



THE WORLD BANK

## **TRADE AND MARKET ACCESS DATA FOR POLICY MAKERS**

**JANUARY 2010**

*This brochure was first published for the Data Day held at the WTO on 18-19 May 2009. This updated edition was prepared with the assistance of the international agencies and panellists that participated in Data Day<sup>1</sup>.*

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<sup>1</sup> These documents were prepared under the Secretariat's own responsibility and without prejudice to the positions of Members and to their rights and obligations under the WTO. This technical brochure results from an unedited compilation of inputs received from agencies and panel participants.

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This brochure has been prepared from a compilation of documents received from agencies and panellists who participated at the "Data Day at the WTO" on 18-19 May. It focuses on databases maintained by international agencies. For the most part, databases maintained by regional and national entities are not included.

The brochure is divided into six main sections: services, tariffs and trade, non-tariff measures, agriculture-specific issues, trade facilitation, and indicators and modelling. Each section contains an introduction to the subject as well as a list of the main datasets and tools prepared by international organizations in order to support trade policy analysis and decision making.

The information on each statistical tool described in this brochure illustrates, among other things, what kind of issues the data may help to resolve, present data coverage, how to get the data and who the contact person is. Annex I provides an overview of the databases available. Details on the "Data Day" programme are provided in Annex II.

## I. "DATA DAY" AT THE WTO

"Data Day" is an inter-agency initiative promoted by ITC, UNCTAD, the World Bank and WTO, which aims to raise awareness on a range of data-related issues, familiarize users further with multiple data applications, draw attention to continuing needs for data, and promote coherence and co-operation among international agencies that manage data.

- Awareness A major objective of Data Day is to raise awareness among WTO Members on data that are available and on the importance of good quality statistics in trade-related decision-making. These issues have been brought into sharp relief by the importance of access to data –and understanding of numbers–in the Doha Round NAMA and Agriculture negotiations.
- Changing statistics into knowledge Data Day also provides an opportunity to highlight data analysis techniques and approaches to identifying the best data available for particular uses.
- Continuing data needs This is also an occasion to examine questions relating to enhanced data availability, the development of datasets, their dissemination, and the promotion of compatibility among different types and sources of data.
- Promoting coherence Data Day brings together an array of international agencies as compilers of data and their "audience" (national and international data users), providing the opportunity to intensify cooperation, guard against duplication and work towards better services for data users.

The first edition of the WTO "Data Day" took place on 18-19 May 2009. Day One (18 May) included six issue-oriented panels covering various topics related to trade policy in (i) Services, (ii) Tariffs and trade, (iii) Non-Tariff Measures, (iv) Agriculture-specific issues, v) Trade Facilitation, and (vi) Use and misuse of indicators and models.

Day Two (19 May) provided more technical information on available tools (databases, indicators) maintained by agencies in order to respond to specific demands. The presentations were organised according to four clusters dedicated to (i) Tariff Analysis, (ii) Merchandise Trade Flows (iii) Trade in Services and (iv) Trade Facilitation, as well as a presentation on GTAP modelling.

The interest and support received for this initiative encouraged the participating agencies to organize similar events in the future, to keep users informed of the most relevant developments in the field of trade and market access statistics. It was also decided to update and distribute as widely as possible the material included in the technical brochures that accompanied the Data Day presentations.

## II. TRADE AND MARKET ACCESS: DATA BASES AND ANALYTICAL TOOLS

The presentation of the statistical tools follows the order of the six panels organised in the first part of the Data Day. Each section contains an introduction to the subject as well as a list of the main datasets and tools prepared by international organizations in order to support trade policy analysis and decision making.

### A. SERVICES

An essential element of the quality of Balance of Payments (BOP) trade in services data and Foreign Affiliates Statistics (FATS) is the public access to the data. International and regional organizations collect and disseminate trade in services statistics compiled by individual countries, which enables users to have immediate access to a wide range of data and also allows the dissemination of statistics

that are internationally comparable. However, other tools are also invaluable sources of information for trade negotiators, analysts and economists, such as the WTO Services Database, which presents information on WTO Members' schedules of commitments and exemptions, or the World Bank Regulatory Barriers in Services Trade database, providing a comprehensive repository of regulatory barriers to international trade in selected services sectors.

## **1. BOP Trade in Services Data**

BOP trade in services data collection is relatively well established and widespread according to the principles and framework of BPM5. Information available according to the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS) shows that the number of countries able to provide trade in services data according to part or all of this classification is rising. Approximately 50 economies are also breaking down their BOP/EBOPS trade in services statistics by partner country.

### **Eurostat Trade in Services Statistics database**

The balance of payments trade in services information provided in the Eurostat online database contains:

Flows: credits, debits and balance.

Reporters: all 27 EU Member States, EU-27, Euro area, Norway, Croatia, Turkey, USA and Japan.

Item classification - common Eurostat/OECD classification (EBOPS): about 85 service items

Geographical partners – more than 200 countries and geographic and economic zones.

The database focuses on quarterly and annual aggregates of the EU-27. The aggregates for the euro-zone and the EU-27 are compiled consistently on the basis of Member States' transactions with residents of countries outside the euro-zone and the European Union respectively. International trade in services data are available free of charge on the Eurostat website since 1985 via the following link:

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/balance\\_of\\_payments/data/database](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/balance_of_payments/data/database), choose

Economy and finance

Balance of payments – international transactions

International trade in services - geographical breakdown

International trade in services (since 2004)

International trade in services (from 1985 to 2003)

International trade in services - structural indicators

Total services, detailed geographical breakdown by EU Member States (since 2002)

International trade in services - Data for the Eurostat yearbook

Also available on the Eurostat web site are press releases, Statistics in Focus (International trade in services, Current account preliminary results) and detailed tables (EU International trade in services – analytical aspects).

### **IMF Balance of Payments Statistics database**

The IMF Balance of Payments database (BOPS) on CD-ROM and online provides users with time series of quarterly and annual balance of payments data on services for approximately 170 reporting economies in accordance with the standard components of the fifth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5) and EBOPS (on a voluntary basis). Statistics on trade in services generally starts in the 1970s. For more information, see <http://www.imf.org>.

### **OECD Statistics on International Trade in Services**

OECD's work on trade in services statistics is based on the needs of trade policy analysis and trade negotiations for detailed, relevant and internationally comparable information on trade by type of service and direction of trade flow. Data are submitted directly to the OECD by the non-EU OECD

member countries and are published without any further changes. Data for the European Union (EU) countries are transmitted to the OECD by Eurostat. In some cases, data for EU countries have been adjusted or estimated by Eurostat in order to enable the calculation of EU totals, and these data are supplied to OECD. The work-sharing procedure ensures that data published by both organisations are the same. This feature should better satisfy users' requirements.

The following datasets of Trade in Services statistics are available:

- Trade in Services by Category of Service: The types of services are presented according to the services classification of the 1993 Fifth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual of the International Monetary Fund (BPM5) and its detailed extension, the Extended Balance of Payments Services (EBOPS) Classification.
- Trade in Services by Partner Country: The database on statistics of international trade in services broken down by partner country provides statistics on international trade in services by partner country for 28 OECD countries plus EU, Euro Area, European Union Institutions, Hong Kong (SAR China) and the Russian Federation as well as definitions and methodological notes. The data concern trade between residents and non-residents of countries and are reported within the framework of the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services.
- Trade in Services Extra Series: Additional national items and memorandum items.

See: [http://www.oecd.org/department/0,3355,en\\_2649\\_34243\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/department/0,3355,en_2649_34243_1_1_1_1_1,00.html)

Data access via OECD.STAT:

<http://stats.oecd.org/>

Contact: [STD.Servstat@oecd.org](mailto:STD.Servstat@oecd.org)

### **UNSD ServiceTrade database**

The current scope of UN ServiceTrade is resident to non-resident trade in services and some related data series, broken down by EBOPS category and partner country, starting with the year 2000, on an annual basis. The main sources of data and metadata are National Statistical Offices, Central Banks and the Statistical Office of the European Communities. Services are classified according to the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS), EBOPS memorandum items and some additional BOP components, namely: compensation of employees, workers remittances, migrant's transfers and direct investment.

See: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/servicetrade/default.aspx>

Contact: [tradeserv@un.org](mailto:tradeserv@un.org)

### **Services in the WTO International Trade Statistics report and in the WTO Online Statistics Database**

The e-book publication International Trade Statistics has traditionally contained information on developments of world and individual economies trade in commercial services by main category (total commercial services, transport, travel and other commercial services). This information is also disseminated through the WTO Online Statistics Database, with time series available from 1980. In addition some trends since 2000 in total trade flows and a breakdown by major components is provided in the Trade Profiles.

With a view to satisfy the increasing demand for data on international trade in services, since 2007 the publication "International Trade Statistics" contains more detailed figures on individual services

sectors and selected sub-sectors. This information, based on balance of payments statistics, is also shown by origin and destination of flows for several economies. In addition, for the first time, information on sales of foreign affiliates relating to trade in services (i.e. GATS mode 3, commercial presence) has also been included.

Contact: [statistics@wto.org](mailto:statistics@wto.org)

## **2. Services Data on Commercial Presence**

Compared with trade in services in BOP, FATS statistics are at an earlier stage of development. Nevertheless, their collection and dissemination are taking an increasing importance at Eurostat, the OECD and the UNCTAD, fuelled by the growth in national activity in this area. When countries do not yet collect FATS data, FDI statistics can provide a useful indicator of commercial presence. The international and regional organizations are working together to co-ordinate data collection, to improve consistency of data, to avoid duplication of effort and to reduce reporting burdens on countries.

### **Eurostat FATS databases**

The Eurostat database presents available FATS information for its member states as well as some candidate countries. The data are broken down by detailed type industry and by partner.

For Outward FATS statistics, see: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/themes>, choose: Balance of payments (under Economy and Finance); database; European Union Foreign Affiliates Statistics (Outward FATS).

For Inward FATS statistics, see: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/themes>, choose: Structural business statistics (under Industry and Services); database; Statistics on foreign control of enterprises - all activities.

### **OECD - Activities of Multinationals in OECD economies: Foreign affiliates statistics (FATS)**

The Measuring Globalisation database has been created to analyse the performance of foreign affiliates in OECD countries, and to compare them with that of all firms, particularly in the areas of production, employment, international trade and research. It draws attention to the potential benefits of hosting foreign firms for countries.

This electronic product complements the biennial publication Measuring Globalisation: the Role of Multinationals in OECD Economies by providing more complete historical data series than contained in that publication.

The publication includes data on the activity of affiliates primarily engaged in services of national firms abroad (outward FATS) and also presents data on inward FATS (activity of foreign affiliates in the compiling economy). As regards the services sector, five variables are covered, that is, employment, turnover, value added, and exports and imports.

The time period covered is 1990-onwards.

