24	Guatemala
31	Mexico	24	Lebanon
31	Uzbekistan	24	Nigeria
30	Djibouti	24	Tajikistan
30	Egypt	23	Azerbaijan
30	Eswatini	23	Honduras

23	Iraq
23	Myanmar
23	Zimbabwe
22	Eritrea
22	Sudan
21	Congo
21	Guinea Bissau
	Democratic Republic of the Congo
19	Chad
19	Comoros
19	Nicaragua
19	Turkmenistan
17	Burundi
17	Equatorial Guinea
17	Haiti
17	Korea, North
17	Libya
16	Yemen
14	Venezuela
13	South Sudan
13	Syria
12	Somalia

SCORE

United States

of America

Bhutan

Taiwan



Slovakia

Cyprus

Greece



Mauritania

Papua New Guinea

Madagascar

Mozambique

Bangladesh

Afghanistan

Central African

Common cultural differences + tips

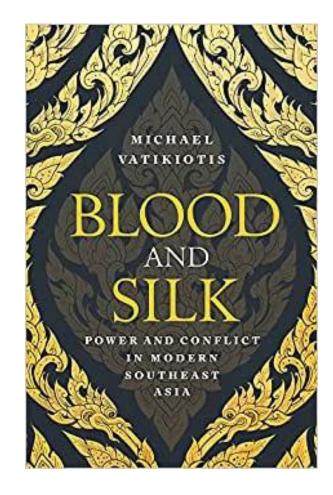
- 1. Losing face
- 2. Consensus culture
- 3. Hierarchical cultures for example, Thai, Philippine, Vietnamese and Indonesian business culture tends to be top-down and hierarchical
- 4. Understand the religions of the region (mainly Buddhism & Islam in ASEAN)
- 5. Keep your English simple
- 6. Gentle approach is most effective
- 7. Be patient and be flexible

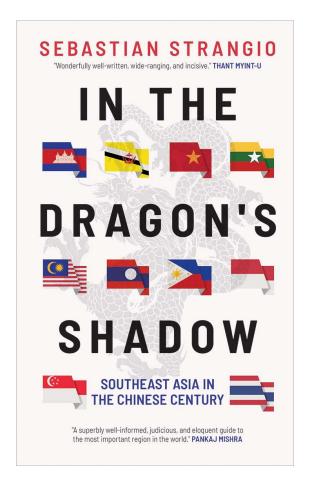


Some of the challenges when doing business in Southeast Asia

- 1. Foreign ownership and restrictions in certain countries
- 2. Local directors needed in some places
- 3. Local licensing
- 4. Currency controls in some markets, including for example Vietnam
- 5. IP protection
- 6. Compliance burdens
- 7. Labour laws
- 8. Diverse tax rules and systems + intra-ASEAN treaty network is far from complete
- 9. Litigation and enforcement of judgements/awards
- 10. ASEAN's political and security challenges





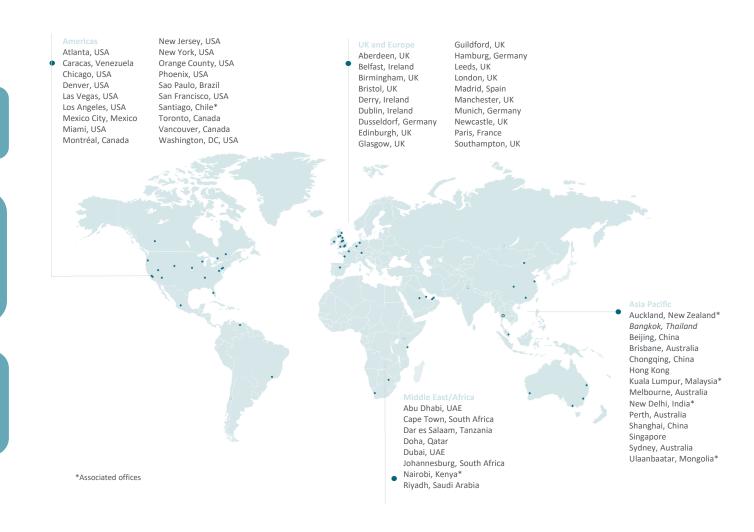


About us

Globally over **480** partners and **5,000** staff in more than **60** offices and associated offices

Substantial presence across Asia Pacific, where we have had offices for more than 40 years, including more than 30 years in Singapore.

