Passport GMID overview Euromonitor International





概述

□欧睿公司背景简介
Making sense of global markets

□Passport GMID 数据库

A wining –business database for libraries

□研究方法

□GMID数据库应用

A complete intelligence service

□Q&A

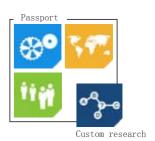


欧睿国际

- 值得信赖的全球商业信息提供商
- •帮助客户制定正确的商业决策
- 关注消费品和消费服务:行业,国家,消费者
- 数据库共享信息和定向研究服务

- •800多名研究分析师遍布80多个国家
- •地区研究中心和行业专家客户支持







产品和服务



行业

- 消费品市场
- 消费者服务业
- B2B
- 工业品市场



市场表现和动因

- 发现增长点
- 竞争企业标杆分析
- 发现并购机会
- 分销渠道分析
- 制定价值链策略



国家

- 经济
- 人口结构
- 劳动力市场
- 法规和政策



影响商业环境的因素

- 追踪经济发展轨迹,展望未来趋势
- 监测人口结构变化
- 掌握劳动力市场动态
- 分析政策对商业的影响



消费者

- 生活方式
- 家庭结构
- 收入和支出
- 社会发展



消费者态度,观点,和行为

- 定位消费者群体
- 理解文化差异
- 发现新的消费趋势
- 定义新的市场区隔

Geographic reach

- Industries: 95% of global consumer spending
- Countries, Consumers: 205 countries



企业客户













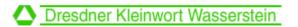














































DANISCO

First you add knowledge ...







A FAMILY COMPANY

Cohnson



























高校客户













AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS



















The University of Manchester Manchester **Business School**

























Handelshøjskolen i Århus

Aarhus School of Business

















GOLDEN GATE UNIVERSITY















University of Navarra



















Od wieku na oceanie wiedzy



What is Passport GMID? Industries & Countries & Consumers



Industries

- ■含酒精饮料
- ■热饮
- ■软饮料
- ■新鲜食品和包装食品
- ■服饰及鞋类
- ■个人电子消费品
- ■化妆品及盥洗用品
- ■一次性纸制品
- ■家用电器
- ■眼镜
- ■包装行业
- ■家用清洁产品
- ■家用器皿及家具织物
- ■非处方药(OTC)
- ■个人休闲产品
- ■宠物食品及宠物护理品
- ■烟草
- ■玩具及游戏
- ■营养保健食品饮料
- ■零售业
- ■旅游业
- ■消费金融业
- ■餐饮业

统计数据(历史 +5年预测数据)

- 市场销售额
- 公司市场占有率
- 品牌占有率
- 价格数据
- 销售渠道

报告

- · 行业报告(全球和国家)
- 品类报告
- 公司报告(跨国 公司和当地公 司)

评论

- •新产品推出
- 兼并重组
- 市场营销战略



- ●评估产业市场的增长潜力
- ■评价公司、品牌和渠道的经营情况
- ■评估所有分销商的销售实力
- ■分析产业增长的驱动因素

行业研究范围



含酒精饮料



服装鞋帽



个人电子消费品



化妆品行业



一次性纸制品



DIY和园艺用品



家电行业



眼镜



个人金融服务



餐饮行业



新鲜食品



健康食品



家庭清洁护理品



家具与家居用品



独立销售渠道



原料行业



非处方药品



包装食品



包装行业



宠物



零售行业



软饮料



烟草行业



玩具与游戏



旅游业



热饮料

C&C-Economy Finance and Trade (1977-2014)

- ■Balance of payment
- □Consumer confidence
- □Foreign Direct investment (FDI)
- **GDP**
- □Gross National Income(GNI)
- □Inflation
- **□**poverty
- **□**Imports
- □ Exports
- □Trade balance

外贸情况(全球各个国 家详尽的进出口额)

- 按目的地国家分
- 按商品类别分(100 小类)

收入法、支出法计算的 GDP

• GDP按来源分,国民 经济各个行业的贡献 经济各个行业的贡献 额(40多个小类)农 业,狩猎业,林业和 渔业;采矿及采石业; 食品制造业;饮料品制造 业;零售贸易;企料 业;零度用品维修业; 餐饮及酒店业;运融 中介服务业

C&C-Economy Finance and Trade-- 续 (2000-current)

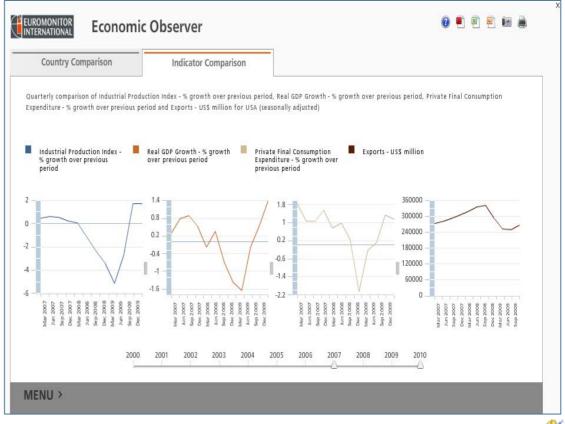
Economic Observer



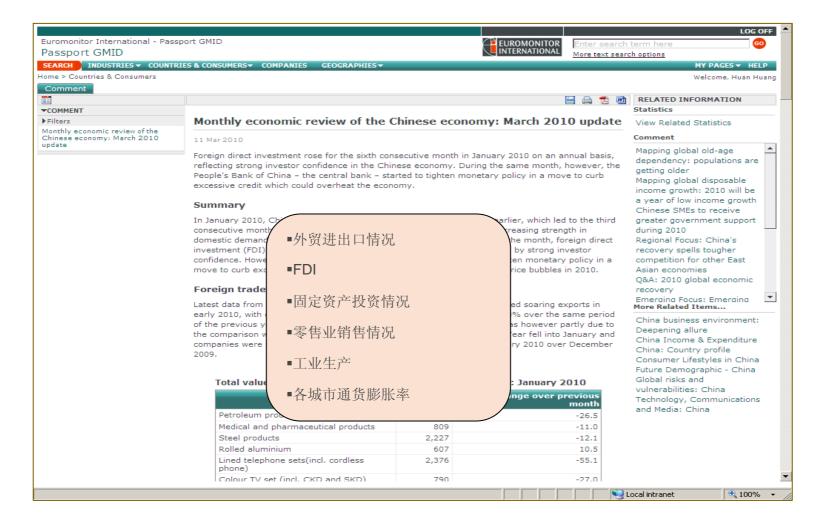
Euromon Observer term made countries trends ar

What is it?

- ■季度和月度数据
- ■52个国家,19 个经济指标
- ■每星期更新
 - Inflation
 - •GDP
 - Unemployment rate
 - Trade balance
 - •Exchange rate against US
 - •Oil prices
 - •Import& exports
 - •CPI,PPI
 - •Long term interest rate



C&C-Economy Finance and Trade-- 续 (G7+10 emerging economies + China)



C& C – Government , labor and education (1977-2014)



- Corruption
- Domestic policy
- · Easy of doing business ranking
- Elections
- Foreign trade policy
- Global competiveness index
- Government expenditure
- Government finance
- Labor
- Literacy and education
- Minimum wage per month

