

Market Insights

TO MEASURE AND MONITOR YOUR FOREIGN MARKETS

Mirror Flow



EXPORT 
PLANNING

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Product description

Harmonized System Product Code: HS 845011

Product Description: Automatic washing machines, capacity ≤ 6 kg

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

- 8450 11 11 Fully-automatic household or laundry-type front-loading washing machines, of a dry linen capacity ≤ 6 kg
- 8450 11 19 Fully-automatic household or laundry-type top-loading washing machines, of a dry linen capacity ≤ 6 kg
- 8450 11 90 Fully-automatic household or laundry-type washing machines, of a dry linen capacity > 6 kg but ≤ 10 kg

The following table shows the characteristic values of the codes considered, referring to total world trade in 2022.

Code	Value	Quantity	Prices
	bln \$	mln Kg	\$/Kg
8450 11 11	1.4	410	3.4
8450 11 19	0.4	115	3.5
8450 11 90	7.3	1804	4.0

In case of interest, if the code under consideration turns out to be an aggregation of several Combined Nomenclature custom codes, the tables can be reproduced for a single code or for aggregations of them.

Market Morocco Product Washing machine: Market import declarations

Market: Morocco

Values

Product: Automatic washing machines, capacity <= 6 kg

Exporting countries	Thousands \$				Rates of change		
	2020	2021	2022	2023**	2021	2022	2023**
China	34 388	40 985	30 800	.	19.2	-24.8	.
Turkey	10 410	19 979	19 323	.	91.9	-3.3	.
Poland	14 045	18 205	14 968	.	29.6	-17.8	.
Slovak Republic	2 861	2 664	2 661	.	-6.9	-0.1	.
Italy	2 301	2 671	2 502	.	16.1	-6.3	.
Egypt	910	667	2 768	.	-26.7	314.9	.
Thailand	.	434	1 292	.	.	197.3	.
Romania	.	40	1 093	.	.	>1000	.
Algeria	1 285	1 283	533	.	-0.2	-58.4	.
Ukraine	1 198	1 029	443	.	-14.1	-56.9	.
Spain	377	1 153	705	.	205.3	-38.8	.
France	234	502	607	.	114.0	21.0	.
Germany	166	130	375	.	-21.4	186.7	.
Tunisia	.	<1	.	.	.	.	.
Slovenia	45	30	49	.	-34.0	65.6	.
ROW + [1]*	151	222	169	.	47.1	-23.8	.
Total	68 377	90 001	78 296	.	31.6	-13.0	.

*Rest of the World + [1] Statistical Discrepancy

Source: ExportPlanning

**2023 estimate using ARIMA models

Market Morocco Product Washing machine: Export declarations of Partner Countries

Market: Morocco

Values

Product: Automatic washing machines, capacity <= 6 kg

Exporting countries	Thousands \$				Rates of change		
	2020	2021	2022	2023**	2021	2022	2023**
China	27 537	31 657	25 035	23 814	15.0	-20.9	-4.9
Turkey	10 337	17 193	19 250	38 500	66.3	12.0	100.0
Poland	14 290	15 476	14 808	13 995	8.3	-4.3	-5.5
Slovak Republic	1 900	2 448	2 801	1 790	28.8	14.4	-36.1
Italy	1 921	2 476	2 550	1 956	28.9	3.0	-23.3
Egypt	868	453	334	669	-47.8	-26.3	100.0
Thailand	.	409	1 063	932	.	159.9	-12.3
Romania	.	34	945	.	.	>1000	.
Algeria	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	1 004	980	311	.	-2.3	-68.2	.
Spain	25	178	26	121	597.6	-85.0	353.1
France	56	92	106	4	64.8	15.5	-96.2
Germany	145	46	164	78	-68.0	254.9	-52.2
Tunisia	.	.	135	.	.	.	.
Slovenia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ROW + [1]*	104	113	96	64	9.0	-14.7	-33.7
Total	58 191	71 561	67 631	81 927	23.0	-5.5	21.1

