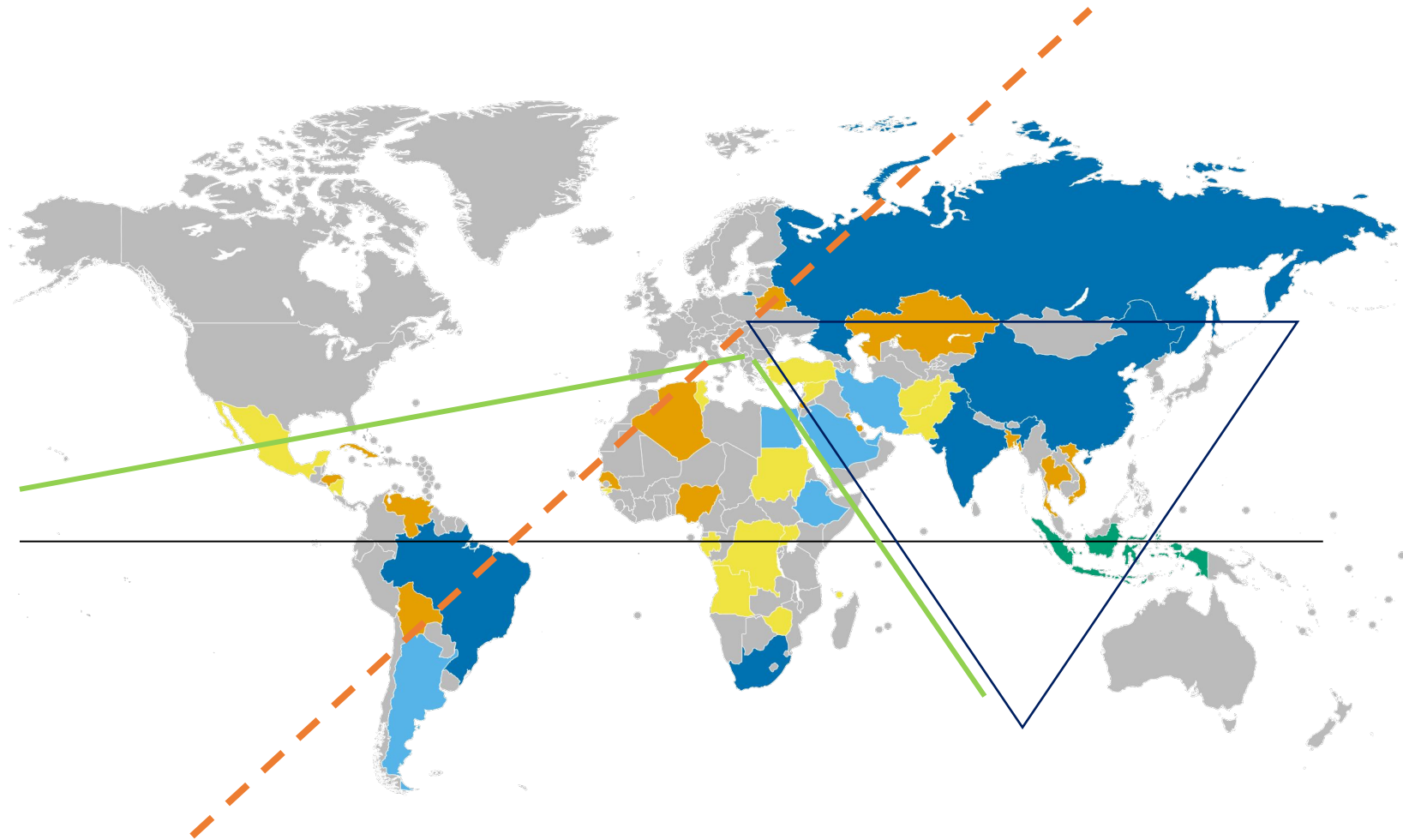


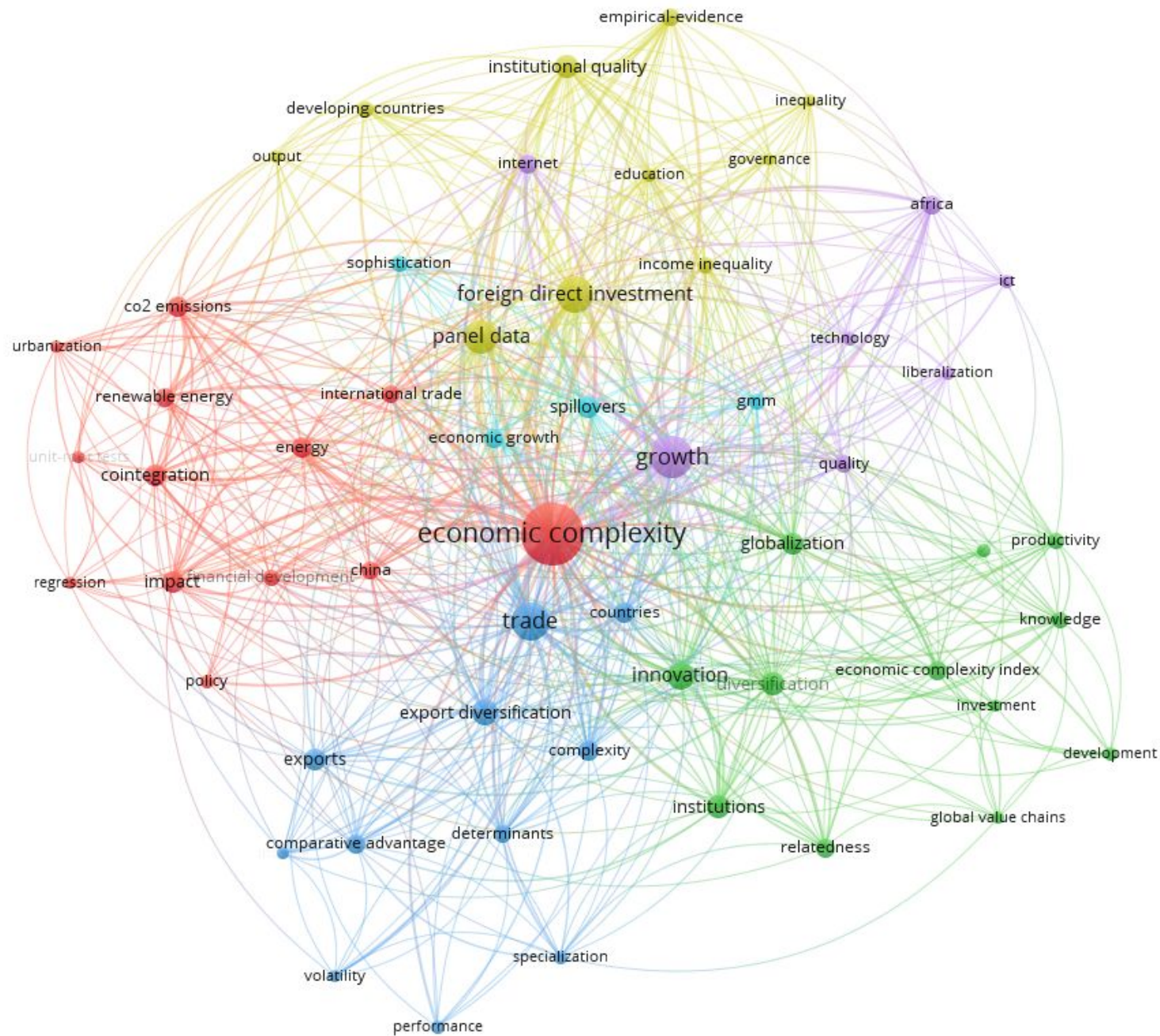


- PR.DR Geoffrey Ditta
- [gditta@ucm.es](mailto:gditta@ucm.es)
- Faculty of Economics and Business
- Fellow at the Real Colegio Complutense at Harvard



