

ISTANBUL...

This is the last MPL Newsletter before our 3rd Annual MPL Conference on the 21st to 25th September, 2010 and therefore, decided to dedicate the front page to a collage of photographs showing both highlights of Istanbul and the luxurious environment of the Elite World Hotel, where the Conference is being held.

For those of you who have already booked, we hope this will give you an insight of what to look forward to.

For those of you who have NOT yet booked, we hope this will encourage you to send in your registration forms QUICKLY. The emphasise is on POSTE HASTE, as we are fast running out of vacancies.

Please remember FIRST BOOKED AND PAID, have priority to the few vacancies remaining.

We are already putting together the list of attendees, soon to be shown on the MPL Website, where each of you that has booked and PAID, will be given a personal and individual password so that you can enter this area and start booking your appointments with other attendees for the 1 on 1 meetings.

Much planning and thought has gone into this 3rd MPL Conference, with worthy and valuable assistance from our Host Company KTT/Turkey, with particular thanks to Deniz Camlibel, who has dedicated herself 100% to helping in organizing this very important MPL annual event.

It is all the more important this year, because the MPL Directors during the Conference will be making proposals to you for the future of MPL, which could involve some very exciting changes and advancements.

We have no doubt that you will find our 3rd MPL Conference a most interesting, beneficial and rewarding experience, plus enjoyable and entertaining.

IF YOU HAVE NOT BOOKED PLEASE ENSURE YOU DO SO IMMEDIATELY and if you require a registration form, or have any questions, please contact either Sandy McInnes at sandy@marcopololine.com or Deniz Camlibel at denizcamlibel@ktt.com.tr



Anshin Singapore



SINGAPORE, officially **THE REPUBLIC of SINGAPORE**, is an island off the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula, 137 kilometres (85 mi) north of the equator, in the Southeast Asian region of the Asian continent. It is separated from Malaysia by the Straits of Johor to its north, and from Indonesia's Riau Islands by the Singapore Strait to its south.

A city-state, **Singapore** is the world's fourth leading financial centre and a

(42%), who make up 50% of the service sector. The country is the second most densely populated in the world after Monaco. A.T. Kearney names Singapore as the most globalised country in the world in its Globalization Index.

Even before independence in **1965**, **Singapore** was one of the richest states in East Asia due to its strategic location as a port. Its GDP per capita in 1965 was \$511, the third highest in East Asia after Japan and Hong Kong. After independence, foreign direct investment and a state-led drive for industrialization based on plans by former Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Goh Keng Swee created a modern economy focused on industry, education and urban planning.

Singapore is the fourth wealthiest country in the world in terms of GDP (PPP) per capita, and the twentieth wealthiest in terms of GDP (nominal) per capita. Despite Singapore's small size, it has the world's ninth largest foreign reserves. The Economist Intelligence Unit in its "Quality-Of-Life Index" ranks Singapore as having the best quality of life in Asia and eleventh overall in the world. Today, the Port of Singapore continues to be among the top five busiest ports in the world. The Singapore Armed Forces are the most technologically advanced and well-equipped in the region.

GEOGRAPHY and CLIMATE of SINGAPORE

Singapore consists of 63 islands, including mainland Singapore. There are two man-made connections to Johor, Malaysia: the Johor-Singapore Causeway in the north, and the Tuas Second Link in the west. Jurong Island, Pulau Tekong, Pulau Ubin and Sentosa are the largest of Singapore's many smaller islands. The highest natural point is Bukit Timah Hill at 166 m (545 ft).

Singapore has on-going land reclamation projects with earth obtained from its own hills, the seabed, and neighbouring countries. As a result, Singapore's land area grew from 581.5 km² (224.5 sq mi) in the 1960s to 704 km² (271.8 sq mi) today, and may grow by another 100 km² (38.6 sq mi) by 2030.

cosmopolitan world city, playing a key role in international trade and finance.

Singapore has a diverse population of 5 million people made up of Chinese, Malays, Indians, Caucasians, and Asians (of various descent). It has the sixth-highest percentage of foreigners in the world





sometimes severe enough to prompt public health warnings, due to bush fires in neighbouring Indonesia. Singapore does not observe daylight saving time or a summer time zone change. The length of the day is nearly constant year round due to the country's position near the equator. About 23% of Singapore's land area consists of forest and nature reserves. Urbanisation has eliminated many areas of former primary rainforest, with the only remaining area of primary rainforest being Bukit Timah Nature Reserve. A variety of parks are maintained, such as the Singapore Botanic Gardens.

Economy of Singapore

The port of Singapore, the world's busiest, with the skyline of Singapore in the background

Singapore has a highly developed market-based economy, which has historically revolved around extended entrepôt trade. Along with Hong Kong,

South Korea and Taiwan, Singapore is one of the Four Asian Tigers. The economy depends heavily on exports and refining imported goods, especially in manufacturing and includes significant electronics, petroleum refining, chemicals, mechanical engineering and biomedical sciences sectors. Singapore has one of the busiest ports in the world and is the world's fourth largest foreign exchange trading centre after London, New York and Tokyo. The World Bank ranks Singapore as the world's top logistics hub.

Singapore's economy has been ranked amongst the world's ten most open, competitive[and innovative. Rated as the most business-friendly economy in the world, Singapore sees hundreds of thousands of foreign expatriates working in multi-national corporations. In addition, it also employs hundreds of thousands of foreign manual workers.

Singapore Central Business District (CBD)

Singapore introduced a Goods and Services Tax (GST) with an initial rate of 3% on 1 April 1994 substantially increasing government revenue by S\$1.6 billion (US\$1b, €800m) and stabilising government finances. The taxable GST was increased to 4% in 2003, to 5% in 2004, and to 7% on 1 July 2007.



The projects sometimes involve some of the smaller islands being merged together through land reclamation in order to form larger, more functional islands, as in the case of Jurong Island.

