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J.F Limantour - ref 20151010

Sommaire / Summary

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ACCORD BANGLADESH : H&M NE TIENT PAS SES ENGAGEMENTS

LES OUVRIERS DES USINES CONTINUENT À RISQUER LEUR VIE.

1er octobre 2015

Au Bangladesh, H&M ne respecte pas son engagement d'assurer la sécurité des ouvriers dans les usines de ses fournisseurs

Un rapport réalisé par la **Clean clothes campaign**, dont le Collectif Ethique sur l'étiquette est la branche française, et plusieurs organisations internationales, fait état des manquements d'H&M quant à son obligation, établie dans le cadre de l'Accord signé au Bangladesh en 2013, de garantir la sécurité des travailleurs chez ses fournisseurs textiles.

L'enseigne multinationale a pris un retard inacceptable dans son obligation de garantir la mise en œuvre des actions correctives chez ses fournisseurs au Bangladesh. Le rapport « Evaluation de la conformité d'H&M avec les plans d'action établis chez ses fournisseurs stratégiques au Bangladesh » se fonde sur les données issues des documents publiés par l'Accord : rapports d'inspection des usines et Plans d'actions correctives. Ces dernières montrent qu'H&M n'a pas honoré ses engagements.

H&M avait, sur la pression publique, signé cet Accord après l'effondrement du Rana Plaza le 24 avril 2013, qui s'est soldé par la mort de 1138 ouvrier-e-s du textile et 2000 blessé-e-s, devenant le plus grave accident industriel de l'histoire du secteur. Focalisant sur les fournisseurs que l'enseigne décrit elle-même comme "montrant les meilleures performances dans le domaine social comme environnemental », le rapport montre que ces derniers n'ont pas respecté les délais imposés pour procéder aux réparations nécessaires. Parmi elles, l'installation de portes coupe-feu, l'accès aux issues de secours ou la sécurisation des escaliers. En conséquence, dans de nombreuses usines, les travailleurs ne peuvent pas évacuer en toute sécurité en cas d'incendie ou d'accident.

En 2010, 21 ouvriers sont décédés dans l'incendie de l'usine sous-traitante d'H&M Garib & Garib, privés d'issues de secours conformes.

Le Collectif Ethique sur l'étiquette engage H&M, multinationale de la fast fashion et premier acheteur au Bangladesh, à mettre autant d'efforts à appliquer ses engagements en matière de responsabilité sociale qu'à les promouvoir, s'il souhaite être crédible. Les engagements ne suffisent pas. ONG, syndicats, consommateurs et citoyens ne se satisfont de mesures volontaires, dont l'inefficacité à prévenir des drames humains n'est plus à démontrer.

Le Collectif Ethique sur l'étiquette rappelle que sans l'instauration d'une responsabilité juridique d'un donneur d'ordre vis-à-vis de sa chaîne de sous-traitance, l'accès des victimes à la réparation demeure quasi impossible. Il appelle en ce sens à l'adoption dans les meilleurs délais de la proposition de loi sur le devoir de vigilance des sociétés-mères et des entreprises donneuses d'ordre, qui sera examinée au Sénat le 21 octobre prochain, et dont le vote par l'Assemblée nationale en 1ère lecture le 30 mars dernier a constitué un premier pas historique pour la protection des droits humains et de l'environnement.

Accord pour la sécurité des usines et la prévention des incendies au Bangladesh

Le 24 avril 2013, l'immeuble du Rana Plaza s'effondrait dans la banlieue de Dacca au Bangladesh, tuant 1138 travailleurs et en blessant 2500. Il s'agit du plus grave accident de l'histoire de l'industrie mondialisée de l'habillement. Ce drame a mis l'accent sur la responsabilité des grands donneurs d'ordre et sur les graves dysfonctionnements qui mettent en péril la vie des travailleurs du secteur.

Afin d'apporter une réponse globale aux enjeux de sécurité qui ont conduit au drame du Rana Plaza et aux précédents accidents survenus dans l'industrie au Bangladesh, une coalition d'organisations internationales – dont la Clean clothes campaign et IndustriAll – ont proposé l'élaboration de l'Accord sur les incendies et la sécurité des usines au Bangladesh, indépendant et contraignant.

Sous la pression publique, H&M, plus grand acheteur d'habillement au Bangladesh, a été la première multinationale signataire de l'Accord en mai 2013. Plus de 200 entreprises l'ont rejointe depuis.

ECOTEXTILE NEWS
The environmental magazine for the global textile supply chain

Published on Tuesday, 29 September 2015

ILO launches Bangladesh workplace rights initiative

Written by Tommy Lee

NEW YORK – A new initiative from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) will see the Swedish government fund over US$5 million into improving workplace rights and industrial relations across the Bangladeshi RMG sector. The 'Promoting Social Dialogue and Harmonious Industrial Relations in the Bangladesh Ready-Made Garment Industry' initiative is set to run until 2020.

At the recent United Nations General Assembly Meeting held in New York, representatives from the Swedish ministry of international development cooperation, the ILO, and the Bangladesh ministry of labour and employment met to sign the agreement, which will "enhance labour relations through improved dialogue between employers and workers, particularly at workplace level."

"Conciliation and arbitration mechanisms will be strengthened to develop a more effective, trusted system and enhance the capacity of workers and employers to engage in social dialogue and collective bargaining as well as to make effective use of dispute prevention and resolution mechanisms," said a statement from the ILO.

The organisation pointed out that Bangladesh's RMG sector has grown rapidly since the 1980s, and currently comprises of around 3,500 export-based factories – generating over 80 per cent of the country's export earnings.

Speaking at the initiative signing in New York, ILO director general Guy Ryder said: "ILO seeks to make the world's factories and workplaces safe and decent places to work."

"While much progress has been made in Bangladesh over recent years, this initiative will contribute towards improved working conditions and labour rights in the garment sector, in line with relevant international labour standards," he said.

The new initiative will also reportedly work alongside the Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA), the Bangladesh Employers Federation (BEF) and the IndustriALL Bangladesh Council.

4 octobre 2015

Le Bangladesh, second fournisseur d'habillement de l'Europe !

En dépit d'un manque de respect notoire des normes sociales minimales par beaucoup de ses entreprises, le Bangladesh demeure attractif aux yeux des distributeurs européens comme zone de sourcing en vêtements. .

Deuxième fournisseur d'habillement de l'Union européenne derrière la Chine, ses exportations de vêtements ont y augmenté de 150 % entre 2007 et 2014, soit 6 fois plus vite que l'ensemble de celles venant de toutes origines.

Au cours des sept premiers mois de 2015, elles ont encore augmenté de 26 % par rapport à la même période de 2014, contre "seulement" + 12 % pour l'ensemble des fournisseurs d'habillement de l'U.E.

Cette évolution remarquable du Bangladesh repose sur deux principaux facteurs :

- des coûts salariaux parmi les plus bas du monde
- le dispositif préférentiel « Everything but arms » qui permet aux entreprises du Bangladesh d'exporter en Europe des vêtements à droits nuls, quelle que soit l'origine des tissus utilisés.

Le Bangladesh est très performant pour les plupart des produits : il est le premier fournisseur de l'Union européenne en T-shirts, en pantalons, en jeans et en chemises ; le second en pulls et en slips ;

le troisième en manteaux pour hommes, en parkas et anoraks, en soutiens-gorge et en maillots de bain.

Importations européennes d'habillement en provenance du Bangladesh en 2014

Products	Rank	Value	Quantities	Average prices in Euro	
		1000 euros	1000 pieces	Bangladesh	All suppliers
T-shirts, polos,…	1	2 954 119	1 724 524	1,71	2,45
Pullovers, jerseys, sweaters,..	2	1 934 820	429 199	4,51	5,80
Woven trousers	1	2 505 042	497 219	5,04	6,46
Denim trousers	1	932 951	170 558	5,47	7,68
Blouses	4	356 946	128 877	2,77	4,36
Men's shirts	1	680 146	159 529	4,26	5,96
Underpants, briefs, knickers,	2	232 541	257 063	0,90	0,95
Men's coats, raincoats, capes,	3	21 105	1 854	11,38	15,25
Women's coats, blazers, jackets	5	62 411	7 839	7,96	13,38
Men's suits, ensembles	12	4 081	423	9,65	19,80
Men's jackets, blazers	7	22 926	2 239	10,24	18,68
Parkas, anoraks, windcheaters	3	238 961	23 328	10,24	13,55
Dresses	5	162 590	55 195	2,95	6,63
Skirts	5	80 468	28 600	2,81	4,83
Brassieres	3	111 086	42 800	2,60	2,77
Swimwear	3	37 119	14 509	2,56	3,01
Track suits	4	15 496	3 476	4,46	6,12
Industrial/Occupational clothing (*)	5	57 691	5 256	10,98	11,46

* Tonnes and price/kilo Source : Eurostat © Jean-François Limantour

Myanmar / Birmanie : Salaire minimum mensuel à 53 euros !

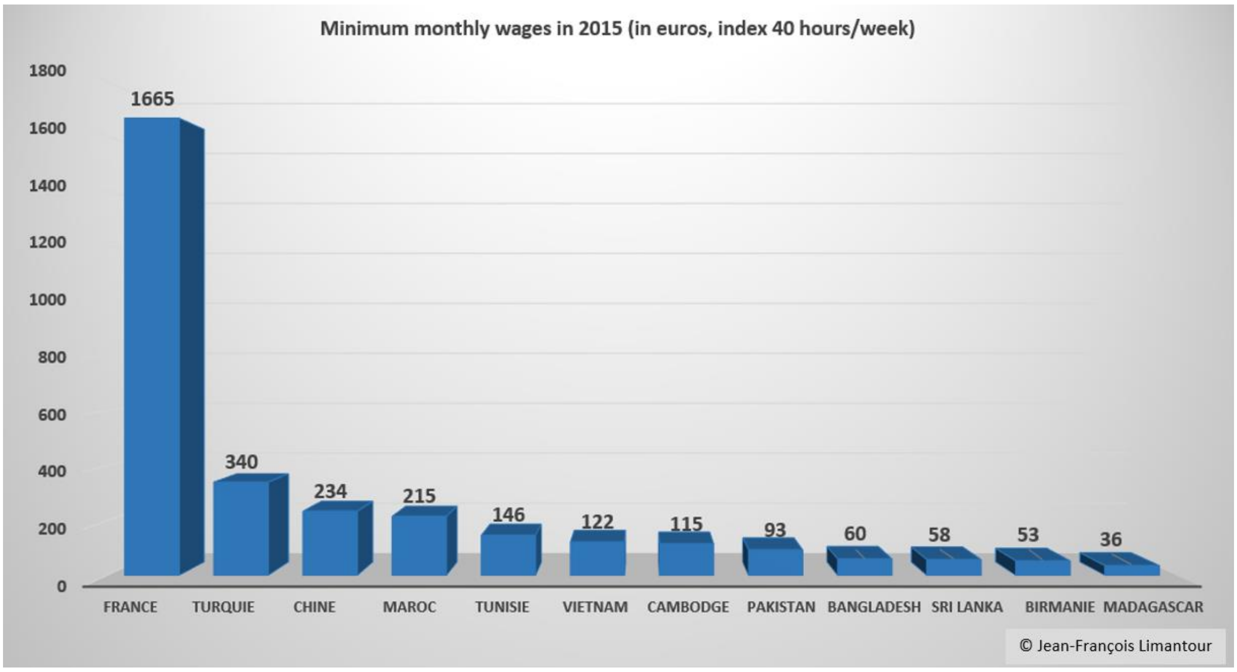
lundi 5 octobre 2015

Le salaire minimum journalier (8 heures) en Birmanie a été fixé à 3.600 kyats à compter du 1er septembre 2015, soit 450 kyats par heure.

Sur une base de 40 heures/semaine, le SMIC birman correspond donc à 53,13 euros.
A titre de comparaison, le SMIC au Vietnam (grandes agglomérations) est de 122 euros et celui en Chine (zone côtière), de 234 euros. Quant au SMIC mensuel en France, base 40 heures, il est de 1665 euros, soit 31 fois celui de Birmanie !

On notera aussi que le SMIC birman est applicable dans les entreprises occupant plus de 15 salariés et ceci, dans toutes les régions.

Les salariés en période d'essai et de formation reçoivent un demi-smic pendant une période maximum de 3 mois, soit 26,5 euros par mois.
Au cours des 3 mois suivants, ils touchent 75 % du SMIC, soit 39,8 euros.