政府

- 政府开支:政府在公 共服务,国防,教育, 医疗等方面的开支

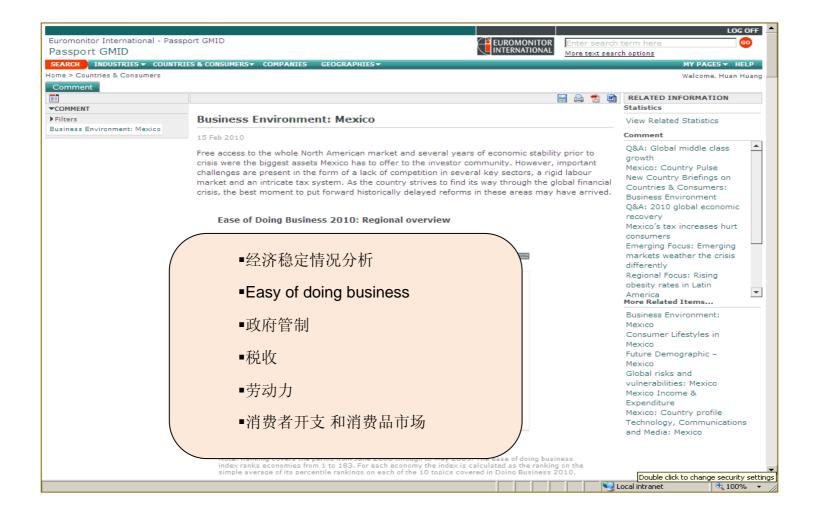
劳动力

- 各国的人工成本、工 作时间、
- •国民经济中各部门的 劳动力,各个年龄段 的男女性劳动力 (20-24岁女性劳动 力人口)
- •每个年龄段的男女就 业人口/每个年龄段 的男女失业人口
- 兼职人口、各个年龄 段的男性和 女性失 业率、按受教育程度 划分的失业率。

教育

- 成人识字率、义务教育开始年龄,离校年龄,学前教育男女性入学率
- 大学老师数量:学习 各个专业大学生数量
- •受初等、中等、高等教育的人口;二级专科学校学生,二级师范学院在校学生,当级师范学队员;高等教育场大学和高等教育场所,
- 在购买力平价条件下 各层次教育的支出。

C&C government labor education—续 report(Business Environment)



C&C—Industry, Infrastructure, and Environment

Agriculture **Automotives** Industrial output transportation

Energy resources and output

Environmental data





农林畜牧业、工

- •各种农产品的产 量及出口量(香 蕉、鸡蛋、蜂 密,奶酪,牛肉 等30种)
- •林业(纸张纸浆 产量): 畜牧业 (禽类养殖量)
- •工业: 煤和各种 金属矿石的产量

能源

- •各种能源的消耗、 产量和储藏量 (煤,石油,天 然气, 生物燃料
- •利用各种不同能 源的发电量(由 化石燃料、废弃 物、地热、水利、 核能、太阳能等)

交通

- •经公路运输的货 物,公路网,公 路网密度:
- •商船运输, 散货 干货运输船, 化 学品运输船,
- •集装箱运货船, 通用货船,液化 天然气运输船, 商船运输队,油 轮, 客运/滚装船

- •C02 排放及其他 污染气体的排 放,森林砍伐
- •遭到威胁的各物 种数量
- •生态保护区
- •铝制品循环利用



C&C-Technology, communitcations and media

- Cinema and film
- Computers and internet
- Media access
- Telecommunications





IT

- 在用的个人计算机:
- 互联网使用者, 互联网客户;
- 拨号上网、宽带 上网和ISDN用 户; 互联网用 户;
- 网上购物:

通信

- •数字主线的可用性,电信资金总额,电话,正在使用的电话线数量,国内电话, 国际外拨电话,
- •移动电话:用 户,呼叫;移动 电信收入,移动 短信发送量

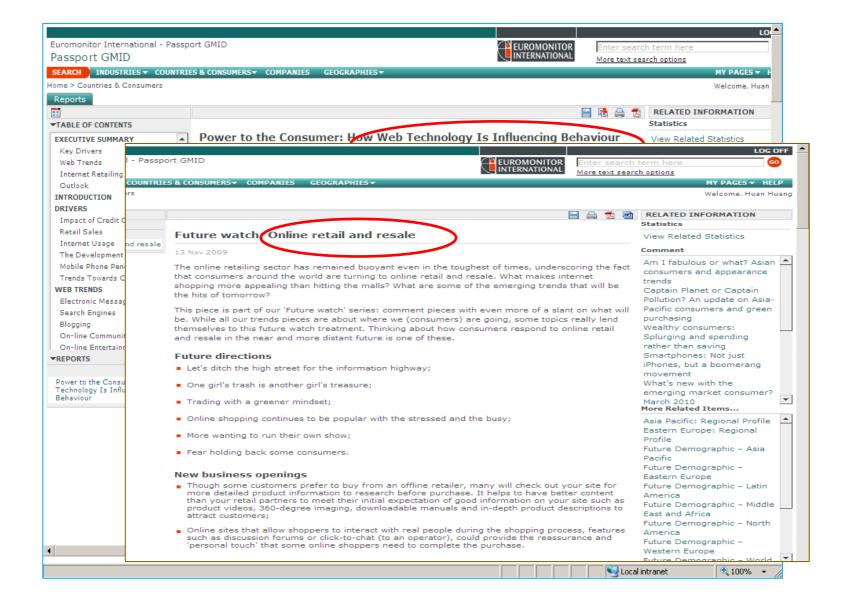
报告内容

- 通信技术的发展 情况:
- 网络营销的发展 现状及趋势;
- 通信技术对消费 者行为的影响





C&C-technology, communications, and media —续(报告)



C&C—Population and homes (1997-2020)

- Births
- Crime
- Death
- Dependency ration
- Foreign citizens
- Home ownership
- Household profiles
- Land area per capita
- Net migration
- Population density
- Average age of population
- Population: National estimates at January 1st



人口指标

- •生育女性平均年龄
- •婚外生育
- 各种犯罪的犯罪率
- •人口出生率,生育 率,活产婴儿,死亡 率,死亡(数量),人 口密度
- 外国公民,人均土地 面积
- •平均初婚年龄:女 性、男性: 平均结婚 年龄: 男性,女性: 离婚率,结婚率,离 婚次数,结婚次数

人口数量

- ·各个年龄点的男女人 口数量(1977-2020)
- 按下述教育程度划分 的人口
- 按婚姻状况划分人 口:已婚,离异,丧 偶,单身
- 按城乡位置划分人 口:城市人口,农村 人口,人口



- •按居住人口划分的家 庭住户按居住人口划 分的家庭住户: 1 人、2人、、及以上
- 按房间数目划分的家 庭住户,
- •按户主年龄划分的家 庭住户
- •按户主受教育程度划 分的家庭住户
- 按住户性别划分的家 庭住户: 按家庭类型 划分的家庭住户,单 身, 无子女夫妇, 有 子女夫妇, 单亲家 庭, 其他
- •接城市/农村地区、宽 物数量、
- 狗、猫、住宅存量、
- •新竣工住宅划分的家 庭住户

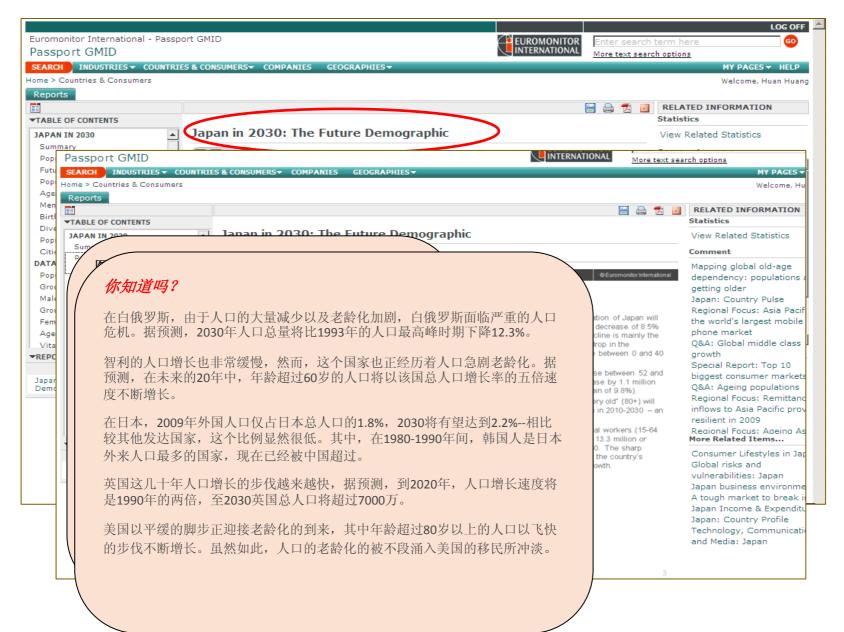


家居和住宅

- 按房屋使用期限划分 家居类型:住宅业主, 无抵押住宅业主 抵押住宅业主, 者, 其它: 按住所类 型划分家居类型:房 屋,独立式房屋,半 独立式房屋和排房, 公寓, 其他
- 家庭住户对耐用消费 黑白电视机, 有线电 视,照相机,CD播 放机等