Singapore Botanic Gardens, a 67.3-hectare (166-acre) botanical garden in

Singapore that includes the National Orchid Garden, with more than 3,000 species of orchids

Under the Köppen climate classification system, Singapore has a tropical rainforest climate with no distinctive seasons, uniform temperature and

pressure, high humidity, and abundant rainfall. Temperatures range from 22 to 34 °C (71.6 to 93.2 °F). On average, the relative humidity is around 90% in the morning and 60% in the afternoon. During prolonged heavy rain, relative humidity often reaches 100%. The lowest and highest temperatures recorded in its maritime history are 19.4 °C (66.9 °F) and 35.8 °C (96.4 °F).

May and June are the hottest months, while November and December make up the wetter monsoon season. From August to October, there is often haze,



China beats the Economic Crisis in 2008

The economy of China has grown rapidly since the economic reforms started in 1979. The average GDP growth rate reached 10.3% during 2003 to 2009. The total economic output in 2009 was US\$2.8 trillion, up by more than 10% from the year before.

The credit crisis at late 2008 initiated a global economic downturn, and the growth rate of China curved in to about 9% in 2008 from around 12.6% in 2007. Once this recession was observed, the Chinese government reacted rapidly by implement various strategies that stimulated the economy and boosted domestic consumptions. A wide range of policies included providing incentives for banks to improve market financial liquidity, escalating subsidies for farmers and the poor, encouraging automobile purchases, stabilizing the real estate market, and promoting infrastructure development.

Through these stabilizing policies, a gigantic injection of capital at around US\$ 294 billion contributed a 8.7% growth rate in 2009, which is an admirable achievement considering that most major Western economies suffered recession in 2009, including the US, the UK, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Japan and Australia.

China has not only emerged from the crisis but also achieved an extravagant rebound. In 2009, Chinese exports accounted for nearly 10% of world export, increased from only 3% in a decade ago. China has now replaced Germany as the world's number-one exporter and expected to have a growth rate probably come close to 11% in 2010.

International trade relations

The liberalization policies of Chinese government have enhanced her economic and trade relations with the rest of the world. China's global trade exceeded US\$2.2 trillion at the end of 2009, the world's largest trading nation ahead of the US and Germany.

The bilateral trade between China and Japan has been predominantly on the top. Other major trading partners include the US, South Korea, Germany, Singapore, Malaysia, Russia and the Netherlands. China also has strong economic and political relationships with many African countries. Her economic relations with Russia are also becoming increasingly

lucrative, with China accounting for about 70% of the manufacturing needs in Russia nowadays.

Politically the Chinese government has been at the forefront to advance relations among members of Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) and setting up a free trade agreement between China and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Free trade agreement with ASEAN

China-ASEAN Free Trade Area agreement was concluded in January 2010 as a result of 90% of trade products subject to zero tariffs. Meanwhile, the bilateral trade volume reached US\$21.48 billion, up 80% year-on-year, of which China exported over US\$10 billion to ASEAN, a year-on-year increase of 52%, and imported over US\$10 billion from ASEAN, up 117% year-on-year. The new system is expected to increase trade further in near future and is expected to cross over US\$250 billion in 2010.

China trade

China is now one of the largest global trading powers. In 2000, the country was granted permanent most-favored nation status by the US Congress. The accession to the WTO in 2001 has enabled China to strengthen the trade relationship with other countries.

Through the liberalization of international trade, administrative barriers and tariffs have continued to reduce. The average tariff rate was reduced from 15.3% in 2001 to 9.8% at the beginning of 2007.

On the export side, the US and Japan along with Hong Kong, are the three most significant markets for Chinese exports. The US accounted for 17.7%, Hong Kong accounted for around 13.3%, while Japan accounted for 8.1% of total exports in 2008. On top of that, around 5.2% of exports were destined for South Korea and Germany accounted for 4.1% in 2008. China mainly exports electrical and mechanical machinery and equipment, apparel and clothing accessories, as well as consumer durables.



On the import side, Asian economies dominated. Japan, South Korea and Taiwan accounted for 13.3%, 9.9% and 9.2% of total imports in 2008 respectively. China's major imports are electrical and other machinery, oil and mineral fuels, optical and medical equipment, metal ores, plastics and organic chemicals.

The total trade came to US\$2.2trillion in 2009, with exports reaching US\$ 1,173.9 billion and imports contributing US\$1,086.59 billion. The trade surplus reduced from \$254.8 billion in 2007 to less than \$87.5 billion in 2009.

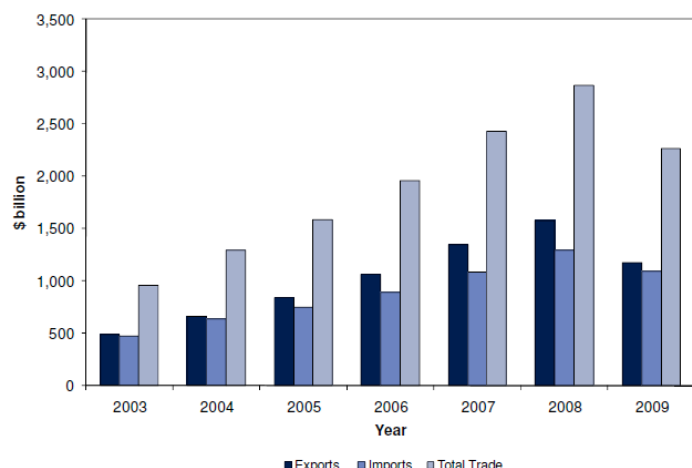


Table 1: China – key fundamentals							
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP, constant 2000 prices (\$billion)	2589.5	2804.4	3070.8	3360.9	3675.4	4015.2	4381.9
GDP growth rate (%)	9.0	8.3	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.1
GDP, constant 2000 prices, per capita (\$)	1946.9	2095.0	2278.8	2477.1	2690.2	2919.1	3164.7
Inflation (%)	6.1	0.6	5.1	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.5
Exports, total as percentage of GDP	36.4	24.3	22.9	22.4	21.7	20.8	19.8
Imports, total as percentage of GDP	26.2	23.0	23.6	24.1	24.2	24.4	24.7
Mid-year population, total (million)	1330.0	1338.6	1347.6	1356.8	1366.2	1375.5	1384.6
Unemployment rate (%)	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Doctors per 1000 people	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
Mobile penetration per 100 people	48.2	54.8	61.1	66.9	72.3	77.1	81.4