See: [http://www.oecd.org/document/37/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_33703\\_38763813\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/37/0,3343,en_2649_33703_38763813_1_1_1_1,00.html)

Data access (SourceOECD): <http://www.sourceoecd.org/16081293>

Data access (for registered government officials): [OECD.Stat](#) via [OLIS.net](#)

Contact: [sti.contact@oecd.org](mailto:sti.contact@oecd.org)

### **WTO FATS**

WTO recently included (2007) general commercial presence related information in its e-book publication International Trade Statistics. This information is derived from information published by Eurostat and OECD complemented by data published by non-OECD/EU countries. The data focus on sales of foreign affiliates primarily engaged in services activities.

For more information see relevant section entitled "WTO International Trade Statistics report" of this brochure.

### **3. Sector-specific Tools**

#### **WTO Services Profiles**

The Services Profiles provide detailed statistics on key "infrastructure services" (transportation, telecommunications, finance and insurance). Around 100 time series relating to investment, market performance, production, employment, trade, as well as performance rankings are available for about 60 economies.

The profiles are divided into four parts:

*The importance of services in a given economy:* Up-to-date statistics show the contribution of services in the country's value added, employment, and trade. Figures on FDI and trade of foreign affiliates in services (FATS) complement the analysis. This section contains also data on GATS commitments and Economic Integration Agreements (EIAs) notified to the WTO.

The three other parts describe the three infrastructure service sectors. Each of the sectors is structured as follows.

*Investment in economy:* Gross Fixed Capital Formation and inward FDI stocks and flows.

*Market indicators:* indicators related to physical infrastructure, equipment and financial activity highlighting the performance and development potential of an economy. E.g. "Airplanes fleet", "Mobile phone subscribers" or "Market capitalization (% of GDP)".

*Production and employment:* information on the sector's share in national production and employment as well as the sector's contribution to the country's trade performance.

*Trade - Balance of Payments:* sectoral trade statistics sourced from the Balance of Payments.

*Other trade-related indicators:* quantitative indicators focusing on the international activity of an economy, such as "International freight by sea" or "International telephone traffic".

*Investment abroad:* outward FDI stocks and flows.

The Services Profiles are made available through the online Statistics Database at <http://stat.wto.org/ServiceProfile/WSDBServicePFHome.aspx?Language=E>

Contact: [statistics@wto.org](mailto:statistics@wto.org)

#### **World Bank Private Participation in Infrastructure Projects database**

The Private Participation in Infrastructure Projects Database is a joint product of the World Bank's Infrastructure Economics and Finance Department and the Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF). Its purpose is to identify and disseminate information on private participation in

infrastructure projects in low- and middle-income countries. The database highlights the contractual arrangements used to attract private investment, the sources and destination of investment flows, and information on the main investors. By providing critical data and analysis to government policy-makers, consumer representatives, the donor community, and other stakeholders, the database contributes to the public debate on the private provision of infrastructure.

The site currently provides information on more than 4,100 infrastructure projects dating from 1984 to 2008. It contains over 30 fields per project record, including country, financial closure year, infrastructure services provided, type of private participation, technology, capacity, project location, contract duration, private sponsors, and development bank support. Reports can be downloaded into excel, word or pdf. Periodic update notes on the financial crises, and its impact on new infrastructure projects with private participation, are being produced since December 2008.

Access to the database is free via the following link:

<http://ppi.worldbank.org>

Questions can be sent to

[ppidatabase@worldbank.org](mailto:ppidatabase@worldbank.org)

### **World Bank Regulatory Barriers in Services Trade database**

This database provides a comprehensive repository of regulatory barriers to international trade in selected services sectors. The five sectors covered, including relevant subsectors where applicable, are financial services (banking and insurance), telecommunications (fixed and mobile), retail distribution, transportation (air, maritime, road, and rail), and professional services (legal and accountancy). In each sector the most relevant mode of supplying the respective service is covered, i.e. cross-border trade (mode 1) in financial, transportation, and professional services; commercial presence (mode 3) in every service sector; and the presence of service supplying individuals (mode 4) in professional services. The database covers services trade policies of 76 developing countries and 24 OECD countries in 2007/08, grouped into four categories: equity restrictions, licensing requirements, restrictions on ongoing operations, and regulatory environment. Data are presented in the form of policy summaries and a services trade restrictiveness index number (STRI). Further complementary information on trade in services data is available from the following website: <http://econ.worldbank.org/programs/trade/services> (permanent URL).

The database will be freely accessible, its website is currently under construction.

Questions may be submitted to Shuree Gootiiz or Ingo Borchert at:

[bgootiiz@worldbank.org](mailto:bgootiiz@worldbank.org), [iborchert@worldbank.org](mailto:iborchert@worldbank.org).

## **4. Services Commitments**

### **WTO Services database**

The 'Services Database' contains the electronic version of WTO Members' schedules of specific commitments and lists of MFN exemptions under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS).

It allows users to:

- quickly retrieve the entire schedule of commitments or list of MFN exemptions of a particular Member, or jump directly to a specific section of a Member's schedule ;
- produce reports showing which Members have specific commitments in a given sector group.
- conduct an advanced search across all schedules by selecting either certain Members, certain sectors, or certain modes of supply.

This database is available to delegations as well as to the public generally through the WTO website: <http://tsdb.wto.org/default.aspx>

Contact: [servicese-sched@wto.org](mailto:servicese-sched@wto.org)

## **5. Other tools:**

### **OECD Trade Restrictiveness Index (TRI)**

The OECD Trade and Agriculture Directorate is working on a services trade restrictiveness (STRI) for three pilot sectors: Business Services, Construction and Telecommunications. The aim of this work is to describe the regulatory framework governing the pilot sectors and summarise these in an index that captures their degree of trade restrictiveness. During work with the index, data on explicit barriers to trade and investment and on domestic regulation that can have trade restricting side effects have been gathered together with data on cross-border trade, FDI stocks and flows and FATS. The final output of the project will be an interactive database that will allow users to extract indicators and sub-indicators by sector, country and classification of regulatory measures. Classification of measures refers to GATS classification (market access/national treatment, domestic regulation); mode of supply; discriminatory/non-discriminatory; entry barriers versus restrictions on ongoing operations; and according to the following headings: ownership restrictions, barriers to competition, public ownership, price control, regulatory transparency in permit and licensing systems.

The results are expected towards the end of 2009 on the OECD web site.

A paper describing work on trade data can be found at:

[http://www.oecd.org/document/4/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_33715\\_41011652\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/4/0,3343,en_2649_33715_41011652_1_1_1_1,00.html)

### **QUASAR Database**

The Quantitative Air services Agreements Review (QUASAR) database presents the main market access features and degree of openness of 2000 bilateral Air Services Agreements and assesses their coverage in terms of traffic as well as the restrictiveness of the overall aeropolicy of the States concerned. The regulatory data emanate from the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), while the statistical data come from the International Air Transport Association (IATA). The database covers the 184 Contracting States of ICAO.

QUASAR exists so far in the form of a handbook, publicly available on the WTO website (document S/C/W270/Add.1, volumes 1 and 2) and of a CD-Rom, which will soon be posted on the website.

QUASAR has been complemented by research work on the links between liberalization and growth of traffic, notably by the WTO Economic Research and Statistics Division.(see [http://www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/reser\\_e/ersd200806\\_e.pdf](http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/reser_e/ersd200806_e.pdf)).

Contacts: [Quasar@wto.org](mailto:Quasar@wto.org)

## B. TARIFFS AND TRADE

The customs tariff is an integral part of trade and economic policy of every state. Tariffs can be implemented to pursue various objectives and can be presented in different forms. Bound tariffs are distinguished from the applied ones. Applied tariffs can be further divided into multilateral and preferential duties. All these tariffs can be levied in different forms, such as ad-valorem, specific, technical as well as based on quotas.

The importance of tariff information goes beyond multilateral tariff negotiations and is relevant for a diverse group of stakeholders. Exporters need to know the applied tariffs if they wish to compare the market access conditions of their products with the ones originating from other countries. Trade promotion agencies are interested in estimating the actual prospects for market access for a given product and destination. Based on tariff information, trade analysts and policy makers can evaluate trade policy impact, such as gains associated with various trade liberalisation scenarios.

For a number of countries, tariff information can be obtained from national and regional sources. Several international organisations, such as ITC, UNCTAD and WTO, have developed databases covering most of the countries and making the data comparable. Access of general public to these databases depends on the organisations' dissemination policy. Some of the databases, as well as online portals, desktop software, and CDs/DVDs used for data dissemination are presented below.

### 1. Tariffs

#### (a) Databases

#### **ITC Market Access Map (MacMap)**

This interactive web-based analysis tool contains information on customs tariffs and other market access measures applied by 187 importing countries to the products exported by more than 239 countries and territories. Market Access Map aims at enhancing market transparency to support international trade promotion and to facilitate the analysis of trade-related policy issues. It has been designed to support exporters, importers, trade promoters, policy analysts and trade negotiators. It allows users to analyze access measures by geographic and/or sectoral aggregation, and also offers the possibility of simulating tariff reductions by applying various negotiation formulae. The strengths of Market Access Map lie in its wide geographic coverage, taking into account almost all regional and bilateral trade agreements, and in its rapid and constant updating. 2009 data are available for 70 countries, and 2008 data are available for over 140 countries. Moreover, the tool provides ad valorem equivalents for bound tariffs and applied tariffs.

URL: <http://www.macmap.org/>

Thanks to financial contributions from ITC's Global Trust Fund and the World Bank, users in developing countries and territories can register at [www.intracen.org/marketanalysis](http://www.intracen.org/marketanalysis) to access ITC's market analysis tools free of charge. Users in developed countries and territories can register to get a one-week free trial access or subscribe for a longer access.

Questions can be made by contacting the Market Analysis and Research Section of ITC at [marketanalysis@intracen.org](mailto:marketanalysis@intracen.org)

#### **UNCTAD TRAINS**

This market access database is produced and maintained by UNCTAD. Data in TRAINS, which are updated regularly, are classified according to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) and contains:

Applied customs tariff information including applied general (MFN) as well as preferential tariff rates, and their ad-valorem equivalents (AVE) for non-ad valorem rates; non-tariff measures (NTMs) classified according to UNCTAD Coding System of Trade Control Measures; and imports statistics including bilateral imports at HS 6-digit for all countries for which tariff data are available, and national tariff lines level imports for some countries.

TRAINS covers 165 countries (counting European Union as one country) with a time span from 1988 to present.

Accessibility: TRAINS data are exclusively accessible through WITS software (see the section on WITS for access). TRAINS database is currently free of charge for all users thanks to a sponsorship provided by the World Bank.

URL: <http://unctad-trains.org>

Contact: [trains@unctad.org](mailto:trains@unctad.org)

### **WTO Integrated Data Base (IDB)**

The IDB contains WTO Members' annual notifications on tariff and trade information, linked at the level of national tariff lines as of 1996. On the trade side, the IDB contains imports by country of origin, in value and quantity at the tariff-line level. As for tariffs, the database contains MFN current applied and bound duties; additionally, information covering preferential duties is available when submitted by WTO Members. The IDB currently has information for 143 WTO Members. The information included in the IDB comes directly from national official sources and is normally submitted to the WTO through its Members' delegations.