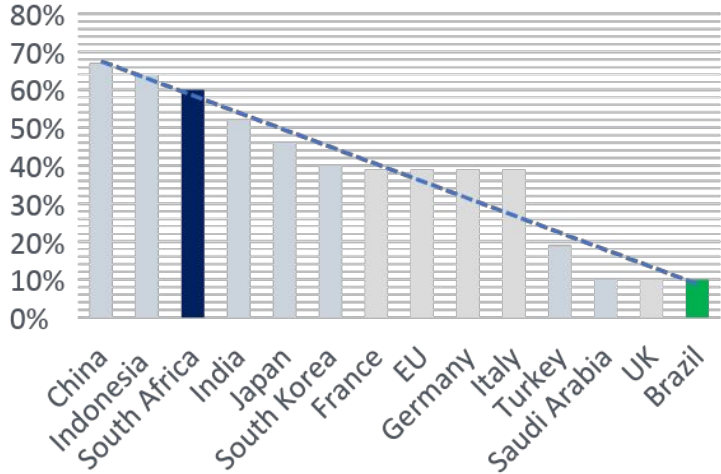




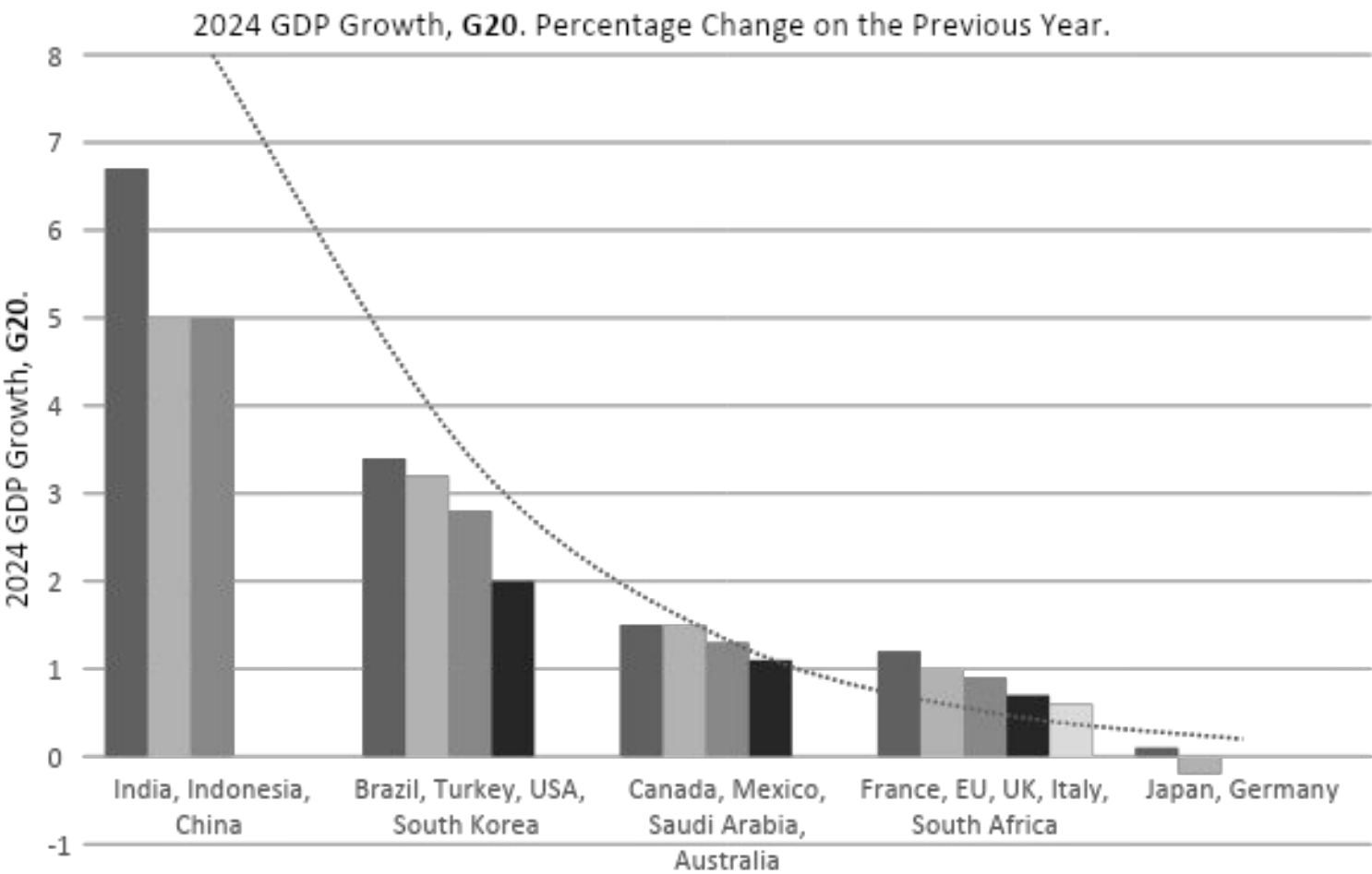


# Production .

% Tariffs Charged to the U.S.A including Currency Manipulation and Trade Barriers, **G20**.



Source: White House 2025 (Database).