Source: Datamonitor

DATAMONITOR

Chinese Port Performance

Sea transportation is the major transport mode for China exports which carrying more than 90% of Chinese exports for many years, and the Asian massive economic expansion leads to a fabulous growth for port facilities in the region. Port infrastructure expanded, and huge, ultra-modern terminals sprang up one after another.

Based on the static data on 2008, China is home to six of the world's ten largest ports.

Top 10 World Container Ports 2008			
Rank	Port	Country	Volume 2008 (Million-TEUs)
1	Singapore	Singapore	29.97
2	Shanghai	China	27.98
3	Hong Kong	China	24.49
4	Shenzhen	China	21.4
5	Busan	South Korea	13.45
6	Dubai	United Arab Emirates	11.83
7	Ningbo	China	11.23
8	Guangzhou	China	11
9	Rotterdam	Netherlands	10.78
10	Qingdao	China	10.32

For instance, The Beijing administration will inject around US\$13 billion into Tianjin port facilities in the next five years as part of its ambition to modify this northern Chinese port into an international shipping hub not only for Northeast Asia but serving Central and West Asia as well. The Tianjin port is working on deepening water channel to accommodate vessel of 300,000 tonnage.

Based on the latest static from Chinese government, the container through put in international traffic has kept a very strong growth. As from January to May of 2010, there were 56.27 million teus through put in Chinese main container ports, which is 22.2% growth as compare with the same period of last year.

Chinese Top 5 Container Port through Put 2010 May				
Rank	Port	May 2010 Through Put	Jan to May 2010 Total Through Put	Change in % same period of last year
		10 000 teus	10 000 teus	
1	Shanghai	257.00	1,142.36	18.20%
2	Shenzhen	186.54	847.88	27.10%
3	Ningbo	122.76	506.67	33.50%
4	Guangzhou	108.84	498.27	21.70%
5	Qingdao	99.71	486.85	10.70%

Mega Ship will mess up the ASIA-EUROPE trade ?

Freight rate on the Asia-Europe trade have been going up steadily in the past few months as market demand overtakes the supply of container slots. The space shortage may be artificial as the result of ship low steaming.

Supply side will have a massive change. The giant alliance of Maersk and CMA CGM venture kicked off the game in June 2010. There is a new deployment of ten 13,800 teus vessels on the Asia-Europe trade, with each line providing 5 vessels started by early July. (who market as AE8 by Maersk and FAL 5 by CMA CGM). This new service targets the main China deep water ports (Shanghai, Ningbo and Yantian), covering transshipment trade over Tanjung Pelepas and Port Kelang, and offer westbound service to Le Havre, Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Zeebrugge.

In AUG 2010, Grand Alliance will launch a new service, which is transforming from their present Loop D service, sharing slots with New world alliance presently who market as CEX service. Itinerary of this new service is defined and target UK and German as well as Holland market. Vessel size will be about 8000 teus. After the separation, New World Alliance members will take over all the capacity of their CEX sailing and continues serving the market.

Together with some minor changes in vessel deployment of other carriers, the total capacity increase between June to August 2010 will be 20 000 teus approximately.

Will the freight rate continue to increase ?

Will the extra capacity be digested by the increasing in demand ?

No one can tell ! But for sure carriers will do what they can to boost up the present freight rate in order to recover the lost in the last year, which is no need to mention again how serious it was. Maersk and Hapag Lloyd have been reported that they will have few hundred million profits by the end of this fiscal year.

However, in the modern global shipping industry, it will be easily wrecked and having stampede. After one and another immense tonnage injection, MSC is expecting the delivery of 31 giant vessels of 13 000 to 14 000 teus between 2010 and 2011, according to PR NewsService. Asia-Europe trade will be the only place where they can sail. It is difficult to believe how freight rates can hold up with injection of so much brand new tonnage, not to mention about the potential additional tonnage when low steaming strategy does not apply. It takes really a lot to occupy all these spaces and consequently will only end in overcapacity, AGAIN !

Do you agree ?

China Global Lines

To cope with the development of China, CGL (CHINA GLOBAL LINES LIMITED) and her subsidiaries have strived for continuous improvement in different areas, aims to satisfy our valuable customers, our overseas agents and our business partners with excellence.

Strategically located in those main trading cities in China, like Hong Kong, Xiamen, Shenzhen and Shanghai and Ningbo, allow us to offer comprehensive service at the spot. Since 1999, CGL is dedicated in investing in hardware, people and software which has established a solid and sound foundation to offer a wide range of service, including domestic operation, sea-freight operation, airfreight operation, Third Party Logistics (3PL), and door to door operation, by 200 professional in the CGL group.

CGL named as China Global, which expresses our mission to connect China with the Globe. We target to set up mutual beneficial conditions with all our business partners at all time in order to establish long-term interactive relationships. Like our motto : Serving the customer wholeheartedly with full strength to achieve a brighter future.

