

Global Country and Industry Sources

Reports	Description
Business Monitor International (BMI)	920 country-focused industry reports and regional insights with SWOT analysis, market trends, forecasts, & competitive data. Monthly or quarterly from 2009/10-present. PDF.
Oxford Economics: By-country Industry forecasts (2010-present), By-country Economic forecasts (2011-present), Commodity Price Forecasts (2006-present), etc.	Macroeconomic, industry & commodity forecasts, analysis and data covering 190 countries. Comprehensive coverage of economic conditions. Updates vary. Mostly PDF, some Excel spreadsheets.
Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) Country Data, Finance Reports and Forecast Reports, Commodity Reports, Country Reports	370 economic variables over a 50 year period, actual and forecasted for G20 countries from 1980-2030. Monthly, from 2009-present. Excel. Country-focused industry reports and regional insights with SWOT analysis, market trends, forecasts, & competitive data. Annual country finance reports for G20. Monthly 5-year economic & business forecasts for 40 countries. 2009-present. ASCII full text.
EIU Viewswire	Daily insights to country facts, trends, conditions, corporate strategies, and more, from 2003-present. ASCII full text.
Oxford Analytica Country Profiles and Daily Brief Service	Brief profiles for 63 countries incorporating economic, political, and geographical data from 2008-present. Daily Briefs cover worldwide developments in 180 countries from 1986-present. ASCII full text.
Reportal	Over 30,000 annual reports from 1998-2013, from over 90 countries.
Euromonitor Experian	1,000 industry sector reports covering 18 countries 40M U.S. company records with brief company, financial and credit information
First Research (D&B) U.S. State & Canadian Province Profiles, Industry Profiles	Regional and industry profiles covering growth; indicators; drivers; trends; opportunities; company benchmarks; quick ratios; financial ratios; valuation multipliers. PDF.

Business Monitor International (BMI) Industry Reports

Over 920 country focused **Industry Reports**

- **25** Regional Insights
- Average length: 60 pages
- **Not embargoed**
- Country focused
- Most have monthly updates
- Plus **Corporate Financing Week**



Highly sought country-focused industry reports – filled with most current insights and data, most updated monthly

ABI/INFORM Complete. Oxford Economics.

- Long-time ProQuest partner
- Leading economic forecasting consultancy
- Macroeconomic, industry & commodity forecasts, analysis and data covering 190 countries
- Best of consistently updated information, augmented by “event-driven” expert analysis

Reports & Update Frequency:

- By Country Industry Forecasts – 60? Countries, 85 industrial sectors (Quarterly)
- Country economic forecasts – 172 ? countries (varies - monthly, quarterly or semi-annual)
- 9 Global Industry Forecasts– 9 industries (Monthly)
- Commodity Price Monitor covers 26 commodities (Monthly)
- 4 Weekly Economic Briefings (Eurozone, UK, US, Emerging)
- UK Regional Economic Outlook: forecast summary (Semi-annual)
- Downloadable spreadsheets: European Cities and Regional Forecasts, Tokyo & Beijing (Semi-annual)

Availability: All markets

No Embargoes

ABI/INFORM Complete. Oxford Economics. *By - Country Industry Forecast*

- 60 countries
- PDF Format
- Approximately 15 pages
- Analysis of top industries within a country
- Analysis, charts, Tables of data
- Historical and forecast data



Overview

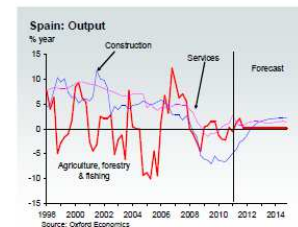
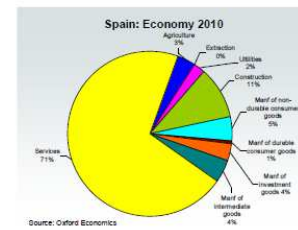
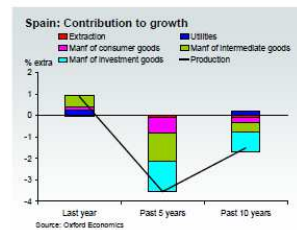
- GDP is expected to rise by 0.7% in 2011 and expand by 1.4% is predicted to grow on average by 1.5% a year.
- Manufacturing output growth is forecast to be higher than GD output is expected to increase by 1.6% in 2011 and expand b manufacturing output is expected to grow on average by 2.0%
- As a result, the share of manufacturing output in GDP is proje 2015 and decrease to 13.4% by 2020. Over the same period, expected to decline from 71.0% in 2010 to 70.9% in 2015 and

Spain - Top 10 fastest growing industries

(Annual percentage changes unless specified)

