

## User Guide

MarketSelection
To help you select your top-potential markets

ExportPlanning.com

June 2025

StudiaBo srl via Santo Stefano 57, 40125 Bologna (Italy)

tel. +39 051 5870353 C.F e P.iva: 03087661207

www.studiabo.it

		Items of ExportPlanning Classifi-	
Table of Content	S	cation	14
rable of content	<u> </u>	Items of Combined Nomenclature	14
Presentation	4	Estimates of extra-EU	
Decision Support System	4	flows	15
International Market Selection	4	Selection of Competitor country .	15
The MarketSelection tool	4	Macroeconomic indicators	15
		Forecast Scenario	16
Summary	6	Economic Forecasts	16
Browser compatibility	6	Risk Factors	16
Single-Page-Application	6	Country Risk	16
Session Saving Features	6	Credit Risk	16
Search Product	7	Exchange Rate Risk	16
Free Search	7	Level of Development	16
Hierarchical Search	7	Sustainable Development	16
Search by Combined Nomencla-	0	Doing Business	17
ture	8	Human Capital	17
Search by NACE	8	Institutional Quality	17
Search by SITC4	8	Infrastructure Level	17
Favorite Products	8	Demand Characteristics	17
Aggregation of items	8	Population	17
Save Indicators	8 8	Employment	17
Weights Attribution	9	Agricultural production .	17
Composite Scores	9	Business opportunities	17
View as Table	10	Consumption expenditure	18
Show Values	10	State of the Economy	18
Show Scores	10	Market Accessibility	18
Filters	10	Distance indicators	18
View as GeoMap	11	Service Opportunities	18
Export of Results	11	Updates	19
CSV File	11		
PDF Report	11	ExportPlanning Products' Classifica- tion	20
Information System	13	Raw Materials	21
Industry-specific Indicators	13	A1-Natural Raw Materials	21
Import Development Stage	13	A2-Industrial Raw Materials	21

Intermediate Goods	21
B1-Unpackaged Food	21
B2-Fabrics and Leather	22
B3-Pulp and Paper and Forest	
Products	22
B4-Metal Intermediate Goods	22
B5-Fine Chemicals and Specialities	22
<b>B6-Ceramics Glass and Refractors</b>	23
Construction products	23
C1-Building Materials and Pro-	
ducts	23
Components	23
D1-Electronic Parts	23
D2-Mechanical and Optical	
Components	23
D3-Components for Vehicles	24
D4-Electrotechnical	24
Consumer Goods	24
E0-Packaged Food and Beverage	24
E1-Consumer Packaged Goods	25
E2-Fashion Products	25
E3-Furniture, Appliances and	
Home décor	25
E4-Pharmaceuticals and Medical	
Products	25
Investment Goods	26
F1-ICT and Service Equipment .	26
F2-Industrial Tools and Equipment	26
F3-Cars, transport and agricultu-	
re equipment	26
F4-Machinery	26
F5-Industrial Plants	26
ExportPlanning Countries' Classifica-	
tion	28

Appendix A: List of Macroeconomic	
indicators	31
Economic Forecasts	31
Risk Factors	31
Level of Development	31
Demand Characteristics	32
State of the Economy	37
Market Accessibility	38

## Presentation

This guide describes how to use the MarketSelection portal which is designed as a Decision Support System (DSS) for International Market Selection (IMS).

# Decision Support System

A Decision Support System (DSS) is a soft-ware system designed to increase the effectiveness of the analysis it provides to those making strategic and operational decisions. The main function of a DSS is to extract information useful to the decision-making processes from a large amount of data, in a versatile manner and a short time period.

## International Market Selection

The decision-making process to determine International Market Selection (IMS) should be considered as one of the most important parts of the internationalisation process for any company. Literature [Papadopoulos-Denis:1988] looks at two approaches to IMS:

• A structured approach

• A non-structured approach

If a company uses a structured approach, it would adopt a formal decision-making process that involves various statistical methods to estimate the potential of its target markets.

Often a company will combine its IMS decision with that of its Market Entry Strategy (MES)  $^{1}$ .

# The MarketSelection tool

MarketSelection is a tool developed by StudiaBo to support enterprises in a structured process of selecting high-potential foreign markets.

This document is aimed at guiding users through the features provided by the tool and is structured in the following chapters:

**Summary:** contains an overview of tool functions.

Indicators Choice: describes the actions taken to select indicators to be considered in the calculation of the market potential.

Weights Attribution: describes the rationale for giving a weighting to selected indicators.

**Display of Results:** describes ways in which users can analyse results.

**Export of Results**: describes ways in which users can store results.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Please refer to the Market Entry Strategy module at ExportPlanning.com.

**Information System:** describes the information system content underlying the tool.

## Summary

## Browser compatibility

The MarketSelection tool is optimised for the following browsers:

- Firefox version 20 (and newer);
- Google Chrome version 20 (and newer);
- Internet Explorer version 9 (and newer).

It is therefore recommended to use these versions.

## Single-Page-Application

The MarketSelection tool allows:

#### Indicators :

- a selection of potential indicators
- allocation of a weighting to the selected indicators
- **Display As Table**: displays results obtained for various countries in the form of a table
- Display As Map: displays results obtained for various countries in the form of a geo-map
- **Export As CSV:** saves data (indicators used and scores obtained for the various countries) in a CSV-format file

Export As - PDF: saves a pdf document describing the results obtained <sup>2</sup>;

## **Documents - Product Classification:**

browse the ExportPlanning Products Classification (see Appendix A);

### **Documents - Combined Nomenclature:**

refer to Combined Nomenclature codes and their correlation to the ExportPlanning Products Classification.

## Session Saving Features

The following functions are available to the user in the horizontal menu bar:

Save Session: saves the current work session and resumes it at a later time

Manage Sessions: resumes a previously saved work session

Reset Session : starts a new work session

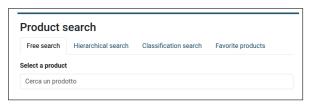
☐ Save Session	⊕ Manage Sessions	₹ <b>≡</b> Reset Session
----------------	-------------------	--------------------------

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>The results in csv and pdf format can only be downloaded after selecting indicators, and allocating the desired weighting.

7

## Search Product

The system presents a new menu from which the user selects the mode for product searching.