*Rest of the World + [1] Statistical Discrepancy

Source: ExportPlanning

**2023 estimate using ARIMA models

Market Morocco Product Washing machine: ExportPlanning DB: Imports in value of the Market

Market: Morocco

Values

Product: Automatic washing machines, capacity <= 6 kg

Exporting countries	Thousands \$				Rates of change		
	2020	2021	2022	2023**	2021	2022	2023**
China	30 806	36 109	27 786	23 814	17.2	-23.0	-14.3
Turkey	10 369	18 406	19 282	38 500	77.5	4.8	99.7
Poland	14 170	16 812	14 886	13 995	18.6	-11.5	-6.0
Slovak Republic	2 359	2 551	2 734	1 790	8.2	7.2	-34.5
Italy	2 094	2 565	2 528	1 956	22.5	-1.4	-22.6
Egypt	893	580	1 779	669	-35.0	206.6	-62.4
Thailand	.	426	1 215	932	.	185.2	-23.3
Romania	.	37	1 024	.	.	>1000	.
Algeria	1 285	1 283	533	659	-0.2	-58.4	23.6
Ukraine	1 101	1 005	377	.	-8.7	-62.4	.
Spain	200	662	364	121	230.5	-45.1	-66.7
France	145	297	358	4	104.6	20.2	-98.9
Germany	155	85	262	78	-44.8	206.5	-70.0
Tunisia	.	<1	135	166	.	>1000	23.6
Slovenia	45	30	49	.	-34.0	65.6	.
ROW + [1]*	4 749	9 147	4 977	5 496	92.6	-45.6	10.4
Total	68 377	90 001	78 296	88 185	31.6	-13.0	12.6

*Rest of the World + [1] Statistical Discrepancy

Source: ExportPlanning

**2023 estimate using ARIMA models

Methodological Note

The foreign trade data has a distinctive feature that sets it apart, namely, the double reporting, independently conducted from each other. This means that the same flow is declared twice: the first time at the customs of the exporting country (as an export flow), and the second time at the customs of the importing country (as an import flow).

Given the nature of the double reporting of the same flow, discrepancies often arise, sometimes small and in some cases more significant, for a variety of reasons. The main reasons include:

- FOB and CIF declarations. Exports are declared gross of transport and insurance costs up to the border of the exporting country; imports also include transport and insurance costs from the carrier's border to the importer's border;
- different months of departure and arrival. It is quite normal for goods transported by sea to leave in one month and arrive in the following month;
- errors due to the limitations of the customs administrative structure of different countries. Not all countries have a customs structure capable of accurately detecting the flows of incoming and outgoing goods;
- statistical disclosure. If the number of reporting companies in a given month is less than 3, the data is generally secret, i.e. attributed to a higher customs code. Almost always the secretion occurs only on one side;
- difference between country of departure and country of origin. In import declarations, the partner country declared is the country of origin, which may not be the country from which the goods arrived.

The tables presented highlight the nature of double reporting and measurement uncertainties in the market.

The first table displays the import value data declared by the market country where the goods have arrived, distinguished by the origin partner country. The second table, on the other hand, shows the value data declared by exporting countries to the considered market country. In general, these two sets of data should coincide; however, due to the reasons mentioned above, significant discrepancies can often be observed.

To mitigate the distorting effects that may arise from these discrepancies, ExportPlanning considers the weighted average of the two declarations. The results of this computation are presented in the third table.

The data presented in the tables are derived from the **ExportPlanning Database**, developed based on UN data (Comtrade db), Eurostat (Comext db), and the US Census Bureau (USA Trade db). This information is accessible through the **Annual Trade Data & Forecast section of the ExportPlanning.com** platform (Datamart

Ulisse). The basic unit of Datamart Ulisse is the **Foreign Trade Flow** between two partner countries for a given product.

The **monetary values at Free On Board (FOB)** prices reported 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 the country in terms of customs administration.

The total is equivalent to the amount of imports declared by the market.

To reconcile the estimated values from ExportPlanning (taking into account the double declaration for each partner) with those declared by the market, the concept of “statistical discrepancies” has been introduced. This concept neutralizes the existing differential between the two declarations.