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REGIONAL AFRICA

HIDES & SKINS, LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

US/RAF/88/100/11-53

TECHNICAL REPORT (*)

on a mission to the SUDAN
September 1992

Based on the work of

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Agro-Based Industries Branch

Explanatory notes

Sudanese Pounds L. S. - The monetary unit of Sudan used in foreign relations

(US\$ 1.00 = locally used L.S.110 9/92).

UNIDO - United Nations Industrial Development Organization

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STATISTICAL INFORMATION

COUNTRY STATISTICAL Information:

1 - POPULATION

Population Census 1989	= 23.000.000
Population growing rate	= 2,5 %
Population estim. 1990	= 23.575.000
Population estim. 1991	= 24.164.000

2 - BREAK UP OF POPULATION

a - male	= 51 %
female	= 49 %
b - under 20	= 56 %
between 20 - 39	= 28 %
between 40 - 59	= 12 %
60 and over	= 4 %
c - urban areas	= 23 %
rural areas	= 67 %
nomadie	= 10 %

**FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY AND
THE LOCATION IN SUDAN:**

LOCATION: **NUMBER OF FACTORIES:**

KHARTOUM STATE 49

- Omdurman 32
 - Khartoum North 14
 - Khartoum 3

CENTRAL STATE 12

- W/ Medani 4
 - El Kamlin 3
 - H/ Heissa 4
 - EL Gadeed Elthowra 1

WHITE NILE PROVINCE 2

- EL Dweim 1
 - Rabak 1

BLUE NILE PROVINCE 1

- EL Managil 1

N.KORDUFAN STATE 1

- EL Obeid 1

NORTHERN STATE 1

- Dungola 1

NILE STATE 1

- Atbara 1

RED SEA STATE 1

- Sin/Kat 1

EQUATORIA STATE 4

- Juba 4

TOTAL 72

**SHOE FACTORIES INSTALLED
CAPACITY AND ACTUAL PRODUCTION**

(in "000" pairs)				
TYPE OF FOOTWEAR	INSTALLED	ACTUAL	NUMBER OF FACTORIES	%
leather shoes	9,000	1,500	20	16,67
plastic shoes	30,000	9,000	20	33,3
sport (canvas) shoes	3,000	0,390	5	0,13
thongs	60,000	15,000	20	25
TOTAL	102,000	25,890	65	25,38

the production capacity based on three shifts and 300 working days per year.

STRUCTURES OF THE SHOE INDUSTRY

The majority of footwear industry manufactured in Sudan: Plastic shoes, slippers, canvas and leather shoes cement lasted.

1. Large industry:

1. The two largest shoe factories - LARCO and SATA - with a designed capacity of approx. 20.000 pairs shoe each per day are equipped with a similar set up of a standard BATA factory, with transport lines for every different type of shoes. In addition, those large factories are also equipped with rubber compounding, vulcanizing and injection moulding machines. Also the in-plant transportation is fully mechanized, partly with duo-rail type conveyors from BU. The machines are mostly not used since a long time. As the machines are partly dismantled and obsolete the reactivation of the plants will be very expensive. The production of the large industry is shifting more and more to simple shoes like plastic and army boots. The productivity of the factories is very a low.

Large and medium sized shoe factories, stop more and more the traditional production of leather and better standard shoes and step over to a production pattern of PVC injected and thongs type shoes of the lowest quality standard.

Lines for leather shoes and sandals are often not in use, and very little maintained, which results that parts of the existing production lines are in a condition to be obsolete.

2. Medium sized industry

In medium sized companies only basic machines are existing. Mostly no modern lasting machines are installed, apart from hand operated lasting machines on manual and automatic operated conveyor lines.

3. Small-scale industry

The small-scale industry is mostly located in private houses, in housing areas of Khartoum and Omdurman, or on the market.

Small-scale industry has formed an association to support its interest. 260 members are building up a strong organization.

The small-scale industry association has founded a cooperative for material supply and marketing.

Plans for future development are existing, to build up an industry estate with a possible small service center, to help the growing part of industry.

The background of the small-scale industry in few of shoe production is approximately 50% based on traditional experience and 50% based on experience in shoe factories with poor training in all fields.

An example: Pattern grading is not done for the whole size range of shoes but by imagination or one size of upper is fixed over three sizes of bottoms which affects the material consumption and the fitting of a well made shoe.

The knowledge of cutting economically or other technical know how, even fashion magazines is not existing to support their creativity to serve the local market with fashionable shoes. Fashionable shoes are imported and then copied from the local small industry.

Lack of basic tools for shoe industry, no upgrading of training hampers there future grow of this fairly active part of shoe industry in Sudan.

It should be kept in mind that the organized part of the small scale industry (approx. 260 enterprises) produces about 80 pairs per unit and day, amounting to 20.800 pairs which serves a major part of the domestic market with leather shoes.

The region of KHARTOUM with approximately 400 micro enterprises, is mainly served with traditional and casual shoes from the small - scale and micro shoe industry.

The small-scale industry is very active, and has a good potential to compete strongly with the medium, large private and government owned companies.

GENERAL :

The quality standard of the large, medium and small-scale industry is to be considered as low.

Productivity in all sectors of the shoe industry is low. Utilization of machines and general efficiency is approximately 20 - 30%

The production quality is dominated by the very low skills of the operators and quality. Very little attention is paid to quality control.
An example: Adhesives are spread over every upper this leads to upper destruction and would require extra efforts to clean at the end of operation which is often not done. Consequently the shoes look downgraded.