Birmanie / Myanmar : une stratégie ambitieuse pour l’industrie de l’habillement

mercredi 7 octobre 2015

L’association professionnelle de l’habillement de Birmanie (Myanmar) a adopté une stratégie ambitieuse et offensive pour les dix prochaines années.
Elaborée par Myanmar Garment Manufacturers Association (MGMA) avec le concours d’industriels birmans, de fournisseurs textiles et de grands distributeurs internationaux, cette stratégie vise à valoriser l’offre birmane en la faisant migrer de son activité actuelle de sous-traitance vers le produit fini, voire même vers les marques à l’horizon 2020.

Grâce à la mise en œuvre d’un plan d’action dynamique de compétitivité, de formation, de constitution d’une filière intégrée textile-habillement, d’introduction renforcée des nouvelles technologies, d’intelligence économique, d’investissements et de promotion commerciale et d’image, cette stratégie devrait permettre au secteur d’atteindre 8 à 10 milliards de dollars de chiffre d’affaires à l’horizon 2020 contre 1,6 milliard US$ cette année.
Tout ceci dans le cadre d’une éthique sociale et environnementale responsable, favorisant l’épanouissement des salariés de ce secteur clé de l’économie birmane.

Rapport Stratégie 2015-2024

Votre seul journal en langue française du Vietnam. Éditeur : Agence Vietnamienne d'Information
LE COURRIER DU VIETNAM
Dimanche, 4/ 10/ 2015
Politique | Société | Economie | Culture | Francophonie | International | Diaspora | Opinion | Dossier | Tourisme | Insolite | Styles | Info services | Annonces | E-Paper

Le Cambodge va créer une zone économique spéciale à Preah Sihanouk

27/09/2015 22:09

Le Cambodge créera une zone économique spéciale dans la province de Preah Sihanouk afin d'attirer l'investissement étranger et de donner des opportunités de développement économique à cette localité, dans le cadre de la fondation de la Communauté de l'ASEAN à la fin de 2015.

Ainsi, Preah Sihanouk deviendra une force motrice pour l'industrie du Cambodge dans l'avenir. Cette province possède des conditions favorables au développement économique et de l'investissement étranger comme l'aéroport, les ports fluviaux, les chemins de fer..., selon le Secrétaire général du Conseil pour le développement du Cambodge (CDC), Sok Chanda Sophia.

Preah Sihanouk deviendra une force motrice pour l'industrie du Cambodge dans l'avenir.

Depuis 2006, le gouvernement cambodgien a commencé à construire des zones économiques que sont Phom Penh-Bavet, Phnom Penh-Poipet et Phnom Penh-Sihanouk, et institué 30 zones économiques spéciales dans l'ensemble du pays. Cependant, seulement 13 sont en activité à ce jour, faute de conditions pour la construction des infrastructures viables.

Selon les statistiques du CDC, l'investissement étranger au Cambodge a atteint l'année dernière plus de 3,9 milliards de dollars, dont 953 millions de dollars de Chine, 85 millions de Malaisie, et 67 millions du Japon.

ECOTEXTILE NEWS
The environmental magazine for the global textile supply chain

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Cambodian minimum wage raise "unaffordable"

Written by Tommy Lee

PHNOM PENH – The Garment Manufacturers Association in Cambodia (GMAC) has claimed requests to raise workers' minimum wage by over 30 per cent in the country's garment and footwear factories – from US$128 to US$168 – is unaffordable, following a recent meeting between government and trade union officials. GMAC has reportedly said it can only afford a wage increase of 3.7 per cent (US$4.7).

The news comes after the announcement of a new initiative, which will kick-start in Cambodia this month with the aim of raising wages in the global garment manufacturing industry by facilitating collaboration between brands, garment manufacturers and unions.

The initiative, backed by apparel retailers such as Inditex, Tesco, Debenhams, H&M and Tchibo, is aiming to "create the mechanisms for making a living wage possible" and claims that previous voluntary agreements by brands have failed to improve conditions and wages in garment factories.

The ACT (Action, Collaboration, Transformation) initiative is led by the IndustriALL Global Union, which has the commitment of 15 leading apparel brands, each of which has signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) to pledge their support. Representatives from these brands will be heading out to Cambodia – the first port of call for an initiative which has been expected to roll out into other key textile manufacturing destinations.

In what could be a setback for the initiative, Van Sou Leng, president at GMAC, has warned trade unions that a steep increase in Cambodia's minimum wage could affect the survival of textile manufacturing factories.

The new minimum wage for Cambodia's garment manufacturing sector for 2016 is expected to be announced early next month.

Cambodge : le SMIC à US$ 140 en 2016 (+ 9,4 %) dans l'industrie de l'habillement

vendredi 9 octobre 2015

Par décret du 8 octobre 2015 du ministère cambodgien du travail et de la formation professionnelle, le SMIC mensuel applicable au Cambodge dans les industries du textile, de l'habillement et de la chaussure est fixé à US$ 140 au 1er janvier 2016, soit une augmentation de 9,4 % par rapport au SMIC applicable cette année (US$ 128).

Les salariés en période d'essai ne pourront pas toucher un salaire mensuel inférieur à US$ 135. Il en sera de même pour les salariés payés aux pièces.

Rappelons que le SMIC avait déjà fortement augmenté (+ 28 %), passant de 100 dollars en 2014 à 128 dollars cette année.

Au taux actuel, le SMIC qui sera applicable en 2016 équivaudra à 124,25 euros contre 113,6 euros actuellement.

Cambodian garment exports witnessed nearly 20pc rise to EU in H1

YarnsandFibers News Bureau, 2015-10-05 14:00:00 - Phnompenh

Cambodian garment export shipment to the European Union led the way in making up for a decrease in exports to the United States. In the first six month of the year, it witnessed nearly 20 percent increase, according to a new Ministry of Commerce report.

As per report, outbound shipments from Cambodia brought in $3.9 billion for the first six months, as compared to the $3.28 billion for the same period in 2014. The rise was buoyed by a 32 percent increase in garments to the European Union, not including textiles and footwear.

According to Sivyong, director of the Export-Import Department, political stability and fewer garment-worker strikes this year are two of the reasons for increased purchases by EU buyers Garment exports to the Kingdom's other major export destination, the United States, saw a small drop of 7 percent to $856 million in the first half of the year, with textiles registering a more than 40 percent drop.

Cambodian has tried to negotiate with the US about the export tariffs – making it free like EU – but the US showed less interest as the market is small.

Cambodian exports to the EU are free. So for the last few years, the EU market has been number one for Cambodia's garment.

Wednesday 30, September 2015 by **Isla MacFarlane**

ALEXBANK launches Cotton for Life initiative to promote Egyptian cotton industry

As a part of its CSR activities ALEXBANK – the Egyptian subsidiary of ISP Group – joined the 'Cotton for Life', an initiative in partnership with Filmar Nile Textile and the Egyptian Ministries of Agriculture and Education,

The aim of the initiative is to promote Egyptian cotton and enhance the competitiveness of Egyptian cotton textiles in the global market.

In cooperation with Intesa Sanpaolo Group - official global partner of Expo Milano 2015, the initiative objectives were presented at the Intesa Sanpaolo's Pavilion 'Waterstone'. 'Cotton for Life' aims to develop and apply environmental protocols to sustain Egyptian cotton industry, starting from its cultivation right up to the end product. The ultimate goal is to deliver high-quality exportable products that can compete in global markets. The presentation highlighted the importance of the Corporate Social Responsibility principles and their role in both social and sustainable development.

It was explained the significance of technical education and training and their crucial contribution to the cultivation of the long-staple Egyptian cotton to serve the development of textile industry. Conforming to international standards, students in agricultural and technical schools are trained on using advanced technological methods and modern textile machinery in order to attain high quality crops that qualify for global market competition. These schools will fall into the geographical scope of the cotton-growing areas so that technical and agricultural education can match the international demand for high end products. Moreover, the practical training and internships at the Filmar Nile Textile's industrial premises will work on enhancing youth employment.

"The initiative represents a significant, state of the art example of the fruitful economic cooperation between Egypt and Italy. In addition to the mutual experience shared between the two countries in the agriculture and textile sectors, the initiative works on promoting the Egyptian cotton worldwide by complying with international standards in order to qualify for global competition. ALEXBANK, in partnership with Intesa Sanpaolo, official global partner of Expo Milano 2015, promotes the initiative, which coincided with Milan Fashion Week. A group of fashion pioneers were invited to the initiative, in order to improve their understanding on the Egyptian cotton's quality and its ability to compete in global markets, in a framework of sustainable growth and balanced social development," stated Marcello Sala, Executive Vice Chairman of Intesa Sanpaolo.

cotton GROWER News Production Crop Inputs Ginning Marketing International Kotton Kidz

U.S. and India Announce Bilateral Collaboration for Technical Textiles

By: Dr. Seshadri Ramkumar |September 25, 2015

Bilateral collaboration and technical exchanges between the United States and India in technical textiles are planned as part of a recently-announced strategic and commercial cooperation between the countries.

As part of the first United States-India Strategic and Commercial Dialogue, held September 22 in Washington DC, both countries agreed to cooperate in the field of technical textiles, among many other initiatives.

U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry and U.S. Commerce Secretary Penny Pritzker welcomed India's External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj and Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Nirmala Sitharaman for the commercial dialogue. During this summit, strategic initiatives between the two countries in the field of technical textiles were agreed upon:

- The U.S. and India will help with exchanges between U.S. academia and Centers of Excellence in technical textiles in India. The Indian government has established eight centers for growing the field of technical textiles.
- The two countries will participate in trade expositions related to technical textiles such as Technotex expo, sponsored by the Government of India.
- Both countries will collaborate in standards development for technical textiles products.
- Address barriers towards technical textile exports between the two countries.

According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, there are over 2 million annual visits between the two countries that showcase strong bilateral cooperation.

Textile : les commandes de réassort devraient relancer les exportations

Les industriels sont plus optimistes pour le deuxième semestre. Ils se plaignent des règles d'origine et espèrent profiter des délocalisations chinoises n Solide progression des exportations vers l'Europe.

En sous-activité durant le premier semestre 2015, les entreprises exportatrices de textile espèrent une reprise au cours de la seconde moitié de l'année. «Nous avons actuellement une meilleure visibilité qu'au cours du premier semestre consacré à la mise en boutique des collections et donc plus calme en termes de production. Pour cette rentrée, nous sentons un petit frémissement, car c'est la période de réassort», dit un industriel exportateur. Quelques-uns de ses confrères parlent aussi de reprise en soulignant que leurs entreprises, même si elles ne font pas le plein, ont déjà plusieurs commandes de réassort. Mais, pour d'autres, la livraison des commandes risque d'être retardée parce que nombre d'ouvriers prennent leur congé annuel la période d'Aid Al Adha.

Malgré ce vent de reprise qui commence à souffler, les professionnels du textile restent prudents sur la performance des exportations pour l'année 2015. D'après les statistiques de l'Office des changes, le secteur a réalisé, à fin août, un chiffre d'affaires de 18,4 milliards de DH à l'export. Atteindra-t-il la barre des 30 milliards à la fin de l'exercice ? Les industriels se refusent à tout pronostic. Cependant, ils estiment que «la stratégie actuelle de délocalisation entreprise par la Chine pourrait bénéficier au textile marocain, si l'on arrive à décrocher ne serait-ce qu'un petit pourcentage du business délocalisé». La Chine, rappelons-le, en raison du renchérissement du coût de fabrication et de logistique, a opté pour la délocalisation vers les pays limitrophes, notamment le Cambodge, l'Inde et le Bangladesh, qui ont enregistré de ce fait, d'après les statistiques d'Eurostat,

des évolutions importantes. Les exportations de ces trois pays vers l'Union Européenne ont progressé respectivement de 49%, 30% et 37% au cours de la période 2012-2015.
Le Maroc contrôle 3,2% du marché de l'UE

Ces trois pays se partagent, avec la Turquie, la Tunisie, la Chine et le Maroc, 80% des importations d'habillement de l'Union Européenne. Le Royaume détient 3,2% de ce marché. Une part qui pourrait, selon l'Association marocaine des industries du textile et de l'habillement, «croître moyennant une consolidation des fondamentaux du secteur pour répondre aux besoins des marchés européens». Et l'Amith de souligner «la nécessité pour le Maroc de profiter de la stratégie de délocalisation de la Chine». Elle invite l'administration marocaine à revoir le dispositif des règles d'origine qui désavantage aujourd'hui l'industrie textile locale. Ce qui permettrait d'améliorer le positionnement et d'étoffer l'offre marocaine. Celle-ci est essentiellement destinée à la France, l'Espagne, l'Italie, le Royaume-Uni et l'Allemagne. Le marché espagnol, premier importateur d'habillement marocain, absorbe 1,2 milliard d'euros et enregistre une évolution de 14%. Il est suivi du marché français qui importe 826 millions d'euros avec une petite croissance de 1%. Sur les marchés italien, britannique et allemand, les exportations ont augmenté de 9%, 12% et 7%, respectivement à 95, 184 et 260 millions d'euros.