The tariff and trade information contained in the IDB is available freely to the public at the HS 6-digit level and, as of February 2010, also at the detailed tariff line level for duty rates. There remains a restricted access for tariff line trade data and data sharing of preliminary files among Members and the WTO Secretariat. Several software applications that can be used to facilitate the extraction and analysis of information from the database.

#### Public access (via the WTO website - Statistics)

- HS 6-digit data (<http://tariffdata.wto.org/>); also available as EXCEL worksheets downloadable from each Member's information page under the "Goods Schedules and Tariff Data" section. ([http://www.wto.org/english/thewto\\_e/whatis\\_e/tif\\_e/org6\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/org6_e.htm))
- Tariff Analysis Online (TAO) - Online <http://tariffanalysis.wto.org>

#### Restricted access

- File Transfer Facility (<https://sft.wto.org>)
- Portable Analysis Facility (off line version of Tariff Analysis Online) on DVD.

Should you require more details on the IDB, you can contact the team in Geneva at the following e-mail address: [idb@wto.org](mailto:idb@wto.org) .

## WTO Consolidated Tariff Schedules (CTS) database

The CTS contains all WTO Members' concessions on goods in a standardized format. The database was established as a working tool, without implications as to the legal status of the information therein. The CTS includes Members' bound tariff commitments (base and final tariffs, other duties and charges, implementation periods, INRs) and specific commitments in agriculture (domestic support, export subsidies and tariff quota information) together with the relevant legal document references. The CTS is currently available in HS 1996 nomenclature. It has been upgraded to HS 2002 in the course of 2009 and shall subsequently adapt to further nomenclature changes.

The information contained in the CTS is available freely to the public at the HS 6-digit level and as of February 2010 also at the detailed tariff line level. There remains a restricted access for data sharing of preliminary files among Members and the Secretariat.

### Public access (via WTO website - Statistics)

- Tariff Download Facility - HS 6-digit data (<http://tariffdata.wto.org/>). Also available as EXCEL worksheets downloadable from each Member Information page under the "Goods Schedules and Tariff Data" section..
- ([http://www.wto.org/english/thewto\\_e/whatis\\_e/tif\\_e/org6\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/org6_e.htm))
- Tariff Analysis Online (TAO) <http://tariffanalysis.wto.org>

### Restricted access

- File Transfer Facility (<https://sft.wto.org>)
- Portable Analysis Facility (off line version of Tariff Analysis Online) on DVD
- CTS CD ROM

Should you require more details on the CTS, you can contact the team in Geneva at the following e-mail address: [idb@wto.org](mailto:idb@wto.org) .

## Regional Trade Agreement Information System (RTA-IS)

The Regional Trade Agreement Information System is a comprehensive database of all RTAs notified to the GATT/WTO. The application allows users to search and export available information on any notified RTA, as well as on the consideration process of a particular RTA within the CRTA or the CTD. In particular, it allows a dynamic search through all notified RTAs according to a selection of criteria, such as year of entry into force, type of agreement, etc. The RTA-IS is maintained in the WTO's three official languages, English, French and Spanish by the [Regional Trade Agreement Section](#) in the Trade Policies Review Division of the WTO.

The RTA-IS contains information only on those agreements that have been notified, or for which an early announcement has been made, to the WTO. Information on the content of these agreements and the parties thereto reflects information provided by the parties to the WTO. Therefore, membership to the agreement may not be up to date if changes have not been notified by the parties; similarly, any subsequent change, any additional protocol etc. to the agreement will be available in the database only to the extent that it has been notified. For further information, please consult either the RTA Parties' website(s) or contact the RTA Section (see "Contact RTA Section" in the RTA-IS).

The database is available for public access at the WTO website (home > trade topics > regional trade agreements) or directly at <http://rtais.wto.org/> and is available in English, French and Spanish.

## EUROSTAT – External trade statistics

In addition to a series of indicators, this portal provides aggregated and detailed trade statistics at the most detailed level of several product nomenclatures: the Combined Nomenclature (CN) which

corresponds to the Harmonised System (HS 2007) plus a further breakdown at 8-digit level, the SITC, the BEC, the Classification of Products by Activity (CPA) and the Standard Goods Classification for Transport Statistics/Revised (NST/R).

One of the various relevant data sets available is this portal is the ADJUSTED EU-EXTRA IMPORTS BY TARIFF REGIME. This dataset contains monthly and annual time series for the European Union as well as for each EU Member States from January 2000. It presents gross values (in euros) and quantities (in 100 kg and tons). Data are given according to the different levels of the CN (CN8, HS6, HS4 and HS2) and by extra-EU trading partner. Series are available for imports only. In addition to the basic information, this dataset provides two more dimensions: eligibility (the tariff status indicated in the TARIC database on the first day of each month) and use (the preference reported in SAD adjusted with the duty rate)

The databases are available for public access by connecting to Eurostat website: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu> and selecting the External Trade domain in the Data Navigation Tree.

### **European Union - Market Access Database - Information about Market Access conditions in non-EU countries**

The Market Access Database is an important operational tool of the European Union's Market Access Strategy, supporting a continuous three-way exchange of information between the EU institutions, Member States and European business. The Market Access Database is a free, interactive, easy to use service providing:

- Information about Market Access conditions in non-EU countries.
- A systematic way for the European Commission to follow up complaints from businesses about barriers to trade in non-EU countries.
- A means of ensuring that our trading partners are abiding by their international commitments.
- Better input for defining the EU's trade policy objectives on further trade liberalisation in the framework of the World Trade Organisation (e.g. Doha Development Agenda) and new free trade agreements between the EU and preferential partners.

The Market Access Database includes the following sections:

#### **Applied Tariffs**

By simply entering a HS code or product description, this section will provide you with the duties and taxes applicable to your products, allowing you to calculate a landed cost.

#### **Exporters' Guide to Import Formalities**

All you need to know about the import procedures and documents required for the import of a particular product is available by simply entering a HS code or product description.

#### **Statistical Database**

An invaluable overview of trade flows between the EU and non-EU countries, accessed by simply entering a HS code or product description, can be obtained from this section.

#### **Complaint Register**

A register in which European exporters and interested parties can register complaints about barriers in third country markets.

#### **Trade Barriers Database**

Here you will find information on trade barriers which may affect you in the individual countries.

### **SPS Database**

This database is designed to facilitate the identification of Sanitary and Phytosanitary export problems with any non-EU country.

### **Studies**

You can download the full text of reports concerning market access related studies referring to geographical areas, selected business sectors or relevant horizontal issues (e.g. labelling).

Access to the Applied Tariffs, Exporter's Guide to Import formalities, Statistical database, Complaint Register, Trade Barriers Database, SPS Database and Studies sections is free of charge. However, information in the Exporter's Guide and Applied Tariffs sections is restricted to users in the Member States of the European Union and Acceding or Candidate Countries.

URL is <http://mkacddb.eu.int/mkacddb2/indexPubli.htm>, comments and questions can be submitted online.

(b) Web-portals and software applications

### **ITC Market Access Map (referred to under the database section above)**

#### **World Bank/UNCTAD WITS**

The World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS) is a trade information system developed by the World Bank in close collaboration with UNCTAD giving access to:

- The COMTRADE database maintained by the UNSD which contains trade statistics in values and quantities;
- The TRAINS maintained by the UNCTAD which has tariff and non-tariff measures;
- The IDB and CTS databases maintained by the WTO which provides bound as well as applied tariff schedules for WTO members.

Using WITS, users can view data by various product classifications, reporting country, direction of trade flow, product, or year; create and save queries for multiple countries, products, years, and flows; check data availability by country and product classification; create their own country and product groups; calculate simple or weighted average tariffs rates; simulate pre-established as well as user-defined tariff reduction formula; and calculate effects of tariff reductions using the SMART simulation model. WITS is a free software. However, access to databases themselves is in accordance with the dissemination policies of the owner organizations. (See the section on the respective databases for more information)

Access: <http://wits.worldbank.org/witsweb> (registration page)

Contact: [wits@worldbank.org](mailto:wits@worldbank.org) (Washington DC), [trains@unctad.org](mailto:trains@unctad.org) (Geneva)

#### **WTO IDB/CTS File Transfer Facility**

This Internet-based, password-protected facility is used to disseminate IDB and CTS data files to WTO Members and organizations having access to the IDB/CTS. Files in MS Access and text formats are posted to the site on a monthly basis. Users in delegations and national capitals can download the files and also post files to the Secretariat. Data are encrypted during the transfer

operation. The application also contains on-line discussion fora that have been used by Members to facilitate the multilateral review of their AVE submissions.

The File Transfer Facility can be accessed via the WTO Members website or directly at <https://sft.wto.org/> and is available in English, French and Spanish.

### **WTO Tariff Analysis Online (TAO)**

This trilingual facility provides access to the IDB and CTS and analytical tools to explore the data. Public access has been provided in 2010. This Internet-based facility allows users to select information by user-defined tariff and trade criteria, to compile twelve reports and to export report information to a desktop. The reports are:

#### **IDB**

- Tariff Line Query (duties at the tariff line level)
- HS Subheading Report (statistical indicators on duties and imports at the HS six-digit level)
- Tariff Averages and Imports (simple and trade-weighted averages, min-max duties, etc)
- Tariff and Trade Profiles (distribution of tariffs and trade according to duty ranges)
- Principal Suppliers (main competitors for a group of products )
- Principal Products (major goods exported to a specific market )
- Status of Bindings (number of lines and corresponding imports bound and unbound)
- Duties Comparison (tariff averages and other statistical indicators for two duty schemes)

#### **CTS**

- Tariff Line Concessions
- Export Subsidies
- Total AMS Reduction Commitments
- Tariff Quotas

TAO can be accessed via the WTO public website, via the WTO Members website or directly at <http://tariffanalysis.wto.org> and is available in English, French and Spanish. The Portable Analysis Facility (PAF), which is the same software application sourced from data distributed on a DVD and requiring no Internet connection, is also available for WTO Members.

### **WTO Tariff Download Facility**

The Tariff Download Facility database (<http://tariffdata.wto.org>) contains comprehensive information on MFN applied and bound tariffs at the standard HS subheading level (HS six-digit) for all WTO Members. This information is sourced from WTO Members' submissions made to the IDB for MFN applied tariffs and imports and from the CTS database for the bound duties of all WTO Members.

The information complements the summary tariff statistics published in the World Tariff Profiles. The Tariff Download Facility allows a flexible selection of tariff data across reporters, years and products. Data can be downloaded in Excel, XML or CSV formats. The interface is available in English, French and Spanish.