The possible modes are as follows:

**Free search**: select a product by entering a keyword;

**Hierarchical research** : navigate to the following classification levels:

industries-UL20: the aggregate level of the ExportPlanning Product classification:

sectors-UL200 : the first level of disaggregation of industries

products-UL3000 : the level at which sectors are broken down

NC8: is the most disaggregated level and refers to codes at 8 digits of Combined Nomenclature<sup>3</sup>

## Search by classification :

NACE code: select a product by inserting an economic activity code according to the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community<sup>4</sup>

**SITC4 code**: select a product by inserting a code according to the Standard International Trade Classification (rev. 4) by UN<sup>5</sup>

Combined Nomenclature Code: select a product by entering a Combined Nomenclature code

Favorite Products : select a a product (single *item* or aggregate of *items*) from those previously saved by the user as favorites.

## Free Search

The function enables the user to consider only product codes associated with the word typed in the search window.

## Hierarchical Search

The most effective search mode which consists of progressively restricting selection criterion for the product. The search steps are as follows:

- 1. select within the UL20 ExportPlanning products classification level;
- 2. select within the UL200 ExportPlanning products classification level;
- select within the UL3000 ExportPlanning products classification level.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>The Combined Nomenclature is the EU classification with which products are registered for customs declaration. Please refer to http://www.exportplanning.com/pages/classification/.

 $<sup>^{4}</sup> Please \ refer \ to \ the \ NACE \ classification \ at \ http://www.exportplanning.com/media/filecaricati/csv_analytics/ClassATECO.csv.$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Please refer to the SITC4 classification at http://www.exportplanning.com/media/filecaricati/csv\_analytics/DASITC4 AHS17.csv.

NB: It is possible to select an intermediate level of ExportPlanning classification, by choosing the lower level of the TOT.

# Search by Combined Nomenclature

This search involves inserting an 8-digit Combined Nomenclature code. The system will return the code of the UL3000 ExportPlanning Products Classification associated to the Combined Nomenclature code.

## Search by NACE

This search-mode involves inserting an economic activity code according to **EU statistic** classification (NACE 4-digit, *ATECO* in Italian). The system returns the different UL3000 classification codes associated with the NACE code.

## Search by SITC4

This search-mode involves inserting a code according to the UN **Standard International Trade Classification** (SITC) **revision 4**. That will return the different UL3000 classification codes associated with the SITC4 code.

## **Favorite Products**



This search allows to recall Products (single items or aggregates of items [see below]) previously saved by the user using the appropriate



Any Favorite Product may be removed by the user at any time.

## Aggregation of items



Product Search allows the aggregation of multiple items (up to a maximum of 8), through the following steps:

- 1. selection of the items of interest;
- 2. attribution of a name to the aggregation of the selected items:
- 3. possibility to save the aggregation among the favorites, through the appropriate icon



Each aggregation created can be modified at any time by the user.

## Save Indicators

Using the SAVE button, the user can save the selected indicators.

## Weights Attribution

The mask *Markets Potential* presents a table with columns for indicators used in the previous phase. Above each indicator the system has a slider that allows the user to assign a weighting

between zero and ten <sup>6</sup> to obtain a synthetic score for each market.

mic Forecasts, State of the Economy, Demand Characteristics:

## Display of Results

Countries are sorted in descending order based on the average of the scores of the various indicators considered<sup>7</sup>.

## **Composite Scores**

Market potential is expressed in terms of composite scores related to:

OPPORTUNITY: given by the weighted average of selected indicators relating to Product-related opportunities<sup>8</sup> or Service-related opportunities, Econo-

RELIABILITY: given by the weighted average of selected indicators relating to Risk Factors, Institutional Quality;

ACCESSIBILITY: given by the weighted average of selected indicators relating to Tariffs, Average cost of competitors, Exports, Geographic Distance, Business Distance, Infrastructure Levels.

- 1. a greater or lesser relationship is assumed to exist between the indicator and market potential, related to the specific business in which the company operates;
- 2. the existence of strengths (or weaknesses) of the enterprise, which could either reward or penalise markets with the greatest opportunities, or, conversely, minimize (or emphasize) accessibility and reliability aspects.

<sup>8</sup>Product-related opportunities refer to the following indicators:

- Imports in value
- Per-capita imports
- Production in values (estimates)
- Imports + estimates of domestic sales
- Premium-price imports (when available)
- Forecast imports
- Import Development Stage.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>To get a useful indication of markets with the greatest potential for the company in question, the weights attached to each indicator should reflect two orders of evaluation:

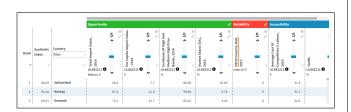
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>MarketSelection uses, as an aggregation method, the weighted average of the logistics transforming the different indicators. The transformed logistics limits the range of an indicator within the range 0-100. It also allows limiting the effect in the final results for extreme values that some indicators can take.

			20/35	√ 5/35	7 10/35
Rank	Synthetic Index	Country filter	\$ Opportunity  Place (0/100)	ndex (0/100)	Accessibility  the state of th
1	94.04	Switzerland	93.79	100.00	91.55
2	91.04	Norway	87.01	100.00	94.61
3	89.31	Denmark	83.90	100.00	94.78

Through the above rankings, users can evaluate the following types of potential<sup>9</sup>:

- which countries present the highest opportunities?
- which countries present the highest reliability?
- which countries present the highest accessibility?

For each composite score, the user can view the underlying indicators using the button.



Conversely, the user can hide the underlying indicators through the button.

## View as Table

Results can be displayed using the functions present in the column header:

- filter selects a specific country
- sort (represented by the icon ) sorts all table items on the basis of the selected column
- delete (represented by the icon removes from possible indicators.

#### **Show Values**

By default, the system displays results in their original values. It is possible to return to this display via the values button from table results.

#### **Show Scores**

With the score button the user can display results in the form of scores, represented by the transformed logistics of the various indicators.

#### **Filters**

With the button, the user can filter results according to the following criteria:

Clusters of Countries: filtering with the Country variable presents specific clusters of countries, both in terms of geographic areas (for example: Europe, North America, Latin America, etc.) and commercial or intergovernmental areas (e.g. European

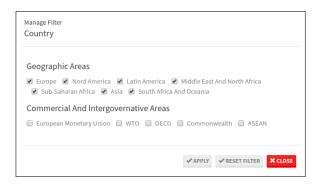
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>Please note that if the user has high levels of *export readiness* or *export performance*, the most important rank is **OPPORTUNITY**.

