GTAP-related work was undertaken by a large number of people within the World Bank, including modelers and policy analysts who used the dataset for various studies. A key Bank product, Global Economic Prospects and the Developing Countries, uses the GTAP data for analyses of protection and trade flows, as well as in economic modeling, for release prior to the Cancun WTO Ministerial.

Activities of some of the heavier users of GTAP are outlined below.

Elena Ianchovichina

- Regional impact of China's WTO Accession – uses version 5 GTAP database and a modified version of GTAP-Dyn
- WTO accession, policy reform and poverty reduction in China – uses version 5 GTAP database and a modified version of GTAP
- A major effort, as co-coordinator of the Thematic Group for Analytical tools and Data to make GTAP data more widely used within the World Bank by making the data more widely available on the intranet, and providing training in the use of simple tools such as GTAPAGG.

Ianchovichina, E., Suthiwart-Narueput, S. and Zhao, M. "Regional Impact of China WTO Accession," in Krumm, K. and Kharas, H. (eds), East Asia Integrates: A Trade Policy Agenda for Shared Growth, World Bank book (forthcoming).

Ianchovichina, E. (2003) "GTAP-DD: A Model for Analyzing Trade Reforms in the Presence of Duty Drawbacks," GTAP Technical Paper No. 21, Center for Global Trade Analysis, Purdue University (www.agecon.purdue.edu/gtap/techpapr/)

Anderson, K. Huang, J. and Ianchovichina, E. (2003) "Long-Run Impacts of China's WTO Accession on Farm-Nonfarm Income Inequality and Rural Poverty," Policy Research Working Paper No. 3052, The World Bank, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network, Economic Policy Division.

Ianchovichina, E. and W. Martin (2003) "Economic Impacts of China's Accession to the World Trade Organization," Policy Research Working Paper No. 3053, The World Bank, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network, Economic Policy Division and Development Research Group, Trade.

Ianchovichina, E. and W. Martin, "Economic Impacts of China's Accession to the WTO," in Bhattasali, Li, and Martin (eds.) China's WTO Accession, Policy Reform and Poverty Reduction, Cambridge University Press (forthcoming).

Anderson, K., J. Huang, and E. Ianchovichina, "Long run Impacts of China's WTO Accession on Farm-Nonfarm Inequality and Rural Poverty," in Bhattasali, Li and Martin (eds.) China's WTO Accession, Policy Reform and Poverty Reduction, Cambridge University Press (forthcoming).

Will Martin

Used GTAP data and models in policy analyses, such as analyses of trade growth and patterns of protection for the Global Economic Prospects, 2004; for studies of the Chinese economy such as those listed by Elena Ianchovichina above; and in a study of the great importance of proper tariff aggregation to be presented at the GTAP annual meeting in the Hague. The GTAP data featured in a large number of the studies included in the Bank study of China's accession to the WTO, the papers from which can be read at www.worldbank.org/trade . The GTAP data and its extensions to allow analysis of the impacts of trade reform on poverty were also heavily used in studies of trade and poverty undertaken by Tom Hertel and his colleagues for the World Bank.

Dominique van der Mensbrugghe.

Most activities revolved once again around Global Economic Prospects (GEP). In GEP 2003, the GTAP-based Linkage model was used to assess various long-term growth scenarios. The work focused on savings/investment behavior. Savings behavior was implemented as a function of demographic variables, notably the youth and elderly dependency ratios, and econometrically estimated behavioral parameters were used to assess the evolution of savings behavior through 2015. Investment was modeled as a function of a number of variables including the relative rate of return across regions and growth. A world 'interest' rate was inserted into the model to clear international capital flows. Several messages came out of this work. First, there would be less available savings for developing countries because industrial countries--with their aging populations were likely to reduce savings. Second, this could be compensated to some extent by increased savings in developing countries as their youth dependency ratios are projected to drop dramatically. East Asia could become a rather significant net exporter of capital.

The model has also been used for some commodity specific studies--notably sugar. TRQs were implemented in the model for the latter. Work was also undertaken in the context of ongoing studies in the MENA region. Labor market rigidities were implemented in the model for this work. Like the TRQs, this was based on MCP to handle the regime switch endogenously. For work on China, rural to urban migration was implemented using the standard Harris-Todaro formulation.

Finally, significant trade policy analysis is ongoing for the forthcoming GEP 2004, scheduled for publication prior to the Cancun ministerial. This work has had various offshoots--regional and sectoral focus, work on preferences and tariff aggregations.

We are currently work with GTAP 5.3. The model documentation is available at http://www.worldbank.org/prospects/pubs/TechRef.pdf .

David Tarr

We have done an application to Brazil entitled "Regional, Multilateral and Unilateral policies of MERCOSUR for Growth and Poverty Reduction in Brazil." The authors are Glenn Harrison, Thomas Rutherford, David Tarr and Angelo Gurgel.

The paper is forthcoming in a Brazilian journal in Portuguese as:

Politicas comerciais regionais, multilaterais e unilaterais do MERCOSUL para o crescimento economico e reducao da pobreza no Brasil, forthcoming in Pesquisa e Planejamento Economico, Rio de Janeiro. (with G. Harrison, T. Rutherford and A. Gurgel)