Basic equipment is installed, high - tech machinery is not introduced apart from a few Italian originated lasting machines. Very little attention is paid to material consumption like leather. Productivity in general is below African standard.

As the production in this industry is concentrated on basic shoes with very low standard, it allows importation of shoes of different designs and quality structures spending foreign currency.

In general medium and large factories serve the market with plastic, canvas, thongs, army boots and some leather shoes, with a very low quality standard.

SITUATION:

The expert visited over 25 different factories and supporting industries like sole, laces and other manufactures, markets, tanneries and the Training Institutes. The visits were arranged by the Ministry of Industry and the Shoe Association and accompanied by a represent of the Ministry of Industry and a local expert of UNIDO.

The statistics stated 72 registered shoe factories with different capacity of all variety of shoes.

Visits of large and medium sized shoe factories indicated.

1. they have partly stopped the production
2. there are registered factories but only the building is existing
3. there are factories which have a license and a few machines. Those machines are not used for production but purchased in order to obtain the licence.

Estimated 50 % of the registered factory so far the medium factories are concerned are not existing or difficult to activate/reactivate.

At the operating factories only estimated 25% of there actual capacity is utilized, with the tenancy to shift the production more and more to a plastic shoe production and rubber slippers.

TRAINING INSTITUTES

Visits to the Hides and Skins and Leather Training Development Centre which was established 1963 by FAO to provide training in the sector of tanning and leather products were arranged.

The centre is equipped with a pilot plant for tanning, work shop for leather and shoe industry, a control laboratory for chemical and physical tests, a research department and schooling facilities.

It seems that this for the local demands fairly well equipped centre is utilized only at a minimum level.

Lack of qualified trainers hampers the technology transfer.

UNIDO should consider to assist in preparing training program to upgrade the standard of the local trainers.

High sophisticated training material like the training kit with overhead projector etc. is since months not even unpacked.

This is specially a pity as the industry has a highly demand in trained operators, at middle and high management level which could be easily trained at this facilities.

At several meetings with the represent of the shoe industry it was demanded that the institute should be activated to serve the industry with well trained experts. It is recommendable not only to provide a trainee with a Certificate of Attendance but with a final examine, done under the supervision of the Ministry, Institute and Industry.

Other schooling facilities provided from the Government to train young people are in a very desolate condition. Here the training of the trainers should be done in the Institute and a basic equipment of tools and machinery should be provided to enable those establishments to work at a more efficient level.

AVAILABILITY OF FOREIGN CURRENCY .

The availability of foreign currency is a main factor to serve the industry with materials, machinery and spare parts.

The exchange rate was unified February 1992 and the Sudanese Pound was completely floated against the US\$ for all transactions in the economy. Commercial banks - through a committee - are free to set daily rates without intervention from the Bank of Sudan.

There is no restriction on foreign currency on personal accounts. The Sudanese Pound is allowed to a freely movement outside the country without any restrictions.

This situation will help the industry after starting up, to import there needs on material machinery and spare parts.

GENERAL Information:**T A X E S:**

- Profit margin on loans	36 %
- Tax on raw materials imported	20 %
- Tax on spare parts imported	40 %
- Tax on machinery	36 %
- Quay dues	2.5 %
- Insurance	1.75 %
- Personal income tax	5 -30 %
- Zaka tax	2.5 %
- Sales tax	3 %
- Excise duty	10 %

**FACTORIES HAVING CONCESSION UNDER THE INVESTMENT ACT PAY
ONLY 5 % ON MATERIALS.**

SUPPORTING INDUSTRIES:**PVC Granulate FACTORIES:**

There are two factories for production of granulated PVC with a production capacity of 2000 tons per year each.

The actual capacity utilization now is 400 tons per year.

The PVC needed for the production of sandals, shoes and unit soles are imported and mixed with waste and off cuts.

FACTORIES FOR THONG SHEETS:

There exist four factories suitable for thong sheets suitable for slippers. With a capacity of one million sheets per annum, in pairs approximately 5.000.000 pairs. They are partly not in operation, and the desired sole sheets are imported from CHINA.

LACES FACTORIES:

There exist three factories in Sudan with a capacity of 7.000.000 pairs per annum. They are also working not on 100 % capacity.

UNIT SOLE FACTORIES:

Soles are produced locally by five factories with a installed capacity of 7.000.000 pairs per annum. The actual capacity utilization is estimated at 2.000.000 pairs per annum. Part of the needed unit soles are produced by small scale industry and imported.

IMITATION LEATHER:

Imitation leather PVC coated, is manufactured locally with capacity of 1.000 meters per 8 HRS. The production stops temporarily. Part of the needed materials for the shoe industries are imported from Taiwan.

There is no other strong supporting industry for the shoe industries like: ornaments, heel counters or finish products existing.

SHOE INDUSTRY GENERAL CONSIDERATION:

The Sudan shoe industry is considered one of the oldest industries, and has a good potential for further growth. The importance for the country of Sudan, is based on the local demands. The availability of leather, the major material for shoe industry, is an important economical factor for further growth of this branch of industry.

The cost of labour is relative low, and available. To produce shoes is very labour intensive, this will help to reach a competitive price structure on the domestic and future export market.

The standard of the shoe industry is considered in general as very low. Lack of well trained middle management, workers (operators) rather than most of the production management meet the criteria of a quality orientated shoe production.

Small knowledge of product development and design, and skill of pattern making hampers the flexibility on the local market (export market).

Quality control departments to maintain higher quality and productivity are in most companies not existing.

Investments should be made on machinery and education, to enable the existing shoe industry to compete with the imports of shoes.

