

12 November 2009, Brussels

The European Dredging Industry

Reflection points Trade Issues with China Impact of the Guidelines on Dredging Fleet

Marc STORDIAU

Chairman
European Dredging Association



Agenda

- Market Access
- Fiscal Treatment
- Conditional development aid (to Africa, South America)
- Impact of European Guidelines on State Aid to Maritime Transport on dredging fleet



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Access to Chinese Market



Market Access

Before 2004 (pre-WTO)

- temporary import of dredging equipment allowed;
- beyond 6 months,
 prorata taxation based on 14 years depreciation.

After 2004 (WTO, decree 113)

- temporary import of dredging equipment not allowed instead, charter tax system for building equipment
- => this measure was aiming at protecting local shipbuilding
- theoretical access through WOFE or EJV
- => no access in practice (lowest qualification only)



Market Access

Dredgers' requests

- o allow temporary import of dredging equipment again;
- prorata taxation based on 25 years depreciation;
- take **foreign capital**, **personnel and equipment** into account to give dredging qualification licenses;
- allow WOFE or EJV to work on projects with the mother company permits.
- o include **dredging** in the (2002) EU-China agreement on maritime transport.



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Fiscal Treatment



Fiscal Treatment

Currently big tax differences between

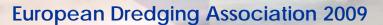
- local Chinese and foreign dredging companies :
 about 30% higher taxes for foreign dredging companies
- foreign dredging companies are paying about 15%
 higher taxes than foreign shipping companies



Fiscal Treatment

Dredgers' requests

- o Level playing field: equal treatment and fair tax regime
- o eliminate import VAT (17%) Customs Duties (3%)
- ∘ lower withholding tax (10%)