If the user has less favorable levels of export readiness and (or) export performance, **RELIABILITY** and **ACCESSIBILITY** rankings are more useful.

 $<sup>^{10}</sup>$ Countries are considered at maximum war risk having a SACE's specific risk ratings above 90/100.

11

Monetary Union, WTO, OECD, etc.); the filter can also exclude *Maximum War Risk* countries<sup>10</sup>:



Thresholds: filtering on any indicator selects specific thresholds (through the > / = / < operators) on the indicator level (values (or scores) (e.g. Import Value > 10 Million US Dollars).



## View as GeoMap

The results can also be shown in the form of geo-map.

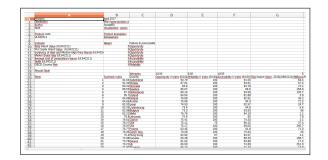


## **Export of Results**

Results can be exported via the menu, in the form of csv files or as a pdf summary report. These files will be produced at run-time and be downloaded - in the case of CSV files - or sent to the user via email within a few seconds, in the case of PDF reports.

## **CSV** File

MarketSelection allows downloading of selected indicators, the weightings used and the results obtained in a CSV file.



## PDF Report

MarketSelection provides the automatic creation of a descriptive analysis report of the indicators examined and their values, both in their original levels and in transformed logistics. The report contains a summary of the methodology used to enable assessment of the *robustness* of the output results.



# MARKET SELECTION COUNTRY RANK

HELPING YOU TO PRIORITISE YOUR EXPORT MARKETS

Report: 20/11/2018 Revision: November 2018 Market Selection: User Guide 13

## Information System

The information system used by MarketSelection consists of the following areas of indicators:

Product: brings together all information obtained from the ExportPlanning Information System<sup>11</sup> that provide an estimate of the potential of an industry-specific market level, with increasing granularity down to the individual product level or strategic business area.

Macroeconomic: provides all information of transverse potential for the different business areas, with reference to the following factors:

- Economic Forecasts
- Risk Factors
- Level of Development
- Demand Characteristics
- State of the Economy
- Market Accessibility

Potential for Services: it includes potential indicators for service companies, on the basis of international trade information available for specific categories of services.

## Industry-specific Indicators

The choice of industry-specific indicators through the selection of a *Product*<sup>12</sup>. When a Product is selected, the system presents a list of indicators referring to that Product which can be used as the basis for calculating a potential market.

## Import Development Stage

The new version of the **Import Development Stage** indicator classifies markets into four categories based on the level and dynamics of imports in relation to GDP:

Markets in the Latency phase: characterized by a low share of imports in relation to GDP and an import growth rate tending to zero;

#### Data Warehouse Ulisse:

exportplanning.com/media/filecaricati/pdf analytics en/NotaDWUlisse.pdf;

#### Data Warehouse Forecasts:

exportplanning.com/media/filecaricati/pdf analytics en/NotaDWPrevisioni.pdf.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>See the following references for more details:

 $<sup>^{12}</sup>$ In this part of the text we use the generic word *product* to indicate either an industry, a sector, a product or a CN8 code.

- Markets in the Growth phase: they have a still low share of imports in relation to GDP, but high import growth rates<sup>13</sup>;
- Markets in the Saturation phase: they show a very high share of imports in relation to GDP, with average low import growth rates;
- Markets classified in the "Other" category: these are markets that do not have sufficiently clear characteristics to be assigned with certainty in one of the three previous phases.

The classification was created by implementing machine learning techniques (specifically: cluster analysis) on international trade data. The variables used to build the clusters are:

- the level of imports (at constant prices) compared to GDP;
- the growth rate of imports net of GDP growth in the last 3 years and in the last 10 years.

This indicator represents particularly strategic information for a company that wants to export as it rewards markets in which the product is in the Growth phase more.

# Items of ExportPlanning Classification

Indicators related to a Product different to the CN8 classification are shown in the following figure.



By selecting the associated square for an indicator the user can select the information base to be used for the calculation of market potential.

## Items of Combined Nomenclature

Indicators related to a Product belonging to the CN8 classification are shown in the following figure:



The square associated with certain indicators has a grey background and is not selectable because, at this level, information contained in the ExportPlanning Information System is minimal.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>It is in this phase that imports grow at much higher rates than the increase in sales of local producers. This is by far the most favorable situation for an exporter, because competitors are still few and demand for foreign producers is growing at high rates.

Market Selection: User Guide 15

#### Estimates of extra-EU flows

As part of the ExportPlanning Information System, foreign trade data at NC8 level is only available in the EU 28 statements published by Eurostat, while non-EU data are based on the 6-digits Harmonized System classification (HS6). In order to provide a consistent measure of NC8 capability at the 152 ExportPlanning countries, StudiaBo has developed a procedure that provides a reliable estimate of foreign exchange flows at NC8 level also for Non-EU countries. The estimation uses the *mirror flow* method: the existence of a double statement for each foreign trade flow allows information at NC8 level to be derived for non-EU countries by using the "*mirror*" statements.

## Selection of Competitor country

Among the potential indicators at sectoral level, it is possible to select the following:

## Market Shares

of a specific competitor country (e.g. Italy, Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States), selected by the user as a competitive benchmark, that indicates potential in a given market. The indicator represents the market share held by the given competitor for the selected product.

## Macroeconomic indica-

## tors

The choice of macroeconomic indicators is made through the appropriate search menu

The system presents a menu in which the user selects indicators of interest from the following categories:

- Forecast Scenario related to the latest World Economic Outlook (WEO) by the International Monetary Fund
- **Risk Factors**: groups information that contributes to understanding risk factors related to the country
- **Development Factors**: groups information about the factors that contribute to support or hinder the economic development of a country
- Demand Characteristics: groups information that contributes to understanding characteristics of cross demand in different business areas
- **State of the Economy**: groups information that contributes understanding the economic situation of the country
- Market Accessibility: groups information that contributes understanding the level of accessibility of a country.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup>This estimation methodology is based on the **perfect correlation between HS6 and NC8 product classifications** and the possibility of calculating, at the level of EU28 declarations, the share of each NC8 code (both for values and quantities) for its HS6 aggregate.



## Forecast Scenario

#### **Economic Forecasts**

Refers to the latest International Monetary Fund scenario, with regard to average annual changes in GDP at constant prices.

## Risk Factors

Includes indicators related to Country Risk, Credit Risk, Political and Regulatory Risk of different countries <sup>15</sup>.