	Last year	Next 5 years
Electronic components	31.0	Oil extraction 15.1
Man-made fibres	23.9	Motors, generators & transformers 5.7
Agricultural machinery	19.6	Electric fittings 5.5
Casting	17.5	Metal products n.e.c 5.1
Iron & steel	14.8	Rubber & plastics 5.0
	11.5	Iron & steel 4.7
	10.8	Aerospace 4.6
	9.2	Machine tools 4.6
	8.9	Pharmaceuticals 4.6
	8.8	Casting 4.3

Forecast in Detail



Spain - Top 10 Slowest growing industries

(Annual percentage changes unless specified)

	Last year	Next 5 years
	-21.8	Coal extraction -7.7
	-21.1	Garments etc -4.2
	-20.3	Man-made fibres -3.2
	-13.2	Tobacco -2.9
	-11.8	Agro-chemicals -2.4
	-11.0	Leather goods -2.3

ABI/INFORM Complete. Oxford Economics. Country Economic Forecast

- 172 countries
- Highlights, risks, key issues
- Analysis and charts
- Key fact summary
- PDF format
- Updates vary by country – monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual

Greece

Forecast Overview

Another very difficult year ahead...

- The Greek economy continues to contract, having already shrunk by more than 20% in real terms since the start of the recession in 2008. Flash estimates showed output was down an estimated 6% on the year in 2012Q4, putting the preliminary figure for the contraction in 2012 as a whole at over 6%.
- Greece's recession will extend at least into 2013 and possibly beyond. The next two years will see continued austerity, with the economy dampened by:

Key Facts

Politics

Head of state: President Karios PAPAULIAS
 Head of government: Prime Minister Antonis SAMARAS
 Political system: Parliamentary republic
 Date of next presidential election: March 2015
 Date of next legislative election: 2016
 Currency: Euro

Long-term economic & social development

	2008	2009	2010	2011E
GDP per capita (US\$)	5620	5191	11396	25663
Inflation (%)	24.9	20.4	3.2	3.3
Population (mn)	9.6	10.2	10.9	11.3
Urban population (% of total)	57.7	58.8	59.7	61.5
Life expectancy (years)	74.4	76.9	77.9	80.4

Source: Oxford Economics & World Bank

Structure of GDP by output

	2011E
Agriculture	3.1%
Industry	19.1%
Services	79.3%

Source: World Bank

Long-term sovereign credit ratings & outlook

	Foreign currency	Local currency
Fitch	CCC	CCC
Moodys	C	C
S&P	B- (Stable)	B- (Stable)

Structural economic indicators


	2008	2009	2010	2011E
Current account (US\$ billion)	-3.8	-2.9	-7.7	-26.6
Trade balance (US\$ billion)	-10.7	-14.5	-20.2	-37.9
FDI (US\$ billion)	1.0	1.1	-1.0	-0.1
Govt budget (% of GDP)	-14.3	-9.1	-3.7	-9.4
Govt debt (% of GDP)	67.5	93.0	101.8	174.4
Long-term interest rate	13.0	10.0	6.1	19.0
Oil production (000 bpd)	15.0	9.0	4.7	1.8
Oil consumption (000 bpd)	314	355	399	403

Source: Oxford Economics / World Bank / EIA

Destination of goods' exports (2011)

European Union (27)	49.9%
Turkey	7.8%
United States	5.4%
Singapore	2.6%
FYR Macedonia	2.5%

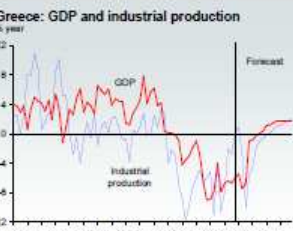
Source: WTO



Source: CIA Factbook
 Location: Southern Europe, bordering the Aegean Sea, Ionian Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea, between Albania and Turkey (CIA Factbook)

Greece: GDP and industrial production

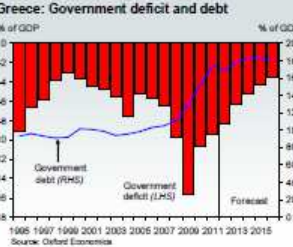
% year



Source: Oxford Economics

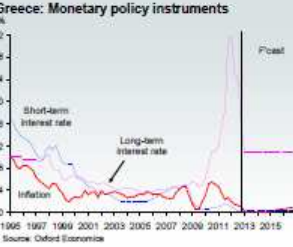
Greece: Government deficit and debt

% of GDP



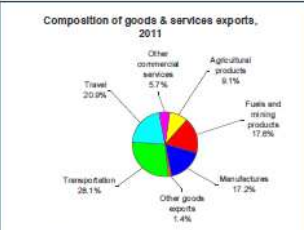
Source: Oxford Economics

Greece: Monetary policy instruments



Source: Oxford Economics

Composition of goods & services exports, 2011



Source: WTO

1/20/2016

5

ABI/INFORM Complete. Oxford Economics. *Global Industry Forecast*

5-year outlook for 9 industries:

- Aerospace & Transport
- Basic Metals
- Chemicals
- Construction
- Consumer Goods
- Electronics & Computers
- Engineering & Metal Goods
- Intermediate Goods
- Motor Vehicles

Reports contain regional breakdowns

Analysis, charts & tables of data

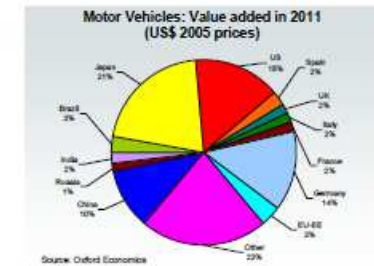
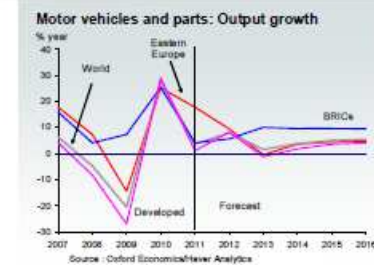
Approximately 25 pages



Highlights

Automotive prospects firm outside Europe

- Outside of Europe, the prospects for the global automotive industry have firmed up with the removal or curtailment of a number of downside macroeconomic risks. Nonetheless, growth this year is still expected to be lacklustre, with global production of motor vehicles and parts increasing by just 1.5% after 2012's 7.0% increase.
- Momentum centres on the US and emerging markets as fading doubts about the sustainability of the recovery allow households and companies to bring forward vehicle purchases, and manufacturers to push ahead with investment plans. High fuel costs and an aged vehicle parc are spurring replacement demand, as are competitive financing and servicing/warranty packages. For Japanese firms, manufacturers are rebuilding their Chinese sales and the yen's depreciation supports profitability into the medium term.
- The main drag comes from Europe, where the contraction in vehicle sales has spread to previously expanding markets. European output is now seen falling both this year and in 2014.



Motor vehicles and their engines							
Annual percentage changes							
	2008-2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-2021
Germany	-1.0	13.0	1.4	-2.9	-2.3	2.2	2.8
France	-5.5	2.4	-10.1	-9.6	-4.5	0.3	2.2
Italy	-2.5	3.7	-10.4	-6.4	2.8	9.1	5.2
UK	-4.2	13.6	4.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	3.6
Spain	-4.2	7.4	-10.6	-3.5	4.1	5.9	6.0
EU15	-2.4	11.6	-2.4	-4.1	-1.3	3.4	4.2
United States	-4.3	8.9	19.0	6.3	6.5	6.6	4.8
Japan	2.4	-12.9	12.0	-4.4	1.3	2.1	2.9
Developed countries	-1.5	1.1	8.2	-1.3	1.8	3.6	4.1

ABI/INFORM Complete. Oxford Economics. *Commodity Price Forecasts*

- Issued Monthly
- Covers 26 commodities
- Regional detail
- Forecasts and historical trends
- Analysis, charts, tables
- PDF format

OXFORD ECONOMICS

Commodity Price Forecasts:

Commodity Price Forecasts

Overview

Oil prices retreat

- Crude oil prices dipped in early March as political deadlock in the US triggered automatic spending cuts, raising prospects of weaker demand. A few days later, supply disruptions in the North Sea lifted prices as did prospects for stimulus measures in China. Positive macroeconomic news from the US, followed by heightened concerns about Iran in the wake of Obama's visit to Israel, then pushed prices higher. More recently, however, prices have been weighed down by demand worries as Cyprus's plans to tax bank deposits have brought the Eurozone debt crisis back into focus.
- At the time of writing, Brent crude oil prices were trading at just over \$107 per barrel. WTI prices have not fallen as steeply and are currently trading at \$94 per barrel. Futures for both have tracked spot prices, with Brent futures falling and WTI futures ticking up.
- WTI prices have been supported by a drop in inventories as another pipeline, the Longhorn, reverses its flow, helping to drain some of the glut away from Cushing Oklahoma to refineries on the Gulf Coast. As a result