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Conditional Development Aid



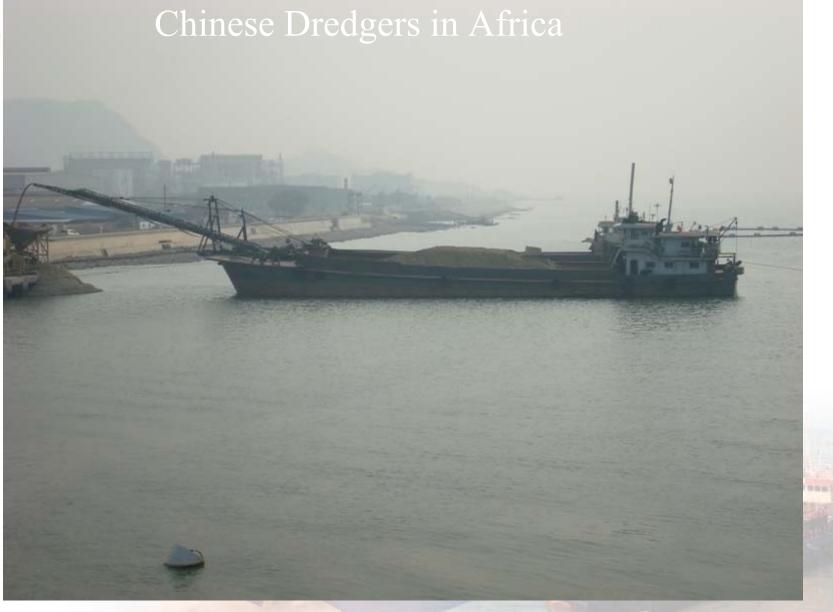
Conditional development aid

Conditional Development Aid

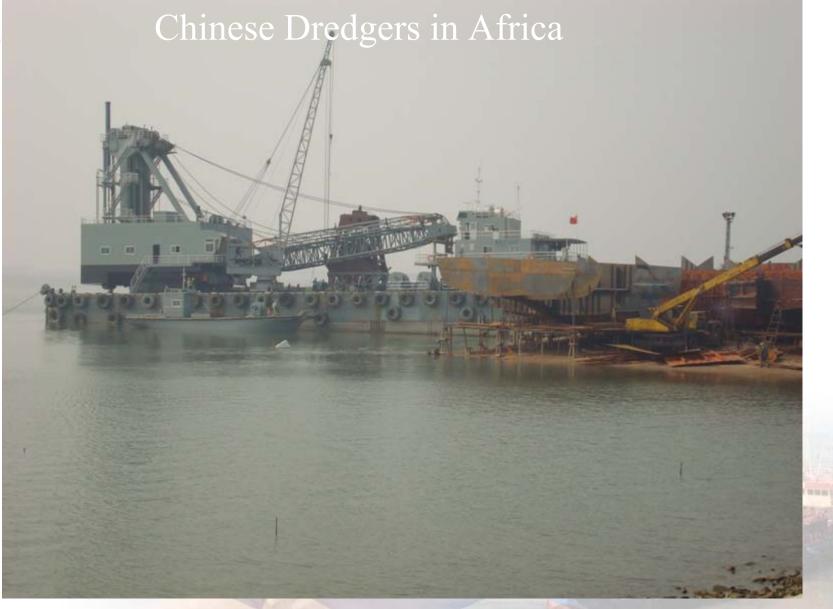
- financing of infrastructure in developing countries is conditional to hiring the financing country's contractors;
- this is a clear example of government support to their own dredging industry (although listed on stock market)
- evidence is indirect but practical examples are numerous in many countries of Africa and South America
- some well known examples: Venezuela, Angola, Nigeria,
 Mauritania, Mozambique, Tanzania, ...



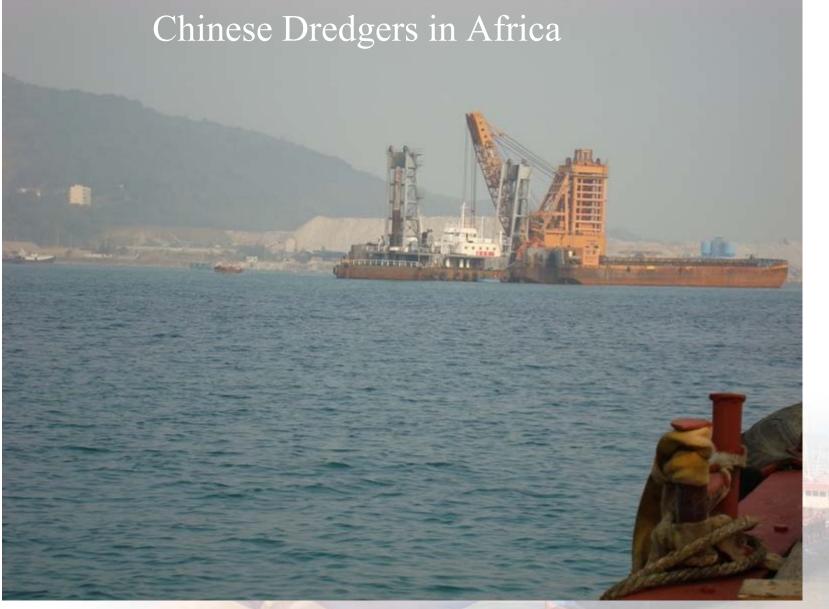








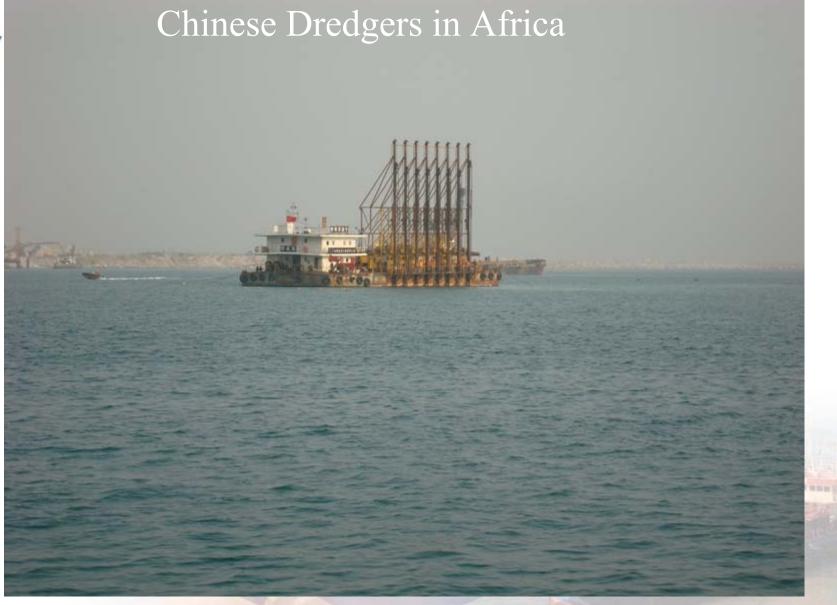


















Chinese Dredgers in Africa





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Impact of European Guidelines on European dredging fleet against world fleet



State Aid to Maritime Transport The Case of Dredging 'Dredging' activition aid to maritim arrangements for

'Dredging' activities are, in principle, not eligible for aid to maritime transport. However, fiscal arrangements for companies (such as tonnage tax) may be applied to those dredgers whose activity consists in 'maritime transport' — that is, the transport at deep sea of extracted materials — for more than 50 % of their annual operational time and only in respect of such transport activities. Eligible dredgers are only those registered in a Member State (no derogation from the flag link is possible). In such cases, separate accounting for maritime transport activities is required .

- 1. Not eligible in principle for aid to maritime transport.
- 2. Eligibility for the Maritime part of dredging activities with the condition that 50% of annual operational time of concerned ships (seagoing, self propelled, registered in a Members State) is spent on transport of extracted/dredged materials.
- 3. Extraction and Dredging excluded however recent decisions authorised aid to cable-laying activities (DK)

authorised aid to cable-laying activities (DK). Key Arguments (similarities with maritime transport):

- qualified seafarers under same labour-law and social framework
- sea-going vessels under same technical and safety controls
- risk of relocation of on-shore activities
- global market (fierce competition)

- (2) Thus dredging activities carried out, inter a mainly in ports will not qualify for aid in favou employment of Community Seafarers.
- (4) The ships used by these operators also extrac dredge materials which they carry afterwa Extraction or dredging as such do not qualify for Said to maritime transport.





The Case of Dredging

- continued-

1. Activities of the dredgers eligible for state aid

- sailing between the port and the extraction site;
- sailing between places of extraction;
- sailing between the place of extraction and the place where the extracted materials are to be unloaded, including the unloading itself;
- unloading of extracted material;
- sailing between the place of unloading and the port;
- sailing to provide assistance at the request of public authorities in connection with clearing up after oil spills etc.

2. Activities of the dredgers not eligible for state aid

- sailing at place of extraction;
- extraction:
- dredging.

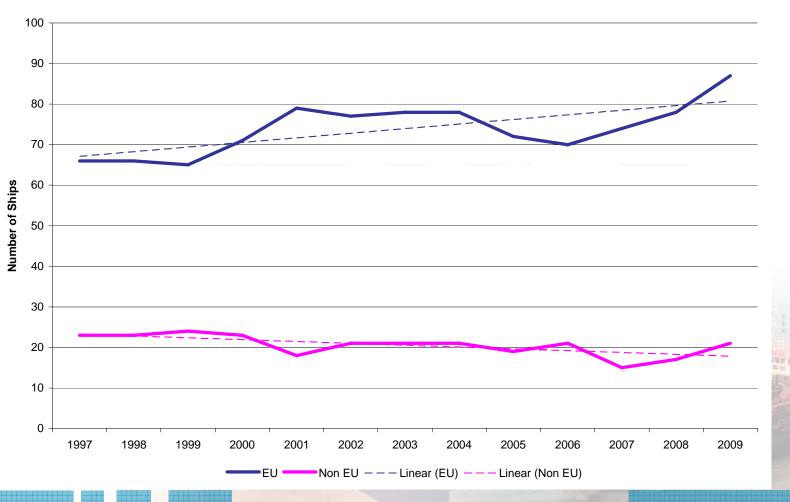
The Commission also accepts that in maritime transport ships do not always sail loaded because of imbalances on certain trades.



Impact on flagging of TSHD fleet

(number of ships)

Flag evolution of TSHD

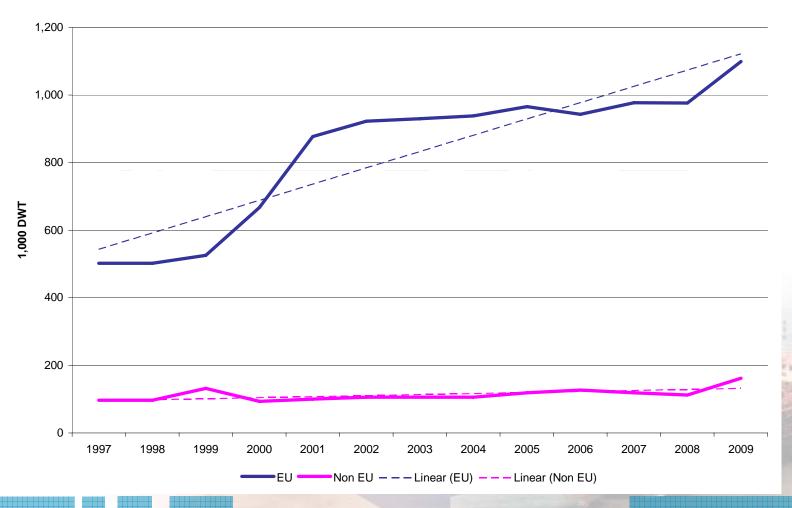




Impact on flagging of TSHD fleet

(DWT)

Flag evolution of TSHD

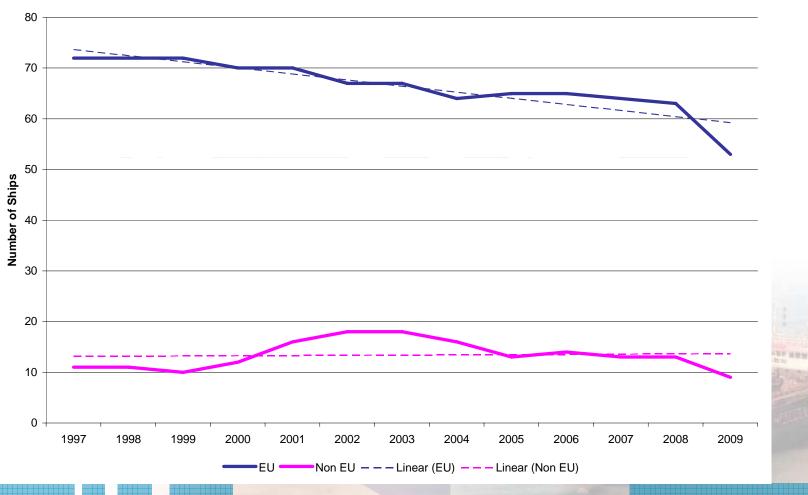




Impact on flagging of CSD fleet

(number of ships)

Flag evolution of CSD

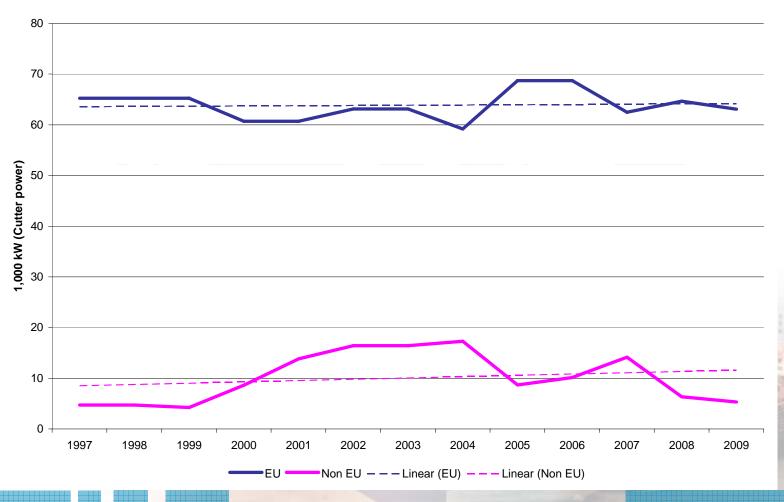




Impact on flagging of CSD fleet

(kW)

Flag evolution of CSD





Thank you!

• European Dredging Association:

148 Avenue Grandchamp, B-1150 Brussels

e-mail: <u>info@euda.be</u>

Tel.: +322 6468183

Fax: +322 6466063

• Website:

ww.european-dredging.info