Aujourd'hui classé au sixième rang, le Maroc a vu ses exportations progresser régulièrement durant les trois dernières années. Les chiffres communiqués par Eurostat situent la hausse à 10% entre 2012-2015 (premier semestre). Une performance encourageante, estime l'Amith, comparée à celle des concurrents directs comme la Turquie qui affiche une hausse de 5% seulement, et la Tunisie qui marque un repli de 6%.

Globalement, les exportations marocaines vers l'UE sont passées de 2 à 2,4 milliards d'euros entre 2012-2015. Elles portent essentiellement sur le prêt-à-porter féminin, masculin et le sportswear. Selon des professionnels du secteur, le vêtement pour enfants et la lingerie arrivent en seconde position. Par produit, les professionnels soulignent que la demande porte en premier lieu sur le pantalon en tissu et en denim, la chemise et le tee-shirt. Le textile de maison aurait besoin, soulignent les professionnels, d'un petit coup de pouce pour pouvoir résister à la concurrence turque, «très vive sur cette filière», dit-on.

A.B. La vie éco

www.lavieeco.com

2015-10-05

Technologie et formation: L'industrie du textile misera sur la mode

28/09/2015 09:25:00Lematinal News Service

Des opérateurs continuent de croître grâce à l'intégration verticale.

Après des années de suppressions d'emplois et de fermetures d'usines, l'industrie du textile et de l'habillement rêve grand et cherche à faire du pays un centre de marketing et une plaque tournante de la mode.

Alors que les usines de textile ont diminué, beaucoup des grandes entreprises de Maurice continuent de croître grâce à l'intégration verticale qui leur permet de contrôler ce secteur. Ils ont investi dans la technologie et de la formation, passant à la production haut de gamme tout en déplaçant des opérations de fabrication vers des destinations moins chères. Le gouvernement travaille à transformer Maurice en une plaque tournante de la mode.

Dev Chamroo, Chief Executive des exportations d'Enterprise Mauritius explique qu'il y a quelques grands stylistes africains qui résident à Paris, New York et ailleurs. "Beaucoup d'efforts sont faits à Maurice et en Afrique du Sud pour promouvoir le textile. Des écoles de mode et de design se développent dans des pays comme le Sénégal et l'Ethiopie. Nous essayons de voir si nous pouvons établir un carrefour où nous utilisons les meilleurs designers africains à produire des dessins africains et des vêtements", a-t-il déclaré. Dev Chamroo prévoit de nouveaux investisseme-nts dans le secteur du textile, y compris les 'spinning plants', la teinture et le tricotage.

Selon Dev Chamroo, les entreprises locales vont construire ailleurs en Afrique. "Il y a beaucoup de main-d'œuvre en Afrique qui est en construction rapide. Mais le marketing est vital. Les promoteurs doivent avoir accès à la technologie et obte-nir rapidement des matières premières. Nous avons 43 ans d'expérience - nos industriels savent où obtenir des tissus, où obtenir les accessoires, où obtenir les équi-pements et qui sont les clients potentiels - de sorte que nous tenons à jouer le même rôle que Hong Kong", a-t-il dit. Le secteur des services finan-ciers du pays pourrait également fournir des fonds pour le secteur du textile pour aider à renforcer les liens.

Des entreprises comme CIEL Textile, un des plus grands groupes de l'île, ont élargi à l'étranger. De ses 16 sites de production, sept sont à Maurice, cinq sont à Madagascar, tandis que trois sont en Inde et un est au Bangladesh. D'autres, comme la Compagnie Mauricienne de Textile (CMT), ont mis l'accent sur la production locale. CMT, qui a commencé en 1986 avec 30 employés est maintenant un producteur entièrement intégré. Il dispose de sept sites de production qui gèrent également la conception, le tricotage, la teinture et la couture. CMT emploie 10.000 personnes et prévoit d'augmenter les exportations de son niveau actuel de 60 millions de vêtements par an. Le monde a changé depuis que les investisseurs de Hong Kong ont commencé l'industrie textile mauricienne dans les années 1980. Après deux décennies de croissance rapide, l'industrie mauricienne a atteint son peak en 2000, lorsque la hausse du coût de la main-d'œuvre rendait difficile de rivaliser avec les exportations chinoises. Les exportations ont diminué légèrement de Rs 26,6 milliards en 2000 à Rs 24,9 milliards l'année dernière, tandis que l'emploi dans le secteur a chuté de 81 000 personnes en 2000 à environ 43 000 en 2013, selon Statistique Maurice.

Ashwin Kanhye

Pakistan Fashion Show in Paris

September 30, 2015, 3:29 pm

PARIS: Pakistan had the singular honour to be one of two countries displaying pret a porter outfits and garments at the 37thTexworld fashion show in Paris recently. Through the efforts of Mr Ghalib Iqbal , Ambassador of Pakistan and Rabiya Javeri Agha, Secretary TDAP, an impressive display of clothes were seen on the runway at the prestigious venue of the Messe hall at Texworld. Attended by fashion luminaires, buyers visiting the halls at Texworld and French media, the event was a feather in the cap for Pakistan’s textile and garment industry. While overall trade figures of Pakistan are on the slow decline, Pakistan’s global trade figures for value added and build ups are up by11 percent in value and 6 percent increase in quantity and, this is something that TDAP was aiming to further enhance.

The fashion show in Texworld displayed outfits by exhibitors at the fair as well as a segment by students of the Indus Valley School Textile & Fashion Department. The student display was imaginative with a strong bias to the ethnic palette of Pakistan. Ms Imrana of Indus stated that the collection was a result of months long preparation of the students and reflected a wide spectrum of designs, graphics and creative themes. She was appreciative of the efforts of TDAP, especially the Secretary Rabiya Javeri Agha for her commitment to the world of textile and TDAP's constant support to young designers. The audience at the show were particularly appreciative of the laser cut coats and trousers made by the students. According to visitors, laser cutting in leather garments is one of the hottest trends, however the delicacy with which the students had worked was especially commendable.

Another exhibitor that made considerable impact at the fashion show was Sarena of the Bareeze group. With a very subtle earth coloured palette, they showed off an array of beautifully embroidered outfits and blouses. They attractedbuyer interest and were able to explore a number of orders from prospective buying houses at the event.

Talking about the role of fashion, Mr.Ghalib Iqbal said that Pakistani Fashion Industry has registered a growth of 79% recently, which is one of the largest industrial growth rates in the world. Secretary TDAP Rabya Javeri Agha stated that her organisation was seeking aggressive market access to capitalise on the GSP plus status in the European Union. She said that export to EU in readymade garments and hosiery was up by a strong 18.5 per cent this year. The fashion industry and fashion and textile schools are playing a strong role in designing and in creating aesthetic connectivity with the European markets, she added. 'The fashion show platform at the Texworld is a unique opportunity for Pakistan's exhibitors to showcase to an audience exclusively comprising buyers and product sourcing agents and, was especially relevant to TDAP's mandate which is B2B connectivity', Javeri added.

The media and PR for the Texworld Paris were handled by Takell PR.

President of the exhibition Mr. Michal Scherppe also spoke on the occasion and welcomed the Pakistan designers and exhibitors.

Texworld is one of the many international fairs organised by TDAP as part of its international calendar of events aimed at providing market access to Pakistani exporters. This year a total of 945 companies from 27 different countries are participating in the Fair. Some 35 Pakistani companies have also setup stalls in Texworld, which is held twice a year in Paris.

INTERNATIONAL THE NEWS
Editor-in-Chief: Mir Shakil-ur-Rahman
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Textile industry pledges $1 billion investment

our correspondent
Thursday, October 01, 2015
From Print Edition

KARACHI: Textile industry is all set to invest one billion dollar annually if the government ensures a congenial environment to double the exports in next five years, a business leader said on Wednesday.

"The government is expected to restore the confidence level of the textile millers by announcing a textile package," said Tariq Saud, the newly-elected Central Chairman of All Pakistan Textile Mills Association (APTMA), while delivering his maiden speech at the 57th annual general meeting of the association through video link to all zonal members.

"Being the outgoing chairman of Sindh-Balochistan zone, I have been part of the association negotiations with the government on the textile package and I am sure that the Prime Minister and Finance Minister Ishaq Dar would announce textile package in next few days."

Saud vowed to restore the viability of the textile industry to ensure growth and sustainability.

The newly-elected office bearers, including Senior Vice Chairman Shahid Mazhar Puri, vice chairmen Asif Inam and Syed Taimoor Shah, members of the central executive committee were also present on the occasion and representatives of mills from all the regions.

APTMA chairman assured that he and his team would not leave any stone unturned for taking forward the agenda of growth and sustainability of the textile industry, while ensuring regional competitiveness.

Earlier, SM Tanveer, outgoing chairman of APTMA, said it is unfortunate that the textile industry – which is a foundation of the economy, the leading foreign exchange earner and an employment provider through backward and forward linkages – is currently passing through an unprecedented period of crisis.

Consequently, the capacity to produce $3.3 billion worth of exports is constrained.

Taiwan Fiber and Yarn Manufacturers Are Promoting Sustainability, Technological Innovation and New Functionalities at ITMA 2015

Monday, October 5th 2015

Echoing the theme of ITMA 2015 that underscore the importance of drive towards sustainability in the entire textile and garment value chain, Taiwan Textile Federation (TTF) has called for 7 big players of fiber & yarn to stage on the coming ITMA 2015. These co-exhibitors are Acelon, Chainlon, Everest, Far Eastern New Century, Hung Wang, Shinkong and Yi Jinn. Here are the latest products these companies look forward to showcasing at the show.

Acelon

AceStatic® is a fiber with electrically conductive feature by using conductive material imparted on the surface of polyester fiber through a unique fiber spinning technique. AceStatic® can reduce the dust accumulation and avoid electrostatic field effect. It is suited for anti-explosion wears, clean-room garments, work wears, underwear and medical textiles.

Chainlon

Being a leading manufacturer of Nylon 6, Nylon 6 fiber, Nylon 66 and Nylon fiber air textured yarn, Chainlon has been engaged in green technologies in recent years. Greenlon® features recycled yarn, dope dyed yarn and deep dyed yarn. The manufacturing process can reduce energy consumption, CO_2 emissions and eliminate wastewater. Greenlon® is appropriate for sports, fashion, industrial and other end uses.

Everest

Ever Seamless Body-mapping is made by seamless or jacquard machine. The superb compressibility can enhance the blood circulation, reduce muscle injury and improve athletic performance. It can be combined with mesh layer to achieve a good wicking effect. The 4-way stretch feature is body-mapped to ensure optimum comfort during use.

Far Eastern New Century

Toplumins® is a kind of luminescent yarn for those who go to night-sports like running and jogging. It can be self-luminous in dark environment after a short light-storage, thus enhance the safety of nighttime sports. It is suited for gloves, caps and shoes etc. Another latest product is PET two tone filament which provides multiple combinations of colors. It also provides thick and thin effects for those who endear a fashionable look.

Hung Wang

Hung Wang is specialized in horsehair braid (crinoline) and different types of braids including PP braids, paper braids, hemp braids etc. The crinoline made of 100% polyester is perfect for wedding dress and millinery use. Another specialty is a kind of straw braid consisting of 4% polyester and 96% paper yarn which attribute the properties of light weight and coolness.

Shinkong

ShinCool Fiber is a hydrophilic polyester fiber designed to enable an active temperature and humidity management. Its high hygroscopic characteristic with inherent anti-static function, is said to have better moisture regain rate of 2.2% than any regular fiber. Another version of ShinCool+ is featured hollow fiber which offer higher water absorption and liberation yet light weight.

Yi Jinn

Capitalizing on the soaring athleisure trend, Yi Jinn has zoomed in the development of functional textiles. Products like SG Stay Warm (moisture management and insulation), SG Color (environmental-friendly and energy saving PET color Yarn), SG Elastic (high shrinkage fiber) and SG TOP/NOP (spandex covering yarn), are materials ideal for athletic apparel that’s useful and fashionable.