C&C—Population and homes --续(报告,未来人口)



C& C -Income and expenditure (1997-2015)

- Annual gross income
- Annual disposable income
- •Annual gross income by age
- •Annual gross income by source
- Disposable income by education
- Average annual disposable income by sex
- Household disposable income distribution
- Savings
- Taxes and social contributes
- Consumer expenditure
- Consumer prices and costs



收入

- 各个年龄段人口的总收入、平均收入
- •各个年龄段在各个收入段的人数(45-49人口在US\$0-500,501-1000,1000-1500......等段的平均收入)
- 各个收入段在各个年龄段的人口数量
- •各个教育层次人口的平均 收入
- •家庭收入: 年收入在 US\$500+,1500+.......45000+ 等收入段的家庭数量及比 例

消费价格及成本

- CPI: 食品与非酒精饮料价格,酒精饮料和烟草的价格,服装和鞋类的价格,住房价格,保健品和医疗服务价格,交通运输价格,通讯价格,体闲和娱乐价格,教育价格,酒店和餐饮价格等等
- ·成本:每公斤苹果,每33 厘升啤酒,每250克黄油,每公斤面粉等

支出模式

- •消费开支模式:分类详尽 (食品+非酒精饮料,烟酒,服装,住房,家庭用品,医疗健康,通信,体 闲娱乐,教育,住宿餐
- 以家庭结构划分消费开 支,以收入水平划分消费 开支



C&C—Consumer trends and lifestyle (报告)

Cimema and film

Consumer megatrends

Consumer segementation

Heatlh

Leisure time

Media access

Museumes

Press trends

消费行为大趋势,消费者细 分

- •消费行为大趋势:年龄界限的模糊化; 茧居族;消费者积极分子;便利性;环保意识;身份;个人主义和自我表现;多重角色;过度花费;个性化选择;超值优惠;小嗜好;时间饥荒;虚幻;Web2.0和移动通讯等
- ·消费者细分:按性别和性取向划分:女性,男性,同性恋:按年龄段划分,婴儿/幼儿,儿童,青少年,少年,学生, y代人,x代人,婴时出生的一代(40-60岁):按收入/经济划分,富裕消费者,贫困消费者,城里人,农民,工人,雅皮士,移民:



消费者休息娱乐方式

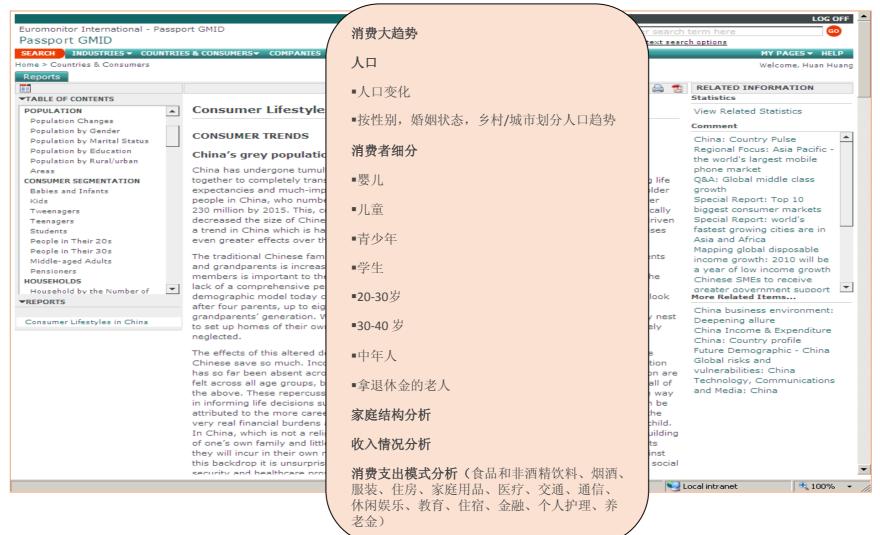
·影院和影片:电影院,每人 每年前往电影院次数,票房 收入,电影院上座率;参观 各种博物馆的人数;新闻业 趋势

健康

- •死亡原因:因疾病死亡(慢性肝病及肝硬化、循环系统,消化系统,因心脏、恶性肿瘤等):交通事故死亡,伤害和中毒,自杀和自残
- •口腔卫生
- •卫生开支
- •婴儿死亡数量,婴儿死亡率
- •传染病
- •平均寿命与健康平均寿命
- •医疗服务(普通科医生会 诊,牙医,医生,医院收 治,医院和诊所等数量)
- ·营养(蔬菜,蛋白质,脂肪等)
- •肥胖
- •吸烟
- •水和卫生设施

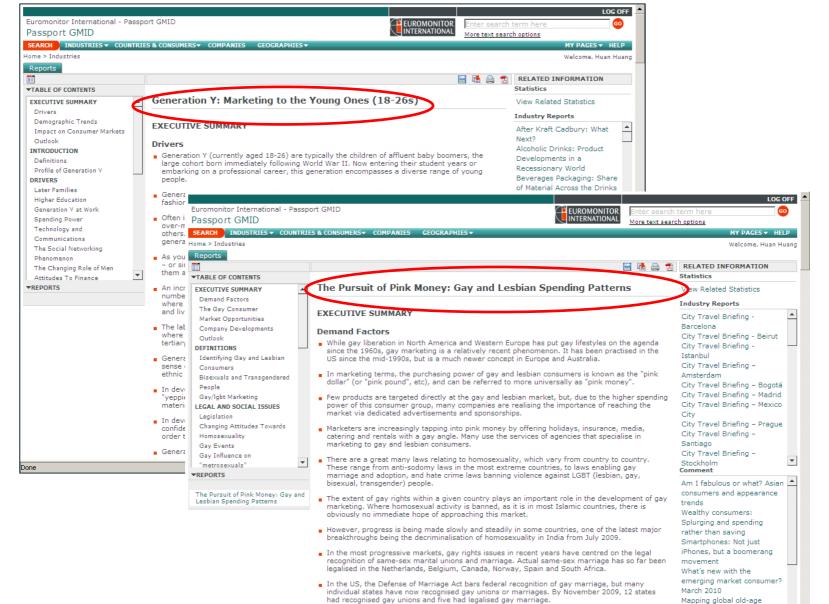


C&C—Consumer trends and lifestyle—续(报告,消费生活方式)



C&C—Consumer trends and lifestyle—续(报告,消费细分和新兴消

费趋势)



研究方法



行业调研方法

TOP DOWN

GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ANALYSIS
BY INDUSTRY EXPERT TEAMS

INDUSTRY TREND MONITORING

- International industry sources
- Relationships with industry players
- Cross-border trend movements

COMPANY ANALYSIS

- Global and regional sizes and shares
- Multinational company profiles and brand ownership
- Draws on wealth of country research

DATA STANDARDISATION

- Consolidation and reconciliation
- Comparative analysis across countries
- Checking and validation



