

Southeast Asia strategic sourcing review - a focus on Cambodia, Vietnam and Myanmar

By Rupa Ganguli

2016 edition

February 2016

Published by
Aroq Limited
Aroq House
17A Harris Business Park
Bromsgrove
Worcs
B60 4DJ
United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0)1527 573 600 Fax: +44 (0)1527 577 423

Web: www.just-style.com/market-research/

Registered in England no: 4307068

Copyright statement

© 2016 All content copyright Aroq Limited. All rights reserved.

This publication, or any part of it, may not be copied, reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or be transmitted in any form by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior written permission of Aroq Limited. This report is the product of extensive research work. It is protected by copyright under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. The authors of Aroq Limited's research reports are drawn from a wide range of professional and academic disciplines. The facts within this report are believed to be correct at the time of publication but cannot be guaranteed. All information within this study has been reasonably verified to the author's and publisher's ability, but neither accept responsibility for loss arising from decisions based on this report.

just-style.com membership

At just £1 for a 30-day trial, you will gain access to a growing portfolio of exclusive members only content, including a constantly updating stream of news, feature articles and analysis. Established in 1999, just-style has rapidly evolved into the premier source of global news, analysis and data for busy senior executives. For details of the current special joining offer visit: www.just-style.com/offer.aspx

About the author

Rupa has over 15 years' experience across various aspects of the textiles and clothing value chain. Her interest in apparel trade and economics led her to intern at the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2002, where she participated and assisted in the trade negotiations for the second major review of the Multifibre Agreement.

In 2003, she was involved in setting up the first-ever benchmarking software tool for clothing manufacturers, as a project consultant to the United Nations agency, The International Trade Centre (ITC). She went on to serve as the ITC's advisor for textiles and clothing. In addition to facilitating public private partnerships, she also advised, designed and implemented integrated textiles and clothing sector programmes across South, Central and South East Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe.

She is currently the managing director of Clothing Connect B.V. (www.clothing-connect. com), a specialised consulting company offering services in research, value chain analysis, market connectivity and export competitiveness programmes with development agencies worldwide.

Led by her strong belief in the empowerment of women entrepreneurs and professionals, she founded the non-profit organisation – 'SPINNA Circle' www.spinna.org with a focus on getting more women in the textiles and clothing value chain to move up the ladder. As a result, she is a signatory to several international projects.

She is a graduate of economics from St. Xavier's College, Mumbai, holds a post-graduation in textile design and development from the National Institute of Fashion Technology New Delhi, a Masters in textile management from the University of Leeds, UK, a certificate in fashion buying and merchandising from the London College of Fashion and has a certificate in international law from The London School of Economics (LSE).

CONTENTS

Methodology and objectives of this report	1
Adopting a value chain approach	3
The 15-point sourcing criteria	3
Vendor categorisation model adapted for the garment sector	3
Part 1:The value chain approach to sourcing criteria	4
Sourcing today: where, what and with whom to produce?	5
China and Bangladesh still dominant	6
Why have we focused on Cambodia, Vietnam and Myanmar?	7
Adopting a value chain approach	S
A. Sourcing (access to raw materials)	10
B. Manufacturing	10
C. Market access	11
D. Business environment	12
Competitiveness and sourcing criteria	12
Part 2: Profiling Cambodia	17
Background	18
Scoring Cambodia on the 15-point criteria	19
Industry snapshot	20
Key points to look out for in the next five years	23
Part 2: Profiling Vietnam	24
Background	25
Scoring Vietnam on the 15-point criteria	26
Key points to look out for in the next five years	31
Part 2: Profiling Myanmar	33
Background	34
Scoring Myanmar on the 15-point criteria	35
Industry snapshot	36
Key points to look out for in the next five years	39
Part 3: Comparing Cambodia, Vietnam and Myanmar	41
From a buyer's perspective: as sourcing destinations	42
1. Ability to provide FOB	43
2. Price	43
3. Tariffs advantage (preferential agreements)	43
4. Compliance / sustainability	44

CONTENTS

5. Production quality	44
6. Efficiency	44
7. Lead time	45
8. Reliability	45
9. Ability to create basic products	45
10. Financial stability	45
11. Vertical integration / ability to source raw materials	46
12. Political stability	46
13. Flexibility of order quantity	46
14. Innovation and ability to develop products with buyers	47
15. Ability to create value added products	47
From a supplier's perspective: as manufacturing destinations	48
Part 4: Sourcing in these countries over the next five years	53
Trade agreements and their impact	54
Technology, online and new channels	55
Compliance and standards	56
Garment production, now a service industry	57
Vendor categorisation for Cambodia, Vietnam and Myanmar	57
Current scenario	58
Five years ahead	59
Conclusions	61

