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Report Name: Food Processing Ingredients

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Report Highlights:

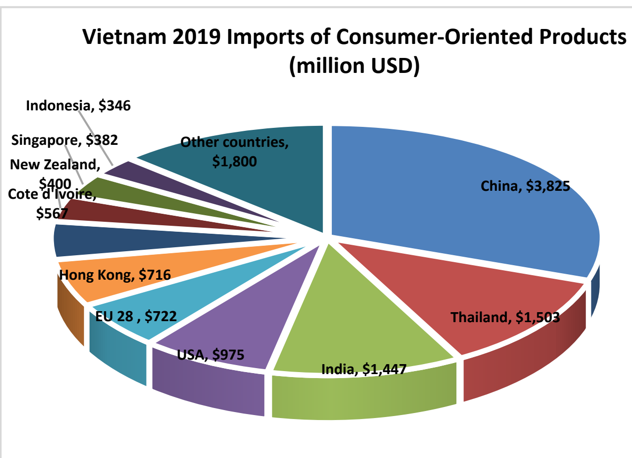
In 2019, Vietnam imported $12.8 billion in consumer-oriented products. Vietnam's young population, growing middle class, and rapid urbanization is leading to more eating out, traveling, shopping in supermarkets and hypermarkets, and increased consumption of convenience and processed foods. Promising food processing ingredients include, tree nuts, minced pork, poultry products, dairy products, other edible bovine products, processed fruits, peanuts, wheat, and potatoes.

Market Fact Sheet: Vietnam

Executive Summary

Vietnam is a lower middle-income country in South East Asia, with a total population of 96.5 million, with 68 percent of the population between the ages of 15-64. Vietnam has a low unemployment rate of about two percent. The annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth over last five years is over six percent. In 2019, Vietnam's GDP reached $261 billion with a growth rate of seven percent. Vietnam is a major producer and exporter of rice, coffee, fishery products, and processed cashew products. In 2019, Vietnam's agricultural exports of the top ten agricultural products reached $35.9 billion, equivalent to 13.6 percent of total exports (Vietnam General Statistics Office- GSO). Vietnam's imports of agricultural products were $24.5 billion. U.S. agricultural and related products exports to Vietnam were about $4 billion (Trade Data Monitor-TDM). Vietnam was the 7th largest importer of U.S. agricultural and related products.

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products



Market Situation

In 2019, Vietnam imported consumer-oriented products valued at $12.8 billion (TDM). China, Thailand, India, the United States, and EU28 were the top five markets making up 67 percent of the total import value. U.S. exports of consumer-oriented products were $975 million equivalent to 7.6 percent of total Vietnamese imports.

Food Processing Industry

The Food and Beverages (F&B) manufacturing industry recorded 10,034 active enterprises in 2017 with more than 597,000 employees. Food manufacturing turnover was $55 billion in 2017, accounting for 15.6 percent of total revenue of the processing (manufacturing) industry.

Vietnam food retail sales reached about $50 billion, an increase of 13.2 percent compared to previous year, and accounted for 31 percent of total retail sales of goods in 2019.

Quick Facts CY 2019

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products *(US)*

- Imports from the world: $12.8 billion
- Imports from the United States: $975 million (7% of market share)

List of Top 10 Growth Products in Host Country

1) Fresh fruit	2) Beef & Beef Products.
3) Tree Nuts	4) Fresh Vegetables
5) Food Preps.& Misc	6) Processed Vegetables
7) Dairy Products	8) Non-Alcoholic Bev. (ex. juices, coffee, tea)
9) Poultry Meat & Prods. (ex. eggs)	10) Spices

Food Industry by Channels (U.S. billion) 2019

Food Industry Output	$ 55 (2017)
Fisheries Exports	$ 7.62
Fresh fruits and vegetables exports	$ 0.98
Unroasted coffee exports	$ 2.36
Fish Imports	$ 2.2
Dairy products imports	$ 0.95
Fresh fruits imports	$ 2.49
Fresh and processed vegetables imports	$ 2.14
Food Retail	$ 50
Food and lodging service	$ 25.5