(c) Publications and indicators

### **Joint ITC/UNCTAD/WTO World Tariff Profiles**

The World Tariff Profiles is an inter-agency publication of the WTO, International Trade Centre and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development devoted to market access statistics. It contains a comprehensive set of key tariff indicators for all WTO Members and other selected countries and customs territories. The country profiles have data on applied tariffs by product groups

faced on each market and, for Members, the corresponding bound duties. This information is complemented with an analysis of market access conditions a country faces in its major export markets. The calculation of tariff indicators include *ad valorem* equivalents.

The publication is composed of three parts. The first one contains summary tables for tariff statistics for all countries and territories, as well as a break-down into agricultural and non-agricultural products. The second part contains single-sheet national profiles with more detailed tariff information by product sectors and duty ranges. There is also a section on the market access conditions faced by the country's exports in its top five export markets for agricultural and non-agricultural products. The third part contains *ad hoc* technical annexes.

This publication is available at:

- The complete publication in PDF format at ([http://www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/reser\\_e/tariff\\_profiles\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/reser_e/tariff_profiles_e.htm))
- Summary tables and selected individual country profiles either in HTML or EXCEL format at (<http://stat.wto.org/TariffProfile/WSDBTariffPFHome.aspx?Language=E>)

Should you require more details on the World Tariff Profiles, you can contact the IDB team at the following e-mail address: [idb@wto.org](mailto:idb@wto.org) .

## **2. Trade**

### **(a) Databases**

#### **UN COMTRADE database**

The United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (UN Comtrade) contains imports and exports statistics reported by statistical authorities of around 200 economies, detailed by partner country/economy and products by different versions of HS, SITC and BEC classifications. It includes annual trade data since 1962. UN Comtrade is considered the most comprehensive trade database available with more than 1 billion records. A typical record is – for instance – the exports of cars from Germany to the United States in 2004 in terms of value (US dollars) and quantity (number of cars). The database is continuously updated and available online for free access at: <http://comtrade.un.org/db/>

Contact: [comtrade@un.org](mailto:comtrade@un.org)

#### **UNCTAD-Globstat (in process)**

This an external version of GlobStat, a database currently accessible only by internal UNCTAD users, will replace the online version of the UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics in order to provide the users with the most recent data (see section c. below for more information on the Handbook).

### **(b) Web portals and software applications**

#### **WTO Online Statistics Database**

The Statistics Database offers the following services:

*Trade Profiles* that include structural trade data and trade policy information;  
*World Tariff Profiles* which contain market access information;  
*Services Profiles* that comprise detailed statistics on key "infrastructure services" (transportation, telecommunications, finance and insurance);

*An interactive data retrieval of international trade statistics.* The data retrieval facility presents the following core annual datasets on international trade in merchandise and commercial services. Selected time series can be extracted in various formats (Excel, CSV, XML):

- Total merchandise trade, by region and selected country (from 1948);
- Total trade in commercial services, transport, travel and other commercial services, by region and selected country (from 1980);
- Network of world merchandise trade by main commodity group, origin and destination (from 2000);
- Total, intra and extra merchandise trade of selected regional integration arrangements (from 1990);
- Trade of major commodity groups by region and selected country (from 1980);
- Value, unit value and volume indices by region and selected country (from 1981).

All statistics are provided along with comprehensive metadata in the form of technical notes, value flags or time series notes.

The database is updated biannually (in October and April) and is accessible free-of-charge at <http://stat.wto.org/Home/WSDBHome.aspx?Language=E>

Contact: [statistics@wto.org](mailto:statistics@wto.org)

#### **WTO short-term merchandise trade statistics database**

The WTO Secretariat prepares quarterly world trade estimates. These are estimates aggregated from individual reporters' statistics taken from various international and national sources, and completed with estimates for missing data. The basic data include significant re-exports or imports for re-exports.

The Secretariat also prepares monthly country trade estimates sourced from online statistics disseminated on the respective websites of the national authorities in charge of data compilation. These are updated as soon as they are made available online on the website of the national authorities.

The database is accessible free-of-charge at [http://www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/statis\\_e/quarterly\\_world\\_exp\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/quarterly_world_exp_e.htm)

Contact: [statistics@wto.org](mailto:statistics@wto.org)

#### **International Trade in Goods: UNSD / OECD Joint Trade Data Collection and Processing System**

All merchandise trade data of OECD countries are collected and processed by OECD and transferred to the UNSD/OECD Joint Trade Data Collection and Processing System. This massive data sharing with UNSD according to agreed common quality standards ensures, to a very large extent, harmonised data between both organisations while reducing the response burden for NSOs and Customs which now only need to transmit trade data to the OECD. Embedded in a Memorandum of Understanding between UNSD and OECD, the agreement on common standards and procedures has had a very significant effect on increasing data quality by a permanent and ongoing joint review.

In addition to OECD's general data warehouse – OECD.STAT –, which also contains data cubes for merchandise trade statistics, a specific Web Browser Client (WBC) has been developed for OECD's merchandise trade data. It allows internal and authorised external users from governments to have trade data at their fingertips with considerable flexibility and options. This OECD version is quasi

identical with COMTRADE and permits a full range of queries, plus automatic “snapshots” of trading patterns (top trading partners, top commodities imported or exported, etc.). The WBC is regularly synchronised with COMTRADE.

Data are available in different commodity/product classifications:

- Harmonised System (HS)
- SITC
- ISIC
- ICT goods

Apart from annual merchandise trade data (joint data collection), OECD produces also Monthly Statistics of International Trade (MSIT).

See: [http://www.oecd.org/department/0,3355,en\\_2649\\_34241\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/department/0,3355,en_2649_34241_1_1_1_1_1,00.html)

Data access via OECD.STAT:

<http://stats.oecd.org/>

Data access via [OLIS.net](http://www.oecd.org/olis) (WBC):

[http://www.oecd.int/olisweb/oecd\\_unsd/trade/Default.aspx](http://www.oecd.int/olisweb/oecd_unsd/trade/Default.aspx)

Contact: [std.tradestats@oecd.org](mailto:std.tradestats@oecd.org)

### **The Common Data Set (CDS)**

This database is the result of a joint effort by International Organizations to reconcile their time series on total merchandise trade, using international standards as a benchmark. Its specificity lies on the fact that it provides two layers of data and specially structured metadata:

- (i) "officially reported" data reflect statistics as they exist in the respective organizations databases;
- (ii) "reconciled" data display "best values", i.e. statistics that comply (as much as possible) with international standards. Reconciled data also include estimates for missing data.

Time series metadata provide clear information on sources, coverage, valuation etc. They are organized in such a way that they enable immediate retrieval of documentation on the differences between the two layers. The database covers series back to 1995 and is updated annually. [http://imts.wto.org/common\\_dataset\\_e.htm](http://imts.wto.org/common_dataset_e.htm)

Contact: [tfimts@wto.org](mailto:tfimts@wto.org)

## **ITC Trade Map**

This interactive online database on international trade statistics presents indicators on export performance, international demand, alternative markets and the role of competitors from both the product and country perspective. Trade Map covers the annual trade flows of over 220 countries and territories (direct and mirror data) and 5,300 products defined at the 2, 4 or 6-digit level of the Harmonized System with different trade indicators (values, quantities, trends, market share and unit values) and times series since 2001 displayed in graphic, map or tabular format. Trade data are also available at tariff line level for more than 100 countries and on a monthly or quarterly basis for more than 50 countries. Monthly data for most OECD countries are updated on a constant basis with a three months-delay.

Thanks to financial contributions from ITC's Global Trust Fund and the World Bank, users in developing countries and territories can register at [www.intracen.org/marketanalysis](http://www.intracen.org/marketanalysis) to access ITC's market analysis tools free of charge. Users in developed countries and territories can register to get a one-week free trial access or subscribe for a longer access.

URL: <http://www.trademap.org/>

Questions can be made by contacting the Market Analysis and Research Section of ITC at [marketanalysis@intracen.org](mailto:marketanalysis@intracen.org)

## **OECD Trade by Enterprise Characteristics (TEC)**

The merging of external trade statistics and structural business statistics is of considerable interest to users in the context of globalisation analysis. Statistics on the trade in goods focus on presenting trade flows between countries with a breakdown of products whilst structural business statistics highlight the structure and evaluation of the activities of businesses. By combining these two statistical domains it is possible, on the one hand, to get more information on the structure of traders and, on the other hand, to answer questions like which economic sectors contribute most to volume of external trade and what the contribution of different size enterprises to trade is.

The current TEC database – which will be freely accessible via OECD's data warehouse OECD.STAT soon – currently contains five subsets of data:

- TEC by size classes
- TEC by top enterprises
- TEC by partner zones and countries
- TEC by number of partner countries
- TEC by commodity groups (CPC)

For methodology and data extracts see: [http://www.oilis.oecd.org/oilis/2008doc.nsf/linkTo/std-ses-wptgs\(2008\)12](http://www.oilis.oecd.org/oilis/2008doc.nsf/linkTo/std-ses-wptgs(2008)12)

Contact: <mailto:STD.TradeIndicators@oecd.org>

## **OECD International Trade Indicators (TIP)**

OECD's International Trade Indicators database brings separate databases together in one application to provide cross-disciplinary background information for globalization analysis purposes (with particular emphasis on trade aspects). The indicators are available for total trade, merchandise trade and trade of services.

The current TIP database consists of several sub-datasets which have been merged under the header of Trade Indicators. The so-called "Macro Trade Indicators" cover a broader and more general view

showing economic basis indicators typically without a sectoral breakdown, while the “Micro Trade Indicators” allow an analysis at detailed commodity and activity level in different classifications (HS, SITC, ISIC, ICT groups and EBOPS).

Extract from the indicators' list:

- Trade-to-GDP-ratio
- Export performance
- Trade per capita
- Normalized trade balance
- World export market shares
- Herfindahl index of geographical concentration
- ...

The indicator database can be accessed via OECD's data warehouse, OECD.STAT. In addition, TIP Country Profiles, interactive radar charts and a pivot table can be downloaded from the website.

See: <http://www.oecd.org/std/its/tradeindicators>

Contact: [STD.TradeIndicators@oecd.org](mailto:STD.TradeIndicators@oecd.org)

(c) Publications and Indicators

### **World Bank World Trade Indicators**

The World Trade Indicators (WTI) is an interactive tool designed to benchmark a country's trade policy and institutions and help policy makers, advisors, and analysts' identify the main border and behind-the border constraints to trade integration. The database allows quick comparison across countries and time for 305 indicators developed by UNCTAD, ITC, World Bank and WTO in the area of Trade Policy, External Environment, Institutional Environment, Trade Facilitation and Trade Outcome.

The database and the tool can be freely accessed at:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/TRADE/0,,contentMDK:21393040~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:239071,00.html>

### **WTO International Trade Statistics report**

This e-book publication contains chapters on developments of world trade, merchandise trade by product and trade in commercial services by category, including bilateral trade flows. Highlights introduce each chapter. The "metadata" chapter (technical notes and explanations) details the concepts and definitions used in compiling these statistics. The comprehensive appendix section includes tables with full time series data up to the reference year of the publication.