UK Brent oil - nominal prices
US\$/barrel

Source: Oxford Economics/Power Analytics


UK Brent oil and Non-oil - real 2005 prices
US\$/barrel, 2005=100

Table 1: Oil Market Overview

	UK Brent (US\$/barrel)	% y-o-y	World Oil Supply			World final oil demand (supply - stocks - bunker dem.)			Stock- building (mtoe)	Bunker demand (mtoe)
			(mtoe)	(b/d)	% y-o-y	(mtoe)	(b/d)	% y-o-y		
2008	97.2	34.0	4090	86	1.0	3726	76.2	-0.4	17.5	345.9
2009	61.5	-36.7	3993	85	-2.4	3657	74.8	-1.9	3.5	332.4
2010	79.5	29.1	4069	88	1.9	3753	76.8	2.6	-38.1	354.4
2011	111.3	40.1	4125	89	1.4	3787	77.4	0.9	-20.0	357.6
2012	111.7	0.4	4224	89	2.4	3809	77.9	0.6	54.9	360.5
2013	108.2	-3.2	4243	90	0.4	3847	78.7	1.0	32.1	364.3
2014	108.6	0.4	4286	91	1.0	3900	79.7	1.4	13.3	372.8
2008 Q1	96.9	67.8	4124	87.6	1.9	3775	77.2	1.3	8.0	340.5
2008 Q2	121.7	77.4	4106	86.8	1.9	3743	76.5	1.2	17.9	345.3
2008 Q3	115.1	53.5	4074	86.2	1.1	3714	76.0	-0.7	3.8	356.2
2008 Q4	55.0	-38.0	4055	85.2	-0.7	3673	75.1	-3.3	40.3	341.5
2009 Q1	44.5	-54.1	3985	84.4	-3.4	3605	73.7	-4.5	45.0	334.2
2009 Q2	58.7	-51.8	3973	84.7	-3.2	3627	74.2	-3.1	15.8	329.6
2009 Q3	68.3	-40.6	3992	86.0	-2.0	3685	75.3	-0.8	-24.1	331.4
2009 Q4	74.7	35.7	4023	86.6	-0.8	3711	75.9	1.0	-22.7	334.5
2010 Q1	76.2	71.2	4056	86.6	1.8	3679	75.2	2.0	32.2	344.5

ABI/INFORM Complete. Oxford Economics. *Weekly Economic Briefings*

- Weekly Regional Economic Briefings
- 1 for each of 4 Regions
 - Eurozone
 - UK
 - US
 - Emerging
- Plus semi-annual *UK Regional Economic Outlook*: forecast summary
- Analysis and commentary on economic trends and outlook, key issues
- Full text and html



**OXFORD
ECONOMICS**

**Eurozone Weekly
Economic Briefing**

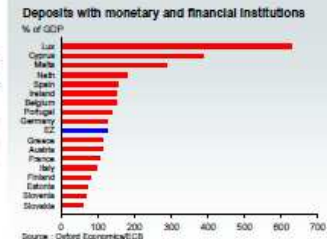
Proposed tax on Cyprus's bank deposits creates dangerous precedent

The EU and IMF proposed a deal with the government of Cyprus, whereby €5.8 billion of a €17 billion bailout package would be financed by 'haircuts' on deposits with banks. This has been rejected by the Cypriot parliament, but creates a dangerous precedent about what the EU can demand within bailout negotiations.

There is a significant risk that depositors in other Eurozone countries panic and withdraw money from local banks, fearing a similar fate. A credit crunch could cut Eurozone GDP by around 3% compared with our March 2013 baseline forecast and may trigger a Eurozone break-up, lopping as much as 10% off Eurozone GDP.

Cyprus deal targeted at restructuring banking sector...

After lengthy discussions, the EU, IMF and the Cypriot government agreed a deal to restructure the island's banking sector. This deal included the now commonplace package of an EU/IMF loan worth €10 billion, with conditions attached, such as a rise in the corporation tax rate from 10% to 12.5% and structural reforms to cut the country's debt. Public debt stood at 84% of GDP in 2012Q3, and this would have risen to at least 140% had the government shouldered the full cost of restructuring the banking sector, thereby threatening the sustainability of public finances.



Country	% of GDP
Luxembourg	650
Cyprus	550
Malta	450
Ireland	350
Spain	300
Belgium	250
Portugal	200
Germany	180
EU	150
Greece	120
Austria	100
France	90
Italy	80
Finland	70
Estonia	60
Slovenia	50

Source: Oxford Economics/ECB

...that had grown too big on the brink of collapse

Cyprus's banking sector has grown to become very large in relation to the size of its economy. Measured by deposits with monetary and financial institutions as a ratio to GDP, Cyprus's banking sector is the second largest in the Eurozone behind Luxembourg. The banks are heavily exposed to Greece and lost large amounts of money in the Greek debt restructuring in early 2012. As a result, recapitalisation worth €10-12 billion is estimated to be needed.