RECOMMENDATIONS :

The following recommendations to improve the present situation of the shoe industry in the Sudan should be taken into consideration:

1. Activating the existing Institute and to provide the industry with qualified technically orientated middle and top management through training workshops, seminars and fellowship training.

- To achieve the upgraded training performance it is indispensable to provide the training school with intensive assistance to upgrade the knowledge of the instructors in combination with field training on the job.
- The training should be diversified and brought to higher level. Courses should be offered in specialized areas like design, pattern making, sewing, cutting, assembling, quality control etc.
- Management courses should be conducted including all specialized training programmes, and accompanied by special courses for costing and production control in order to economize the basic industrial components, manpower, machinery and material.
- Additional courses for instructors to support youngsters at existing government training facilities, should also be included.

It is highly recommended that all training activities at the institute should be financially supported by all the parties concerned like government, institute and industry.

The second phase of the UNIDO project US/SUD/92/200 should include international experts for seminars and training of instructors.

2. The improvement of infrastructure of producing materials and components which is needed for the shoe industry should be promoted and some manufacturers should be encouraged to manufacture accessories like buckles, toepuff/counters, insole, lasts, adhesives, finishing products etc. to ease the availability of materials and save foreign currency and minimize tight up capital.

3. An assistance program for the shoe industry should be worked out to improve quality of the product up to a desired level of future export of shoes.

- Seminars should be carried out under UNIDO's supervision who provides trained instructors. These seminars should contain a theoretical part and a practical session on the job at the factories selected.
- Shoe factories should specialize on certain product ranges like gents, ladies, sport etc. shoes. Selected factories could be rehabilitated under the US/SUD/92/200.

4. The existing Small Scale Industry should given a hand to improve and upgrade their products. Providing an industrial estate which serves these small industries with a service centre, management assistance office, help in marketing of their products is recommendable. The government should provide the infrastructure for those industrial estates. Technical assistance could be considered to be provided under US/SUD/92/200

Following company profiles
are based on figures given
from the owners/management
of the premises and could
not be re-checked by the
expert.

COMPANY PROFILE:

DATE OF VISIT: 07.09.1992

NAME OF THE COMPANY: TOMO SHOE FACTORY

LOCATION : KHARTOUM

COUNTRY : SUDAN

THE THE COMPANY WAS FOUNDED: 1970

SINCE THEN UNDER THE SAME OWNER

NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS: ONE OWNER

COMPANY SET UP: PRIVATE

 Size of premises total area 4793 m²
Turn over of the last 5 - 10 years
Balance sheets etc.

Wages 1000 Sudanese Pounds/per month

Daily production 300 Pairs per 8 hours Shift

Operators 145

Production mix: Leather Uppered Cement Lasted Military
Boots with rubber or PVC sole

Daily working hours 8 hours

Benefits and allowances like:

Incentives: over a production of 300 pairs per day
1 Pound per pair

Paid vacation 7 days per year

Housing allowance Total for all allowances
500 Pound per Months

Food allowance

Transport allowance

Taxes on wages 5% over a Salary of 2500 Pounds per month

any additionally no

Costs of material like
leather etc: one sqf of Leather 77.5 Pounds

Costs of lining: one sqf of leather lining 47.5 Pounds

Costs of sundries like

thread, laces etc.
 A: Soles Imported 65 Pounds per pair
 B: ORNAMENTS
 C: THREAD
 D: LACES Local 1 Pound per pair
 E: EYELETS Imported 625 Pounds per 1000 pieces

Availability of ornaments, laces,
 etc. (sundries) no problem

Availability of auxiliary materials no problem

Availability of leather - basic
 material no problem

Existing profit and lost account
 Costing sheets per each article
 Production sheets
 Stock cards of material and spare parts

Existing communication systems

Telephone yes
 Telex no
 Telefax no

Availability of utilities

Water no problem
 Power Generator only 60% regular Power
 supply

Availability of domestic transport
 system:

Own fleet Yes
 Hired fleet/costs

Availability of foreign currency

Is there any source of trained labor
 force Yes

Market for the present production
 Local Market and Military

CAPACITY Utilization 200 Pairs = 50%

COMPANY PROFILE:

DATE OF VISIT: 07.09.1992

NAME OF THE COMPANY: SATA SHOE FACTORY

LOCATION : KHARTOUM

COUNTRY : SUDAN

THE THE COMPANY WAS FOUNDED: 1962

SINCE 1986 UNDER GOVERNMENT OWNER SHIP

SHAREHOLDERS: MINISTRY OF FINANCE, SUDAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, MILITARY INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, EL NILEIN BANK

COMPANY SET UP: OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Size of premises

total area 63,000 m²Production, offices, and other facilities 16,717 m²

Wages and salaries 2500 Sudanese Pounds

Daily production 2300 Pairs per 8 hours Shift

Operators 573

Production mix: Leather Upped Cement Lasted Military Boots

Daily working hours 8 hours

Benefits and allowances like:

Incentives: no

Paid vacation 7 days per year

Housing allowance Total for all allowances
1900 Pound per Months

Food allowance

Transport allowance

Taxes on wages 5% over a Salary of 2500 Pounds per
Months

any additionally no

Costs of material like

leather etc: one sqf of Leather 77.5 Pounds

Costs of lining: one sqf of leather lining 47.5 Pounds

Costs of sundries like

thread, laces etc.
 A: Soles Imported 65 Pounds per pair
 B: ORNAMENTS
 C: THPEAD
 D: LACES Local 1 Pound per pair
 E: EYELETS Imported 625 Pounds per 1000 pieces

Availability of ornaments, laces,
 etc. (sundries) no problem

Availability of auxiliary materials no problem

Availability of leather - basic
 material no problem

Existing profit and lost account
 Costing sheets per each article
 Production sheets
 Stock cards of material and spare parts

Existing communication systems
 Telephone yes
 Telex yes
 Telefax no

Availability of utilities
 Water no problem
 Power Generator only 70% regular Power
 supply

Availability of domestic transport
 system:
 Own fleet Yes
 Hired fleet/costs

Availability of foreign currency:
 There is no currency problem

Is there any source of trained labor
 force in house training

Market for the present production
 Local market and military

Problems of selling there shoes on the local market.