Thanks to a surge in global demand for fashion-forward athletic apparel, Taiwan’s textile manufacturers are surfing the wave by catering to the wellness generation, getting the production more cost-effective and going greener. At ITMA 2015, TTF itself will also set up a booth of the “Textile Export Promotion Project” commissioned by the Bureau of Foreign Trade. In addition to display the highlights of 7 co-exhibitors, the booth will also deliver sourcing support and information on the Taiwan textiles supply chain to buyers and manufacturers looking for opportunities of new business contacts. Visit Taiwan Textile Federation and the co-exhibitors' booths and let Taiwan's fiber & yarn sector bring your idea to fruition. (Taiwan Textile Federation: Hall 8 C119)

Dégradation de la compétitivité du textile-habillement tunisien

26 sept 2015 | 12:19 A LA UNE, TRIBUNE, Tunisie 2

Si une stratégie de redressement n'est pas mise en œuvre à très court terme, le textile-habillement tunisien continuerait son irrévocable dégringolade.

Par **Mohamed Chawki Abid***

Depuis une dizaine d'années, la Tunisie observait une dégringolade de son *«positionnement de fournisseur»* du marché européen en produits textiles et habillements, en raison de l'accroissement des importations en provenance des pays de l'Europe centrale et de l'intensification de la poussée asiatique dont les exportateurs continuent à gagner des parts du marché européen.

Absence d'intégration verticale

Ce fléchissement résulte également de l'absence d'intégration verticale à haute valeur ajoutée, et de la faiblesse du pushing commercial des unités industrielles, détenues majoritairement par des investisseurs européens. En outre, de par le malaise économique que connait l'Union européenne (UE) depuis 2010, la tendance baissière de la consommation européenne en articles d'habillement n'a pu être renversée.

Tenu à Paris du 15 au 17 septembre 2015, ‘‘Première Vision Manufacturing’’ est le principal salon professionnel dédié à la confection à façon pour la mode en zone Europe, bassin méditerranéen et océan indien. Avec, 60 000 visiteurs, ‘‘Première Vision Manufacturing’’ Paris constitue une rencontre des acheteurs, des magasins à enseigne, des chaines de grande diffusion, des stylistes.

L’UE représente 70% des visiteurs, venant principalement du Royaume uni, d’Italie, d’Allemagne, d’Espagne et de la Belgique.

S’imposant comme le maillon essentiel de l’amont à l’aval de la filière textile-habillement, ce salon constitue une plateforme de référence pour les industriels-exportateurs désireux d’établir des contacts avec les professionnels européens, afin de renforcer leurs exportations sur l’UE et de mettre en évidence les nouveautés, la diversité et la qualité des produits nationaux. Bref, une excellente occasion pour protéger sa part de marché.

Seules 19 entreprises tunisiennes ont participé à la 15e édition du salon ‘‘Première Vision Manufacturing’’, sur un espace de 276 m2, offrant une large gamme de produits : vêtements pour femmes, jeans et sportswear, articles en maille, vêtements de travail, linge de maison, tiges et chaussures, etc. Parallèlement, 26 entreprises marocaines ont pris part au Parc des expositions de Villepinte sur un stand d’une superficie de 577 m².

Fer de lance de l’économie tunisienne
Le secteur du textile constitue le fer de lance de l’économie tunisienne et demeure le principal secteur de l’industrie manufacturière nationale en termes d’exportation (35%), d’emploi (34%) et de valeur ajoutée (19%). Malgré divers désinvestissements enregistrés depuis 2011, il continue à être le premier employeur industriel du pays, avec près de 180.000 emplois soit 34% des industries manufacturières. Cette filière regroupe trois activités : les produits de filature (4%), les produits de tissage & finissage (12%), les articles d’habillement (homme, femme, enfant) contribuant à hauteur de 84% de la production du secteur.

Le secteur contribue à hauteur de 18% des exportations de biens et à hauteur de 7% du PIB national. A dominante vêtements (85%), ses exportations ont oscillé depuis 2008 au voisinage de 5 milliards de dinars, dont environ 83% à destination du marché européen. Les principaux clients sont la France avec 34%, l’Italie avec 28%, l’Allemagne avec 10%. Viennent ensuite la Belgique avec 7% et l’Espagne avec 4%.

Depuis 1972, la Tunisie a su tirer profit de la proximité du marché européen (6e exportateur non-européen avec ≈2M3€/an), sans toutefois pouvoir consolider son positionnement stratégique de par la fragilité de l’amont et de l’aval de sa filière textile-habillement.

Face à une redoutable concurrence
Depuis la fin en 2005 du système des quotas d’importations textiles prévus par les accords multifibres (AMF), les pays asiatiques ont conquis le marché européen, bousculant ainsi les pays exportateurs traditionnels du bassin méditerranéen (Turquie, Tunisie, Maroc, Egypte…). En outre, les récents établissements d’accords de libre-échange (ALE) avec des pays asiatiques ont permis à ces derniers

de bénéficier d’un démantèlement tarifaire sur leurs exportations, consolidant ainsi leur compétitivité commerciale sur le marché européen au détriment de la Tunisie et d’autres pays méditerranéens.

Au-delà de la Chine, qui se taille la part du lion dans les importations européennes (≈26 M3€ soit 42%), suivie par le Bangladesh (≈8 M3€ soit 13%) et l’Inde (≈4M3€ soit 7%), le Vietnam est en passe de rattraper la Tunisie et de dépasser 3% de part de marché.

Fort de sa main-d’œuvre abondante de coût modique, ce pays a des atouts pour devenir l’un des 3 premiers fournisseurs de l’UE surtout après la signature de l’ALE Vietnam-EU en 2015 qui ouvrira de grandes opportunités. Ainsi, d’ici 5 ans, le Vietnam pourrait atteindre un chiffre d’affaires à l’exportation équivalent au Bangladesh ou à la Turquie (≈8 M3€ soit 13%), pour figurer parmi les 4 premiers exportateurs sur l’UE. Ce faisant, la Tunisie poursuivrait sa dégringolade si une stratégie de redressement n’était pas mise en œuvre à très court terme.

Au terme de 5 ans d’absence de vision stratégique textile-habillement, dans une perspective de perfectionnement des moyens de production, d’optimisation de la capacité compétitive du secteur, la promotion de nouvelles niches d’activités à haute valeur ajoutée (stylisme-modélisme, textile technique, etc.) et de développement de la chaîne de valeur, il est grand temps d’accorder à ce dossier l’importance requise dans l’élaboration du 12e plan quinquennal de développement économique et social.

** Ingénieur économiste.*

28th September 2015, Washington, DC

Textile industry calls on Obama to address critical issues affecting US manufacturers with Chinese President

The National Council of Textile Organizations (NCTO) called on the Obama Administration to utilize t last week's meeting with Chinese President Xi Jinping to highlight the urgent need for substantial economic and trade policy reforms by China in order to help level the playing field for US textile producers and other US manufacturers.
The National Council of Textile Organizations (NCTO), headquartered in Washington DC, is the national trade association representing the entire spectrum of the textile sector.

Historic opportunity

From 1997-2008 the US textile and apparel industry took a major hit at the hands of China's economic policies, and hemorrhaged over a million jobs, according to the organisation.

Despite China's continued practices, since 2009 the US industry has had steady growth in the key economic indicators of output, exports, and investment, and is now the third largest exporter of textiles and apparel in the world, it is reported.

“US textile producers are world class competitors but we have no desire to compete with foreign governments. President Obama has a historic opportunity to work with the Chinese President on these important economic reforms to create a level playing field for US textile manufacturers so that we are able to continue to maintain growth and be a substantial contributor to the US economy. NCTO strongly urges the President to capitalize on this important state visit,” said NCTO President Augustine Tantillo at the time.

Predatory trading practices

Tantillo urged President Obama to press President Xi on issues that directly affect the US textile industry. "The domestic textile industry has long fought for changes to China's predatory trading practices including currency manipulation, illegal subsidizes, and intellectual property infringement. On behalf of the US textile industry, I implore President Obama to address these critical issues with President Xi and urge immediate policy reform.”

Tantillo went on to cite the recently filed World Trade Organization (WTO) case by the United States which challenges China's export subsidy programme as an illegal policy and specifically names textiles as a key benefactor of this programme.

US textile industry

The US textile industry is one of the most innovative and scientifically advanced industries in the world providing products to the automotive, aerospace, military, medical, technical, home furnishings, and apparel industries.

In addition, the US textile industry is also a large manufacturing employer in the United States - the overall textile sector — from textile fibres to apparel — employed 499,500 workers in 2014, and textile companies alone employed 232,100 workers.

US textile shipments totalled more than US 56.7 billion in 2014. The industry is the third largest exporter of textile products in the world. Exports of all textile products were nearly US 18.3 billion 2014. Total textile and apparel exports were a record US 24.4 billion in 2014.

www.ncto.org

Le groupe d'habillement American Apparel se déclare en faillite

TEXTILE Ce plan de restructuration de la dette et de ses intérêts doit permettre «une transformation globale pour revitaliser l'entreprise et la marque», explique le groupe...

Publié le 05.10.2015

Un magasin de la marque American Apparel à New York - Andrew Burton Getty

La restructuration a sonné pour American Apparel. Le groupe d'habillement américain a annoncé lundi qu'il se plaçait sous la protection de la loi sur les faillites avec l'accord de 95% de ses créanciers.

Avec cet accord, American Apparel entend faire passer son endettement de 300 à 135 millions de dollars en échange de prises de participation dans la société réorganisée. En outre, les créanciers vont apporter 70 millions de dollars de liquidités supplémentaires pour assurer la stabilité de l'entreprise «pendant et après la

restructuration», a précisé American Apparel dans un communiqué, précisant que le processus n'affecterait pas les activités de l'enseigne à l'international.
Ce plan de restructuration de la dette et de ses intérêts doit permettre «une transformation globale pour revitaliser l'entreprise et la marque», explique le groupe dans ce communiqué. Les magasins de détail et les usines de fabrication «vont poursuivre leurs activités sans interruption».

Recul des ventes de 17% en un an

Début juillet, le groupe avait annoncé un plan de réduction de coûts comprenant des fermetures de magasins et des suppressions d'emplois pour faire face à une érosion de ses ventes, sans toutefois chiffres des réductions d'effectifs et les fermetures de magasins.
Selon des chiffres publiés en août, les ventes du groupe ont reculé de 17% sur un an à 134 millions de dollars au deuxième trimestre. La perte trimestrielle s'est creusée à 19 millions de dollars contre 16 millions à la même période un an plus tôt.
L'entreprise, qui comptait 239 magasins dans une vingtaine de pays à travers le monde dont 135 aux Etats-Unis fin mars, avait alors expliqué devoir procéder à un nouveau tour de table et restructurer sa dette pour survivre.

Votre seul journal en langue française du Vietnam. Éditeur : Agence Vietnamienne d'Information
LE COURRIER DU VIETNAM
Dimanche, 4/ 10/ 2015
Politique | Société | Economie | Culture | Francophonie | International | Diaspora | Opinion | Dossier | Tourisme | Insolite | Styles | Info services | Annonces | E-Paper

Arrivée massive d'investisseurs étrangers dans le textile

04/10/2015 10:20

Les accords de libre-échange (ALE) entre le Vietnam et ses partenaires étrangers, qui devraient être signés à la fin de 2015 ou début 2016, représentent un intérêt supplémentaire pour les grandes entreprises d'investir dans le secteur du textile-habillement.

Selon le Département de l'investissement étranger, du ministère du Plan et de l'Investissement, sur les 5,85 milliards de dollars d'investissement reçu par le pays pendant les sept premiers mois de 2015, le textile représente plus d'un milliard.

Lors des sept premiers mois de l'année, l'industrie du textile du Vietnam s'est classée au 2e rang en termes d'investissement direct étranger, avec plus de 1,12 milliard de dollars. Photo : Trân Viêt/VNA/CVN

On observe notamment trois grands projets. Le premier, turc, concerne la production de fibres à Dông Nai, d'un fonds de 660 millions de dollars. Le deuxième, taïwanais, fabrique des produits industriels auxiliaires pour le textile et l'habillement de la sarl Polytex Far Eastern à Binh Duong (274 millions). Le dernier, hongkongais, est l'usine de fibres et de tissus colorés Luen Thai à Tây Ninh (160,8 millions). Luen Thai est le plus grand groupe du textile et de l'habillement de Hong Kong (Chine). Il renforcera ses investissements dans la production au Vietnam, convaincu des belles perspectives que ce dernier offre en regard du futur accord de partenariat transpacifique (TPP). Le groupe hongkongais a parfaitement évalué les avantages dont les produits fabriqués au Vietnam bénéficieront à partir de fin 2016, après la réforme du Système généralisé de préférences (GSP) proposée par les États-Unis.