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Top 15 garment exporters in 2014 (% share of global trade value)	5
Figure 2: Top 15 garment exporters in 2014 (% world trade value and 2014 growth)	6
Figure 3: Illustrating the value chain	9
Figure 4: The '15-point sourcing criteria'	13
Figure 5: Cambodia's textile and garment exports, 2013-2014 (US\$m)	18
Figure 6: Cambodia as a sourcing destination using the 15-point sourcing criteria	19
Figure 7: Key statistics of Cambodia and its garment industry, 2014.	20
Figure 8: Vietnam's textiles and garment exports, 2013-2014 (US\$m)	25
Figure 9: Vietnam as a sourcing destination using the 15-point sourcing criteria	26
Figure 10: Key statistics of Vietnam and its garment industry, 2014.	27
Figure 11: Myanmar's textiles and garment exports, 2013-2014 (US\$m)	34
Figure 12: Myanmar as a sourcing destination using the 15-point sourcing criteria	35
Figure 13: Key statistics of Myanmar and its garment industry, 2014	36
Figure 14: Comparing Cambodia, Vietnam and Myanmar on the 15-point sourcing criteria	42
Figure 15: Comparing Cambodia, Vietnam and Myanmar on key investment criteria	48
Figure 16: Vendor categorisation model - adapted for garment supplier countries	58
Figure 17: Today's country classification based on 15-point sourcing criteria	58
Figure 18: 2020 country classification based on 15-point sourcing criteria – scenario 1	60
Figure 19: 2020 country classification based on 15-point sourcing criteria – scenario 2	61
Figure 20: Comparing the size, costs and skills of the Southeast Asian sourcing countries	62

METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES OF THIS REPORT

Methodology and objectives of this report

This report is aimed as a tool for both buyers and suppliers to assess and compare the advantages and challenges of sourcing and manufacturing apparel in the Southeast Asian countries of Cambodia, Vietnam and Myanmar. just-style has chosen to focus on these three countries as we believe they are the most strategically important and interesting countries across the region.

Cambodia's garment industry has a huge impact on its population and makes up 80% of its exports. This is one of the most important sectors for the country as it's viewed as a low cost destination in Southeast Asia. Will it be able to retain its advantage with the rising competition from its neighbouring countries?

Vietnam is one of the top exporters of apparel globally and has currently become more interesting since signing the TPP agreement with the US and after having concluded trade negotiations with the EU on the EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement (EVFTA). How will this impact trade patterns and exports from Vietnam?

With increasing investments and strategic trade agreements, **Myanmar** has only recently opened to international trade (since 2013) and has attracted the attention of several international brands as well as governments. What makes Myanmar so attractive and how will Myanmar impact trade patterns in the next five years?

These are some of the key questions discussed in this strategic sourcing review.

Part 1: Background research into the three countries. Introducing the value chain approach that just-style's author has taken to develop the 15-point sourcing criteria.

Part 2: An overview of each country and comparison of its competitiveness based on buyer preferences and perceptions across the 15-point sourcing criteria.

Part 3: Analysis of the countries from buyer and supplier perspectives, based on costs and comparisons at the manufacturing and investor level.

Part 4: Current and future sourcing scenarios based on each country's vendor categorisation.

PART 1: THE VALUE CHAIN APPROACH TO SOURCING CRITERIA

The value chain approach to sourcing criteria

Sourcing today: where, what and with whom to produce?

These are key questions being asked constantly in the sourcing departments of the majority of brands and retailers across the world.

Everyone is trying to get it right, to get the best value. Whether that means the lowest price, the best fit or to source the right level of intricate hand finishing, it all depends on the right match for each individual company. So who are the key producers and which countries are the biggest exporters? Almost 90% of 2014's garment exports came from just 15 countries. Of these 15 countries, 11 are in Asia. Figure 1 shows the breakdown and share of global trade between these top 15 countries in 2014.

KEY USA 1.26% China 38.48% Cambodia 1.10% EU 26.41% Pakistan 1.03% **Other** 10.03% 1.01% Sri Lanka Bangladesh 5.07% 4.12% Malaysia 0.98% **Vietnam** Mexico 0.95% India 3.64% Thailand 0.85% Turkey 3.44% 1.58% Hong Kong0.04% Indonesia

Figure 1: Top 15 garment exporters in 2014 (% share of global trade value)

Source: just-style analysis based on 2014 WTO statistics

With clothing exports on the rise over the last five years, the total global value of clothing exports was recorded at approximately US\$485bn in 2014. In our background research for this report, we asked several buyers which countries they were currently sourcing from and which of these were on their sourcing radar for the next five years. Their responses unsurprisingly matched the trade statistics quite closely.

PART 2: PROFILING VIETNAM

Profiling Vietnam

Background

"Vietnam cannot compete only on cost... we have to compete on skills and more high-end quality, better FOB prices. Over the next five years, we must support the implementation of the FTAs (Free Trade Agreements), work on providing solutions for our environmental concerns with stringent waste water treatment regulations and work on social issues together with our labour operators."

Mr. Nguyen Hong Giang, Secretary General of VCOSA (Vietnam Cotton and Spinning Association

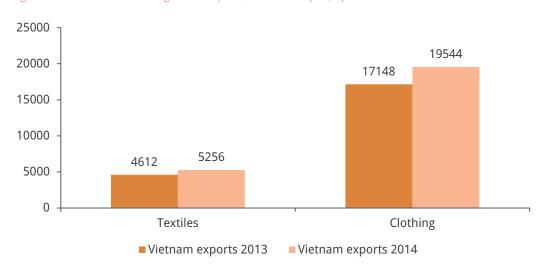


Figure 8: Vietnam's textiles and garment exports, 2013-2014 (US\$m)

Source: WTO

- Vietnam is one of the largest exporters of garments in the world and ranks 4th globally (by value)
- There are still bottlenecks that need to be ironed out, but as a sourcing destination,
 Vietnam is being touted as one of the top destinations in Asia and will undoubtedly see an increase in orders over the next five years
- O Buyers see Vietnam as a country with political stability and reliability
- Most of the orders are FOB, and several even ODM/OEM which are carried out by big