ABI/INFORM Complete. Oxford Economics. *European Cities and Regional Forecasts / Tokyo and Beijing Data Spreadsheet*

- City spreadsheet data
- European Cities
- Tokyo and Beijing

European Cities and Regional Forecasts
31 Items

0 Selected items [Clear]

Select 1-20 [Brief view](#) | [Detailed view](#)

1 [Austria European Region: 28 Sep 2012 \[XLS\]](#)
 European Cities and Regional Forecasts. (Sep 2012).
[Citation/Abstract](#) [Spreadsheet](#)

2 [Belgium European Region: 28 Sep 2012 \[XLS\]](#)
 European Cities and Regional Forecasts. (Sep 2012).
[Citation/Abstract](#) [Spreadsheet](#)

3 [Bulgaria European Region: 28 Sep 2012 \[XLS\]](#)
 European Cities and Regional Forecasts. (Sep 2012).
[Citation/Abstract](#) [Spreadsheet](#)

4 [Cyprus European Region: 28 Sep 2012 \[XLS\]](#)
 European Cities and Regional Forecasts. (Sep 2012).
[Citation/Abstract](#) [Spreadsheet](#)

	City level GDP and employment growth (% annual change)			
	Beijing		Tokyo	
	GDP	Employment	GDP	Employment
1990			5.2	1.6
1991	9.9	1.9	2.9	1.4
1992	11.3	3.4	0.5	1.0
1993	12.3	-0.7	-0.5	0.0
1994	13.7	-0.2	1.0	-0.4
1995	12.0	0.6	0.8	-0.8
1996	9.0	1.2	2.0	-0.1
1997	10.1	2.4	1.4	1.0
1998	9.5	-3.0	0.3	-0.3
1999	10.9	2.2	1.1	-0.9
2000	11.8	2.8	2.4	-0.6
2001	11.7	3.4	1.6	-0.3
2002	11.5	2.4	-0.1	-0.3
2003	11.1	3.9	1.7	-0.2
2004	14.1	10.6	2.9	0.0
2005	12.1	4.5	1.3	-0.3
2006	13.0	10.4	1.2	1.4
2007	14.5	9.4	2.9	3.5
2008	9.1	5.6	-2.2	1.1
2009	10.2	6.9	-5.4	-0.3
2010	10.3	5.0	-0.7	-4.3
2011	8.1	0.8	4.2	5.4
2012	7.3	1.1	2.7	0.2
2013	7.9	2.1	0.6	-0.5
2014	8.1	1.7	1.6	-0.7
2015	8.0	1.7	1.4	-0.7
2016	7.8	1.8	0.4	-0.6
2017	7.6	1.9	1.0	-0.3
2018	7.4	1.8	0.6	-0.3
2019	6.9	1.7	0.5	-0.3
2020	6.5	1.4	0.5	-0.2

Source: National Statistics Office/Oxford Economics March 2013

EIU Country Data.

Country Data from EIU

- **Downloadable Data** in Excel Spreadsheets
- Data covers G20 Countries
- Includes over **370 economic variables** over a 50 year period (1980 – 2030), actual and forecasted
- Compiled and developed from hundreds of sources
- Data elements describe sources for the data provided

Economist Intelligence Unit

The Economist

Download to Excel Files!

Browse Country Data from EIU

Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) Country Data

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- [+] Australasia
- [+] Eastern Europe
- [+] Latin America
- [+] Middle East
- [+] North America
- [+] Western Europe

Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) Country Data

Browse by Region > Africa > South Africa

52 Results Search within Save search

0 Selected items [Clear]

Select 1-20

1 [CountryData South Africa March 2013](#)
 EIU Country Data. (Mar 27, 2013).
[Citation/Abstract](#) [Spreadsheet](#)

Source	Definition	Notes	Currency	Units	South Africa	Series ID	1980	19
03/27/2013	Pat Thaker				Economic structure			
					GDP at market prices			
Derived from IMF, I	Gross domestic produ		\$	bn	Nominal GDP (US\$)	ZAGDPD	80.4991	82.73
EIU Calculation	Gross dom Based on \ PPP			bn	Nominal GDP (PPP\$)	ZAGDPP	113.0178	130.26
IMF, International F	Gross dom Since 198		LCU	bn	Nominal GDP	ZAGDPL	62.73	72.6
South African Rese	Gross dom Since 198		LCU	bn	Real GDP	ZARGDP	935.617	985.7
					Real expenditure on GDP (at chained market prices)			
South African Rese	Gross dom Since 198		LCU	bn	Real GDP	ZARGDP	935.617	985.7
South African Rese	Private cor		LCU	bn	Real private consumption	ZARCPR	473.833	508.4
South African Rese	Government		LCU	bn	Real government consum	ZARGCE	161.19	164.2
South African Rese	Gross fixe		LCU	bn	Real gross fixed investme	ZARFIN	173.779	189
South African Rese	Stockbuildi		LCU	bn	Real stockbuilding	ZARSTK	23.766	30.0
South African Rese	Exports of		LCU	bn	Real exports of G&S	ZAREXP	196.025	185.5
South African Rese	Imports of		LCU	bn	Real imports of G&S	ZARIMP	179.973	204.6
South African Rese	Total dome	Statistical c	LCU	bn	Real domestic demand	ZARDMD	832.567	892.0

EIU Country Forecast, Finance and World Commodity Reports.