Total retail sale of goods and services 2019: US $214 billion
Total retail of goods: US $163 billion

Top 10 Retailers

Masan (Vinmart)	Aeon Mart
Central Group (Big C)	Lotte Mart
Saigon Coop Mart	Satra Food
BRG Retails	Bach Hoa Xanh
MM Mega Mart	Circle K

GDP/Population 2019

Population *(millions)*: 96.5
GDP *(billions USD)*: 261
GDP per capita *(USD)*: 2,740

Sources: GATS, Vietnam's GSO, MOIT, TDM, Post Vietnam

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Challenges

Strengths	**Weaknesses**
U.S. products are perceived as safe and premium quality	Higher prices
Opportunities	**Challenges**
Retail market is growing fast. Middle class population is increasing	Free Trade Agreements and technical barriers

Data and Information Sources: TDM, GATS, Vietnam's GSO, MOIT, Vietnam Customs, Post Vietnam

SECTION I. MARKET SUMMARY

Vietnam's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reached $261 billion, with a GDP per capita of $2,740 in 2019. The GDP growth rate in 2019 was 7 percent. Vietnam's total retail sales of goods and services stood at $214 billion in 2019, an increase of 11.8 percent compared to the year before. Food retail sales reached $50 billion in 2019, up 13 percent compared to 2018. Vietnam's urban population as of December 2019, was 33.5 million, equivalent to 34.7 percent of the total population. The rate of urbanization in Vietnam reached about 39 percent in 2019. All these factors contribute to the dynamic food market in Vietnam.

Vietnam's imports of consumer-oriented products in 2019 decreased 12.8 percent compared to 2018, with the United States as the fourth largest exporter after China, Thailand, and India. The U.S. market share was 7.8 percent. Despite the decrease in imports in 2019, food and beverage processing in Vietnam has shown strong growth in the past five years (see Table 1). Both the young population and growing middle class are driving the strong demand in the food and beverage sector.

Table 1: Vietnam's Production of Main Industrial Food Products and Food Ingredients

Main industrial food products	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Canned meat (thousand tons)	5	4	4	4.1	3.9
Canned aquatic products (thousand tons)	104	100	101	105.1	109.2
Frozen aquatic products (thousand tons)	1,587	1,666	1,978	1,974	2,133
Fish sauce (million liters)	334	340	368	373.7	374.2
Canned vegetables (thousand tons)	63	65	69	74	79
Canned fruits and nuts (thousand tons)	48	49	52	56.2	56.9
Refined vegetable oils (thousand tons)	863	966	1,114	1,081	1,166
Fresh milk (million liters)	847	1,028	1,106	1,211	1258
Powdered milk (thousand tons)	90	99	107	112	121
Milled rice (thousand tons)	41,017	40,773	38,991	39,504	41,743
Refined sugar (thousand tons)	1,863	1,842	1,654	1,719	1,927
Roast, ground, and instant coffee (thousand tons)	91	88	94	100	107
Processed tea (thousand tons)	180	168	164	170	169
Sodium Glutamate (thousand tons)	253	263	278	280	186
Liquor (million miters)	318	313	305	310	316
Beer (million liters)	3,287	3,526	3,835	4,005	4,214

Source: General Statistics Office (GSO)/Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)

Promising food processing ingredients exports include, tree nuts, minced pork, poultry products, dairy products, other edible bovine products, processed fruits, peanuts, wheat, and potatoes. These products are used for items such as sausages, meatballs, snacks, instant noodles, and bakery products. There was strong growth of dairy products imports in 2019 compared to 2018. See Table 4 and 5 for more details.

The Masan Group, one of the largest retail groups in Vietnam, invested in the establishment of a chilled-meat processing facility in Long An province, in the south of Vietnam. The facility is anticipated to begin operations in late 2020. This will be their second chilled-meat facility, following the facility in Ha Nam province, in the north of Vietnam. The Quang Dung Group has also invested in a food processing factory in Dong Nai, with operations expected to start in 2020, focusing on pork and poultry meat. Quang Dung plans to complete their feed, farm, and food modality in 2020.

