



Seaways Freight Links is one of the leading integrated logistics service provider in Bangladesh, a part of "Seaways Group", our core business is to provide a complete range of integrated logistics solutions that will help companies in multiple sectors to build up their value chain.

Seaways Freight Links offers complete solutions, covering International Shipping, Freight forwarding (Air & Sea), Consolidation, Warehousing, Supply chain and Distribution, Forward and reverse logistics and project logistics. The company now operates two offices (Chittagong & Dhaka) in Bangladesh with 30 staffs.

Our objectives is to provide "One-Stop integrated logistics service" ranging from International Freight Forwarding to packing, warehouse, distribution and multi-modal transportation.

Integrate regional supply chain quickly end cost effectively single account management for control and delivery of network solution, control of purchase order systems receiving and delivery.

Quick Facts about Bangladesh

BUILD
BANGLADESH
OUR FUTURE TOGETHER



ADB and World Bank

According to the [Asian Development Bank](#), Bangladesh's economy grew by 7.1% in 2016, the fastest expansion in 30 years. It was also the sixth year in a row that GDP growth was greater than 6%. Most analysts expect this run to [continue](#). Ratings firm [Moody's](#), for example, says the country's growth is likely to remain "robust."

As a result of this inclusive growth, poverty rates have plummeted. In 1991, well over 40% of the population lived in extreme poverty. Today, the World Bank says that [less than 14%](#) still does. That is, about 50 million fewer Bangladeshis are in extreme poverty as a result of the improving economy.

Why Bangladesh (1/2) ...

Consistent Economic Growth.....

Despite ups-and-downs in the global economy and the subsequent slump in growth, Bangladesh's economy has been maintaining an impressive growth rate of more than 6% on average over the last 10-years.

Industrious low-cost work force.....

Bangladesh offers a well-educated, highly adaptive and industrious workforce with economic wage level, proven by its remarkable success in RMG manufacturing and export.

Low Cost Energy....

Energy prices in Bangladesh are much cheaper compared to neighboring countries.

Why Bangladesh (2/2) ...

Strategic location of Economic Zones....

The locations of first economic zones of the country, has been chosen, based on regional connectivity, abundance of labor force, and backward linkage opportunities.

Competitive Incentives to the Units established in the Economic Zones

The government intends to provide similar fiscal and financial incentives and benefits to industrial units as provided to the industrial units covered under Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority Act, 1980 and Bangladesh Private Export Processing Zone Act, 1996.

Incentives to the Economic zone Developer....

Government is also considering special incentives for zone developers and industrial units subject to approval of appropriate authorities.

Factors inspiring confidence for the success of EZ development in Bangladesh...

- The successful experience of BEPZA, which attracted US \$ 3021 mn. investment**
- Existing high demand for fully serviced EPZ plots**
- Access to private sector funding**
- Availability of skilled labour is a key driver attracting industries to set up facilities**
- Increasing responsiveness of Institutional framework for driving Industrial Development**
- Vibrant presence of Middle income group resulting in huge demand for consumers**

Investment Prospect – Bangladesh

- The government has set its economic growth target to 10% in 2021 with an average of 7.3%, in its Sixth Five Year Plan.
- To fulfill above vision the Government is encouraging manufacturing sectors that would eventually contribute 30% to national income.
- Stable GDP growth for last decade
- Annual export USD 24 billion in FY 2012-2013
- Export grew 10.7% in 2013
- Planning to export USD 5 billion leather goods in the next decade
- Predicted RMG export up to USD 40 billion within 2021

Bangladesh a Competitive Market Place



Role of Private Sector in Establishment of Economic Zones in Bangladesh

Several types of private sector participation models are used in SEZ development, Public-Private Partnership (PPP) is becoming a way to develop SEZ projects

- Develop land parcels and act as Anchor developer for proposed Economic zones in Bangladesh
- Act as Co-developers /Tenants on the proposed Economic zones
- Acquire land and apply to BEZA for issuance of license for development and operation of Private Economic Zones in Bangladesh

| Types of PPP | Role of Private Player |
|--|---|
| Build Own Operate (BOO) | The private sector designs, builds, owns, develops, operates and manages an asset with no ownership transfer obligation to the government. |
| Build Develop Operate (BDO) | |
| Design Construct Manage Finance (DCMF) | |
| Design Build Finance Operate (DBFO) | |
| Design Build Operate Manage (DBOM) | The private sector buys or leases an existing asset from the government, operates the asset with no ownership transfer obligation to the government |
| Buy Build Operate (BBO) | |
| Lease Develop Operate (LDO) | The private sector designs and builds an asset, operates it, and then transfers it to the government upon completion of the operating contract or within some other agreed time period. |
| Build Operate Transfer (BOT) | |
| Build Own Operate Transfer (BOOT) | |