Country Forecast Summaries (40 countries) (monthly):

- Mid- and long-term macroeconomic projections
- In-depth political and policy outlook

Country Finance Reports (G20 countries) (annual):

- Financial Institutions
- Financial Policy
- Financial Regulations
- Financial Markets
- Financial Techniques



World Commodity Forecast Reports (quarterly and annual)

- Food, Feedstuffs & Beverages
- Industrial Raw Materials

EIU Country Reports. Global Analysis.

EIU ViewsWire (daily, 200 countries and regions)

- Country facts and risks
- Business regulations
- Corporate strategies
- Economic developments
- Financial markets
- Foreign investments
- Industrial trends
- Labor conditions
- Political changes
- Trade policies
- And more!

Venezuela politics: Storm clouds loom for Chávez's successor
[EIU ViewsWire](#). (Apr 16, 2013).

Abstract (summary) [Translate](#)

If the president-elect is worried about his diminished political mandate, he is not showing it. Celebrating his victory, he vowed to continue Mr Chávez's legacy, declaring that "the fight continues". But behind this facade, Mr [Maduro] has serious cause for concern.

Full Text [Translate](#)

Venezuela politics: Storm clouds loom for Chávez's successor

Rarely has an election victory seemed more like a defeat, as Venezuela's president-elect Nicolás Maduro looks set to take office on Friday with serious questions hanging over him about the legitimacy of the poll and his ability to cling on to power. With the authorities unlikely to bow to opposition demands for a recount, short-term political unrest will continue as protesters take to the streets. Faced with a daunting to-do list that would challenge even a popular president, many doubt Mr Maduro's sticking power.

The April 14th presidential election ended up being a close-run contest, with Mr Maduro, the ruling party's candidate, securing a narrow victory against his rival, the opposition's Henrique Capriles. With the official vote count now closer than the shortly before with a cushion

Syria: Country risk summary
[EIU ViewsWire](#). (Apr 16, 2013).

Abstract (summary) [Translate](#)

Syria's reliance on oil exports is a major problem given the EU's ban on the sale of Syrian oil to Europe, which previously bought 95% of Syria's oil exports.

Full text [Translate](#)

Syria: Country risk summary

Syria: risk assessment						
	Sovereignrisk	Currencyrisk	Bankingsector risk	Politicalrisk	Economic structure risk	Countryrisk
April 2013	CC	C	C	D	CC	C

Download the numbers in Excel

Sovereign risk

The ongoing conflict in Syria will keep the current-account and fiscal deficits large, and foreign-exchange reserves have been depleted. The rising intensity of the conflict will lead to more sanctions, which will put added pressure on the public finances.

Currency risk

The weak currency risk rating reflects the widening of the gap between the official and the black-market rates for the Syrian pound, and fast-rising inflation. In addition, the ability of the Central Bank to defend the pound is being undermined by sanctions and a shortage of foreign currency.

EIU Country Reports

New Country Reports

- *EIU* Country Reports
 - 79 countries, including 19 emerging markets in Europe, South America, Asia and Africa
 - 6 month embargo
 - PDF full text
 - Lengthy reports include:
 - Country snapshot
 - Economic and political outlooks
 - International relations
 - Annual and quarterly economic forecasts

China

Executive summary

3 Highlights

Outlook for 2012-16

4 Political outlook
 5 Economic policy outlook
 7 Economic forecast

Data and charts

11 Annual data and forecast
 12 Quarterly data
 13 Monthly data
 15 Annual trends charts
 16 Quarterly trends charts
 17 Monthly trends charts
 18 Comparative economic indicators

Country snapshot

19 Basic data
 20 Political structure

Monthly trends charts

Interest rates
(av; %)



Source: Economist Intelligence Unit.

Retail sales
(% change, year on year)



Source: Economist Intelligence Unit.

Foreign-exchange reserves
(US\$ m)



Source: Economist Intelligence Unit.

Exchange rate
(Rmb/US\$; av; inverted scale)



Source: Economist Intelligence Unit.

Oxford Analytica.