Table 2: Advantages and Challenges for U.S. Suppliers in Food Processing Ingredients

Advantages	Challenges
Growing youth and middle-class population with rapid urbanization is leading to more eating out, traveling, shopping in supermarkets and hypermarkets, and increased consumption of convenience and processed foods.	Uncertainty of government regulations negatively impacts local importers of food and food ingredients. Registration with Government of Vietnam (GVN) authorities for new food and food ingredient products, especially functional foods, is very costly and burdensome.
High-end shops, restaurants, luxury hotels, and resorts target niche consumer groups and tend to use higher quality imported food and ingredients.	Increased sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) barriers on animal and plant origin products persist.
Modern retailers focus on quality and safety favors U.S. brands.	More and more international brands are entering Vietnam from the EU and Asia.
Vietnam has robust e-commerce sales due to the young population and the growth of internet and smart phone penetration.	U.S. food ingredients are high cost and many Vietnamese consumers and small food processors are not yet ready to accept significant price differences.
U.S. food ingredients are considered safe and premium quality.	U.S. products are at a competitive disadvantage due to FTAs.
Increasing interest and demand for organic and healthy foods with natural ingredients.	Vietnamese authorities have intensified customs measures to control the imports of agricultural products. Reference prices are usually higher than sale contract prices.
Local food processors are increasing production capacity, food quality, and packaging initiatives with marketing strategies and new products to meet growing demand of consumers and export markets.	Significantly higher shipping costs and longer transportation time from the United States than from Asia and Oceania.
In some subsectors, locally produced food ingredients cannot meet the demand of processors due to seasonality, especially in the dairy, bakery, and other food processing sectors.	Limited infrastructure and distribution for perishable products in Vietnam (such as cold chain).

SECTION II. ROAD MAP FOR MARKET ENTRY

Entry Strategy

FAS strongly encourages potential U.S. exporters to review related GAIN Reports. In particular, the Exporter Guide report, Food Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) report, Retail Food Sector report, and Hotel and Restaurant Industry (HRI) Food Service Sector report are highly recommended. In addition, the United States Department of Commerce is another important source of information about the Vietnam market.

FAS/Vietnam recommends conducting intensive research to understand market demand, local business customs, import requirements, and identify potential buyers. FAS/Vietnam and USDA Cooperators provide assistance to new-to-market U.S. exporters, including lists of importers/traders/processors, market insights, and information on import procedures. Contact information is available in the 2019 Exporter Guide. U.S. exporters can also benefit from engaging with their State Departments of Agriculture and State Regional Trade Groups.

Participation in trade shows and trade missions offer good opportunities to better understand the market and engage directly with potential importers/distributors or local partners. Please visit http://www.foodnhotelvietnam.com for further information on up-coming events.

Import Procedures
New-to-market U.S. exporters are advised to look into export requirements for Vietnam updated by USDA agencies, including the Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) (www.fsis.usda.gov), the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) (www.aphis.usda.gov), and the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) (www.ams.usda.gov).

GAIN report **VM8016** provides a summary and unofficial translation of Decree 15, the Food Safety Law, which made changes to registration procedures for prepackaged and processed foods and the import inspection regime. It also consolidated existing registration regulations for the import of food derived from terrestrial animals, aquatic animals, and plants.

Distribution Channels
Distribution usually follows one of the following basic models:

1. Exporters→ Food Processors as direct local importers
2. Exporters→ Local importers/Distributors→ Wholesalers→ Food Processors
3. Exporters→ Local importers/Distributors→ Food Processors
4. Exporters→ Local importers→ Wholesalers/Distributors→ Food processors
5. Exporters→ Local importers→ Wholesalers/Distributors→ Traditional sales channels and/or modern sales channel
6. Exporters→ Agent→ Food Processors

Model Numbers 1, 3, and 6 are the most common in Vietnam. Most food importers are also distributors.

Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) are the largest and most important markets in Vietnam. The majority of goods, including food ingredients, are imported to Hanoi or HCMC, and then delivered to food processors across the country.

To end-users/customers
By the end of 2018, there were over 540,000 restaurants in Vietnam, including, 7,000 fast-food restaurants, 22,000 coffee shops, and more than 80,000 modernly-equipped restaurants. The number of restaurants keeps increasing year-on-year. (*Economic Forecast at MPI*).

