Kym Anderson used GTAP extensively in analyses of the Doha agenda, which received the AAEA Quality of Communication award and the Australian Association of Agricultural and Resource Economists’ award for quality of research discovery. His current focus is on the measurement of distortions to agricultural incentives, which will contribute a substantial set of papers to this year’s Global Economic Analysis conference. Some publications included:


Maurizio Bussolo, Rafael De Hoyos, and Denis Medvedev have developed a new framework for *ex ante* analysis of the income distribution and poverty effects of trends in global markets and macroeconomic policy changes. Their GIDD system (Global Income Distribution Dynamics) pools and harmonizes most of the currently available household surveys, with the final dataset covering 91 percent of the world’s population in 2000. GIDD uses price and quantity changes from a global CGE model (LINKAGE) to create a counterfactual global income distribution, which for the first time allows researchers to simultaneously analyze both between- and within-country distributional consequences of global policies. GIDD has been featured in the following work:


Bussolo, Maurizio, Rafael De Hoyos, Denis Medvedev and Dominique van der Mensbrugghe. “Global Growth and Distribution: Asia and Its Progression to Developed Status.” Paper presented at ADB conference, Bangkok, Thailand, 11-12 December 2006.


Simeon K. Ehui of the Nigeria Country Office, Abuja worked on:

And is working now on: Simeon Ehui and Marinos Tsigas. Policies for growth and poverty alleviation in Nigeria (in progress).

Thomas Hertel and Alan Winters work using GTAP included:


Elena Ianchovichina worked using the dynamic GTAP model and a model incorporating duty exemptions for intermediate inputs used in the production of exports:


Will Martin worked with Kym Anderson, Dominique van der Mensbrugghe and Ernesto Valenzuela on Doha analyses; with Betina Dimaranan and Elena Ianchovichina on modeling trade export growth taking into account the impact of new products on export demand; with Tom Hertel on developing scenarios for the Doha Agenda; Sebastien Jean and David Laborde on modeling sensitive products; with Maros Ivanic on Special Products. Some publications not reported elsewhere in this report included:

Sebnem Sahin and Dominique van der Mensbrugghe have been working on the effects of consumer demand parameters on trade policy analysis by linking GTAP and UN-COICOP databases and their application to the World Bank Linkage model (to be presented at the GTAP conference 2007).

David Tarr and Jesper Jensen are undertaking to contribute additional countries to the GTAP database from the 11 CIS countries not presently in the database. They have committed to supply Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia to the database. In addition, they will attempt to supply additional CIS countries not presently represented in the GTAP database. The database already includes Russia, and GTAP has recently received submissions for Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. These data will be available to the GTAP community very shortly.

Thomas Rutherford, David Tarr and Jesper Jensen have recently produced several CGE based papers in which they have incorporated foreign direct investment in services and endogenous productivity effects from liberalization of barriers against multinational service providers. The results for welfare and poverty impacts of trade liberalization are significantly different in these models. The papers include:


Ernesto Valenzuela prepared the following papers using GTAP model and database published in 2006-07:


**Dominique van der Mensbrugghe** used GTAP data in a number of analyses, including:

1. Used Linkage coupled with GTAP 6.2 to look at various scenarios of the world in 2030. Some of the highlights included a focus on demographics and labor markets, including how demographics influences savings and investment, and labor supply. We also looked at internal migration (rural to urban) and skilled vs. unskilled labor. The results from the scenario exercise were fed into Maurizio Bussolo’s new GIDD system (Global Income Distribution Dynamics). Essentially, the GIDD pools all existing household surveys (after considerable harmonization) into a single world distribution. This world distribution is 'aged' til 2030. The results from the Linkage model—for example on wages (rural/urban, skilled/unskilled) are fed into the world survey and a new distribution is the outcome. The scenario work was the basis for Chapter 2 in this year's global economic prospects ("The Coming Globalization") that fed into chapter 3 on global distribution ("Income Distribution, Inequality and those left behind") and chapter 4 on labor markets ("New Pressures in Labor Markets: Integrating Large Emerging Economies and the Global Sourcing of Services"). There are a number of spinoffs of this work. 1) We are working with the Chief Economist's office on the Long-term Strategy Note requested by the Executive Board; 2) We are preparing a paper for Michael Spence's Growth Commission Report; and 3) We are helping with the Chinese CEM that is devoted to China, its future role in the global economy and resource use.

2. Continued a fair amount of work with Linkage in the context of Doha. Three main areas: 1) Work with Will Martin and David Laborde on specific Doha scenarios and their implications; 2) Work with Kym Anderson on his major new project; and 3) more work on variants of the model to compare with other models and the critics. In the case of the latter, we presented a paper in Addis comparing the Linkage results with the standard GTAP model. More recently, I have prepared a paper that looks more carefully at labor market issues.

3. We are beginning to use the preliminary release of GTAP 7. This will provide the basis for a new project on the economics of climate change with a focus on developing countries.