

## **Socioeconomic indicators:**

### Economic Data:

- GDP (current US\$): Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measures the total economic output of a country within a given period. This indicator reports the GDP in current US dollars, reflecting the nominal value of all goods and services produced. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) serves as a primary measure of a country's economic performance. By evaluating the GDP in current US dollars, you can understand the size of the country's economy and its potential for generating business opportunities and demand for OCP Group's products.
- GDP growth (annual %): This indicator represents the annual growth rate of a country's GDP. It shows how much the economy has expanded or contracted over a specific period. The annual GDP growth rate is crucial to rate the country's economic trajectory. A high growth rate signifies a thriving economy, suggesting a positive business environment for OCP Group's ventures and indicating potential for increased demand for agricultural products and resources.
- GDP per capita (current US\$): GDP per capita divides the GDP by the total population, providing an estimate of the average economic output per person in a country. Assessing the GDP per capita offers insights into the purchasing power of the population. A higher GDP per capita implies greater consumer spending potential, which could drive demand for fertilizers and agricultural products provided by OCP Group.
- Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP): This indicator measures the net inflow of foreign direct investment (FDI) as a percentage of a country's GDP. FDI represents investments made by foreign entities in the domestic economy. A high percentage of foreign direct investment signals the country's attractiveness to investors and overall the business climate of the country. This could indicate favorable conditions for OCP Group's investment, as it refers to a receptive market for its offerings.
- Inflation, consumer prices (annual %): Inflation indicates the rate at which the general price level of goods and services in an economy rises, leading to a decrease in purchasing power. This indicator reflects the annual percentage change in consumer prices. Monitoring inflation rates enables one to foresee prospective price and cost adjustments. Since it reduces uncertainty in pricing and revenue estimates, lower inflation promotes a stable business environment for OCP Group's operations.
- GDP, PPP (current international \$): GDP at purchasing power parity (PPP) adjusts for cost of living and inflation differences among countries. This indicator reports GDP in international dollars, considering relative price levels. GDP at purchasing power parity accounts for regional cost variations. When local pricing levels are taken into account, it helps in determining the relative market size and commercial possibilities.

- PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$): This factor assists in converting GDP from local currency to international dollars based on purchasing power parity, offering a standardized measure for cross-country comparison.

#### Debt:

- Use of IMF credit (DOD, current US\$) (IMF Used Credit): This indicator represents a country's use of credit from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and is reported in current US dollars. Assessing a country's reliance on IMF credit provides insights into its economic stability. Lower reliance indicates a stronger economy and potentially reduced risk for OCP Group's investments.
- Gross public debt, percent of GDP (IMF): This indicator measures the total gross debt of a country as a percentage of its GDP. Monitoring the ratio of gross public debt to GDP reveals the country's fiscal health. Lower debt-to-GDP ratios suggest a more manageable debt burden and reduced risk of economic instability, which is favorable for OCP Group's business ventures.
- Official reserves assets: Official reserve assets include foreign exchange reserves, gold, Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), and other reserve assets held by a country's central bank to support its external obligations. Analyzing a country's official reserves assets helps understand its ability to manage external financial obligations. Higher reserves imply greater financial stability, potentially indicating a secure market for OCP Group's products.

#### Agriculture/Economic Data:

- Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP): This indicator highlights the contribution of the agricultural sector to the economy. A higher percentage suggests a significant role for agriculture in the country's economic makeup, indicating potential demand for OCP Group's fertilizers and products.

#### Grants and Assistance Received:

- Net official development assistance received (current US\$): This indicator reports the net amount of official development assistance (foreign aid) a country receives in current US dollars. Assessing the amount of official development assistance a country receives reveals its reliance on external financial aid. Lower reliance may indicate a stronger domestic economy and a more promising market for OCP Group's products.
- Grants and other revenue (% of revenue): This indicator represents the percentage of a country's revenue that comes from grants and other external sources. Higher percentages of revenue from grants and external sources imply an economy that is more reliant on external funding. This could influence the stability and demand for OCP Group's products within the country.