Ricky Shon
CHINA GLOBAL LINES LTD

Parisi Grand Smooth Logistics Ltd. Hong Kong



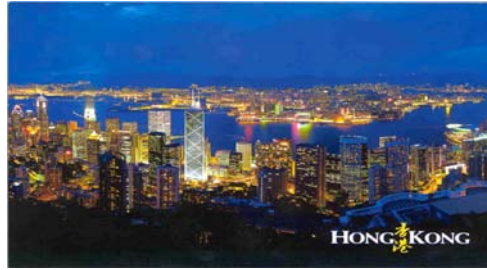
The history of Hong Kong is widely known – growing from a small fishing village in the 19th century – occupied by British forces in 1841 and then onwards under the governance of United Kingdom until the hand over day on 30th of June 1997. Since the hand-over known as Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.



Dim sum is a wide range of delightful Chinese snacks served in bamboo baskets accompanied by Chinese tea.

Hong Kong

A city where East meets West – an old slogan of Hong Kong but it corresponds with our MPL Hong Kong member - Parisi Grand Smooth Logistics Ltd - with Austrian and Hong Kong Management, the company developed its unique corporate identity and strategy – with fast growing from 1 office in Hong Kong with less than 10 staff in 2002 to 7 offices in Hong Kong and Mainland China with 160 employees at the current time



Sales Director of MPL member - Parisi Grand Smooth Logistics Ltd Hong Kong – I, Helmut Horvath, will introduce briefly the culinary delights and nightlife in Hong Kong.

Coming to Hong Kong 7 years ago was initially a 3 months project but finally it was extended to one year and then a second ... - now Hong Kong is my second home away from home. In my opinion Hong Kong is the most exciting city in the world.

Hong Kong is also known as the culinary capital of Asia. About 11,500 restaurants across Hong Kong highlight the possibilities to explore the city's food scene

Besides the best Cantonese Food you will find there are many regional Chinese restaurants such as Sichuan, Shandong, Shanghai, Hunan and many more.

Over the last decade, Hong Kong has attracted many other Asian cooks, food entrepreneurs or immigrants who tried to find their luck in Hong Kong – all of these people have created such a variety of Asian Food in Hong Kong which is today a unique Food paradise

Thai, Vietnamese, Indonesian, Malaysian, Nepalese, Taiwanese, Singaporean, Korean, Japanese, Indian and Philippine – you name it and you find it in Hong Kong – real authentic cuisine!

There are, of course, a wide range of Western Restaurants, from worldwide well known brands such as Alain Ducasse's Spoon Hong Kong or US Morton Steakhouse to small affordable Bistros and Tapas Bars.

In terms of venues there are no limits in Hong Kong - from on the boat, the renown Jumbo Floating restaurant in Aberdeen to the R66 lounge at 62nd Floor, Hopewell Centre.

I myself who grew up with Western Food, experienced a lot new flavors during my first few months here. There are so many great places to eat in Hong Kong and here are some of my current favorites:

Coco Thai Restaurant: outdoor venue next to a deep water bay beach. Spicy Tom Yum Koong soup, beef salad and fresh seafood

Zuma: high end Japanese Food – fresh sushi with a wide range of sake. After dinner you can just walk up the stairs to Zuma bar where there is great music and a wide range of cocktails (great food but do not forget to bring your credit card!!).

Indochine 1929: right in centre of the Lan Kwai Fong – most famous nightlife area in Hong Kong, you will find Vietnamese cuisine to its best. Try the famous Vietnamese Spring Rolls and "Saute De Filet De Boeuf Aux Tomates"

Isola: chic Italian Restaurant with stunning view overlooking the harbor on the Kowloon side.

The list of great places to eat is endless – just walk around the city in Wan Chai, Sheung Wan or Central (Hong Kong side) or Tsim Sha Tsui, Jordan (Kowloon) - Tea Houses and big and small restaurants – some still retain their old-fashioned food and décor. One famous Tea House is Luk Yu which opened 1933 (Central)

I have travelled to most cities in Asia and must admit that Hong Kong has the best nightlife in whole Asian region – the variety is again the key:

From happy hour drinks at an original English pub after work to local Kareoke bars, hippiest night clubs with world famous DJs or peacefully places by the sea.

Best places to go:

Lan Kwai Fong / LKF; the most known nightlife hang out in Hong Kong within walking distance of Central MTR station. You will find in LKF a huge range of Pubs, clubs with live music and trendy bars packed with locals, businessmen, tourists and youngsters.

Wyndham Street /Hollywood Road: Just walk up from LKF and you reach a new bar area – again pubs, Italian Restaurants, Tapas Bars and hip clubs.

Next to Hollywood road
SOHO (South of Hollywood Road) – full of Western Restaurants from Spanish, Mexican, Argentinean Steaks or Middle Eastern cuisine.

Just 5-10 minutes by taxi you can reach Wan Chai. Actually the oldest night life area of Hong Kong and which has been the ruin of many a good man. The area has had a reputation of naughtiness since the 1940s. Nowadays Wan Chai is somewhat tamed since its earlier wild days but nevertheless the area retains a far more down-to-earth-feel to it than Lan Kwai Fong.

There are some great old English pubs, good bars with live music but do not enter the bars with a red light outside.

Very popular with Navy and soldiers and during the Hong Kong Seven – the grand Rugby tournament in Hong Kong where the best Rugby nations gather together and play 3 days for victory.

At the Rugby Sevens, also known as seven-a-side, the games are shorter and the teams have only 7 players on the field instead 15 as with regular rugby.

Kowloon side has its nightlife too – such as Knutsford Terrace, full of bars and restaurants. My personal tip for Kowloon Bars: Ned Kelly's Last Stand in Ashley Road. Good old Aussie Jazz Pub but with a funny twist.