Vietnam has had remarkable growth of hyper/supermarkets and commercial centers (malls) in Vietnam since 2010, although wet markets still far outnumber these newer markets.

1. Wet markets: 8,475
2. Supermarkets: 1,009
3. Commercial Centers: 210

Source: GSO/MPI - 2018

Market Structure
Food processors in Vietnam use both locally produced raw materials and imported food ingredients in their operations. Large processors tend to directly import specific ingredients, such as wheat flour, milk powder, and malt. Processors usually purchase minor ingredients, additives, flavors, or preservatives through importers or distributors. GAIN report VM2019-0067 provides additional information about the market structure in Vietnam.

Share of Major Segments in the Food Processing Industry
Table 3: Production Growth of Food and Beverage Manufacturing Industries

Unit: percent	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Manufacture of food products	107.8	108.2	105.3	108	109.5
Manufacture of beverages	107.4	110.5	110	111	110.5

Source: General Statistics Office (GSO) and MOIT

Sector Trends

- Demand for packaged food products is increasing in response to modern, busier lifestyles, increased exposure to Western, Korean, and Japanese culture and cuisines, as well as the perception of packaged food being safer. Sales of packaged food in modern channels such as convenience stores, supermarkets, and hypermarkets are increasing. Sales of packaged food to foodservice channels has also been rising in recent years due to the booming number of fast food chains, restaurants, cafes, bars, and pubs.
- Consumption of ready-to-eat meals including shelf stable ready-to-eat meals, chilled lunch kits, chilled pizza, chilled ready-to-eat meals, dinner mixes, dried ready-to-eat meals, frozen pizza, frozen ready-to-eat meals, prepared salads, and other ready meals, has been increasing in recent years, especially in large cities such as Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi.
- Growth of chilled meat is on the rise as more consumers are willing to spend more for safe food.
- Retail value of sauces, dressings, condiments, soy sauce, and Western-originated sauces such as salad dressings, mustard, and mayonnaise is increasing.
- Bakery products, sweet biscuits, snack bars, fruit and mixed snacks continue to rise in sales value due to increasing consumer demand for these products as gifts. Imported raisins used for bakeries, cereal products, mixed dried fruits and nuts, and other processed food.
- Demand for healthier dried fruit products is increasing.
- Consumers increasingly require traceability and production information.
- Government supports organic products, but demand for organic products remains limited due to high price and lack of clarity on traceability and standards.

SECTION III. COMPETITION

Market demand is growing, but so is competition. Reduced and eliminated tariffs for Vietnam's FTA partners threaten the competitiveness of U.S. food and agricultural exports, including the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and Europe-Vietnam FTA (EVFTA). Through FTAs, Vietnam boosts exports and attracts more FDI. In exchange, Vietnam is committed to lowering import tariffs, eliminating quotas, increasing market access for goods and services, strengthening protections for intellectual property rights (IPR), enhancing legislative and regulatory transparency, and improving commercial dispute settlement and the trade facilitation processes.

Competition between the United States and other countries for consumer-oriented products is growing more intense. Besides the FTA factor, culture also plays an important role in leading consumers buying behaviors. This is a critical competitive advantage for South Korea, Japan, and Thailand. Another important feature that is reshaping Vietnam's food retail sector is the inflow of capital from those countries. This has resulted in the proliferation of Asian-branded products on the shelves of food retail outlets across Vietnam.

Competition between imported and locally produced consumer-oriented products is also growing. Vietnam is a large producer of agricultural products including, pork, coffee, spices, fruits, and vegetables. The country is also developing a burgeoning food processing and agro-industrial base. Leading multinational food processors have also established food-processing operations and are able to offer a range of western-style products at reasonable prices.

Additionally, many Asian countries also enjoy lower shipping costs and quicker delivery due to their proximity to Vietnam. Most of the suppliers from ASEAN countries are also more responsive and flexible to importers' demands for smaller shipment sizes, consolidated product shipments, or product specification modifications to meet Vietnamese regulations.