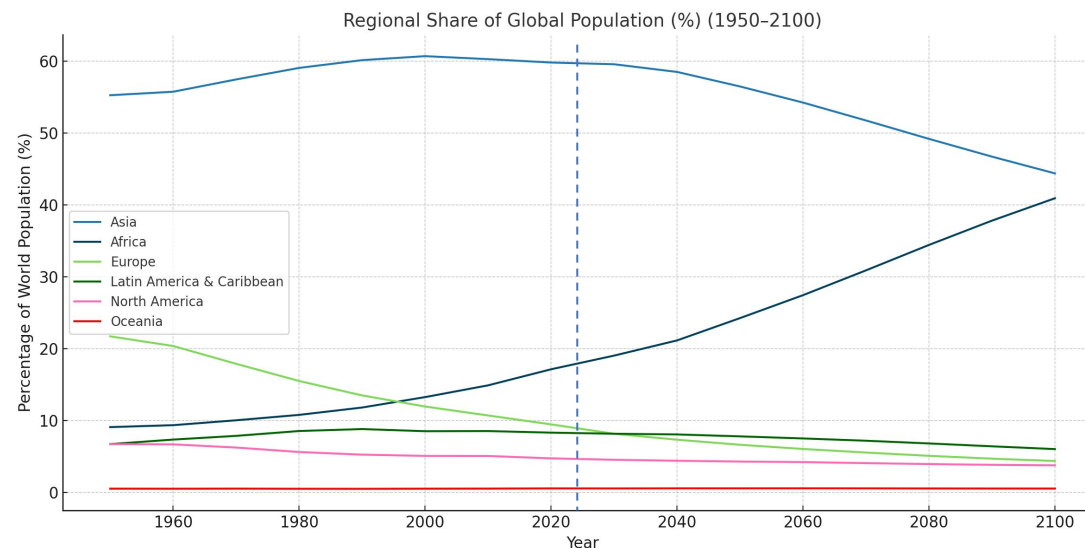
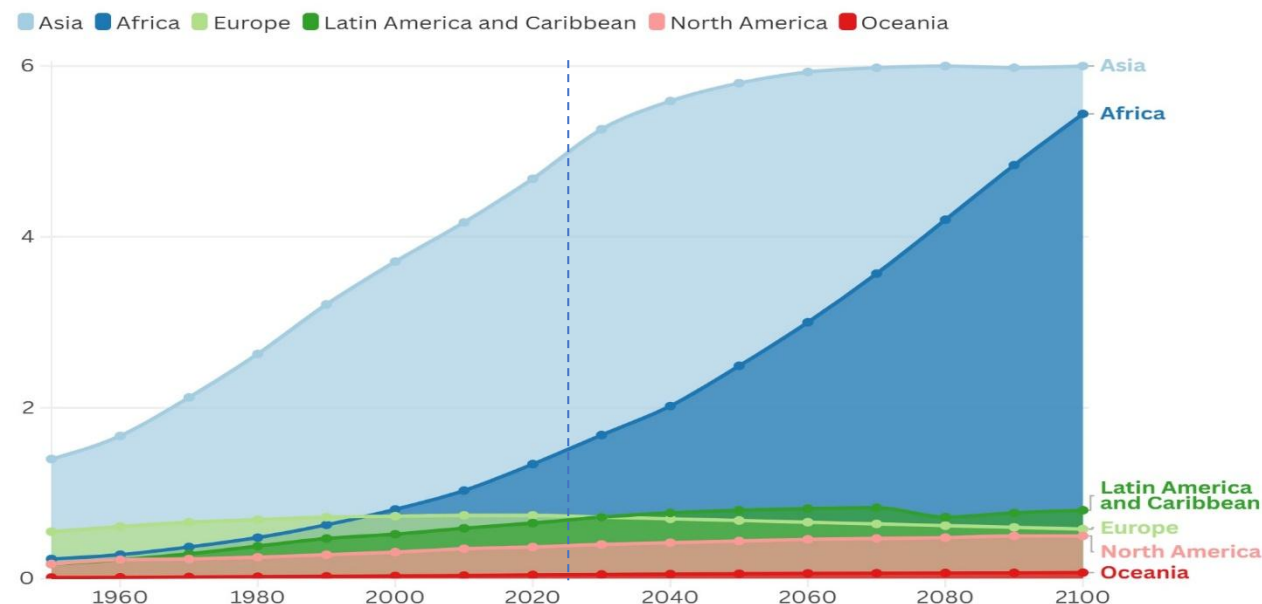
Source: OECD (2025) Quarterly National Accounts (Database).

# Population Projections.

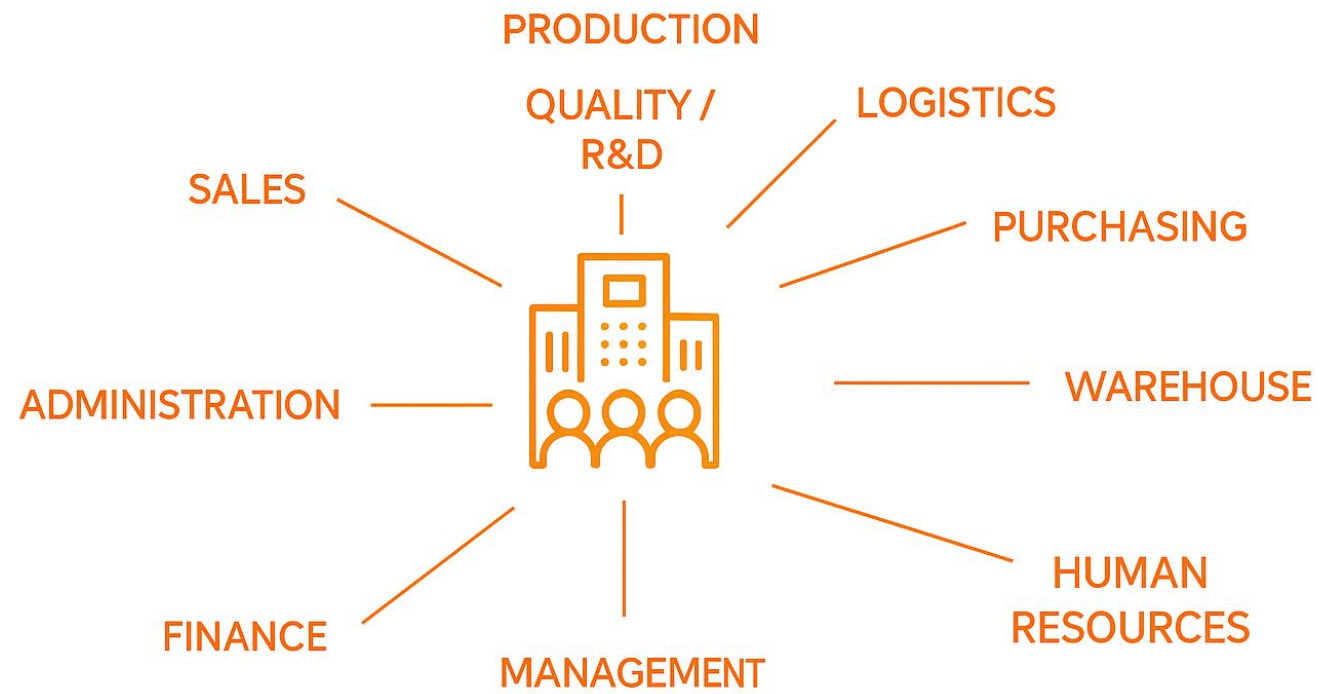
**Africa** is shown growing from about 1.52 billion in 2024 to approximately 5,44 billion by 2100 (41 % of the world).

Asia's share drops from around 59 % to 45 % in that period .