Bangladesh's favourable business potential and emerging prospects for EZ development are evident through reforms in policy and regulatory regime as well as other key areas influencing business

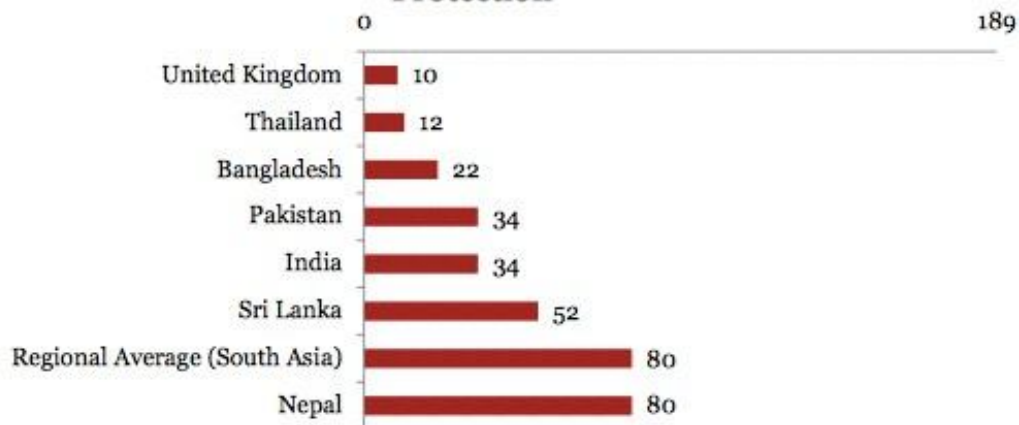
• Favorable business potential

- Growing domestic consumption,
- Increase in Foreign trade
- Improving Prospects of Doing Business in Bangladesh
 - Ease of business registration , Reduction in time requirement for licenses and approvals , Improved investor protection , Improvements in physical and energy infrastructure

• Several other Positive Factors influencing EZ Development

- Positive BEPZA Experience
- High Demand for existing industrial land plots in the EPZ with 93% occupancy
- Increased access to private sector funding
- Availability of mass skilled labour
- Conducive policy environment in the form of well defined EZ Act and Rules

Bangladesh's favourable ranking on Investor Protection

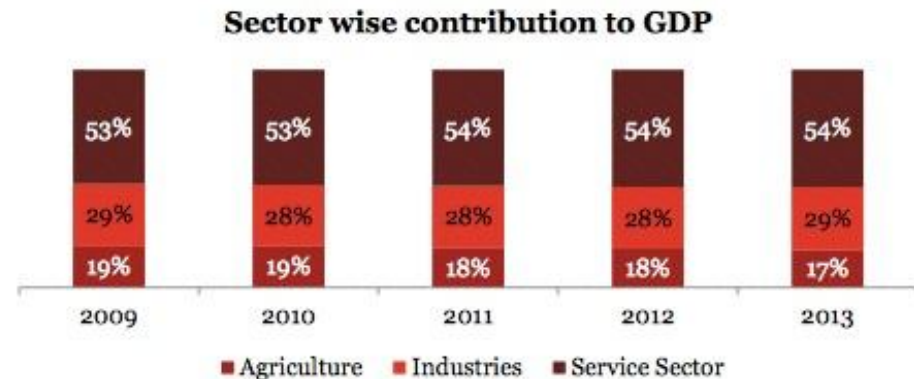
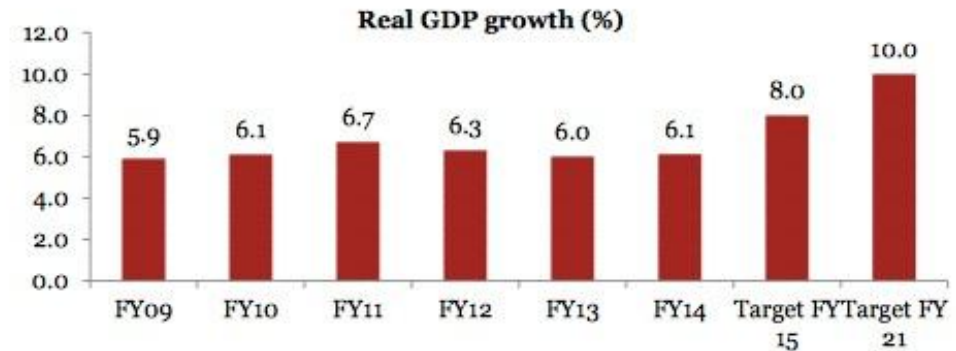