With a view to satisfy the increasing demand for data on international trade in services, since 2007 the publication "International Trade Statistics" contains more detailed figures on individual services sectors and selected sub-sectors. In addition, for the first time, information on sales of foreign affiliates relating to trade in services (i.e. GATS mode 3, commercial presence) has also been included. This information is derived from statistics published by Eurostat and OECD complemented by data published by non-OECD/EU countries. The data focus on sales of foreign affiliates primarily engaged in services activities.

This report's value added is in presenting an analytically consistent dataset on world and regional trade, broken down by product, origin and destination. It is freely accessible at [http://www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/statistics\\_e/its2008\\_e/its08\\_toc\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statistics_e/its2008_e/its08_toc_e.htm)

Contact: [statistics@wto.org](mailto:statistics@wto.org)

## WTO Trade Profiles

The Trade Profiles combine information on trade flows and trade policy measures of Members, Observers and other selected economies. The information is retrieved from various WTO Divisions and external sources and presented in a standardized format for quick reference.

The indicators are divided into five categories:

- (i) *Basic economic indicators* – population, GDP, current account balance, etc.
- (ii) *Trade policy indicators* – specific WTO relevant information, including tariff binding information, import duties collected in total tax revenue, the number of disputes (complainant, defendant), notifications outstanding and contingency measures in force.
- (iii) *Merchandise trade indicators* (customs-based statistics) – information on total trade flows broken down by broad product categories and major origins and destinations.
- (iv) *Commercial services indicators* (balance of payments based statistics) – trends in total trade flows and a breakdown by major components.
- (v) *Industrial property indicators* – annual number of patents granted and marks registered in the name of residents and non-residents in the economy.

Data are currently provided for as many Members and Observers for which adequate information is available in the WTO Secretariat and other national and international bodies.

([http://www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/booksp\\_e/anrep\\_e/trade\\_profiles08\\_e.pdf](http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/anrep_e/trade_profiles08_e.pdf),  
or <http://stat.wto.org/CountryProfile/WSDBCcountryPFHome.aspx?Language=E>  
or [www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org),

choose Resources, Trade statistics, Statistics database, Trade profiles)

Contact: [statistics@wto.org](mailto:statistics@wto.org)

## UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics

DVD and online versions provide long-term series supplemented by detailed metadata that users can browse, select, extract, and download in different formats. The annual edition of the Handbook provides a broad range of statistics for individual countries, as well as regions, economic and trade groupings and the world at large.

Among the topics covered are: International trade in merchandise, International trade in services, Commodity prices and price indices, price instability, and a special focus given to the production and consumption of aluminium and copper; International finance, with balance-of-payments data and special attention to foreign direct investment (FDI), workers' remittances, international reserves, official financial flows, and external debt; Development indicators linked to national accounts and population data.

The UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics online is free of charge for all users. Printed and DVD versions may be obtained from UN sales offices.

[http://stats.unctad.org/handbook/ReportFolders/ReportFolders.aspx?CS\\_referer=&CS\\_ChosenLang=en](http://stats.unctad.org/handbook/ReportFolders/ReportFolders.aspx?CS_referer=&CS_ChosenLang=en)

Contact: [handbook@unctad.org](mailto:handbook@unctad.org)

### C. NON-TARIFF MEASURES

Non-tariff measures are government measures other than ordinary tariffs that can potentially have an economic effect on international trade in goods, changing quantities traded, or prices or both. Some of these measures may constitute non-tariff barriers, when they have a protectionist intent. Examples include quantitative restrictions, import licensing, voluntary restraint arrangements and variable levies. These NTB measures generally contravene the WTO rules. The denomination of NTM includes also new types of measures, such as SPS, TBT or antidumping.

From an analytical perspective, one of the issues is to determine the degree of restrictiveness associated with specific NTMs. Impacts are usually measured on trade flows (overall or by product) and on prices. Analytical data requirements for NTM include bilateral information to match with bilateral trade at product level, and a standard classification across countries.

#### **Data bases and indicators**

In addition to the existing government websites (EU –USDA – etc.), the main international datasets on NTMs can be found in UNCTAD Trains (WITS) which was presented in the previous section. For antidumping, the main reference is the Global Antidumping Database, based on WTO notifications. Many OECD and World Bank data also present information on subsidies.

#### **Global Antidumping Database**

The website of the Global Antidumping Database, a data collection project funded by the World Bank and Brandeis University, hosts newly collected, freely available, and detailed data on twenty-five (as of the completion of version 5.0) different national governments' use of the antidumping (AD) trade policy instrument, as well as all WTO members' use of safeguard (SG) measures, China-specific transitional safeguard (CSG) measures, and most of the global users of countervailing duties (CVD) through 2008. The information provided in this detailed data base will cover over 95% of the global use of these particular import-restricting trade remedy instruments.

This data set uses original source national government documentation to organize information on products (HS codes), firms, the investigative procedure and outcomes of the historical use (since the 1980s) of the antidumping policy instrument across most of the WTO system's users. Data on SG investigations includes information on products (HS codes), the investigative procedure and outcomes including details on the structure of measures (including exempted countries) of the policy's 1995-2008 use by all WTO members. It also reports more and recent data on a number of smaller users of AD, and provides matching information to data on challenges to AD, SG and CVM via the WTO's Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU).

Public access: [http://people.brandeis.edu/~cbown/global\\_ad/](http://people.brandeis.edu/~cbown/global_ad/)

Contact person: Mr. Chad P. Bown, Associate Professor in the Department of Economics and International Business School (IBS) at Brandeis University (cbown@brandeis.edu).

#### **WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures – Information Management System (SPS-IMS)**

The SPS-IMS provides access to WTO-related information on food safety and animal and plant health (sanitary and phytosanitary or SPS measures). The system allows users to track and obtain information on SPS measures that Member governments have notified to the WTO, on specific trade concerns raised in the SPS Committee, on documents of the WTO's Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures Committee, and on Member governments' enquiry points and notification authorities. The SPS-IMS includes all SPS-related documents since 1995 and allows for searches *inter alia* according to product codes, types of notifications, keywords, geographic groupings, etc. Users can select which criteria to be included in a "report" that can be exported to Excel.

Public access

- via WTO website – SPS Gateway or
- <http://spsims.wto.org/>

Should you require more details on the SPS-IMS, you can contact the team in Geneva at the following e-mail address: [spsims@wto.org](mailto:spsims@wto.org)

### **World Bank Overall Trade Restrictiveness Indices**

This set of indices comprises an Overall Trade Restrictiveness Index (Tariff and Non Tariff Measures), Trade Restrictiveness Index (only Tariff) and Market Access Overall Trade Restrictiveness Index. The indices allow users to have a comprehensive view of the restrictions for both exports and imports by summarizing in a unique number the different type of trade policies (e.g. tariffs, quotas, non-automatic licensing, antidumping duties, countervailing duties, tariff-quotas, subsidies, etc) and the fact that trade policy are applied at the product level.

The indices can be compared across countries and can be freely download at:

<http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/0,,contentMDK:21085342~pagePK:64214825~piPK:64214943~theSitePK:469382,00.html>

#### D. AGRICULTURE-SPECIFIC ISSUES

Data for agriculture includes various trade policy instruments in the areas of: (1) market access—tariffs, tariff quotas and special agricultural safeguards, (2) domestic support in favour of agricultural producers, and (3) export subsidies.

The bound commitments undertaken by WTO Members are available in the Consolidated Tariff Schedules database. Supporting material upon which commitments were based in the Uruguay Round is available in electronic form on the WTO Web Site via *Documents Online*.

On the applied side, notifications submitted by WTO Members to the Committee on Agriculture are available on the WTO Web Site via *Documents Online* and on the WTO Agriculture Web Site. Applied tariff information and trade data is supplied by Members to the WTO's Integrated Database (IDB). The latest status of submissions to the IDB is reflected in the Secretariat document G/MA/IDB/2/Rev.29. Some market access data is also available in databases maintained by international organizations (refer to Tariff and Trade Section). Some individual Members and organizations collect information on market access, domestic support and export subsidies from notifications to the WTO.

##### (a) Databases

#### **Agricultural Market Access Database (AMAD)**

AMAD results from a co-operative effort by Agriculture and AgriFood Canada, EU Commission - Agriculture Directorate-General, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, The World Bank, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United States Department of Agriculture - Economic Research Service.

##### Data sources

- \* All publicly available data, but not necessarily official
- \* WTO tariff schedules, notifications, modifications and rectifications
- \* UNCTAD TRAINS, UNSD COMTRADE, FAOstat, Eurostat
- \* Various national trade data where available

AMAD Online is available to subscribers for free:

[http://www.amad.org/pages/0,3417,en\\_35049325\\_35049378\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.amad.org/pages/0,3417,en_35049325_35049378_1_1_1_1_1,00.html)

The database includes a broad set of information in a format intended to facilitate reference and calculation. There is currently data for 50 countries. Updated once each year.

For further information, please contact [contact@amad.org](mailto:contact@amad.org)

## **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**

**FAOSTAT** provides time-series and cross sectional data relating to food and agriculture for some 200 countries. Statistical information on the following wide ranging domains are presented in the database: production, trade, consumption, supply utilisation accounts and food balances, food security, prices, resources, forestry and fishery.

<http://faostat.fao.org/default.aspx>

Contact: [FAOSTAT@fao.org](mailto:FAOSTAT@fao.org)

ITC MAcMap referred to under section B Tariffs  
Includes also bilateral applied agricultural quota information.

## **World Bank Agricultural distortions database**

This database provides a set of quantitative estimates of agricultural distortion policies for more than 50 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Europe's transition economies and 20 high-income countries. Among the measures included in the database there are: nominal rates of assistance for all agricultural tradables and for all non-agricultural tradable goods; consumer tax equivalent; volume of production, domestic producer farm gate price, value of production and value of consumption at undistorted prices; share of production exported, share of consumption imported, and self-sufficiency ratio. Almost all measures are available at the individual farm product. The time span covered by the database is 1955-2007.

The database can be freely downloaded at:

<http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/0,,contentMDK:21960058~pagePK:64214825~piPK:64214943~theSitePK:469382,00.html>

**WTO SPS:** referred to in Section C

**WTO CTS:** referred to under Section B - includes bound commitments in agriculture on TRQs, Domestic support, Export subsidies and AMS

## E. TRADE FACILITATION

While the overriding objective of the Doha round has been to create new opportunities for countries – particularly for low-income countries – to trade by reducing external barriers, ministers recognized that internal barriers might prevent countries from taking advantage of any new opportunities. Internal constraints include infrastructure, institutions and price incentives emanating from the policy regime (including tariffs).