What else to do in Hong Kong

- Visiting the temple of 10,000 Buddhas featuring nearly 12,000 Buddha statues in various poses around the temple in a secluded greenery of the New Territories (Shatin).
- hiking together with wild Monkeys in Kam Shan Country Park
- take the Ferry to Lamma Island bay Yung Shue Wan – nice walk through the village, then it gets a bit hilly but after approximately 1 hour you reach Sok Kwu Wan – a fishing village with a few seafood restaurants – enjoy the fresh seafood and from the same place you can take the ferry back to Hong Kong/ Central.
- Shek O Beach or Big Waive Bay – sunbathing, surfing or swimming. Both beaches provide you with all. Or follow the walkway into the Shek O Country Park and on to the Dragon's Back Trail – beautiful landscape and stunning views of the Hong Kong coast line – Time Magazine declared it the Best Urban Hike in Asia.
- Horse races every Wednesday (Happy Valley) and Shatin (Sunday) – make your bet and you may get lucky but competition is strong as "Hong Kongers" love to gamble. If you prefer Casinos, jump on a ferry to Macau (60 min. journey) and explore the biggest Asian gambling city.



Shek O beach on a sunny day



Parisi Grand Smooth Logistics Ltd – Hong Kong – works outing in Shenzhen

I do hope that my brief introduction of Hong Kong's leisure life will encourage you to visit Hong Kong in the near future. Feel free to contact me if you need any other info.

Helmut Horvath

Email helmut@parisigs.com

MSN helmut-hkg-pgs@hotmail.com

Skype [helmut_parsi_hkchina](https://www.skype.com/en/contacts/helmut_parsi_hkchina)

Protrans Logistics Corporation Philippines



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Protrans is a brain-child from the synergy of three highly motivated, young and dynamic logistics professionals. Our background varies from various aspects in the freight forwarding and logistics-transport industry; from general management, sales and marketing, finance, operations and logistics consultancy.

We are centrally located in the heart of Manila's Walled City – Intramuros. Our office is 5 minutes away from the Port of Manila and 15 minutes away from Ninoy Aquino International Airport, the Gateway of the Philippines.



We handle air, sea and land shipments virtually all-sizes to and from Philippines to anywhere in the world.

In 2008, we became the lone MPL member in the Philippines through the invitation of a long-time friend and the most congenial MPL Director/Co-founder Mr. Luis Gimeno of Continental Worldwide Logistics Spain. We've been a proud MPL member ever since.

"With Protrans, logistics means having the right thing, at the right place, at the right time, in the right way."



PHILIPPINES

Location:

Southeastern Asia, archipelago between the Philippine Sea and the South China Sea, east of Vietnam. The Philippine archipelago is made up of 7,107 islands; favorably located in relation to many of Southeast Asia's main water bodies: the South China Sea, Philippine Sea, Sulu Sea, Celebes Sea, and Luzon Strait.

Area:

total: 300,000 sq km
land: 298,170 sq km
water: 1,830 sq km

Capital:

Manila (Metro Manila)

Official Languages:

Filipino and English

Government:

Unitary presidential constitutional republic

Independence:

From Spain – June 12, 1898

From United States – July 4, 1946

Climate:

tropical marine; northeast monsoon (November to April); southwest monsoon (May to October)

Natural resources:

timber, petroleum, nickel, cobalt, silver, gold, salt, copper

Population:

99,900,177 (July 2010 est.)

country comparison to the world: 12

Economy of the Philippines

The national economy of the Philippines is the 48th largest in the world, with an estimated 2009 gross domestic product (nominal) of \$161 billion. Primary exports include semiconductors and electronic products, transport equipment, garments, copper products, petroleum products, coconut oil, and fruits. Major trading partners include China, Japan, the United States, Singapore, Hong Kong, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Thailand, and Malaysia. Its unit of currency is the Philippine peso (₱ or PHP).

A newly industrialized country, the Philippine economy has been transitioning from one based on agriculture to one based more on services and manufacturing. Of the country's total labor force of around 38.1 million, the agricultural sector employs close to 32% but contributes to only about 13.8% of GDP. The industrial sector employs around 13.7% of the workforce and accounts for 30% of GDP. Meanwhile the 46.5% of workers involved in the services sector are responsible for 56.2% of GDP. The unemployment rate as of July 2009 stands at around 7.6% and due to the global economic slowdown inflation as of September 2009 reads 0.70%. Gross international reserves as of February 2010 are \$45.713 billion. In 2004, public debt as a percentage of GDP was estimated to be 74.2%; in 2008, 56.9%. Gross external debt has risen to \$66.27 billion. The country is a net importer. After World War II, the country was for a time regarded as the

second wealthiest in East Asia, next only to Japan. However, by the 1960s its economic performance started being overtaken. The economy stagnated under the dictatorship of Ferdinand Marcos as the regime spawned economic mismanagement and political volatility.

The country suffered from slow economic growth and bouts of economic recession. Only in the 1990s with a program of economic liberalization did the economy begin to recover.

The 1997 Asian Financial Crisis affected the economy, resulting in a lingering decline of the value of the peso and falls in the stock market. But the extent it was affected initially was not as severe as that of some of its Asian neighbors. This was largely due to the fiscal conservatism of the government, partly as a result of decades of monitoring and fiscal supervision from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), in comparison to the massive spending of its neighbors on the rapid acceleration of economic growth. There have been signs of progress since. In 2004, the economy experienced 6.4% GDP growth and 7.1% in 2007, its fastest pace of growth in three decades. Yet average annual GDP growth per capita for the period 1966–2007 still stands at 1.45% in comparison to an average of 5.96% for the East Asia and the Pacific region as a whole and the daily income for 45% of the population of the Philippines remains less than \$2. Other incongruities and challenges exist. The economy is heavily



reliant on remittances which surpass foreign direct investment as a source of foreign currency. Regional development is uneven with Luzon—Metro Manila in particular—gaining most of the new economic growth at the expense of the other regions, although the government has taken steps to distribute economic growth by promoting investment in other areas of the country. Despite constraints, service industries such as tourism and business process outsourcing have been identified as areas with some of the best opportunities for growth for the country. Goldman Sachs includes the country in its list of the “Next Eleven” economies. But China and India have emerged as major economic competitors.