COMPANY PROFILE:

DATE OF VISIT: 08.09.1992

NAME OF THE COMPANY: PLASTIC SHOE FACTORY

OWNER : DR. ABDLMNEM ALSHKH

LOCATION : KHARTOUM

COUNTRY : SUDAN

THE THE COMPANY WAS FOUNDED: 1990

SINCE THEN UNDER THE SAME OWNER

NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS: ONE OWNER

COMPANY SET UP: PRIVATE

Size of premises

total area 8000 m²
 build - up area 5000²

Wages 1000 Sudanese Pounds/per month

Operators 43

Production mix: Plastic Shoes and Sandals	3000 Pairs
Thongs	6000 Pairs
PVC Unit Soles	3500 Pairs
PU Unit Soles	2500 Pairs

Daily working hours 8 hours up to three Shifts

Benefits and allowances like:

Incentives:	Paid vacation	7 days per year
Housing allowance	Total for all allowances	
Transport allowance	500 Pound per Months	
Food allowance		
Transport allowance		
Taxes on wages	5% over a Salary of 2500 Pounds per Months	
any additionally	no	

Costs of material like
leather etc: PVC PER kg 200 Pounds Imported

Costs of lining:

Costs of sundries like
thread, laces etc.

A: Soles
B: ORNAMENTS
C: THREAD
D: LACES Local
E: EYELETS

Availability of ornaments, laces,
etc. (sundries) no problem

Availability of auxiliary materials no problem

Availability of PVC, PU no problem

Existing communication systems

Telephone yes
Telex yes
Telefax yes

Availability of utilities

Water no problem
Power Generator only 80% regular Power
supply

Availability of domestic transport
system:

Own fleet Yes
Hired fleet/costs

Availability of foreign currency

Is there any source of trained labor
force Yes

Market for the present production:

Local Market

CAPACITY Utilization = 10-15 %

The Local Market has Problems with the new Prices.

1991	Plastic pvc Shoes	70 Pounds
1992	plastic pvc Shoes	200 Pounds
1991	PVC Unit Soles	20 Pounds
1992	PVC Unit Soles	40 Pounds
1991	PU Unit Soles	110 Pounds
1992	PU Unit soles	150 Pounds

COMPANY PROFILE:

DATE OF VISIT: 10.09.1992

NAME OF THE COMPANY: LARCO FOOTWEAR Industries LTD.

LOCATION : KHARTOUM

COUNTRY : SUDAN

THE THE COMPANY WAS FOUNDED: 1960

SINCE 1969 - 1981 UNDER FAMILY OWNER SHIP

1983 - 1992 UNDER BANK AND FAMILY OWNER SHIP

SHAREHOLDERS: MR.A-S CHIRKINIAN,
 MR.V.S CHIRKINIAN,
 MS.MARY CHIRKINIAN,
 EL NILEIN BANK 25%

COMPANY SET UP: PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT OWNED.

Size of premises

total area 15,000 m²Production, offices, and other facilities 10,717 m²

Wages and salaries 1500 Sudanese Pounds

Daily production 1200 Pairs per 3 Shifts

Operators 100

Production mix: PLASTIC SHOES

Daily working hours 3 Shifts

Benefits and allowances like:

Incentives: no

Paid vacation 3 Weeks per year

Housing allowance

Food allowance

Transport allowance

Taxes on wages

any additionally one meal per day

CAPACITY Utilization = 1200 Pairs PVC Shoes

There are no problems, selling the plastic shoes on the local market.

PRICES EX FACTORY:

1991	Plastic PVC Shoes	30 Pounds
1992	Plastic PVC Shoes	50 Pounds

COMPANY PROFILE:

DATE OF VISIT: 12.09.1992

NAME OF THE COMPANY: CLEOPATRA LEATHER AND PLASTIC FACTORY.

LOCATION : KHARTOUM

COUNTRY : SUDAN

THE THE COMPANY WAS FOUNDED: 1974

SINCE UNDER THE OWNER SHIP OF MOHAMED EL TAYIB EL TOUM
DR. ABOELMONIEN EL SHEICH

COMPANY SET UP: PRIVATE OWNED COMPANY.

Size of premises

total area 15,000 m²
Production, offices, and other facilities 4,000 m²

Wages and salaries 2000 Sudanese Pounds

Daily production 250 Pairs per 8 HRS

Operators 70

Production mix: LEATHER SHOES, MILITARY SHOES,
CASUAL GENTS SHOES
PU SOLES AND THONGSDAILY CAPACITY: 2500 pairs The present set up is for Sandals
and Pu soles only.

