PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Global Trade Visualizer

**Students**

Andrei Cioanca – 266105

Claudiu Rediu – 266129

Stefan Harabagiu – 266116

**Supervisors**

Poul Erik Væggemose

Table of contents

[1. Background description 1](#_Toc526199517)

[2. Definition of purpose 2](#_Toc526199518)

[3. Problem Statement 2](#_Toc526199519)

[4. Delimitation 3](#_Toc526199520)

[5. Choice of models and methods 3](#_Toc526199521)

[6. Time schedule 4](#_Toc526199522)

[7. Risk assessment 5](#_Toc526199523)

[8. Sources of Information 6](#_Toc526199524)

[Bibliography 6](#_Toc526199525)

# Background description

In today’s world, free trade stands as the main building block of a modern society. “Free trade is a trade policy that does not restrict imports or exports. It can also be understood as the free market idea applied to international trade.” (Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia, 2020)

“Most nations are today members of the World Trade Organization multilateral trade agreements.” (Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia, 2020)

People working in international trade and supply chain, focus on analyzing these kinds of agreements to draw insights that can be helpful in both private business’ and government’s future endeavors. (Carr, 2019)

“International trade is the exchange of goods and services between countries. It gives rise to a world economy, in which supply and demand, and therefore prices, both affect and are affected by global events.” (Heakal, 2019)

Therefore, all accounts of imports and exports within international trade are important to them, however due to the global scale of trade, the data generated from these transactions are hard to decipher because they are too detailed. For something as simple as tracing how a specific product was traded, they have to sift through a lot of information, and often times it is hard to “read”.

“A product that is sold to the global market is called an export, and a product that is bought from the global market is an import. Imports and exports are accounted for in a country’s current account in the balance of payments.” (Heakal, 2019)

Having a way to visualize the trade of products without dedicating too much time in gathering and processing the required data can be of use to all parties involved.

# Definition of purpose

The purpose of the product is to give a person the opportunity to draw insights from detailed information about international imports and exports.

# Problem Statement

Below, there are some overall questions that encompass the final goal of the project.

**Overall Question**: How to present, in a user-friendly manner, trade information between countries?

**Sub-Question**: How to select relevant data provided by external provider?

**Sub-Question**: How will the relevant data be stored?

**Sub-Question**: How will the components communicate between each other?

# Delimitation

-The system will not make predictions on current data

-The system will not handle planning of supply chain

-The system will not contain all internationally recognized countries

# Choice of models and methods

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| What? | Why? | Which? |
| How to select relevant data provided by external provider? | To programmatically access online information. | Any officially recognized source of information on the subject (ex: WITS) |
| How will the relevant data be stored? | To reduce strain on information providers. | Import and Export data between countries |
| How will the components communicate between each other? | To ensure scalability and maintainability. | REST APIs with rendering application primarily. |

# Time schedule

25 ECTS = 687.5 Hours per Student

2062.5 hours in total (3 students)

Project Deadline: 18th of December 2020

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Risks | Description | Likelihood  Scale 1-5  5 = high risk | Severity  Scale 1-5  5 = high risk | Risk mitigation  e.g. Preventive & Responsive actions | Identifiers | Responsible |
| Risk not to meet the requirements | Lack of time, poorly made schedule, insufficient knowledge; | 2 | 5 | Preventive:  Proper management of the requirements; Respect the schedule;  Responsive:  Accomplish what was agreed on; | Being behind the schedule; | Andrei |
| Technical issues | Software crashes, broken computers, unsaved files; | 3 | 5 | Preventive:  Having everything backed up on GitHub;  Responsive:  Restore data from GitHub; | Corrupt data; | Claudiu |
| Group conflicts | Fights and disagreements between members; | 1 | 4 | Preventive:  Follow Group Contract;  Responsive:  Try to compromise; |  | Stefan |

# Risk assessment

# Bibliography

Carr, W., 2019. *‘Imports and Exports: The Benefits of Utilizing Trade Data’*. [online] Available at: <https://blog.marketresearch.com/imports-and-exports-the-benefits-of-utilizing-trade-data> [Accessed 19 Mar. 2020].

Heakal, R., 2019. *What Is International Trade?* [online] Available at: <https://www.investopedia.com/insights/what-is-international-trade/> [Accessed 19 Mar. 2020].

Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia, 2020. *‘Free trade.’* [online] Available at: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free\_trade> [Accessed 19 Mar. 2020]