TRADE SURVEYS

- Suppliers, manufacturers, distributors, retailers, industry bodies
- Exchange of interpretations
- Consensus building
- Qualitative as well as quantitative issues

DESK RESEARCH

- National statistical offices, trade data
- Trade associations, trade press
- Annual accounts and reports, broker reports
- Business and financial press

STORE CHECKS

- All relevant distribution channels
- Product availability
- Company and brand presence
- Pricing, packaging, promotions

INTERNAL AUDIT

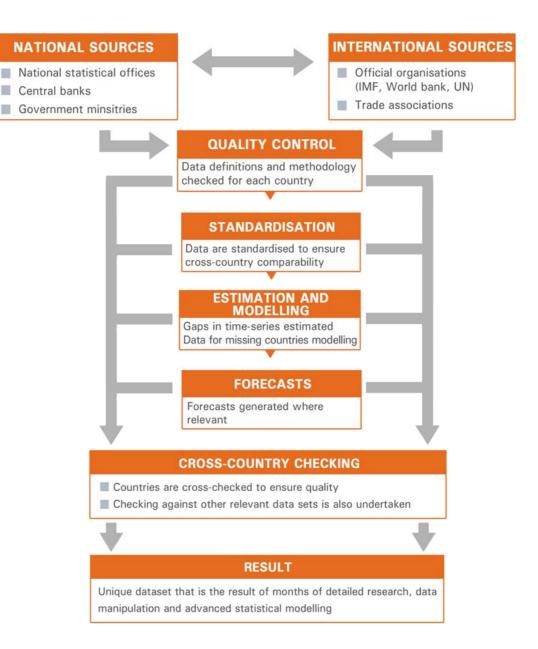
- Search and review existing Euromonitor International research
- Context and contacts for new annual update project

NATIONAL MARKET ANALYSIS

BOTTOM UP

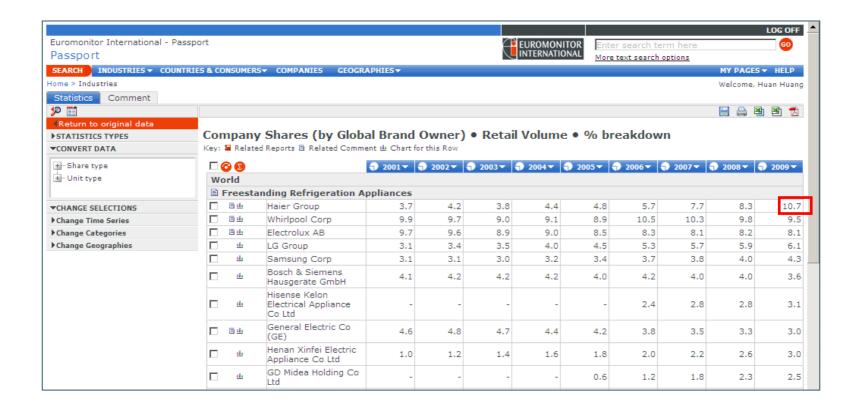


国家和消费者—调研方法

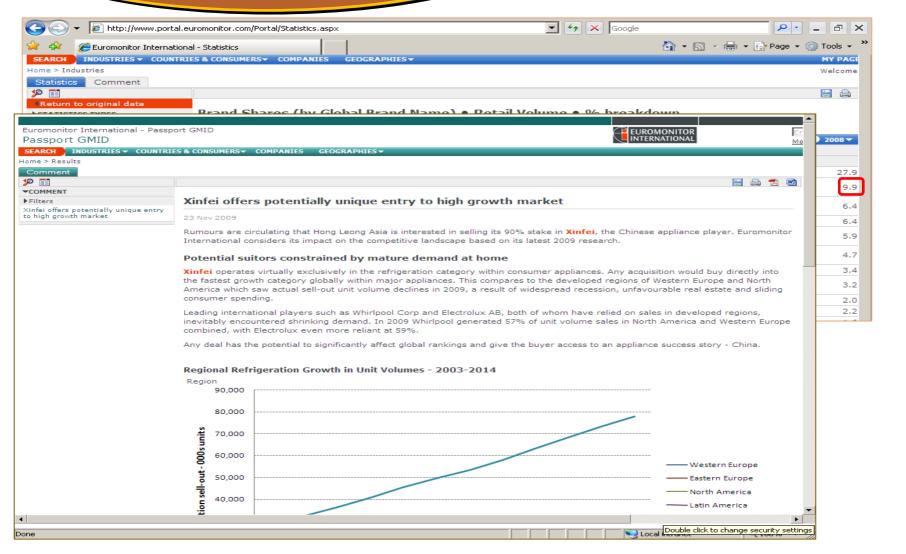


Let us start with some fun facts...

■ 2009年全球立式冰箱市场上哪个公司的市场占有率最大?

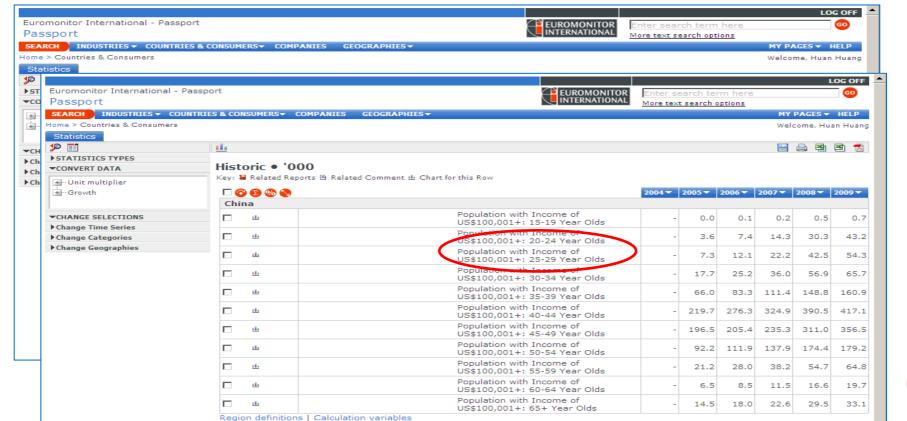


中国市场又是如何呢?



Let us start with some fun facts...

■ 中国2009年,在年收入高于10万美金的人口中,哪段年龄的人口数最多?



Let us start with some fun facts...

■ 在亚洲所有国家当中,哪个国家的女孩首次结婚最早呢?

istoric								
y: 🖿 Rela	ted Reports 🖹 Related Comment 😃 Chart for t	his Row						
>		2004▼	2005▼	2006▼	2007▼	2008▼	2009▼	
Average	Age of Women at First Marriage							
<u> 11-</u>	Azerbaijan - years	23.3	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.8	24.0	
<u>ii</u>	China - years	23.3	23.3	23.5	23.5	23.6	23.7	
<u> 11-</u>	Hong Kong, China - years	28.3	28.5	28.7	28.8	28.9	28.9	
<u> 11</u>	India - years	19.0	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	
<u>ih</u>	Indonesia - years	19.6	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.8	
<u>ih</u>	Japan - years	27.6	28.0	28.2	28.3	28.3	28.4	
≅ ± ±	Kazakhstan - years	24.0	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.4	
<u>ih</u>	Malaysia - years	27.4	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>ii</u>	Pakistan - years	22.4	22.5	22.7	22.8	22.9	23.0	
<u>ii</u>	Philippines - years	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.5	23.5	23.5	
<u> 11</u>	Singapore - years	26.7	26.9	27.0	27.2	27.3	27.4	
<u>ih</u>	South Korea - years	27.3	27.5	27.7	27.9	28.0	28.2	
<u> 11</u>	Taiwan - years	26.8	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.9	27.0	
<u>ii</u>	Thailand - years	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.6	24.6	24.6	
<u> 16</u>	Turkmenistan - years	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.4	
<u> 16</u>	Uzbekistan - years	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	
<u>ii</u>	Vietnam - years	21.4	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	