## Country Risk

- COFACE Business Climate Assessment
- COFACE Country Risk Assessment
- OECD Country Risk
- SACE Expropriation Risk
- SACE Transfer and Convertibility Risk
- SACE War and Civil Disturbance Risk

#### Credit Risk

- DAGONG Rating
- Fitch's Rating
- Moody's Rating

- SACE Bank Credit Risk
- SACE Corporate Credit Risk
- SACE Sovereign Credit Risk
- Standard & Poor's Rating

## **Exchange Rate Risk**

• StudiaBo's **Exchange rate risk** index, which is aimed at measuring the depreciation risk of the currency of all the 152 countries considered.

## Level of Development

## Sustainable Development

It is a is a synthetic measure of the following UN-sourced indicators relating to the measurement of the degree of achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to which countries have committed to achieve by 2030:

- 1. No Poverty
- 2. Zero Hunger
- 3. Good Health and Well-being
- 4. Quality Education
- 5. Gender Equality
- 6. Clean water and sanitation
- 7. Affordable and clean Energy
- 8. Decent work and Economic growth
- 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
- 10. Reduced Inequalities

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>See list in Appendix A of this document.

Market Selection: User Guide 17

- 11. Sustainable cities and Communities
- 12. Responsible consumption and production
- 13. Climate Action
- 14. Life below water
- 15 Life on land
- 16. Peace, Justice and strong Institutions
- 17. Partnerships for the goals.

## **Doing Business**

Refers to the latest World Bank publication for Doing Business indicators, measuring the business-friendliness of administrative rules.

## **Human Capital**

Includes the following indicators:

- Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP
- Public expenditure on research and development as a percentage of GDP
- Rate of upper secondary education
- Number of registered patents per 100,000 inhabitants
- Number of researchers per 100,000 inhabitants

## Institutional Quality

Includes the following indicators:

- Corruption Perception Index (administrative honesty)
- Index of Economic Freedom
- Institutional Quality Index

#### Infrastructure Level

Includes the following indicators

- Access to Communications
- Logistic Performance Index

## **Demand Characteristics**

## **Population**

Includes indicators on population <sup>16</sup> Broken down by:

- gender
- age range

## **Employment**

Includes indicators related to the number of employed in the population.

## Agricultural production

Includes indicators for various crops<sup>17</sup>.

## **Business opportunities**

It includes indicators for the following categories:

- Rich population
- Import share of Premium-price consumer goods

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup>See list in Appendix A of this document.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>See list in Appendix A of this document.

- Import of Premium-price consumer goods per capita
- GDP forecasts

## Consumption expenditure

Includes indicators related to different household consumption entries<sup>18</sup>.

## State of the Economy

Includes indicators for the following categories <sup>19</sup>:

- National Accounts
- Foreign Trade
- Labour Market

## Market Accessibility

#### Distance indicators

Includes indicators related to the following measures of distance:

- Geographical distance
- Business distance

## Service Opportunities

This section groups indicators related to annual imports of the following types of services (source: International Monetary Fund):

#### Financial services:

- Miscellaneous financial services
- Intermediation financial services

## Insurance and pension services:

- Auxiliary insurance services
- Direct insurance services
- Reinsurance services
- Pension services

#### Public services

• Tourism-related public services

## Repair Services

## Manufacturing Services :

- Productive services performed abroad
- Production services performed in the reporting country

#### Professional business services:

- Consultancy services
- R&D services
- Technical and commercial services

## Other Services

• Cultural services

## Audiovisual Cultural Services :

• Other cultural services

## Technology services :

- Computer services
- Information services
- Telecommunication services

## **Transportation**

• Air transport: cargo

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>See list in Appendix A of this document.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>See list in Appendix A of this document.

• Air Freight: Passengers

• Air Freight: Other

• Marine transport: freight

• Marine transport: passengers

• Ship transport: other

• Other transport: freight

• Other transport modes: passengers

• Transport by other modes: other

• Freight Transport: freight

• Transport: other

• Transport: passenger

• Transport: Postal

## Travel:

- Business travel: purchase of goods and services
- Business travel: other
- Private trips for study
- Private trips for medical treatment
- Private travel for tourism
- Travel: accommodation services
- Travel: refreshment services
- Travel: purchase of goods
- Travel: Local Transportation
- Travel: Other Services
- Travel: Educational Services
- Travel: Medical Services

## **Updates**

Recently updated indicators are indicated with a special label ( UPDATED ).

# ExportPlanning Products' Classification

The ExportPlanning Products' Classification has been developed using different levels of aggregation:

**UL20**: is the most aggregated level, corresponding to the concept of System

UL200 : is a first intermediate level of aggregation, which corresponds to the concept of Industry / Sector

UL3000: is the most disaggregated level of
Ulisse Product Classification, corresponding to the concept of Homogeneous
Product

The UL20 level consists of the following items:

A1: Natural Raw Materials

A2: Industrial Raw Materials

**B1**: Unpackaged Food

**B2**: Fabrics and Leather

**B3**: Pulp and Paper and Forest Products

**B4**: Metal Intermediate Goods

**B5**: Fine Chemicals and Specialities

**B6**: Ceramics Glass and Refractors

C1: Building Materials and Products

**D1**: Electronic Parts

D2: Mechanical and Optical Components

D3: Components for Vehicles

D4: Electrotechnical

**E0**: Packaged Food and Beverage

E1: Consumer Packaged Goods

E2: Fashion Products

E3: Furniture, Appliances and Home décor

E4: Pharmaceuticals and Medical Products

**F1**: ICT and Service Equipment

F2: Industrial Tools and Equipment

F3: Cars, Ttransport and Agriculture equipment

F4: Machinery

F5: Industrial Plants

**G1**: Weapons and Ammunition

**Z9**: Confidential data

For each of these *systems*, the corresponding items of the UL200 Level (*Industries / Sectors*) are shown in the following pages.

