

AUTOMATIC WASHING MACHINES, CAPACITY \leq 6 KG

Dual Customs View for Maximum Accuracy



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Product Description

Harmonized System Product Code: HS 845011

Product Description: Automatic washing machines, capacity \leq 6 kg

This Harmonized System product code represents the aggregation of the following Combined Nomenclature codes:

- *845011 11* - Fully-automatic household or laundry-type front-loading washing machines, of a dry linen capacity \leq 6 kg
- *845011 19* - Fully-automatic household or laundry-type top-loading washing machines, of a dry linen capacity \leq 6 kg
- *845011 90* - Fully-automatic household or laundry-type washing machines, of a dry linen capacity $>$ 6 kg but \leq 10 kg

The table below shows the characteristic values of the considered codes, referring to the total global trade in 2023.

Code	Value (billion \$)	Quantity (million Kg)	Prices (\$/Kg)
845011 11	1.1	346	3.2
845011 19	0.4	106	3.6
845011 90	8.0	2000	4.0

If interested, in case the considered code is an aggregation of multiple Combined Nomenclature codes, the same tables contained in this Report can be generated for a single code or different aggregations of the same.

The report can be produced in USD (\$) or EUR (€).

HS 845011: Automatic washing machines, capacity ≤ 6 kg

Market: Morocco

Market import declarations

Partner Country	Value: Million of USD			Change 2024/2023		
	2022	2023	2024**	2022	2023	2024**
China	31	42	.	-24.8	36.1	.
Turkey	19	39	.	-3.3	102.0	.
Poland	15	16	.	-17.8	4.7	.
Slovak Republic	3	3	.	-0.1	-5.9	.
Italy	3	2	.	-6.3	-15.1	.
Thailand	1	1	.	197.3	6.9	.
Romania	1	.	.	2 620.1	.	.
Egypt	3	2	.	314.9	-23.4	.
Germany	<1	<1	.	186.7	-39.3	.
Spain	1	1	.	-38.8	28.2	.
Singapore	.	<1	.	.	.	.
United Kingdom	<1	<1	.	-29.3	41.5	.
Belgium	<1	<1	.	40.0	-28.4	.
France	1	1	.	21.0	8.7	.
Czech Republic	<1	<1	.	-67.6	349.7	.
ROW + [1]*	1	<1	.	.	.	.
Total	78	107	.	-13.0	36.7	.

*Rest of the world + [1] Statistical discrepancy

**Pre-estimate 2024 using ARIMA models

HS 845011: Automatic washing machines, capacity ≤ 6 kg

Market: Morocco

Export declarations of partner countries

Partner Country	Value: Thousand of USD			Change 2024/2023		
	2022	2023	2024**	2022	2023	2024**
China	25 035	28 754	39 213	-20.9	14.9	36.4
Turkey	19 250	32 901	24 546	12.0	70.9	-25.4
Poland	14 809	14 144	16 615	-4.3	-4.5	17.5
Slovak Republic	2 802	2 223	1 902	14.4	-20.6	-14.5
Italy	2 550	1 771	1 569	3.0	-30.6	-11.4
Thailand	1 063	1 160	1 361	159.9	9.1	17.3
Romania	945	.	1 154	2 678.1	.	22.1
Egypt	335	729	455	-26.3	117.8	-37.6
Germany	165	89	239	254.9	-45.9	167.8
Spain	27	175	227	-85.0	553.7	29.7
Singapore	.	.	.	.	.	.
United Kingdom	36	30	172	90.0	-15.2	468.8
Belgium	1	3	20	-79.4	233.0	513.4
France	107	11	8	15.5	-89.4	-28.9
Czech Republic	60	7	8	106.4	-87.8	2.9
ROW + [1]*	447	43	1	.	.	.
Total	67 631	82 041	87 489	-5.5	21.3	6.6