For policy makers, the trade facilitation agenda addresses these internal barriers to trade—usually infrastructure and institutions. Many of the measures focus on improving customs systems and procedures. However, customs is not the only government agency involved in processing and clearing international cargo. In most countries, multiple government agencies have an interest in the movement of goods, including agencies responsible for health and safety, food inspection, import licensing, tax collection, quality inspection and enforcement. Missing coordination leads to delay and reduces traded volumes.

Recognizing the importance of these barriers, WTO Members under the Doha Development Agenda round of negotiations put forward the trade facilitation agenda. The mandate for the trade facilitation negotiations is set out in Annex D of the Doha Work Programme Decision. Under this mandate WTO Members are tasked to clarify and improve relevant aspects of GATT Articles V (Freedom of transit), VIII (fees and formalities connected with importation/exportation) and X (publication and administration of trade regulations) with a view to further expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. They further aim for the provision of effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. In addition to the technical measures, special and differential treatment (SDT) and technical assistance are equally important components of the negotiations.

Trade facilitation is a relatively recent area of negotiation, and several data base projects are in process of implementation. One of the main existing sources of information is the World Bank "Doing Business (DB)" which has been tracking regulatory reforms aimed at improving the ease of doing business by measuring their impact on 10 indicator sets. Of particular interest the trading across border indicators that include data on days and number of documents to exports and to import and on the cost levied on a 20-foot container in U.S. dollars. Another source of data is the Logistic Performance Indicators database, which contains key indicators of trade facilitation such as the efficiency of the clearance process by customs and other border agencies and the quality of transport and IT infrastructure for logistics. The OECD is also engaging into a project of indicators to assess the economic and trade impact of trade facilitation. When implemented, it will allow regular and ongoing use by every/any WTO Member, as part of a TF agreement implementation toolkit

(a) Databases and on-going projects

### **WTO Self-Assessment Programme.**

Albeit not a data base *per se*, the 'Self Assessment Guide' TN/TF/W/143/Rev.3 (April 2009) offers a review of the information requirements. The Programme aims to assist developing and least-developed Members to assess their technical assistance and capacity building support needs and priorities, with a view to implement Members' proposals on how to clarify and improve GATT Articles V, VIII and X.

As for disseminating the relevant national information, a series of proposal have been submitted to the TF Negotiating Group.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Source: TN/TF/W/43/Rev.18, 24 April 2009

Main Areas covered	Groups of Measures Falling Under Those Areas	Textual Proposals
A. Publication and availability of information	1. Publication	W/155/Rev.1
	2. Internet Publication/Establishment of Official Website	W/145, W/155/Rev.1
	3. Establishment of Enquiry Points	W/155/Rev.1, W/129/Rev.2
	4. Notification	W/155/Rev.1
B. Prior publication and consultation	5. Interval between Publication and Entry into Force	W/115/Rev.1
G. Release and Clearance of Goods	5. Establishment and Publication of Average Release and Clearance Times	W/139/Rev.1
K. Matters related to Goods in Transit	4. Disciplines on Fees and Charges (a) Publication of Fees and Charges	W/133/Rev.2
	5. Disciplines on Transit Formalities and Documentation Requirements (a) Publication	W/133/Rev.2

### OECD TF indicators (project)

OECD is engaging into a project of indicators to assess the economic and trade impact of trade facilitation. When implemented, it will allow regular and ongoing use by every/any WTO Member, as part of a TF agreement implementation toolkit.

This dataset will focus on the impact of specific measures so as to prioritize trade facilitation actions domestically; understand “best practice” and focus advocacy efforts in favour of particular measures. Its structure will closely follow the structure of ongoing WTO negotiations, while adjusting to address some issues such as the overlapping of definitions or insufficient distinctions in scope.

Typical issues to be addressed are: Which area should be improved as a matter of priority? Which areas will bring more benefits relative to others? What are the differences between similar countries, and between developed and developing countries. It will also Simple econometric relations and links with transversal variables like transparency, public/private relations.

Sources and coverage: The Database will be drawing on publicly available information (websites, Customs manuals) and use questionnaire to fill data gaps. Those surveys, focussing on data easily accessible to administrations, will include OECD countries and non-OECD countries willing to participate.

### World Bank Doing Business database

This interactive tool and database offers a collection of quantitative indicators representative of a country business regulatory environments. The quantitative indicators cover the regulatory framework of key stages in the life of a business, including dealing with construction permits, employing workers, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and closing a business. Measures can be compared across

countries and over time and can be used in conjunction with other cross-country time series data. Update yearly, the 2009 version of the database covers 181 countries.

The database and the tool are freely available at:

<http://www.doingbusiness.org>

The results (rankings) are available from <http://www.doingbusiness.org/economyrankings/>, this site includes also a query function for selecting specific indicators/regions. Users can also create their own custom dataset of main indices from the following page: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/CustomQuery/>

Questions can be made by contacting the Doing Business Team at:

[rru@worldbank.org](mailto:rru@worldbank.org)

### **World Bank Logistics Performance Indicators (LPI)**

The LPI is an interactive benchmarking tool that measures performance of countries' trade logistics. The logistics supply chain performance is measured by scoring countries according to key indicators of trade facilitation: the efficiency of the clearance process by customs and other border agencies, the quality of transport and IT infrastructure for logistics, the ease and affordability of arranging international shipments, the competence of the local logistics industry (e.g., transport operators, customs brokers), the ability to track and trace international shipments, the domestic logistics costs (e.g., local transportation, terminal handling, warehousing) and the timeliness of shipments in reaching destination. The LPI allows for comparisons across 150 countries and across time. It is yearly updated and can be freely accessed at:

<http://www.worldbank.org/lpi>

Questions can be made by contacting the Team at:

[tradefacilitation@worldbank.org](mailto:tradefacilitation@worldbank.org)

or by sending an email to Mrs. Monica Alina Mustra at:

[mmustra@worldbank.org](mailto:mmustra@worldbank.org)

### **World Bank World Trade Indicators**

The World Trade Indicators (WTI) is an interactive tool designed to benchmark a country's trade policy and institutions and help policy makers, advisors, and analysts' identify the main border and behind-the border constraints to trade integration. The database allows quick comparison across countries and time for 305 indicators developed by UNCTAD, ITC, World Bank and WTO in the area of Trade Policy, External Environment, Institutional Environment, Trade Facilitation and Trade Outcome.

Each category contains a main indicator and other reference indicators. Countries' trade performance can be examined individually as well as in relation to other countries or country groupings, including by membership of trade agreements.

The database and the tool can be freely accessed at:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/TRADE/0,,contentMDK:21393040~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:239071,00.html>

Questions can be made by contacting Ravindra Yatawara Email: [ryatawara@worldbank.org](mailto:ryatawara@worldbank.org)

## **(b) Publications**

### **World Economic Forum, Global Enabling Trade Report**

Published for the first time and covering 118 economies worldwide, The Global Enabling Trade Report 2008 aims to present a cross-country analysis of the large number of measures facilitating trade.

The Enabling Trade Index, featured in the report, measures the factors, policies and services facilitating the free flow of goods over borders and to destination. The index breaks the enablers into four overall issue areas: (1) market access, (2) border administration, (3) transport and communications infrastructure and (4) the business environment.

Information about this report is available at:

*<http://www.weforum.org/en/initiatives/gcp/GlobalEnablingTradeReport/index.htm>*

## F. TURNING STATISTICS INTO KNOWLEDGE: USE AND MISUSE OF INDICATORS AND MODELS

Previous panels presented the data bases available to analyse key areas of trade negotiations. This panel has for objective to review how the available information can be combined to obtain a reduced number of indicators, representing the situation of a specific country in relation to others, or simulating the expected outcome of certain policies.

Thanks in part to the increasing availability of data, and to advances in analytical and data processing techniques, many studies have investigated the possible outcomes of trade policy measures or trade negotiations. Economic models provide a theoretically consistent way of evaluating quantitatively the possible outcome of alternative trade policies.

Nevertheless, simulations results are necessarily subject to approximations and errors, and specific questions may require specific models: the relevance of the results will depend on the appropriateness of the model to the problem at hand, and of the parameters chosen. The review focuses on two classes of models: partial equilibrium (e.g., gravity models) and computable general equilibrium models (CGEs).

The complexity of the issues at hand and the large amount of statistical information required to understand them has also motivated another line of analytical research: the development of composite indicators, which compare and rank country performance in areas such as competitiveness, globalization or reforms. By definition, composite indicators are "reductions" of multidimensional realities, often difficult to measure appropriately. Interpreting country's ranking, in particular, is a delicate exercise, as small changes in one dimension can produce large ratings jumps and vice versa.

### 1. Modelling tools

The following information focuses on the main international initiative for GCE modelling, the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) which is supported by a consortium of multilateral and national agencies. The brochure also provides a few reading suggestion on the construction of indices and the use and misuse of models.

#### **GTAP Model**

The project was created in late 1980's and early 1990's to support growing needs in computable general equilibrium modeling. It is funded by a consortium of agencies and companies, including World Bank, WTO, UNCTAD, US ITC. GTAP is maintained by the GTAP Center at Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA ([www.gtap.org](http://www.gtap.org)). Contact: [contactgtap@purdue.edu](mailto:contactgtap@purdue.edu)

The goals of the project are to (i) Maintain up-to-date, verifiable, publicly available data; (ii) Disseminate nationally and globally consistent and balanced data; (iii) Offer analytical tools to aid researchers around the world. The GTAP data base includes nationally consistent data on: Private and public consumption; Industrial inputs, factor returns and output; Bilateral trade in goods and services; A wide range of taxes and subsidies; Incomes. It presents also globally consistent data on bilateral trade and international margins

The basic structure of the data is based on a set of SAM's with great level of detail. Each consists of three entities: government, firms and households, where receipts and payments to each constituent of the database balance nationally. The trade data are internationally balanced. The trade database contains: Value of fob exports by partner; value of protection (both export taxes/subsidies and import duties and subsidies); value of margins. In addition, the data base offers information on: Distribution of factor income, including taxation; distribution of international margins by source, destination and commodity; levels of national savings; capital stock and depreciation.

Applications derived from GTAP. GTAP has become the standard reference for CGE modelling, either for its flexible modelling module (GEMPACK) or for its global data base. For example, the MIRAGE model developed at CEPII in 2002 is based on GTAP data, except for trade barriers that derive from the MacMaps database developed in cooperation with ITC (see this document for further information on MacMaps). (<http://www.cepii.fr/anglaisgraph/models/mirage.htm>)

The World Bank LINKAGE model is also partially derived from GTAP. This global dynamic computable general equilibrium model maintained by the World Bank was aimed at supporting global trade policy analysis--for example in the current context of the multilateral trade negotiations under the auspices of the Doha Development Agenda. Its underlying database is the GTAP global social accounting matrix (SAM); bilateral trade is fully accounted for and includes estimates of export taxes/subsidies, international trade and transport margins, and bilateral import tariffs that incorporate preferences. The database also includes various measures of domestic support--particularly as regards agriculture in the OECD countries. The model is recursive dynamic capturing population and labour dynamics, the role of savings and investment on capital accumulation and productivity. The model has been used widely in the World Bank's Global Economic Prospects reports, World Bank policy papers and external publications (<http://go.worldbank.org/7NP2KK1OH0>)

### **GTAP Database**

The GTAP Data Base is a fully documented, publicly available global data base which contains complete bilateral trade information, transport and protection linkages among regions for all GTAP commodities.