For information about the more disaggregated levels of Ulisse Product Classification, see the ExportPlanning PRODUCT/INDUSTRY

**CLASSIFICATION** section.

Market Selection: User Guide 21

## Raw Materials

## A1-Natural Raw Materials

A1.11: Energy raw materials

A1.21: Metal ores

A1.22: Minerals for the chemical industry

A1.23: Precious stones, Rough diamonds,
Pearls and Corals

A1.24: Non-metallic mineral

A1.31: Rough wood

A1.33: Natural rubber and Other non-wood products

A1.41: Cereals, Brown Rice and Oilseeds

A1.42: Live plants, sSeeds and Flowers

A1.45: Colonial raw materials

A1.46: Cane and Beet sugar

A1.51: Farm animals and their products

A1.61: Raw hides and Skins

A1.62: Unprocessed textile fibres

A1.91: Waste and Scrap

## A2-Industrial Raw Materials

A2.10: Electricity

**A2.11**: Steel

A2.12: Copper

A2.13: Aluminium

A2.14: Lead, Zinc and Tin

A2.15: Nickel and Other non-ferrous metals

A2.16: Precious metals

A2.21: Petroleum products and derivatives of

A2.22: Organic basic chemicals

A2.23: Inorganic basic chemicals

A2.31: Plastics in primary forms

A2.32: Synthetic rubber in primary forms

A2.33: Man-made fibres

**A2.41**: Pulp

## Intermediate Goods

## **B1-Unpackaged Food**

B1.11: Fresh and Frozen meat

**B1.13**: Fish (fresh, frozen, dried and smoked)

**B1.15**: Feed

B1.21: Fresh fruit

**B1.31**: Vegetables (fresh and preserved)

**B1.41**: Rice Flour and Starches

B1.43: Sugar, Cocoa and Spices

**B1.51**: Vegetable oil and Animal fats

**B1.52**: Dairy products

**B1.61**: Yeast. Malt and Extracts

## **B2-Fabrics and Leather**

B2.11: Hair, Bristles, Feathers, Bone and Ivory

B2.12: Lamb skin and treated leather

**B2.21**: Yarn

**B2.31**: Knitted fabrics

B2.32: Woven fabrics

B2.33: Embroidery and felts

**B2.34**: Non-woven fabrics and fabrics for technical use

**B2.35**: Twine, Cordage, Rope and Fabric packaging

# B3-Pulp and Paper and Forest Products

**B3.11**: Cut wood

B3.12: Carpentry and wood packaging

**B3.13**: Sheets and wood-based panels

**B3.14:** Semi-finished products of wood, Cork and Plaiting materials

B3.21: Paper and cardboard for packaging

**B3.22**: Paper for home and various applications

B3.23: Paper and cardboard packaging

**B3.24**: Paper and paper-board for graphic purposes

## **B4-Metal Intermediate Goods**

B4.11: Products of iron and steel, cold-worked

**B4.15**: Bridges, towers and other metal structures

**B4.16**: Steel pipes

B4.21: Bearings, Gears, Gearing and Driving

**B4.22**: Screws and Bolts

B4.23: Grids, Chains, Metal mesh fencing

**B4.24**: Locks and Hinges

**B4.81**: Components and metal parts

**B4.82**: Metal packaging

B4.83: Foundry castings

# B5-Fine Chemicals and Specialities

**B5.11**: Dyes and Pigments

**B5.12**: Paints and Varnishes

**B5.13**: Fertilizers and Nitrogen compounds

**B5.14**: Explosives and industrial gases

**B5.15**: Essential oils. Adhesives and Glues

**B5.16**: Pesticides and Other agrochemical products

**B5.17**: Chemicals for industry

**B5.21**: Hoses, Belts and Other rubber products

**B5.22:** Plates, Sheets, Tubes and Profiles in plastic

Market Selection: User Guide 23

**B5.23**: Plastic packaging

**B5.24**: Inks

**B5.31**: Basic products for detergents

**B5.41**: Basic pharmaceutical products

## **B6-Ceramics Glass and Refractors**

**B6.21**: Flat glass and derivative products

B6.22: Hollow glass products for packaging

B6.23: Glass products for technical uses

**B6.24**: Glass fibres and fabrics

**B6.31:** Works and products in Asbestos, Asphalt and Graphite

**B6.35**: Ceramic products and abrasives for various uses

**B6.36**: Refractory materials

**B6.37**: Decorative stone works

## Construction products

# C1-Building Materials and Products

C1.11: Cement, Lime and Plaster products

C1.12: Concrete and Plaster products for construction

C1 13: Bricks

C1.21: Doors and Windows

C1.22: Plastic products for the building industry

C1.23: Floors

**C1.24**: Sanitary-ware and Other Bathroom fittings

C1.25: Doors and safe deposit boxes

C1.26: Plumbing

## Components

## **D1-Electronic Parts**

**D1.11:** Valves, tubes, diodes and electronic boards

**D1.12**: Computers parts and other office machines

**D1.13**: Capacitors (fixed and adjustable)

**D1.21:** Audio accessories and parts, video and telephony

**D1.23**: Measuring instrument accessories and parts

D1.41: Magnetic and optical media storage

# D2-Mechanical and Optical Components

**D2.21**: Agricultural and earth moving machineries parts

**D2.22:** Machinery parts for the metalworking industry

D2.23: Machinery partsfor light industry

**D2.24**: Pumps parts and other components of industrial plants

- **D2.61:** Bicycles, typewriters and musical instruments parts
- D2.68: Photo-optical device parts
- D2.73: Household appliances parts
- D2.74: Watches parts and components
- D2.75: Engines parts
- D2.76: Electromechanical tools parts, manuals

## **D3-Components for Vehicles**

- D3.11: Engines and chassis for motor vehicles
- D3.12: Batteries and accumulators
- D3.13: Trailer bodies and parts
- D3.14: batteries and accumulators parts
- D3.21: Motor vehicles parts and accessories
- D3.22: Non-electric parts and accessories for motor vehicles
- D3.23: Radio, watches and other tools for carS
- D3.31: Ship engines and parts
- **D3.32**: Engines and other aircraft components
- **D3.33**: Tramway locomotives and rolling stock parts
- D3.41: Motorcycles parts
- D3.51: Tires and Inner tubes

## D4-Electrotechnical

- **D4.11**: Electric motors, Generators and Transformers
- **D4.12**: Electricity distribution and control apparatus
- D4.13: Switchboards
- **D4.14**: Other electrical equipment n.c.a.
- D4.20: High voltage cables
- **D4.31:** Wires and Cables, Switches, Plugs, Sockets and Electrical panels
- D4.32: Lamps and parts, Lighting
- D4.41: Electrical equipment parts