Daily working hours 8 HRS

Benefits and allowances like:

Incentives: no

Paid vacation 35 DAYS per year
Housing allowanceFood allowance
Transport allowance 200 pounds
Taxes on wages
any additionallyCosts of material like Leather per sqf 85 pound
Lining per sqf 12 pound

Existing communication systems

Telephone	yes
Telex	yes
Telefax	yes

Availability of utilities

Water	no problem
Power	Generator only 90% regular Power supply

Availability of domestic transport system:

Own fleet	yes
Hired fleet/costs	

Availability of foreign currency:

The is no currency Problem

Is there any source of trained labor

force	in house training
-------	-------------------

Market for the present production:**Local Market**

No Problems of selling the sandals on the local Market,

CAPACITY Utilization = 250 Pairs of leather and plastic sandals

PRICES EX FACTORY:

Leather Sandals	400 - 220 Pounds
Plastic Sandals	

The factory is equipped with: hydraulic cutting machines
flat bed stitching machines
and a line of belt
manufacturing equipment for
sandals.
1. PU unit for soles.

Productivity in all sectors of the production plant is
very low. Utilization of machines and general efficiency
is considered at approximately as 10 - 15 %

COMPANY PROFILE:

DATE OF VISIT: 13.09.1992
 NAME OF THE COMPANY: HILAL FOOT WEAR COM.
 OWNER : FAMILY OF MOHAMED TIGANI HILAL
 LOCATION : OMDURMAN
 COUNTRY : SUDAN
 THE THE COMPANY WAS FOUNDED: 1967
 SINCE THEN UNDER THE SAME FAMILY OWNERS
 NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS: THEN OWNER
 COMPANY SET UP: PRIVATE

Size of premises

total area 9000 m²
 build - up area 6000 m²

Wages 1000 Sudanese Pounds

Operators 100-120

Production mix: Plastic Shoes and Canvas total 1800 Pairs
 Plastic shoes 1000 Pairs
 Canvas shoes 800 Pairs

Daily working hours 24 hours up to three Shifts

Benefits and allowances like:

Incentives: Yes
 Paid vacation 25 days per year
 Housing allowance 200 Pound per Months
 Transport allowance
 Food allowance 500 Pounds per Months
 Transport allowance 500 Pounds per Months
 Taxes on wages
 Total salary per Month 4500 Pounds per Months

Costs of material like
 leather etc: PVC PER kg 140 Pounds Imported
 Scrap PVC grade 1 = 50 pound per kg

Production Capacity = 9000 pairs of Plastic Shoes
 = 800 pairs of Leather Shoes
 = 1000 pairs of Canvas Shoes

Existing communication systems:

Telephone yes
 Telex yes
 Telefax yes

Availability of utilities

Water no problem
 Power Generator only 90 %
 regular Power supply

Availability of domestic transport
 system:

Own fleet no
 Hired fleet/costs

Availability of foreign currency:
 The is no currency Problem

Is there any source of trained labor
 force: in house training

Market for the present production:

Local Market

No Problems of selling the plastic shoes on the local
 Market.

COMPANY PROFILE:
Small Scale INDUSTRY

DATE OF VISIT: 13.09.1992

NAME OF THE COMPANY: HIND FOOT WEAR WORK SHOP

LOCATION : OMDURMAN

COUNTRY : SUDAN

THE THE COMPANY WAS FOUNDED: 1989

SINCE UNDER THE OWNER SHIP OF MR. A-S- ABDEEN

COMPANY SET UP: PRIVATE OWNED COMPANY.

Production mix: LEATHER SHOES, AND LEATHER SANDALS,
CASUAL GENTS SHOES

Wages and salaries PER PAIR

CUTTING	-	15 Pounds per pair
STITCHING	-	25 Pounds per pair
Assembling	-	50 Pounds per pair

Daily production 200 Pairs per 10 HRS

Operators 20

Costs of material like Leather per sqf 200 pound

Existing communication systems

Telephone	no
Telex	no
Telefax	no

Market for the present production:

Local Market

No problems of selling the product on the local market.

PRICES EX FACTORY:

Leather Sandals approximately 700 Pounds

The factory is equipped with: hydraulic cutting machines
flat bed stitching machines
skiving machines
sole stitching machines
sole pressing unit

COMPANY PROFILE:

DATE OF VISIT: 14.09.1992

NAME OF THE COMPANY: SHAHENDA SHOES & LEATHER BAGS FACTORY.

OWNER : ELTARYEB BIRREER, A/AZIM A/RAOOF

LOCATION : OMDURMAN

COUNTRY : SUDAN

THE THE COMPANY WAS FOUNDED: 1983

SINCE THEN UNDER THE SAME OWNERS

NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS: TWO OWNER

COMPANY SET UP: PRIVATE Enterprise

Size of premises

total area 2500 m²
 build - up area 552 m²

Wages 2000 Sudanese Pounds

Operators 18

Production mix: Plastic Shoes and Sandals 1200 Pairs

Daily working hours 24 hours up to three Shifts

Benefits and allowances like:

Incentives: not fixed
 Paid vacation 15 days per year

Housing allowance
 Transport allowance 300 pounds per Months
 Total salary per Month 2300 Pounds per Months

Production Possibility: Plastic Shoes
 Leather Shoes
 PVC unit Soles

Existing communication systems:

Telephone	yes
Telex	no
Telefax	no

Availability of domestic transport system:

Own fleet	no
Hired fleet/costs	

**Availability of foreign currency:
The is no currency Problem**

Is there any source of trained labor force:	trained labor in house training
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Market for the present production:

Local Market

No Problems of selling the plastic shoes on the local Market.

COMPANY PROFILE:

DATE OF VISIT: 14.09.1992

NAME OF THE COMPANY: SHAHENDA SHOES & LEATHER BAGS FACTORY.