Growing Domestic Consumption in Bangladesh

| Year | % of GDP |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 2008 | 84.2 |
| 2009 | 82.75 |
| 2010 | 82.2 |
| 2011 | 83.56 |
| 2012 | 82.41 |

Bangladesh's economy has experienced strong growth rates over the past few years , country's perspective plan sets ambitious targets for future

- Perspective Plan 2021 aims to achieve a middle income status for the country till 2021 with growth rates exceeding 8%
- Bangladesh is primarily an agricultural economy with close to 50% of the labor force employed in agriculture
- Manufacturing sector contribution to GDP has hovered around 25-30% over the last few years lagging the service sector
- Services sector while creating lesser jobs has the highest contribution to the country's GDP



Industrial Trend – Bangladesh

Vision 2021 of the GoB indicates that Bangladesh will attain middle income status by 2021

Sector wise contribution to GDP

| Year | Agriculture | Industry | Service |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1971-1980 | 44% | 11% | 45% |
| 1981-1990 | 32% | 12% | 56% |
| 1991-2000 | 25% | 15% | 60% |
| 2001-2010 | 18% | 28% | 52% |
| 2011-current | 17% | 29% | 54% |

Source: www.worldbank.org

Growth of industrial sector and share to GDP

| Sector | 2002 | 2006 | 2008 | 2009 | 2013 (est.) |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| GDP growth | 4.2 % | 6.7 % | 6.2 % | 5.9 % | 6.3 % |
| Industrial growth | 6.5 % | 9.6 % | 6.8 % | 5.9 % | 9.5 % |
| Industry share to GDP | 26.8 % | 29.0 % | 29.7 % | 29.7 % | 30.0 % |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

The **Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal (BBIN)** Initiative is a sub regional architecture of countries in South Asia. It meets through official representation of member states to formulate, implement and review quadrilateral agreements across areas such as water resources management, connectivity of power, transport, and infrastructure



| Country | Population (mn) | GDP (PPP) (bn) | GDP per Capita (PPP) | GDP Growth Rate (2014) | Foreign Exchange Reserves (bn) | Literacy Rate (Given age & above) | Primary School Enrollment ^[17] | Secondary School Enrollment ^[18] | Life Expectancy (years) |
|---|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|
|  Bangladesh | 159.86 | \$572.6 | \$3,581 | 6.2% | \$24.07 | 57.7% (age 15) | 92% | 54% | 70 |
|  Bhutan | 0.78 | \$6.3 | \$8,158 | 6.4% | \$1.18 ^[19] | 52.8% (age 15) | 91% | 78% | 68 |
|  India | 1,276.27 | \$7,996.6 | \$6,266 | 7.3% | \$351.56 | 74.4% (age 7) | 94% | 69% | 67 |
|  Nepal | 28.43 | \$70.7 | \$2,488 | 5.5% | \$5.44 | 66% (age 15) | 98% | 67% | 68 |

* Reference to BAFFA – AGM - 2017

* **Mr. Md. Badrul Hasan of Seaways Freight Links** : Stated that a lot of mega project were coming and some were under implementation with BBIN & BCIN. He suggested that BAFFA should take roll in such ventures. BAFFA member should have training program t handle with these agencies.

* **Involvement with BBIN and CUTS:** The president update the AGM about BAFFA's involvement with these forum. A committee was formed at BAFFA, ADB, JICA, World Bank was involved with CUTS. BAFFA was represented in the CUTS meeting held in Kolkata where a proposal was submitted from it and received an attendant prize. On BAFFA's presentation and suggestion a pilot project had been taken up there. Mr. Syed MD. Bakhtiar-Director Ports & Custom (Dhaka) attended the CUTS meeting.