The Philippines is a member of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Asian Development Bank which is headquartered in Mandaluyong City, the Colombo Plan, and the G-77 among other groups and institutions.



Exports:

\$37.51 billion (2009 est.)
country comparison to the world: 56
\$48.25 billion (2008 est.)

Exports - commodities:

semiconductors and electronic products, transport equipment, garments, copper products, petroleum products, coconut oil, fruits

Exports - partners:

US 17.6%, Japan 16.2%, Netherlands 9.8%, Hong Kong 8.6%, China 7.7%, Germany 6.5%, Singapore 6.2%, South Korea 4.8% (2009 est.)

Imports:

\$46.39 billion (2009 est.)
country comparison to the world: 47
\$61.14 billion (2008)

Imports - commodities:

electronic products, mineral fuels, machinery and transport equipment, iron and steel, textile fabrics, grains, chemicals, plastic

Imports - partners:

Japan 12.5%, US 12%, China 8.8%, Singapore 8.7%, South Korea 7.9%, Taiwan 7.1%, Thailand 5.7% (2009 est.)

ONLY IN THE PHILIPPINES

Here are some of the amazing facts about the Philippines; some are funny and crazy weird...

...the name Philippines is derived from that of King Philip II of Spain.

...the Philippines is the Center of Marine Biodiversity in the world and Verde Island Passages as the “Center of the Center of Marine Shorefish Biodiversity”.

...is the home of Boxing’s Pound for Pound King of the World, Manny “Pacman” Pacquiao.

... is the world’s second-biggest geothermal producer behind the United States.

...is estimated to have the second-largest gold deposits after South Africa and one of the largest copper deposits in the world.

...Philippines’ Apo Reef is the country’s largest contiguous coral reef system and the second-largest in the world.

...is the Texting Capital of the World. The nation sent an average of one billion SMS messages per day and counting.

...Philippines’ Puerto Princesa Subterranean River was reputed to be the world’s longest underground river.

...has the oldest extant university in Asia, the University of Santo Tomas, founded on 1611 by Spanish Dominican Missionaries.

...is not only the largest Christian country in Asia, but also it is the world’s third largest Catholic nation.

...Donsol, Sorsogon in the Philippines is the Whale Shark Capital of the World.

...where the newly elected President Noyoy Aquino doesn’t use any emergency sirens and obeys traffic rules to the minute details.

MABUHAY FROM MPL PHILIPPINES!!!

Sources: CIA World Fact Book, Wikipedia, Wikitravel





Pakistan Background

The Indus Valley civilization, one of the oldest in the world and dating back at least 5,000 years, spread over much of what is presently Pakistan. During the second millennium B.C., remnants of this culture fused with the migrating Indo-Aryan peoples. The area underwent successive invasions in subsequent centuries from the Persians, Greeks, Scythians, Arabs (who brought Islam), Afghans, and Turks. The Mughal Empire flourished in the 16th

and 17th centuries; the British came to dominate the region in the 18th century. The separation in 1947 of British India into the Muslim state of Pakistan (with West and East sections) and largely Hindu India was never satisfactorily resolved, and India and Pakistan fought two wars - in 1947-48 and 1965 - over the disputed Kashmir territory. A third war between these countries in 1971 - in which India capitalized on Islamabad's marginalization of Bengalis in Pakistani politics - resulted in East Pakistan becoming the separate nation of Bangladesh. In response to Indian nuclear weapons testing, Pakistan conducted its own tests in 1998. The dispute over the state of Kashmir is ongoing, but discussions and confidence-building measures have helped the two countries begin to work through their issues. In February 2008, Pakistan held parliamentary elections and in September 2008, after the resignation of former President MUSHARRAF, elected Asif Ali ZARDARI to the presidency. Pakistani government and military leaders are struggling to control domestic insurgents, many of whom are located in the tribal areas adjacent to the border with Afghanistan. India-Pakistan relations have been rocky since the November 2008 Mumbai attacks, but both countries are taking small steps to put relations back on track.





Economy - overview:

Pakistan, an impoverished and underdeveloped country, has suffered from decades of internal political disputes and low levels of foreign investment. Between 2001-07, however, poverty levels decreased by 10%, as Islamabad steadily raised development spending. Between 2004-07, GDP growth in the 5-8% range was spurred by gains in the industrial and service sectors - despite severe electricity shortfalls - but growth slowed in 2008-09 and unemployment rose. Inflation remains the top concern among the public, jumping from 7.7% in 2007 to 20.3% in 2008, and 14.2% in 2009. In addition, the Pakistani rupee has depreciated since 2007 as a result of political and economic instability. The government agreed to an International Monetary Fund Standby Arrangement in November 2008 in response to a balance of payments crisis, but during 2009 its current account strengthened and foreign exchange reserves stabilized - largely because of lower oil prices and record remittances from workers abroad. Textiles account for most of Pakistan's export earnings, but Pakistan's failure to expand a viable export base for other manufactures have left the country vulnerable to shifts in world demand. Other long term challenges include expanding investment in education, healthcare, and electricity production, and reducing dependence on foreign donors

Pakistan Trade, Exports and Imports

Pakistan's international trade is suffering from huge amount of deficit due to low demand for its exports. Domestic political instability also accounts for trade deficit. The trade deficit stood at \$9.7 billion in FY 2007 and rose to \$15 billion in FY 2008. Pakistan is a member of several international organizations such as ASEAN, ECO, SAFTA, WIPO and WTO. Steps have been taken to liberalize the trade and investment regimes of the country. Due to increasing current account deficit, the trade gap range of maximum tariffs was raised from 20%-25% to the 30%-35% on 300 luxury items by Pakistani government in the 2008-09 budget. However, the growth rate of GDP dropped to 5.8% in 2008 and public and external debt indicators worsened.