L’industrie du textile est un secteur qui bénéficie d’un large intérêt des investisseurs japonais. Plus de 60% des plus de 500 entreprises japonaises interrogées ont déclaré avoir un plan d’investissement au Vietnam. Les sites privilégiés par les entreprises japonaises sont les zones industrielles des provinces méridionales de Long An, Binh Duong, Dông Nai et Tây Ninh. L’industrie du textile attire également une vague d’investissement de Corée du Sud, de Chine, de Hong Kong (Chine) et de Taïwan (Chine).

Hausse prévue de 50% pour les exportations

Les économistes ont souligné que de nombreux investisseurs s’intéressent à ce secteur qui présente de grands avantages en termes d’exportation vers l’Union européenne (UE), les États-Unis, le Japon et la République de Corée en raison de la signature d’accords de commerce.

Le textile vietnamien est aussi particulièrement attrayant pour les investisseurs américains et européens. Selon Julia K. Hughes, présidente de l’Association de l’industrie de la mode américaine (USFIA), le Vietnam est considéré comme le pays ayant le plus d’avantages au sein du TPP avec le bas coût de sa main-d’œuvre, sa production à grande échelle et ses capacités d’exportation, juste derrière la Chine, l’Inde, le Bangladesh et le Brésil. Les taxes imposées sur les produits du textile du Vietnam aux États-Unis, au Japon et en UE seront supprimées, et le textile vietnamien n’aura pas de concurrence en termes de prix.

Les accords de libre-échange (ALE) entre le Vietnam et ses partenaires étrangers représentent un intérêt supplémentaire pour les grandes entreprises d’investir dans le secteur du textile-habillement.

D’après les estimations du Département de la promotion du commerce du ministère de l'Investissement et du Plan, une fois l'ALE Vietnam - UE en vigueur, les exportations vietnamiennes de textile dans l'UE connaîtront une croissance de 50% la première année et de 20% les années suivantes. Si le TPP est signé, les produits vietnamiens exportés aux États-Unis et en UE bénéficieront également d'une suppression des droits de douanes. Grâce à de nombreuses conditions favorables telles qu'une main-d'œuvre qualifiée et un environnement d'affaires attrayant, le Vietnam deviendra une destination idéale pour les grands investisseurs du monde.

Nombre de spécialistes considèrent que le secteur du textile et de l'habillement est celui qui bénéficiera le plus des accords de libre-échange sur le point d'être conclu par le Vietnam. Parallèlement à une forte croissance sur le marché intérieur, sa présence sur de grands marchés extérieurs n'a cessé de croître malgré un contexte économique mondial difficile. Dès leur entrée en vigueur, la majorité des produits du textile vietnamiens bénéficieront d'une réduction ou d'une exonération de droits de douane, au lieu des 10% en vigueur aujourd'hui, ce qui dopera les exportations nationales avec, à la clé, la création de centaines de milliers d'emplois.

Thuy Tiên/CVN

Le journal en ligne du Parti Communiste Vietnamien
BÁO ĐIỆN TỬ ĐẢNG CỘNG SẢN VIỆT NAM
PARTI COMMUNISTE VIETNAMIEN
QUI SOMMES-NOUS | PLAN DU SITE | TIẾNG VIỆT | ENGLISH | 中文
Aujourd'hui:27/09/2015
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Monde

Le textile – habillement du Vietnam à la conquête du marché européen

15:50 | 18/09/2015

Dans une usine de production de confections du groupe Vinatex. Source: Internet

Onze grandes entreprises textiles vietnamiennes ont participé pour la première fois aux foires World Apparel Sourcing Paris et Texworld tenues du 14 au 17 septembre à Paris.

Dans le cadre de ces foires, l'ambassade du Vietnam en France, en collaboration avec l'Association Evalliance et l'Association du textile-habillement du Vietnam, a organisé un colloque sur la situation et les perspectives de la filière textile vietnamienne après la signature de l'Accord de libre – échange (ALE) entre le Vietnam et l'UE.

JF.Limantour, président de l'Association Evalliance, a fait savoir : *«le Vietnam est le 6e fournisseur de ces produits en Europe en occupant 3% des parts de marché, soit 3 places de mieux qu'en 2011»*. Selon lui, *«avec sa main – d'œuvre abondante et à bas coût ainsi qu'un certain prestige parmi les exportateurs mondiaux de textile, le Vietnam a des atouts pour devenir l'un des 3 premiers fournisseurs. L'ALE Vietnam – EU ouvrira certainement de grandes opportunités»*.

Prenant la parole à cet événement, l'ambassadeur du Vietnam en France, Nguyen Ngoc Son, a affirmé que le gouvernement vietnamien accorde toujours une priorité au développement du secteur textile. Le Vietnam souhaite que les relations de coopération entre le Vietnam et l'UE en la matière aient le vent en poupe et enregistrent de grands succès dans le futur.

Les foires Texworld et World Apparel Sourcing Paris ont vu la participation de plus de 600 entreprises venues de 27 pays et territoires.

Créée en 2014 sous la forme d'une association à but non lucratif, de droit français, l'Association Evalliance joue un rôle important dans le renforcement des relations partenariales et la coopération entre les pays membres de l'UE et ceux de la péninsule indochinoise (Cambodge, Vietnam, Laos, Birmanie), dans les secteurs du textile, de l'habillement, du cuir et des chaussures

Dệt may Việt Nam tham vọng tiến sâu vào thị trường châu Âu

25/09/2015 03:09 CH

Nhiều doanh nghiệp dệt may Việt Nam vừa tham gia hội chợ tại Pháp để tìm kiếm cơ hội thâm nhập sâu vào thị trường châu Âu.

Từ ngày 14 – 17/9, trong khuôn khổ chương trình "Xúc tiến thương mại quốc gia 2015", Hiệp hội dệt may Việt Nam hỗ trợ hơn 10 doanh nghiệp lớn trong lĩnh vực may mặc Việt Nam lần đầu tiên tham dự Hội chợ Apparel Sourcing, hội chợ uy tín dành cho các doanh nghiệp và nhà cung cấp hàng may sẵn và lần thứ hai tham dự Hội chợ Texworld.

Với nhiều hoạt động từ trình diễn các bộ sưu tập, tổ chức hội thảo về triển vọng ngành dệt may Việt Nam cho tới trưng bày, giới thiệu sản phẩm và gặp gỡ giao lưu với các đối tác châu Âu và thế giới, sự có mặt của Việt Nam đã gây ấn tượng lớn đồng thời là sự chuẩn bị quan trọng cho một chiến lược dài hạn và phát triển mạnh mẽ hơn của ngành dệt may Việt Nam.

Đông đảo đại biểu tham dự hội thảo về triển vọng dệt may Việt Nam

Apparel Sourcing là hội chợ uy tín dành cho các doanh nghiệp và nhà cung cấp hàng may sẵn và Texworld là hội chợ lớn nhất thế giới chuyên về nguyên liệu phụ kiện may mặc thường được tổ chức song song hai lần trong năm vào tháng 2 và tháng 9 tại Paris – thủ đô thời trang của thế giới.

Tham dự hai sự kiện lớn này là các doanh nghiệp có tên tuổi trong ngành dệt may Việt Nam như May 10, Hòa Thọ, Jeansresources, Thai Son, Babeeni ...

Trong khuôn khổ hội chợ, Thương vụ - Đại sứ quán Việt Nam tại Pháp đã phối hợp với EVAlliance (liên minh EU – Việt Nam) và Hiệp hội dệt may Việt Nam tổ chức buổi Hội thảo đánh giá về ngành dệt may Việt Nam cũng như cơ hội của ngành sau khi ký kết hiệp định FTA với EU.

Phát biểu tại hội thảo, Chủ tịch EVAlliance, ông JF.Limantour cho biết hiện nay, Việt Nam đang là nhà xuất khẩu may mặc lớn thứ 6 tại châu Âu chiếm 3% thị phần. Mặc dù đây còn là con số tương đối khiêm tốn nhưng cần phải chú ý rằng chỉ cách đây 3 năm, Việt Nam vẫn đang xếp thứ 9 trong tổng số 10 nước xuất khẩu may mặc tại khu vực và chỉ chiếm 2,5% thị phần. Bên cạnh đó, tốc độ tăng trưởng của ngành dệt may Việt Nam xuất khẩu tại châu Âu tăng nhanh và ổn định.

Ông JF.Limantour - Chủ tịch Liên minh EU – Việt Nam (EVAlliance).

Ông Limantour cũng phân tích những điểm mạnh và điểm yếu của các doanh nghiệp may mặc Việt Nam dựa trên những nghiên cứu và số liệu chi tiết.

“Doanh nghiệp Việt Nam khá vững chắc, tổ chức tốt và nhân lực tay nghề cao, chăm chỉ. Việt Nam có nhiều lợi thế để trở thành nhà cung cấp hang đầu của châu Âu trong lĩnh vực dệt may,” ông Limantour đánh giá.

Về Hiệp định Thương mại tự do sắp ký với EU, ông Limantour cho rằng, mặc dù có điểm bất lợi là hiệp định không được cân bằng trong lĩnh vực dệt may, nhưng ngành dệt may có nhiều cơ hội từ hiệp định này để Việt Nam trở thành đối tác thực sự và cân bằng với châu Âu.

Chiến lược dệt may đón FTA và TPP

Tại hội thảo, Đại sứ Việt Nam tại Pháp Nguyễn Ngọc Sơn khẳng định chính phủ Việt Nam dành ưu tiên quan trọng cho việc phát triển ngành dệt may và bày tỏ mong muốn Việt Nam và EU tiếp tục hợp tác thành công trong lĩnh vực may mặc.

Đại sứ Việt Nam tại Pháp Nguyễn Ngọc Sơn.

Đại sứ hy vọng hiệp định Thương mại tự do Việt Nam –EU (FTA) vừa kết thúc đàm phán vào tháng 8/, và sẽ sớm được ký kết sẽ tăng cường sự hiện diện của ngành may mặc Việt Nam tại EU và tạo cơ hội cho các doanh nghiệp Việt Nam đẩy mạnh xuất khẩu sản phẩm đạt mục tiêu đưa Việt Nam trở thành một trong 3 nước xuất khẩu may mặc hàng đầu tại châu Âu.

Về tác động của Hiệp định FTA VN- EU đối với ngành may mặc Việt Nam, Tham tán thương mại Đại sứ quán Việt Nam tại Pháp, Nguyễn Cảnh Cường nhận định, hiệp định sẽ có lợi cho cả hai phía. Ngành dệt may hai bên không nhất thiết phải cạnh tranh đối đầu mà có thể hợp tác tạo ra sức cạnh tranh mới.

“Hai bên có thể tận dụng lợi thế của nhau: Việt Nam có lực lượng đông đảo thợ tay nghề cao còn châu Âu thì có nhiều nhà thiết kế thời trang cao cấp cùng hệ thống phân phối và marketing quy mô toàn cầu. Bên cạnh đó, ngoài các ưu đãi về thuế, việc Chính phủ Việt Nam sẽ cải cách chính sách và quy định nội địa theo yêu cầu của Hiệp định sẽ tạo môi trường đầu tư hấp dẫn cho các doanh nghiệp Việt Nam và châu Âu hợp tác sản xuất và qua đó xuất khẩu hàng trên toàn thế giới,” ông Cường đánh giá.

Những thách thức phía trước

Theo ông Trần Văn Phổ, Phó Chủ tịch Hiệp hội dệt may Việt Nam, việc tham dự tích cực hai hội chợ lần này là sự chuẩn bị cho chiến lược sắp tới của ngành dệt may khi hiệp định FTA với EU được ký kết; trong đó bên cạnh các cơ hội, ngành dệt may không quên xác định cả những thách thức phía trước.

Ông Trần Văn Phổ, Phó Chủ tịch Hiệp hội dệt may Việt Nam.

Ông Trần Văn Phổ nhấn mạnh: “Các hiệp định sắp ký như FTA với EU hay TPP sẽ đem lại nhiều cơ hội và chúng tôi tin tưởng vào những hiệp định này và chúng tôi đang có những chiến lược phát triển. Tham dự hội chợ cũng là chuẩn bị cho chiến lược phát triển sắp tới. Khó khăn lớn nhất hiện nay với thị trường châu Âu trước hết là vấn đề nguyên liệu và FTA sắp ký thì phải đến 7 năm sau, ngành dệt may mới được hưởng thuế suất 0%, và đây là một bất lợi đối với chúng ta".