## Consumer Goods

## E0-Packaged Food and Beverage

- E0.12: Oil, Condiments and Spices
- E0.14: Milk, Yoghurt, Butter and Cheese
- **E0.15**: Rice, Pasta and Flour (packaged)
- **E0.22**: Meat and Fish (processed and packaged)
- **E0.24**: Vegetables and Fruit (processed and packaged)
- E0.31: Cookies and Other baked goods
- E0.32: Sugar, Chocolate, Sweets and Ice cream
- **E0.33**: Tea and Coffee (packaged)
- E0.41: Water and Soft drinks
- E0.42: Alcoholic beverages

Market Selection: User Guide 25

## E1-Consumer Packaged Goods

**E1.51:** Detergents and Other washing, cleaning, polishing products

E1.52: Household paper products

**E1.61**: Pet food

E1.71: Cigarettes, Matches, Salt

E1.72: Stationery and Electric batteries

E1.81: Personal Care

## **E2-Fashion Products**

E2.11: Underwear and Hosiery

E2.13: Outerwear

**E2 14**: Clothing Accessories

E2.15: Yarn of textile materials, for retail sale

E2.21: Bags, Suitcases and Wallets

E2.22: Footwear

**E2.31**: Perfumes and cosmetics

E2.41: Lenses and Spectacles

E2.46: Photo-Optical

**E2.51**: Sporting goods and Musical instruments

**E2.53**: Bicycles, Strollers and Invalid carriages

**E2.55**: Personal items

**E2.56**: Small personal appliances

**E2.61**: Books and other creative activity products

**E2.71**: Jewellery, Watches and Jewellery

E2.81: Work-wear

# E3-Furniture, Appliances and Home décor

E3.11: Carpets, Rugs and wallpaper

**E3.22**: Furniture, mattresses and Home furniture

E3.24: Chandeliers and Lighting fixtures

E3.25: Home appliances

E3.26: Consumer electronics

E3.32: Glasses and Tableware

E3.33: Cutlery

E3.34: Pots and Pans

E3.35: Home textiles

E3.41: General home items

# E4-Pharmaceuticals and Medical Products

E4.11: Drugs, Medicants

**E4.21:** Syringes, Prostheses and Other healthcare products

**E4.22:** Medical and Dental instruments and equipment

**E4.23**: Electro-medical equipment

E4.51: Microscopes

## Investment Goods

## F1-ICT and Service Equipment

- **F1.32:** Furniture and office, school and shop objects
- **F1.33:** Machinery and equipment for offices and shops
- F1.41: Computer and peripheral equipment
- F1.42: Communication equipment
- F1.43: Burglar and Fire alarms

# F2-Industrial Tools and Equipment

- F2.11: Lifting and handling
- F2.12: Tanks. Reservoirs and Metal containers
- **F2.16**: Pumps and Filters
- F2.17: Signalling equipment
- F2.18: Boilers and Furnaces
- F2.19: Electromechanical tools
- F2.23: Tools and Molds
- **F2.24:** Fire extinguishers, Spray guns and machines for liquids and powders
- F2.51: Measuring instruments

# F3-Cars, transport and agriculture equipment

- F3.11: Cars, Buses and Caravans
- F3.12: Motor vehicles for goods transport

- **F3.14**: Special vehicles
- F3.21: Agricultural machinery
- F3.22: Earth-moving machinery
- F3.23: Ships and Yachts
- F3.24: Aircraft
- F3.25: Trains and Rolling stock
- F3.30: Motorcycles
- F3.31: Forklifts and Handling equipment

## F4-Machinery

- F4.23: Paper-making machinery
- F4.31: Machines for metal processing
- **F4.32**: Metalworking machine tools
- F4.33: Machine tools for hard materials
- F4.34: Extrusion machinery
- **F4.35**: Textile machinery
- **F4.36**: Food machinery
- F4.37: Other special purpose machinery
- F4.38: Packaging machines
- **F4.39**: Printing machines

## F5-Industrial Plants

- F5.12: Apparatus for automatic control
- **F5.21**: Valves and pressure reducing valves
- F5.23: Boilers, Turbines and Motors
- F5.25: Pumps and Compressors

**F5.26**: Heat exchangers

**F5.31**: Iron and Steel plants

**F5.32**: Chemical and mineral processing plants

# ExportPlanning Countries' Classification

The ExportPlanning Countries' Classification is reported below:

E3: EU Countries

AUT: Austria

BEL: Belgium

**BGR**: Bulgaria

CYP: Cyprus

CZE: Czech Republic

**DEU**: Germany

**DNK**: Denmark

**ESP**: Spain

**EST**: Estonia

FIN: Finland

FRA: France

GBR: United Kingdom

GRC: Greece

HRV: Croatia

**HUN**: Hungary

IRL: Ireland

ITA: Italy

LTU: Lithuania

LUX: Luxembourg

LVA: Latvia

MLT: Malta

**NLD**: Netherlands

POL: Poland

PRT: Portugal

ROU: Romania

SVK: Slovakia

SVN: Slovenia

SWE: Sweden

E4 : Non-EU Europe

ALB: Albania

BIH: Bosnia Herzegovina

**BLR**: Belarus

CHE: Switzerland

ISL: Iceland

MDA: Moldova (Republic of)

MKD: Macedonia (Republic of)

MNE: Montenegro

**NOR**: Norway

RUS: Russian Federation

SRB: Serbia

TUR: Turkey

UKR: Ukraine

M1: North Am. Free Trade Agreement

(NAFTA)

CAN: Canada

MEX: Mexico

**USA**: United States

M2 Latin America

29

ARG: Argentina

BHS: Bahamas

**BOL**: Bolivia

**BRA**: Brazil

CHL: Chile

COL: Colombia

CRI: Costa Rica

CUB: Cuba

DOM: Dominican Republic

**ECU**: Ecuador

GTM: Guatemala

HND: Honduras

HTI: Haiti

JAM: Jamaica

NIC: Nicaragua

PAN: Panama

PER: Peru

**PRY**: Paraguay

SLV: El Salvador

TTO: Trinidad and Tobago

**URY**: Uruguay

**VEN**: Venezuela

R1: Middle East and North Africa (MENA)