OWNER : ELTARYEB BIRREER, A/AZIM A/RAOOF

LOCATION : OMDURMAN

COUNTRY : SUDAN

THE THE COMPANY WAS FOUNDED: 1990

SINCE THEN UNDER THE SAME OWNERS

NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS: TWO OWNER

COMPANY SET UP: PRIVATE Enterprise

Size of premises

total area
build - up area

Wages not fixed
on Production

Operators 15 - 20

Production mix: Thongs 6000 Pairs

Daily working hours 8 hours one Shift

Market for the present production:

Local Market

No Problems of selling the plastic shoes on the local Market.

The are plans for expansion for PVC plastic shoes and sandals

COMPANY PROFILE:
Small Scale INDUSTRY

DATE OF VISIT: 14.09.1992

NAME OF THE COMPANY: ELFAKY IMITATION LEATHER FACTORY

LOCATION : OMDURMAN

COUNTRY : SUDAN

THE THE COMPANY WAS FOUNDED: 1991

SINCE UNDER THE OWNER SHIP OF MR. MOHAMED ELBASHIR HAMID

COMPANY SET UP: PRIVATE OWNED COMPANY.

Size of premises

total area 1500 m²

Production, offices, and other facilities 400 m²

Production mix: LEATHER SHOES, AND LEATHER SANDALS,
 CASUAL GENTS SHOES

Wages and salaries PER PAIR

CUTTING - 5 Pounds per pair

STITCHING - 10 Pounds per pair

Assembling - 10 Pounds per pair

Daily production 30 Pairs per 10 HRS

Operators 6

Costs of material like Leather per sqf 95 pound

Existing communication systems

Telephone no

Telex no

Telefax no

Market for the present production:

Local Market

No problems of selling the product on the local market.

PRICES EX FACTORY:

Leather Sandals approximately 350-400 Pounds

The factory is equipped with: hydraulic cutting machines
flat bed stitching machines
skiving machines
sole stitching machines
sole pressing unit.

COMPANY PROFILE:

DATE OF VISIT: 15.09.1992

NAME OF THE COMPANY: Sedans SLIPPERS AND LEATHER SHOES AND
PLASTIC FACTORY

LOCATION : OMDURMAN

COUNTRY : SUDAN

THE THE COMPANY WAS FOUNDED: 1992

SINCE UNDER THE OWNER SHIP OF MR. AHMED YOUSSEF ALKATEB

COMPANY SET UP: PRIVATE OWNED COMPANY.

Size of premisestotal area 1250 m²Production, offices, and other facilities 750 m²

Production mix: Thongs only

The are plans for LEATHER SHOES.

Type of Shoes to be manufactured not non

Wages and salaries PER PAIR

Paid by pair 150 pounds per

1000 pairs

Daily production 7000 Pairs per 12 HRS

Operators 15

Costs of material like per pair of soles 85 pound
Material imported from China

Existing communication systems

Telephone yes

Telex yes

Tele fax yes

Market for the present production:

Local Market

No Problems of selling the product on the local
Market,

PRICES EX FACTORY:

Thongs (slippers)	approximately	116	Pound per pair
market price	approximately	130 - 140	Pound per pair

The factory is equipped with: mechanical china type cutting
machines

COMPANY PROFILE:

DATE OF VISIT: 16.09.1992

NAME OF THE COMPANY: ABU YAD SOLES PRODUCTION

LOCATION : OMDURMAN

COUNTRY : SUDAN

THE THE COMPANY WAS FOUNDED: 1992

SINCE UNDER THE OWNER SHIP OF MR. HANFIYAD

COMPANY SET UP: PRIVATE OWNED COMPANY.

Production mix: PVC Unit SOLES
PU Unit SOLESDaily production PVC Unit SOLES 3300 Pairs
PU Unit SOLES 2500 PairsExisting communication systems
Telephone yes
Telex yes
Tele fax yes

Market for the present production:

Local Market

No Problems of selling the product on the local
Market,The Factory is modern equipped and well organized.
There are expansion plans for a production of leather shoes
in cooperation with an italian company.

COMPANY PROFILE:

DATE OF VISIT: 17.09.1992

NAME OF THE COMPANY: OMDURMAN SPONGE AND PLASTIC SHOE
FACTORY

LOCATION : OMDURMAN

COUNTRY : SUDAN

THE THE COMPANY WAS FOUNDED: 1970

SINCE UNDER THE OWNER SHIP OF MR. MOHAMED ALY ELSHEIKH

COMPANY SET UP: PRIVATE OWNED COMPANY.

Production mix: THONGS AND PVC SHOES
AND HOSE PIPE PRODUCTION

Daily production There WERE NO PRODUCTION

Existing communication systems

Telephone	no
Telex	no
Tele fax	no

The Factory equipped with old injection machines
and several units of mechanical cutting machines from china.

COMPANY PROFILE:

DATE OF VISIT: 17.09.1992

NAME OF THE COMPANY: YELLY

LOCATION : OMDURMAN

COUNTRY : SUDAN

THE THE COMPANY WAS FOUNDED: 1983

SINCE UNDER THE OWNER SHIP OF THE FAMILY KHIDIR AND AHMED
MAHAGOUB

COMPANY SET UP: PRIVATE OWNED COMPANY.

Size of premises

total area 1500 m²
Production offices, and other facilities 1800 m²

Production mix: PVC SHOES ONLY

Wages and salaries 1000 pound per mounds
Incentive 400 pound per mounds
paid vacation 25 days
transport allowances 300 pound per mounds

Daily production 6000 Pairs per 2 shifts

Operators 116

Existing communication systems

Telephone yes
Telex yes
Tele fax yes

UTILITIES:

POWER Generator 80 % regular supplier from the
government

Market for the present production:

Local Market

No problems of selling the product on the local
market.