In Singapore, we operate as Clyde & Co Clasis Pte. Ltd. and, importantly, represent our clients in both arbitration and litigation in the Singapore courts.



Thank you. Questions?

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Maritime Decarbonisation

Rotterdam Partners

SINGAPORE TRADE MISSION - SMART & SUSTAINABLE SHIPPING

Douglas Raitt

Regional Advisory Services Manager



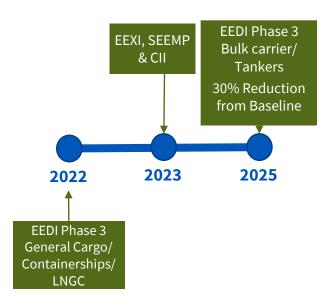
GHG Emissions Reduction

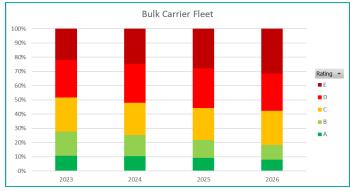
2018IMO Initial GHG
Strategy

2030

Carbon Intensity – 40% Reduction 2050

Carbon Intensity – 70% Reduction GHG Emissions – 50% Reduction







Revision of the IMO GHG Strategy

- Proposals Zero-emissions by 2050, and intermediate targets for 2030 and 2040 (divergent views)
- Revised strategy to be adopted at MEPC 80 in July 2023

Future

Fuels - Lifecycle emissions Analysis

CO₂e – Include N₂O, CH₄

Future Phases – EEDI, EEXI

Market Based Measures

Maritime Energy Transition

The short term

To 2030s

The 2040s

To 2050

Immediate action

Critical window for change

Scaling up zerocarbon fuels Switching fuels

- Application of EEXI to pre-EEDI ships
- In-service carbon intensity management and rating
- Simultaneous piloting of zero-carbon solutions

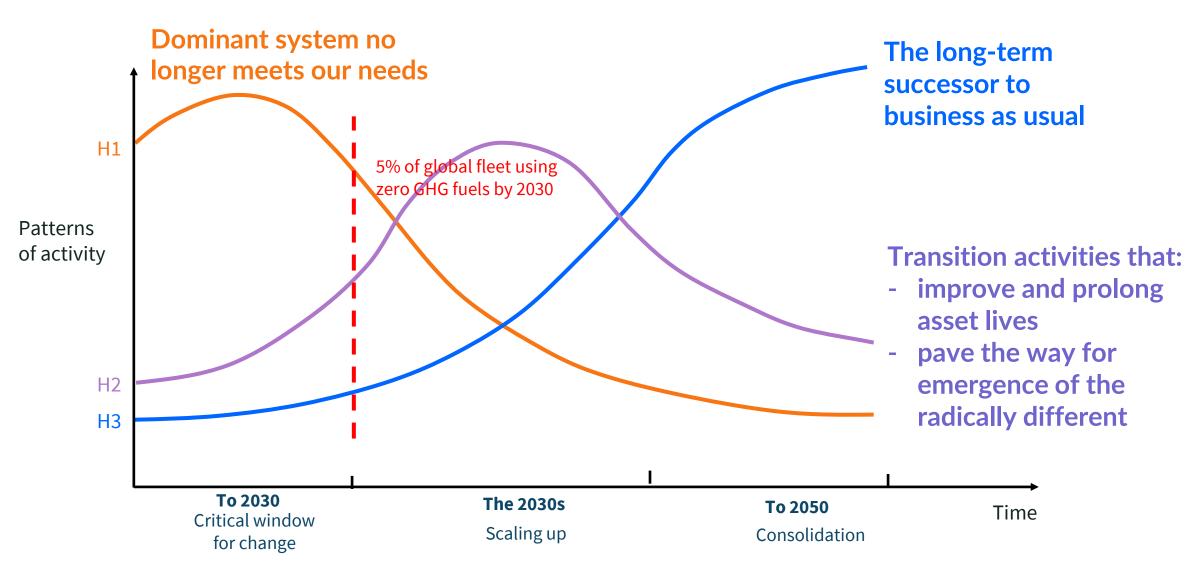
- Full-scale prototypes and pilots
- Easy to store zerocarbon fuels and batteries
- Policy development

- Availability of cheaper renewable energy
- Consolidation of dominant onboard technologies eg Carbon capture
- Changes to ships' operating profile

- 2030s: growing share of biofuels
- 2030-40s: shift to electro-fuels
- End fuel mix dominated by one family of fuels