**ARE**: United Arab Emirates

ARM: Armenia

AZE: Azerbaijan

BHR: Bahrain

DZA: Algeria

EGY: Egypt

GEO: Georgia

IRN: Iran

IRQ: Iraq

ISR: Israel

JOR: Jordan

**KWT**: Kuwait

LBN: Lebanon

LBY: Libya

MAR: Morocco

OMN: Oman

**QAT**: Qatar

SAU: Saudi Arabia

SDN: Sudan

**SYR**: Syria

TUN: Tunisia

YEM: Yemen

R2: Sub-Saharan Africa

AGO: Angola

**BDI**: Burundi

BEN: Benin

**BFA**: Burkina Faso

CAF: Central African Republic

CIV: Cote d'ivoire

CMR: Cameroon

COD: Democratic Republic of the Congo

**ERI**: Eritrea

ETH: Ethiopia

GAB: Gabon

GHA: Ghana

**GIN**: Guinea

GNQ: Equatorial Guinea

KEN: Kenya

LBR: Liberia

MDG: Madagascar

MLI: Mali

MOZ: Mozambique

MRT: Mauritania

MUS: Mauritius

MWI: Malawi

**NER**: Niger

NGA: Nigeria

RWA: Rwanda

**SEN**: Senegal

**SLE**: Sierra Leone

**SOM**: Somalia

SSD: South Sudan

TCD: Chad

TGO: Togo

TZA: Tanzania (United Republic of)

**UGA**: Uganda

ZMB: Zambia

**ZWE**: Zimbabwe

S1 : Asia

AFG: Afghanistan

**BGD**: Bangladesh

CHN: China

HKG: Hong Kong

IDN: Indonesia

IND: India

JPN: Japan

KAZ: Kazakhstan

KGZ: Kyrgyz

KHM: Cambodia

KOR: Korea (Republic of)

LAO: Lao People's Dem. Rep.

LKA: Sri Lanka

MMR: Myanmar

MYS: Malaysia

**NPL**: Nepal

PAK: Pakistan

PHL: Philippines

**SGP**: Singapore

THA: Thailand

TJK: Tajikistan

TKM: Turkmenistan

TWN: Taiwan

**UZB**: Uzbekistan

VNM: Vietnam

\$2 : Oceania and South-Africa

AUS: Australia

NZL: New Zealand

PNG: Papua New Guinea

ZAF: South Africa

**ROW**: Rest of the World.

31

# Appendix A: List of Macroeconomic indicators

Below is a list of Macroeconomic indicators available in Market Selection, with reference to the following categories:

**Economic Forecasts**:

Risk Factors ;

Level of Development;

**Demand Characteristics**:

State of the Economy:

Market Accessibility

## **Economic Forecasts**

Refers to the latest International Monetary Fund scenario (World Economic Outlook October 2019), with regards to the average annual change in GDP at constant prices.

## Risk Factors

This category consists of the following sub-categories:

## Country Risk;

### Credit Risk;

Political-Regulatory Risk

## Country Risk

- COFACE Business Climate Assessment
- COFACE Country Risk Assessment
- OECD Country Risk
- SACE Expropriation Risk
- SACE Transfer and Convertibility Risk
- SACE War and Civil Disturbance Risk

## Credit Risk

- DAGONG Rating
- Fitch's Rating
- Moody's Rating
- SACE Bank Credit Risk
- SACE Corporate Credit Risk
- SACE Sovereign Credit Risk
- Standard Poor's Rating

## Level of Development

This category consists of the following sub-categories:

Doing Business;

Human Capital:

Infrastructure Levels ;

Institutional Quality

## **Doing Business**

Refers to the latest World Bank publication for Doing Business indicators (2019<sup>20</sup>), measuring the business-friendliness of administrative rules.

## **Human Capital**

- Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP
- Public expenditure on research and development as a percentage of GDP
- Rate of upper secondary education
- Number of registered patents per 100,000 inhabitants
- Number of researchers per 100,000 inhabitants

## Infrastructure Levels

- Access to Communications
- Logistic Performance Index

## **Institutional Quality**

- Corruption Perception Index (administrative honesty)
- Index of Economic Freedom
- Institutional Quality Index

# Demand Characteristics

This category consists of the following sub-categories:

**Business Opportunities** 

Population by Sex and Age groups

**Agricultural Production** 

Expenditure per capita consumption

## **Business Opportunities**

- Rich population;
- Import share of Premium-price consumer goods;
- Import of Premium-price consumer goods per capita;
- GDP forecasts.

## Population by Sex and Age groups Women:

- Thousands of women between 0 and 9 years
- Thousands of women between 10 and 19 years
- Thousands of women between 20 and 29 years
- Thousands of women between 30 and 39 years

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup>World Bank published Doing Business 2020, the 17th of a series of annual reports on the administrative legal system of 190 countries around the world, highlighting the rules that facilitate business and those that, on the other hand, hinder it.

33

- Thousands of women between 40 and 49 years
- Thousands of women between 50 and 59 years
- Thousands of women between 60 and 69 years
- Thousands of women between 70 and 79 years
- Thousands of women between 80 and 89 years
- Thousands of women between 90 and 99 years
- Thousands of women with more than 100 years

#### Men:

- Thousands of men between 0 and 9 years
- Thousands of men between 10 and 19 years
- Thousands of men between 20 and 29 years
- Thousands of men between 30 and 39 years
- Thousands of men between 40 and 49 years
- Thousands of men between 50 and 59 years
- Thousands of men between 60 and 69 years
- Thousands of men between 70 and 79 years

- Thousands of men between 80 and 89 years
- Thousands of men between 90 and 99 years
- Thousands of men with more than 100 years

## **Agricultural Production**

## Garlic and onions :

- Garlic Production, tons
- Asparagus Production, tons
- Onions, Shallots, Green production, tons
- Onions, dry production, tons
- Leeks, other Alliaceous vegetables production, tons

### Citrus

- Fruit, citrus production, tons
- Oranges production, tons
- Lemons and Limes production, tons
- Tangerines, Mandarins, Clementines,
   Satsumas production, tons
- Grapefruit (inc. Pomelos) production, tons

#### Aromatic

- Cocoa, beans production, tons
- Coffee, green production, tons
- Okra production, tons
- Hops production, tons
- Matè production, tons
- Peppermint production, tons

- Kola nuts production, tons
- Pyrethrum, dried production, tons
- Mustard seed production, tons
- Tobacco, unmanufactured production, tons
- Tea production, tons

#### Persimmon

• Persimmons production, tons

#### Chestnuts:

• Chestnut production, tons

## Cereals:

- Cereals, nes production, tons
- Oats production, tons
- Fonio production, tons
- Wheat production, tons
- Buckwheat production, tons
- Grain, mixed production, tons
- Maize production, tons
- Millet production, tons
- Barley production, tons
- Quinoa production, tons
- Rice, paddy production, tons
- Canary seed production, tons
- Rye production, tons
- Sorghum production, tons

