Outline

- 1. Phases of Trade reforms:
- مراحل اصلاحات السياسات التجارية . 2
- 2. Major features of each phase

أهم مميزات كل مرحلة

- 3. When quantitative tools are needed متى يجب استخدام الأدوات الكمية
- 4. ESCWA's Trade Monitoring and Evaluation toolkits أدوات الاسكوا لمتابعة وتقييم السياسات التجارية
- 5. The ATSI 1
- منصة محاكاة السياسات التجارية العربية (النسخة 1)

Phases of Trade reforms

مراحل تغيير السياسات التجارية



Phase 1

Negotiations المفاوضات التجارية

Phase 2

Implementation تنفيذ التعهدات التجارية

Phase 3

Monitoring and Evaluation المتابعة والتقييم



Phase 4

Modernization and/or revisions التطوير والمراجعة

Major features of each phase

Phase 1: Negotiations

01

- Timeline: many years
- Various scenarios on the table
- Need for impact assessment of each scenario before concluding the FTA

Phase 2: Implementation

02

- Timeline: many years
- Covering all commitments in the FTA:
 ex tariffs' reduction on manufacturing
 or/and agricultural products ...

03

Phase 3: Monitoring and evaluation

- Monitoring during the implementation phase
- Monitoring and Evaluation since the full implementation of the FTA

04

Phase 4: Modernization and/or revisions

- Modernization: extending the in-force FTA to new areas: (ex integrating trade in services)
- Revision of commitments: through appropriate trade remedies: Example Morocco- Turkey FTA

When quantitative tools are needed

<u>Phase 1 of the negotiations:</u> Usually, many scenarios are suggested by all countries involved in any negotiation.

Simulation models are used to assess the potential impacts of each of them before their implementation (exante analysis).

Phase 3 of the monitoring and evaluation phase: Using specific trade indicators or a system of indices (SMEIA), this type of assessment (expost) allows policy makers to evaluate the concrete impacts of FTAs.

<u>Phase 4:</u> Trade Remedies to offset negative impacts on a number of sectors/products due to specific FTA. Two interconnected tools:

- **1. Tracking trade imbalances-** to identify sources of imbalances: products/sectors and origins of imports.
- **2. Using simulation model (ASTI1)** to evaluate the impacts of the trade safeguard options within an FTA (Jordan-Turkey).

ESCWA's Trade Monitoring and Evaluation toolkits

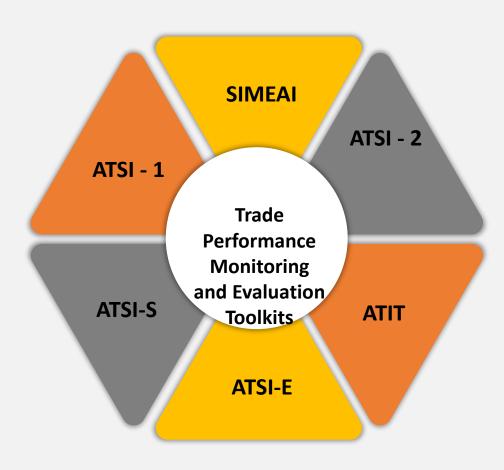


Already available tools:

- The Arab Economy-wide Trade Simulator Interface
 (ATSI 1) for trade in goods: To be presented today
- The SIMEAI: presented yesterday



- The Arab Economy-wide Trade Simulator Interface for Trade Integration Performance (ATSI 2): linking ATSI1 to intensity index (SIMEAI): The model is developed but still the finalization of the interface
- Arab Economy-Wide Trade Simulator Interface for trade in services (ATSI-S)
- Arab Economy-wide Trade Simulator Interface for linking changes in policies on trade in goods to GHGs (ATSI-E)
- The Arab Trade Imbalances Tracker (ATIT)

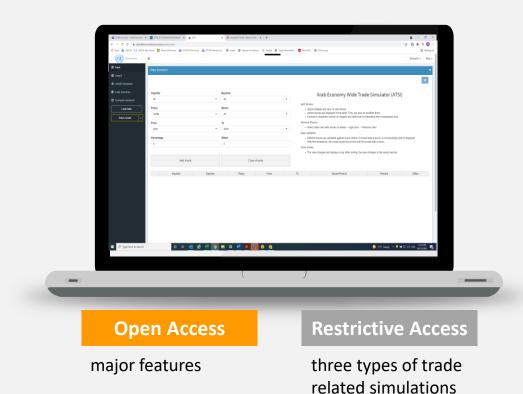


The ATSI 1

- focuses on trade in goods
- serves as a laboratory for contrafactual trade policy analysis
- based on a tailored dynamic CGE model
- Captures interrelationships between economic sectors and institutions inside a given country (for 18
 Arab countries individually) and with sectors and institutions in the rest of the world

For each Arab country, users three categories of traderelated simulations:

- 1. trade policy reforms in the country of interest (tariff and other trade costs on goods)
- 2. additional simulations related to trade policy reforms in partner countries across the world (example EU, USA...)
- 3. cumulated scenarios covering both policy changes in the targeted country as well as in selected partners



Functionnality of ATSI - 1

To perform a simulation, users will:

Select the amplitude of the policy changes

06





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!