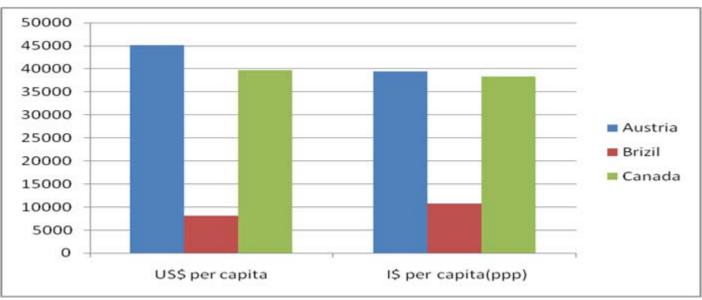


Let us start some applications



C&C-GDP In Australia, Brizil, Canada





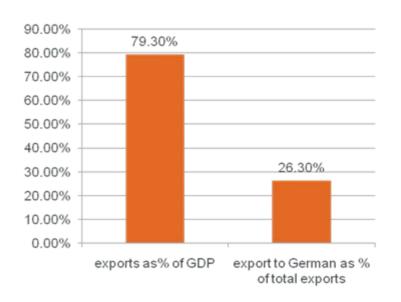
举例: GDP相关数据来源(多个来源)

1.Total GDP: **Furomonitor** International from **International Monetary** Fund (IMF), International Financial **Statistics** 2.Real GDP Growth: Euromonitor International from **International Monetary** Fund (IMF), International Financial Statistics and World **Economic** Outlook/UN/national statistics

C&C - Exports of Netherland

- □出口总额占GDP的79.3%
- □出口到德国,占全部出口的26.3%
- □向德国出口量每增加10%, GDP将随之增长2%。
- □2008年荷兰经济GDP增长2%,2009年出口德国的贸易总额量减少了15%,2009年荷兰GDP增长率为-4.0

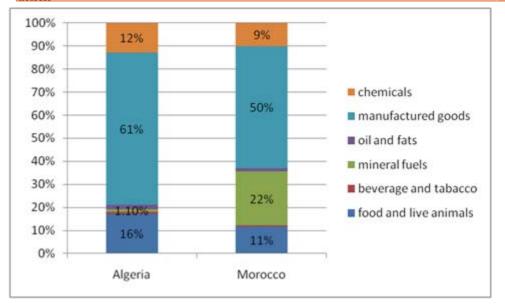




C&C –Imports of Algeria ,Morocco

- □两个国家都非常依赖于制造业产品进口, 表明这两个国家的制造业都相对薄弱。
- □阿尔及利亚非常依赖食品进口,而摩洛哥 非常依赖燃料进口,都是必需品,在经济危 机中也很难减少进口。

E <u>⊪</u>	Imports	17,954.0	19,857.0	21,010.0	27,439.0	39,156.0	34,544.0
B <u>th</u>	Imports (cif) of Food and Live Animals, S Classification 0	3,489.5	3,438.0	3,542.9	4,760.7	6,522.5	5,746.
B <u>11.</u>	Imports (cif) of Beverages and Tobacco, Classification 1	SITC 34.3	57.4	96.4	149.1	258.7	232.
<u>ıh</u>	Imports (cif) of Crude Materials Exc. Fue SITC Classification 2	ls, 451.5	487.4	588.6	809.1	1,211.5	1,076.
<u> </u>	Imports (cif) of Mineral Fuels, SITC Classification 3	164.3	194.5	234.3	300.5	452.5	401.
<u>ih</u>	Imports (cif) of Oils and Fats, SITC Classification 4	372.9	311.6	374.8	506.2	692.3	613.0
B <u>th</u>	Imports (cif) of Chemicals, SITC Classifi	cation 2,150.4	2,373.4	2,527.1	3,221.2	4,566.4	4,025.
B <u>th</u>	Imports (cif) of Basic Manufactures, SIT(Classification 6	3,071.6	3,407.6	4,742.3	6,030.2	9,242.1	8,227.
B <u>11.</u>	Imports (cif) of Machinery and Transport Equipment, SITC Classification 7	7,348.1	8,541.3	7,887.6	10,412.2	14,471.8	12,697.
B <u>th</u>	Imports (cif) of Miscellaneous Manufactu Goods, SITC Classification 8	red 871.0	1,045.0	1,014.6	1,234.9	1,716.7	1,504.

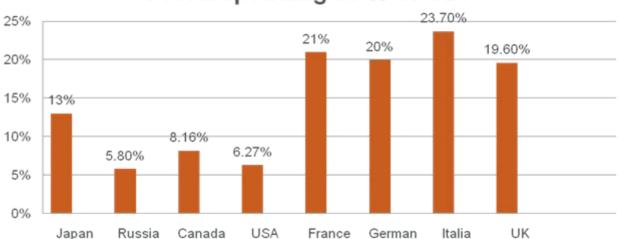


C&C –Government spending

- □各个国家不同的政府开支,表现出各个国家对不同方面的关注程度—公共设施、国防、医疗卫生、社会安全和福利,经济服务、房屋社区建设。
- □2009年, G20集团中, 国防开支占政府开支最高的是沙特阿拉伯占68%, 其次是美国, 20%。

ey:		es ● Historic ● US Leports 🖹 Related Commen			nange Kate	s • value a	Current Pr	ices
	3 3 9	S	2004▼	2005▼	2006▼	2007▼	2008▼	2009
To	tal GDP			·	·	·	·	
	<u> 11.</u>	Japan	5,328,708.3	5,365,130.3	5,425,335.0	5,512,545.3	5,401,246.5	5,078,441
	≅ ≅ <u>⊪</u>	Russia	536,755.1	680,868.4	847,048.5	1,042,502.1	1,311,905.8	1,210,098
	<u> 14.</u>	Canada	1,131,469.4	1,200,356.7	1,262,236.8	1,343,042.2	1,405,343.3	1,336,572
	<u> 14.</u>	USA	11,867,700.0	12,638,400.0	13,398,900.0	14,077,600.0	14,441,400.0	14,299,909
	B <u>11</u>	France	2,306,695.5	2,398,231.2	2,509,904.0	2,632,467.1	2,708,477.3	2,660,654
	≅ <u>.i.</u>	Germany	3,071,892.6	3,115,381.8	3,230,565.6	3,373,815.9	3,467,741.5	3,311,013
	≅ <u>.i.</u>	Italy	1,933,435.0	1,986,162.6	2,063,829.0	2,146,552.7	2,184,522.9	2,118,629
	≅ <u>.1.</u>	United Kingdom	1,876,051.5	1,955,746.8	2,067,623.2	2,181,604.9	2,258,817.4	2,176,266
Go	vernmen	t Expenditure on Soci	al Security and	Welfare				
	E 11.	Japan	636,850.6	648,012.6	659,040.3	670,964.6	683,374.3	661,348
	E 11.	Russia	43,470.9	48,905.2	56,313.5	69,994.2	80,010.9	69,650
	<u>th</u>	Canada	95,267.0	99,976.4	104,063.1	109,903.8	114,268.4	109,149
	E 11.	USA	760,600.0	805,000.0	842,800.0	881,500.0	913,733.2	897,402
	B <u>11</u>	France	496,271.3	516,305.5	539,510.4	563,197.4	582,880.8	576,127
	B <u>11</u>	Germany	676,097.0	690,922.3	687,129.1	687,115.2	689,134.4	671,519
	B <u>11</u>	Italy	432,627.1	443,641.1	464,033.8	492,173.9	512,208.1	502,372
	□	United Kingdom	384,136.5	399,464.8	411,285.5	429,009.9	440,031.3	425,948

Social spending as % of GDP

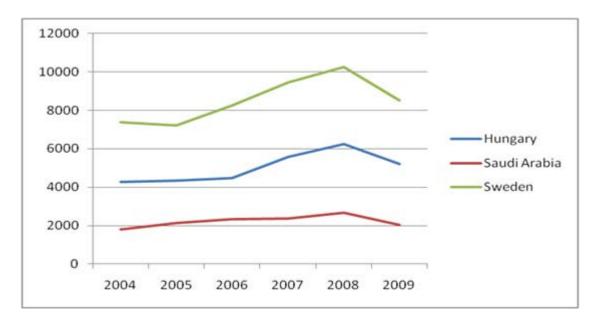


C&C—Energy intensity

Energy Intensity

Indicates the value of gross domestic product produced per tonne of oil equivalent of energy consumed.