The factory is equipped with 7 PVC injection machines.

COMPANY PROFILE:

DATE OF VISIT: 21.09.1992

NAME OF THE COMPANY: ALASIMA FIBRE PLASTIC & LEATHER IND CO.

LOCATION : OMDURMAN

COUNTRY : SUDAN

THE THE COMPANY WAS FOUNDED: 1968

SINCE UNDER THE OWNER SHIP OF MR. SAAD OSMAN ABUNIKHILA

COMPANY SET UP: PRIVATE OWNED COMPANY.

Size of premises

BUILDING 1

total area 3300 m²

Production, offices, and other facilities 2800 m²

BUILDING 2

total area 3500 m²

Production, offices, and other facilities 2500 m²

Production mix: Thongs

LEATHER BAGS, SUITCASE in leather, plastic
and hart suitcase.

Wages and salaries PER Months 2000-5000 pound

Daily production 8 leather bags
other production stop.

Operators 75

Existing communication systems

Telephone yes

Telex yes

Tele fax no

Market for the present production:

Local Market

The are problems on the local market with prices and product.

There are plans for expansion, to install a shoe production line. The product to be produced is not known yet.

PRODUCTION PLANT 1

The factory is equipped for the production of bags and suitcase and thongs (slippers).

PRODUCTION PLANT 2

In factory 2 is no equipment ore machinery.

COMPANY PROFILE :

DATE OF VISIT: 23.09.1992

NAME OF THE COMPANY: MAHGOUB RUBBER&PLASTIC
Manufacturing CO. LTD.

LOCATION : CENTRAL PROVINCE

COUNTRY : SUDAN

THE THE COMPANY WAS FOUNDED: 1987-1988

SINCE UNDER THE OWNER SHIP OF MR. SULIEMAN MUHAGRUB ABDOLLA

COMPANY SET UP: PRIVATE OWNED COMPANY.

The factory were build 1987-1988 from a korean company, to manufacturing PVC products like sponge sheets, PVC molded products and sole sheets in many variations. the investment of the plant 1987 moulds up to 8.000.000 US\$.

The set up is designate to cover a production of 18.000.000 pairs of thongs and soling material for the capacity in the country needed the excess capacity is planed for the export market.

The production plant is not in operation and is still partly covered with the original protection of plastic and oil, they ware never a production to serve the local and export marked. The needed materials for the local marked is still imported from china and other country.

The owner stated there is a plan and negotiations to activate the plant end of 1992.

COMPANY PROFILE:
Small Scale INDUSTRY

DATE OF VISIT: 24.09.1992

NAME OF THE COMPANY: ALBADRI

LOCATION : OMDURMAN

COUNTRY : SUDAN

THE THE COMPANY WAS FOUNDED: 1991

SINCE UNDER THE OWNER SHIP OF MR. ALBADRI AND REFORMATION &
RELIEF SOCIETY

COMPANY SET UP: PRIVATE OWNED COMPANY.

Production mix: LEATHER SHOES, AND LADY LEATHER SANDALS,

Wages and salaries PER PAIR. FOR ONE PAIR 25 Pound

Daily production 100 - 150 Pairs per 10 HRS

Operators 8

The background of the owner the owner is trained by bata shoe factory.

Market for the present production:

Local and export Market

No Problems of selling the product on the local Market, even after expanding there capacity lack of machines >ery end tools is hampering the expanding the capacity.

The factory is equipped with: flat bed stitching machines
skiving machines
sole pressing unit

COMPANY PROFILE:

DATE OF VISIT: 27.09.1992

NAME OF THE COMPANY: SHAMBY FOOTWEAR FACTORY.

LOCATION : OMDURMAN

COUNTRY : SUDAN

THE THE COMPANY WAS FOUNDED: 1975

SINCE UNDER THE OWNER SHIP OF MR. AHMED IBRAHI MAHMED

COMPANY SET UP: PRIVATE OWNED COMPANY.