The major export earnings come from textiles. The country has not been able to expand its exports in other sections due to which it has to suffered shifts in world demand. The government continues with its efforts to diversify the country's industrial base so as to expand its exports. However, total exports fell from \$21.09 billion in 2008 to \$17.87 billion 2009. The total imports also reduced from \$38.19 billion in 2008 to \$28.31 billion in 2009.

Pakistan Exports Commodities

The major export commodities of Pakistan are:

- Textiles (garments, bed linen, cotton cloth, yarn)
- Rice
- Leather goods
- Sports goods
- Chemicals
- Manufactures
- Carpets and rugs

Pakistan Exports Partners

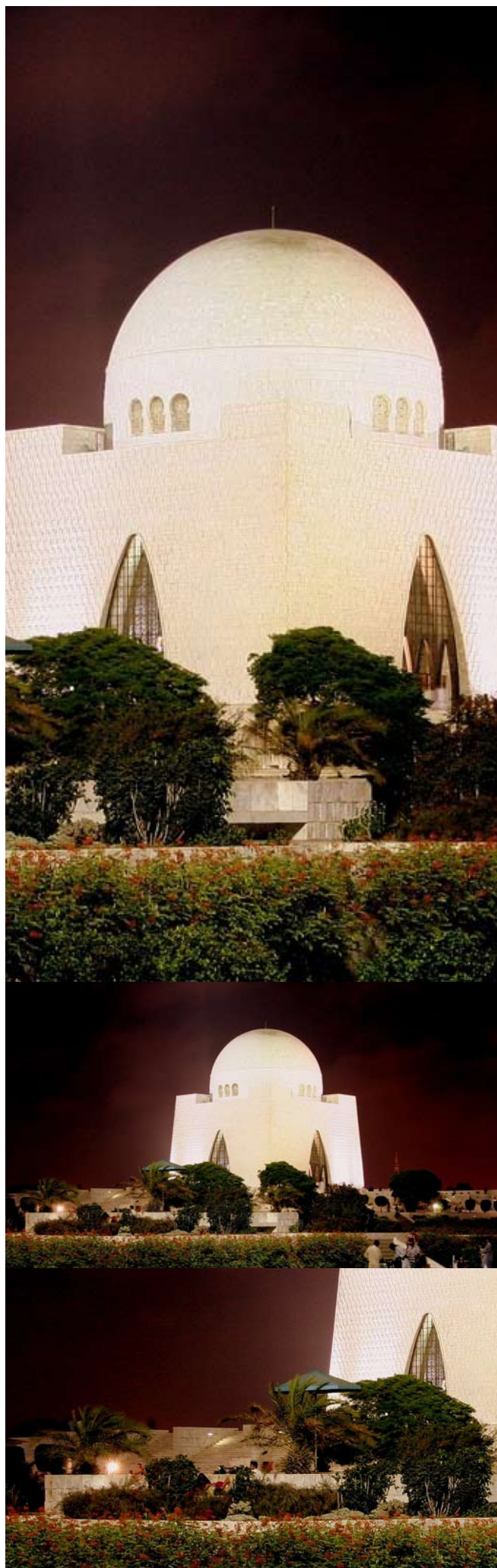
The following graph depicts Pakistan's export partners with percentage share as of 2008:



Pakistan Imports Commodities

The major import commodities of Pakistan are:

- Petroleum
- Petroleum products
- Machinery
- Plastics
- Transportation equipment
- Edible oils
- Paper and paperboard
- Iron and steel
- Tea



Shanghai Jet Global Corporation China



Shanghai, Shipping Center of the world in the near future !!

China's container ports recorded their highest monthly business throughout May, with 12.4 million TEU and if those figures continue, Shanghai stands to replace Singapore as the world's top container port.

Shanghai's lifting has exceeded Singapore for two consecutive months since April, and now Shanghai stands at the end of the year in surpassing Singapore as the busiest container port in the world.



Shanghai Jet Global Corporation

Shanghai Jet Global Corporation was established in 2004 with headquarters in Shanghai, China, which is new blood in shipping industry. With the growing of Chinese market, we are dedicated to providing comprehensive logistic service and total solution of multi-modal international transport in China.

Providing fast and comprehensive information is an integral element of our corporate philosophy. We hope to achieve and maintain a successful, long-standing, healthy and trusting business with members of MPL.



Six of the top ports, led by Ningbo which shows the highest growth, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Tianjin, Xiamen, Shenzhen, also reported their growing volume.

As the biggest business city in China, the Chinese government set up a goal to make Shanghai one of the world's top shipping centers, like New York and London in the coming decade,

Not only shipping, but big investment from overseas makes for intense cooperation between China and many countries, also improving the economy development for Asia.



Shanghai has hosted high profile events, including ATP Master, F1, International Logistic and Transportation Exhibition, and other mega international fairs, especially now with Expo, we believe many foreigners are already feel the amazing changes in this old and famous city.



