



Vietnam

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Background



- Located in Southeast Asia on the Indochina peninsula
- Developing country
 - Employment and health rates are better than previous years
- Population: over 99 million people
- Resources: coal, manganese, and offshore oil and gas deposits
- Majority of employment comes from service sector and agriculture industries
- Value importance of family and community
 - Respect, honor, and education also very important









- Started in the textile sector by producing cotton and weaving yarns.
- Textile and apparel were big contributors to their economy growth but oil and gas were the main contributors.
- Exporting did not take off until 2007 when they joined the WTO.







Overview (Now)

- There has been a shift from the textiles to apparel production.
- Apparel production is the top contributor to Vietnam's economy.
- They provide cheap labor and high quality garments,
 leading them to supply 6.4% of the worlds apparel exports.
- They have an unemployment rate of 2.4%, with apparel production being the second largest contributor of employment in Vietnam.
- The textile and apparel industry contribute 15%to Vietnam's overall GDP.









Imports & Exports

- Vietnam is the third highest garment exporter in the world
- Current GDP: \$371.5 billion
- Many developed countries go to them for goods because they have quick production and cheap labor
- They rely most on their exports to the U.S., which has accounted for the largest part of their textile exports amounting to almost 14 billion U.S. dollars
- They exported items worth \$37.57 billion just last year







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& Production Role

- Major textile and apparel exporter
 - Was ranked #3 worldwide for apparel exports
 - Export value of clothing and textiles went up to around 44 billion dollars in United States
 - United States is leading partner for Vietnam's exports

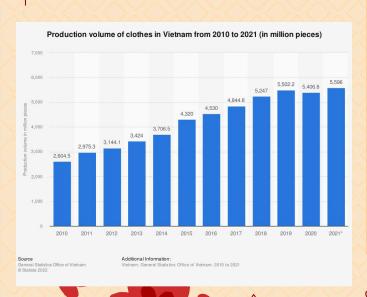
- Not a major importer for textiles and apparel
 - Still relies on other countries for imports of cotton and other fibers







Historical Review





Vietnam and United States decided to have bilateral relationship

2000's

- They signed first bilateral trade agreement in 2000
- Vietnam officially became member of World Trade
 Organization in 2007
 - Allowed for Vietnam to have normal trade relations status
 - Clothing became Vietnam's biggest export
 - United States also starting exporting more textiles

Present

 Apparel no longer Vietnam's biggest export but still a big asset of their economy











U.S. Companies That Should Trade

- Considering Vietnam is able to produce high quality garments in short periods of time, I recommend fast fashion brands should look into producing with this country.
- Even higher luxury brands that have ready-to-wear lines should take advantage of Vietnam's reliability.
- Brands that currently produce in Vietnam: Patagonia, Gap, and Nike.



















How to Import Clothing?

- In order to import clothing from Vietnam to the U.S., the company must be in compliance with rules and regulations.
- Value-added Tax (VAD)- 10% applies to apparel along with other goods and services.
- Companies must contain a license from Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (MOIT) in order to do business with Vietnam manufacturers.
- All products must be overseen by the seven ministries and agencies that Vietnam assigns to ensure all products being imported/exported are complying with quality/performance standards according to MOIT.











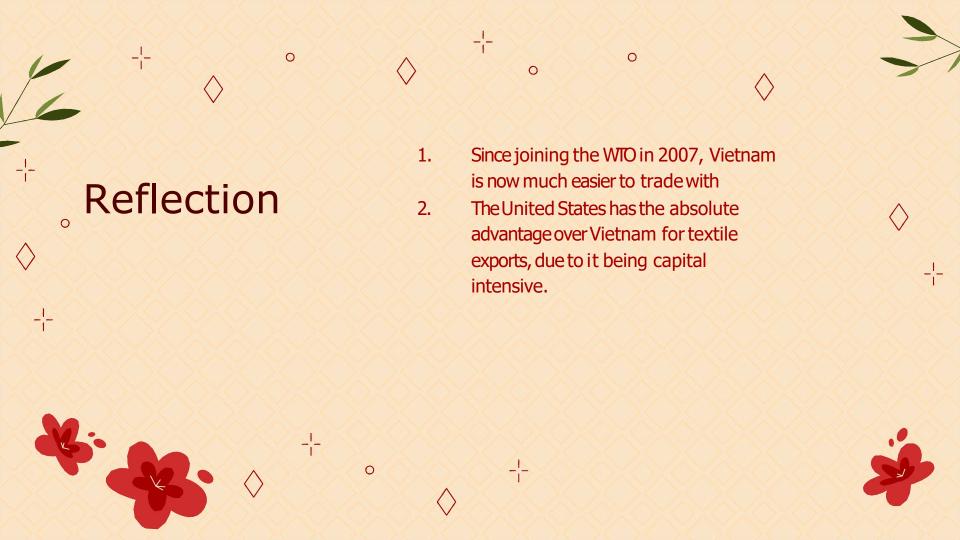
Benefits & Losses

Benefits:

- High quality, durable fabric that lasts a long time
- The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP)
 Agreement strengthens economic ties with the U.S. and provides the tools to support Vietnam's economic reforms.
- TPP will also bring benefits to U.S. workers, businesses, and more by significantly expanding market access and eliminating tariffs as high as 74 percent on key American exports.

Losses:

- Ethically questionable.
- Wages are kept extremely low for Vietnamese garment works in order to produce the masses.
- Extended shipping time to actually get garments.
- More expensive to pay for faster shipment.





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