*Rest of the world + [1] Statistical discrepancy

**Pre-estimate 2024 using ARIMA models

HS 845011: Automatic washing machines, capacity ≤ 6 kg

Market: Morocco

DB ExportPlanning: market import values

Partner Country	Value: Million of USD			Change 2024/2023		
	2022	2023	2024**	2022	2023	2024**
China	28	35	39	-23.1	26.2	11.6
Turkey	19	36	25	4.7	84.6	-31.0
Poland	15	15	17	-11.5	<0.1	11.6
Slovak Republic	3	2	2	7.1	-13.7	-19.4
Italy	3	2	2	-1.5	-23.5	-18.8
Thailand	1	1	1	185.4	7.5	4.0
Romania	1	.	1	2 644.8	.	12.7
Egypt	2	2	<1	209.7	-13.0	-71.0
Germany	<1	<1	<1	206.3	-41.5	55.3
Spain	<1	1	<1	-45.0	47.3	-58.0
Singapore	.	<1	<1	.	78.1	6.5
United Kingdom	<1	<1	<1	15.6	6.4	513.6
Belgium	<1	<1	<1	26.9	-23.7	-1.0
France	<1	<1	<1	20.2	-5.8	-97.6
Czech Republic	<1	<1	<1	28.7	-38.6	-61.2
ROW + [1]*	6	13	12	.	.	.
Total	78	107	100	-13.0	36.7	-7.0

*Rest of the world + [1] Statistical discrepancy

**Pre-estimate 2024 using ARIMA models

Methodological Note

Foreign trade data have a distinctive feature: the double declaration, carried out independently by both parties. This means that the same trade flow is reported twice: first to the customs of the exporting country (as an export flow), and then to the customs of the importing country (as an import flow).

Given the nature of the double declaration of the same flow, discrepancies frequently occur—sometimes small, and in some cases more significant—due to various reasons, the main ones being:

- FOB and CIF values. Exports are declared excluding transportation and insurance costs beyond the exporter's border; imports, on the other hand, include transportation and insurance costs from the transporter's border to the importer's border;
- Different months of departure and arrival. It is fairly common for goods transported by sea to leave in one month and arrive in the next;
- Errors due to limitations in the customs administrative structures of different countries. Not all countries have customs systems capable of accurately recording the movement of goods in and out;
- Statistical confidentiality. If the number of reporting companies in a given month is less than 3, the data are generally concealed by the national statistics office and assigned to a higher-level customs code. This confidentiality almost always occurs on only one side;
- Difference between country of dispatch and country of origin. In import declarations, the partner country is listed as the country of origin, which may not be the same as the country from which the goods actually arrived.

The displayed tables highlight the nature of the double declaration and the uncertainties in measuring the market.

The first table shows the value data declared in imports by the market country where the goods arrived, broken down by country of origin. The second table instead reports the value data declared by exporting countries toward the considered market country. In general, these two data sets should match, but for the reasons listed above, significant discrepancies often arise. To reduce the distortive effects of these discrepancies, ExportPlanning considers the weighted average of the two declarations. The results of this calculation are shown in the third table.

The information contained in this report is based on the **Ulisse Database**, developed from UN data (Comtrade db), Eurostat (Comext db), and the US Census Bureau (UsaTrade db), and accessible via the **Annual Trade Data & Forecast section of the ExportPlanning.com**

portal. The basic unit of the Ulisse Database is the Annual Foreign Trade Flow of a given product code between two partner countries.

The **monetary values at FOB prices** (Free On Board) shown are the result of a weighted average between the flow declared by the exporting country and that declared by the importing country, where the weight is determined by the reliability of each country's customs administration.

The total instead corresponds to the amount of imports declared by the market. To reconcile the values estimated by ExportPlanning (considering the double declaration for each partner) with those declared by the market, the concept of "statistical discrepancies" was introduced, which neutralizes the difference between the two declarations.

To get more information, visit the website [ExportPlanning](https://ExportPlanning.com)
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