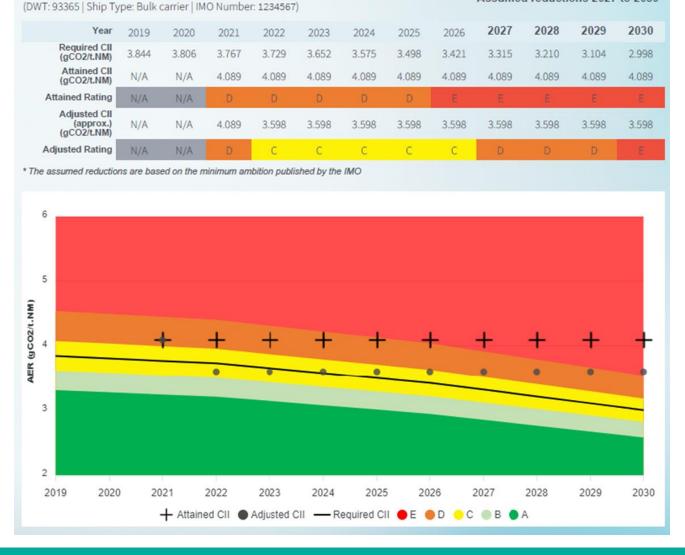


Shipping's energy transition in three stages



CII, technically efficient ships operated efficiently

Assumed reductions 2027 to 2030



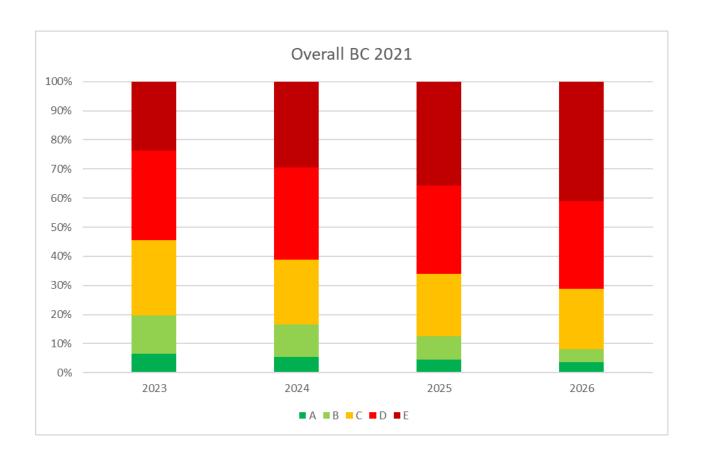
Your forecast to 2030 for BC Good Ship

- Ships of 5000gt and above shall have SEEMP on board on or before 1 January 2023,.
- Ships will be rated A to E using IMO DCS (first reporting year 2023) in May 2024
- Bands become more stringent YoY (2026 -11% vs. 2019, 2027 onwards tbc)
- For a ship rated as D for three consecutive years or rated as E, the SEEMP shall be reviewed to include a plan of corrective actions to achieve the required annual operational CII.
- The SEEMP shall be subject to verification and company audits

$$CII = \frac{Annual CO_2 Emission}{\textbf{Capacity} \times Distance travelled}$$



CII, outlook and impact on ship types



- Nearly 55% of bulk fleet D or E in 2023, ~70% in 2026
- Nearly 40% of container carrier fleet D or E in 2023, ~50% in
 2026
- Nearly **45%** of tanker fleet **D** or **E** in **2023**, ~50% in **2026**

Operational measures - CII alignment

Various option

Trim optimization

Route optimisation

Speed optimization

Propeller polishing and hull cleaning

Engine de-rating



Energy Savings Technologies – CII alignment

Cat A, B and C

Category A: Always effective technologies that reduce vessel resistance

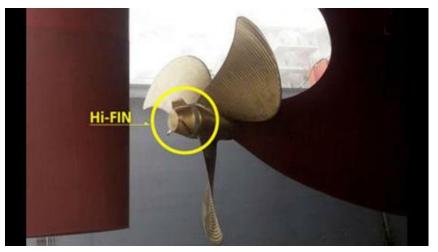
- low friction coatings,
- hull optimisation,
- propeller and rudder optimisation