Size of premises

BUILDING 1

total area 2400 m²

Production, offices, and other facilities 1000 m²

Production mix: Leather sandals and military boots

Wages and salaries PER Months no workers employed

Daily production no production

Operators 0

Existing communication systems

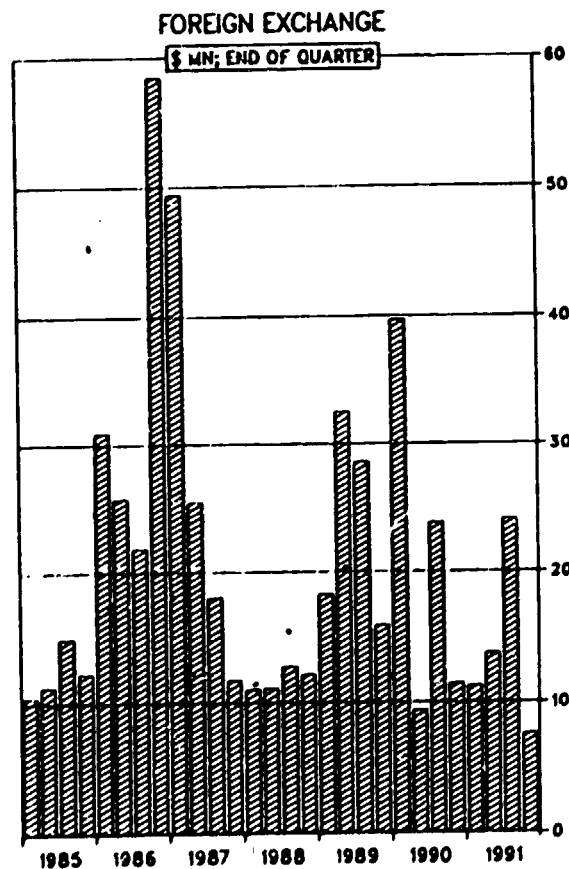
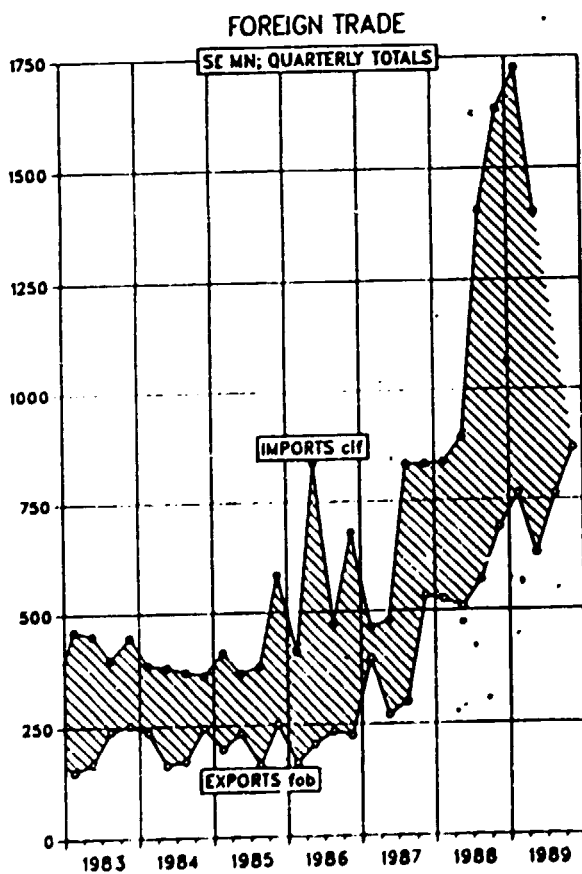
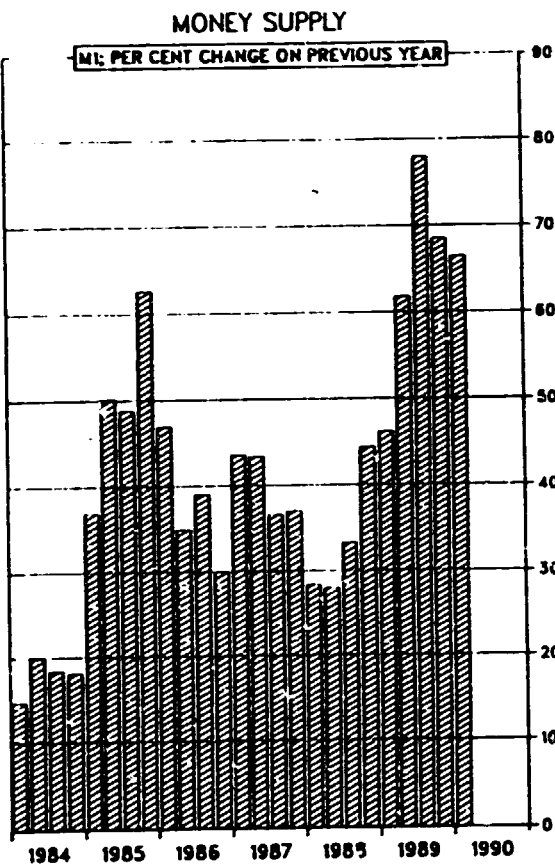
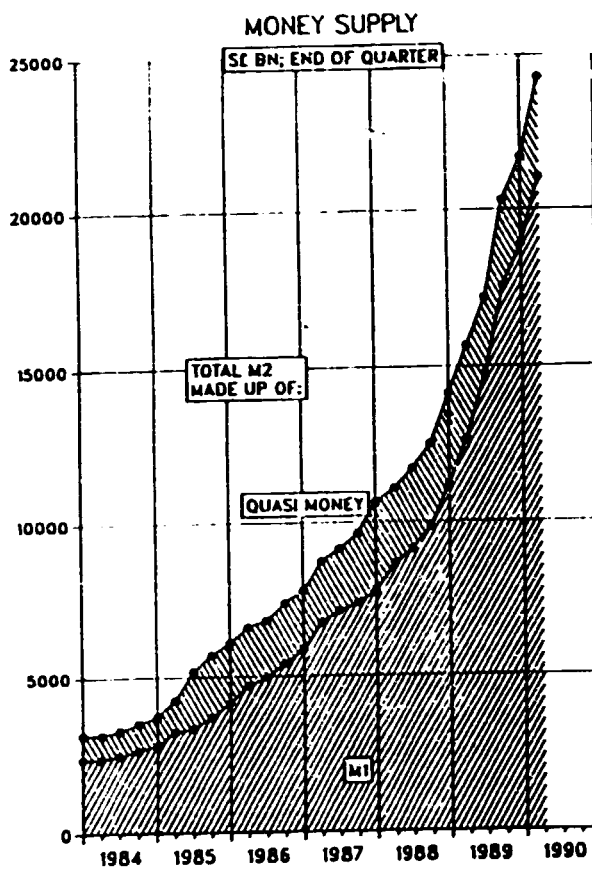
Telephone yes

Telex yes

Tele fax yes

The production plant is only equipped with some old machines partly obsolete. It is not possible to identify plans for future production.

A N N E X



Economic Trends in Sudan