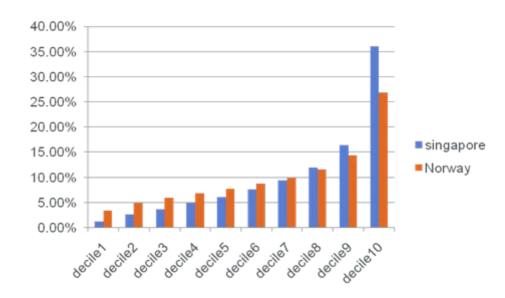




C&C-- Income distribution of households in singapore and Norway

- □把全国的收入分为10 个等次,图表中的数据呈现的是:在各个等次总收入占全国家庭收入的百分比
- □新加坡和挪威的基尼指数分别是: 47.9%, 35.2%

3 B B B B		2004▼	2005▼	2006▼	2007▼	2008▼	2009 🔻
gapore							
<u>ib</u>	% of Household Annual Disposable Income by Decile: Decile 1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.
<u>ıh</u>	% of Household Annual Disposable Income by Decile: Decile 2	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2
<u>ıh</u>	% of Household Annual Disposable Income by Decile: Decile 3	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3
<u>ib</u>	% of Household Annual Disposable Income by Decile: Decile 4	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4
<u>ib</u>	% of Household Annual Disposable Income by Decile: Decile 5	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6
<u>њ</u>	% of Household Annual Disposable Income by Decile: Decile 6	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7
<u>њ</u>	% of Household Annual Disposable Income by Decile: Decile 7	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	9
<u>њ</u>	% of Household Annual Disposable Income by Decile: Decile 8	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12
<u>њ</u>	% of Household Annual Disposable Income by Decile: Decile 9	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.4	16
<u>њ</u>	% of Household Annual Disposable Income by Decile: Decile 10	34.8	35.3	35.4	35.7	35.9	36
B <u></u>	Gini Index	46.3	46.8	47.2	47.5	47.7	47



Industry –Consumer Appliance

Consumer Appliances



Major Appliances



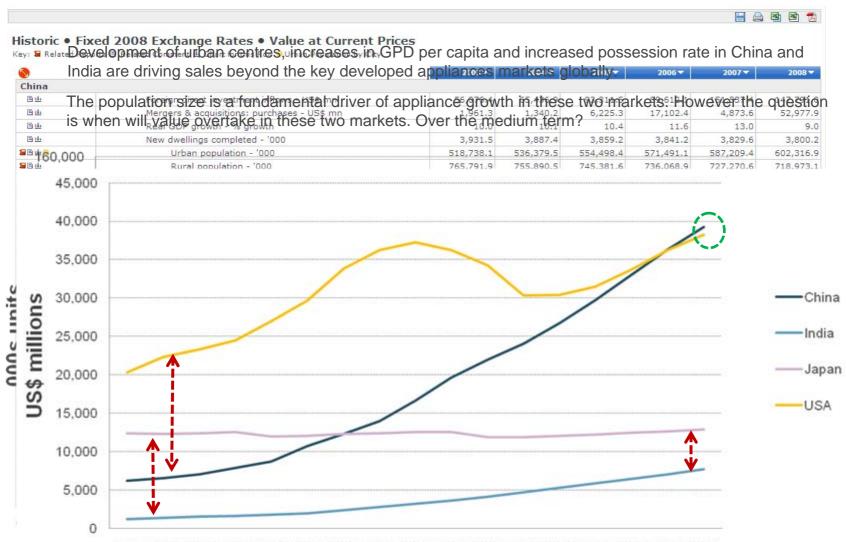


Small Appliances



Appliance Insights Consumer Appliances © Euromonitor International

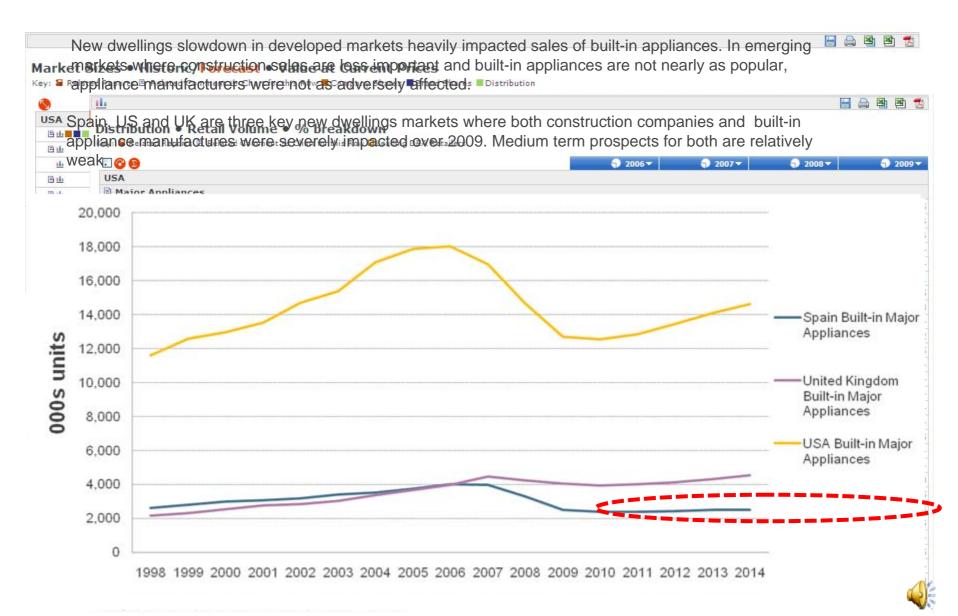
The New World Order - Major Appliances



M&A spend in China in 2008 was US\$53 billion, a third of the US. However, this is up from US\$2 billion and an 80^{th} of the US spend in 2003.



Construction and Built-in Appliances



Appliance Insights Consumer Appliances © Euromonitor International

China's household profile driving Small Appliances

• Household profiles play a key role in shaping appliance demand as well as design. Basic metrics from number of people, Market Sizes • Historic/Forecast • Value at Current Prices

Market Sizes • Historic/Forecast • Value at Current Prices

Market Sizes • Historic/Forecast • Value at Current Prices

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Mappling global household size - Households are getting smaller

20 Smaller households will drive individual purchases of household items which are regarded as basic requirements in a modern Chinese home. With fewer mouths to feed in apyrgiven household appliances of convenience may also experience greatelences:

market demand for texample rices cookers, evegetable steamers and other kitchen appliances.

The average number of occupants per **household** varies across the globe with much smaller households in advanced regions compared to larger households in Africa and the Middle East or Asia Pacific. In the long-term, emerging markets will follow western trends of smaller households as the number of single person households rise and couples delay childbirth and have smaller families. **Household** size is an important indicator for businesses interested in targeting specific households/consumer groups.