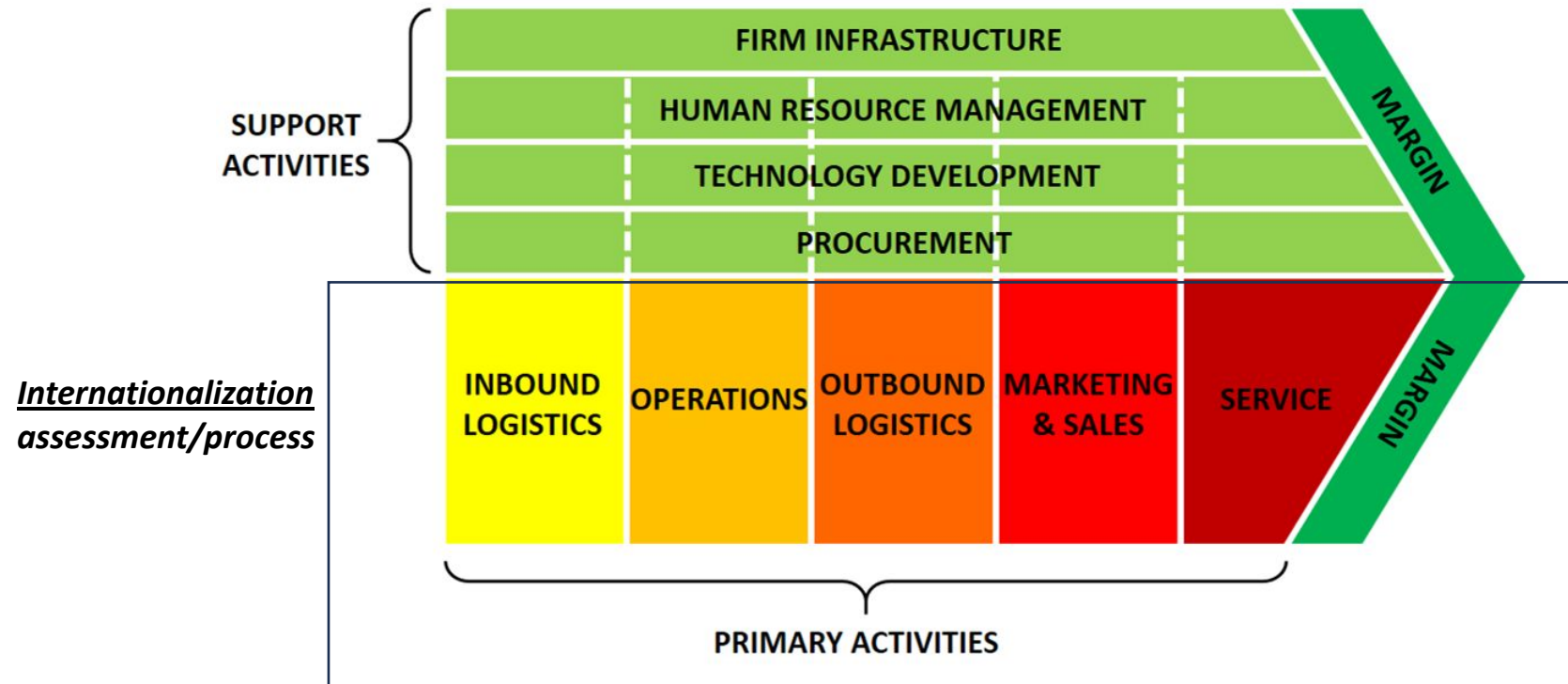
Projected Global Population Growth in Billions (1950–2100).

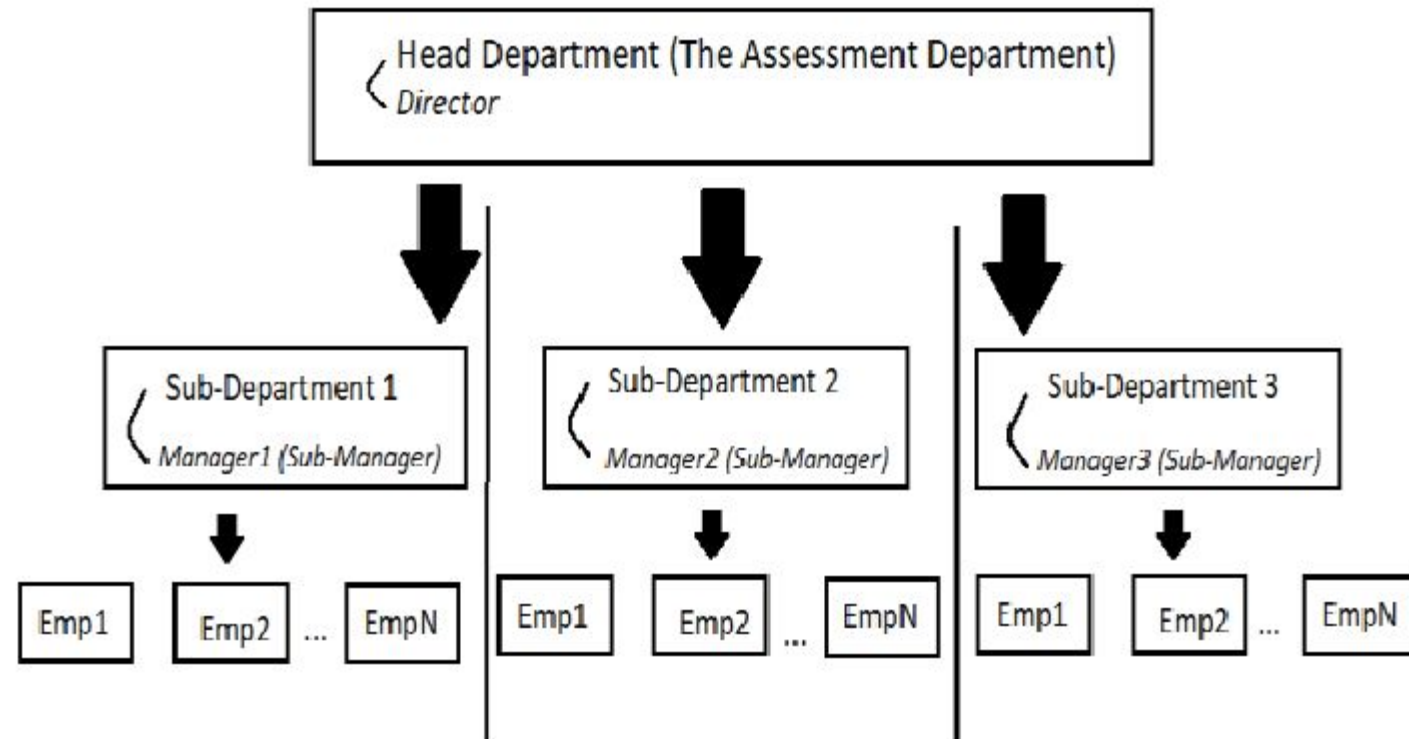


Source: United Nations' World Population Prospects 2024.