Table 4: Competition in Major Food Processing Ingredients

Product Category	Vietnam's imports of major ingredients and market share of key suppliers	Strengths of Key Supplier Countries	Advantages and Disadvantages of Local Suppliers
Pork and products	Meat Of Swine, Nesoi, Frozen (HS: 020329) 2019 imports valued at US$ 78.6 million, up 28 percent compared to 2018. The United States was the fourth largest exporter after EU, Brazil, and Canada.	EU countries enjoy lower tariffs than the United States (2.5 percent versus 15 percent). Poland, Spain, Italy, Germany, and Russia are strong producers and suppliers of pork and pork products.	African Swine Fever in Vietnam is leading to lower local pork production and the higher production cost of local pork and pork products. However, high local demand of pork continues for sauces, meatball processing.
Beef & beef products (0202)	2019 imports valued at $1.89 billion, down 22 percent compared to 2018. India (68.1 percent) Hong Kong (16.8 percent), Australia (4.6 percent) USA (4 percent)	India, Hong Kong, and Australia enjoy lower tariffs and have cheaper prices than the United States. The majority of India's exports is buffalo meat, usually sold as beef at wet markets, or used as a main ingredient for the production of beef-related products including beef balls (bo vien) or dried beef (kho bo).	Local beef is not as tender as imported beef. Local supply cannot meet the growing market demand. Growing modern retail and food service sectors seek quality and safe food ingredients for processing.
Poultry and poultry products	Imports were $482 million in 2019, down 34.5 percent in comparison to 2018. Hong Kong (30.3 percent) USA (29 percent) EU (16 percent) South Korea (10 percent)	In 2019, the United States was the leading supplier of drumsticks and leg quarters. Hong Kong was the leading supplier of chicken feet.	Poultry production costs depend on feed ingredient prices and local producers have become less competitive.
Dairy products	2019 imports valued at $956 million, up 13.5 percent in comparison to 2018 New Zealand (31 percent) EU (20 percent) USA (17.8 percent) Singapore (6.3 percent) Australia (6.1 percent)	New Zealand's strengths are substantial supply, good quality, and more competitive prices due to lower import tariffs from its FTA. New Zealand, Australia, and the EU are competitive suppliers of milk powder along with the United States. Australia is a competitive supplier of fresh milk products. The EU is a prominent supplier of artisanal cheese products. U.S. strengths are consistent	Local production is inadequate. Many local dairy processors rely on imported ingredients: milk powders, cream, sweet whey, lactose, butter, and cheese

		and premium quality.	
Tree nuts	2019 imports valued at $1.18 billion, down 36.1 percent vs 2018 Cote d'Ivoire (48.2 percent) USA (10.4 percent), Hong Kong (8.1 percent) Indonesia (7.7 percent) Ghana (6.5 percent)	Cote d'Ivoire is the largest supplier of cashews to Vietnam. The majority of imported nuts are for further processing for exports. The United States is a leading supplier of almond, hazelnuts, walnuts, and pistachios.	Vietnam is a leading exporter of cashews worldwide, but the country faces a shortage of raw materials.
Peanuts (HS code: 1202)	2019 imports valued at $201 million, up 93 percent in comparison to 2018. India (62 percent) China (25 percent) USA (11.3 percent)	China enjoys proximity and duty free imports via border trade in the Vietnam off-season U.S. strengths are consistent and good quality.	Local production is inadequate to meet domestic consumption and process demand. Vietnamese consumer preference is for locally-produced peanuts. Local food processors rely on imported ingredients, especially in the off-season.
Processed Fruit	2019 imports valued at $384 million, down 44.7 percent in comparison to 2018. Thailand (45.6 percent) China (23.2 percent) USA (6.2 percent)	Thailand and China have advantages on tariffs, proximity, and exports of tropical dried fruits like longans, lychees, and tamarinds. The United States is strong in dried grapes and prunes.	Local production is inadequate to meet domestic consumption and processing demand for yogurt and healthy dried fruit products.
Potatoes (Other Than Sweet Potatoes), Fresh or Chilled (HS: 0701) Potatoes, including French Fries, Prepared or Preserved Otherwise than by Vinegar or Acetic Acid, Frozen (HS code: 200410)	2019 imports were valued at $144.5 million, up 16.2 percent in comparison to 2018 China (73.3 percent) USA (16.2 percent) EU (8.6 percent)	U.S. strength is the premium quality for food service. China enjoys proximity and duty free access for chipping potatoes while the U.S. faces a high tariff of 20 percent.	Local potato varieties are not suited for processing. Fresh chipping potatoes are an ingredient for the snack industry. Dehydrated potato products are also popular for the snack food industry (extruded snack products).
Wheat and Meslin, Not Durum Wheat, Other Than Seed HS code: 100199	2019 imports were $576.2 million, down 35 percent in comparison to 2018. Australia (39 percent) Russia (18.6 percent) Canada (15.8 percent) USA (12.2 percent)	U.S. strength is premium quality. Australia enjoys duty free access. Russia has competitive prices	Local production is neglected. Vietnam has strong demand for wheat for large processing sectors such as instant noodles and bakeries.