Category B: Technologies that reduce the propulsion power

- hull air lubrication
- wind propulsion

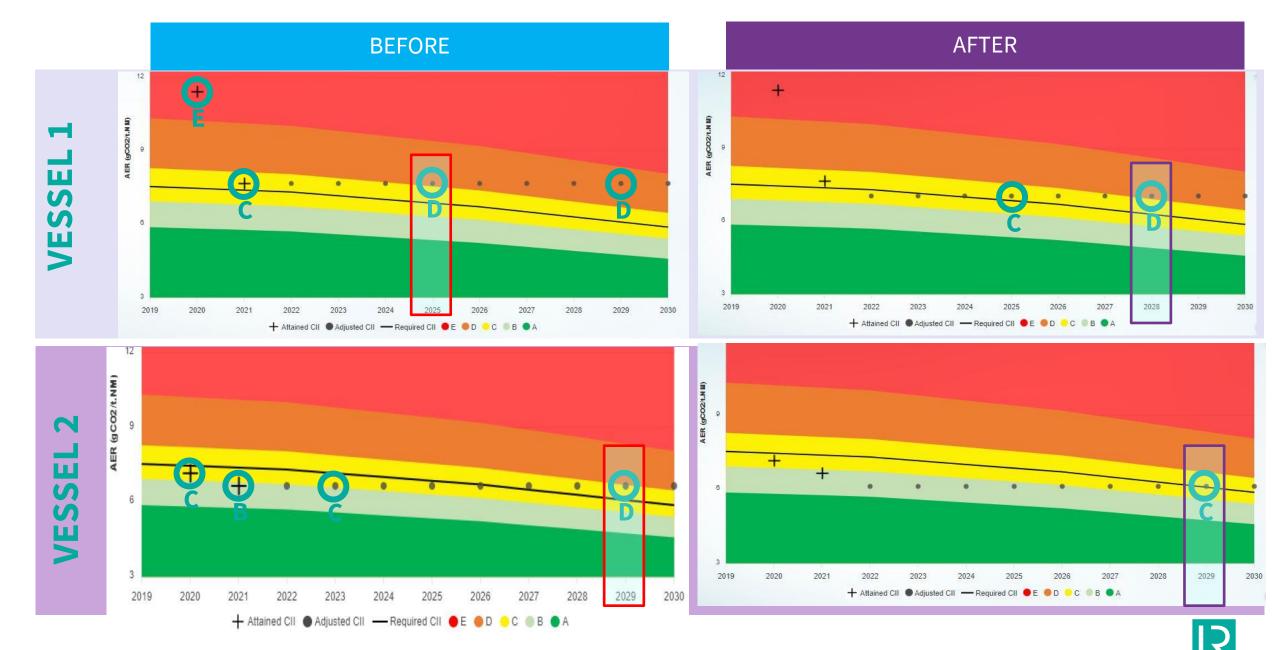
Category C: Technologies that generate electricity

- heat recovery systems and photovoltaic cells



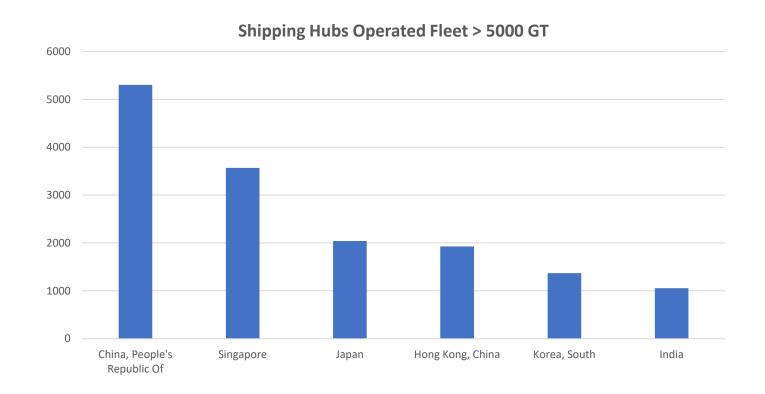






Impact on CII ratings (Application of ETS comparison)

Energy transition – TAM – Asia – ships > 5000 GT



Singapore

Bunkers sold: Approx 48 M M/T per annum

Port activity levels

	Cargo	Repairs	Bunkers	Supplies	Others
2020	41,374	2,002	40,585	30,018	35,611
2021	41,907	1,944	39,447	27,232	26,163
2022	43,224	1,423	37,662	27,737	46,752





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POTTER DARTHERS

SINGAPORE TRADE MISSION

KICK-OFF MEETING

Smart & Sustainable Shipping

April 22nd, 2023 – Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands