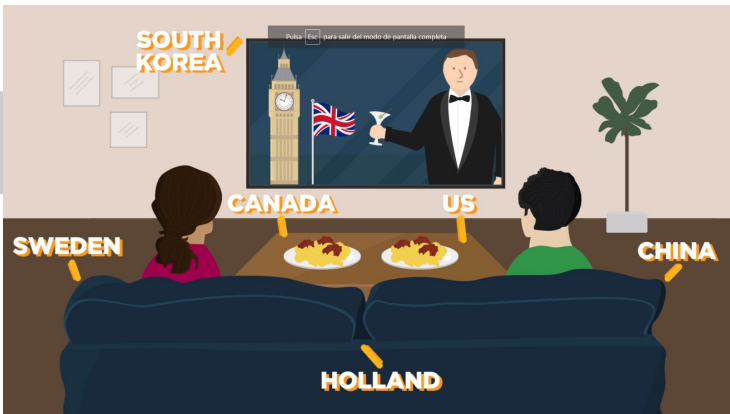
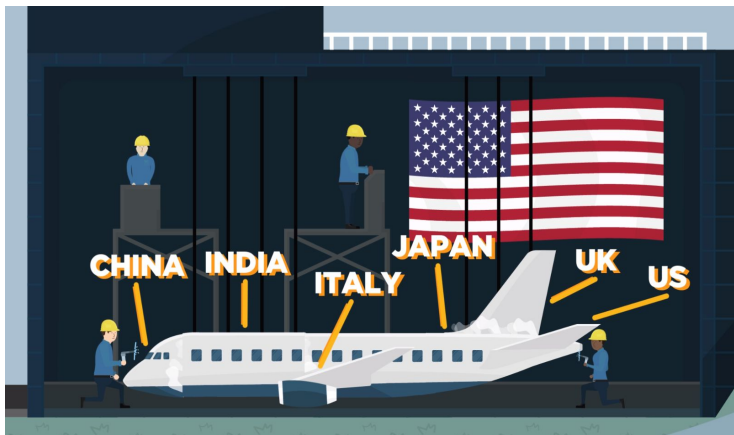
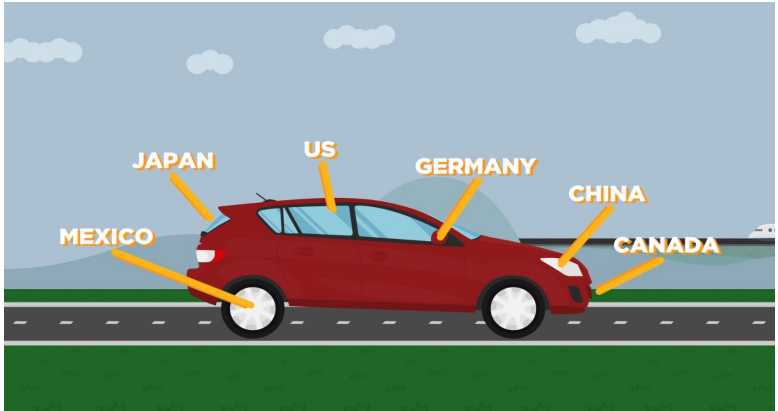
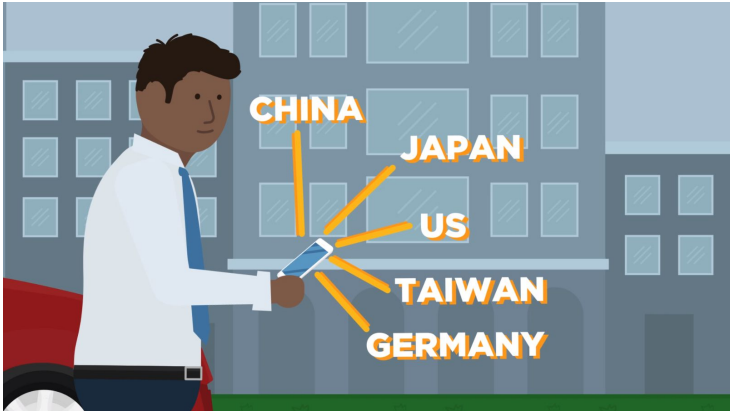
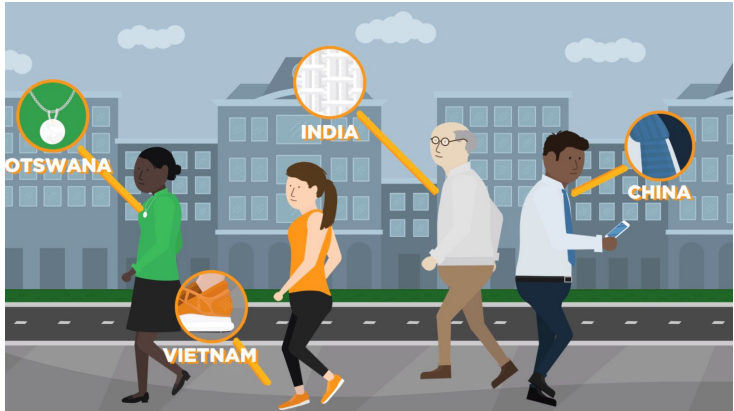


**Value chain analysis** is a strategy tool used to **analyze** internal firm activities. Its goal is to recognize, which activities are the most valuable (i.e. are the source of cost or differentiation advantage) to the firm and which ones could be improved to provide competitive advantage.









## The state of commodity dependence

A country is considered to be commodity export dependent when more than 60 per cent of its total merchandise exports are composed of commodities.

Individual statistical profiles for the 195 member States of UNCTAD, comprising over 30 indicators on each economy's import and export commodity dependence, as well as key structural and socioeconomic variables can be downloaded using the drop-down menu.

The State of Commodity dependence report is available [here](#).

CHOOSE A COUNTRY -

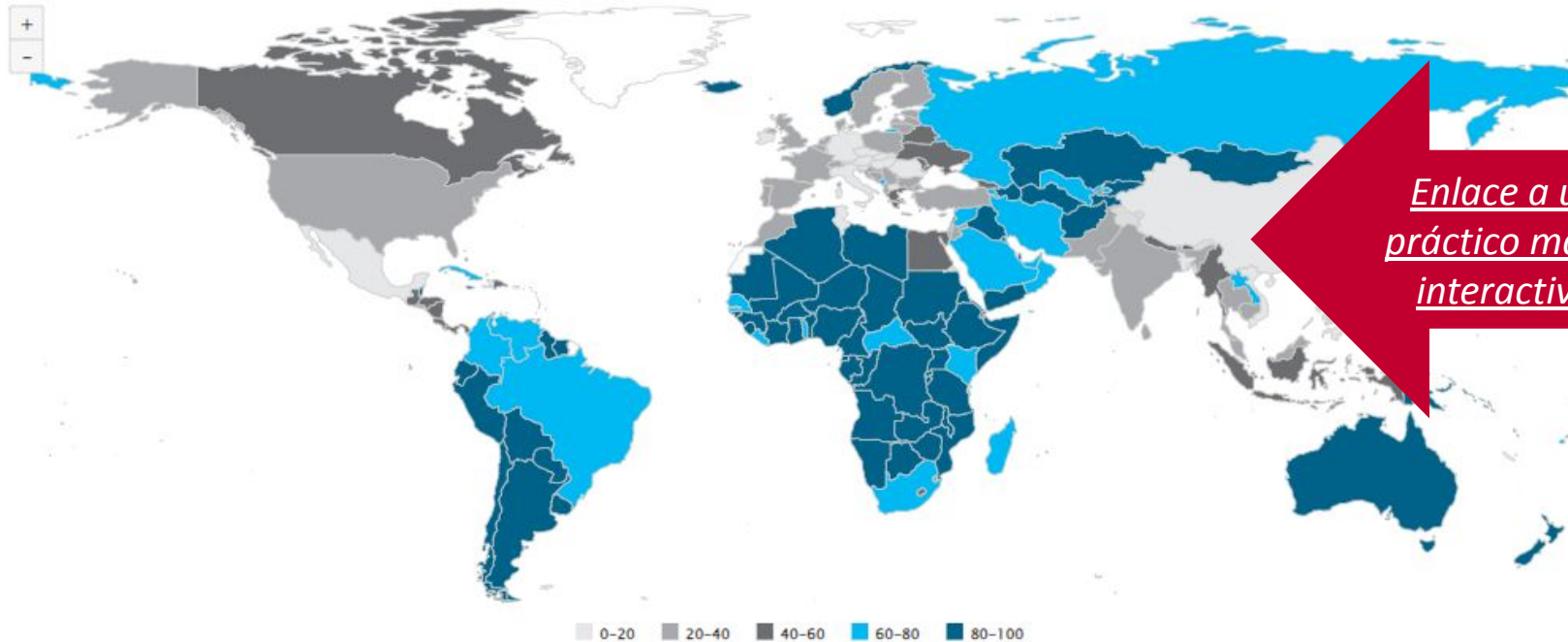
ALL COMMODITIES

AGRICULTURE

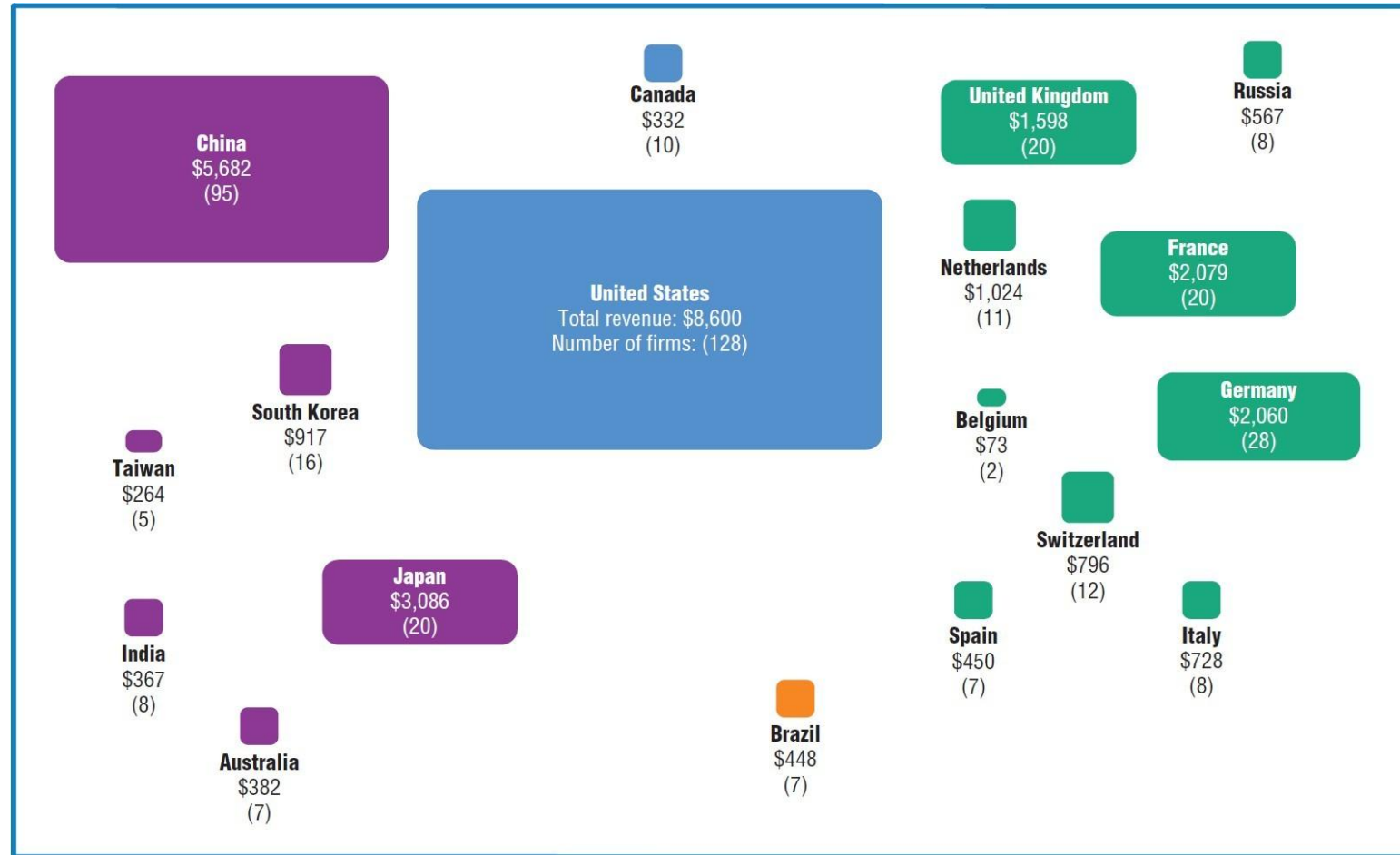
ENERGY

MINING

