



"Market Research and Monitoring on the leather industry in selected Asian countries: China, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam"

> Contract n. ASI/B7-301/95/108-35 Account number ALA 95/25

STUDY REPORT: MARKET SURVEY ON VIETNAM

This text has been drafted with the financial assistance of the Commission of the European Communities.

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Section A

COUNTRY REPORT

1. Political background

The French colonialism permitted only limited expression to Vietnamese opposition, destroyed the traditional equilibrium of village life, undermined the authority of the scholar-gentry class and blocked the growth of an indigenous bourgeoisie. The reaction to French administration was communism: a number of communist groups were formed during the 1920s and the Communist Party of Indochina was created by Ho Chi Minh in 1930.

The second world war transformed the Communist Party's prospects. The communist united-front organisation, the Vietminh, quickly filled the vacuum left by the surrender of Japan in August 1945, and Ho Chi Minh proclaimed the independence of the Provisional Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The French refusal to give up its colony led to a protracted war. In 1954, the Vietminh inflicted a humiliating military defeat on the French at Dien Bien Phu. The conference divided the country at the 17th parallel but failed to achieve agreement on a political solution. Soon after the Geneva accords the US-backed Catholic northerner, Ngo Dinh Diem, took power in the south. Diem's intransigence dampened hopes for a peaceful reunification. In 1959 the Hanoi authorities approved a more active strategy in the south, and in the following year the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam (NLF) was formed to oppose Diem.

After the assassination of Diem in November 1963 the conflict turned increasingly into an American war. In January 1968 the war reached a turning-point when communist forces launched the Tet offensive. In the wake of the offensive, the US, agreed to hold peace talks in Paris and in January 1973 the parties finally agreed on the terms for the withdrawal of US troops.

The direction of economic policy and Vietnam's foreign relations dominated intra-party debate well into the 1980s, although, for the most part, consensus was maintained throughout this testing period. The landmark Sixth Party Congress in 1986, at which the party made its historic commitment to economic "renovation" (doi moi), did not break the cohesion of the leadership. The economic reforms had by the late 1980s become part of the new consensus, but after communist regimes came under threat in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, there was no prospect of matching political liberalisation. In so far as political reform is on the agenda, it continues to be based on the premise that the party will remain the leading political force, although in 1997 there were moves to institute greater democracy "at the grass-roots level" to serve as a counterweight to increasing corruption and bureaucracy.

In the meantime (July 1995), diplomatic relations were normalised with the US and Vietnam becomes a member of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

In June 1996, seeking a balance between economic reformers and the conservative bloc, the Eighth Party Congress expresses support for continued economic reform while opposing political liberalisation.

In June 1998, for the first time the government and the aid donor community hold a mid-year meeting to discuss the next phase of Vietnam's reforms, which the donors regard as urgently needed to counter the effects of the regional economic crisis.

2. Economic background

Vietnam remains an agrarian society, with 70% of the labour force working in agriculture and forestry. However, just 26% of current-price GDP was generated in this sector in 1997, down from 41% in 1991. Despite the falling share, agricultural growth has been robust, value added rising by 4.4% annually between 1993 and 1997. The most rapid growth has been in primary goods as

coffee, rubber and sugarcane. The yield of rice, which accounts for almost half of agricultural output, has doubled since 1987, enabling Vietnam to become the world's second largest rice exporter. The production of coffee is increasing and Vietnam, in volume terms, is now the third larger exporter of coffee in the world.

Rapid industrial growth, averaging almost 14% annually between 1993 and 1997, was a major contributor to the 8.9% average yearly increase in GDP during the same period. All industrial subsectors have shared in this expansion, so changes in the structure of industry have come slowly, although since 1990 growth has been particularly rapid in steel products, garments and footwear. The oil and gas industry accounted for 16% of industrial activity in 1996 (latest available data), up from 11% in 1993, but will grow less quickly from 1999 onwards as few new fields are expected to come on stream.

The state-owned sector generates two-thirds of industrial output, a proportion that has remained stable over the past several years. Despite its smaller contribution to GDP, the non-state manufacturing sector employs four times as many workers as the state sector. The fastest growth is in foreign-invested industrial enterprises, whose output grew by 20% in 1997-twice as fast as state-owned or private industrial firms.

The services sector has expanded at about the same pace as overall GDP since 1990. In recent years the fastest growing subsectors have been banking, finance and insurance (which started from a low base and in 1997 accounted for a little over 5% of the sector's total output).

The share of investment in GDP has risen rapidly, from 11% in 1990 to 31.7% in 1997. Although the precise numbers need to be treated with caution, they do reflect a genuine strong upward trend. The rise in investment has been financed by increased government savings (6% of GDP), more foreign loans, aid and direct investment (9% of GDP) and a compression of domestic consumption, which has permitted domestic savings to rise to 16% of GDP. As a result of the Asian crisis, investment inflows have fallen, but the EIU still expects the share of investment in GDP to be close to 30% in 1998.

After reunification of the two halves of the country in 1976 the government of the new Socialist Republic of Vietnam moved quickly to impose on the south the orthodox, Soviet-style, centralplanning model that had been in force in the north since 1954. The failure of this model gradually forced Vietnam's leaders to abandon it and to edge their way towards a policy of renovation (doi moi), which was formally adopted at the Sixth Party Congress in December 1986. The reform process is well under way and although it is far from complete, it is certainly no longer reversible.

The results of the changes were spectacular. Agricultural output rose by 7.5% in 1989 and the country suddenly became the world's third largest exporter of rice. Annual average inflation rates fell from 308% in 1988 to 35% in 1989. GDP rose by 8%, the best performance in a decade, and the boom in agriculture and services easily offset the industrial stagnation that followed the ending of state subsidies. The timing was fortunate, too, since the rise in revenue from oil exports almost exactly offset the decline in aid from the Eastern bloc and provided an important source of budgetary revenue during the transition years.

The momentum for reform continued after 1989. Foreign and joint-venture banks were permitted from June 1991 and important gaps were filled in the legal framework by the passage of, among others, a land law, a bankruptcy law, a labour code, a domestic investment law and a mining law and by the creation of a modern tax structure. Despite early setbacks, including the collapse of most of the credit co-operatives in 1990, by 1992 Vietnam had a market-driven rather than a planned economy.

The Public Investment Programme 1996-2000 (PIP), is the most complete articulation of the government's economic policy and goals. The PIP projected annual GDP growth of 9-10%, based on growth of about 4.5% in agriculture, 14% in industry and 12% in services. The targets were essentially realised in 1996 and 1997 but are no longer realistic as the regional economic crisis takes its toll on Vietnam's growth prospects. Officially the government expects GDP to grow by 6% in 1998-still unduly optimistic-and for growth to be only slightly lower in 1999. A resumption of rapid growth depends heavily on restoring the inflow of foreign capital.

The reform process is far from complete, however. Major institutional gaps still need to be filled. The banking system is particularly fragile, with large amounts of non-performing loans that will limit its future role. Its deposit base is small-only 21% of GDP-and it is poorly regulated. A bond market, dealing chiefly in Treasury bills, is in operation, but the launch of a stockmarket has been postponed repeatedly since the idea was first mooted in 1991.

Although the legal groundwork on state enterprise reform has been done, implementation has been slow. About 30 small firms have been "equitised" (ie shares have been issued), and most of these have been privatised.

GDP rose by 5.8% in 1998, powered by a 12.1% increase in industrial output.

The economy's performance was good enough to reduce the poverty rate but not the unemployment rate.

The outlook for 1999-2000 is the following: GDP growth will fall to 4.6% in 1999, as a result of lower investment and slow export growth. By 2000 growth will pick up to 6.1% as exports recover. Smaller state-owned enterprises will slowly be equitised, while the larger ones will increasingly be driven by market forces as their privileged access to credit and other government favours is gradually restrained.

(// onange year on year amede etherwise maleated)							
	1997(a)	1998(a)	1999(b)	2000(b)			
Real GDP	8.8	5.8	4.6	6.1			
of which:				-			
- agriculture	5.1	3.6	3.5	3.8			
- industry	13.1	12.1	6.0	8.5			
- investment	13.0	5.0	5.6	8.5			
- exports	12.5	9.0	8.5	9.8			
Consumer prices (av)	3.1(c)	8.7	7.5	8.0			
Exports fob (\$ m)	9,269	9,356	9,584	11,197			
Imports cif (\$ m)	11,743	11,390	11,875	13,927			
Current-account	-1,696	-1,316	-1,866	-2,292			
balance (\$ m)							
Exchange rate (av; D:\$)	11,745(c)	13,300(c)	14,700	15,435			

Forecast summary (% change year on year unless otherwise indicated)

(a) EIU and official estimates. (b) EIU forecasts. (c) Actual.

In 1999 export growth is expected to slow again in national accounts terms, to 8.5% from 9% in 1998. It will be sustained at this level by relatively strong growth of some commodity exports including oil and coffee, and of some of the newer manufactured exports, such as computers and computer parts and electronic appliances and accessories. As in 1998 demand for moretraditional manufactured exports, in particular textiles and garments and footwear, will be weak, especially in the Asia region. In the absence of a trade agreement between the two countries the hoped-for boost to exports that is expected once the US gives Vietnam the status of normal trade relations (NTR, formerly known as most favoured nation) is not expected to materialise during the forecast period. However we do expect export growth to pick up in 2000 (to 9.8%) as recovery takes hold in South Korea and other important regional markets.

Two traditional sectors of Vietnam industry, as footwear and garments, are in the doldrums. Particularly, after expanding rapidly over the past few years, footwear production reached a plateau in 1998, as exports fell by 0.5% in dollar value terms compared with the year before. This year promises to be even more difficult as producers face "a serious lack of orders and pressure to reduce prices", according to the Vietnam Footwear Association. Competition from China and Indonesia has intensified, although the Indonesian Shoe Producers' Association believes that they have lost investors to Vietnam because the investment climate there is now more favourable. Footwear producers in Vietnam complain that they have been disadvantaged by a high export tax. They also claim that over the past year or so the wages they pay have doubled relative to wages paid in Indonesia. This is probably because of the increasing dong value of the minimum wage.

The garment industry is also in the doldrums. In 1998 exports were just 0.1% higher (in dollar terms) than in 1997. The Ministry of Trade expects to change the procedure for allocating quotas for the important EU market by allowing bidding on 20% of the quota for the nine main categories of garments. In principle this should help quotas flow to the most efficient producers. The ministry sees the new procedure as experimental, and has been forced to take this route as part of the agreement that expanded the quota provided by the EU.

3. Foreign trade

Before the reforms of 1988-89 export earnings covered only 30-50% of imports. The US-led embargoes on trade and finance restricted the opportunities for trade outside the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA, Comecon) bloc, while stagnation in the CMEA countries limited growth in that market.

Until the reform process got under way in 1988 there was a bias against foreign trade. Economic policy under central planning was generally inward-looking. The overvaluation of the dong, the requirements imposed by the state plan, the attractions for state enterprises of selling on the domestic open market, tight regulation of foreign exchange and the monopoly of state trading companies all discouraged exports.

A series of adjustments to the official exchange rate brought it into line with the free-market rate in 1989. Measures were also taken to further the decentralisation of foreign trade, which had begun, somewhat tentatively, as early as 1981. These reforms led to a surge of exports to the convertible area. In 1989 they increased by 154% compared with 1988, putting the trade balance with the convertible area into surplus. During 1991-96 the dollar value of exports grew at an annual average rate of 29%. The emergence of Vietnam as a major rice and coffee exporter, rising oil exports and growing access to new markets for its textiles and garments, as well as for traditional commodities such as rubber, coffee and seafood, have also helped boost earnings.

Recorded merchandise exports now constitute about 47% of GDP, making Vietnam one of most open economies in the region. Despite this, exports per head were worth only \$97 in 1996, an indication that Vietnam is a long way behind such countries as Thailand (\$905 per head in 1996) and Indonesia (\$255 per head). Exports of light manufactures were worth \$28 per head in 1996, reflecting the fact that commodities (oil, rice, rubber, coffee and marine products) are still a large component of Vietnam's exports.

In 1998 exports stagnate and imports fall. As the matter of fact, that the value of exports rose by just 0.9% to reach \$9,356m in 1998, while imports fell by 3% to \$11,390m. This left a trade deficit of \$2,034m, down from \$2,474m in 1997. According to estimates from the government and the World Bank towards the end of the year, the trade deficit translated into a current-account deficit of \$1.2bn-1.3bn, well down on the \$1.7bn deficit recorded in 1997. This was achieved despite the likelihood that services credits declined (as tourist numbers fell by at least 6% and possibly as much as 12%, depending on which set of official figures are to be believed) and private transfers fell (as the number of Vietnamese working abroad contracted). These falls were probably partly offset by higher public transfers as aid disbursements of all types, including grants.

The dollar value of exports was flat in 1998 partly because of the price of crude oil, which essentially offset the 26% rise in the volume of oil exports. The fall in earnings from oil was almost offset by a rise in earnings from rice. Exports of textiles and garments, and footwear, which collectively account for one quarter of all exports, stagnated as important export markets in Japan and South Korea shrunk and competitors in Indonesia and elsewhere gained a cost advantage from their currency depreciations. It was a reasonably good year for marine products, earnings from which increased by 8.8% to \$850m despite the disruption caused by some of the worst typhoons in living memory. Some "new" manufactures, such as computers and computer parts, emerged as important export earners.

Value							
\$ m % change(a)							
Rice	1,100	26.4					
Coffee	594	21.0					
Rubber	n/a	n/a					
Crude oil	1,200	-15.4					
Coal	"nearly \$100m"	about -12					
Textiles & garments	1,350	0.1					
Footwear	960	-0.5					
Marine products	850	8.8					
Computers & computer parts	490	43.1(b)					
Electronic appliances & accessories	458	n/a					
Total incl. others	9,356	0.9					

Export 1998

(a) Compared with 1997.

(b) (b) First 11 months only.

Source: Press reports.

The fall in imports is partly explained by falling petroleum product prices, but also by the sharp slowdown in foreign investment disbursements, which reduced the need to import machinery and equipment. The apparent import restraint is also because of continued protectionism, both through the use of tariffs and quotas, and by restricting access to foreign exchange. This policy is expected to continue into 1999, although the World Bank has said that it should be abandoned.

	Volume	% change, year
		on year
Cars(a) (units)	16,297	16.6
Motorbikes(a) (units)	353,000	260.2
Petroleum products	6.73	13.2
Fertiliser	3.3	34.2
Steel	1.65	24.9
Materials for leather shoes & garments (\$ m)	n/a	-38.9
Total value (\$ m)	11,390	-3.0

Imports, 1998 (m tonnes unless otherwise indicated)

(a) Both fully assembled and as completely knocked-down (CDK) kits.

Source: Press reports.

Main trading partners (%)

	1994	1995	1996
Exports to:			
Japan	29.1	26.8	21.3
Singapore	14.6	12.7	17.8
South Korea	2.1	4.3	7.7
Taiwan	5.4	8.1	7.4
China	7.3	6.6	4.7
US	2.3	3.1	2.8
EU	13.9	18.0	16.2
Imports from:			
Singapore	19.7	17.5	18.2
South Korea	12.4	15.4	16.0
Japan	10.0	11.2	11.3
Taiwan	6.8	11.1	11.3
China	2.5	4.0	3.0
US	0.8	1.6	2.2
EU	17.5	13.4	14.0

Source: General Statistical Office, Statistical Yearbook.

In matter of foreign investments, the licences were granted for 260 projects in 1998, representing registered capital of \$4.06bn, just 10% less than in 1997. In addition 133 ongoing projects asked to increase their capital by a total of \$769m, a figure 30% lower than in 1997.

	No. of projects	Value (\$ m)
Russia	4	1,307
Singapore	36	893
UK	5	481
Taiwan	67	253
Hong Kong	23	230
Japan	17	178
South Korea	13	149
Channel Islands	3	123
US	16	92
France	17	84
Other	59	269
Total	260	4,059

Foreign investment commitments (by country, 1998)

Source: Vietnam Investment Review.

Actual disbursements of foreign investment fell to \$1.22bn in 1998, a drop of 44% compared with 1997. This does not include spending on unlicensed projects, which are considered to be numerous. The Ho Chi Minh City planning and investment service estimates that Taiwan investors alone have sunk money into 600 projects, capitalised at nearly \$1bn, which are under the nominal ownership of local investors. Consideration is being given to legalising such projects, provided they have met their tax obligations.

The fall in disbursements of foreign investment has been offset to some degree by an increase in aid disbursements, which rose to \$1.4bn in 1998 from \$1.02bn in 1997. Between 1993 and 1997 donors pledged \$10.8bn in official development assistance, nine-tenths of which was in the form of low-interest loans. By the end of 1998, about 45% (\$4.9bn) of this total had been disbursed. The World Bank has continued to criticise the slow pace of aid disbursement, but this argument has now lost much of its force.

Vietnam's "multidirectional" diplomacy has been explicitly based on its perception of growing global economic interdependence. Its integration into the regional and global economy is being formalised through membership of international organisations. The most important of these is the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), which Vietnam joined in July 1995. The Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) forum has agreed in principle to admit Vietnam. Vietnam has also applied for membership of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). Vietnam gained observer status in its predecessor, the GATT, in July 1994. Its admission to the WTO is unlikely to take place for a few more years and will require the support of the US and the European Union, both of which are currently unimpressed by Vietnam's credentials as a trade liberaliser.

Within the framework of the ASEAN Free-Trade Area (AFTA) Vietnam is committed to cut tariffs on imports from the other ASEAN countries. It is not, however, expected to catch up with the six countries that joined ASEAN before Vietnam. They are committed to reducing their common external preferential tariffs to 5% or less by 2003. Vietnam has been allowed until 2006 to come into

line with these members of the association. It hopes that of ASEAN membership will strengthen its already extensive trade and investment links with the individual ASEAN countries.

Discussions are proceeding on an accord with the US that would grant "normal trade relations status" to Vietnam, but a conclusion is some way off. Yet the economic consequences of full normalisation with the US are potentially enormous, particularly for Vietnam's prospects as an exporter of low-cost manufactures such as textiles and shoes. Vietnam has rapidly developed its exports of garments to the EU, helped by an agreement on quota arrangements, which was recently renewed and expanded.

4. Commercial relations with Italy

Commercial relations between Vietnam and Italy are still modest. Although, opportunities Vietnam could offer in the meddle term. Italian business people generally prefer to establish commercial and economic relations with other Asian countries that could offer more profitable outcomes.

The main reasons of the limited relations between the two countries are especially the lack of a financial and banking structure in Vietnam and the Italian industrial structure highly based on small and middle size enterprises (SME). This situation obliges Italian entrepreneurs to turn to foreign banking system or international trade companies and to support high costs. On the other hand, SME have difficulties to face a faraway market with many difficulties in the legal system.

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Italian Export	170	246	204	195
	(+36,3%)	(+44,2%)	(-16,8%)	(-6,5%)
Italian Import	179	240	402	476
	(+103,2%)	(+33,9%)	(+67,7%)	(+18,2%)
Balance	-9	6	-198	-281
	(-46%)	(+14%)	(-204%)	(-80%)

Trade between Italy and Vietnam (It Lire bn)

Note: % change year on year

Source: Italian Official Statistics.

Figures concerning Italian trade with Vietnam show a steady balance deficit for Italy apart a limited surplus in 1996. Italian exports essentially consist in working machines in different sectors: electrical, tools, steam engine, tanning, textile, plastic, etc..

Vietnam exports to Italy essentially consist in footwear, garments and textiles, coffee and fish. Among European countries, Italy is placed at the fourth position after Germany, France and U.K..

Italian investments in Vietnam are very limited having a twentieth position among other investor countries with just six projects basically in food and pottery sectors.

Section B

<u>VIETNAM</u>

MARKET STUDY ON THE LEATHER INDUSTRY

1.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

• COUNTRY REGULATIONS

Import-export activities in Vietnam are regulated by the Government and they have an export and import substitution orientation. Almost all goods can be traded. however, some restrictions can temporarily be put in place.

Customs regulations are similar to those enforced in most other countries.

The import of machinery for industrial use normally enjoys a preferential treatment; second hand machinery is restricted and subject to special regulation.

Foreign investment is regulated by a very liberal law; incentives are very generous for producers who invest for export or produce intermediate goods to serve the domestic industry.

Industrial activities will be soon regulated by a new law that will level the playing field among different sectors encouraging non-State and small and medium enterprises.

Distribution channels in Vietnam are very fragmented; however, import-export activities are concentrated in the hands of big trading companies.

• STATE OF INDUSTRY

TANNING INDUSTRY

The **geographical location** of the tanning sector is mainly the South (HoChiMinh City area), but there are some major producers in Hanoi, Vinh, Danang and other areas.

Outline of the industry: the sector is still inadequate to the demand and needs of the local industry because the production is limited and the quality not yet suitable to international standards.

The **raw materials supply** is still inadequate, as the animal husbandry sector is substandard; hides and skins are damaged and small in comparison to other countries.

The **current situation of the industry** is far from the optimum: the main producers are working at 50% of their capability.

The **processing capability** could be good, in presence of modern machinery in some factories; it would be over 20 square feet per year if the capacity could be exploited.

Among major companies, some have very modern, imported machinery, in part from Italy.

The **development plan** for the future includes investment to improve the quality.

LETAHER FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY

The **geographical location** is around the main industrial hubs of the country: Hanoi and especially HoChiMinh City; however, there are some factories in other provinces.

The **current situation of the industry** is positive; footwear exports are among the main currency earners of Vietnam and the sector has been developing steadily, even if in the last two years it suffered from the impact of the crisis.

The **processing capability** is very good; several companies have modern plants and they have been expanding their production.

Raw materials are not available in sufficient quantity and quality on the local market, for this reason, most producers import them from abroad, mainly in the framework of production agreements.

Major companies have modern plants and machinery and they produce for the international market.

In the future, the industry wants to expand and increase the local content of its products, developing design and quality standards and reducing the dependence upon foreign contractors.

LEATHER GOODS INDUSTRY

The industry is mainly **located** in HoChiMinh City; some other main companies are in Hanoi and Danang.

The **situation of the industry** is one of first steps of development; goods such as bags are mostly produced on contracts or for the domestic market; a considerable share of the production is carried out by families.

The **processing capability** is still very limited; the production is very scattered.

Major companies use foreign machinery, however, the amount of production is small.

UPHOLSTERY INDUSTRY

The sector is not sufficiently developed yet.

• STATE OF MARKET

The **market features** are those of a huge market with a great potential in the future, however, at the moment the purchasing power is still limited.

The local consumption of leather is higher than the supply; for this reason, part of the leather must be imported.

Forecasts for the local demand show a steady growth in the future.

• STATE OF COMPETITION

Main competitors in all leather and footwear related sectors are recently industrialized Asian countries such as China, Indonesia and Thailand, however, Vietnam has a peculiar situation different from any other country.

The **options to penetrate the domestic market** include production on the place through contracts and joint ventures.

Potential partners are all main producers, who process, import and distribute materials and finished products.

Distribution channels are very fragmented regarding distribution to the great public, in case of instrumental goods, on the contrary, they are mainly big size trading companies.

2. COUNTRY REGULATIONS

2.1 Import and Export Activity

The Vietnamese foreign trade regime is still one of controls on imports, carried out through tariffs, quotas and even bans. These measures can be temporary and are subject to very frequent changes according to the situation of the trade balance and of the domestic industry.

As a matter of fact, Vietnam's economic policy is based on the substitution of imports when possible.

On the other side, Vietnam strongly encourages exports through privileges and incentives. Foreign investors who produce goods for exports enjoy preferential treatment.

Several international commitments such as the implementation of the ASEAN Free Trade Area requiring Vietnam to reduce all tariffs with member countries below 5% by the year 2006; the bid to join the WTO; the Trade Agreement with USA, conceding the Most Favoured Nation status to Vietnam; the agreement with the EU and various international pressures are pushing the country to slowly modify its policy in the direction of free trade and liberalization.

It is worth to notice that in 2006 Vietnam will be part of a vast free trade area, a market including 500 million people and one of the most dynamic areas in the world. Goods produced at low cost in Vietnam will be exported free of tariff to all ASEAN members.

To engage in international trade, Vietnamese companies must have an import-export licence issued by the Ministry of Trade. Contracts signed by any company who is not in possess of a licence are null and void.

Foreign trading companies can engage directly in international trade.

All goods can be imported to or exported from Vietnam in any quantity, with the exception of goods included in the following lists:

- 1) Goods not allowed to be traded:
- a- Goods not allowed to be exported: weapons and related items, narcotics, toxic chemicals, antiques, wood of any kind, wild animals, rare and precious animals and plants.
- b- Goods not allowed to be imported: weapons and related items, narcotics, toxic chemicals, pornographic and reactionary publications, firecrackers, toys negatively influencing education, social security and order, used consumer goods (excluding assets belonging to foreign diplomats and international organizations staff), right-handed vehicles, used spare parts of automobiles and motorbikes.
- 2) Goods subject to regulations:
- a- Goods subject to export quotas, such as rice and some goods (e.g. garments) subject to quotas in the country of destination
- b- Goods subject to import limitations: petrol, fertilizers, motorbikes and parts thereof, automobiles with less than 12 seats, iron and steel, cement, sugar, paper, liquors, construction glass, and other goods included in the Government list.

2.2 Customs regulation

To import goods into Vietnam, the following documentation is required:

- Import licence

- Commercial invoice
- Packing list
- Bill of lading
- Certificate of origin if applicable
- Declaration of the relevant Ministries in the case of goods subject to special regulations

Customs duties are calculated on the base of the quantity of goods as enumerated in the declaration form.

Import duties are based on the real purchase price at the destination port as stated in the contract/invoice; export duties are based on the real sale price at the destination port, excluding transport and insurance fees.

A minimum price stated in a list issued by the Ministry of Finance is applied if the goods are not in conformity with the conditions declared in the contract/invoice or if the declared value is lower than the price prescribed by the list.

The main barriers to international trade are actually non-tariff ones: both foreign and Vietnamese companies complain about cumbersome procedures, unclear legal framework, delays and unofficial costs.

A 10% Value Added Tax is imposed on the value of goods imported to Vietnam including the import tariff.

Some kinds of goods such as alcoholic beverages, cigarettes and tobaccos, cars, air conditioners, gasoline and other refined oil derivatives, playing cards and votive objects are subject to a luxury tax. The highest rate is 100%.

Goods exempted from import-export tariffs:

- Goods on transit

- Plant, machinery and specialized vehicles which are part of the assets of a joint venture enterprise or a business co-operation contract

- Raw materials and parts for the production of goods for export

- Temporarily imported goods for the exhibition at trade fairs

Goods enjoying special exemptions:

- Goods imported for use in the sectors of national security, defence, scientific research and didactic purposes

- Goods instrumental to joint venture enterprises and business co-operation contracts in areas or sectors where investment is particularly encouraged

- Goods donated by foreign organizations and individuals to Vietnamese organizations and individuals

- Goods damaged or reduced during the transport in proportion to the loss of value

Several kinds of machinery employed in the footwear industry enjoy a zero import tax rate:

Machinery enjoying a zero import tax rate

Custom	Machinery	Import tax rate
code		
8452.10	Sewing machines used in the industrial production	
8452.21	Automatic sewing machines used in the industrial production	
8452.29	Other sewing machines	
8452.30	Sewing machine needles	
8452.4090	Fumitures, bases and covers for sewing machines and parts	
	thereof (for industrial production)	
8452.9090	Other parts of sewing machines (for industrial production)	
8452.10	Machinery for preparing, tanning, processing hides, skins or	
	leather	
8452.20	Machinery for making or preparing footwear	
8452.80	Other machinery	
8452.90	Parts of machinery	

The import of machinery is subject to the following regulation:

1) New machinery

The purchasing contract must mention the manufacturing date of the machinery/equipment. The Customs Department at the destination port will check such information comparing with the bill of lading/invoice.

2) Second hand machinery

According to the Decision N. 491/1998 of Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE), the remaining technical quality of the imported second hand machinery/equipment must be in any case more than 80% of the original level.

MOSTE regulates the acceptable quality level as described in the following table:

Acceptable quality level

Level	Extent of quality to be	Description
	verified	
1	>90%-100%	 + Machinery, equipment just transferred into operation and under good technical maintenance + Major components and ancillary parts are complete, compared to technical catalogue. The parts of transmission and operation have no signs of wear + The control system remains intact, ensuring its reliability and exactness when being run + The operation process is normal, attaining the basic technical indices as required for the brand new machine
2	>80%-90%	 + Used machinery, equipment recently just reconditioned completely, being under operation + The appearance looks fairly intact, no rust, with the original paint or new painting, ensuring the industrial beauty + The major components and ancillary parts are complete (compared to technical catalogue), already reconditioned or replaced by the new ones. No clear signs of wear + The control system remains intact, ensuring completely its operation functions + The operation process is normal, meeting the demand of use

The verification of the quality must be proceeded by a Vietnamese or foreign quality inspection organization registered in Vietnam, who undertakes the responsibility before a Vietnamese law court. The applicable cost of verification are as follows:

- From 0.1 to 0.15% of the total value of machinery/equipment when the verification is performed at the destination port

- 0.3% of the total value of machinery/equipment when the verification is performed at delivery port

2.3 Foreign Investments

The Vietnamese Government encourages foreign direct investment and allows it in all economic sectors, with the exception of some special cases where it could harm the national security, the environment, culture and tradition or historic vestiges.

THE LAW FORBIDS THE EXPROPRIATION AND NATIONALIZATION OF FOREIGN INVESTED ENTERPRISES.

Foreigners willing to invest in Vietnam have different options:

- 1) Joint venture: it is the most common form of foreign direct investment. The Vietnamese partner has the experience to deal with the local market and carry out bureaucratic procedures; normally, he also contributes in the form of land use rights and/or real estate, while the foreign partner contributes by capital, technologies and know-how. The minimum share for a foreign company in a joint venture is 30%; there is no maximum share. The law states that major decisions within the joint venture should be taken by qualified majority; moreover, the General Director or his deputy must be a Vietnamese citizen.
- 2) Business co-operation contract: this option does not constitute a new, autonomous legal subject, and it is rather a very flexible private agreement between the two partners. It is normally used in case of a co-operation limited in time, or as a prelude to a joint venture.
- 3) 100% foreign owned enterprise: it is allowed by the Vietnamese law, with the only restriction of some strategic sectors, for example those exploiting raw materials. Lately, some major joint ventures have been transformed in foreign owned companies.
- 4) Build Operate and Transfer projects: they are normally implemented in case of infrastructures. The foreign partner builds the infrastructure, he manages it until he recovers the capital plus an agreed amount of profit, then he transfers it to the Vietnamese authorities. Other versions of this formula are the Build, Transfer and Operate and the Build and Transfer contracts.

Licences for foreign direct investment projects under 5 million US dollars are issued by the local administration (People's Committee) of the Province where the investment takes place. Projects above 5 million dollars are licenced by the Ministry of Planning and Investment. The management board of Industrial Zones has the right to licence projects under 40 million dollars implemented in the Zone.

The application dossier must include: Investment project including all data regarding the investor and the planned activity Business co-operation or joint venture contract; company charter Documentation proving the legal and financial status of the partners Dossier regarding technology transfer if applicable Environmental impact study Land lease application with relevant data Construction projects relevant to the investment As a preliminary act towards the establishment of a direct investment project or simply to monitor the market, a foreign company can open a representative office. This offices do not have the right to engage in commercial activities, as they only have an explorative purpose. The fee to open a representative office is 70 US dollars; the licence can be obtained in 15 days with a simple application to the Ministry of Trade accompanied by documentation proving the existence and legal activity of the foreign company and the certified budget.

Foreign companies can also open a branch. The licence is also issued by the Ministry of Trade. Branch offices have the right to engage in commercial activities as stated in the licence.

The Vietnamese law strongly encourages foreign direct investment through remarkable privileges including fiscal holidays and reduced tax rates.

Among the main incentives, foreign invested companies can enjoy UP TO 8 YEARS FISCAL HOLIDAYS FROM THE FIRST REALIZATION OF PROFIT AND FURTHER TAX RATE REDUCTIONS IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS in case of specially encouraged projects.

The full tax rate is low: from 10% to 25% depending on the nature and location of the project.

Moreover, they enjoy reductions in the land use fee, privileges regarding the import of raw materials and machinery and other incentives.

PROFITS AND OTHER FORMS OF LEGAL INCOME CAN BE REPATRIATED; the profit repatriation tax can vary from 5% to 10% depending on the nature and location of the project. If profits are reinvested in Vietnam they are exempted from taxation.

The Vietnamese legal framework is very favourable to foreign investment. However, some difficulties remain, as some laws are not made clear yet; moreover, some procedures are still cumbersome. Foreign entrepreneurs willing to fully take advantage of the new possibilities offered by this market are advised to rely on the services of public or private agencies with a good knowledge of the local business environment.

The following projects are presently specially encouraged by the Vietnamese law:

- 1) Projects exporting at least 80% of their production
- 2) Projects exporting at least 50% of their production and making intensive use of local labour and raw materials (value at least 30% of the production cost)
- 3) Projects investing in areas with difficult socio-economic conditions and
 - a- Exporting at least 50% of the production in the fields of breeding, planting and processing agricultural, forestry and aquacultural products
 - b- Exporting at least 50% of the production and employing at least 500 employees
 - c- Exporting at least 30% of the production and making intensive use of local raw materials (at least 30% of the production cost)
- 4) Projects producing mechanical, electric and electronic spare parts or accessories with high added value and intensive use of local raw materials
- 5) Projects processing minerals exploited in Vietnam

Recent announcements by the Vietnamese authorities declare that all projects exporting at least 30% of the production in favoured sectors can be eligible for maximum preferential treatment.

The law specifies sectors where the investment is encouraged and specially encouraged; lists are updated by the relevant Government agencies.

Generally speaking, all projects producing for export, creating jobs, processing raw materials or substituting imports have a strong likelihood to be eligible for maximum preferential treatment. Among the sectors quoted by the law, the production of materials and parts for footwear is an

Among the sectors quoted by the law, the production of materials and parts for footwear is an encouraged sector.

2.4 Industrial activities

Vietnam recognizes different kinds of industrial enterprises, including State owned enterprises at central level; State owned enterprises at local level; co-operatives and private enterprises.

Most industrial enterprises are presently State owned; private companies are in general very small, often at family level.

In the recent years, State owned companies in the same sector have been reorganized in Corporations. Such organizations act as an umbrella co-ordinating the activities of all members who are horizontally and vertically integrated; often, they also engage in direct production and trade activities and in joint ventures with foreign partners.

Foreign investment projects are regulated by the Law on Foreign Investment and successive amendments.

Industrial activities of Vietnamese enterprises are presently regulated by the Company Law and the Law on Private Enterprises of December, the 21st 1990, supplemented and amended on the 22nd of June, 1994.

However, a new Enterprise Law approved by the National Assembly on the 12th of June 1999 will be enforced on the 1st of January 2000; the new legislation is similar to those prevailing in most industrialized countries and it puts on the same level State Owned and non-State owned enterprises.

2.5 Distribution channels

In Vietnam distribution is generally very fragmented and carried out by tiny shops and market vendors. Mass distribution exists only in the main urban centres such as Hanoi, HoChiMinh City and few others. In the same towns, luxury boutiques are mushrooming, while in the countryside where the biggest part of the Vietnamese population resides distribution is mainly carried out at street markets.

Trade by Internet (E-commerce) is being introduced, but the turnover is still extremely limited.

Consumers goods are generally traded by private businesses, while instrumental goods such as machinery and raw materials are often imported and distributed by big State owned trading companies.

Foreign invested enterprises registered in Vietnam can distribute their products on the local markets, while other foreign companies are not allowed to engage directly in distribution, and they must sign contracts with authorized Vietnam-based trading companies.

3. STATE OF THE INDUSTRY

3.1 Tanning Industry

The tanning industry in Vietnam is developing, but its production is still inadequate to the domestic demand. As a matter of fact, the quantity is still limited and most Vietnamese footwear producers are forced to import leather from abroad; moreover, the quality does not always reach the international standard.

One of the main problems is the raw materials supply: due to substandard cattle breeding techniques, Vietnamese hides are small and they must be mended before utilization; moreover, techniques and machinery used in slaughterhouses are obsolete.

Only cow and buffalo hides are used for tanning; while 18 million pigs are bred in Vietnam, their skin is not used while the country has to import pig skin from abroad.

In recent years, many Vietnamese tanning companies have been investing in equipment and machinery, reaching a fair quality level and increasing the production; some companies such as Saigon Leather Company and Meko are equipped with the most recent technologies. However, these companies are still enduring difficulties and they are not fully exploiting their capacity.

Several small private companies appear to be quite successful; some of them even produced for export to China.

Investment in tannery and in the production of other high quality footwear components is one of the biggest priorities of the Vietnamese leather and footwear sector and of the local authorities. Foreign investment in this sector enjoys special incentives and privileges, fiscal holidays, low tax rates and other advantages.

3.1.1 Geographical location

The tanning industry in Vietnam is mostly located in the area of HoChiMinh City; however, there are some companies in Hanoi and in other provinces of Vietnam.

Presently, there are 10 tanning companies in HoChiMinh City; 3 in Hanoi; 1 in Vinh (Nghe An province); 1 in Quang Nam- Danang; 1 in Thai Binh; 1 in Can Tho.

3.1.2 Raw materials supply and trade

The quantity and quality of the raw materials for the tanning industry, such as raw hides, depend on the development of the animal husbandry sector.

In order to develop animal breeding ensuring that it becomes a modern industry, the Vietnamese Government has being issuing several policies and incentives targeting farmers.

The present situation of the husbandry sector is as follows:

Animal husbandry in Vietnam is scattered and disperse; it is mostly carried out by individual peasant families with backward technology. Only some government farms can boast modern technologies, but the quantity of livestock they breed is still limited. Mostly, they provide breeders to the farmers. However, the development of livestock has been steady. The growth rate has been high since 1990.

	(Unit: 100	10)	
Year	Buffaloes	Cows	Pigs
1990	2,854.10	3,120.80	12,260.50
1991	2,855.60	3,151.00	12,183.20
1992	2,883.40	3,193.38	13,881.70
1993	2,960.80	3,353.00	14,873.90
1994	2,971.10	3,466.70	15,569.40
1995	2,963.10	3,638.70	16,307.40
1996	2,953.70	3,800.30	16,921.40
1997	2940,00	3,900.00	17,600.00
Average growth (%)	0.58	3.37	5.62

Average growth of livestock

	Unit : %										
region live stock	1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Cows	18.5	8.2	22.5	28.3	12.9	5.6	4.2				
Buffaloes	54.7	7.2	22.5	5.2	2.4	4.2	3.8				
Pigs	23.6	21.8	15.9	10.6	5.2	5.9	15.0				

4

Graphic 1 Distribution of buffalo, cow and pig breeding in Vietnam

- 1- Northern mountain and midland region
- 3- Northern midland
- 5- Highlands

60

0

1

cows buffaloes pigs

2

3

7- Mekong delta

- 2- Red River delta
- 4- Sea-coast midland
- 6- North-east

18.5	8.2	22.5	28.3	12.9	5.6	4.2
54.7	7.2	22.5	5.2	2.4	4.2	3.8
23.6	21.8	15.9	10.6	5.2	5.9	15.0

5

6

7

Before the introduction of the reform policy, slaughtering was carried out only at State owned slaughterhouses. Nowadays, butcheries are mostly privately owned and very small scale; especially in the countryside, they slaughter in average 1 to 10 cows per day; the process is carried out by hand.

The slaughtering rate is about 13-14% for buffaloes and cows; 90% for pigs.

Quality of raw hides and total capacity:

Vietnamese raw hides are in average low quality, due to obsolete animal husbandry technology. Slaughtering and flaying are very primitive; moreover, workers lack the knowledge about the preservation techniques for raw hides.

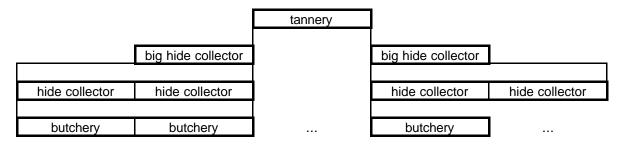
Vietnamese hides mostly present the following characteristics:

- Light weight (1997 average weight of wet salted hides: 13-15 kg/piece, 1991 average weight of salted hides 10-12 kg/piece)

- Several defects, such as scratches on the surface of the hide
- Knife scratches on the flesh side.
- Wet salted hides are red moulded and hair loosen
- Poor collection ability

The marketing price of raw hide is not stable, depending on tannery demand. Presently the price of wet salted hide is USD 0,6- 0,8/kg.

The raw hides collection network in Vietnam can be described by the following pyramid:



In the year 1997, 18.000 tones of buffalo and cow raw hides have been collected.

Normally in Vietnam pig skin is sold for meat; for this reason, local tanneries only manufacture sole, lining and upper leather from buffalo and cow skin.

Besides the problem regarding hides and skins, Vietnamese tanneries are forced to import most chemicals necessary for their activity. Only a few, such as sulphuric acid, sodium chloride, ammonium sulphate, lime, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate and few others are available in Vietnam.

3.1.3 Current situation of the industry

1997 was a particularly bad year for the Vietnamese tanning industry; the total output was about 10 million square feet, and just 50% of the capacity of Vietnamese tanneries was utilized. The situation did not improve in 1998, when the production reached a similar amount. The difficult situation of the footwear sector, due in part to the regional crisis, reduced the demand domestically and abroad.

The local production is not enough to cover the demand of the footwear sector; most leather used in Vietnam is imported. On the other hand, most foreign contractors refuse to use local materials and they require the Vietnamese partner to import leather from abroad; in some cases they provide raw materials as part of the agreement. Ironically, while Vietnam has to import leather for its own companies, it exports 60% of its leather production to Thailand and China. The rest has a very low quality standard.

The dependence of the footwear sector on foreign contractors causes a main difficulty to Vietnamese tanneries, who are not encouraged to expand their production and invest in machinery, research and development.

However, some local tanneries have modern machinery, but the main problem is represented by the low quality of raw materials used to make leather, due to the low standard condition of animal husbandry.

Moreover, most chemicals used for making leather must be imported from international chemical companies such as BASF, Bayer, Cliant, Stahl etc. Only some chemicals, such as sulphuric acid, sodium chloride, ammonium sulphate, lime, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate and few others are available in Vietnam.

3.1.4 Current processing capability

As recalled above, the Vietnamese tanning industry suffered in 1997 and 1998 and the capacity was not exploited (most companies were operating at a loss). In 1999, the total capacity of the sector will be 21-22 million square feet of leather.

The total workshop area reaches 30,500 sqm.

The main products include upper and lining leather.

		(Sq.ft.)		
Products	Unit	1995	1996	1997
Grain Split leather Wet blue	1000 	3,884 1,116 518	5,805 1,661 448	7,936 2,478 334
Total		5,518	7,914	10,748

Production of the Vietnamese tanning industry

3.1.5 **Profiles of major companies**

- A. State-owned tanning enterprises:
- 1. Hanoi Leather and Footwear Company
- 2. Leather and Shoe Research Institute
- 3. Nghe An Tannery
- 4. Saigon Tanning Enterprise
- 5. Tam Ky Tannery
- 6. Thai Binh Tannery and Footwear Factory
- B. Joint venture tanneries:
- 1. Leather Tannery & Leather products company (TAMICO, Ltd.)
- 2. Meko Leather Factory (MLF)
- 3. Trinity Joint Venture enterprise
- 4. Vissangens Leather Factory (MLF)
- C. Private tanneries:
- 1. An Loi Tanning Unit
- 2. Dai Loi Tanning Unit
- 3. Dang Tu Ky Tanning Unit
- 4. Hiep Thanh Hung Tanning Unit
- 5. Hung Thai Tanning Unit
- 1. Vinh Phat Thanh Tanning Unit

Detailed profiles follow from next page.

COMPANY DATA

Name of the company:	Hanoi Leather and Footwear Co.	
Addresses	Premise No. 1: 151 Thuy Khue St., Ba Dinh district, Hanoi	
	Premise No. 2: Tam Trinh St., Thanh Tri district, Hanoi	
Tel.:	(844) 862 2255	
Fax:	(844) 862 4811	
Director:	Mr. Nguyen Van Ty	
Year of establishment:	1912	

PRODUCTION (key indicators)

Capital:	USD 1	USD 1.8 million	
Staff:	400	(Workers: 360; White collars: 40)	
Type of hide processed:	Cattle a	Cattle and water buffalo hides.	
Type of finished product: Full grain: 5%			
Corrected grain: 60%		ted grain: 60%	
	Split:	35%	
Annual production:	1994:	400,000 sq. feet.	
	1995:	500,000 sq. feet.	

MACHINERY DESCRIPTION

Туре	Amount	Manufacturer	Manufacturing date	
Tanning drum:				
-3 m x 3 m	06	Locally made	1980	
-1.8 m x 1.8 m	04	Locally made	1980	
-Metallic, 2m x 2m	02	Hungary	1975	
Fleshing machine, w w 3.2m	01	Svit, Czech	1975	
Shaving machine, w w 3.2m	01	Svit, Czech	1975	
Staking machine, w w 3.2m	01	Elektro-Praga,Czech	1979	
Splitting machine, w w 3.2m	03	Hindustan Engineering, India 1991		
Buffing machine, w w 0.2m	01	Svit, Czech		
Dusting machine, w w 2.2m	01	Svit, Czech		
Spraying cabin, w w 3.5m	01	Svit, Czech	1991	
Spraying cabin, w w 2.2m	01	India	1991	
Electric drying chamber 01		India		
(10m long, 4 m wide, 2.2m high; 20 plates)				
Electronic measuring, w w 2.2m	01	India	1991	
Electronic measuring, w w 2.2m	01	Svit 103, Czech	1961	

NOTES

• Tanning process being applied:

This tanning company was established during the French colonial time, firstly equipped with French machinery, then Czech machinery in 1970s, Indian machinery in 1991.

French tanning process was applied at the beginning for tanning shoe sole leather, then Czech technology was introduced.

• Knowledge about Italian technology:

The specialists in this company attended some short-term training courses organised by UNIDO. They have been rather familiar with and appreciated Italian technology

• Since summer 1999, this company will specialize in canvas and ladies shoes.

COMPANY DATA

Name of the company:	Leather and Shoe Research Institute	
Address:	66C Hoang Hoa Tham St., Ba Dinh district, Hanoi	
Tel.:	(844) 845 6841	
Fax:	(844) 845 4214	
Director:	Dr. Dang Tung	
Year of establishment:	1973	

PRODUCTION (key indicators)

Staff:	32, of which 3 Masters and 26 university graduates.		
Business line:	Research on tanning technology and leather processing.		
Type of hide processed:	Cattle and water buffalo hides.		
Type of finished product:	Full grain: 7%		
	Corrected grain: 60%		
	Split: 23%		

Туре	Amount	Manufacturer
Premise No. 1: Leather processing		
Tanning drum, 2 m x 2 m	04	Local made
Fleshing machine, 1.8 m w.w.	01	Polvara, Italy
Sammying machine, 1.8 m w.w.	01	Svit, Czech
Splitting machine, 1.8 m w.w.	01	Polvara, Italy
Shaving machine, 1.6 m w.w.	01	Polvara, Italy
Vacuum drier, 1 working table	01	Incoma, Italy
Staking machine, 1.6 m w.w.	01	Incoma, Italy
Polishing machine, 0.6 m w.w.	01	Cartigliano, Italy
Buffing machine, 0.8 m w.w.	01	Cartigliano, Italy
Setting out machine, 1.8 m w.w.	01	Cartigliano, Italy
Embossing machine, 550 tons	01	Mostardini
Premise No. 2: Laboratory		
Strength tester	01	
Lastometer	01	
Bally penetrometer	01	
Rub Fastness tester	01	
Thermo tester	01	
Stainless steel experimental drum:		
- 0.6 m Ø x 1.2 m long	01	
- 0.3 m Ø x 0.6 m long	01	
Air compressor	01	

AЗ

COMPANY DATA

Name of the company:	Nghe An Tannery Factory		
Address:	Block #3, Trung Do ward, Vinh town, Nghe An province	Block #3, Trung Do ward, Vinh town, Nghe An province	
Tel.:	(8438) 844955 / 842695		
Fax:	(8438) 842812		
Director:	Mr. Phan Nhan Dong		
Year of establishment:	October, 1991		

PRODUCTION (key indicators)

Staff:	150 (15	150 (15 white collars, 105 workers)	
Business line:	Tannin	Tanning, trading, importing chemicals, equipment.	
Type of hide processed:	Cattle a	and water buffalo hides.	
Type of finished product:	Wet blu	e bovine hide, boxcalf, crust leather, shoe sole.	
Annual production:	1993:	450 tons wet blue hide.	
		400,000 sq. feet finished leather.	
	1994:	1994: 300 tons wet blue hide.	
200,000 sq. feet finished leather			
from 1995: temporarily closed down, due to lacking of			
working capital.			

MACHINERY DESCRIPTION

Туре	Amount	Manufacturer	Manufacturing date	
Semicircular tannery drum,	04	Svit, MFD	1989	
(10m3/drum used for refreshing, delimin	ng)			
Tannery drum:				
-used for tanning, 8 m3/drum	03	Svit, MFD	1989	
-used for fatliquoring, 4 m3/drum 03		Svit, MFD	1989	
-used for softing, 3 m3/drum	02	Svit, MFD	1989	
Fleshing machine, 2.7 m w.w.	01	Svit, MFD	1989	
Sammying machine, 1.8 m w.w.	01	Svit, MFD	1989	
Splitting machine, 2.7 m w.w.	01	Svit, MFD	1989	
Shaving machine, 1.8 m w.w.	01	Svit, MFD	1989	
Staking machine, 1.6 m w.w.	01	Molise, Italy		
Spraying cabin,2 m w, 3 m long	01	Svit		
Steam boiler	01			

NOTES

• This company received the leather production lines from Hanoi Leather and Footwear company; it will soon put it into operation.

COMPANY DATA

Name of company:	Saigon Tanning enterprise (LEASGO)	
Address:	383 - 391 Ben Phu Lam St., ward 9, district 6, Ho Chi Minh City	
Tel.:	(848) 8550 352	
Fax:	(848) 8290 897	
Director:	Mr. Le Van Khien	
Year of establishment:	1965	

PRODUCTION (key indicators)

Capital:	USD 6 million (value of Italian machinery USD 4.5 million)
Staff:	400 (white collars 20, workers 380)
Type of hide processed:	Cattle and water buffalo hides
Type of finished product	:: Full grain hide: 20%
	Corrected hide. 40%
	Split hide. 40%
Annual production:	3 million sq. feet of finished leather.

Type	Amount	Manufacturer
Premise No. 1		
Tannery drum, 3.5m x 3.5m:		
-used for soaking, unhairing	06	Pajusco
-used for liming, tanning	03	Pajusco
Fleshing machine, 2.7m w.w.	01	Rizzi
Splitting machine, 3.0 m	01	Rizzi
Roller sammying machine, 2.7m w w	01	Rizzi
Through-feed sammying machine, 3m w w	01	Rizzi
Premise No. 2		
Tannery drum: -used for retanning, fatliquoring, 3m x 2m 01 -used for drying, softing, 3m x 2.5m	03	Pajusco Pajusco
Splitting machine, 3.0 m	01	Rizzi
Shaving machine, 1.7m	02	Rizzi
Setting-out machine, 3.0m w.w.	01	Rizzi
Polishing machine, 1.5m w.w	03	Ficini
Buffing & Dedusting machine, 1.9m w w	02	Ficini
Staking machine, 1.8m w.w.	01	Baggio
Embossing machine, 850 tons, 1370 x 1000	01	Tomboni
Auto spraying & drying line, 2m w w	02	Rotopress
Roller Ironing machine, 1.5m w w	01	Rotopress
Pole drier (12m long, 4.6m wide, 3.2m high; 120 poles) hides are left here for drying in 1 - 2 hours	01	Vecom Essiccatoi
Curtain coating machine (1.8m wide, 8-10 meter long)	01	Bruno Pellizzato
Electronic measuring, 2.4m w w	01	Ciak srl.
Compressor, GA 30, 7.5	03	Atlas Copco

COMPANY DATA

Name of the company:	Tam Ky Tannery
Address:	954 Phan Chu Trinh St., Tam Ky district, Quang Nam, Da Nang
Tel.:	(8451) 851 411
Fax:	(848) 8601 066
Director:	Mr. Nguyen Van Hanh
Year of establishment:	1983

PRODUCTION (key indicators)

Capital:	USD 300,000		
Staff:	42 (Workers: 7; White collars: 35)		
Business line:	Tanning hides.		
Type of hide processed	: Cattle (70%) and water buffalo (30%) hides		
Type of finished produc	t:Full grain hide: 8%		
	Corrected hide. 62%		
	Split hide. 30%		
Annual production:	1994: 250,000 square feet.		
	1995: 300,000 square feet.		
Annual production capa	Annual production capacity: 480,000 - 500,00 square feet.		

Туре	Amount	Manufacturer Manufacturing date
Tannery drum:		
-2 m Ø x 2 m long	01	Local made
-3.5 m Ø x 3.5 m long	01	Local made
Fleshing machine, 2.1 m w.w	01	Mercier Frères 1990
Splitting machine, 1.85 m w.w.	01	Mercier Frères 1990
Splitting machine, 2.7 m w.w.	01	Svit 1986
Shaving machine, 2.7 m w.w	01	Svit
Sammying machine, 1.8m w.w	02	Mercier Frères 1990
Shaving machine:		
-0.6 m w.w	01	Svit
-0.5 m w.w	01	Svit
Buffing machine, 0.25 m w.w	01	Mercier Frères
Setting-out machine	01	
Staking machine, 1.8 m w.w	01	Svit
Embossing machine, 1.2 ton	01	Singh, Calcutta
(0.6 m wide, 1.3 m long)		-
Spraying cabin,	01	Svit
(2 m wide, 3 m long)		

COMPANY DATA

Name of the company:	Thai Binh Tannery and Footwear Factory
Address:	53 National Road No. 10, Phu Khanh ward, Thai Binh, Thai Binh prov.
Tel.:	(8436) 831 596
Fax:	(8436) 836 222
Director:	Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Khien
Year of establishment:	1978

PRODUCTION (key indicators)

Capital:	USD 1	70,000
Staff:	310 (W	/orkers: 290; White collar: 20)
Business line:	Tanner	y and leather goods processing.
Type of hide processed	: Split le	ather imported from Italy.
Type of finished produc	t:Shoes ι	upper leather,
	Gloves	used for labour protection.
	Soft lea	ather used for garment, gloves,
Annual production:	1994:	100,000 m2 of shoe upper leather
		150,000 glove pairs produced
	1995:	250,000 glove pairs.
Current production cap	acity:	50,000 glove pairs per month.

Туре	Amount	Manufacturer	
Tanning drum, 2.2 m x 2.2 m	07	Local made	
Fleshing machine,2 m w.w.	02	Svit, Czech	
Sammying machine, 1.8 m w.w.	01	Svit, Czech	
Shaving machine, 1.6 m w.w.	01	Svit, Czech	
Staking machine, 1.6 m w.w.	01	Svit, Czech	
Polishing machine, 0.6 m w.w.	01	Svit, Czech	
Spraying cabin, 2.8 m w.w.	02	Svit, Czech	
Pole drier, 20 poles	01	Local made	
Embossing machine, 0.8 m w.w	01	India	

B1

COMPANY DATA

Name of the company:	Leather tannery & Leather products company (TAMICO, Ltd)
Address:	46/1 Au Co St., Tan Binh district, Ho Chi Minh city
Tel.:	(848) 8656 436
Fax:	(848) 8650 320
Director:	Mr. Nguyen Duc Than
Year of establishment:	1991

PRODUCTION (key indicators)

Capital:	USD 300,000
Staff:	100 (white collars: 10; workers: 90)
Type of hide processed:	Water buffalo hides
Type of finished product:	Full grain: 35%
	Corrected: 65%
Production/month:	30,000 - 35,000 sq.f. of crust leather
	20,000 - 25,000 sq.f. of coated leather
	20,000 sq. f of coated leather for local processing
Market:	Local: 0%
	International: Japan (70%), Korea, Taiwan.

Туре	Amount	Manufacturer	
Tannery drums:			
-3.5m x 3.5m	05	Sangok, Korea	
-2 m x 2 m	03	Sangok, Korea	
Splitting machine, 3.0 m	01	Sangok, Korea	
Shaving machines:			
-1.0 m	01	Universal, Taiwan	
-1.0 m	01	Sangok, Korea	
Sammying machine, 2.5 m	02	Local made	
Ironing machine, 3.0 m	01	Sangok, Korea	
Buffing machines:			
-1.0 m	01	Sangok, Korea	
-1.0 m	01	Universal, Taiwan	
Staking machine, 1.0 m	01	Universal, Taiwan	

B2

COMPANY DATA

Name of the company:	Meko Leather Factory (MLF)
Address:	2 Le Hong Phong St., Can Tho city (Mekong delta)
Tel.:	(8471) 821 584, 841 269
Fax:	(8471) 841 270
Director:	Mr. Le Ngoc Thanh
Year of establishment:	1989

PRODUCTION (key indicators)

Capital:	USD 1.6 million	
Staff:	136 (Workers: 115; White collars: 21)	
Type of hide processed:	Cattle and water buffalo hides.	
Type of finished product:	Wet blue, Crust and finished leather for shoe upper, handbag, sofa cover	
Processing details:	Following German technology.	
Annual production:	1993: 3 million sq. feet of wet blue, 1 million sq. feet of crust leather.	
	1994:2.5 sq. feet of wet blue, 0.6 million sq. feet of leather	
	1995:3 million sq. feet of wet blue, 1.2 million sq. feet of crust leather	
Market:	Local: 40% quantity of finished leather	
International: Ja	pan (wet blue and finished leather), Hong Kong, Taiwan,	South
Korea, Malaysia		
	Sincere Co., Ltd. (Hong Kong) is the permanent customer.	

Туре	Amount	Manufacturer	
Premise No. 1			
Fleshing machine,	01	Italy	
Sammying machine,	01	Italy	
Splitting machine,	01	Italy	
Shaving machine	01	Italy	
Setting out machine	01	Italy	
Buffing machine	01	Taiwan	
Staking machine	01	Taiwan	
Embossing machine	01	Taiwan	

COMPANY DATA

OOMI ANT DATA			
Name of the company:	Trinity joint venture enterprise (Trieu Canh Tannery factory)		
Address:	Premise No. 1: 213/58B Hoa Binh St., Tan Binh district, Hochiminh city		
	Premise No. 2: 6/3 Hamlet No. 6., Binh Hung Hoa village, Binh Chanh		
	district, Hochiminh city		
Tel.:	(848) 865 3297/ 825 2370		
Director:	Mr. Luc Canh Tu		
Year of establishment:	4 June, 1992		

PRODUCTION (key indicators)

Investment capital:	USD 1,000,000.			
Vietnamese partner:	Trieu Canh Garment Co., Ltd. (32 % equity)			
Foreign partner:	Luen Cheong Glove Factory (68% equity), Unit 7-8 (2 F.), Hiyip Ing. Bldg. Lot 369, Hiyip			
	St., Yuen Long NT. Hong Kong.			
Staff:	70 (White collars: 7; Workers: 63)			
Business line:	Tannery and production of work gloves.			
Type of hide processed:	Split hide imported from abroad.			
Annual production:	700,000 pairs of work gloves (USD 2.3 /pair)			

Туре	Amount	Manufacturer	
Tannery drums:			
-2.2m Ø x 2.5 m	05	Local made	
-3 m Ø x 3 m	06	Local made	
Shaving machine, 0.6 m w. w.	09	Chang Yang, China	
Fleshing machine, 2.2 m w.w.	01	Chang Yang, China	
Sammying machine, 1.2m w.w	01	Chang Yang, China	
Splitting machine, 2.m w. w.	01	Chang Yang, China	
Buffing machine, 0.6 m w.w.	09	Chang Yang, China	
Staking machine, old model	01	Chang Yang, China	

B4

COMPANY DATA

Name of the company:	Vissangens Leather Factory (MLF)
Address:	420 No Trang Long St., Binh Thanh district, Hochiminh city
Tel.:	(848) 894 2779
Fax:	(848) 894 2775
Director:	Mr. Chan Chung Kit
Vice Director:	Mr. Nguyen Vinh Khanh
Year of establishment:	1991

PRODUCTION (key indicators)

Vietnamese partner:	Vissan Meat Processing corporation		
Foreign partner:		Genscore Industries Ltd., 8/F., Hermes Commercial Centre, 4-4A Hillwood Rd., Tsim sha tsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong	
Capital:	USD 40	0,000 (not including USD 400,000, i.e value of sewing plant)	
Staff:	54	(Workers: 50; White collars: 4)	
Business line:	Product	ion of gloves for labour protection.	
Type of hide processed:	Cattle h	ide, split hide imported from abroad.	
Type of finished product	: Wet blu	e, Crust and finished leather.	
Annual production:	1993:	400,000 pairs of work gloves	
	1994:	420,000 pairs	
	1995:	450,000 pairs	
	(Price: USD 1.5 / pair)		
Market:	Internat	ional (Hong Kong, Korea)	

MACHINERY DESCRIPTION

Туре	Amount	Manufacturer	
Tannery drums:			
-2 m Ø x 3 m	05	Local made	
-1.2 m Ø x 1.5 m	03	Local made	
Splitting machine, 2.5 m. w w	01	Tianjin GJ2A4 (Taiwan)	
Shaving machines:			
-2.5 m. w w	01	Tianjin GJ2E3 (Taiwan)	
-2.5 m. w w	01	Sangok (Korea)	
-0.4 m w w	04	Taiwan	
Staking machine	01	Sangok (Korea)	
Frame togglings:			
-10 x 2 plates	01	Taiwan	
-20 x 2 plates	01	Taiwan	
Sprayer	02		
Air compressor	01		

COMPANY DATA

Name of company:	An Loi Tannery Factory
Shop:	543B Hoa Hao St., district 11, Hochiminh city
Factory:	67/13 Au Co St., Tan Binh district, Hochiminh city
Tel.:	(848) 865 3702 Fax: (848) 8298 540
Director:	Mr. Ly Xay Ha (Con)
Year of establishment:	1960

PRODUCTION (key indicators)

Staff:	10
Capital:	USD 10,000
Business line:	Leather shoe sole tanning.
Type of hide processed:	Cattle, water buffalo hides.
Type of finished product: Crust,	Coated hide (as per customer's requirement)
Annual production:	100,000 sq.feet of sole leather /year

NOTES

• This is a typical tannery in Phu Tho village, specialised in tanning leather outer soles. The tanning profession has been inherited from the ancestors.

• This tannery permanently supplies outer sole to the only army footwear manufacturing company in the South of Vietnam, reaching the amount of 5,000 to 10,000 square feet/order.

• The company also operates a shop trading in local processed and imported leather.

Tanning process:

The process is made on the basis of manual work; 4 basins (dimension: 2 meter x 3 meter x 4 meter) are used instead of tannery drum; tanning process lasts 10 - 15 days.

COMPANY DATA

Name of company:	Dai Loi Tannery
Address:	Lam Du ward, Gia Lam district, Hanoi
Tel.:	(844) 873 0352
Fax:	(844) 827 1866
Director:	Mr. Bui Ngoc Nhu
Year of establishment:	1993

PRODUCTION (key indicators)

Staff:	16
Capital:	USD 20,000
Business line:	Tannery.
Type of hide processed:	Cattle, Pig and water buffalo hides.
Type of finished product:	Full grain: 6%
	Corrected grain: 50%
	Split leather 44%
Annual production:	200,000 sq. feet of leather.

MACHINERY DESCRIPTION

Туре	Amount	Manufacturer	
Tanning drum, 2 m x 2 m	08	Local made	
Steel tanning drum, 2 m x 1.8 m	02	China	
Splitting machine, 1.8 m w.w.	01	China	
Shaving machine, 0.6 m w.w.	02	China	
Embossing machine, 0.8 m x 0.8 m	01	China	
Pole drier, 10 poles	01	China	
Spraying line	01	China	

СЗ

COMPANY DATA

Name of company:	Dang Tu Ky Tannery	
Address:	41/11 Au Co St., Ward 9, Tan Binh district, Ho Chi Minh city	
Tel.:	(848) 8653 028/ 0908 03328 (Mobile phone)	
Director:	Mr. Dang Quoc Cuong	
Year of establishment:	1982	

PRODUCTION (key indicators)

Capital:	USD 450,000
Staff:	60, including 58 workers.
Type of hide processed:	Cattle and water buffalo hides
Type of finished product: Finished	ed leather for domestic consumption market.
Annual production:	Consuming 3 tons of salted hide;
	4,500 square feet of processed leather/day

MACHINERY DESCRIPTION

Туре	Amount	Manufacturer	
Tannery drums:			
-drums 2.5 m \varnothing x 2.8 m long	06	Local made	
(used for liming, tanning)			
-drums 1.5 m \varnothing x 1.8 m long	02	Local made	
(used for fatliquoring, dyeing)			
-drums 1.8 m \varnothing x 2.2 m long	02	Local made	
(used for milling)			1000
Splitting machine, 1.8 m w. w.	01	Svit, Czech, MFD	1989
Shaving machines:		- ·	
-0.45 m w.w.	01	Taiwan	
- 1.2 m w.w.	01	Taiwan	
Buffing machine, 1.5 m w. w.	01	Taiwan	
Sammying machine, 1.8 m w. w.	01	Svit, Czech, MFD	1989
Setting-out machine, 3.0 m w. w.	01	Taiwan	
Vacuum drier, 2 plates	01	Shanghai (Chang Yang)	
Staking machine, 1.5 meter w. w.	01	Taiwan	
Buffing machine, 1.5 meter w. w. 01	Taiwan		
Embossing machine, 500 tons	02	Taiwan	
Roller coating machine, 1.8 m w. w.	01	Taiwan	
Development plan: (to purchase)			
Roller coating machine	01	Italy	
Auto spraying machine	01	Italy	

NOTES

• This is one of the most powerfully-financed tanneries in Hochiminh city. From the end of 1995 until now, the tannery has invested more than USD 200,000 in tanning machinery.

COMPANY DATA

Name of company:	Hiep Thanh Hung Tannery Factory
Address:	157 Au Co St., Ward 9, district 11, Ho Chi Minh city
Tel.:	(848) 865 4942
Director:	Mr. Huynh Chieu Thanh (he is a member of some Management Boards of commercial banks)
Year of establishment:	1989

PRODUCTION (key indicators)

Registered capital:	USD 40,000				
Staff:	15				
Business line: tanning, textile	Tanning, banking activities, trading chemicals used for				
Type of hide processed: Cattle and water buffalo hides					
Type of finished produc	t:Finished leather for domestic consumption market.				

MACHINERY DESCRIPTION

Туре	Amount	Manufacturer	
Tannery drums:			
- 2.5 m Ø x 2.8 m long	02	Local made	
(used for liming, tanning)			
- 1.5 m Ø x 1.8 m long	01	Local made	
(used for fatliquoring, dyeing)			
- 1.8 m Ø x 2.2 m long	01	Local made	
(used for milling)			
Splitting machine, 1.8 m w. w.	01	Svit, Czech	
Shaving machine, 1.2 m w.w.	01	Taiwan	

NOTES

• This is one of the most powerfully-financed tanneries in Hochiminh city.

COMPANY DATA

Name of company:	Hung Thai Tannery
Address:	195 Au Co St., Ward 5, district 11, Ho Chi Minh city
Tel.:	(848) 8657 690
Fax:	(848) 8601 066
Director:	Mr. Ly Ngau
Year of establishment:	1984

PRODUCTION (key indicators)

Capital:	USD 450,000	
Staff:	82 (Workers: 67; White	te collars: 05)
Business line:	Tanning hides.	
Type of hide processed: Ca	tle and water buffalo hides	
Type of finished product: Fu	grain: 1.6 millimeter	thick upwards
	Corrected grain. 1.6 mi	nillimeter thick upwards
	Split leather. 0.8 m	nillimeter downwards
	Nabuck: 2 milli	imeter upwards
Annual production:	1993: 400,000 squar	re feet.
	1994: 700,000 squar	re feet.
	1995: 1,200,000 squ	uare feet.

MACHINERY DESCRIPTION

Туре	Amount	Manufacturer	Manufacturing date
Tannery drum	18	Local made	
(2.4 m Ø x 2.4 m long)			
Splitting machine	01	Taiwan	
Sammying machine	02	Taiwan	
Shaving machine	04	Svit, MFD	1989
Buffing machine	03	Taiwan	
Setting-out machine	01	Svit, MFD	1989
Staking machine	01	Cartigliano	1996
Embossing machine	01	Mostardini, Italy	1996
(550 tons, 1370 x 1000)			
Roller coating machine 01		Cartigliano	1996
Vacuum drier	01		1996
Painting machine	01	Cartigliano	1996
Steam boiler	01		

NOTES

• This is the most powerfully-financed tannery in Hochiminh city. From the end of 1995 until now, the tannery has invested more than USD 250,000 in renovating, upgrading production by Italian tanning machinery.

COMPANY DATA

Name of company:	Vinh Phat Thanh Tannery Factory			
Address: 43/1 Au Co St., Ward 9, Tan Binh district				
Tel.:	(848) 8654 757			
Fax:	(848) 829 8240			
Director:	Mr. Tran Ha			
Year of establishment:	1981			

PRODUCTION (key indicators)

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Capital:	USD 30,000
Staff:	10
Business line:	Tannery
Type of hide processed:	Cattle and water buffalo hides.
Type of finished product: Finish	ed leather for domestic consumption market.
Annual production:	400,000 sq. Feet of finished leather.

MACHINERY DESCRIPTION

Туре	Amount	Manufacturer	Manufacturing date	
Tannery drum (2.4 m Ø x 2.4 m long)	04	Local made		
Splitting machine	01	Taiwan		
Sammying machine	01	Taiwan		
Shaving machine	02	Taiwan		
Buffing machine	02	Taiwan		
Setting-out machine	01	Svit, MFD	1989	
Staking machine	01	Taiwan		

NOTES

• This company has been selected by Smit & Zoon Co.(Netherlands) to be their sole agent in Vietnam, to promote the using of tanning chemicals of Smit & Zoon.

3.1.5.1 Specific production profile of some main companies

Hanoi Leather and Footwear company

Hanoi shoes and leather company used to be the main tanning company in the north and the oldest of Vietnam, as it was established in 1912.

The total capital of the company is VND 20.8 billion.

Machines and equipment used are from 1970-1980, they are made in Czechoslovakia and India. Drums are made in Vietnam. The plant is not synchronous and some machines are lacking especially in the finishing step.

This company used to manufacture cheap leather for the local market, including the Army. However, it was not able to penetrate the international market or supply high quality footwear products, as the production standard is quite low.

According to Vietnam National Leather and Footwear corporation (Leaprodexim Vietnam), in July 1999 the company stopped producing leather to specialize on the production of canvas shoes. All equipment and machinery for the production of leather were transferred to Nghe An tannery.

Product	Unit	Before 1985	1995	1996	1997	1998
 Light leather from pig skin from buffalo & cattle hides Heavy leather Zelatin glue 	mil sqft tons 	1.40 0.30 1.10 140 100	0.434 0.434 19.300 9.300	0.349 0.349 10.300 6.800	0.266 0.266 3.000	0.182 0.182 2.600

Hanoi Leather and Footwear co. profile

Nghe An tannery

This company was established in 1992 and provided with Czechoslovakian made equipment and machinery, but it never started its activity, because it was designed to process leather from pig skin. The company should become a main center for the production of leather in the future, when it will put into operation the machinery received from the Hanoi Leather and Footwear company. Moreover, Nghe An Tannery will import new Italian machinery worth about 800,000 US dollars.

Tam Ky Tannery

This company was established in 1986 and equipped with Czech- and French made machinery, but the plant is not synchronous and it lacks several machines.

However, the company is trying its best to increase the quality of its product to export to the Japanese market.

The present exported quantity reaches about 20.000 sqft per month.

Thi company is one of the few who fully exploits its capacity.

Products	Unit	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Wet blue	1000 sqft	150					
Crust			60				
Finished leather				50	60	80	110

Development	of	Tam	Kν	Tannerv
Development	UI.	ram	IXY	rannery

From 1997 the whole finished leather production is exported to Japan.

Saigon Tannery

It is the biggest tannery in Vietnam and a model company. In 1992 it has been equipped with synchronous machines from Italy worth USD 5.4 million.

The global capacity reaches 4 million sqft of leather.

The main products include upper leather and lining leather, besides a limited amount of belt leather. In 1998, the company manufactured 2.2 millions sqft of leather.

Products	Unit	Before 1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Light leather Heavy leather - Market	1000 sqft tons 1000 sqft	646 (1982) 20	1.157	1.915	2.259	2.200	
+ Domestic + Export		646	961 196	933 982	2.259	2.200	

Production of Saigon tannery

3.1.6 Development plan of the industry in the future

From 2000 to 2010, the tanning industry will step by step improve both quality and quantity of leather in order to supply materials for shoes factories and gradually prepare to substitute imported leather. In the year 2000, the Vietnamese tanning industry will aim to exploit its whole manufacturing capacity, worth 20 million sqft.

Moreover, investment will be carried out to increase the production and to improve the quality of animal breeding designed to provide raw materials to the tanning sector.

Plan for the future production of leather:

Future production of leather					
Year	2005	2010			
Production	40 million sqft	80 million sqft			

Most investment will be carried out in the Center and South of the country.

3.2 LEATHER FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY

3.2.1 Geographical location

Like in the case of all other economic sectors in Vietnam, the footwear industry is mainly located around the two industrial hubs of the country, Hanoi and HoChiMinh City and in the surrounding provinces.

In the North, besides Hanoi, the provinces where the development of the footwear industry is particularly relevant are Haiphong, Hai Duong and Ha Tay; In the South, besides HoChiMinh City, the provinces of Binh Duong, Dong Nai, Ba Ria-Vung Tau and Can Tho.

Some other enterprises are scattered in central and coastal provinces such as Hue, Danang, Khanh Hoa and in the province of Tay Ninh.

Of the 67 members of the Vietnam Leather and Footwear Association, 19 are located in Hanoi; 2 in Ha Tay; 10 in Haiphong; 5 in Hai Duong; 1 in Thai Binh; 1 in Vinh Phuc; 1 in Phu Tho; 1 in Hue; 2 in Danang; 19 in HoChiMinh City; 3 in Binh Duong; 1 in Can Tho; 1 in Vung Tau; 1 in Nha Trang.

Among other companies who are not members of the Association, 4 are in Hanoi; 2 in Ha Tay; 1 in Haiphong; 1 in Vinh Phuc; 1 in Binh Dinh; 3 in Ba Ria-Vung Tau; 16 in HoChiMinh City; 2 in Can Tho; 1 in Dong Nai; 3 in Tay Ninh; 3 in Binh Duong; 1 in Vinh Long; 3 in Long An.

Of the 51 foreign invested enterprises quoted, 1 is in Hanoi; 2 in Haiphong; 1 in Nghe An; 1 in Danang; 25 in HoChiMinh City; 12 in Dong Nai; 7 in Binh Duong; 1 in Long An.

3.2.2 Current situation of the industry

The footwear industry in Vietnam has been developing very fast over the last 10 years, and it is one of the nation's main foreign currency earners.

In the 80's, the sector had a remarkable growth especially regarding the production and quantity of exported items, although the quality and differentiation of the products were not particularly strong. Trade was carried out with the former Soviet Union and other COMECON countries. After the collapse of the Soviet block, at the beginning of the 90's, the Vietnamese footwear industry suffered a heavy crisis because of the loss of the traditional market and the inadequacy to compete in the developed markets yet.

However, with the implementation of the reform policy, the industry started to recover. Increased investment, both from foreign and domestic sources, improved the standard of the production, multiplied the capacity and contributed to find new markets.

Presently, in Vietnam there are 154 footwear producing companies, 67 of which are State owned, holding 27% of the total investment capital and responsible for 34-35% of the productive capacity; 34 are non-State owned, responsible for 19.5% of the production and 53 are foreign invested enterprises responsible for about 46% of the production. The number does not include tiny family scale businesses. The sector employs 276'000 workers, not including thousands of small family shoemakers.

Between 1993 and 1997, the footwear industry in Vietnam registered a very strong growth. Over this five years period, the export goods productivity growth was in average 30%, and the export turnover growth was 70%. In 1997, the sector reached an export turnover of 964 million dollar, a 80.5% growth over 1996.

However, the sector was hit by the Asian crisis in 1998 and the growth slowed down; the turnover reached 1 billion dollar, a 3.8% growth over 1997, far below the target of 1.2 billion dollar. In the same year, Vietnamese companies operated at 60% of their capacity. The amount of shoes and sandals exported by Vietnam in 1998 was 185.5 million pairs, a 5.5% growth over 1997. The goods were mainly exported to the European Union and East Asia; footwear worth about 100 million US\$ were exported to the US and Canadian markets.

The reason of the slowdown was the loss of competitiveness suffered by the Vietnamese companies in comparison to the other ASEAN competitors such as Thailand and Indonesia, who could reduce the cost of their products thanks to the devaluation of the currency. Moreover, some major customers such as South Korea and Japan, hardly hit by the economic and financial crisis, had to reduce their overall imports. The import of Vietnamese footwear by these two countries in 1998 decreased by 30-40%.

Finally, Vietnam does not enjoy yet the Most Favoured Nation status regarding exports to the American market. Vietnamese footwear bears a 22% import tax, while similar products exported by other Asian countries enjoy a 8% tax. The trade agreement between Vietnam and the USA should be ratified soon; it will open a huge market to the Vietnamese producers. The percentage of the 1998 export turnover realized by domestic invested companies is 58.6%, while the rest has been realized by foreign invested enterprises (in form of joint ventures and business co-operation contracts).

The plan for 1999 aims at producing 220-225 million pairs of shoes and sandals to reach an export turnover of 1.1-1.15 billion dollar. The industry should operate at 70-75% of its capacity, trying to improve the quality of its products and to obtain ISO 9000 certifications where possible.

The main problem limiting the development of the sector is the lack of capital. Many enterprises still use obsolete machinery greatly affecting the productivity and quality of the footwear. The per capita value of plants and machinery in Vietnamese owned enterprises is only 35% of the same value in foreign invested enterprises in the country. Moreover, local enterprises lack experience regarding international markets and fashion; they lack creativeness in design and original ideas for their products.

Only 20% of the workers in the sector have been trained at technical and vocational schools; the others have been trained directly on the production line.

Most Vietnamese companies produce on contract for foreign partners who worry about market research and commercialization; themselves, they only act as assembly lines. The production focuses on exports, while the domestic market is flooded with cheap imports from neighbouring countries.

Another main problem limiting the development of the industry is the dependence upon imported raw materials, who are bought at expensive prices. One of the decisive factors to develop the domestic sector will be the availability of local raw materials.

Ownership structure

Ownership	Number of companies	Number of employees	Production capacity (million pairs)
State owned	67	83,580	125,650
central	25	35,280	
■ local	42	48,300	
Non-State owned	34	81,960	70,550
Limited co.	28		
Joint stock co.	02		
Private co.	04	38,700	
Foreign invested	53	110,460	166,524
 Joint ventures 	14	15,540	
100% foreign co.	39	94,920	
TOTAL	154	276,000	362,724

Production in 1993-1998 (thousand pairs)

(thousand pairs)						
Type of products	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Canvas shoes	17,345	21,348	27,500	28,408	38,920	34,691
Sport shoes	6,888	22,232	32,000	60,569	93,361	96,389
Ladies and men shoes	12,500	19,248	24,836	31,631	34,775	38,197
Slippers, sandals	24,727	28,195	30,964	30,696	38,001	43,368
Total	61,460	91,023	115,300	145,604	206,057	212,645

Production of export shoes with uppers from leather (Unit ,1000 pairs ,1000 sqft)

Different kinds of shoes	1994	1994	1995	1995	1996	1996	1997	1997
	Q-tity of							
	shoes	Leather	shoes	Leather	shoes	Leather	shoes	Leather
Canvas shoes	800	1,600	1,400	2,750	2,300	4,670	3,200	6,410
Sport shoes	3,500	7,700	5,100	11,520	10,200	22,420	19,800	39,620
Women shoes	2,600	3,900	3,800	6,700	4,200	7,310	7,700	11,500
Men leather shoes	-	-	-	-	300	720	600	1,500
Sandals and Slipper	600	680	900	1,100	1,200	1,423	1,900	2,100
Leather goods		2,280		3,340		4,300		5,700
Total	7,500	16,160	11,200	25,430	18,200	40,823	33,200	66,800
Of these:								
Local Leather		492		1,449		2,633		3,564
Import Leather		15,668		23,981		38,190		63,384

Production and markets

(1000 pairs)								
Type of	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998			
product								
TOTAL								
Production	91,023.0	115,300.0	145,604.0	206,057.0	212,645.0			
Export	79,769,4	97,744.0	128,500.0	176,100.0	185,552.0			
Local market	12,986.0	17,556.0	17,104.0	29,957.0	27,093.0			
Sport shoes								
Production	22,232.0	32,000.0	60,569.0	93,361.0	96,389.0			
Export	20,008.8	29,120.0	53,300.7	85,300.0	87,714.0			
Canvas								
Shoes	21,348.0	27,500.0	28,408.0	38,920.0	34,691.0			
Production	18,145.8	22,375.0	24,999.4	32,692.8	29,487.0			
Export								
Lady shoes								
Production	19,248.0	24,836.0	25,931.0	34,775.0	38,197.0			
Export	16,360.8	21,110.6	22,819.3	30,602.0	34,377.0			
Slippers and								
sandals	28,195.0	30,964.0	30,696.0	39,001.0	43,368.0			
Production	25,254.0	25,138.4	27,380.6	27,500.0	33,974.0			
Export								

3.2.3 Current processing capability

3.2.3.1 Production process and technology

The existing 154 companies have more than 500 complete production lines (preparation, cutting, closing, lasting and finishing) with a capacity of about 600,000 pairs of shoes per line per year.

All machinery and plants are foreign made, as Vietnam does not have the possibility to produce them yet. More than 80% of machinery and equipment are imported from Taiwan, South Korea and Hong Kong; a smaller share from Japan, Europe and the USA. Italian machinery represents slightly more than 1%; they are mainly production lines for polyurethane shoes.

In 1998, the import value of machinery and plants was about 28 million US\$ plus spareparts worth 1.3 million US\$; 40% of the total value was in form of accessories (form, casing, cutter...). About 65-70% of the total machinery import value comes to Vietnam in form of foreign contribution to a joint venture or in the framework of a 100% foreign owned company.

Most production lines have a medium technical standard, long character and they employ a large number of workers with low labour productivity.

The preference for Asian machinery is explained by the lower price and more flexible terms of payment (countertrade, deferred payment e.a.).

Methods in use for the production include cementation and vulcanization; besides that, welting, outsole stitching and direct injection.

The quality of the products is average if compared to international standards. Most companies are presently studying the requirements to obtain the ISO 9000 certification; until now, only two companies (Thuong Dinh and Thuy Khue) could achieve it.

Models and patterns used to depend on the requirement of the customers; however, Vietnamese companies are making an effort to create the production by themselves. A footwear research institute has been established for this purpose, besides some footwear technical centres.

Several world wide renowned companies from the USA and Europe established contracts with Vietnamese companies to produce their footwear in Vietnam. Among them, brand names such as Nike, Reebok, Adidas, Bata, Fila and others.

Type of Total product		State owned companies (central)	State owned companies (local)	Non-State owned companies	Foreign invested companies
Total	362,724	53,100	72,550	70,550	166,524
Sport shoes Canvas shoes	204,390 57,274	13,800 15,900	27,000 23,400	27,200 8,000	136,390 9,974
Slippers and	56,610	5,000	7,750	23,700	20,160
sandals Men leather and ladies shoes	44,450	18,400	14,400	11,650	-

Processing capacity of the Vietnamese footwear industry in 1998 (1000 pairs)

Export capability, volume and value (1000 pairs 1000 US\$)

	(1000 pairs, 1000 03\$)									
	19	94	1995 1		19	96 1997		1998		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Sport shoes	20,008.8	130,600	29,120.0	193,040	53,300.7	326,200	85,300.0	666,500	87,714.0	668,074
Canvas shoes	18,145.8	63,840	22,375.0	72,460	24,999.4	87,200	32,692.8	105,700	29,487.0	112,428
Ladies shoes	16,360.8	35,500	21,110.6	51,540	22,819.3	90,100	30,602.0	140,500	34,377.0	143,244
Others	25,254.6	14,200	25,138.4	21,000	27,380.6	25,000	27,500.0	51,800	33,974.0	77,076
Total	79,770	244,140	97,744	338,040	128,500	528,500	176,100	964,500	185,552	1,000,82 2

Machinery import

	1996		1998				
Machines for	US\$ 66.7 million	US\$ 60 million	US\$ 28 million				
traditional shoes	of which:	of which:	of which:				
	Italy 1.21%	Italy 1.38%	Italy 1.05%				
	S. Korea 29%	S. Korea 28%	S. Korea 42%				
	Taiwan 46.8%	Taiwan 41%	Taiwan 31%				
	Hong Kong 15%	Hong Kong 17%	Hong Kong 14%				
	Others 9.2%	Others 12.62%	Others 11.95%				
Spare part shoes	US\$ 3.88 million	US\$ 3.0 million	US\$ 1.3 million				
machines	of which:	of which:	of which:				
	Korea, Taiwan	Korea, Taiwan	Korea, Taiwan				
	60%	55%	64%				
	Japan 20%	Japan 25%	Japan 22%				
	Others 20%	Others 20%	Others 14%				

3.2.3.2 Raw materials supply and trade

Presently, most outsoles and parts for the production of canvas shoes are made in Vietnam, while all other international standard raw materials are imported, mainly from Taiwan, South Korea, Thailand and other countries.

Raw materials are often provided by the foreign investor in the framework of the agreement.

The Government encourages foreign investment in the production of raw materials and parts for footwear with special incentives, including a tax exemption of 4-8 years, special reduced tax rate after the fiscal holiday, and other privileges.

3.2.4 Profile of major companies

- 1) Leaprodexim (Vietnam National Leather and Footwear Corporation)
 - 25 Ly Thuong Kiet, Hanoi

Tel. 04-8255780; fax 8259216; e-mail leapro_vn@hn.vnn.vn

Chairman: Mr. Phan Dinh Do; General Director: Mrs. Chau Hue Cam

The main company active in footwear production in Vietnam is Leaprodexim Vietnam, the national leather and footwear Corporation.

As usual in most industrial sectors in the country, the main companies of this sector have been grouped under a Corporation, a State owned umbrella co-ordinating the activities of the members.

Leaprodexim is active in production and trade of leather and footwear; import-export of machinery, equipment and materials; besides the institutional tasks of management of the sector and relevant policies.

Leaprodexim has 9 independent members; 7 dependent members and 1 leather and footwear research institute. The main office in located in Hanoi, with a branch office in HoChiMinh City.

The combined capacity is as follows:

- Canvas shoes: 13.6 million pairs/year
- Sport shoes: 9.4 million pairs/year
- Ladies shoes: 15.3 million pairs/year
- Sandals and slippers: 5.0 million pairs/year
- Bags, briefcases, soft goods: 1.2 million pieces/year
- Finishing leather: 7.5 million sf/year
- Thang Long Shoes company (THASHOCO) 411, Nguyen Tam Trinh, Ha Noi Tel. 04-8621618/20; fax 8623768 Director: Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Nghiem
 Production capacity:
- Canvas shoes: 2.5 million pairs/year
- Sport shoes: 1.2 million pairs/year
- Outsoles: 2.0 million pairs/year
- Production lines:
- Canvas shoes: 4 lines
- Sport shoes: 2 lines
- Outsoles: 1 line

Export: EU countries

 Hanoi leather and shoes company (HALEXIM) 409 duong Tam Trinh, Hanoi Tel. 04-8621254; fax 8624811 Director: Mr. Vu Manh Cuong

Production capacity:

- Canvas shoes: 1.2 million pairs/year
- Hard leather: 40 tons/year
- Soft leather: 1.5 million squarefeet/year
- Production lines:
- Canvas shoes: 2 lines
- Finished leather: 1 line

The company also produces industrial glues

- 4) Yen Vien shoes company Thi tran Yen Vien, Gia Lam, Hanoi Tel. 04-8272044; fax 8271963 Director: Mr. Do Trong Duc
- Production capacity:Canvas shoes: 1.2 million pairs/year
- Ladies shoes: 1.2 million pairs/y
 Ladies shoes: 1.8 pairs/year
- Production lines:
- Canvas shoes: 2 lines
- Ladies shoes: 3 lines
- Thuong Dinh Footwear Company 277/km8, Duong Nguyen Trai, Quan Thanh Xuan, Hanoi Tel. 04-8541268; fax 8582063 Director: Mrs: Le Thi Binh
- Production capacity:
- Canvas shoes: 4.2 million pairs/year
- Production lines:
- Canvas shoes: 4 lines
- Shoes outsoles: 1 line
- Computer embroidery machines: 2

The company is certified ISO 9000

 6) Thuy Khue Shoes Company 152 Thuy Khue, Hanoi Tel. 04-8456417; fax 8232727 Director: Mrs. Pham Thu Huong

Production capacity:

- Ladies shoes: 1.8 million pairs/yearCanvas shoes: 2.5 million pairs/year
- Production lines:
- Ladies shoes: 3 lines
- Canvas shoes: 4 lines

The company is certified ISO 9000

 Ngoc Ha Shoes Company Km 12, phuong Cong Vi, Ba Dinh, Hanoi Tel. 04-8344997; fax 8343237 Director: Mrs. Nguyen Thi Nga

Production capacity:

- Ladies shoes: 1.2 million pairs/year
- Canvas shoes: 0.8 million pairs/year
- Bags, briefcases: 0.5 million pieces/year
- Caps: 1.0 million pieces/year
- Production lines:
- Ladies shoes: 2 lines
- Canvas shoes: 1 line
- Bags, briefcases: 9 lines
- Caps: 5 lines

Export market: EU countries

 Haiphong leather products and footwear company (HP SHOLEGA) 276 Hang Kenh, Haiphong Tel. 031-847914; fax 844716 Director: Mr. Nguyen Gia Thao
 Production capacity:

Production capacity:

- Sport shoes: 8.0 million pair/year
- Canvas shoes: 1.3 million pairs/year
- Ladies shoes: 2.5 million pairs/year
- Foot ball: 0.5 million pieces/year
- Sport gloves: 0.3 million pairs/year
- Shoes outsoles: 7.0 million pairs/year
- Soft mouse: 15,000 m3/year

Production lines:

- Sport shoes: 13 lines
- Canvas shoes: 4 lines
- Ladies shoes: 4 lines
- Foot ball, sport gloves: 2 factories
- Shoes soles, soft mouse: 2 factories
- Dinh Vang Company LTD. Xa Du, Hang Kenh, An Hai, Haiphong Tel. 031-840794; fax 844101 Director: Mrs. Nguyen Kim Thuy
- Production capacity:
- Sport shoes: 2.4 million pair/year
- Ladies shoes: 2.4 million pairs/year Production lines:
- Sport shoes: 4 lines
- Ladies shoes: 4 lines
- Hiep Hung Shoes Company (HIGIMEX)
 161F Da Nam, Phuong 3, Q8, HoChiMinh City Tel. 08- 8557145; fax 8557144
 General director: Mr. Nguyen Cao Tuong
 Production capacity:
- Sport shoes: 1.8 million pair/year
- Canvas shoes: 3.0 million pairs/year
- Ladies shoes: 3.0million pairs/year
- Production lines:
- Canvas shoes: 6 lines

- Sport shoes: 3 lines
- Ladies shoes: 5 lines

Plus some lines for production of outsoles; 1 technical center; 1 electrical-mechanical workshop. 11) An Lac Footwear Company (ALSIMEX)

Quoc Lo 1, Duong Hung Vuong noi dai, Thi tran An Lac, HCMC Tel. 08-8759299; fax 8750083 Director: Mrs. Chau Hue Cam

Production capacity:

- Sport shoes: 0.6 million pairs/year
- Canvas shoes: 1.2 million pairs/year
- Ladies shoes: 2.4 million pairs/year
- Sandals and slippers: 4.0 million pairs/year

Production lines:

- Sport shoes: 2 lines
- Canvas shoes: 4 lines
- Ladies shoes: 4 lines
- Sandals: 6 lines

The company has three joint ventures with foreign companies

- 12) Phu Lam Footwear Company (FULEAMEX)
 71C Ly Chieu Hoang, Q 6, HCMC
 Tel. 08-8750098; fax 8754299; e-mail: phulam@hcm.fpt.vn
 Director: Mr. Pham Khac Thanh
- Production capacity:
- Ladies shoes: 4 million pairs/year
- Sport shoes: 1.2 million pairs/year
- Football shoes: 0.5 million pairs/year
- Inline-skate shoes: 0.5 million pairs/year
- Baseball gloves: 0.120 million pairs/year
- Shoes outsole: 2.0 million pairs/year
- 13) Saigon Leather Corporation (LEASGO)
 146 Nguyen Cong Tru (floor N. 8), Q 1, HCMC Tel: 08-8911003; fax 8940435 Director: Mr. Bui Van Duc

Production capacity:

- Tanning leather: 6.4 million sqf/year
- Various kinds of shoes: 4.7 million pairs/year Machinery:
- Tanning machinery from Italy
- Shoes making machinery from Taiwan-S.Korea
- 14) Thanh Le Commercial Import-Export Company
 445-53 Hung Vuong, Thu Dau Mot, Binh Duong
 Tel. 065-822966; fax 824112
 Director: Mrs. Dao Thi Thanh Nguyen

Production capacity:

- Ladies shoes: 1.2 million pair/year
- Canvas shoes: 3.0 million pairs/year

3.2.5 Development plan of the industry in the future

Vietnamese policy makers and officials in charge for the sector plan to develop the industry in the future to increase the production and improve the quality.

More enterprises will be encouraged to obtain the ISO 9000 certification and increase their productivity.

The sector will invest in modern machinery and equipment to increase the value added of the product; moreover, a new focus will be set on design. Local producers will try to research the market and develop new models suitable to international taste and requirements.

However, the main goal for the Vietnamese footwear industry in the future is the investment in machinery to manufacture components locally, in order to increase the local containt of the finished products. As above quoted, for the time being most materials and parts for the production of footwear must be imported. The development of a local production of soles, tanned leather and accessories will decrease the production cost, while creating new opportunities for the Vietnamese enterprises, and it will help meet the requirements set by the European Union about local containt of the production to be exported to this market.

A better co-operation will be established among all involved sectors such as tannery industry, footwear components and materials producers, accessories sector and footwear producers, to achieve a coordination and develop together.

The Government encourages the production of footwear components and especially the tanning sector through special incentives.

Products	Target for year 2000	Target for year 2005	Target for year 2010
FOOTWEAR (total)	250,000	390,000	610,000
For export	225,000	351,000	561,000
Of which:			
Sport shoes	110,000	171,600	265,000
For export	103,000	161,304	258,068
Canvas shoes	51,250	79,950	127,000
For export	45,100	70,356	110,458
Lady shoes	46,250	72,150	114,000
For export	43,937	68,542	107,611
Leather shoes	8,000	11,700	18,000
For export	2,000	5,000	10,000
Other types of footwear	35,000	54,600	85,000
For export	28,063	45,798	74,845
Other leather articles	31,352	51,730	80,698
For export	30,098	49,661	77,470
EXPORT VALUE	1,500,000	2,500,000	4,700,000

Targets of the footwear industry to the year 2010

3.3 LEATHER GOODS INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Geographical location

Companies processing leather goods such as bags, briefcases and other goods are mainly located in HoChiMinh City. A few others are located in Hanoi or Danang.

3.3.2 Current situation of the industry

The production of leather goods different from shoes is very limited in Vietnam.

Some companies produce handbags and briefcases on order; some have a processing contract with foreign partners who provide machinery and raw materials.

The production is very scattered and fragmented among family scale businesses and handicraft-like workshops.

Some main companies produce handbags, briefcases, suitcases and other; however, the main part of these products is not made of leather, and the statistics do not divide the different materials. The production of leather garments (clothes, jackets) is virtually non existing.

3.3.3 Current processing capability

Statistics are available only for bags, handbags and suitcases, as other goods are not produced or extremely limited in Vietnam.

Not all goods included in the statistics are made of leather.

Leather goods production									
Products (1000 pieces)	Total	State Owned Enterprises	Local SOEs	Non-State enterprises	Foreign invested enterprises				
Bags, handbags, suitcases	26,570	1,000	8,000	2,770	14,800				

04 Market Study Vietnam

3.3.4 Profile of major companies

1) Leaprodexim (Vietnam National Leather and Footwear Corporation)

25 Ly Thuong Kiet, Hanoi

Tel. 04-8255780; fax 8259216; e-mail leapro_vn@hn.vnn.vn

Chairman: Mr. Phan Dinh Do; General Director: Mrs. Chau Hue Cam

The main company active in footwear production in Vietnam is Leaprodexim Vietnam, the national leather and footwear Corporation.

As usual in most industrial sectors in the country, the main companies of this sector have been grouped under a Corporation, a State owned umbrella co-ordinating the activities of the members.

Leaprodexim is active in production and trade of leather and footwear; import-export of machinery, equipment and materials; besides the institutional tasks of management of the sector and relevant policies.

Leaprodexim has 9 independent members; 7 dependent members and 1 leather and footwear research institute. The main office in located in Hanoi, with a branch office in HoChiMinh City.

The combined capacity is as follows: Bags, briefcases, soft goods: 1.2 million pieces/year

 Ngoc Ha Shoes Company Km 12, phuong Cong Vi, Ba Dinh, Hanoi Tel. 04-8344997; fax 8343237 Director: Mrs. Nguyen Thi Nga

Production capacity:

- Bags, briefcases: 0.5 million pieces/year
- Caps: 1.0 million pieces/year

Export market: EU countries

- Haiphong leather products and footwear company (HP SHOLEGA) 276 Hang Kenh, Haiphong Tel. 031-847914; fax 844716 Director: Mr. Nguyen Gia Thao
 Production capacity:
- Foot ball: 0.5 million pieces/year
- Sport gloves: 0.3 million pairs/year
- Soft mouse: 15,000 m3/year
- Production lines:
- Foot ball, sport gloves: 2 factories
- Shoes soles, soft mouse: 2 factories
- 4) Phu Lam Footwear Company (FULEAMEX) 71C Ly Chieu Hoang, Q 6, HCMC Tel. 08-8750098; fax 8754299; e-mail: phulam@hcm.fpt.vn Director: Mr. Pham Khac Thanh
 Production capacity:Baseball gloves: 0.120 million pairs/year
- Ladoda Company Ltd
 37 Phu Doan, Hoan Kiem District, Hanoi Tel. 04-8265285; fax 8247056 Director Mr. Dinh Van Bao
 Production capacity: bags, briefcases, 150,000 pieces/year

- Danang Leather Goods Factory (LEADAFAC) 159/1 Tran Cao Van, Danang City Tel. 0511-822319; fax 822319. e-mail: leadafac@dng.vnn.vn Director: Mr. Nguyen Hoai An
 Production capacity: bags, briefcases, handbags 120,000 pieces/year
- 7) Saigon Shoes Company

 419 Le Hong Phong, District 1, HCMC
 Tel 08- 8353820; fax 8390401
 Director: Mr. Nguyen Van Nguyen

 Production capacity: Bags, handbags, suitcases 0,5 million pieces/year
- Company 32 (Ministry of Defence)- ASECO 170 Quang Trung, Go Vap District, HCMC Tel. 08-8940416, fax 8940279 Director: Mr. Mai Duy Hien
 Production capacity: Bags, briefcases 0.5 million pieces/year
- Saigon Leather Garment Company (SALEAGO)
 71/1 Quang Trung, Ward 12, Go Vap District, HCMC
 Tel. 08-8958233; fax 8945291
 Director: Mr. Tran Quang Minh
 Production capacity: Bags, briefcases and soft goods 3.6 million pieces/year
- 10) Hiep An Joint Stock Company
 331 Gia Phu, District 6, HCMC
 Tel. 08-8556162; fax 8555012
 Director: Mr. Nguyen Duy Thuan
 Production capacity: Bags, briefcases and soft goods 0.3 million pieces/year
- Saigon Import-Export Leather and Footwear company (LEAPRODEXIM Saigon) 14 Nguyen Hue, District 1. HCMC Tel. 08-8231334; fax 8299217 Director: Mr. Nguyen Bao Tho
 Production capacity: Bags, handbags 0.5 million pieces/year

3.4 UPHOLSTERY INDUSTRY

This industry is still extremely limited in Vietnam and data are not available

4. STATE OF THE MARKET

4.1 Market features

The Vietnamese market is potentially very big: the population amounts to almost 80 million people and the income is growing steadily.

However, for the time being Vietnamese consumers do not purchase a relevant quantity of leather footwear, which is almost entirely produced for export.

In general most of the footwear and other leather goods produced by the Vietnamese enterprises are exported. Only a small amount of some goods such as bags are sold on the domestic market.

In the meantime, the local market is flooded by imported items from China and other Asian countries. Smuggled goods also pose a problem to the local producers.

4.2 Local consumption and leather supply

4.2.1 Current situation

Domestic leather is rarely used to produce footwear made for export; normally, it is used only by tiny workshops producing for the domestic market.

On the other hand, other leather goods such as bags and others sold on the domestic market are made of domestically produced leather.

Good quality domestic leather is exported to China and Thailand (60% of the whole production) while the rest of the domestic production is low quality.

In 1997, the domestic industry consumed almost 70 million square feet of leather, 60 million of which where imported. Imports where worth 70 million US dollars.

The present consumption of leather reaches 75-80 million square feet; 60 million are used to produce goods for export; the rest are used by small workshops selling on the domestic market.

Consumption of leather between 1995 and 1998									
Different kinds of Leather	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998				
1 PU Coated Leather (1000sqft)	6,867.0	8,340.0	14,566.0	26,120.0					
2. Spliting leather	3,620.0	5,889.0	9,607.0	14,841.0					
3. Cow full grain leather(1000sqft)	1,313.0	2,874.0	4,640.0	7,788.0					
4. Pig, goat, sheep grain Leather	3,142.0	6,578.0	9,440.0	13,000.0					
Other leather (1000 sqff)	1,200.0	1,750.0	2,383.0	3,200.0					
Total(1000 sqft)	16,162.0	25,431.0	40,823.0	66,948.0					
Total turnover (1000 USD)	16,890.0	28,708.0	46,280.0	75,902.0	94,300.0				

Detailed consumption of leather

(1997)								
TT	Leather goods and markets							
		Quantity	Value					
	1	2	3					
I	Export products	1,770	2,565					
1	Wetblue Grain Leather	334	364					
	- Buffalo	72	51					
	- Cow	262	315					
2	Crust Cow Coat	1,055	1,697					
	Leather							
	- Buffalo	-	-					
	- Cow	1,055	1,697					
3	- Crust Spliting Cow	81	114					
4	Full grain Finishing Leather	300	600					
	- Buffalo							
	- Cow	-	-					
		300	600					
	Leather for export products	3,564	5,028					
1	Full Grain Finishing Leather - Buffalo	2,424	4,331					
	- Cow	405	564					
	- Pig	2,019	3,767					
		-	-					
	1	2	3					
2	Splitting Leather	1,140	694					
	. Buffalo	-	-					
	. Cow	1,140	694					
	. Pig	-	-					
	Domestic consumer	5,430	4,842					
1	Full Gain Leather	4,161	4,536					
	. Buffalo	852	720					
	. Cow	3,244	3,807					
	. Pig	65	19					
2	Split Finishing Leather	1,269	318					
	. Buffalo	338	75					
	. Cow	907	240					
	. Pig	12	3					
	Total	10,774	12,555					

4.2.2 Forecast of the local demand

(Unit: 1000 sqft, Value : 1000 USD)											
TT	Leather goods and markets	2000	2000	2005	2005	2010	2010				
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value				
	1	4	5	6	7	8	9				
I	Export products	3,000	4,390	10,600	17,410	24,000	37,600				
1	Wetblue Grain Leather	600	650	2,000	2,180	4,000	4,400				
	- Buffalo	150	110	500	375	1,000	800				
	- Cow	450	540	1,500	1,805	3,000	3,600				
2	Crust Cow Coat	2,200	3,500	6,500	11,390	14,000	22,500				
	Leather										
	- Buffalo	-	-	500	550	1,000	1,200				
	- Cow	2,200	3,500	6,000	9,840	13,000	2,300				
3	- Crust Splitting Cow	200	240	600	840	2,000	2,500				
4	Full grain Finishing Leather	1,000	2,000	1,500	3,000	4,000	8,200				
	- Buffalo										
	- Cow		-	-	-	1,000	2,100				
		1,000	2,000	1,500	3,000	3,000	6,100				
Ш	Leather for export products	7,000	9,665	17,400	23,240	38,000	51,480				
1	Full Grain Finishing Leather	3,700	6,400	11,500	19,940	24,000	44,300				
	- Buffalo										
	- Cow	800	1,120	1,500	2,170	2,000	3,000				
	- Pig	2,800	5,220	9,500	17,470	20,000	40,000				
		100	60	560	300	2,000	1,300				
	1	4	5	6	7	8	9				
2	Splitting Leather	2,300	1,265	5,900	3,300	14,000	7,180				
	. Buffalo	-	-	-	-	500	200				
	. Cow	2,300	1,265	5,900	3,300	13,500	6,980				
	. Pig	-	-	-	-	-	-				
- 111	Domestic consumer	7,000	6,090	12,000	11,465	18,000	15,325				
1	Full Gain Leather	4,800	5,480	6,400	10,445	11,000	13,250				
	. Buffalo	1,000	900	2,000	1,900	3,000	3,000				
	. Cow	3,600	4,500	5,900	8,320	7,300	9,855				
	. Pig	200	180	500	235	700	350				
2	Split Finishing Leather	2,200	610	3,600	1,020	7,000	2,120				
7	. Buffalo	700	175	1,500	386	2,600	600				
	. Cow	1,450	435	2,000	600	4,000	1,400				
	. Pig	50	13	100	40	400	120				
	Total	17,000	20,115	40,000	52,115	80,100	104,405				

Forecast to the year 2010 (Unit: 1000 sqft, Value : 1000 USD)

5. STATE OF COMPETITION

5.1 Leadership and Main Competitors

Vietnam belongs to a new generation of developing countries; its economic growth started much later than in China or Thailand, to quote two main competitors.

The labour cost is cheaper in Vietnam than in other ASEAN countries or China; the foreign investment law is more favourable and the country has a very stable political and social situation. On the other hand, Vietnam has a less developed technology: most enterprises are still equipped with obsolete Soviet machines than need to be substituted.

Moreover, Vietnamese entrepreneurs and managers are not familiar with the mechanisms and common procedures of a market economy; the information system is backward; corruption and hidden costs are widespread.

Vietnam does not compete with the first generation "tigers" such as Taiwan and South Korea, who on the contrary are among the main investors. Its competitors are second and third generation newly industrialized economies such as Thailand, Indonesia and China; however, Vietnam started its industrialization process later. This causes advantages and disadvantages.

Future potential competitors such as Myanmar and Cambodia are still very scarcely industrialized and they present several difficulties to would be investors.

5.2 Options to penetrate the domestic market

The best option to penetrate the domestic market is to produce on the place through joint venture or business co-operation agreements. As a matter of fact, Vietnamese import-export and investment laws are specifically designed to reduce imports and encourage export or import substitution.

The domestic purchasing power is still to limited to allow a considerable market for finished foreign products, with the exception of some niches.

Regarding raw materials and intermediate goods, the orientation is towards an increase in local content. For this reason, the best option is to produce leather in Vietnam assisting in the development of a strong local sector.

Vietnam does not have the possibility to build machinery yet, and it will need to import them for some years. Again, the best option is the transfer of machinery within a joint venture: statistics show that most Korean machinery existing in Vietnam, for example, where imported in the framework of such agreements.

Due to the peculiarity of the Vietnamese business environment, moreover, it is advisable that the Italian entrepreneur does not try to follow the business by himself from Italy, and experienced presence on the place is very important.

5.3 **Potential partners**

Potential partners both in distribution and manufacturing are all main companies quoted in this study; they are eager to co-operate with foreign partners.

5.4 Distribution channels

The distribution of intermediate goods for industrial purposes in Vietnam is mainly carried out by State owned trading companies.

Sometimes, machinery and equipment are purchased through bidding.

The contact with relevant authorities and business association is very important to be informed about bidding and plans to renovate machinery in State owned factories.

Section C: Appendix

VIETNAM

COMPANY PROFILES OF VIETNAM MANUFACTURERS





QUESTIONNAIRE

COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterprise
AddressFINE VINA INDUSTRIAL Co., Ltd.
No. 8, Cach Mang Thang Tam St.,Town
Telephone
E-mail
Name of contact person Nguyen Thi Mai Quynh (Asco Trading Co., Ltd. Hong Kong)
Name of the respondent Pham Thuy Ngoc, ManagerDate of establishment1994

1. Daily production

b) Leather shoes

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION Main products Type of products a) Canvas shoes

Daily production 6,000 pairs

as % of total output 13.3%

2. Number of employees: Managers 26 persons Workers 800 persons TOTAL 826 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: EU countries		
Type of products	Domestic (% of TOT sales)	Export (% of TOT sales)
a) Canvas shoes	0 %	100%
b) Leather shoes	0 %	100%
-		



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 Date in which the information have been filled

 Period which the information referred to





PRODUCT SHEET

1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticatedWomen elegantWomen trendy & casualWholesale shoesLeisure shoesSport shoesChildren shoesMen sophisticated shoesMen elegant shoesMen trendy & casual
······

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes 🗹
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency
Economical Canvas shoes	from 3.00 to 4.50	USD
Medium Leather shoes	from 4.50 to 8.00	USD
Medium – expensive	from 9.00 to 40.0	USD
Expensive	fromtoto	
Luxury	fromto	

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT		TIMING											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Upper material	В	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	В	R	R	R	
Lining materials	В	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	В	R	R	R	
Sole materials	В	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	В	R	R	R	
Components	В	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	В	R	R	R	
Other	В	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	В	R	R	R	



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QUESTIONNAIRE

COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterprise Address	ANJIN FOOTWEAR Co., Ltd. 152A Huong Lo 5, An Lac town
Town Telephone E-mail	Binh Chanh district, Ho Chi Minh city (848) 8754447; Fax: (848) 8750084
	n Bui Duc Thuan, Export Manager nt Tran Thanh Chuong, Export Dept.
Date of establishment	1992

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION Main products Type of products a) Sport shoes

Daily production 6,000 pairs

as % of total output

2. Number of employees:

Managers 100 persons Workers 1,700 persons TOTAL 1,800 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: EU countries										
Type of products	Domestic (% of TOT sales)	Export (% of TOT sales)								
a) Sport shoes	0 %	100%								





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PRODUCT SHEET

1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals⊠
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes 🗹
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category		Price-range	Currency
Economical	\checkmark	from 4.0 to 9.0	USD
Medium	\checkmark	from 10.0 to 15.0	USD
Medium – expensive	\checkmark	from 16.0 to 20.0	USD
Expensive		fromto	
Luxury		from to	

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT		TIMING										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material												
Lining materials												
Sole materials												
Components												
Other												



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QUESTIONNAIRE

COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterpriseSUN KUAN J.V Co., Ltd.Address129B1 Ly Chieu Hoang St., district 6TownHo Chi Minh cityTelephone(848) 8756168; Fax: (848) 8752710E-mailsunkuan-jvc@hcm.vnn.vnName of contact person Henry Su, Export ManagerName of the respondent Henry SuDate of establishment1991

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION
Main productsDaily productionas % of total outputType of productsDaily productionas % of total outputa) Slippers with EVA sole15,000 pairs

2. Number of employees:

Managers 140 persons Workers 530 persons TOTAL 670 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main marketsType of productsDomestic (% of TOT sales)a) Slippers with EVA sole0 %

Export (% of TOT sales) 100%



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PRODUCT SHEET

1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticated
Women elegant
Women trendy & casual
Wholesale shoes
Leisure shoes
Sport shoes
Children shoes
Men sophisticated shoes
Men elegant shoes
Men trendy & casual

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency
Economical	fromto	
Medium	fromto	
Medium – expensive	from 2.0 to 8.0	USD
Expensive	fromto	
Luxury	fromto	

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT	TIMING											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material	R	R	R	R	В	В	В	В	R	R	R	R
Lining materials												
Sole materials												
Components												
Other												



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QUESTIONNAIRE

COMPANY DATA

	Name of the enterprise Address	B.K – SAK Co., Ltd. 94A Hung Vuong St., (extended), An Lac town		
	Town Telephone E-mail	Binh Chanh district, Ho Chi Minh city (848) 8754446; Fax: (848) 8754445		
Name of contact person Young Lee, General Manager Name of the respondent Thanh Thuy, Export Manager				
	Date of establishment	1993		

1. Daily production

TOTAL	DAILY PRODUCTION		
Main pr	oducts		
1	Type of products	Daily production	as % of total output
a) Car	ivas shoes	5,500 pairs	
b) Bio	sandals	4,000 pairs	

- 2. Number of employees:
- Managers 18 persons Workers 280 persons TOTAL 298 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: EU countries					
Type of products	Domestic (% of TOT sales)	Export (% of TOT sales)			
a) Slippers	0 %	100%			
b) House shoes	0 %	100%			



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1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticated
Women elegant
Women trendy & casual
Wholesale shoes
Leisure shoes
Sport shoes
Children shoes
Men sophisticated shoes
Men elegant shoes
Men trendy & casual

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency
Economical	fromto	
Medium	fromto	
Medium – expensive	from 2.0 to 4.0	USD
Expensive	fromtoto	
Luxury	fromto	

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT						TIM	ING					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material												
Lining materials												
Sole materials												
Components												
Other												



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COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterpriseMINH NGHE INDUSTRIAL-TRADING Co., Ltd.Address96D/3 To Ngoc Van St., Tam Binh ward, Thu Duc district,

TownHo Chi Minh cityTelephone(848) 8970333; Fax: (848) 8971389E-mailChinhanhminhnghe@hcm.vnn.vnName of contact personName of the respondent Hung Thu Van, Director

Date of establishment 1996

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION
Main productsType of productsDaily productiona) Leather children shoes8,000 pairsb) Leather shoes (lady, man)10,000 pairsc) High-sole lady shoes2,800 pairsThe average daily output is 18,500-19,500 pairs, in which the composition of differenttypes of shoes is subject to change, depending on the fashion season

2. Number of employees: Managers 98 persons Workers 2,600 persons TOTAL 2,698 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: EU countri	es	
Type of products D	omestic (% of TOT sales)	Export (% of TOT sales)
a) Leather children shoes	0%	100%
b) Leather shoes (lady, ma	an) 0%	100%
c) High-sole lady shoes	0%	100%





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1.1.



PRODUCT SHEET

1. Tick for product category

	CONSOMENS TARGET
Wome Whole Leisu Sport Childr Men s Men e	en sophisticated
	,

CONSUMERS TARGET

1.2. TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes…☑
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes 🗹
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency
Economical USD		
Medium: Leather children shoes	from 7.0 to 9.0	USD
Medium – expensive: High-sole lady she	oes from 10.0 to 14.0	USD
Expensive: Leather shoes (lady, man)	from 15.0 to 30.0	USD
Luxury		

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT		TIMING										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material												
Lining materials												
Sole materials												
Components												
Other												



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COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterprise
AddressFINE VINA INDUSTRIAL Co., Ltd.
No. 8, Cach Mang Thang Tam St.,Town
Telephone
E-mailThu Dau Mot town, Binh Duong province
(84650) 822492; Fax: (84650) 824620Name of contact person
Nguyen Thi Mai Quynh (Asco Trading Co., Ltd. Hong Kong)
Name of the respondent Pham Thuy Ngoc, ManagerDate of establishment1994

1. Daily production

b) Leather shoes

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION Main products Type of products a) Canvas shoes

Daily production 6,000 pairs

as % of total output 13.3%

- 2. Number of employees: Managers 26 persons Workers 800 persons TOTAL 826 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: EU countries		
Type of products	Domestic (% of TOT sales)	Export (% of TOT sales)
a) Canvas shoes	0 %	100%
b) Leather shoes	0 %	100%









1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticatedWomen elegantWomen trendy & casualWholesale shoesLeisure shoesSport shoesChildren shoesMen sophisticated shoesMen elegant shoesMen trendy & casual

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes ☑
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency		
Economical Canvas shoes	from 3.00 to 4.50	USD		
Medium Leather shoes	from 4.50 to 8.00	USD		
Medium – expensive	from 9.00 to 40.0	USD		
Expensive	fromto			
Luxury	fromtoto			

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT		TIMING										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material	В	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	В	R	R	R
Lining materials	В	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	В	R	R	R
Sole materials	В	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	В	R	R	R
Components	В	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	В	R	R	R
Other	В	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	В	R	R	R



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Export (% of TOT sales)

100%

QUESTIONNAIRE

COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterprise Address	WEC Saigon Joint Stock Co. 146 (Fl. 4) Nguyen Cong Tru St., district 1
Town Telephone E-mail	Ho Chi Minh city (848) 8215757; Fax: (848) 8296581; Mobile: 84 91 903616 wec@hcm.vnn.vn
Name of contact persor	Diep Thanh Kiet, Vice General Director
Name of the responder	t Nguyen Dinh Chuong, Director of Shoe manufacturing plant
Date of establishment	1976

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION		
Main products		
Type of products	Daily production	as % of total output
a) EVA sponge slippers	5,000 pairs	50%
b) Sandals		20%
c) House slippers		30%

2. Number of employees: Managers 10 persons Workers 300 persons TOTAL 310 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: EU countries (UK, Fra	nce, Italy, Greece, Holland, Spain)
Type of products	Domestic (% of TOT sales)
a) Slippers, sandals	0 %





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 Period which the information referred to





1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticated Women elegant
Women trendy & casual
Wholesale shoes
Leisure shoes
Sport shoes
Children shoes
Men sophisticated shoes
Men elegant shoes
Men trendy & casual

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals⊠
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency
Economical	fromto	
Medium	fromto	
Medium – expensive	from 1.5 to 3.5	USD
Expensive	fromtoto	
Luxury	fromto	

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT						TIM	ING					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	R			B	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R
Lining materials												
Sole materials												
Components	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	R			В	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R
Other												



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COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterprise Address	An Giang Shoes Co., Ltd. 167/2 Rural No. 80, Trung My Tay ward
Town	district 12, Ho Chi Minh city
Telephone	(848) 8910148; Fax: (848) 8911049;
E-mail	www.ags@hcm.vnn.vn
Name of contact persor	Nguyen Thanh Gia Trung, Export Manager
Name of the responder	it Nguyen Thanh Gia Trung
Date of establishment	1995

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION Main products		
Type of products	Daily production	as % of total output
a) Sport shoes	5,000 pairs	

2. Number of employees: Managers 62 persons Workers 1,600 persons TOTAL 1,662 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets:
EU countries
Type of products
a) Sport shoes

Domestic (% of TOT sales) 0 %

Export (% of TOT sales) 100%





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1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticatedWomen elegantWomen trendy & casualWholesale shoes✓Leisure shoes✓Sport shoes✓Children shoes✓Men sophisticated shoesMan shoes	

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes…☑
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes 🗹
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency
Economical	fromto	
Medium	fromto	
Medium – expensive	from 5.9 to 7.1	USD
Expensive	fromto	
Luxury	fromto	

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT		TIMING										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material			В				R					
Lining materials			В				R					
Sole materials			В				R					
Components			В				R					
Other												



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 Tel: + 84 8 875 11 61

 Office:
 755, February 3 Street, Ward 7, District 10, HCMC, VIETNAM.

 Date in which the information have been filled

 Period which the information referred to





COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterprise Address	Duy Hung Shoes Co., Ltd. Song Than Industrial Zone,
Town	Di An town, Binh Duong province
Telephone	(848) 8961997; Fax: (848) 8965398
E-mail	duyhung@telnet.com.vn
Name of contact perso	n Ha Duy Hung, Director
Name of the responder	nt Huynh Tran Thi Ngoc Dung , Secretary
Date of establishment	1994

1. Daily production

2.	Number of employees:	Managers 116 persons	
a)	Sport shoes	9,240 pairs	
IVIč	ain products Type of products	Daily production	as % of total output
-	OTAL DAILY PRODUCTION		

Number of employees:Managers 116 personsWorkers 2,950 personsTOTAL 3,066 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: EU countries, Japan, Switzerland

Type of products	Domestic (% of TOT sales)	Export (% of TOT sales)
a) Sport shoes	0 %	100%









1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticated Women elegant Women trendy & casual Wholesale shoes Leisure shoes Sport shoes Children shoes Men sophisticated shoes Men elegant shoes
•

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes 🗹
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency
Economical	fromto	
Medium	fromto	
Medium – expensive	from 6.0 to 14.0	USD
Expensive	fromto	
Luxury	fromto	

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT		TIMING										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material												
Lining materials												
Sole materials												
Components												
Other												



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 Tel: + 84 8 875 11 61

 Office:
 755, February 3 Street, Ward 7, District 10, HCMC, VIETNAM.

 Date in which the information have been filled

 Period which the information referred to





COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterpriseAn Phuoc Shoes Co., Ltd.
100/11-12-13 An Duong Vuong St., ward 9, district 5,TownHo Chi Minh city
TelephoneTelephone(848) 8350059; Fax: (848) 8350058
anphuoc@hcm.vnn.vnName of contact personJulian Chang, Supervisor
Name of the respondentName of the respondentNguyen Thi Dien, DirectorDate of establishment1994

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION Main products		
Type of products	Daily production	as % of total output
a) Sport shoes	6,000 pairs	
2. Number of employees:	Managers 100 persons	

Workers 1,700 persons TOTAL 1,800 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: EU countries

Type of products a) Sport shoes Domestic (% of TOT sales) 0 % Export (% of TOT sales) 100%









1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticated Women elegant Women trendy & casual Wholesale shoes Leisure shoes Sport shoes Children shoes Men sophisticated shoes Men elegant shoes Men trendy & casual	[
Men trendy & casual	

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes 🗹
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency
Economical	from 5.0 to 20.0	USD
Medium	fromto	
Medium – expensive	fromto	
Expensive	fromto	
Luxury	from to	

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT		TIMING										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material												
Lining materials												
Sole materials												
Components												
Other												



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 Office:
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 Date in which the information have been filled

 Period which the information referred to





COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterpriseBinh Tien IMEX Corp., Pte., Ltd. (BITI'S)Address129 Bis Ly Chieu Hoang St., district 6

TownHo Chi Minh cityTelephone(848) 8754513; Fax: (848) 8753443E-mailbitis.vt@hcm.fpt.vn; Website: www.bitis.com.vnName of contact personLam Kim Son, Export ManagerName of the respondentLam Kim Son

Date of establishment 1982

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION
Main productsas % of total outputType of productsDaily productionas % of total outputa) Sport shoes, sandals with PU sole3,000 pairs20%b) Sponge slippers, house shoes30,000 pairs80%

2. Number of employees: Managers 1,000 persons Workers 3,500 persons TOTAL 4,500 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

s)
U)









1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticated Women elegant Women trendy & casual Wholesale shoes Leisure shoes Sport shoes Children shoes Men sophisticated shoes Men elegant shoes Men trendy & casual	ব
Men trendy & casual	

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes 🗹
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category		Price-range	Currency
Economical	\checkmark	from 0.80 to 1.90	USD
Medium:	\checkmark	from 2.00 to 3.00	USD
Medium – expensive:	\checkmark	from 3.00 to 4.00	USD
Expensive		fromto	
Luxury		fromto	

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT		TIMING										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material												
Lining materials												
Sole materials												
Components												
Other												

Remark: Permanently importing materials and components, thanks to the intensified local trading of shoes



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COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterprise Address	Thai Binh Shoes Co., Ltd. 43/5 Di An town, Thuan An district
E-mail Name of contact persor	Binh Duong province (848) 8963306; Fax: (848) 8960223 thaibinh@hcm.fpt.vn Nguyen Duc Thuan, Director t Nguyen Thanh Phien, Export Manager
Date of establishment	1994

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION		
Main products		
Type of products	Daily production	as % of total output
a) Sport shoes	5,600 pairs	
b) Lady shoes	6,000 pairs	

2. Number of employees:

Managers 200 persons Workers 2,500 persons TOTAL 2,700 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: EU countries, Japan, Switzerland

Type of products	Domestic (% of TOT sales)	Export (% of TOT sales)
 a) Sport shoes 	0 %	100%
b) Lady shoes	0 %	100%





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1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticated Women elegant⊠
Women trendy & casual
Leisure shoes
Sport shoes
Children shoes
Men sophisticated shoes
Men elegant shoes
Men trendy & casual

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes ☑
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency		
Economical	fromto			
Medium: Lady shoes 🗹	from 4.5 to 8.0	USD		
Medium - expensive: Sport sho	es ☑ from 6.0 to 12.0	USD		
Expensive	fromto			
Luxury	fromto			

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT	TIMING											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material												
Lining materials												
Sole materials												
Components												
Other												



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 Office:
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 Period which the information referred to





COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterprise Address	ANJIN FOOTWEAR Co., Ltd. 152A Huong Lo 5, An Lac town
Town Telephone E-mail	Binh Chanh district, Ho Chi Minh city (848) 8754447; Fax: (848) 8750084
	n Bui Duc Thuan, Export Manager
-	nt Tran Thanh Chuong, Export Dept.
Date of establishment	1992

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION Main products Type of products a) Sport shoes

Daily production 6,000 pairs

as % of total output

2. Number of employees:

Managers 100 persons Workers 1,700 persons TOTAL 1,800 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: EU countriesType of productsDomestic (% of TOT sales)a) Sport shoes0 %100%









1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticated Women elegant Women trendy & casual Wholesale shoes Leisure shoes Sport shoes Children shoes Men sophisticated shoes Men elegant shoes Men trendy & casual
Men trendy & casual

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes 🗹
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category		Price-range	Currency		
Economical	\checkmark	from 4.0 to 9.0	USD		
Medium	\checkmark	from 10.0 to 15.0	USD		
Medium – expensive	\checkmark	from 16.0 to 20.0	USD		
Expensive		fromto			
Luxury		from to			

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT	TIMING											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material					_							
Lining materials												
Sole materials												
Components												
Other												



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COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterpriseDUC TRIEU Co., Ltd. (T&T FASHION SHOES)Address60A Van Thanh Bac St., ward 25, Binh Thanh district

TownHo Chi Minh cityTelephone(848) 8201080; Fax: (848) 8204687E-mailtt@hcm.vnn.vnName of contact person Tran Duc Trieu, DirectorName of the respondent Tran Duc Trieu

Date of establishment 1995

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION Main products Type of products a) Leather shoes

Daily production 400 pairs as % of total output

2. Number of employees:

Managers 10 persons Workers 50 persons TOTAL 60 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

 4.

 Main markets

 Type of products
 Domestic (% of TOT sales)

 a) Leather shoes
 95 %

 5%









1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET	
Women sophisticated Women elegant Women trendy & casual Wholesale shoes Leisure shoes Sport shoes Children shoes Men sophisticated shoes Men elegant shoes	1 1 1

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE 2.

Category	Price-range	Currency
Economical	from 7.00 to 11.40	USD
Medium	from 11.45 to 21.40	USD
Medium – expensive	from 21.50 to 36.0	USD
Expensive	fromtoto	
Luxury	fromto	

SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS: 3.

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT		TIMING										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material				-	-	В		-	-		R	
Lining materials						В					R	
Sole materials						В					R	
Components			В		R		R		R		R	
Other			В		R		R		R		R	



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COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterpriseBINH TAY CONSUMER GOODS Co., Ltd.Address22 Au Co St., ward 17, Tan Binh district

TownHo Chi Minh cityTelephone(848) 8496082; Fax: (848) 8496005E-mailbinhtan@hcm.vnn.vnName of contact person Pham Thi Duyen, Assistant to DirectorName of the respondent Ngo Huu Nhi, Export Manager

Date of establishment 1992

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION Main products Type of products a) Canvas shoes b) Slippers with EVA sole c) Sandals with PU sole

Daily production 5,500 pairs 1,800 pairs 5,000 pairs

as % of total output

2. Number of employees:

Managers 105 persons Workers 745 persons TOTAL 850 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: mostly to EU countries (70%), Asian countries (30%)

Type of products	Domestic (% of TOT sales)	Export (% of TOT sales)
a) Canvas shoes	35%	65%
b) Slippers with EVA sol	e 35%	65%
c) Sandals with PU sole	35%	65%









1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency
Economical	from 2.20 to 2.80	USD
Medium	from 3.20 to 4.20	USD
Medium – expensive	from 4.20 to 5.50	USD
Expensive (with leather)	from 5.50 to 8.00	USD
Luxury	fromto	

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT		TIMING										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R
Lining materials	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R
Sole materials	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R
Components	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R
Other	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R



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COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterpriseSUN KUAN J.V Co., Ltd.Address129B1 Ly Chieu Hoang St., district 6TownHo Chi Minh cityTelephone(848) 8756168; Fax: (848) 8752710E-mailsunkuan-jvc@hcm.vnn.vnName of contact person Henry Su, Export ManagerName of the respondent Henry SuDate of establishment1991

1. Daily production

 TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION

 Main products

 Type of products

 Daily production

 as % of total output

 a) Slippers with EVA sole

2. Number of employees:

Managers 140 persons Workers 530 persons TOTAL 670 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main marketsType of productsDomestic (% of TOT sales)a) Slippers with EVA sole0 %

Export (% of TOT sales) 100%



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1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticated
Women elegant
Women trendy & casual
Wholesale shoes
Leisure shoes
Sport shoes
Children shoes
Men sophisticated shoes
Men elegant shoes
Men trendy & casual

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency
Economical	fromto	
Medium	fromto	
Medium – expensive	from 2.0 to 8.0	USD
Expensive	fromto	
Luxury	fromto	
· ·		

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT						TIM	ING					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material	R	R	R	R	В	В	В	В	R	R	R	R
Lining materials												
Sole materials												
Components												
Other												



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 Office:
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 Period which the information referred to





COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterprise Address	 B.K – SAK Co., Ltd. 94A Hung Vuong St., (extended), An Lac town
Town Telephone E-mail	Binh Chanh district, Ho Chi Minh city (848) 8754446; Fax: (848) 8754445
Name of contact perso	n Young Lee, General Manager
Date of establishment	nt Thanh Thuy, Export Manager 1993

Daily production 1.

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION Main products Type of products a) Canvas shoes b) Bio sandals 4,000 pairs

Daily production 5,500 pairs

as % of total output

C)

2. Number of employees:

Managers 18 persons Workers 280 persons TOTAL 298 persons

Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales) 3.

Main markets: EU countries Domestic (% of TOT sales) Export (% of TOT sales) Type of products a) Slippers 0 % 100% b) House shoes 0 % 100%



GROUP





1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticated
Women elegant
Women trendy & casual
Wholesale shoes
Leisure shoes
Sport shoes
Children shoes
Men sophisticated shoes
Men elegant shoes
Men trendy & casual

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Price-range	Currency
fromto	
fromto	
from 2.0 to 4.0	USD
fromtoto	
fromto	
	fromto fromto from 2.0 to 4.0 fromto

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT						TIM	ING					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material												
Lining materials												
Sole materials												
Components												
Other												



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 Office:
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 Date in which the information have been filled

 Period which the information referred to





COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterpriseMINH NGHE INDUSTRIAL-TRADING Co., Ltd.Address96D/3 To Ngoc Van St., Tam Binh ward, Thu Duc district,

TownHo Chi Minh cityTelephone(848) 8970333; Fax: (848) 8971389E-mailChinhanhminhnghe@hcm.vnn.vnName of contact personName of the respondent Hung Thu Van, Director

Date of establishment 1996

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION
Main productsType of productsDaily productiona) Leather children shoes8,000 pairsb) Leather shoes (lady, man)10,000 pairsc) High-sole lady shoes2,800 pairsThe average daily output is 18,500-19,500 pairs, in which the composition of differenttypes of shoes is subject to change, depending on the fashion season

2. Number of employees: Managers 98 persons Workers 2,600 persons TOTAL 2,698 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: EU countries		
Type of products Dome	stic (% of TOT sales)	Export (% of TOT sales)
a) Leather children shoes	0%	100%
b) Leather shoes (lady, man)	0%	100%
c) High-sole lady shoes	0%	100%



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1. Tick for product category

1.1.	CONSUMERS TARGET
1.1.	CONSUMERS FARGET

1.2. TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes…☑
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes 🗹
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency
Economical USD		
Medium: Leather children shoes	from 7.0 to 9.0	USD
Medium – expensive: High-sole lady she	ces from 10.0 to 14.0	USD
Expensive: Leather shoes (lady, man)	from 15.0 to 30.0	USD
Luxury		

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT						TIM	ING					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material												
Lining materials												
Sole materials												
Components												
Other												



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Export (% of TOT sales)

100%

QUESTIONNAIRE

COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterprise	WEC Saigon Joint Stock Co.
Address	146 (Fl. 4) Nguyen Cong Tru St., district 1
Town	Ho Chi Minh city
Telephone	(848) 8215757; Fax: (848) 8296581; Mobile: 84 91 903616
E-mail	wec@hcm.vnn.vn
Name of contact persor	Diep Thanh Kiet, Vice General Director
	t Nguyen Dinh Chuong, Director of Shoe manufacturing plant
Date of establishment	1976

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION		
Main products		
Type of products	Daily production	as % of total output
a) EVA sponge slippers	5,000 pairs	50%
b) Sandals		20%
c) House slippers		30%

2. Number of employees: Managers 10 persons Workers 300 persons TOTAL 310 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: EU countries (UK, Frai	nce, Italy, Greece, Holland, Spain)
Type of products	Domestic (% of TOT sales)
a) Slippers, sandals	0 %

GROUP 04





1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticatedWomen elegantWomen trendy & casualWholesale shoes☑Leisure shoesSport shoesChildren shoes☑Men sophisticated shoes
Men sophisticated shoes
Men elegant shoes
Men trendy & casual

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals⊠
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency		
Economical	fromto			
Medium	fromto			
Medium – expensive	from 1.5 to 3.5	USD		
Expensive	fromtoto			
Luxury	fromto			

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT						TIM	ING					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	R			В	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R
Lining materials												
Sole materials												
Components	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	R			В	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R
Other												



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COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterprise Address	An Giang Shoes Co., Ltd. 167/2 Rural No. 80, Trung My Tay ward
Town	district 12, Ho Chi Minh city
Telephone	(848) 8910148; Fax: (848) 8911049;
E-mail	www.ags@hcm.vnn.vn
Name of contact persor	Nguyen Thanh Gia Trung, Export Manager
Name of the responder	it Nguyen Thanh Gia Trung
Date of establishment	1995

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION Main products		
Type of products a) Sport shoes	Daily production 5,000 pairs	as % of total output
2. Number of employees:	Managers 62 persons	

Workers 1,600 persons TOTAL 1,662 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: EU countries		
Type of products	Domestic (% of TOT sales)	Export (% of TOT sales)
a) Sport shoes	0 %	100%



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1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticated Women elegant	
Women trendy & casual	
Wholesale shoes	☑
Leisure shoes	⊉
Sport shoes	⊉
Children shoes	
Men sophisticated shoes	
Men elegant shoes	
Men trendy & casual	

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes…☑
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes 🗹
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency
Economical	fromto	
Medium	fromto	
Medium – expensive	from 5.9 to 7.1	USD
Expensive	fromtoto	
Luxury	fromto	

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT		TIMING										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material			в				R					
Lining materials			в				R					
Sole materials			в				R					
Components			в				R					
Other												



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 TANNING MACHINERY AND PLANNING CONSULTANT SERVICES

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 Date in which the information have been filled

 Period which the information referred to





COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterprise Address	Duy Hung Shoes Co., Ltd. Song Than Industrial Zone,					
Town	Di An town, Binh Duong province					
Telephone	(848) 8961997; Fax: (848) 8965398					
E-mail	duyhung@telnet.com.vn					
Name of contact person Ha Duy Hung, Director						
Name of the respondent Huynh Tran Thi Ngoc Dung , Secretary						
Date of establishment	1994					

1. Daily production

2. Number of employees:	Managers 116 persons	
a) Sport shoes	9,240 pairs	
Type of products	Daily production	as % of total output
Main products		
TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION		

employees: Managers 116 persons Workers 2,950 persons TOTAL 3,066 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: EU countries, Japan, Switzerland

Type of productsDomestic (% of TOT sales)Exa) Sport shoes0 %

Export (% of TOT sales) 100%



GROUP





1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticated
Women elegant
Women trendy & casual
Wholesale shoes
Leisure shoes
Sport shoes
Children shoes
Men sophisticated shoes
Men elegant shoes
Men trendy & casual

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES					
Evening shoes					
Classics shoes					
Classics moccasins					
Boat moccasins					
Other non-classical closed shoes					
Ankles boots & bootees					
Boots					
Sandals					
Slippers & house shoes					
Sports, athletics – Running shoes 🗹					
Climbing shoes					
Anatomical footwear					
Safety and work shoes					
Others					

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency		
Economical	fromto			
Medium	fromto			
Medium – expensive	from 6.0 to 14.0	USD		
Expensive	fromto			
Luxury	fromto			

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT	TIMING											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material												
Lining materials												
Sole materials												
Components												
Other												



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COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterpriseAn Phuoc Shoes Co., Ltd.
100/11-12-13 An Duong Vuong St., ward 9, district 5,TownHo Chi Minh city
TelephoneTelephone(848) 8350059; Fax: (848) 8350058
anphuoc@hcm.vnn.vnName of contact personJulian Chang, Supervisor
Name of the respondentName of the respondentNguyen Thi Dien, DirectorDate of establishment1994

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION Main products		
Type of products a) Sport shoes	Daily production 6,000 pairs	as % of total output
2. Number of employees:	Managers 100 persons	

Workers 1,700 persons TOTAL 1,800 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: EU countries

Type of products a) Sport shoes Domestic (% of TOT sales) 0 % Export (% of TOT sales) 100%



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1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticated Women elegant Women trendy & casual
Wholesale shoes
Leisure shoes
Sport shoes
Children shoes
Men sophisticated shoes
Men elegant shoes
Men trendy & casual
-

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes 🗹
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency
Economical	from 5.0 to 20.0	USD
Medium	fromto	
Medium – expensive	fromto	
Expensive	fromto	
Luxury	from to	

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT	TIMING											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material												
Lining materials												
Sole materials												
Components												
Other												



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COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterprise Address	Binh Tien IMEX Corp., Pte., Ltd. (BITI'S) 129 Bis Ly Chieu Hoang St., district 6
Town	Ho Chi Minh city
Telephone	(848) 8754513: Fax: (848) 8753443

E-mail bitis.vt@hcm.fpt.vn; Website: www.bitis.com.vn Name of contact person Lam Kim Son, Export Manager Name of the respondent Lam Kim Son

Date of establishment 1982

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION Main products		
•	aily production	as % of total output
a) Sport shoes, sandals with PU sole	3,000 pairs	20%
b) Sponge slippers, house shoes	30,000 pairs	80%

2. Number of employees: Managers 1,000 persons Workers 3,500 persons TOTAL 4,500 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: EU countries, Japan		
Type of products a) Sport shoes	Domestic (% of TOT sales) 90 %	Export (% of TOT sales) 10% (to EU)
Sandals with PU sol	e	
b) Sponge slippers	60%	40% (with 80% to EU)
c) House shoes	10%	90% (to EU)



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1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticated Women elegant Women trendy & casual Wholesale shoes
Leisure shoes
Leisure shoes

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals⊠
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes 🗹
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category		Price-range	Currency
Economical	\checkmark	from 0.80 to 1.90	USD
Medium:	\checkmark	from 2.00 to 3.00	USD
Medium – expensive:	\checkmark	from 3.00 to 4.00	USD
Expensive		fromtoto	
Luxury		fromtoto	

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT		TIMING										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material												
Lining materials												
Sole materials												
Components												
Other												

Remark: Permanently importing materials and components, thanks to the intensified local trading of shoes



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COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterprise Address	Thai Binh Shoes Co., Ltd. 43/5 Di An town, Thuan An district
E-mail Name of contact person	Binh Duong province (848) 8963306; Fax: (848) 8960223 thaibinh@hcm.fpt.vn Nguyen Duc Thuan, Director t Nguyen Duc Thuan, Director
Date of establishment	1994

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION		
Main products		
Type of products	Daily production	as % of total output
a) Sport shoes	3,000 pairs	40%
b) Leather lady shoes	2,500 pairs	33%
c) Canvas shoes	2,000 pairs	27%

2. Number of employees:

Managers 34 persons Workers 3,366 persons TOTAL 3,400 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: EU countries		
Type of products	Domestic (% of TOT sales)	Export (% of TOT sales)
a) Sport shoes	30%	70%
b) Lady shoes	30%	70%
c) Canvas shoes	10%	90%



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1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticated Women elegant Women trendy & casual Wholesale shoes Leisure shoes Sport shoes Children shoes Men sophisticated shoes
Men elegant shoes
Men trendy & casual

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes 🗹
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency		
Economical	fromto			
Medium:	fromto			
Medium - expensive: Sport shoe	es ☑ from 12.0 to 15.0	USD		
Expensive				
Luxury	fromto			

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT		TIMING										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material								B/R				
Lining materials								B/R				
Sole materials								B/R				
Components								B/R				
Other								B/R				



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COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterpriseDUC TRIEU Co., Ltd. (T&T FASHION SHOES)Address60A Van Thanh Bac St., ward 25, Binh Thanh district

TownHo Chi Minh cityTelephone(848) 8201080; Fax: (848) 8204687E-mailtt@hcm.vnn.vnName of contact person Tran Duc Trieu, DirectorName of the respondent Tran Duc Trieu

Date of establishment 1995

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION Main products Type of products a) Leather shoes

Daily production 400 pairs as % of total output

2. Number of employees:

Managers 10 persons Workers 50 persons TOTAL 60 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets Type of products a) Leather shoes

Domestic (% of TOT sales) 95 % Export (% of TOT sales) 5%



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1. Tick for product category

CONSUMERS TARGET
sophisticated
sophisticated

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals⊠
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency		
Economical	from 7.00 to 11.40	USD		
Medium	from 11.45 to 21.40	USD		
Medium – expensive	from 21.50 to 36.0	USD		
Expensive	fromto			
Luxury	fromto			

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT		TIMING										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material				-	_	В			-		R	
Lining materials						В					R	
Sole materials						В					R	
Components			В		R		R		R		R	
Other			В		R		R		R		R	



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COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterpriseBINH TAN CONSUMER GOODS Co., Ltd.Address22 Au Co St., ward 17, Tan Binh district

TownHo Chi Minh cityTelephone(848) 8496082; Fax: (848) 8496005E-mailbinhtan@hcm.vnn.vnName of contact person Pham Thi Duyen, Assistant to DirectorName of the respondent Ngo Huu Nhi, Export Manager

Date of establishment 1992

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION Main products Type of products a) Canvas shoes b) Slippers with EVA sole c) Sandals with PU sole

Daily production 5,500 pairs 1,800 pairs 5,000 pairs

as % of total output

2. Number of employees:

Managers 105 persons Workers 745 persons TOTAL 850 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: mostly to EU countries (70%), Asian countries (30%)

Т	ype of products	Domestic (% of TOT sales	Export (% of TOT sales)
а	i) Canvas shoes	35%	65%
b) Slippers with EVA sole	e 35%	65%
С) Sandals with PU sole	35%	65%



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1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticatedWomen elegantWomen trendy & casualWholesale shoesImage: Shoes
Men trendy & casual

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes \square
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency
Economical	from 2.20 to 2.80	USD
Medium	from 3.20 to 4.20	USD
Medium – expensive	from 4.20 to 5.50	USD
Expensive (with leather)	from 5.50 to 8.00	USD
Luxury	fromto	

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT		TIMING										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R
Lining materials	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R
Sole materials	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R
Components	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R
Other	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R	B/R









COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterprise	KHAI HOAN SHOES Company
Address	166 An Duong Vuong St., An Lac ward, Binh Chanh district,
Town	Ho Chi Minh city
Telephone	(848) 8754428; Fax: (848) 8753928;
E-mail	
Name of contact persor	n Bui The Hung, Director
Name of the responden	t Bui The Hung
Date of establishment	1994

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION Main products Type of products	Daily production	as % of total output
a) Leather lady shoes	22,500 pairs	

- 2. Number of employees: White-collar Blue-collar 5
- White-collar300 personsBlue-collar5,000 personsTOTAL5,300 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets:		
Type of products a) Leather lady shoes	Domestic No	Export (% of TOT sales) 95% (To EU); 4% (To North America); 1% (To Australia)



DA GROUP





1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticated
Women elegant
Women trendy & casual
Wholesale shoes
Leisure shoes
Sport shoes
Children shoes
Men sophisticated shoes
Men elegant shoes
Men trendy & casual

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals⊠
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency		
Economical:	from 5.6 to 7.0	USD		
Medium:	from 7.5 to 9.5	USD		
Medium – expensive:	from 10.0 to 15.0	USD		
Expensive:				
Luxury:				

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT		TIMING										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material			R			В			R			В
Lining materials			R			В			R			В
Sole materials			R			В			R			В
Components			R			В			R			В
Other			R			В			R			В



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COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterpriseQUE BANG TRADING Co., Ltd.Address772 Ba Thang Hai St., district 10,TownHo Chi Minh cityTelephone(848) 8530279; Fax: (848) 8576917;E-mailName of contact person Tang Van Duc, DirectorName of the respondent Tang Van Duc, DirectorDate of establishment1994

4. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION		
Main products		
Type of products	Daily production	as % of total output
a) Leather shoes (lady, man)	10,000 pairs	
b) Rubber shoe sole	20,000 pairs	
,		

5.	Number of employees:	Managers 9 persons
		Workers 980 persons
		TOTAL 1,000 persons

6. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: EU countries	
Type of productsDomestic (% of TOT sales)a) Leather shoes (lady, man)10%b) High-sole lady shoes10%	Export (% of TOT sales) 90% 90%



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PRODUCT SHEET 4. Tick for product category

4.1. CONSUMERS TARGET

Sport shoes	Women sophisticated
	Children shoesMen sophisticated shoesMen elegant shoes

4.2. TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes…☑
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

5. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency
Economical	from 5.0 to 8.0	USD
Medium:	from 8.0 to 10.0	USD
Medium – expensive:	from 10.0 to 25.0	USD
Expensive:	from 25.0 to 35.0	USD
Luxury		
-		

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT		TIMING										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material	В	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Lining materials	В	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Sole materials	В	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Components	В	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Other	В	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R



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COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterpriseSAIGON FASHION Co., Ltd.
15 Vo Van Tan St., district 3TownHo Chi Minh city
(848) 8230185; Fax: (848) 8296242E-mailName of contact person Vu Van Tham, Director
Name of the respondent Truong Minh Hue, Vice DirectorDate of establishment1992

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION Main products Type of products	Daily production	as % of total output
a) Leather shoes (lady, man)	300 pairs	

2. Number of employees:

Managers7 personsWorkers88 personsTOTAL95 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: EU countries						
Type of products	Domestic (% of TOT sales)	Export (% of TOT sales)				
a) Leather shoes (lady,	man) 0.01%	99.09%				



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1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
1.2 ITFE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency
Economical		-
Medium:		
Medium – expensive:	from 20.0 to 35.0	USD
Expensive:	from 35.0 to 60.0	USD
Luxury		

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT		TIMING										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material				-	_							
Lining materials												
Sole materials												
Components												
Other												



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COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterpriseVINH THONG SHOES Co., Ltd.Address14-15 Phan Van Tri St., Go Vap district,

TownHo Chi Minh cityTelephone(848) 8943128; Fax: (848) 8946160;E-mailvithoco@hcm.fpt.vnName of contact personNguyen Quoc Tuan, DirectorName of the respondentNguyen Quoc Tuan, Director

Date of establishment 1994

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION Main products Type of products	Daily production	as % of total output
a) Leather sandals (lady, man)	2,000 pairs	30% of total yearly output
b) Slippers	5,000 pairs	45% of total yearly output
c) Sport shoes	2,000 pairs	25% of total yearly output

2. Number of employees:

Managers 53 persons Workers 304 persons TOTAL 357 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: EU countries									
Type of products Domestic (% of TOT sales) Export (% of TOT sales)									
a) Leather sandals (lady,	man) 0%	100%							
b) Slippers	0%	100%							
c) Sport shoes	0%	100%							



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1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes…☑
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes 🗹
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency
Economical:	from 3.5 to 7.0	USD
Medium:	from 7.0 to 10.0	USD
Medium – expensive:		
Expensive:		
Luxury		

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT	TIMING											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material		R	R	R	R			В	В	В	В	
Lining materials		R	R	R	R			В	В	В	В	
Sole materials		R	R	R	R			В	В	В	В	
Components		R	R	R	R			В	В	В	В	
Other												



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COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterpriseSTAR POLO Co., Ltd.
125/45 Hung Vuong St., ward 6, district 6,TownHo Chi Minh city
(848) 8866250; Fax: (848) 8383437;E-mailTrinh Gia Phu, Director
Name of the respondent Trinh Gia Phu, Director

Date of establishment 1988

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION Main products Type of products	Daily production	as % of total output
a) Leather shoes (lady, man) b) Rock boots c) Sandals	250 – 300 pairs	

2. Number of employees:	Managers 5 persons
	Workers 42 persons
	TOTAL 47 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: EU countries									
Type of products a) Leather shoes (lady b) Rock boots c) Sandals	Domestic (% of TOT sales) y, man) 60%	Export (% of TOT sales) 40%							



GROUP





1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticated
Men elegant shoes
Children shoes Men sophisticated shoes Men elegant shoes

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals⊠
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency
Economical:		
Medium:	from 11.0 to 18.0	USD
Medium – expensive:		
Expensive:		
Luxury		

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT	TIMING											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material								В				
Lining materials								В				
Sole materials								В				
Components								В				
Other								В				



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COMPANY DATA

•	GIA DINH Shoes Co., Ltd.
Address	1/27 National Rd. No. 13, Hiep Binh Phuoc ward,
Town	Thu Duc district, Ho Chi Minh city
Telephone	(848) 7269110; Fax: (848) 7268115;
E-mail	
Name of contact persor	n Nguyen Duc Trung, Director
Name of the responden	t Nguyen Huu Hanh
Date of establishment	1996

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION Main products Type of products	Daily production	as % of total output
a) Leather lady shoes	3,500 pairs	

2. Number of employees: Managers 29 persons Workers 950 persons TOTAL 979 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: EU countries, South Africa				
Type of products a) Leather lady shoes	Domestic (% of TOT sales) 0%	Export (% of TOT sales) 85% (to EU) 10% (to S. Africa) 5% (to others)		
	61 00000			



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1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticated
Sport shoes
Children shoes
Men sophisticated shoes
Men elegant shoes
Men trendy & casual
-

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes…☑
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency
Economical:	from 3.0 to 5.0	USD
Medium:	from 6.0 to 7.0	USD
Medium – expensive:	from 8.0 to 10.0	USD
Expensive:	from 11.0 to 20.0	USD
Luxury:	from 21.0 upwards	USD
	-	

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT	TIMING											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material	R	R		В	В	R	R	R			В	В
Lining materials	R			В	В	R	R	R			В	В
Sole materials	R	R		В	В	R	R	R		R	В	В
Components	R	R		В	В	R	R	R			В	В
Other	R	R		В	В	R	R	R		R	В	В



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COMPANY DATA

Name of the enterpriseVINAGICO Co., Ltd.Address638 Nguyen Dinh Chieu St., district 3,TownHo Chi Minh cityTelephone(848) 8331230; Fax: (848) 8331245;E-mailName of contact person Vu Van Chuong, DirectorName of the respondent Vu Van Thi

Date of establishment 1995

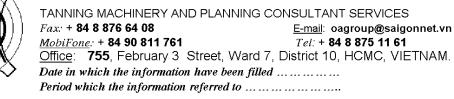
1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION Main products		
Type of products	Daily production	as % of total output
a) Leather shoes (man, lady)	800 - 1,000 pairs	60% man; 40% lady (in the year beginning) 40% man; 60% lady (in the year end)
2. Number of employees:	Managers 20 persons	

2. Number of employees: Managers 20 persons Workers 150 persons TOTAL 175 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets: Local market, with 28 sale agents throughout country (8 in Hochiminh, 12 in the North Vietnam, 6 in the Central Vietnam, 2 in Mekong delta)				
Type of productsDomestic (% of TOT sales)Export (% of TOT sales)a) Leather shoes100%				
TA TA	OA GROUP	LTANT SERVICES		







1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticated	
Women elegant	.⊿.
Women trendy & casual	. 🗹
Wholesale shoes	
Leisure shoes	
Sport shoes	
Children shoes	
Men sophisticated shoes	
Men elegant shoes	
Men trendy & casual	\checkmark

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency
Economical:	from 3.0 to 6.0	USD
Medium:	from 6.0 to 12.0	USD
Medium – expensive:	from 12.0 to 23.0	USD
Expensive:	from 24.0 to 100.0	USD
Luxury:		

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT	TIMING											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material	B											
Lining materials	В											
Sole materials	В											
Components	В											
Other	В											



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COMPANY DATA

•	PHU LAM SHOES Company
Address	71 C Ly Chieu Hoang St., ward 10, district 6,
Town	Ho Chi Minh city
Telephone	(848) 8750131; Fax: (848) 8754299; Email: phulam@fpt.hcm.vn
E-mail	
Name of contact persor	n Duong Ngoc Minh, Managing Director
Name of the responden	t Duong Ngoc Minh
Date of establishment	1987

1. Daily production

TOTAL DAILY PRODUCTION Main products Type of products	Daily production	as % of total output
a) Leather lady shoes	14,500 pairs	69%
b) Sport shoes	4,500 pairs	21%
c) Soccer shoes, patin shoes	2,100 pairs	10%

2. Number of employees:	White-collar 255 persons
	Blue-collar 4,387 persons
	TOTAL 4,642 persons

3. Outlet markets (countries, possibly with % share on total sales)

Main markets:				
Type of products a) Leather lady shoes b) Sport shoes c) Soccer shoes, patin	Domes No No shoes	tic Export (% of TOT 95% (To EU); 4% (To Noi 93% (To EU); 7% (To Asia 2,100 pairs	rth America); 1% (to Austr	ralia)



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1. Tick for product category

1.1 CONSUMERS TARGET

Women sophisticated.Women elegant.Women trendy & casual.Wholesale shoes.Leisure shoes.
Sport shoes☑ Children shoes
Men sophisticated shoes
Men elegant shoes
Men trendy & casual

1.2 TYPE OF SHOES
Evening shoes
Classics shoes
Classics moccasins
Boat moccasins
Other non-classical closed shoes…☑
Ankles boots & bootees
Boots
Sandals
Slippers & house shoes
Sports, athletics – Running shoes 🗹
Climbing shoes
Anatomical footwear
Safety and work shoes
Others

2. CATEGORY & PRICE RANGE

Category	Price-range	Currency
Economical:	from 6.2 to 7.35	USD
Medium:	from 8.3 to 9.6	USD
Medium – expensive:	from 12.2 to 14.5	USD
Expensive:		
Luxury:		

3. SOURCING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS:

Indicating with B the period when the bulk of ordering is made and R the re-stocking

TYPE OF INPUT	TIMING											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Upper material			R			в			R			В
Lining materials			R			в			R			В
Sole materials			R			в			R			В
Components			R			В			R			В
Other			R			В			R			В



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Asia-Invest Secretariat

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