The GTAP Data Base is most commonly used with the [GTAP Model](#) and [RunGTAP](#) software. The GTAP Data Base has been widely used in the evaluation of multilateral trade negotiations and more recently in the evaluation of policies to limit greenhouse gas emissions. The new version, released in 2007, contains data for 57 sectors and 113 regions.

The GTAP Data Package is available upon payment of charges at:

<https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/products/default.asp>

Discounted pricing is available for lower-middle and low-income developing countries using the World Bank classification.

Two-plus versions previous to the current release of the GTAP Data Base are publicly available for download at: [https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/databases/free\\_data.asp](https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/databases/free_data.asp)

### **ITC Trade Competitiveness Map**

Trade Competitiveness Map provides a series of tools to facilitate strategic market research, monitor national and sectoral trade and macro-economic performance and design trade development strategies.

For each country, Trade Competitiveness Map offers:

- Trade Performance Index (TPI) – assesses sectoral trade performance. The TPI provides a general profile and ranking for a country's key export sectors as well as a series of static and dynamic indicators to assess each sector's international competitiveness.
- National Export Performance and Import Profile (HS) – provides an overview of the export/import performance of countries by looking at the composition of their trade portfolio in terms of the dynamics of international demand and sector diversification. It is based on the Harmonized System (HS).
- Trade Simulation (TradeSim) – an econometric model based on a large variety of variables (such as GDP, FDI, tariffs, the presence of conflicts and differences in language) with the main objective of assisting in the identification of markets with significant trade potential.

TradeSim also analyzes the impact of trade barriers and trade agreements on the external direction of trade of developing countries with their partners.

- Aggregated Trade statistics (SITC) – presents the current structure of imports and exports in values and quantities by sector (3-digit level of SITC) and country.
- Consistency of trade statistics and Technical Notes on trade data – provides a comparison of a selected country's trade statistics with partner country statistics in order to identify discrepancies between the two and gauge their reliability. Technical notes provide comments on the way national trade data has been gathered and on its limitations.

Thanks to financial contributions from ITC's Global Trust Fund and the World Bank, users in developing countries and territories can register at [www.intracen.org/marketanalysis](http://www.intracen.org/marketanalysis) to access ITC's market analysis tools free of charge. Users in developed countries and territories can register to get a one-week free trial access or subscribe for a longer access.

Questions can be made by contacting the Market Analysis and Research Section of ITC at [marketanalysis@intracen.org](mailto:marketanalysis@intracen.org)

### **UNCTAD Agricultural Trade Policy Simulation Model, ATPSM**

ATPSM is a trade policy simulation model. It can be used as a tool for quantifying economic effects at the global and regional level of changes in trade policies. The user specifies a specific change in trade policy such as a tariff reduction and the model simulates new prices and trade flow and welfare changes.

ATPSM is a deterministic, static, partial equilibrium model. It includes the following policies: applied tariffs, out-of-quota bound tariffs, within quota tariffs, import quotas, production quotas, export subsidies and domestic support. Applications of the so-called Swiss Formula, Tiered Formula, linear cuts, other formulas and preference arrangements can be simulated.

ATPSM has a graphical user interface and a context specific on line help. The model is well documented (Peters and Vanzetti, "User Manual and Handbook on Agricultural Trade Policy Simulation Model", Policy Issues in International Trade and Commodities, UNCTAD, 2004). ATPSM has been developed by UNCTAD and FAO. The original data used in ATPSM come from AMAD, FAO, UN Comtrade, UNCTAD Trains and WTO CTS.

Country and commodity coverage: 175 countries and 35 agricultural commodities, incl. temperate and tropical products.

Accessibility: ATPSM is available free of charge from UNCTAD.

URL: <http://r0.unctad.org/ditc/tab/atpsm.shtml>

Contact: [tab@unctad.org](mailto:tab@unctad.org)

### **World Bank Tariff Reform Impact Simulation Tool (TRIST)**

TRIST is an interactive Excel based tool to simulate the short term impact of tariff reform on fiscal revenue, imports, protection and domestic output and employment. Its purpose is to allow policymakers to quickly evaluate the adjustment costs associated with trade policy decisions. The tool is based on statutory and collected tariff, import, VAT and excise revenue data at the tariff line (HS 8 digit) level, broken down by trading partner groups. Import responses to tariff changes are modeled in a partial equilibrium framework taking into account exporter substitution effects, domestic substitution effects and the effect of tariff liberalization on overall demand. So far, TRISTs have been developed for Bolivia, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Seychelles, Tanzania and Zambia.

TRIST can be downloaded free of charge at:  
<http://go.worldbank.org/2P8FPC0760> (click on relevant country). Users should register themselves by sending an email to Christian Saborowski, at [Csaborowski@worldbank.org](mailto:Csaborowski@worldbank.org)

Questions can be sent to Christian Saborowski: [Csaborowski@worldbank.org](mailto:Csaborowski@worldbank.org)

## **2. Reading suggestions:**

There is a vast literature related to the use and misuse of models and indicators. The following suggestions are only offered as a sample of documents published by multilateral organizations.

OECD (2008) 'Handbook On Constructing Composite Indicators: Methodology And User Guide' by Michela Nardo, Michaela Saisana, Andrea Saltelli, Stefano Tarantola, Anders Hoffman and Enrico Giovannini.

This Handbook aims at providing a guide for constructing and using composite indicators for policy makers, academics, the media and other interested parties. This manual is concerned with those indicators which compare and rank country performance in areas such as industrial competitiveness, sustainable development, globalization and innovation. The Handbook aims to contribute to a better understanding of the complexity of composite indicators and to an improvement of the techniques currently used to build them. In particular, it contains a set of technical guidelines that can help constructors of composite indicators to improve the quality of their outputs.

IFPRI: 'What the Poors Expect from Trade Liberalization? Opening the "Black Box" of Trade Modelling' by Antoine Bouët (March 2006)

The paper provides a survey of the methodologies utilized to assess the impact of trade liberalization and examine their advantages and drawback. The survey demonstrates the benefits of undertaking complementary analysis which utilises different methodologies to study a specific topic.

WTO: 'Demystifying Modelling Methods for Trade Policy' by Roberta Piermartini and Robert Teh Discussion Paper N°10 (2005)

This paper focuses on the use of computable general equilibrium (CGE) models and gravity models to develop policy options in the area of trade. It identifies the strengths and limitations of these analytical tools. The authors also explore the essential factors that need to be taken into account in using computer modelling in arriving at policy scenarios for decision-makers.

## ANNEX I. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF DATA BASES AND TOOLS

This section presents a summary table listing the databases reported under each panel.

Organization	Title	Section	URL	Contact
Eurostat	Trade in Services Statistics database	Services	<a href="http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/balance_of_payments/data/database">http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/balance_of_payments/data/database</a>	-
IMF	Balance of Payments Statistics Database	Services	<a href="http://www.imf.org">http://www.imf.org</a>	-
OECD	Statistics on International Trade in Services	Services	<a href="http://stats.oecd.org/">http://stats.oecd.org/</a>	STD.Servstat@oecd.org
UNSD	ServiceTrade database	Services	<a href="http://unstats.un.org/unsd/servicetrade/default.aspx">http://unstats.un.org/unsd/servicetrade/default.aspx</a>	tradeserv@un.org
Eurostat	FATS databases	Services	<a href="http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/themes">http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/themes</a>	-
OECD	Activities of Multinationals in OECD economies: Foreign affiliates statistics (FATS)	Services	<a href="http://www.sourceoecd.org/16081293">http://www.sourceoecd.org/16081293</a>	sti.contact@oecd.org
WTO	Services Profiles	Services	<a href="http://stat.wto.org/CountryProfile/WSDBServicePFHome.aspx?Language=E">http://stat.wto.org/CountryProfile/WSDBServicePFHome.aspx?Language=E</a>	statistics@wto.org
World Bank	Private Participation in Infrastructure Projects Database	Services	<a href="http://ppi.worldbank.org">http://ppi.worldbank.org</a>	ppidatabase@worldbank.org
World Bank	Regulatory Barriers in Services Trade	Services	<a href="http://go.worldbank.org/VB2SPS5DC0">http://go.worldbank.org/VB2SPS5DC0</a>	bgootiiz@worldbank.org, iborchert@worldbank.org
WTO	Services Database	Services	<a href="http://tsdb.wto.org/default.aspx">http://tsdb.wto.org/default.aspx</a>	servicese-sched@wto.org

Organization	Title	Section	URL	Contact
ITC	Market Access Map (MacMap)	Tariffs and trade	<a href="http://www.macmap.org">www.macmap.org</a>	<a href="mailto:marketanalysis@intracen.org">marketanalysis@intracen.org</a>
UNCTAD	TRAINS	Tariffs and trade; non-tariff measures	<a href="http://unctad-trains.org">http://unctad-trains.org</a>	<a href="mailto:trains@unctad.org">trains@unctad.org</a>
World Bank UNCTAD	World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS)	Tariffs and trade	<a href="http://wits.worldbank.org/witsweb">http://wits.worldbank.org/witsweb</a>	<a href="mailto:wits@worldbank.org">wits@worldbank.org</a>
WTO	Integrated Data Base (IDB)	Tariffs and trade	Tariff Analysis Online <a href="http://tariffanalysis.wto.org">http://tariffanalysis.wto.org</a> ;	<a href="mailto:idb@wto.org">idb@wto.org</a>
			File Transfer Facility <a href="https://sft.wto.org">https://sft.wto.org</a> (restricted access);	
			HS-6 digit data ( <a href="http://tariffdata.wto.org/">http://tariffdata.wto.org/</a> ).	
WTO	Consolidated Tariff Schedules (CTS) database	Tariffs and	Tariff Analysis Online <a href="http://tariffanalysis.wto.org">http://tariffanalysis.wto.org</a> ;	<a href="mailto:idb@wto.org">idb@wto.org</a>
		Agriculture specific issues	File Transfer Facility <a href="https://sft.wto.org">https://sft.wto.org</a> (restricted access);	
			HS-6 digit data ( <a href="http://tariffdata.wto.org/">http://tariffdata.wto.org/</a> ).	
WTO	Tariff Download Facility	Tariffs and trade	<a href="http://tariffdata.wto.org/">http://tariffdata.wto.org/</a>	<a href="mailto:idb@wto.org">idb@wto.org</a>
WTO	Regional Trade Agreement Information System (RTA-IS)	Tariffs and trade	<a href="http://rtais.wto.org/">http://rtais.wto.org/</a>	<a href="mailto:rta@wto.org">rta@wto.org</a>
ITC, UNCTAD, WTO	World Tariff Profiles	Tariffs and trade	The complete publication in PDF format at <a href="http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/reser_e/tariff_profiles_e.htm">http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/reser_e/tariff_profiles_e.htm</a> ;	<a href="mailto:idb@wto.org">idb@wto.org</a>
			Summary tables and selected individual country profiles at <a href="http://stat.wto.org/TariffProfile/WSDBTariffPFHome.aspx?Language=E">http://stat.wto.org/TariffProfile/WSDBTariffPFHome.aspx?Language=E</a>	
EUROSTAT	External trade statistics	Trade	<a href="http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu">http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu</a>	
ITC	Trade Map	Trade	<a href="http://www.trademap.org">www.trademap.org</a>	<a href="mailto:marketanalysis@intracen.org">marketanalysis@intracen.org</a>