Về việc phát triển ngành trong thời gian tới, ông Phổ chia sẻ, ngành dệt may Việt Nam sẽ phát triển theo hướng hiện đại hiệu quả và bền vững, lấy xuất khẩu làm phương thức cơ sở cho sự phát triển của ngành và tận dụng tối đa các FTA.

Cũng trong khuôn khổ hội chợ Apparel sourcing lần này, các sản phẩm may mặc của Việt Nam đã được giới thiệu đến đông đảo khách mời và người tham quan qua màn trình diễn của các người mẫu chuyên nghiệp Pháp.

Ước tính hội chợ Texworld và Apparel sourcing có sự góp mặt của hơn 600 doanh nghiệp trong lĩnh vực may mặc đến từ 27 nước và vùng lãnh thổ. Dự kiến trong 3 ngày hoạt động, Hội chợ sẽ thu hút khoảng 14.000 khách mời bao gồm các nhà phân phối bán lẻ, trung gian, đầu tư, marketing,... đến từ 103 quốc gia trên toàn thế giới./.

Thùy Vân/VOV – Paris

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Le Vietnam vient montrer les atouts de son industrie textile en Europe

UNE DIZAINE DE FABRICANTS VIETNAMIENS D'HABILLEMENT ETAIENT REGROUPÉS DANS UN PAVILLON AU SEIN D'APPAREL SOURCING.

Grande première au Salon *Texworld*, plus précisément au sein du Salon connexe *Apparel Sourcing*, avec la présence d'une dizaine de fabricants vietnamiens d'habillement, aussi bien masculin que féminin ou enfant, regroupés au sein d'un pavillon. Une première marquée par un défilé de mode destiné à montrer les réalisations de ces fabricants originaires du Vietnam. Cette offensive de charme coïncide avec la signature récente d'un accord de libre-échange entre l'Union européenne et le Vietnam (*Journal du Textile* n°2264, du 15 septembre).

«Le Vietnam n'a pas beaucoup fait d'efforts de promotion jusqu'ici en Europe, cela va changer», annonce le consultant Jean-François Limantour, président de l'association *Eva (Europe-Vietnam Alliance)*. Et de fait, la probable accélération des échanges commerciaux va encourager les entreprises vietnamiennes à se tourner davantage vers le Vieux continent. Quatrième exportateur mondial d'habillement, le Vietnam privilégiait jusqu'à présent plutôt les Etats-Unis, dont il est devenu le deuxième fournisseur d'habillement derrière la Chine. Tandis qu'en Europe, le Vietnam n'arrive «encore» qu'à la sixième place. Avec toutefois une dynamique très positive, puisqu'il n'occupait encore que la neuvième place il y a trois ans.

Jean-François Limantour en fait le pari : le Vietnam *«aura dépassé le Maroc et l'Inde et sera le troisième fournisseur d'habillement de l'Union européenne d'ici à trois ans»*. Car, même si le nouvel accord UE-Vietnam ne s'appliquera que très progressivement dans le secteur du textile-habillement, le Vietnam compte bien avancer ses pions sans tarder sur le marché européen.

PROSPÉRITÉ ET COMPÉTITIVITÉ

Jean-François Limantour *(Eva)* a ainsi profité de la tenue d'*Apparel Sourcing* pour animer une conférence sur cette filière au Vietnam, le but étant de présenter *«un secteur prospère et compétitif»*. Les intervenants – comme l'auditoire – étaient cependant majoritairement vietnamiens. Parmi les premiers, Trân Vân Phô, vice-président de *Vietnam Textile et Apparel Association (Vitas)* et Pdg de *Hoa Tho*, qui exposait justement à *Apparel Sourcing*. Son groupe, installé à Danang, fort de plusieurs usines, est spécialiste à la fois de la filature-tricotage et des vêtements finis (chemises et costumes masculins, parkas, vêtements de travail). Employant 8.000 salariés, il réalise 95% de son chiffre d'affaires à l'exportation, soit 1 million de pièces. Toutefois, si les Etats-Unis captent 60% de ses exportations quand l'Asie n'en représente que 25%, l'Europe (Allemagne, Grande-Bretagne, mais pas encore la France) se limite encore à 15%. Le dirigeant espère que l'accord euro-vietnamien aura un impact favorable sur ses affaires.

Jean-François Limantour a, pour sa part, présenté les atouts et les handicaps du pays. Dans la liste des points positifs, des coûts salariaux très bas (122 € en moyenne mensuelle, sur une base de 40 heures, mais avec des minimas de l'ordre de *«75 € dans les provinces les plus reculées»*). Beaucoup plus certes que Madagascar (36 €) ou le Bangladesh (60 €) et un peu plus que le Cambodge (115 €). Mais nettement moins que le Maroc (215 €) ou la Tunisie (146 €). De plus, les entreprises vietnamiennes offriraient à leurs salariés, selon Jean-François Limantour *«des conditions sociales remarquables»*. Le consultant pointe aussi la *«stabilité politique et sociale»* du pays – dans un monde plus qu'incertain –, de nature à rassurer les donneurs d'ordres. Tandis que la compétitivité industrielle du pays serait, de même, en bonne position, avec *«des entreprises bien organisées»*, des *«niveaux de productivité qui n'ont rien à envier à ceux des pays les plus développés»*, ainsi que des *«niveaux de qualification des ouvriers et techniciens»* également satisfaisants.

VALORISATION

Le pays a aussi cependant des points faibles : une réactivité inférieure à celle de la zone Euromed et une valeur ajoutée de l'offre médiocre, car le Vietnam est encore principalement axé sur la sous-traitance. Mais *«la situation est en train d'évoluer»*, assure le consultant, qui évoque *«la mise en place d'une politique de valorisation»*. C'est d'ailleurs l'un des objectifs d'*Eva* que d'aider les entreprises vietnamiennes à monter en gamme. A cette fin, l'association réfléchit notamment, avec ses interlocuteurs vietnamiens, à un *«programme de formation accéléré des cadres dans le domaine de la création et du modélisme, mais aussi des nouvelles technologies de création et de communication»*.

Le consultant se dit cependant assez *«déçu»* par la lenteur de la mise en place du volet textile de l'accord euro-vietnamien. *«Alors que les exportations européennes de textile pourront entrer à droits nuls au Vietnam dès la mise en œuvre de l'accord, les exportations vietnamiennes d'habillement, et surtout les catégories les plus sensibles, comme les jeans, tee-shirts ou pulls, vont devoir attendre beaucoup plus longtemps pour pouvoir bénéficier de droits nuls sur le marché européen»*, regrette-t-il. Il espère cependant que *«les choses peuvent encore changer»*. Les modalités techniques de l'accord doivent, en effet, être précisées avant la ratification de celui-ci par les 28 Etats membres et leurs Parlements, pour une application de l'accord a priori fin 2017.

Autre sujet de déception pour le consultant : la non-obtention de règles d'origine préférentielles pour le Vietnam et l'obligation de respecter la règle de double transformation. Afin de bénéficier de droits nuls (à terme) sur le marché européen, les vêtements vietnamiens devront en effet, outre être confectionnés dans le pays, utiliser des tissus locaux, coréens ou venant de l'Union européenne. *«Or, certains des concurrents les plus redoutables du Vietnam, soit le Cambodge et le Bangladesh, bénéficient d'accords super-préférentiels (Spg+) avec l'Union européenne, alors même que leurs coûts salariaux sont eux-mêmes déjà inférieurs*, déplore-t-il. *Ils peuvent ainsi exporter vers l'Union européenne à droits nuls des vêtements qu'ils fabriquent, quelle que soit l'origine du tissu qu'ils utilisent… Or, on sait que le prix du tissu représente une large part du coût de revient d'un vêtement.»*

LE DÉFILÉ DU VIETNAM A APPAREL SOURCING. Ce défilé a permis aux confectionneurs vietnamiens de montrer leurs réalisations aux visiteurs du Salon Apparel Sourcing.

Toutefois, le fait que l'accord va permettre d'accélérer les investissements industriels européens au Vietnam est considéré comme un point positif par le consultant. Car cela permettra d'y bâtir des outils de filature, de tissage ou de tricotage, dont le Vietnam a grand besoin.

De son côté, l'ambassadeur du Vietnam, Nguyen Ngoc Son, est venu confirmer *«le grand intérêt que le gouvernement vietnamien accorde au secteur textile-habillement»*, au deuxième rang des exportations vietnamiennes, derrière le pétrole. Et fort pourvoyeur d'emplois (2,5 millions). *«Nous avons mis en place une politique privilégiant les investissements industriels, avec des allocations de terrain pour la construction d'usines et une politique fiscale incitative»*, a-t-il observé. Tandis que Nguyen Canh Cuong, conseiller commercial à l'ambassade du Vietnam, voit dans l'accord de libre-échange euro-vietnamien *«une opportunité bénéfique»*. Et appelle les *«investisseurs européens à venir produire au Vietnam dans de très bonnes conditions»*. Ce qui sera possible, a-t-il souligné, sans période de transition, dès la mise en œuvre de l'accord.

Sophie Bouhier de L'Ecluse ●

L'ACCORD UE-VIETNAM S'APPLIQUERA PAR ÉTAPES

De nombreux accords de libre-échange prévoient un démantèlement progressif des droits de douane sur les produits échangés entre les partenaires concernés. C'est le cas pour celui conclu cet été entre l'Union européenne et le Vietnam, qui doit toutefois être précisé sur certains points et ratifié. Tout n'est pas encore officiel pour ce qui concerne les échanges de textile-habillement. Mais on sait d'ores et déjà qu'un démantèlement immédiat (soit zéro droit de douane) est prévu dès la mise en œuvre de l'accord, a priori fin 2017-début 2018, pour toutes les catégories de textiles européens qui entreront sur le marché vietnamien. L'habillement européen, dont le calendrier de démantèlement vers le Vietnam n'a pas encore été officialisé, n'est cependant pas concerné par cette suppression immédiate.

De leur côté, la majeure partie des produits d'habillement vietnamiens devraient attendre entre cinq et sept ans après le démarrage de l'accord pour entrer sans droits de douane dans l'Union européenne. Même si certaines catégories, non encore connues, pourraient bénéficier d'un démantèlement, soit immédiat, soit dans les trois ans.

S.B.E. ●

THE ORGAN OF THE PARTY COMMITTEE
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HO CHI MINH CITY
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U.S. firms want to become Vietnam's textile fibre suppliers

Many U.S. fibre firms expressed their desire to become suppliers of Vietnamese garment and textile companies at a meeting in Ho Chi Minh City on Monday.

Production of export items at Nha Be garment company (Photo: SGGP)

Surveys by the U.S. Cotton Association show that Vietnam is a very potential market with garment being a country's key export product, they said.

It is forecast that the industry's export turnover will strongly increase once free trade agreements take effect.

Still, there have no many fibre plants in Vietnam and local firms have imported most materials, over 80 percent from China and India.

American fibre has good quality and competitive price and Vietnam will be a member of Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). Hence, U.S. firms will boost their access to Vietnamese market in the upcoming time which is considered to be their strategy for imminent advantages from the agreement, according to the Cotton Association.

By Minh Xuan – Translated by Hai Mien

Vietnam hails Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement

TUOI TRE NEWS
UPDATED : 10/06/2015 10:55 GMT + 7

The conclusion of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiation brings both chances and challenges for Vietnam's economy, but experts and industry insiders are upbeat about the benefits that will follow from what has been called the most ambitious trade pact in a generation.

The TPP deal, which aims to liberalize commerce in 40 percent of the world's economy, was reached following days of negotiations in Atlanta on Monday, and sparked mixed responses from the 12 Pacific Rim countries participating.

The deal is now pending approval by lawmakers in all TPP countries, which include Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the U.S. and Vietnam.

If approved, the TPP pact would cut trade barriers and set common standards for what will be the world's largest free-trade zone.

For Vietnam, the trade pact will "create many opportunities for the Vietnamese textile and garment industry," Minister Vu Huy Hoang said at the press conference following the TPP agreement announcement on Monday.

The Vietnamese minister asserted that textile plays a significant role in Vietnam's economy and will thus benefit a lot from the TPP.

Hoang admitted that Vietnam is the weakest among the TPP economies, but the country "is committed to fulfilling all requirements as set by the TPP."

Change for sustainable development

Dr. Vo Tri Thanh, deputy director of the Central Institute for Economic Management, said he had breathed a sigh of relief after learning that the TPP negotiations were concluded.