**Triple Eagle
Taiwan**



**WLS
Italy**



Teamwork inside The MarcoPoloLine Group

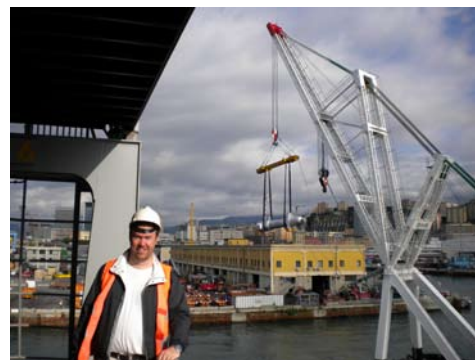
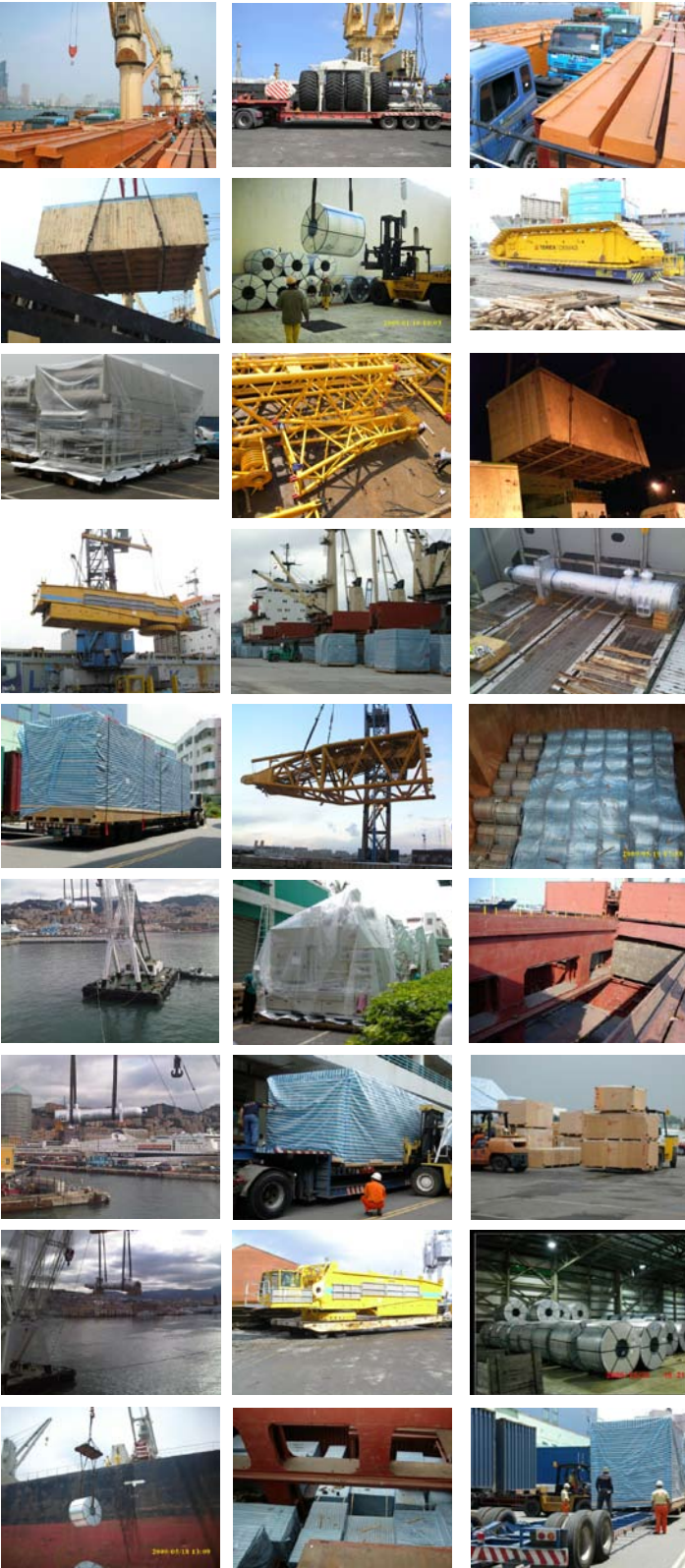
Here is an excellent example of two long time MarcoPoloLine Members working together in harmony to the benefit of all concerned.

WLS SRL Italy and TRIPLE EAGLE Taiwan both MarcoPoloLine Members from day one, took care of a very beautiful little project from Genoa, Italy to Kaohsiung, Taiwan in June 2010.

Words are not needed to explain these pictures, but would just like to assure you, these are not nuclear missile, but in fact 3 heat transformers.

I, Robert, of WLS Italy would like to give a special thanks to YANG MING LINE for allowing me on board the vessel to assist with the loading and making sure everything went very smoothly.

Think also on behalf of Eric Hsu of Triple Eagle, we can honestly say that our client was very satisfied with the good job we did.



MarcoPoloLine GROUP

					
Angola	Argentina	Argentina	Argentina	Australia	Australia
					
Bangladesh	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium	Bolivia	Brazil
					
Brazil	Bulgaria	Canada	Canada	China	China
					
China	China	China	China	China	China
					
China	China	Colombia	Costa Rica	Croatia	Cyprus
					
Ecuador	Egypt	El Salvador	France	Georgia	Germany
					
Germany	Germany	Greece	Guatemala	Honduras	India
					
India	India	Indonesia	Indonesia	Iran (Islamic Republic Of)	Iran (Islamic Republic Of)

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 Ireland	 Israel	 Israel	 Italy	 Italy	 Italy
 Jordan	 Jordan	 Korea, Republic Of	 Korea, Republic Of	 Latvia	 Lebanon
 Malaysia	 Malaysia	 Mauritius	 Mexico	 Mexico	 Morocco
 Morocco	 Nepal	 Netherlands	 Netherlands	 Netherlands	 New Zealand
 Nicaragua	 Nigeria	 Norway	 Oman	 Pakistan	 Pakistan
 Pakistan	 Panama	 Panama	 Peru	 Philippines	 Poland
 Portugal	 Portugal	 Qatar	 Russian Federation	 Singapore	 South Africa
 South Africa	 South Africa	 Spain	 Spain	 Sri Lanka	 Sri Lanka

MarcoPoloLine GROUP

 Switzerland	 Syrian Arab Republic	 Taiwan	 Taiwan	 Taiwan	 Thailand
 Thailand	 Tunisia	 Turkey	 Turkey	 United Arab Emirates	 United Kingdom
 United Kingdom	 United States	 United States	 United States	 United States	 United States
 Uruguay	 Venezuela	 Viet Nam			

MarcoPolo

GROUP



Next Newsletter

The next edition of the MPL Newsletter will be published in October, 2010 which will fully cover of the 3rd MPL Conference including an abundance of photographs and a complete write-up of the event, from every aspect.

Graphic concept by Adv Consulting