Source: TDM and Cooperators

SECTION IV. BEST PRODUCT PROSPECTS CATEGORIES

Despite the strong competition, some U.S. consumer-oriented products are making inroads into the growing Vietnamese market for various reasons, including increased consumer awareness of U.S. product quality and price competitiveness. Below are products that show strong sales potential in Vietnam.

Products Currently Present in the Market

- tree nuts (almonds, pistachios, walnuts, and hazelnuts),
- dairy products, especially milk powder/cream,
- poultry meat and products,
- beef and beef products,
- fresh fruits (apples, cherries, grapes, pears, blueberries and oranges),
- prepared food,
- processed vegetables,
- processed fruit,
- non-alcoholic beverages (excluding juices)
- live seafood (geoduck, lobster, king crab),
- wheat and meslin, and
- soybean and soybean meal.

Products Not Present in Significant Quantities

- Fresh and processed potatoes (excluding French fries),
- cheese and butter,
- dried fruits,
- shelled peanuts,
- green peas,
- chocolate and cocoa products,
- live and frozen shellfish, frozen wild salmon, and
- other intermediate products, such as sugar, sweeteners, and beverage bases.

Products Facing Trade Barriers

Fresh fruit from the United States, other than six approved products (apples, cherries, grapes, blueberries, pears, and oranges) are not eligible for export into Vietnam. However, demand for other fresh fruit, such as plums, strawberries, and avocados is increasing.

Table 4: Top 10 consumer-oriented products imported to Vietnam in 2019 (USD million)

No	Product group	2018	2019	Change
1	Fresh Fruit	2,020	2,493	23.4 percent
2	Beef & Beef Products	2,430	1,894	-22.1 percent
3	Tree Nuts	1,838	1,175	-36.1 percent
4	Fresh Vegetables	920	1,135	23.4 percent
5	Food Preps. & Misc.	931	1,079	15.9 percent
6	Processed Vegetables	1,671	1,004	-39.9 percent
7	Dairy Products	842	956	13.5 percent
8	Non-Alcoholic Bev. (ex. juices, coffee, tea)	563	597	6.0 percent
9	Poultry Meat & Prods. (ex. eggs)	736	482	-34.5 percent
10	Spices	654	285	-56.4 percent

SECTION VI. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

Please refer to the FAS/Vietnam 2019 Exporter Guide for links to additional sources of information, including Post contacts, USDA Cooperators, Vietnamese government agencies, Vietnamese databases, and industry organizations.

FAS Hanoi, Vietnam
Agricultural Affairs Office
Rose Garden Tower, 3rd Floor, 170 Ngoc Khanh, Ba Dinh District, Hanoi
Tel: (84.24) 3850 5000; Fax: (84.24) 3850 5130; Email: aghanoi@fas.usda.gov

FAS Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
Agricultural Affairs Office
8th floor, Diamond Plaza, 34 Le Duan Blvd, District 1, HCMC
Tel: (84.28) 3520 4630; Fax: (84.28) 3520 4633; Email: atohochiminh@fas.usda.gov

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)
2 Ngoc Ha Street, Ba Dinh, Hanoi, Vietnam
Tel: (84.24) 3846 8161; Fax: (84.24) 3845 4319; Website: www.mard.gov.vn

Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT)
54 Hai Ba Trung Street, Hoan Kiem, Hanoi, Vietnam
Tel: (84.24) 22202108 **Fax**: (8424) 22202525
Website: http://www.moit.gov.vn

General Statistics Office of Vietnam (GSO)
Address: 54 Nguyen Chi Thanh, Hanoi
Tel: (84.24) 37332997; Website: http://www.gso.gov.vn/

General Department of Vietnam Customs
Address: 162 Nguyen Van Cu, Long Bien, Hanoi
Tel: (84.24) 4452-0206/4452-0207; Fax: (84.24) 3872-5959; Website: http://www.customs.gov.vn

Annex 1: Companies and Websites

Company	Website
Red Meat and Poultry	
VISSAN Limited Company (VISSAN)	www.vissan.com.vn
Ha Long Canned Food Joint Stock Corporation (JSC) (Halong Canfoco)	http://canfoco.com.vn
Duc Viet Foods Company	http://ducvietfoods.vn
C.P. Vietnam Corporation	http://www.cp.com.vn
Dabaco Foods Company	http://www.dabaco.com.vn/en/com
Ha Long Foods Import Export Co., Ltd.	http://halongfoods.com.vn/
Meat Deli (Masan Group)	https://masanmeatlife.com.vn/
Fish and Seafood Products	
Vinh Hoan Corporation	www.vinhhoan.com
Sao Ta Foods Joint Stock Company (FIMEX VN)	www.fimexvn.com
Ben Tre Aqua-product Import and Export Joint Stock Company (Aquatex Ben Tre)	www.aquatexbentre.com
An Giang Fisheries Import Export Co (Agifish Co.)	http://agifish.com.vn
Special Aquatic Products JSC (SEASPIMEX VIETNAM)	http://seaspimex.com.vn
Hung Vuong Corporation	https://www.hungvuongpanga.com
Dairy Products	
Vietnam Dairy Products JSC (Vinamilk)	www.vinamilk.com.vn
Friesland Campina Vietnam Co. Ltd.	www.frieslandcampina.com.vn;
Nestlé Vietnam Ltd.	www.nestle.com.vn
Nutifood Nutrition Food JSC	www.nutifood.com.vn
TH Milk JSC	http://www.thmilk.vn
Dalat Milk JSC	http://www.dalatmilk.vn
Moc Chau Milk JSC	https://www.mocchaumilk.com/
Ba Vi Milk JSC.	http://bavimilk-jsc.com.vn/
International Dairy JSC (IDP)	https://idp.vn/en/
NUTRICARE CO., LTD (Nutricare)	www.nutricare.com.vn
Vita Dairy	http://vitadairy.com.vn
Prepared Food, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilseed Products (i.e. sauces, oils and other frozen, canned and dried products)	
Masan Consumer Holdings Company Limited	http://www.masanconsumer.com
Cai Lan Oils & Fats Industries Co Ltd.	www.calofic.com.vn
Tuong An Vegetable Oil JSC (TAC)	www.tuongan.com.vn
Golden Hope Nha Be Edible Oils Co. Ltd.	www.marvela.vn; www.ghnb.com.vn
Tan Binh Vegetable Oil JSC.	www.nakydaco.com.vn; dauan.com.vn
Wilmar Agro Viet Nam Co Ltd.	www.wilmar-agro.com.vn
Confectionary Products and Breakfast Cereals	