"Even though it takes more time for the trade pact to be approved, the reached agreement is a positive sign for Vietnam's economic reform and development," he told *Tuoi Tre* (Youth) newspaper on Monday.

The TPP will have three important impacts on Vietnam, according to the economic expert.

"It will help increase Vietnam's exports, foreign investment and an impetus for the country to change its development model," Dr. Thanh said, adding the last factor is the most significant.

"The TPP comes just in time as Vietnam needs a motivation for changes that will lead to sustainable development."

Chances and challenges

Vietnam's textile sector is currently selling 70 percent of its products to the other TPP countries and the share is hoped to be doubled after the trade pact is in place, according to industry insiders.

The Southeast Asian country's apparel exports to the U.S. are forecast to top US$11 billion this year and may reach as much as $55 billion in 2025.

The exemption on tariffs for many export commodities is also among the opportunities to come from the TPP for Vietnam, according to industry players.

The TPP would also increase Vietnam's exports from the expected "baseline" in 2025 of $239 billion by $67.9 billion to $307 billion, AmCham Vietnam said, citing a study by Professor Peter Petri of Brandeis University and the Peterson Institute.

Vietnam's GDP by 2050 may also be 10.5 percent higher than it is without the TPP, according to findings of the same study.

Local apparel firms are confident that international customers will shift orders from China to Vietnam in order to enjoy the tax incentives of the TPP.

In the meantime, the Vietnamese export sector will also face challenges such as stricter technical barriers and legal frameworks to export their products.

Vietnamese textile and garment businesses will also be confronted by a huge challenge from the "yarn forward rule of origin," which means that all items in a garment from the yarn stage onward must be made in one of the countries that is party to the TPP agreement.

Vietnam's textile, garment, and footwear industries currently rely heavily on raw materials imported from non-TPP countries, particularly China, so will have to change their source of materials if they want to comply with the TPP rules.

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Investors look to sew up Vietnam garment opportunities

There are big changes occurring in Vietnam's bustling garment industry, as businesses and investors prepare for changes linked to the upcoming Trans-Pacific Partnership.

POSTED: 28 Sep 2015 12:17 UPDATED: 28 Sep 2015 15:40

HANOI: Vietnam is seeing a wave of investment from foreign textile and garment manufacturers keen to cash in on the tax benefits of the upcoming Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP).

The agreement being negotiated by 12 countries, including the US, promises radical tax cuts for Vietnam’s garment exports, but only if they use fabric made locally or in other TPP countries, which excludes China. For the emerging country’s thousands of small and medium-sized garment makers, however, the benefits are less certain.

The 25 million garments produced every year at the Ho Guom Garment factory in northern Vietnam all bear the label “Made in Vietnam” but more than half the material used to make them comes from China.

Sourcing locally is tough and expensive.

“Even some zippers, or some special raw materials (are) very, very difficult to find. Sometimes we have to contact Ho Chi Minh City, Danang, even China or Taiwan to get samples, so it takes a very long time,” said the factory’s vice-general director, Phi Ngoc Trinh.

A garment worker at Ho Guom Garment factory in northern Vietnam. (Photo: Tan Qiuyi)

The race is on for Vietnam's clothing makers to find the right suppliers; its own textile mills only produce a fifth of the country's needs today.

For years, Vietnam has focused on the far less capital intensive part of the global garment business: cutting and sewing the final product for export.

"The value added of our products is low, our role in this global supply chain is also low. At this position, we almost don't have much impact on the supply chain unless the world needs our (labour) inputs," said Dang Phoung Dung from the Vietnam Textile & Apparel Association.

Like other labour intensive industries across the country, the garment sector thrives on one of Vietnam's key competitive advantages – a young population of 90 million people offering a ready pool of low-cost labour.

There are questions how long will this advantage last, though the TPP's promise of massive tax savings could pay for Vietnam's rising labour costs.

But businesses that do not have the capital to invest are stuck waiting for large domestic or international producers to build up Vietnam's local fabric supply.

Tan Qiuyi

Last update 09:02 | 29/09/2015

Industrial Parks growing as textiles boom

Savills has announced that large-scale projects approved for the textile and garment industry in the first half drove the development of the manufacturing and processing sector, which accounted for 76 per cent of fresh foreign direct investment (FDI) commitments of $4.18 billion to Vietnam in the period.

The textile and garment industry is expected to achieve double-digit growth when the TPP is approved.
The agreement stipulates that fabric and final garments exported within the TPP must be produced in TPP member countries. Investors from China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong have recently entered the fray to stay one step ahead of the TPP's approval.

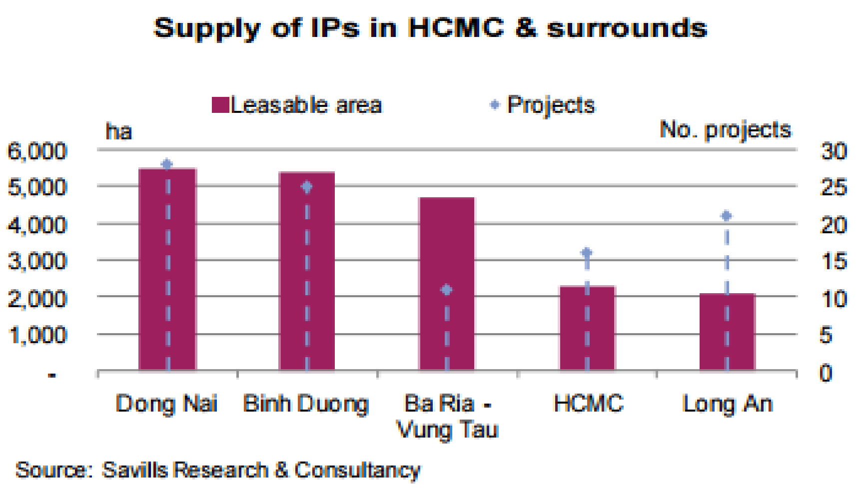
Recent research by Standard Chartered Bank showed a shift in investment from China to the ASEAN community in a bid to capitalize on the TPP.

Forty-four per cent of respondents said they would choose Vietnam for its large domestic market, 29 per cent for its lower operational costs, and 18 per cent for its ample labor supply.

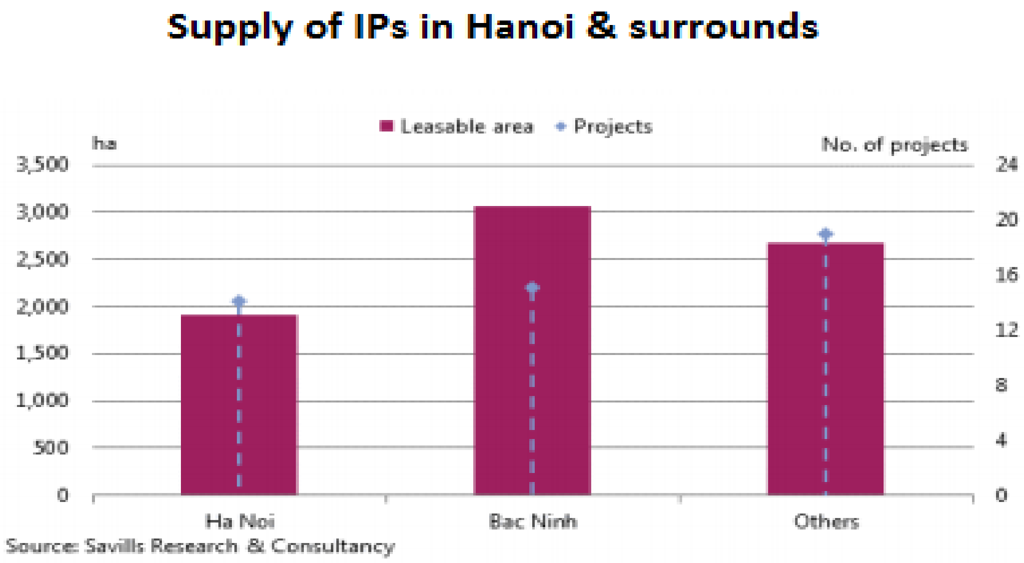
Notably, tech giant Microsoft has closed its two Nokia plants in China in favor of a new location in Vietnam.
The company was reported to be expanding its $210 million plant at northern Bac Ninh province's Vietnam-Singapore Industrial Park, tripling its existing head count of 5,000.
Ho Chi Minh City is the economic hub of the Southern Key Economic Zone, which has received the largest number of FDI projects.

In the first half the UK was the largest investor, accounting for 59 per cent of FDI, followed by the British Virgin Islands with 15 per cent and South Korea with 10 per cent.

In the first quarter there were 16 operating industrial parks (**IPs**) with 2,300 ha of leasable in the city, attracting $425 million in FDI, an increase of 50 per cent year-on-year.



In Hanoi and the Northern Key Economic Zone, meanwhile, there are a total of 12 operating IPs and high-tech zones on a total area of 2,400 ha with approximately 1,500 ha of leasable area.
In August Hanoi's industrial parks attracted $55.1 million in investment capital, an increase of 52 per cent year-on-year.



There are a total of 588 projects in Hanoi's IPs, including 312 FDI projects with total registered capital of $4.85 billion and 276 domestic investment projects with more than $530 million in registered capital.

Last update 10:00 | 08/10/2015

Textile/garment machinery market large enough for all investors

VietNamNet Bridge - Vietnam's textile and garment industry needs $3.9 billion worth of machines for production, but domestic mechanical engineering companies cannot satisfy demand.

In the past, the Saigon Garment & Trade Company (GMC) needed 50 workers for cloth cutting and spreading, because the work was done manually. But since it began using cutting machines from Nhat Tin Technology JSC, productivity has improved significantly and the number of workers needed has been cut to eight.

GMC managers believe they made the right decision to buy new cutting machines.

Other textile and garment companies also tend to spend more money on upgrading technologies. This is why Nhat Tin's sales of cloth spreading machine have increased by 300 percent compared with the same period last year, according to Nhat Tin's president Nguyen Tan Thanh.

However, domestically made products are still far from satisfying the demand from the textile and garment industry. At present, most machines used in the industry are imports.

Vietnam is one of the biggest garment exporters in the world with $24 billion worth of exports in 2014. To put out such big volume of goods, it has to import nearly 100 percent of machines and input materials needed to make finished products.

European machines are the most expensive and the best ones for textile and garment companies. Mid-grade machines are from South Korea, Japan and Taiwan. Meanwhile, Chinese machines are the cheapest, and are the choices of most small- and medium-sized enterprises.

According to Nguyen Viet Thang, director of Viet Tin Technology JSC, 50 percent of machines and equipment being used in the textile and garment industry are from China.

Vietnamese businesses prefer Chinese machines not only because they are affordable, but also because Chinese suppliers can offer products of different types and at different price levels.

According to Nguyen Van Tuan, deputy chair of the Vietnam Textile and Apparel Association (Vinatas), the industry needs 6.5 billion meters of cloth more a year.

In order to make out the volume of cloth, it will need $6.5 billion worth of investment capital, 60 percent of which would be spent on machines. This means that Vietnam would need $3.9 billion worth of machines for the textile and garment industry.

Having realized the high demand in Vietnam, foreign manufacturers are now trying to exploit the market.

Japanese Tsudakoma Group, a textile machine manufacturer, has been contacting many Vietnamese enterprises to discuss the supply of machines. Vietnam, together with China and India, are the largest markets for the Japanese group.

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CANADIAN BUSINESS

Vietnam manufacturing set to be Pacific trade pact's big winner; Malaysia, Japan also benefit

Oct 7, 2015 **Kelvin Chan, The Associated Press**

HONG KONG – An ambitious Pacific Rim trade deal anchored by the U.S. promises to boost the economies of its 12 participating countries by opening their markets to one another, but not all the gains will be spread evenly.

Among the biggest winners of the Trans-Pacific Partnership is Vietnam, where booming garment and shoe industries are poised to benefit from the elimination of tariffs in the United States and other major importing nations.

Experts say Japanese car and auto parts makers and Malaysia's electronics and semiconductor industry will also benefit from the trade deal, which was agreed on Monday after more than five years of negotiations.

The pact, which still needs ratification from individual countries, aims to liberalize commerce and tighten labour and environmental standards across member nations that account for two-fifths of the world economy.

The Trans-Pacific Partnership is central to President Barack Obama's policy of greater engagement with Asia to offset rising Chinese influence in the region. In theory, China could eventually join the pact if it met environmental and labour standards. As a result of being outside the club, Chinese manufacturers are likely to see some trade opportunities slip away, particularly as more Asian countries sign up.