#### Population Data:

- Population, total: This indicator reports the total population of a country. Understanding the total population provides a basis for evaluating the potential market size for OCP Group's products.
- Population, female (% of total population): The percentage of the total population that is female. Gender distribution within the population can influence consumer behavior and demand for certain products, impacting OCP Group's market strategies.

- Population, male (% of total population): The percentage of the total population that is male. Gender distribution can offer insights into consumer preferences and potential markets.
- Employment in agriculture, female (% of female employment): The percentage of female employment that is in the agricultural sector. The percentage of female employment in the agricultural sector can reflect the gender dynamics within the workforce and the potential market for OCP Group's products.
- Employment in agriculture, male (% of male employment): The percentage of male employment that is in the agricultural sector. This indicator provides insights into male employment trends within the agricultural sector.
- Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): The percentage of total employment that is in the agricultural sector. The significance of the industry and the prospective demand for agricultural goods may be determined by understanding the proportion of overall employment in the agricultural sector.
- Educational attainment, at least completed primary, population 25+ years: These indicators show the percentage of the population aged 25 and above with at least a completed primary education, broken down by gender and overall. Educational attainment levels impact consumer behavior and workforce skills, which could influence OCP Group's strategies and product demand. Also in order to assess the ability of some of the population to be beneficiary of the OCP initiatives like OCP Africa lab.
- Population ages 15-64, 0-14, 65 and above: These indicators report the population within specific age groups. Understanding the age distribution helps assess the potential consumer base, labor force, and demographic trends that could impact OCP Group's business operations.
- Labor force, total: The total number of people in the labor force, including both employed and unemployed individuals. The size of the labor force can indicate the potential workforce available for various industries. Which shows us an overall outlook of the country's workforce.
- Labor force, female (% of total labor force): The percentage of the total labor force that is female. This percentage provides insights into the gender composition of the labor force, influencing both consumer behavior and potential employment opportunities.
- Urban population (% of total population): The percentage of the total population living in urban areas. A high urban population percentage may signal a lower demand for agricultural products and services, impacting OCP Group's market reach. (As we might correlate the abundance of farmers in rural areas rather in urban ones.)
- Rural population (% of total population): The percentage of the total population living in rural areas. A significant rural population could indicate a potential customer base for agricultural products and services offered by OCP Group. (As we might correlate the abundance of farmers in rural areas rather in urban ones.)
- Urban population growth (annual %): The annual growth rate of the urban population. Rapid urbanization can drive demand for urban-related products, while understanding growth rates helps predict future market trends in relation to OCP Group's market.

- Population growth (annual %): The annual growth rate of the total population. Monitoring population growth aids in predicting potential changes in demand and the overall market environment.
- Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): The percentage of the population that is undernourished. A high prevalence of undernourishment could refer to the need for improved agricultural practices and potential demand for OCP Group's fertilizers to enhance crop yields.
- Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (%): The percentage of the population experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity. Food insecurity could drive demand for agricultural products to improve food production, which are OCP products.
- Unemployment, female (% of female labor force): The percentage of the female labor force that is unemployed. This percentage shows gender-specific unemployment levels, which would show us workforce trends and potential consumer behavior, and the potential demand for employment in OCP-based infrastructure or initiatives.
- Unemployment, male (% of male labor force): The percentage of the male labor force that is unemployed. This percentage shows gender-specific unemployment levels, which would show us workforce trends and potential consumer behavior, and the potential demand for employment in OCP based infrastructure or initiatives.
- Unemployment, total (% of total labor force): The percentage of the total labor force that is unemployed. The overall unemployment rate indicates labor market health, which can impact demand for various goods and services, which is essential to understand the overall socioeconomic state of the country.

#### *Political Instability, Fragile States, and Logistics Index:*

- Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism: Estimate: An estimate of the political stability and absence of violence or terrorism in a country. Political stability is a critical factor for business success and its safety. A stable political environment reduces uncertainty from various risks such as endangerment of OCP's infrastructure and the safety of its employees and promotes favorable conditions for OCP Group's investment and operations.

#### *Area:*

- Surface area (sq. km): The total land area of a country. Assessing the country's size provides context for resource distribution, potential for agricultural production, and logistical considerations for OCP Group's business operations.