Mondelez Kinh Do Vietnam	www.kinhdo.vn
Nestlé Vietnam Ltd.	www.nestle.com.vn
Bibica Joint Stock Company (Bibica)	http://www.bibica.com.vn
Orion Food Vina Food Co., Ltd.	www.orionworld.com
Hai Ha Confectionery Jsc. (Hahaco)	http://www.haihaco.com.vn/
Trang An Confectionery Company	http://www.trangan.com.vn
Snack Foods (savory and sweet snacks, nuts)	
Tan Food & Foodstuff Co.	http://www.tantan.com.vn
Liwayway Food Industry Co., Ltd.	www.oishi.com.ph
Suntory PepsiCo Vietnam Beverage (SPVB)	http://www.suntorypepsico.vn
Orion Food Vina Food Co., Ltd.	http://www.orionworld.com
VINAMIT Joint Stock Company	http://www.vinamit.com.vn
Long An Food processing Export Joint Stock Company (Lafooco)	www.lafooco.vn; www.lafooco.com.vn
Beverages, Beers and Liquor, Tea, Coffee, other Drinking Products	
Sai Gon Beer-Alcohol-Beverage Corporation (Sabeco)	http://sabeco.com.vn
Hanoi Alcohol and Beverage JSC Corporation (Habeco)	http://www.habeco.com.vn
Ladofoods Group	http://www.ladofoods.vn
Suntory PepsiCo Vietnam Beverage (SPVB)	http://www.suntorypepsico.vn
Coca Cola Vietnam	coca-cola.vn
Tan Hiep Phat Beverage Group	http://www.thp.com.vn
Masan Consumer Holdings Company Limited (MCH)	http://www.masanconsumer.com
Vietnam Coffee Corporation (Vinacafe) TNI Corporation	www.vinacafe.com.vn http://www.tnikingcoffee.com
Trung Nguyen Group	www.trungnguyen.com.vn
Vietnam Tea Corporation (Vinatea)	www.vinatea.com.vn
Asia Tea Co., Ltd.	http://asiatea.com.vn
Vietnam Dairy Products JSC (Vinamilk)	www.vinamilk.com.vn
Nestlé Vietnam Ltd.	www.nestle.com.vn
Nafoods Group	http://www.nafoodsgroup.com.vn
Liwayway Food Industry Co., Ltd.	www.oishi.com.ph
Vinasoy Corporation	http://www.vinasoycorp.vn
Dry goods, Condiments, and Sauces	
Nam Duong International Foodstuff Corporation	www.namduong.com.vn
Ajinomoto Vietnam Co. Ltd.	http://www.ajinomoto.com.vn
Nestlé Vietnam Ltd.	www.nestle.com.vn
Cholimex Food Joint Stock Company	http://www.cholimexfood.com.vn
Specialized Food Ingredients (i.e. additives, preservations, thickeners, sugar, sweeteners and others)	
Asia Chemical Corporation (ACC)	http://www.asia-chemical.com
Golden Frog Company Ltd.	www.goldenfrog.com.vn
Asia Saigon Food Ingredient(AFI)	http://www.afi.vn/
Hoang Lam Trading and Foods Technology Jsc.(Holafoods)	www.holafoods.com.vn

Hoang Anh Flavors and Food Ingredients, Ltd.	http://www.hoanganh.com.vn
My Uc Science Technology Development JSC	www.std.com.vn
TMA Foods Co., Ltd.	www.tmafoods.com
Lam Son Sugar Cane Joint Stock Corporation (Lasuco)	http://www.lasuco.com.vn
Thanh Cong Tay Ninh Joint Stock Company - TTCS	http://www.ttcsugar.com.vn
Prepared Meals (mixed ingredient "ready-to-eat" or "ready-to-heat," retail and food service meals and entrees, noodles)	
Acecook Vietnam JSC.	https://www.acecookvietnam.vn
Asia Food Industry Co. Ltd. (ASIA FOODS)	www.asiafoods.vn
Vietnam Food Industries Joint Stock Company (VIFON)	http://www.vifon.com.vn
Uni-President Vietnam	http://www.uni-president.com.vn
Colusa Miliket Foodstuff JSC (COMIFOOD JSC)	http://comifood.com
Meizan CLV Corporation	https://meizan-clv-corporation.business.site/
Milling Products (rice, wheat flour, potato flour, starch)	
VINAFOOD 1 Flour Co. Ltd.	http://www.vnf1flour.com.vn
Vimaflour Ltd.	http://www.vimaflour.com.vn
Uni–President Vietnam Co., Ltd.	http://www.uniflour.vn
Vietnam Flour Mills Ltd.	http://www.vfmvn.com.vn
Gentraco Corporation	http://www.gentraco.com.vn

Attachments:

No Attachments