Daily Briefing Service

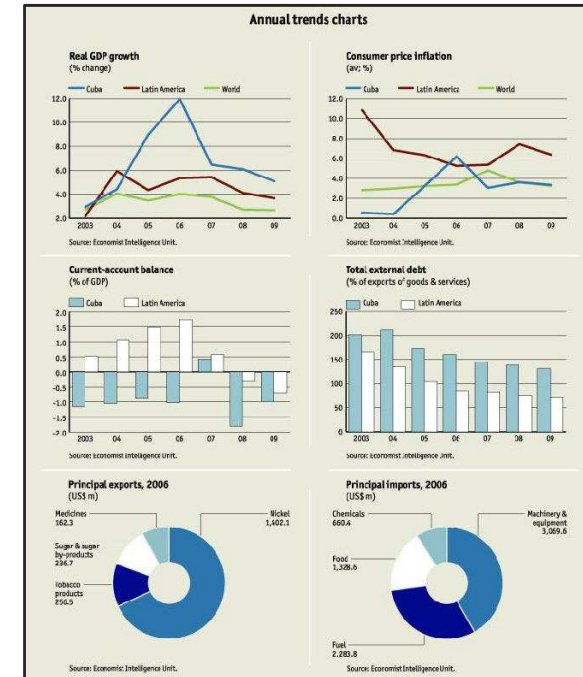
- **Daily** objective & multidisciplinary articles
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- Cover worldwide developments of significance in more than 180 countries
- Consistent format covers the event, significance, analysis, and conclusion
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Oxford Analytica.

Country Profiles

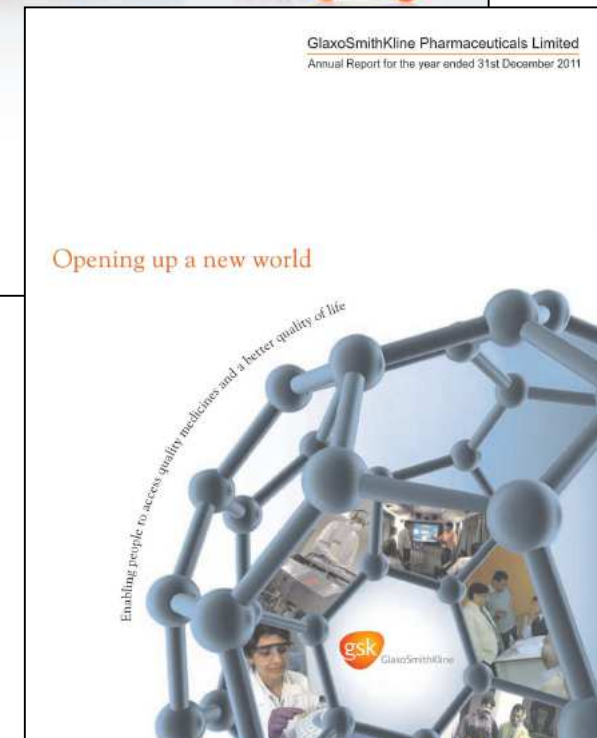
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BASIC IRON AND STEEL IN CHINA

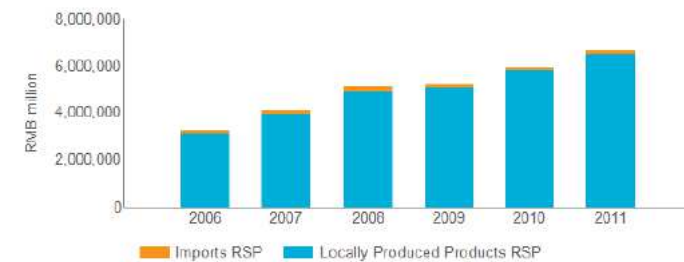
14 Feb 2013

OVERVIEW

- Over 2006-2012, the market for basic iron and steel in China expanded at a CAGR of 15%, to reach RMB7.5 trillion by the end of review period. This growth allowed China to remain the largest basic iron and steel market in the world.
- A substantial proportion of the industry's demand was fuelled by government-funded infrastructure development projects, such as construction of highways, railways, power stations and ports, as well as construction related to the Beijing Olympics. Industry-wise, the steep rise in demand for steel stemmed from flourishing heavy industry, and thus largest industries, such as construction, metal packaging, wire and other fabricated metal products and motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing. These industries accounted for 24%, 6% and 6% of the basic iron and steel market, respectively, in 2012. Intra-industry trade accounted for another quarter of domestic demand in 2012. Remaining domestic demand came from companies engaged in a large variety of different sectors.
- Despite assigning budgets, local authorities had little interest in promoting greater efficiency in the industry. Products moving along the supply chain guaranteed a share of the VAT for the administration of each town, and having a steel company in a district was also considered prestigious when the industry was booming. In addition, since the companies remained primarily state-owned they did not need to raise extra capital, and the government was slow to support mergers and acquisitions until very recently.
- Furthermore, the state never completely let the companies go, and even after privatisation, formerly state-owned enterprises may be obliged to take over the debts of a smaller player about to go bankrupt. Extensive government involvement in the market (direct subsidies outlined in China's steel policy or export regulations promoting domestic product realisation) has led to a very low level of market penetration among foreign companies. Thus far, ArcelorMittal is the only firm holding direct foreign ownership in a Chinese steel maker (28% stake in China Oriental Group, acquired in 2007).