* BBIN Development Status :

At Chittagong Port already given approval to use Port to India for 7 sister by Railway to Akhawara, towards Assam and to increases the families of CPA ,Tender done for Laldia Terminal by Bollore, France, Karnaphuly terminal by CCCE, China, Patenga terminal by Bangladesh Army. And for Bay terminal, CPA land has been Acquired and short listed of investors

* Investor selected :

1. Hyundai & SINOKON, Korea
2. DP- world Dubai
3. Singapore Port

* At Kotubdiya & Moheshkhali Matarbari porejects status :

1. LNG Terminal
2. COAL Terminal
3. Oil Terminal
4. Deep Sea Port by JICA Tender has been done

Based on above there is so many mega projects specially Power Plant exist 600MW to 1250MW .

Sitakund Port already has been approved by CPA based on at Mirajsharai EZ Under construction and total EZ already occupied by by local and foreign investors



The **Economic zones** will offer full services land and standard factory buildings for both Local and Export oriented industries. The services will include Power, Water Treatment Plant, Gas, CETP, Optical Fiber network and Security Facilities. Maxwell Stamp, Japan Development Institute (JDI) Sheltech are jointly conducting feasibility studies on three sites

- 1 Sherpur (Sylhet Division)
- 2 Anwara (Chittagong Division)
- 3 Mirershorai (Chittagong Division)



□

Partners Selected to Develop New Terminal at Chittagong Port

Bangladesh's Chittagong Port Authority (CPA) has selected three

companies to carry out a feasibility study, which started in September 2016, for the Bay Terminal, a new facility to be constructed at the port.

The companies, including;

1. HPC Hamburg Port Consulting, a subsidiary of Hamburger Hafen und Logistik AG (HHLA),
 2. Hamburg-based Sellhorn Engineering and
 3. KS Consultants from Dhaka, Bangladesh,
- have prepared a new port master plan according to which the expansion plans are set.

Bangladeshi apparel makers have set a target of raising the annual export volume to 50 billion US dollars in 2021 when the country celebrates the golden jubilee of its independence in 1971.



ICT in Bangladesh



In 2015 the government enacted a proper guideline for ICT and declared it a thrust sector. It is estimated that within five years ICT sector will contribute 1 per cent to the Bangladesh's total GDP and create employment for 150,000 ICT professionals.

A National ICT Task Force, headed by the prime minister, has been formed and a hi-tech park in Gazipur is going to be established to attract foreign direct investment in this sector. Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's effort to modernise Bangladesh through e-governance initiative was highly acclaimed by the world community and she was awarded the South-South Award and South-South Cooperation Visionary Award by the UN in recognition of her work.

Govt. has taken initiative to test run a sub-project on ICT to train a small number of community people on using internet to put information to MIS (Management Information System) database for its new project named Natun Jibon Livelihood Improvement Project (NJLIP) which would intervene in around 2500 new villages in 12 districts that fall under the poorest areas of Bangladesh.

It is expected that at the end of this project 40 per cent beneficiary households would be able to increase income by at least 30 per cent and 25,000 youths would be employed through project facilitation.

Design of a Sustainable Financial System



In February 2015, the Bangladesh Bank announced its intention to create a new longer term refinancing window to provide US\$500 million of funding of which US\$200 million will be allocated specifically for green initiatives including water and energy use efficiency measures in the textiles industry.

In addition to banks, non-bank financial institutions such as the state owned Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL) play a key role in intermediating refinancing to enable households to purchase solar home energy systems, domestic biogas, solar irrigation systems and solar mini-grids. IDCOL combines concessional refinancing to microfinance institutions and with technology assessments, quality control, monitoring and other support services.



- 1 billion Taka (US\$13 million) of green refinancing was disbursed during FY10-FY14
- 44 billion Taka (US\$0.5 billion) of loans were disbursed to key green sectors in 2014
- 354 billion Taka (US\$4.5 billion) of loans were disbursed to industrial facilities with effluent treatment in 2014 ('indirect green financing')
- 1,581 billion Taka (US\$20 billion) of loans were disbursed to high impact sectors where environmental due diligence had been carried out

LEED certified factories in Bangladesh

LEED CERTIFICATION ACTIVITY

 **31**

LEED certified activities

 **5.504 M**

LEED certified sq ft



 Certified
 Silver
 Gold
 Platinum

Thanks for your visit

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