Many of the benefits of the free trade deal will flow to Vietnam, where the economy has been growing at a decent clip as manufacturers beef up their presence.

“This is really transformational for Vietnam,” said Rajiv Biswas, Asia Pacific chief economist at IHS Global Insight. “They’re going to get a very big advantage over many other exporters of garments into the U.S. market,” which currently imposes a 17 per cent duty on clothing imports, he said.

Vietnam’s gains are likely to come at the expense of jobs in Mexico’s apparel and footwear industry as well as the last outposts of those industries in Canada and the U.S. Proponents of the deal say those three countries will see benefits in other industries such as agriculture, machinery and electrical equipment.

The trade pact, combined with a recently signed European Union free trade agreement, is expected to accelerate foreign investment into Vietnam. Manufacturers such as Samsung Electronics have been setting up new factories in Vietnam for several years, underscoring its rising attractiveness over China, a longtime global manufacturing powerhouse that’s been hit by surging labour costs.

Biswas and other analysts say Vietnam’s economy will get the biggest proportionate boost because of its relatively small per-capita GDP. Other countries signing up to the deal include Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru and Singapore.

By 2025, Vietnam’s economy will be 11 per cent, or $36 billion, bigger than without the trade deal while exports will be 28 per cent larger, according to a Eurasia Group report released in July.

“This percentage increase dwarfs the gains made by any other country,” the report said. Vietnam will become the “preferred destination” for low-cost manufacturers looking to stay competitive, with industries relying on cheap labour, chiefly clothing, shoes and textiles, set to reap the biggest gains, it said.

Manufacturers, especially garment makers, are scrambling to move part of their production to Vietnam in anticipation that the deal will require sourcing materials from participating countries.

“What we’re now seeing is that some of the upstream parts of manufacturing, yarn, fabrics is now shifting to Vietnam as well, so that they're getting a more significant part of the total output. So there's a lot of positioning going on right now," said Biswas.

Hong Kong-based contract garment maker Lever Style, whose clients include Hugo Boss and J. Crew, has been shifting production from southern China to Vietnam in recent years. The trade pact "will encourage us to migrate even more production," Chairman Stanley Szeto said.

However, he said its effect on the company's bottom line would be neutral and "possibly negative."

"We will try to gain volume in Vietnam but we won't be most competitive on foreign soil, while we'll for sure lose volume on our home turf in China. Buyers will probably insist on capturing all the duty savings, so I don't expect much margin benefit for suppliers," Szeto said.

Malaysia is also poised to benefit. The country's exporters will get a competitive advantage over regional rivals by getting greater market access to the U.S., Canada and Mexico, Trade Minister Mustapa Mohamed said Wednesday.

Malaysia's textile and clothing industries will benefit, but higher value industries such as semiconductors and integrated circuits will get an even bigger boost, analysts say.

Malaysia is a key player in global production for the electronics industry and the deal will expand its presence, the Eurasia Group said. Malaysia's economy will be 5.6 per cent bigger in 2025 thanks to the agreement, it said.

Japan wins by widening access to big foreign markets for its auto industry, a key part of Asia's second biggest economy. Eurasia estimates $105 billion will be added to Japan's GDP by 2025.

But the pact's role in helping Prime Minister Shinzo Abe pursue structural reforms as part of his "Abenomics" program to jumpstart growth after two decades of stagnation may be even more important.

New Vietnam rules for formaldehyde & azo dyes in textiles

October 01, 2015 (Vietnam)

The Vietnamese government has released a new regulation that specifies requirements on permitted limit of formaldehyde and azo dyes contents in **textile** products that are manufactured, imported and traded in Vietnam.

“The new draft circular will supersede circular no. 32/2009/tt-bct dated November 5, 2009 and becomes effective in February 2016,” a press release from SGS stated.

The earlier circular temporarily gave the regulated acceptable limits for the content of formaldehyde and content of aromatic amines which can be released from azo dyes in reduction conditions in textile and apparel products.

The new draft circular states the same permitted limits of formaldehyde and azo dyes content in textile products, but further specifies requirements on sampling methods.

This has been done by referring to updated international test method standards and provides relevant quality management requirements.

Textile products that fall within the scope of the restriction are listed in Annexure 1 of the new draft circular.

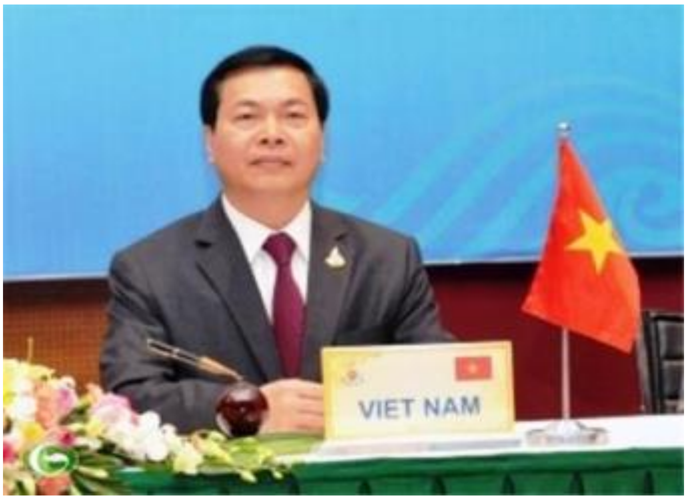
The restrictions do not apply to untreated yarn, untreated fabric, fabrics imported for processing export products and textile products in transit or stored in custom's warehouses.

Other goods include textile products temporarily imported for re-export and types of products made from textile materials used in industrial production.

All textile products that are imported, distributed and marketed in Vietnam are required to provide a certificate issued by an accredited testing laboratory to ensure conformity in accordance to the regulation. (AR)

TPP to boost Vietnamese economy, says Trade Minister

October 08, 2015 (Vietnam)



Vu Huy Hoang/Courtesy: moit.gov.vn

Two days after the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP)**trade** pact was finalized in Atlanta, Vietnamese Minister of Industry and Trade Vu Huy Hoang has said the deal will bring many benefits to the **country**.

“For the economy, according to independent economists, the TPP will expand Vietnam's GDP by $23.5 billion in 2020 and $33.5 billion in 2025. The nation's exports will increase by $68 billion in 2025. In particular, the zero import tariffs in large markets like the US, Japan, and Canada will create a huge advantage for Vietnamese exports,” Hoang told the Vietnam News Agency.

Vietnam's key export products like **textile**, garment, footwear, and seafood are expected to gain breakthroughs in export value to the US, Japan, Canada, the Minister said.

According to Hoang, Vietnam will have the chance to take part in supply chains that are established after the TPP comes into effect. TPP countries represent nearly 40 per cent of global GDP and 30 per cent of global trade, and include large markets such as the US and Japan.

“Therefore, there will surely be many production and business opportunities when the new supply chains are launched,” he said.

He also pointed out that the commitments by TPP countries on services and investment are expected to have a positive impact on improving the investment environment and attracting more foreign investment.

Hoang also acknowledged that the biggest challenge will be the pressure of competition, especially in the livestock industry once TPP comes into play. “Viet Nam has many strengths in the agricultural sector, but its competitiveness is not really high in some industries, including animal husbandry. It is expected to be the most affected sector when the TPP commitments take effect,” he told VNA.

Other economic sectors can also face competition, but it will not be great because the export structures of TPP countries complement rather than compete with Vietnam's.

“Increased competition from joining the TPP can make some State-owned enterprises and companies with obsolete production and business technologies face difficulties in the short term.”

He was effusive about the positive effects the TPP would usher in. “The TPP, with its very high standards in administrative transparency and objective treatment of the State apparatus, will help Vietnam continue to evolve as a socialist law-based state, promote administrative reforms, increase the responsibility of State workers and prevent corruption,” Hoang said.

To reduce the negative impacts of the TPP, Vietnam should reform its economic growth model and restructure its economy, including agriculture, reorganise production and promote application of technology, he said. But he remained optimistic about Vietnam's overall growth.

Last update 14:00 | 27/09/2015
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Businesses worried as insurance premium, union dues too high

VietNamNet Bridge - The sharp minimum wage increase of 12.4 percent and the new insurance premium calculations to be applied from 2016 have caused concern among businesses.

The National Wage Council has decided that the minimum wage will increase by 12.4 percent in 2016.

Meanwhile, the insurance premiums businesses have to pay for laborers will be calculated based on their total monthly incomes instead of fixed salaries.

Nguyen Xuan Duong, chair of Hung Yen Garment Company, complained that the 12.4 percent wage increase was too high, considering businesses' health at the moment.

Duong, while agreeing that it is necessary to raise the minimum wage, noted that the increase should be lower, about 10 percent, to create favorable conditions for business operations.

In a document to the Prime Minister and relevant ministries, Virginia B. Foote, Co-Chair of VBF Consortium's Management Board, suggested an increase of 9-10 percent in minimum wage, saying that the increase was reasonable, taking into account that the inflation rate in 2015 was forecast at 2.5 percent.

EuroCham also suggested a 9-10 percent minimum wage increase, warning that businesses in Vietnam were facing increases in labor costs.

Mai Lan Anh from EuroCham said in the long term EuroCham is concerned about the competitiveness of the labor force in Vietnam in comparison with other regional countries, if the minimum wage increases year by year.

Duong of Hung Yen Garment Company said the pay to workers account for 60 percent of the company's profit, while lunch allowances take 4 percent and insurance premiums 10 percent. Meanwhile, the remaining 26 percent of profit must be spent on equipment amortization, transport and re-investment.

With the new insurance premium calculation method, Duong will have to pay 4 percent more on insurance premiums (14 percent instead of the current 10 percent).

“I believe that businesses will have no other choice than cutting workers’ income to cover increasing costs,” he said. “The businesses that cannot cut costs will take losses, go bankrupt or be swallowed by foreign sharks."

Duong said there were two choices for businesses now, either go bankrupt or dodge the laws to cut expenses. For example, businesses would offer higher lunch allowances and year-end bonuses, expenses not subject to insurance premium calculation, and cut salaries and overtime pay, expenses subject to insurance premium calculation.

The Vietnam Textile and Apparel Association (Vitas) is disappointed about the 12.4 percent wage increase. Two thirds of the association’s members suggested a modest 6-7 percent increase before the final decision was released.

Vitas also said the insurance premiums and union dues in Vietnam accounted for 32.5 percent of workers’ salaries, compared with Malaysia (13 percent) and the Philippines (10 percent).

Tien Phong

Vietnamese textile firms will face new challenges: Experts

October 02, 2015 (Vietnam)

Textile and garment firms in Vietnam will face new challenges once the **country** joins free **trade** agreements (FTAs), especially the Vietnam-EU FTA and the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), experts said at a seminar this week in Hanoi.

The use of outdated technology, shortage of capital, and weak management capacities would create considerable competitive pressure from large global companies, once the FTAs are in place, said Tran Quang Nghi, chairman of the National Garment and Textile Group (Vinatex) while speaking at a conference on 'Garment and Textile – Opportunities and Challenges'.

Elaborating on the use of outdated technology, Truong Thi Thanh Ha, general director of Dong Xuan Knitting Company, said domestic textile and garment companies have not invested in modern technology in recent times and several of them use machines that were purchased about two decades ago.

In view of more challenges than opportunities arising from the trade pacts, the Vietnamese government should support domestic businesses by easing tax burden and land rentals, he said.

Talking about shortcomings, Phan Chi Dung, head of the Light Industry Department under the Ministry of Industry and Trade, said many domestic companies depend to a great extent on imported materials, which along with low productivity, would make it difficult for them to take advantage of FTAs.

He said that despite the high growth rates seen in recent years, the added value in garment exports is still limited. Further, there were only a few enterprises that have integrated manufacturing from yarn to apparel. In addition, local companies have not yet developed their own markets and products.

Tran Bac Ha, chairman of the Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam (BIDV), said the once the FTAs are in place Vietnam would have access to a wider market, and investors would prefer to gradually shift their manufacturing base to the country. This would require that businesses to restructure to enhance their competitiveness.

Bac Ha said BIDV has committed to provide loans of $2 billion to support domestic garment and textile firms over the next five-year period.

There are around 5,000 businesses, mostly small- and medium-sized enterprises in the Vietnamese textile and garment industry. The 12 countries that are part of the ongoing TPP negotiations together account for nearly 70 per cent of the total value of garment exports made by Vietnam.

The Government of Vietnam has targeted to increase the country's textile and clothing exports to $35 billion by 2020 and further to $60 billion by 2030. (RKS)