#### Rape:

• Rapeseed production, tons

#### Cotton :

• Seed cotton production, tons

#### Natural fibres :

- Manila fibre (abaca) production, tons
- Agave fibres production, tons
- Bastfibres, other production, tons
- Fibre crops production, tons
- Hemp tow waste production, tons
- Coir production, tons
- Jute Jute-like fibres + (Total) production, tons
- Kapok fibre production, tons
- Flax fibre and tow production, tons
- Ramie production, tons
- Hempseed production, tons
- Sisal production, tons

#### Figs, Dates, Carob

- Carobs production, tons
- Dates production, tons
- Figs production, tons

## Tropical fruit

- Fruit, tropical fresh production, tons
- Cashewapple production, tons
- Pineapples production, tons
- Avocados production, tons
- Bananas production, tons
- Mangoes, Mangosteens, Guavas production, tons
- Papayas Production, tons

35

• Plantains Production, tons

#### Fruits: stone fruits :

- Apricots Production, tons
- Fruit, stone production, tons
- Cherries production, tons
- Cherries, sour production, tons
- Peaches and nectarines production, tons
- Plums and Sloes production, tons

#### Fruit: Pome

- Fruit, Pome production, tons
- Apples production, tons
- Quinces production, tons
- Pears production, tons

#### Berries :

- Berries production, tons
- Strawberries production, tons
- Raspberries production, tons
- Blueberries production, tons
- Cranberries production, tons
- Currants production, tons
- Gooseberries production, tons

## Mushrooms and Truffles :

• Mushrooms and Truffles Production, tons

## Natural rubber :

• Gums, natural production, tons

• Rubber, natural production, tons

#### Kiwis :

• Kiwi fruit production, tons

## Legumes :

- Pulses, production, tons
- Chick peas production, tons
- Bambara beans production, tons
- Beans, dry production, tons
- Broad beans, Horse beans, dry production, tons
- Lentils production, tons
- Lupins Production, tons
- Cow peas, dry production, tons
- Pigeon peas production, tons
- Peas, dry production, tons
- Vetches production, tons

#### Melons :

- Melons, other (inc. Cantaloupes) production, tons
- Watermelons production, tons

## Nuts and oily fruits :

- Nuts, production, tons
- Cashew nuts, with shell production, tons
- Groundnuts, with shell production, tons
- Oil, Palm fruit production, tons
- Kapok fruit production, tons
- Almonds, with shell production, tons

- Hazelnuts, with shell production, tons
- Areca nuts Production, tons
- Brazil nuts, with shell production, tons
- Coconuts production, tons
- Karite nuts (sheanuts) production, tons
- Tung nuts production, tons
- Walnuts, with shell production, tons
- Pistachios Production, tons

## Olives

Olives production, tons

## Vegetables :

- Vegetables, fresh production, tons
- Artichokes production, tons
- Carrots and turnips production, tons
- Cauliflowers and broccoli production, tons
- Cabbages and other brassicas production, tons
- Cucumbers and gherkins production, tons
- Lettuce and chicory production, tons
- Eggplants (Aubergines) production, tons
- Chillies and peppers, dry production, tons
- Chillies and peppers, green production, tons

- Tomatoes production, tons
- Chicory roots production, tons
- Spinach production, tons
- Yautia (cocoyam) production, tons
- Pumpkins, Squash and Gourds production, tons

## Leguminous vegetables :

- Vegetables, leguminous production, tons
- Beans, green production, tons
- String beans production, tons
- Peas, green production, tons

#### Roots and Tubers :

- Roots and Tubers, production, tons
- Yams production, tons
- Cassava production, tons
- Potatoes production, tons
- Sweet potatoes production, tons
- Taro (Cocoyam) production, tons

## Oilseeds :

- Oilseeds production, tons
- Melonseed production, tons
- Oil, palm production, tons
- Oilcakes equivalent + (Total) production, tons
- Linseed production, tons
- Tallowtree seed production, tons
- Safflower seed production, tons
- Sunflower seed production, tons

Market Selection: User Guide 37

- Jojoba seed production, tons
- Kapokseed in shell production, tons
- Palm kernels production, tons
- Poppy seed production, tons
- Sesame seed production, tons
- Castor oil seed production, tons

## Soy :

• Soybeans production, tons

## Spices

- Spices, production, tons
- Anise, Badian, Fennel, Coriander production, tons
- Cinnamon (canella) production, tons
- Cloves production, tons
- Nutmeg, Mace and Cardamoms production, tons
- Pepper (piper spp.) production, tons
- Vanilla production, tons
- Ginger production, tons

## Grapes:

• Grapes production, tons

## Sugar :

- Sugar crops, production, tons
- Sugar beet production, tons
- Sugar cane production, tons

## **Consumption Expenditure**

- Per capita consumer expenditure on clothes and shoes
- Per capita consumer expenditure on furnishings and white goods
- Per capita consumer expenditure on alcoholic drinks, tobacco and narcotics
- Per capita consumer expenditure on food and non-alcoholic drinks
- Per capita consumer expenditure on communications
- Per capita consumer expenditure on electricity, gas, and water
- Per capita consumer expenditure on restaurants and hotels
- Per capita consumer expenditure on health care
- Per capita consumer expenditure on transport
- Total per capita consumer expenditure

## State of the Economy

This category consists of the following sub-categories:

## Foreign Trade ;

## National Accounts;

Labour Market

38

## Foreign trade

## Exports:

- Total Exports
- Exports per capita
- Exports of goods
- Exports of goods per capita
- Exports of services per capita
- Exports of services

## Imports:

- Total Imports
- Imports per capita
- Imports of goods
- Imports of goods per capita
- Imports of services per capita
- Imports of services

## National accounts

- Current account, billions of dollars
- Public Debt as a percentage of GDP
- Gross fixed capital formation
- Gross domestic product current prices, billions of dollars

- Gross Domestic Product per capita at current prices, USD
- Total private expenditure
- Public expenditure, total
- Public expenditure, per capita
- Rate of GDP growth
- Change in stocks

## Labour market

- Cost of labour
- Number of employees:
  - Agriculture
  - Construction
  - Industry
  - Services
  - Total

## Market Accessibility

This category consists of the following sub-categories:

- Geographical distance
- Business distance