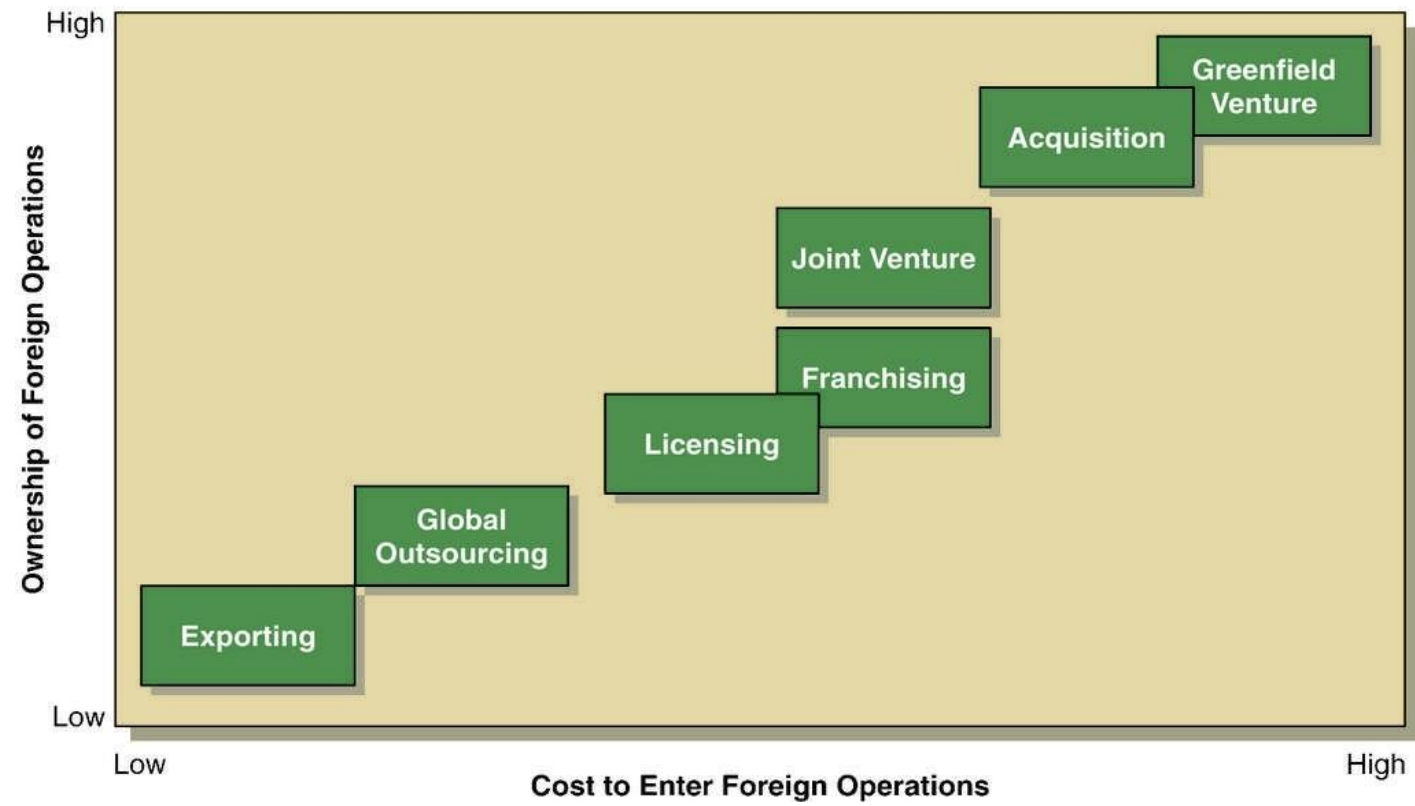
World commodity export dependence, 2019-2021



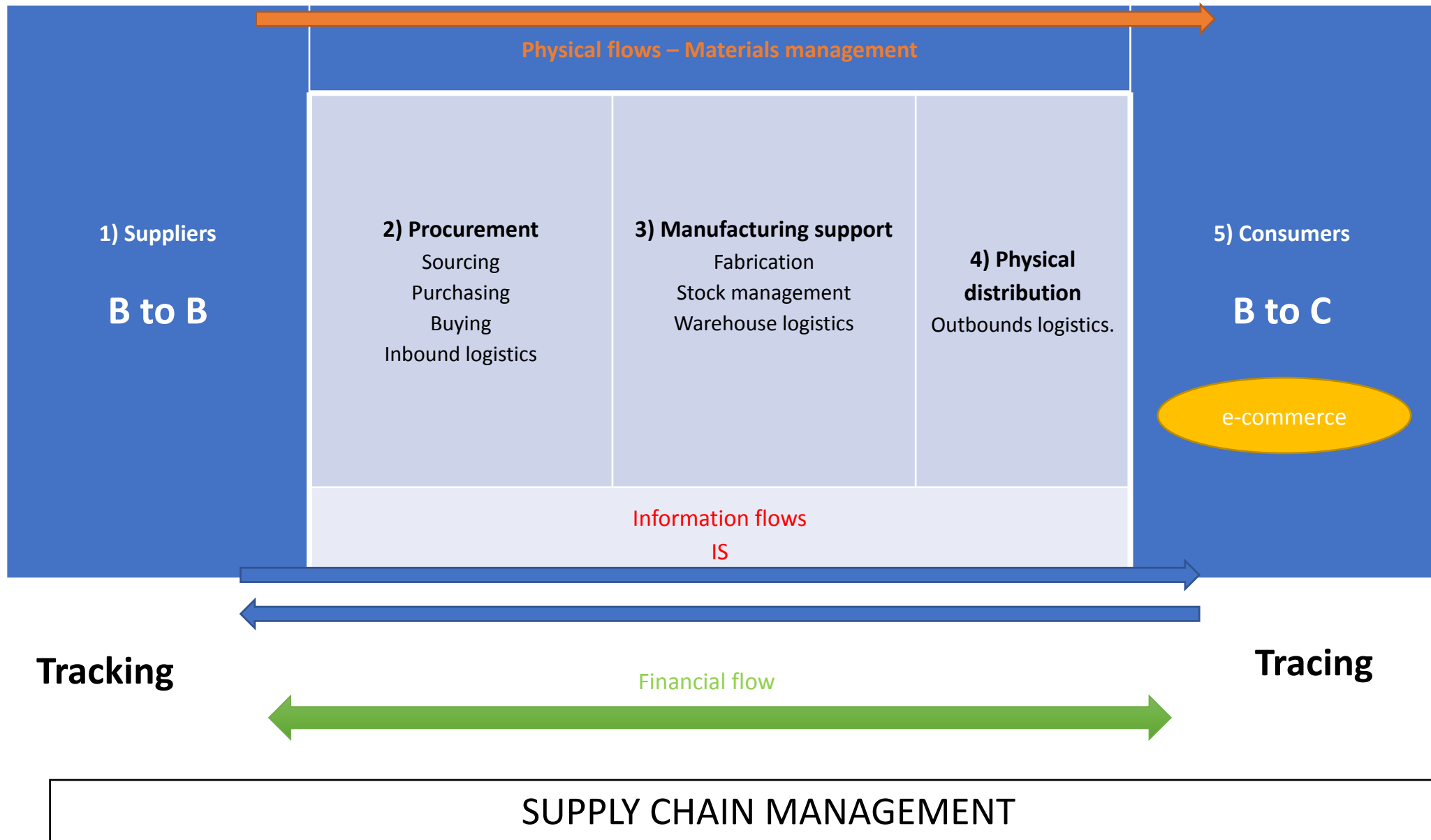
[Enlace a un  
práctico mapa  
interactivo](#)