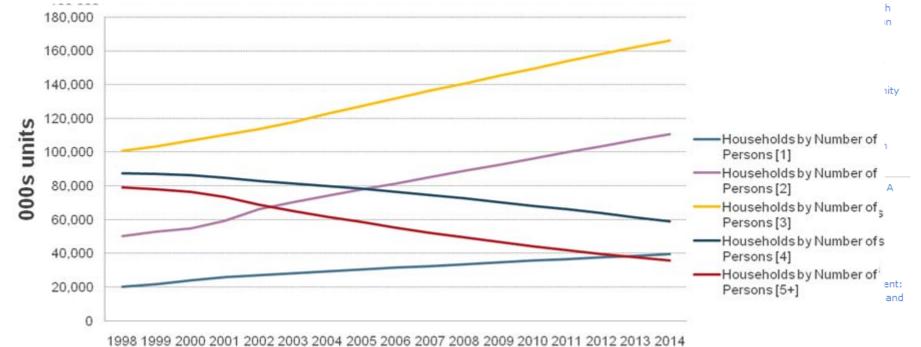
View Related Statistics

Lessons from the Past - Economic Impact on Large Kitchen Appliances

Comment

Ready meals resilient to economic uncertainty

Xinfei offers potentially unique entry to high growth market

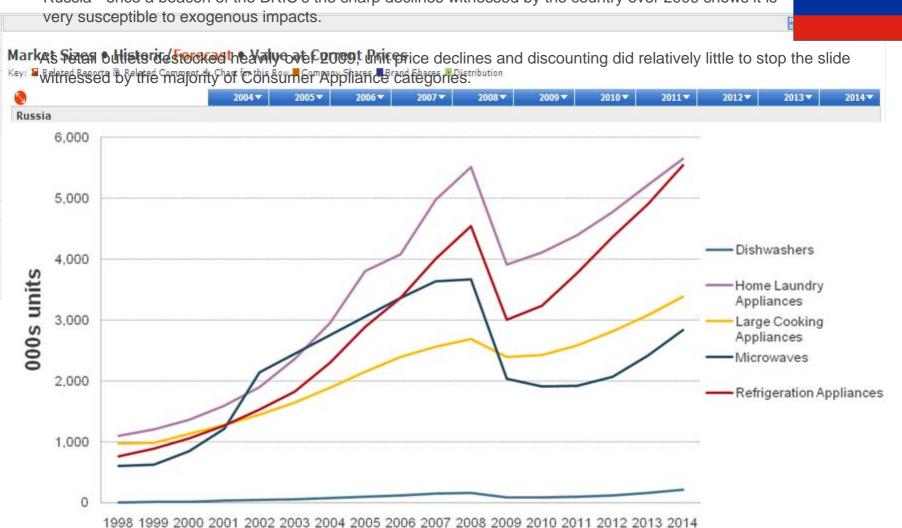


Consumer Appliances Channels



Most Affected Appliance Market in 2009?

Russia - once a beacon of the BRIC's the sharp declines witnessed by the country over 2009 shows it is



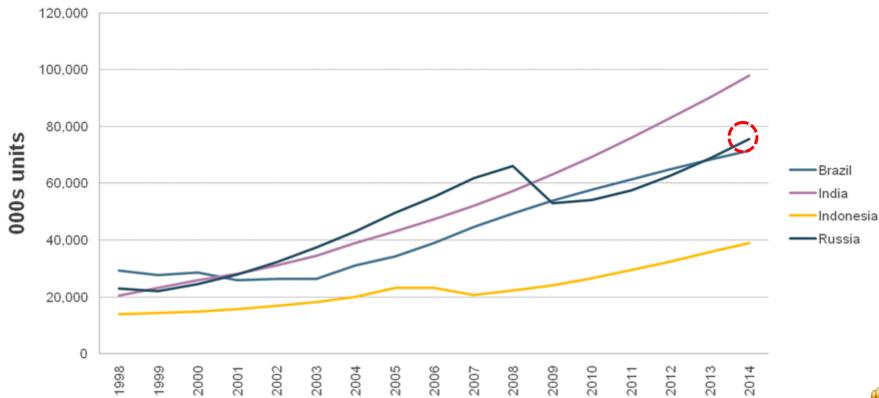
Appliance Insights Consumer Appliances © Euromonitor International

BRICs is Dead. Long Live the BICs!

- Contentious? Questionable? Or just plain true?
- Macroeconomic data supports the theory as does our analysis on the C&C landing page
- So what does the latest consumer Appliance data suggest? Clearly medium term growth is in BIC or BIC and ret BRICs

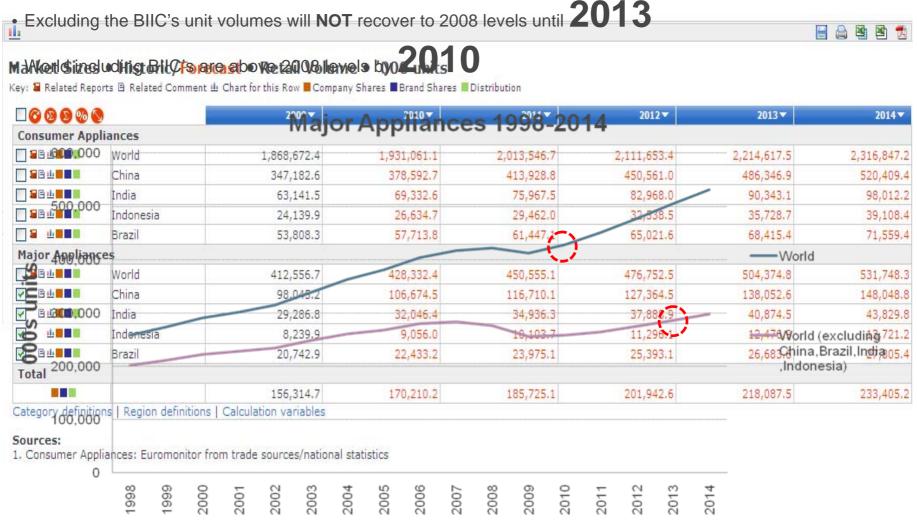
 Euromonitor International Passport

Brazil, Russia, India & Indonesia – Consumer Appliances



Mapping Recovery Time - Major Appliances

Major Appliances



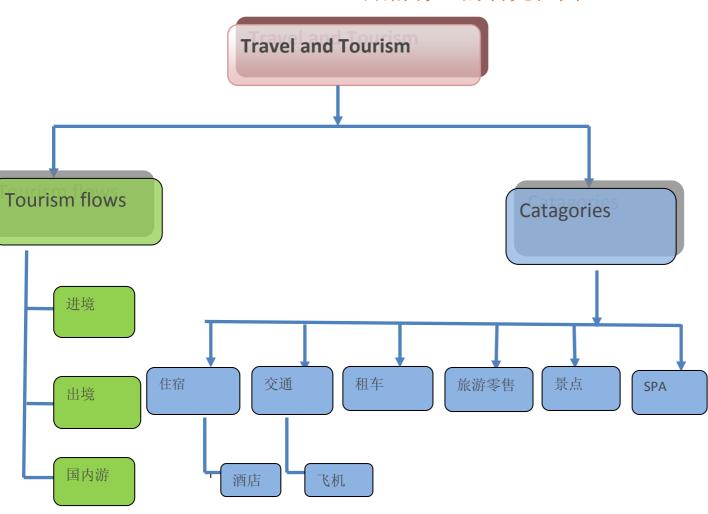
旅游行业信息的运用

为高校学生和老师提供教学支持:

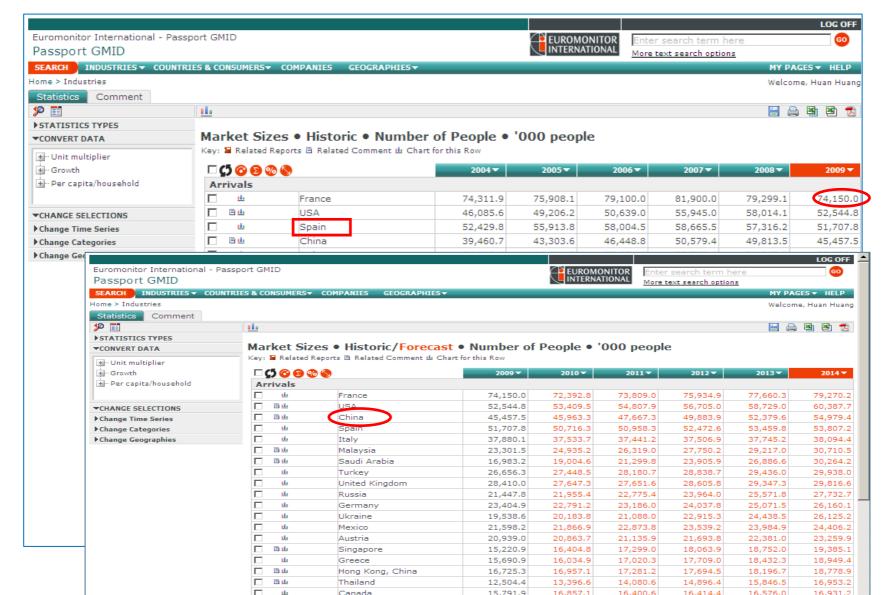
- 提供全方位旅游市场信息,您可以了解到促进旅游业 发展应采取的战略
- 研究各国旅游市场的表现(国内游、入境游、出境游)
- 预测不同国家游客的需求,消费偏好和旅游开支
- 了解商务旅游和休闲旅游的发展和趋势
- 分析各个旅游目的地的竞争地位,SWOT 分析
- 获悉最新的旅游消费习惯
- 知悉旅游市场中领先企业(旅游服务公司、航空公司、 汽车租赁公司、旅游零售商、酒店餐饮公司)的优势和劣势,发展战略
- 网络营销对旅游业发展的影响



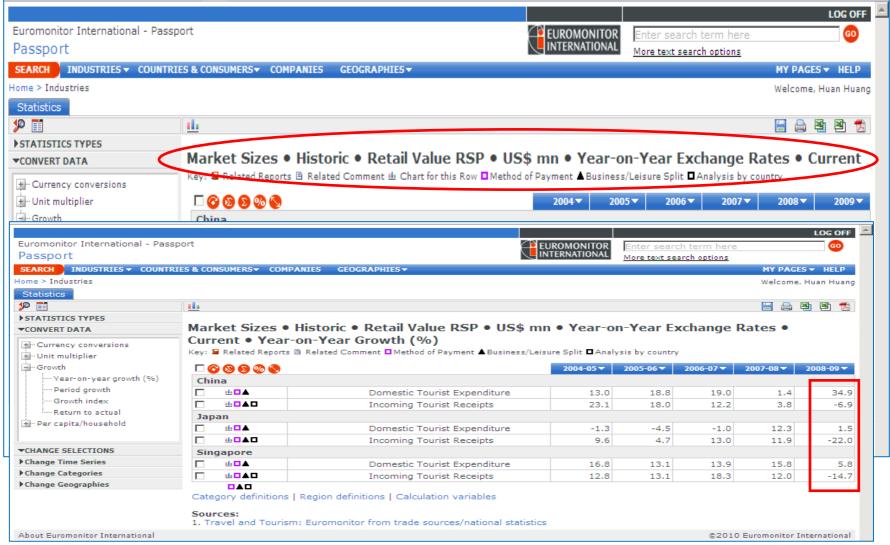
旅游行业的研究范围



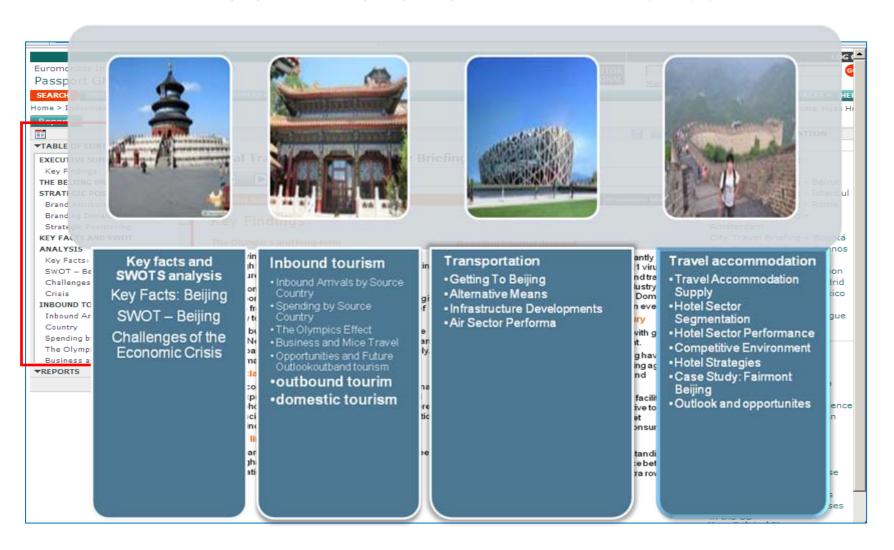
60个核心国家—入境旅游人数对比(2009, 2014)



旅游消费—中国,日本,新加坡

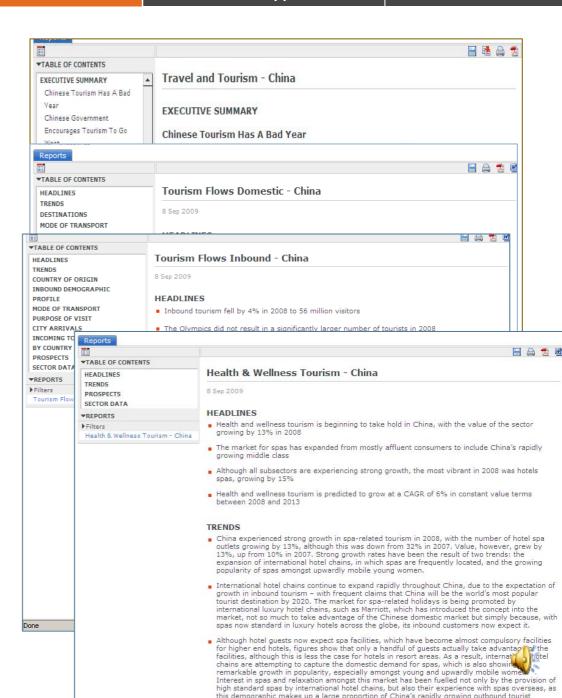


世界著名旅游城市的SWOTS分析



旅游业态各类报告

- Travel and tourism China
- Tourism domestic
- Tourism flows in bound
- Tourism flows outbound
- Travel retail
- Health and wellness tourism
- Travel retail
- Travel accommodation
- Travel attractions
- Car rental



Why Passport GMID? (研究型和应用型为一体的事实类数据库)

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- ■中观信息: 行业市场报告,产品简报
- ■微观信息: 地方公司报告, 全球公司报告

Why passport GMID? —续

□研究型和应用型为一体的事实类数据库

- ■学术研究应用: 国家信息,历史和预测数据,以及月度和季度数据相结合,便于研究 经济、人口的老师和研究人员开展各国经济的研究,监控各国经济未来走向。
- ■案例教学应用:时新的商业情报,是真实商业环境的客观反映,便于教师做开展案例教学,通过 Passport GMID,学生有同等机会获取世界顶级投行、咨询公司、制造企业、零售企业和政府机构等正在使用的高价值的研究信息。
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- 竞争公司信息,标杆企业分析,机会分析
- 市场策略制定,新业务发展,消费者洞察
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Q&A ?



Thank you

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