MARKET DEMAND

Basic Iron and Steel Market Demand - China 2006 - 2011



Source: Passport by Euromonitor International

Experian Commercial Risk Database

Search Metropolitan Statistical Area

New Company Information

- *Experian*
 - 40m+ US company records from Commercial Risk Database
 - Useful for market sizing, company research, and job searching
 - Includes:
 - Brief profile (name, main contacts, location)
 - Year business started
 - Ownership type
 - Estimated number of employees
 - Estimated financials
 - Fortune 1000 rank
 - Profit indicator
 - Industry code
 - Subsidiaries/parent
 - Legal summary (derogatory liabilities, bankruptcy or liens filed)

The screenshot shows a ProQuest search interface. The search query is 'pub(experian) AND loc(Tulsa)'. The results page displays 99,439 results. A red arrow points to the search bar. A red box highlights the 'Narrow results by' sidebar on the right, which includes filters for Source type (Reports: 99439), Publication title (Experian Commercial Risk Database: 99439), Document type (Company Profile: 99439), Subject (retailing industry: 6557, service industries: 4583, wholesalers: 4247, construction industry: 4179, food service industry: 1712), and Company/organization (BAKER HUGHES CO: 70, SUBWAY: 55).

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 - Monthly Updates
 - Cover regional employment; job growth; industry updates; indicators such as new housing permits or home prices
- Industry Profiles
 - Quarterly updates
 - 70 industries/sectors
 - Cover regional highlights, growth; indicators; drivers; trends; opportunities; HR impacts; company benchmarks; quick ratios; financial ratios; valuation multipliers.

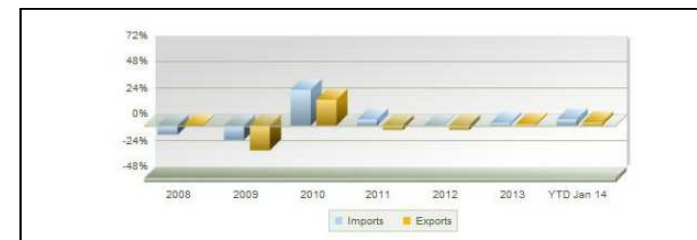
Big Picture

- ▶ **State job growth** rose 1.9% in January 2014 from a year ago; national job growth rose 1.8%
- ▶ **State unemployment** averaged 5.7% in January 2014; the national average was 6.6%
- ▶ **Personal income** rose 2.8% to \$259.9 billion in Q3 2013 from a year ago.
- ▶ **Tax revenue** increased 7.5% in Q2 2013 from a year ago.
- ▶ **Exports** fell 3.2% to \$26.5 billion in the first ten months of 2013 from a year ago.

Employment Data

Minimum wage of \$7.25 mirrors the national rate.

Minnesota Unemployment and Job Growth Rates January 2014			Minnesota Industry Growth Rates January 2014	
	Unemployment Rate	Job Growth Rate		Job Growth
US	6.6%	1.8%	All Employment	1.9%
Brainerd	9.2%	3.6%	Construction	11.8%
Duluth	6.9%	1.1%	Manufacturing	1.6%
Faribault	6.2%	1.4%	Wood Products	2.0%
Fergus Falls	6.9%	1.7%	Metal Products	2.9%
Mankato	4.4%	2.4%	Machinery	-0.6%
Minneapolis	5.1%	1.5%	Computers & Electronics	-0.9%



Regional Highlights

In the US, manufacturing of semiconductors and other electronic components is heavily concentrated in a few states: California (Silicon Valley); Oregon; Texas (Dallas, Austin); New York; and Massachusetts.

Human Resources

The manufacture of computer chips and other electronic components involves operating sophisticated machinery, but can also require hand assembly. Some technical skills are needed. Overall, average US wages for the industry are about the same as the national average. The industry has a good safety record in the US, with an injury rate that is less than half of the national average.

The design of electronic components requires highly skilled engineers, who are often senior managers in small companies. Companies often try to retain such key employees by awarding them stock or stock options.