**Geographic Locations of the  
500 Largest Multinational Enterprises**



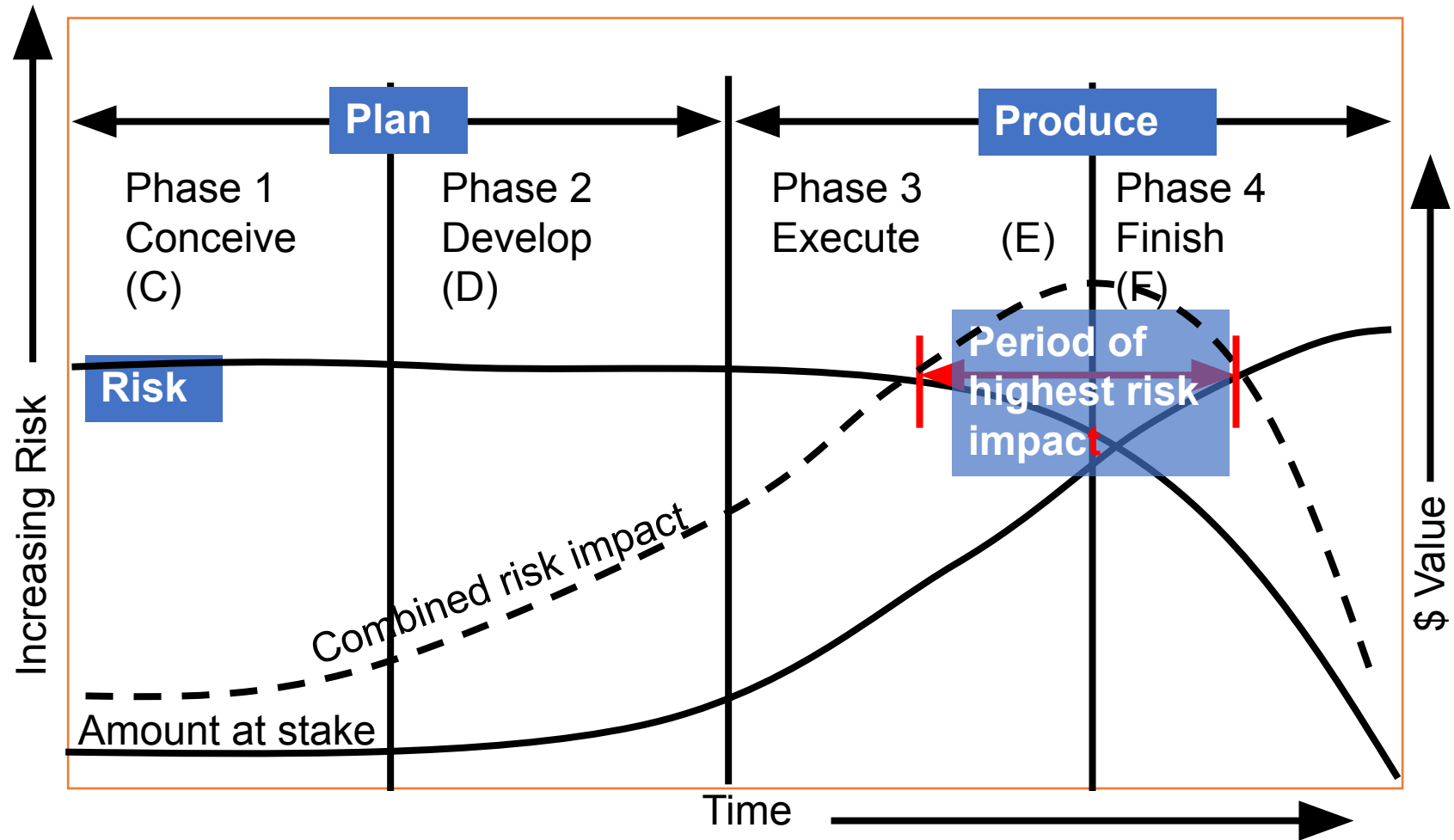




Mode of transport	Typical usage	Advantages	Disadvantages
Road	Door to door, ideal for mixed cargo. Road transport is complementary to the other modes of transport	necessary for door to door and cheaper for short distance	Limited to continental transport, urban congestion and damage to roads. Weight limits (24,5 tons in Spain)
Rail	For domestic continental and intercontinental transport. Example's Train from China to Spain with different stops.	Ideal for long distances, especially after 300kms to be efficient regarding prices. environmental friendly and depending on rail infrastructure (in different countries)	Connection to rail system required. Complete train require large volume
Air	To ensure fast transport . In Air freight you paid volume (volumetric weight)	Fast and safe especially for high value goods. Goods are travelling with commercial flight cargo flight. (Fast fashion), fruits, Inditex	Expensive, limited for size and weight
Sea	Bulk shipments where long lead time is ok. 90% of the world shipments	Ideal for all type of goods and the most cost efficient.	Inflexible routes, long lead time and inflexible time table, ships will not wait for missing containers . Port to Port.

Types	Picture	Size	Typical usage
<b>Dry cargo</b>		20' standard – steel 40' standard – steel 40' high cube – steel 45' high - steel	Dry cargo commodities, retail, auto or electronic parts, paper, and much more
<b>Refrigerated cargo</b>		20' standard Reefer 40' High Cube Standard Reefer	Whether you are shipping fruits and vegetables, bananas, fish and seafood, meat or pharmaceuticals
<b>Special Cargo</b>		20' open top 40' open top high cube 40' high Flat rack	Examples of shipments: propellers, flanges or trucks. machinery or large trees that can be lowered into an open top container.

## Risk Vs Amount at Stake





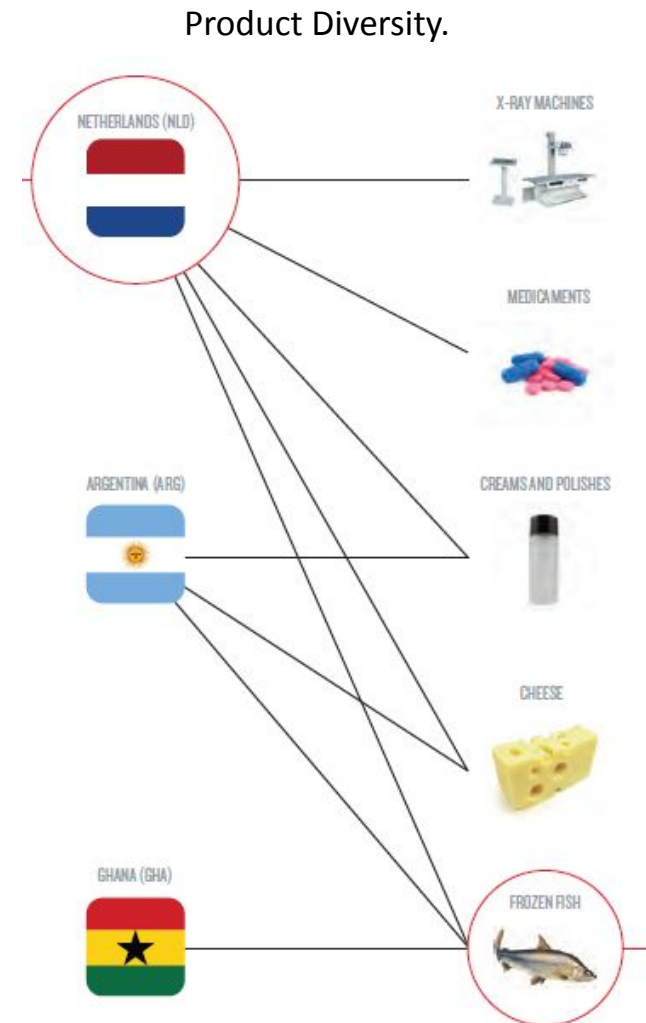
# Global Politics and the Architecture of Economic Complexity.

- Economic complexity measures how advanced and diverse a country's economy is, based on the types of products it makes and exports. (diversity)

📌 Example: A country that exports only raw materials is less complex than one that exports cars, electronics, and medical equipment.

- The most attractive and competitive products tend to have a higher economic complexity index.

📌 Example: Semiconductors require advanced knowledge, skilled labor making them high in both competitiveness and economic complexity.



Source: The Atlas of Economic Complexity.