Organization	Title	Section	URL	Contact
OECD	Trade by Enterprise Characteristics (TEC)	Trade	<a href="http://www.oilis.oecd.org/oilis/2008doc.nsf/linkTo/std-ses-wptgs(2008)12">http://www.oilis.oecd.org/oilis/2008doc.nsf/linkTo/std-ses-wptgs(2008)12</a>	STD.TradeIndicators@oecd.org
OECD	International Trade Indicators (TIP)	Trade	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/std/its/tradeindicators">http://www.oecd.org/std/its/tradeindicators</a>	STD.TradeIndicators@oecd.org
UN	Commodity Trade Statistics Database (UN Comtrade)	Trade	<a href="http://comtrade.un.org/db/">http://comtrade.un.org/db/</a>	comtrade@un.org
UNSD OECD	Joint Trade Data Collection and Processing System	Trade	<a href="http://www.oecd.int/olishdweb/oecd_unsd/trade/Default.aspx">http://www.oecd.int/olishdweb/oecd_unsd/trade/Default.aspx</a>	std.tradestats@oecd.org
UNCTAD	Handbook of Statistics	Trade	<a href="http://stats.unctad.org/handbook/ReportFolders/ReportFolders.aspx?CS_referer=&amp;CS_ChosenLang=en">http://stats.unctad.org/handbook/ReportFolders/ReportFolders.aspx?CS_referer=&amp;CS_ChosenLang=en</a>	handbook@unctad.org
World Bank	World Trade Indicators	Trade	<a href="http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/TRADE/0,,contentMDK:21393040~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:239071,00.html">http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/TRADE/0,,contentMDK:21393040~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:239071,00.html</a>	-
WTO	Common Data Set (CDS)	Trade	<a href="http://imts.wto.org/common_dataset_e.htm">http://imts.wto.org/common_dataset_e.htm</a>	tfimts@wto.org
WTO	International Trade Statistics report	Trade	<a href="http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/its2008_e/its08_toc_e.htm">http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/its2008_e/its08_toc_e.htm</a>	statistics@wto.org
WTO	Trade Profiles	Trade	<a href="http://stat.wto.org/CountryProfile/WSDBCountryPFHome.aspx?Language=E">http://stat.wto.org/CountryProfile/WSDBCountryPFHome.aspx?Language=E</a>	statistics@wto.org
WTO	Online Statistics Database	Trade	<a href="http://stat.wto.org/Home/WSDBHome.aspx?Language=E">http://stat.wto.org/Home/WSDBHome.aspx?Language=E</a>	statistics@wto.org
WTO	Short-term merchandise Trade Statistics	Trade	<a href="http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/quarterly_world_exp_e.htm">http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/quarterly_world_exp_e.htm</a>	statistics@wto.org
World Bank Brandeis University	Global Antidumping Database	Non-tariff measures	<a href="http://people.brandeis.edu/~cbown/global_ad/">http://people.brandeis.edu/~cbown/global_ad/</a>	cbown@brandeis.edu
WTO	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures – Information	Non-tariff measures,	<a href="http://spsims.wto.org/">http://spsims.wto.org/</a>	spsims@wto.org

Organization	Title	Section	URL	Contact
	Management System (SPS-IMS)	Agriculture specific issues		
World Bank	Overall Trade Restrictiveness Indices	Non-tariff measures	<a href="http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/0,,contentMDK:21085342~pagePK:64214825~piPK:64214943~theSitePK:469382,00.html">http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/0,,contentMDK:21085342~pagePK:64214825~piPK:64214943~theSitePK:469382,00.html</a>	
Agriculture and AgriFood Canada, EC, FAO, OECD, World Bank, UNCTAD, USDA	Agricultural Market Access Database (AMAD)	Agriculture specific issues	<a href="http://www.amad.org/pages/0,3417,en_35049325_35049378_1_1_1_1_1,00.html">http://www.amad.org/pages/0,3417,en_35049325_35049378_1_1_1_1_1,00.html</a>	contact@amad.org
FAO	FAOSTAT	Agriculture specific issues	<a href="http://faostat.fao.org/default.aspx">http://faostat.fao.org/default.aspx</a>	FAOSTAT@fao.org
World Bank	Agricultural distortions database	Agriculture specific issues	<a href="http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/0,,contentMDK:21960058~pagePK:64214825~piPK:64214943~theSitePK:469382,00.html">http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/0,,contentMDK:21960058~pagePK:64214825~piPK:64214943~theSitePK:469382,00.html</a>	
WTO	WTO Self-Assessment Programme	Trade facilitation	TN/TF/W/143/Rev.3 (April 2009)	
OECD	TF indicators (project)	Trade facilitation		
World Bank	Doing Business database	Trade facilitation	<a href="http://www.doingbusiness.org">http://www.doingbusiness.org</a>	rru@worldbank.org
World Bank	Logistics Performance Indicators	Trade facilitation	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/lpi">http://www.worldbank.org/lpi</a>	tradefacilitation@worldbank.org

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>URL</b>	<b>Contact</b>
World Bank	World Trade Indicators	Trade facilitation	<a href="http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/ TOPICS/TRADE/0,,contentMDK:21393040~page PK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:239071,00.html">http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/ TOPICS/TRADE/0,,contentMDK:21393040~page PK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:239071,00.html</a>	ryatawara@worldbank.org
World Economic Forum	Global Enabling Trade Report	Trade facilitation	<a href="http://www.weforum.org/en/initiatives/gcp/Global EnablingTradeReport/index.htm">http://www.weforum.org/en/initiatives/gcp/Global EnablingTradeReport/index.htm</a>	
World Bank, WTO, UNCTAD, US ITC, GTAP	GTAP	Modelling	<a href="http://www.gtap.org">www.gtap.org</a>	contactgtap@purdue.edu
ITC	Trade Competitiveness Map	Modelling	<a href="http://www.intracen.org/countries/">www.intracen.org/countries/</a>	marketanalysis@intracen.org
UNCTAD	Agricultural Trade Policy Simulation Model (ATPSM)	Modelling	<a href="http://r0.unctad.org/ditc/tab/atpsm.shtm">http://r0.unctad.org/ditc/tab/atpsm.shtm</a>	tab@unctad.org
World Bank	Tariff Reform Impact Simulation Tool (TRIST)	Modelling	<a href="http://go.worldbank.org/2P8FPC0760">http://go.worldbank.org/2P8FPC0760</a>	Csaborowski@worldbank.org

## ANNEX II. DATA DAY PROGRAMME AND ANNOTATIONS <sup>3</sup>

### III. Day 1—Trade policy issues (18 May 2009)

#### 1. Programme

Opening: Mr. Harsha V. Singh, Deputy-Director-General, WTO (9:30-10:00)

#### Panels:

- |    |   |                  |
|----|---|------------------|
| A) | Services  | (10:00 to 11:00) |
| B) | Tariffs and trade   | (11:00 to 12:00) |
| C) | Non-tariff Measures   | (12:00 to 13:00) |
| D) | Agriculture-specific issues   | (14:30 to 15:30) |
| E) | Trade facilitation  | (15:30 to 16:30) |
| F) | Turning statistics into knowledge:<br>use and misuse of indicators and models | (16:30 to 17:30) |

Concluding remarks: The Way Ahead  
Mr. Patrick Low, Director, WTO (17:30 to 18:00)

#### 2. Organization of the Panel

The six panels follow a general structure:

- (a) An issue-oriented presentation focusing on the following objectives:
- Present the analytical questions to be answered and the main relevant statistical tools.
  - Illustrate with practical examples how statistical information is used to develop responses to the respective questions raised.
  - Identify particular strengths and weaknesses of alternative datasets
  - Identify what is missing in the information available today from international agencies, and what would be an ideal database from a user's perspective.
- (b) Discussion and a session of open questions and answers.

The panels are accompanied by a presentation brochure introducing the subjects and listing the relevant statistical tools or applications produced by international organizations.

#### 3. Moderators and Panellists

Panel	Moderator	Panellist
Services	Ms. Hildegunn Nordas, OECD	Mr. Aaditya Mattoo, World Bank
Tariffs and trade	Mr. Anders Aeroe, ITC	Mr. Lionel Fontagné, CEPII
Non-tariff Measures	Mr. Richard Newfarmer, World Bank	Mr. Alessandro Nicita, UNCTAD
Agriculture	Mr. Ralf Peters, UNCTAD	Mr. David Laborde, IFPRI
Trade facilitation	Ms. Margareta Drzeniek Hanouz, World Economic Forum	Mr Alberto Portugal, World Bank
Indicators and models	Mr. Patrick Low, WTO	Mr. Marcelo Olarreaga, Université de Genève.

<sup>3</sup> The WTO Statistics Group is responsible of the coordination of the event. For further information, contact Chief.Statistician@wto.org

Coordination: Hubert Escaith, WTO.

#### **IV. Day 2—Data and Tools (19 May 2009)**

Day 2 is devoted to the presentation of tools (software applications built around data bases) by international agencies active in trade flow and trade policy information. Four clusters of presentations (two parallel sessions in the morning, two in the afternoon) deal with topics relevant to the Day 1 panels.

##### *1. Programme*

a. Morning Session (9:30 to 13:00)

CLUSTER 1: Tariff analysis  
CLUSTER 2: Trade Flows (Merchandise)

b. Afternoon Session (14:30 to 17:30)

CLUSTER 3: Trade in Services  
CLUSTER 4: Trade Facilitation  
GTAP Data Base

##### *2. Organization of the Clusters*

A typical presentation of a dataset will:

- (i) Illustrate what kind of issues the dataset helps resolving.
- (ii) Present the data coverage (what it contains, what are the main sources)
- (iii) Present the limitations (what is missing) and what we would like to have
- (iv) Conclude on how to get to the data and who is the contact person.

<b>Clusters</b>	<b>Coordinators</b>
Clusters 1 and 2	Mr. Mondher Mimouni, ITC Mr. Jürgen Richtering, WTO
Clusters 3 and 4	Mr. Andreas Maurer, WTO Ms. Elisa Gamberoni, WB